

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



3 1761 00290101 5

HE
A
256c

THE
HISTORY AND SURVEY

OF
L O N D O N
And its Environs.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

BY B. LAMBERT,

EDITOR OF BERTHOLLET'S CHEMICAL STATICS; MICHAUX'S TRAVELS
IN AMERICA; VILLIERS'S ESSAY ON THE REFORMATION;
AND VARIOUS OTHER WORKS.

VOL IV.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. HUGHES, NO. 1, STATIONERS'-COURT; AND
M. JONES, NO. 1, PATERNOSTER-RROW;

By Dewick and Clarke, Aldersgate-street.

1806.

THE
HISTORY AND SURVEY

LONDON
And the Colonies.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD

TO THE PRESENT TIME

9237
9/11/90
8

IN FOUR VOLUMES

BY R. LAMBERT,

EDITOR OF BENTLEY'S CHRONICLE, AND THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER GAZETTES; AND
AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," "THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN UNION,"
AND "THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

DA
677
L3
v. 4

VOL. IV.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. HUGHES, NO. 1, STATIONERS-COURT; AND
M. JONES, NO. 1, PATERNOSTER-ROW;

1833.

HISTORY AND SURVEY

OF

London & its Environs.

BOOK III.

SURVEY OF THE OUT-PARISHES, FORMING THE SUBURBS
OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER.

CHAP. I.

*St. Mary-borne.—The ancient Village of Tyborne.—City
Conduits and Banqueting-house.—Marybone Gardens
and Park.—Oxford-street.—Portman-square.—Man-
chester square.—Stratford-place.—Oxford Chapel.—Ca-
vendish-square.—Portland-place.—Portland Chapel.—
Middlesex Hospital.—St. Giles, in the Fields.—Lin-
coln's-Inn-Fields.—St. George, Bloomsbury.—Bedford-
Square.—British Museum.—Bloomsbury-square.—Rus-
sel-square.—Tavistock-square.*

THE several parishes which constitute the suburbs
of this great metropolis, having no common govern-
ment, may be considered as so many distinct vil-
lages, and must be treated of separately. In order

to do this in the most connected manner, we shall begin with the parish of St. Maryborne, at the western extremity, and speak of them in succession, until the circuit is completed.

The parish of St. Maryborne, or, as it is commonly styled, Mary-la-bonne, and Marybone, owes its rise to the decay of the village of Tyborne, and is situated in the hundred of Ossulston, and liberty of Finsbury.

The village of Tyborne appears to have been nearly where the north-west part of Oxford-street now is; Marybone court-house being supposed, from the number of human bones dug up there, in 1729, to stand upon the site of the old church and cemetery belonging to it. This church, which was dedicated to John the Evangelist, being left alone by the highway side, in consequence of the decay of the village, was robbed of its books, vestments, bells, images, and other decorations; wherefore, the parishioners petitioned the Bishop of London for leave to take down their old church, and erect a new one elsewhere; which being readily granted, they, in the year 1400, built a church, where they had for some time had a chapel, and the structure being dedicated to the Virgin Mary, received the additional epithet of *borne*, or *ourn*, from the neighbouring brook.

This brook was called Tyborne, and gave name to the village which stood on its banks, and was of great antiquity; for it is mentioned, in Doomsday-book, as a manor at that time belonging to the abbess and nuns of Barking, in the county of Essex; and in the decretal sentence of Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the great controversy between Eustace, Bishop of London, and William, Abbot of Westminster, in the year 1222, this rivulet is expressly called Tyburn.

There

There was formerly a bridge over this rivulet, in Oxford-road, and at the east end of it stood the lord mayor's banqueting-house, in the neighbourhood of which the citizens of London had nine conduits, that were erected about the year 1238, for supplying the city with water; but, having been since better supplied from the New River, the citizens, in the year 1703, let the water of these conduits on lease, for seven hundred pounds per annum.

While the water for the use of the city was derived from these conduits, it was usual for the lord mayor and aldermen, on horseback, accompanied by their ladies in waggons, to ride thither, occasionally, to view them; after which they were entertained at the banqueting-house. Stow gives the following account of one of these visitations, on the 18th of September, 1562. "The lord mayor (Harper), aldermen, and many worshipful persons, and divers of the masters and wardens of the twelve companies, rid to the conduit heads, for to see them, after the old custom: and afore dinner, they hunted the hare, and killed her, and thence to dinner at the head of the conduit. There was a good number, entertained with good cheer by the chamberlain. And after dinner they went to hunting the fox. There was a great cry for a mile; and at length the hounds killed him, at the end of St. Giles's. Great hallowing at his death, and blowing of hornes. And thence the lord maior, with all his company, rode through London, to his place in Lumbard-street." This banqueting-house, under which were two cisterns for the reception of the water of the conduits, having been many years neglected by the citizens, was, in the year 1737, taken down, and the cisterns arched over.

The old church, which was a very mean edifice, was pulled down, and the present edifice erected, in

1741.

1741. It is a plain brick building, on each side of which is a series of small arched windows; and the only ornaments belonging to it, are a vase at each corner, and a turret at the west end.

The church of Tyborne appears to have been anciently a vicarage, in the gift of the Prior and Convent of St. Lawrence de Blackmore, in the county of Essex, who converted it into a curacy; the advowson of which continued in them till the dissolution of their priory. In the year 1553, Edward VI. granted it to Thomas Reve, to be held in soccage of the manor of East Greenwich; since which it has come into the possession of the Earls of Oxford; in whose hands it still remains.

At a short distance from the church, in the New Road, is the workhouse for this parish, which is one of the largest and most commodious establishments of that description, in or near the metropolis. It was erected in the year 1775, and, with the infirmary adjoining, is fitted up with every convenience which philanthropy could suggest, for the comfort of those whose age or infirmities compels them to seek such an asylum.

To the east of the church was a place of public entertainment, nearly upon the plan of Vauxhall, called Marybone-gardens, where were nightly performances of vocal and instrumental music, frequently terminated with a display of fireworks. While the gardens were open to the fields, no danger was apprehended from these amusements; but when the population of the neighbourhood increased, much uneasiness arose in the minds of the inhabitants, lest some accident should be occasioned by them; which produced frequent complaints to the magistrates, and, at length, about the year 1773, they were suppressed. The site of them is now covered with several good streets.

From

From the name of Bowling-green-alley, still given to the street which formed their southern boundary, this was probably the place alluded to by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in this line :

“ Some dukes at Marybone bowl time away—”

and which is meant by Pennant, who, when speaking of the Duke of Buckingham's minute description of the house, now the Queen's Palace, and his manner of living there, inserted in Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, says, “ He has omitted his constant visits to the noted gaming-house, at Marybone; the place of assemblage of all the infamous sharpers of the time;” to whom his grace always gave a dinner at the conclusion of the season: and his parting toast was, “ *May as many of us as remain unchanged, next spring, meet here again.*”

Near this spot, and to a considerable distance to the north and west of it, was once a royal park, well stocked with game; and in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses it is recorded, that, “ on the third of February, 1600, the ambassadors from the Emperor of Russia, and other Muscovites, rode through the city of London to Marybone Park, and there hunted at their pleasure, and shortly after returned homeward.” What a contrast to the present state of this parish! which, even at the beginning of the last century, was a small village, almost a mile distant from the nearest part of the metropolis. Its increase began between 1716 and 1720; by the erection of Cavendish-square. Maitland, in his *History of London*, published in the year 1739, states the number of houses in Marybone to be five hundred and seventy-seven, and the persons who kept coaches, to be thirty-five. At present, the number of houses is near nine thousand, and the number of coaches

must

must have increased in a proportionate, if not a greater, ratio. Some idea may be formed of the immense increase in the rental of this parish, from the land-tax assessment; the quota to which (five hundred and sixty-four pounds five shillings and one penny), is raised by a rate of only one farthing in the pound. This, allowing for some deficiencies in collecting, makes the rental amount to nearly five hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Now the whole parish, only one-third of which is covered with buildings, contains but two thousand five hundred acres of land, and, consequently, the average annual value of every acre which is built on, must exceed five hundred pounds.

All the north side of Oxford-street, which Pennant says he remembered "a deep hollow road, full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking place of cut throats," is in this parish.

To the north of Oxford-street, near its west end, is Portman-square, which is one of the largest and handsomest squares in the metropolis. The center of it is laid out in shrubberies and grass-plats, intersected with gravel walks; and the surrounding buildings are very elegant: it is, however, to be regretted, that the *coup-d'oeil* is wounded by the want of correspondence among them; some being remarkable for a profusion of architectural elegance, while others are distinguished only by a neat simplicity. At the north-west angle is the elegant mansion, which was the residence of the late Mrs. Montague, who was celebrated for the dinner she annually gave to the chimney-sweepers, on the 1st of May, on the lawn before her house.

East of Portman-square is Manchester-square; so called from Manchester-house, on the north side of it, which was built by the late Duke of Manchester, and is one of the most magnificent modern edifices

in

the metropolis. The square is small, but neat, and the center, which is laid out in compartments of shrubs and flowers, is surrounded by an iron railing.

A short distance to the west of the place where the lord mayor's banqueting-house stood, is Stratford-place, which, for uniformity and neatness, may be classed among the principal ornaments of this parish. It consists of two uniform rows of houses, leading into a small area, or square, the upper or north side of which is formed by an elegant edifice, with a stone front, which is composed of a rustic basement story, supporting a range of columns of the Ionic order, crowned with an entablature, decorated with ox-sculls, from the horns of which hang neat festoons of flowers and foliage. Above this entablature rises a triangular pediment, from the sides of which a balustrade, ornamented with elegant vases, is continued along the top of the building. From each side of this building a Doric colonade, crowned with a balustrade, and ornamented with vases, extends to the east and west sides of the area, the fronts of the houses in which are stuccoed, and the windows of the principal story ornamented with a triangular and a circular pediment, alternately. The sides of the street, leading into the area, are exactly similar. All the houses are of brick; but those in the center, and at the ends, are ornamented with stone, in a style corresponding with the principal building in the area. On each side of the entrance is a small house for a watchman, on the top of which is the figure of a lion, carved in stone.

Farther to the east, in Vere-street, is Oxford Chapel; a handsome brick building, strengthened with rustic quoins of stone. The principal entrance, at the west end, is by a flight of steps leading to a porch of the Doric order; the entablature of which supports a triangular pediment, containing a carving in
stone,

stone, of the arms of the founder, who appears, from them, to have been a decendant of Aubrey de Vere, the last Earl of Oxford of that family, who died in 1702. The steeple springs from the center of the roof, at this end, and consists of three stages, viz. a square tower of brick, above which is an octagon tower, open on all the sides, and crowned with a dome, from which springs a second, and smaller, octagon tower, like the first, which supports a ball and vane. At the east end is a Venetian window, above which is a triangular pediment. A modillion cornice of stone is continued all round the building, and at each corner is a handsome stone vase.

From the north side of Oxford Chapel, a short street runs into Cavendish-square. This square contains an area of between two and three acres, and is encompassed with handsome buildings, particularly on the north side, which is formed by four detached edifices. Of these, the two in the center have elegant stone fronts, and, as well as the two at the extremities, are exactly similar to each other. They contain a rustic basement story, which supports a range of handsome Corinthian columns, crowned with their proper entablature. Above these is a triangular pediment, in which is a circular port-hole window, ornamented with a wreath, and the roof is concealed by an attic balustrade. The other two houses on this side are neat brick buildings, with rustic quoins of stone: the ornaments of the windows are also of stone, and above the centre one is a carved tablet, with a handsome festoon of flowers. On the west side of the square is the noble mansion of the Earl of Harcourt; but it is entirely concealed from view by a high brick wall. In the center of the square is an equestrian statue of William, Duke of Cumberland, who gained the battle of Culloden, which terminated the rebellion in Scotland, in the reign

reign of George II. On the pedestal of it is the following inscription:

WILLIAM DUKE OF CUMBERLAND,
 { Born April 15, 1721. Died October 31st, 1765.

This Equestrian statue
 was erected by

Lieutenant General
 William Strode

In Gratitude

For his private kindness:

In honour

To his public virtue,

November 4th. Anno Domini 1770.

North-east of Cavendish-square is Portland-place, which is the broadest, and at the same time one of the handsomest streets in London; the width being upwards of one hundred and twenty feet, and the houses on each side being very elegant and lofty, and perfectly uniform.

At a short distance from the south end of Portland-place is Portland chapel, a handsome brick building, ornamented with stone, and having a stone steeple at the west end; erected about forty years ago, on the site of Marybone bason, which was anciently a reservoir of water for the supply of that part of the metropolis, but had been many years disused.

To the east of Portland-chapel is a plain but commodious brick building, called the Middlesex-hospital.

This hospital was instituted in the year 1745, for the relief of the indigent, sick, and lame, at which time, and for several years after, it was carried on in two convenient houses adjoining to each other, in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road. The

benefactions of the public having greatly increased, the governors in 1747, extended their plan to the relief of pregnant wives of the industrious poor; when the great increase of patients soon obliged them to think of enlarging their edifice as well as their plan; and by the benevolence of the contributors, they were enabled, in 1755, to erect the present building, which at that time was situated in the open fields.

That part of the institution which relates to the admission of pregnant women, was altered about fifteen years ago, in consequence of an offer made by an unknown person, through the medium of a respectable surgeon, to advance three thousand pounds, and to settle three hundred pounds per annum on the hospital, provided the governors would appropriate a ward for the reception and cure of cancerous diseases. Such an offer was not to be rejected, and the obstacle to its adoption was the unwillingness of the governors to narrow the extent of their charity, to the exclusion of some part of those who were already within its scope. It being however suggested that delivering married women at home would, in most cases, be a more effectual and beneficial relief to them than obliging them to pass the period of their confinement in an hospital, secluded from their families, it was determined to appropriate the lying-in ward to the desired purpose, and to provide those who might want it, with obstetrical assistance, medicine, and nurses, at their own habitations, by which means the managers of this charity were enabled to accept the benevolent offer; and since that period the upper part of the hospital has been devoted solely to the cure of that disease.

Though this building is exceeding plain, yet it has a very decent appearance, and is accommodated with

with every convenience to answer the charitable purposes for which it was erected.

Proceeding eastward, the next parish is that of St. Giles in the Fields. The church of this parish is supposed to owe its origin to the chapel belonging to an hospital founded here about the year 1117, by Matilda, Queen of Henry I. for the reception of a certain number of leprous people belonging to the city of London and county of Middlesex. What this number was does not appear, but from an application made by the mayor and citizens of London to the superior of this hospital, in the year 1347, to admit fourteen leprous citizens, according to the settlement of the foundress, it is probable that the number of citizens to be admitted amounted to fourteen, and those of the county of Middlesex the same.

In the year 1354 Edward III. granted this hospital to the master and brethren of the order of Burton St. Lazar, of Jerusalem, in Leicestershire, in consideration of their having remitted forty marks, and the arrears thereof, payable out of the exchequer, by which means it became a cell to that order, and so it continued until the general suppression of religious houses. In the year 1545, Henry VIII. granted this hospital, with its chapel, to Lord Dudley, soon after which it appears to have been made parochial, for, on the 20th of April, 1547, William Rawlinson was instituted rector of it.

The hospital and garden belonging to it appear to have been situated between the present Denmark-street and Crown-street, nearly opposite to where St. Giles's-pound formerly stood. On the removal of the gallows from the Elms in Smithfield, about the year 1413, it was set up at the north corner of this garden wall; and the condemned criminals
stopped

stopped at this hospital in their way to the place of execution, and were presented with a large bowl of ale, as their last refreshment in this life.

The small old church of this parish being taken down in the year 1623, a church of brick was erected in its stead; but the ground in its neighbourhood being gradually raised to the height of eight feet above the floor, it became very damp and unwholesome. On this the inhabitants applied to parliament to have it rebuilt, when the sum of eight thousand pounds being granted for that purpose, the old fabric was taken down in 1730, and the present structure was completed in three years after.

This magnificent edifice is exceeding lofty, and the whole of it is built of Portland stone. The area of the church within the walls is sixty feet wide and seventy-five in length, exclusive of the recess for the altar. The roof is supported with Ionic pillars of Portland stone on stone piers, and is vaulted underneath. The outside of the church has a rustic basement, and the windows of the galleries have semicircular heads, over which is a medallion cornice. The steeple is one hundred and sixty feet high, and consists of a rustic pedestal, supporting a Doric order of pilasters, and over the clock is an octangular tower with three quarter Ionic columns, supporting a balustrade with vases; on this tower stands the spire, which is also octangular, and belted.

The author of the Review of the Public Buildings says, "The new church of St. Giles is one of the most simple and elegant of the modern structures: it is raised at a very little expense, has very few ornaments, and little beside the propriety of its parts, and the harmony of the whole, to excite attention, and challenge applause, yet still it pleases, and justly too. The east end is both plain and majestic

majestic, and there is nothing in the west to object to, but the smallness of the doors, and the poverty of appearance that must necessarily follow. The steeple is light, airy, and genteel; argues a good deal of genius in the architect, and looks very well, both in comparison with the body of the church, and when it is considered as a building by itself in a distant prospect."

The expense of erecting this church amounted to ten thousand and twenty-six pounds, fifteen shillings and nine-pence, including the eight thousand pounds granted by parliament. It is a rectory in the gift of the crown.

Over the north-west door into the church-yard is a curious piece of sculpture, representing the Day of Resurrection. It contains a great number of figures, and was set up about the year 1686.

Near this church was the house of Alice, Duchess Dudley, who died here in 1669, aged ninety. She was the widow of the great Sir Robert Dudley, son to Robert, Earl of Leicester, who, by various untoward circumstances, was denied legitimacy, and his paternal estates. He had been created a duke of the Roman empire, and lived and died in Tuscany, by the title of Duke of Northumberland. His widow was advanced to the dignity of a duchess, by letters patent of Charles I. which were afterwards confirmed by Charles II. but the title died with her. The name is still preserved in Dudley-court.

In this parish is the most extensive square in the metropolis, if not in Europe, the area containing not less than ten acres, which is called from the neighbouring inn, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

This spacious square is situated between the south side of Holborn, and the north side of Portugal-street. It was originally laid out by the masterly hand of Inigo Jones, and the sides of it are the exact
measure

measure of the base of the greatest pyramid of Egypt. The area of this square is formed into grass plats and gravel walks, and the whole is encompassed with an iron palisade fixed upon a stone plinth. The north, west, and south sides of it are adorned with very elegant buildings, among which are those formerly belonging to the Dukes of Ancaster and Newcastle; the first in the center of the west side, and the other, which is now divided into two, is at the corner of Great Queen-street; and the east side of it is bounded by the wall of the terrace in Lincoln's-inn-gardens. The north side of the square is called Holborn-row; the west side Arch-row; the south side, Portugal-row; and the east side, Lincon's-inn-wall. Between these bounds and the iron rails that inclose the center, is a spacious avenue for carriages, and a path for foot-passengers, paved with broad flat stones, and secured by posts at proper distances.

Had this square been completed according to Inigo Jones's plan, it would have been the most beautiful in London. The design was formed with that simple grandeur which characterises all his works. Ancaster, or rather Lindesey-house, is a specimen; and it was intended that the whole should have been built in the same style; but there were not a sufficient number of people of taste to accomplish so great a work. In its present state, many of the houses are grand and noble, but the beauty arising from uniformity is wanting.

This square was the place chosen for the execution of Lord Russell, who was beheaded in the middle of it on the 21st of July, 1683.

In Brownlow-street, Long-acre, is a Lying-in Hospital for married women, where such as are objects of charity are amply provided with commodious apartments and beds, good nursing, plain
suitable

suitable diet, proper medicines, and the advice and assistance of gentlemen of skill and experience in midwifery, as well as the attendance of midwives, in the last stage of their pregnancy, and during the month of lying-in. This hospital was instituted in the year 1749, and has been ever since supported by voluntary contributions.

To the east and north of St. Giles's parish is that of St. George, Bloomsbury, the church of which stands in Hart-street.

This is one of the fifty new churches appointed to be built by act of parliament within the bills of mortality. The name of St. George was given to it in honour of his late majesty; and it received the additional epithet of Bloomsbury, from its situation in the ancient village of Lomesbury, corruptly called Bloomsbury, to distinguish it from others of the same name. It is likewise farther distinguished by standing north and south.

Mr. Walpole calls this building a master-piece of absurdity. The portico on the south side is of the Corinthian order, and makes a very good figure in the street, but has no affinity with the church, which is plain and heavy, and might have corresponded with a Tuscan portico. The tower and steeple on the west side is a very extraordinary structure. On the top, standing on a round pedestal or altar, is a colossal statue of George I. supported by a square pyramid; at the corners of which, near the base, are a lion and unicorn, alternately, the first with his heels in the air, and between them are festoons: these animals being very large, are injudiciously placed over very small columns, which makes them appear monsters. The under part of the tower is not less heavy than the church, but in style is wholly unconnected with it.

This

This church was erected at the public expense, and consecrated in January, 1731. A district, for its parish, was, by authority of parliament, taken out of that of St. Giles, and the sum of three thousand pounds was given towards the support of its rector, to which one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds being added, by the inhabitants of St. Giles's parish, both sums were ordered to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, &c. in fee simple, as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the rector and his successors; but the poor of this parish, and that of St. Giles, in the Fields, are to be maintained by the joint assessment of both parishes, in the same manner as before their being divided.

This church is a rectory, in the gift of the crown, but cannot be held *in commendam*; and all licenses to that effect are made void by the act of parliament for separating this parish from St. Giles's.

Between Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street, is Bedford-square; one of the most uniform squares in London. The houses which surround it are exactly similar, and have a very neat appearance. They are all of brick, but the center house in each face has a stone front of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic basement. The middle of the area is formed into a circular grass-plat, having a broad gravel walk around it, on the outside of which is a parterre of shrubs and flowers; and the whole is encompassed by an iron railing.

On the north side of Great Russel-street is Montague House, better known by the name of the British Museum, from being the depository of that extensive national collection.

This noble building was erected by John, Duke of Montague, Keeper of the wardrobe to King Charles II. and who was afterwards in high favour with King
William

William and Queen Anne. The front of the building is very extensive; two large wings, for offices, join it at right angles, and form a handsome court inclosed from the street by a high brick wall, in the center of which is a spacious gate, under a dome: the inside of the wall is formed into a grand colonade, reaching to the wings on either side. The house is adorned with very curious paintings (particularly the hall and staircase), executed by La Fosse, Baptiste, and Rousseau; and behind it is an extensive garden.

That celebrated naturalist and antiquarian, Sir Hans Sloane, who died in 1753, directed by his last will, that his whole museum should be offered to the parliament, for the use of the public, on condition of their paying to his executors the sum of twenty thousand pounds. The parliament readily embraced the offer, and an act was passed, "For the purchase of the Museum, or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian collection of manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the better reception, and more convenient use, of the said collections, and of the famous Cotton library, and of the additions made, and to be made, thereto."

The government immediately raised one hundred thousand pounds by lottery, for the purchase and establishment of this noble Museum; and governors and trustees, consisting of the most eminent persons in the kingdom, were appointed to conduct it; among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and the secretaries of state, who were appointed trustees for the public. To these were added, Lord Cadogan, and Hans Stanley, Esq. who married Sir Hans Sloane's daughters; after whose decease two others were to be chosen in their stead, either by themselves, or the family of Sir Hans Sloane, from time to time, to be their perpetual representatives in the trust.

In order to increase this valuable collection still more, His Majesty King George II. with the parliament, directed, that the royal library of curious manuscripts, which had long lain exposed in the old dormitory at Westminster, should be added to the Cotton library, and that it should become a part of the proposed Museum. That Samuel Burrows, and Thomas Hart, Esqrs. the then trustees of the Cotton library, and their successors, to be nominated by that family, should be its perpetual representatives, in the same manner as those of Sir Hans Sloane.

The trustees of the late Lord Oxford also generously offered the grand collection of manuscripts, formerly belonging to that nobleman, which is said to have cost above one hundred thousand pounds, for a tenth part of that sum: These were readily purchased, in consequence of the power granted to the trustees by the act of parliament; and the Duke of Portland, and the Earl of Oxford, and their successors, to be chosen by themselves, or the Portland family, were made perpetual trustees for the same.

All these trustees were made a body corporate, by the name of "Trustees of the British Museum," with power to make statutes, rules, and ordinances; to chuse librarians, officers, and servants, and to appoint their several salaries, upon this special trust and confidence, "that a free access to the said general repository, and to the collections therein contained, shall be given to all studious and curious persons, at such times, and in such manner, and under such regulations, for inspecting and consulting the said collections, as by the said trustees, or the major part of them, in any general meeting assembled, shall be limited for that purpose.

A short time after the passing of the act for establishing this noble Museum, and while the trustees were at a loss where to purchase or build a proper repository,

repository, another offer was made by the two heiresses of the Montague family, of the noble house and garden of that name, in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury. This offer was readily accepted, and the same was purchased for ten thousand pounds. Besides which, the trustees immediately laid out between twenty and thirty thousand pounds, on necessary repairs, alterations, and conveniences, for the reception of all the collections united.

Since this period, many valuable additions have been made in every department of the Museum, as well by donations and legacies of scientific men, as by the judicious purchases of the trustees. Among these may be particularized a very large and valuable assortment of pamphlets, published during the reign of Charles I. given by his present majesty; a collection of biography, presented by Sir William Musgrave; the entire library of Clayton Cracherode, Esq. bequeathed in 1799; Mr. Garrick's collection of old plays; a fine series of the coins of our Saxon kings, from the cabinet of the late Mr. Tyssen; a rich collection of curiosities, brought from the South Pacific Ocean, by Captain Cook and others; a great number of antiquities, obtained from Herculanum, and other parts of Italy, by Sir William Hamilton; and several valuable Egyptian antiquities, taken from the French in the last war.

A minute or circumstantial detail of the articles contained in this repository, the catalogue of which fills thirty-eight volumes in folio, and eight in quarto, will not be looked for in this work; we shall therefore confine ourselves to noticing them generally.

In the court, under two sheds are the lately acquired Egyptian monuments; the most curious of which is a beautiful large sarcophagus of variegated marble, covered with hieroglyphics, and believed to have been used as the exterior coffin of Alexander the

the Great. Here are also two Roman statues, supposed to represent Marcus Aurelius and Severus.

In the hall are two Egyptian monuments of black marble, also covered with hieroglyphics, which belonged to the mausoleum of Cleopatra; with some large pieces of marble, from the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland; and near the bottom of the great staircase is a model of the framework, in which the arches of Blackfriars-bridge were turned.

Among the artificial curiosities are a model, in wax, of the Temple of the Sybil, at Tivoli; a model of Laocoon and his sons; a Chinese junk; several specimens of Raphael's china; Mr. Wedgwood's model of the famous Barbarini vase; a model of a Persee burial-ground; a variety of ingenious cuttings in paper, and several models of extraordinary jewels, such as Pitt's diamond, now in the possession of Buonaparte, and the Emperor of Germany's rose diamond.

The antiquities include Egyptian mummies, bronzes, and other articles from Herculaneum and Pompeia; Etruscan vases; a bronze head of Homer, found near Constantinople; an extensive collection of rings and gems; and a great number of different Grecian and Roman remains.

The principal articles brought from the South Seas, are the ceremonial dresses of the various islanders, rich cloaks and helmets, covered with beautiful variegated feathers, different articles used in the domestic economy of the natives, their implements of war, and their idols.

The department of natural history is rich in specimens of rare and curious animals. The most singular of these is one found only in New Holland; which partakes of the properties of the quadruped, the bird, and the fish. It is covered with hair, and has a tail very much resembling that of the beaver;

the

the mouth is formed exactly like the bill of the duck, and the nostrils are placed in a similar manner to those of that bird; instead of feet, it has four fins, formed of spiny rays, and covered with a membrane, resembling the web-feet of water-fowls. This animal, which is amphibious, and is believed to be oviparous, burrows in the banks of the sea, and is called by the English settlers, the Duck-billed Mole: its generical name is *Ornithoryncus Paradoxicus*. In the bird-room is the Egyptian Ibis; several varieties of the Bird of Paradise, and the Humming-bird; nondescripts from New South Wales, and some curious nests.

The minerals and fossils compose a collection of extraordinary beauty and magnificence. Among them is an Egyptian pebble, the fracture of which exhibits a striking portrait of our ancient poet, Chaucer, and is thought one of the most distinct *lusi-nature* ever discovered.

The coins and medals are exceeding numerous. Sir Hans Sloane's collection alone consists of upwards of twenty thousand. The figures, on many of the Greek medals, are exquisitely beautiful. The Roman ones are distinguished into three periods; the Consular, the Imperial, and the Pontifical: the latter are greatly inferior to the two former.

In the manuscript department is an infinite number of valuable and interesting articles. Here is the original Magna Charta of King John. It is written on a large roll of parchment, and part of the broad seal is preserved. This invaluable charter of British liberty was greatly damaged by the fire which happened in the Cottonian Library, at Westminster, in the year 1738. Among the multiplicity of other curious manuscripts, we may particularize the most ancient copy of the Old and New Testament, in Greek, that is extant; two copies of the Pentateuch,

in Hebrew, a volume of royal letters, beginning in 1437, and ending in the time of Charles I. and three volumes, containing many of the forgeries of the unhappy Chatterton.

Dispersed through the different apartments are many valuable or singular portraits, and also some very beautiful miniatures; and the paintings in fresco, on the ceilings, and walls of the staircases and rooms, are well deserving of attention.

This unrivalled collection is at present shut, for the purpose of repairing the building, and making such a new arrangement of its contents, as the numerous additions it has lately received have rendered necessary. When these objects are effected, the public will again be gratified with the inspection of it, in a much more perfect state than they have hitherto done.

At the east end of Great Russel-street is Bloomsbury, formerly Southampton, square; a very handsome square, in the center of which are grass-plats and a gravel walk, encompassed with neat iron rails. On the east, south, and west sides, are some handsome buildings; but much of their beauty is taken off by their want of symmetry. The whole of the north side was occupied by Bedford House; a magnificent mansion, built after a design of Inigo Jones, which has been lately taken down; and the north side of the square is now formed by a row of uniform brick buildings.

Behind this row, on the site of the gardens of Bedford House, and of some fields to the north of them, called the Long Fields, several good streets, and a handsome square, called Russel-square, have been erected, and others are in contemplation. The north and south sides of Russel-square are built in an uniform manner, but the west and east sides are totally dissimilar; the latter consisting partly of the old buildings,

buildings at the north end of Southampton-row, and of Baltimore-house; so called from its noble founder, but last the residence of the late Lord Loughborough. Since his decease, it has been new fronted, and, with some additions made in the court-yard of it, has been formed into three separate houses. The area of the square is laid out in grass-plats, shrubberies, and gravel walks, and encompassed with an iron railing; and on the south side of it, fronting Bedford-place, which leads into the center of Bloomsbury-square, is an inclosed space, intended to receive a statue of the late Duke of Bedford, which is now in the hands of the sculptor.

Another square is laid out, to the north of Russel-square, which is intended to be called Tavistock-square. The area is inclosed and planted, and the east side of it is formed by the continuation of Southampton-row; but the other three sides are not yet begun.

CHAP. II.

St. George, Queen-square.—Red-lion-square.—Foundling-hospital.—Brunswick-square.—Lamb's-conduit.—High-Holborn Liberty.—Gray's-inn.—Lincoln's-inn.—Six-clerk's office.—Origin of the Inns of Court and Chancery.—Southampton-buildings.—Chancery-office.—The Old Temple.—Brooks-market.—Bedford Estate.

The origin of the parish of St. George, Queen-square, like that of many others round the metropolis, is to be attributed to the increase of buildings. Several gentlemen at the extremity of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, having proposed the erecting of a chapel for religious worship, Sir Streynsham Master, and fourteen others, were appointed trustees for the management of this affair. These gentlemen in the year 1705, agreed with Mr. Tooley to give him three thousand five hundred pounds for erecting a chapel and two houses, on the south side of Queen-square, intending to reimburse themselves by the sale of the pews; and this edifice being finished the next year, they settled annual stipends for the maintenance of a chaplain, an afternoon preacher, who was also reader, and a clerk. But the commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, resolving to make this one of the number, purchased it of the proprietors, caused a certain district to be appointed for its parish, and had it consecrated in the year 1723, when it was dedicated to St. George, in compliment to Sir Streynsham Master, who had been governor of Fort St. George in the East-Indies.

This church is a very plain brick building, void of all elegance both within and without; it is however convenient and well enlightened. The rectory, like

like that of St. Andrew's, is in the gift of the Montague family.

Queen-square, from which this church receives its distinguishing appellation, is of an oblong form, and contains about four acres. It is built only on three sides, the north side having been formerly open, which not only rendered the square very airy and pleasant, but also admitted a beautiful landscape, terminated by the hills of Highgate and Hampstead. Of late years, however, this view has been intercepted by the houses in Guildford-street, which is built across the north end of the square. The houses on the east and west sides are very handsome; the area is laid out in grass plats, shrubberies, and gravel walks, and is enclosed with iron rails; and at the north end is a statue of her present majesty.

South of this square is another, called Red-lion-square, which though small, is neat, and surrounded with good buildings.

From the north-east corner of this square is a passage leading to Lamb's-conduit-street, at the north end of which is the Foundling-hospital.

An attempt was made in the reign of Queen Anne, by several eminent merchants, to establish an hospital for the reception of such infants as the misfortunes or inhumanity of their parents should leave destitute of other support, and to bring them up in such a manner as to fit them for the most laborious offices and the lowest stations. With this view they opened a subscription, and solicited a charter, but without success, owing to the ill-grounded prejudices of weak people, who conceived that such an undertaking would encourage vice in the parents, by making too easy a provision for their illegitimate children.

But though the design was suspended, it was not defeated; and several of its promoters left large benefactions for the use of such an hospital, as soon as it should be erected. Among the most zealous of its promoters was Mr. Thomas Coram, commander of a ship in the merchant service, who was so earnest in the prosecution of the benevolent scheme, that he left the sea about the year 1722, and after an unwearied exertion of seventeen years, accomplished it.

Previous to presenting his petition to the king, he procured a recommendation of his design from a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen, and a second from several of the female nobility, both of which he annexed to it; and these, with the plan itself, were so well received by his Majesty, that he immediately granted his royal charter, dated October 17, 1739, for establishing the hospital.

The royal licence being obtained, a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen named in it was held on the 20th of November following, when the Duke of Bedford was appointed their first president, and a committee of fifteen was chosen to conduct the affairs of the corporation.

The work now went on with spirit; books were opened, and large subscriptions being received, an act of parliament was obtained to confirm and enlarge the powers granted by his majesty to the governors and guardians of the hospital. A piece of ground was purchased in Lamb's-conduit-fields, of the Earl of Salisbury, which his lordship not only sold at a very reasonable consideration, but promoted the charity by a noble contribution.

The governors were so anxious for the commencement of this charity, that during the building of the hospital, they hired a large house in Hatton-garden;

garden; nurses were provided, and it was resolved, that sixty children should be admitted, but as the funds increased, so a greater number were received in proportion.

As soon as one wing of the hospital was finished, the committee ordered the children to be removed thither, and quitted the house in Hatton-garden. And a chapel being much wanted, and several ladies of quality expressing their desire of contributing to it, a subscription was opened for that purpose, and a neat and elegant edifice was soon erected.

Two years after, the governors being informed of the increase of benefactions to this charity, of the number of the children, and the expediency of keeping the boys separate from the girls, gave directions for building the other wing of the hospital; since which the whole design has been completed.

The Foundling-hospital is a very handsome building, and consists of two large wings directly opposite to each other, one of which is for the boys, and the other for the girls. They are built of brick, in a plain, but regular, substantial, and convenient manner, and with handsome piazzas. At the farthest end is the chapel, which is joined to the wings by an arch on each side, and is very elegant within. In the front is a large piece of ground, on each side whereof is a colonade of great length, which also extends towards the gates that are double, with a massy pier between them, so that coaches may pass and repass at the same time. These colonades are now enclosed, and contain ranges of workshops, where the children are taught to spin, weave, and exercise other handicrafts. The large area between the gates and the hospital is adorned with grass plats, gravel walks, and lamps erected upon handsome posts;

posts; besides which there are two convenient gardens.

In erecting these buildings, particular care was taken to render them neat and substantial, without any costly decorations; but the first wing of the hospital was scarcely inhabited, when several eminent masters in painting, carving, and other of the polite arts, were pleased to contribute many elegant ornaments, which are preserved as monuments of the abilities and charitable benefactions of the respective artists.

In the court-room are four capital pictures, taken from sacred history, the subjects of which are properly adapted to their situation.

The first of these paintings was executed by Mr. Hayman, the subject of which is taken from Exod. ii. 8. 9. *The maid went and called the child's mother; and Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away, and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages.*

The second piece was done by Mr. Hogarth, and the subject taken from the following words, viz. *And the child grew up, and she brought him to Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son, and she called his name Moses.*

The third painting represents the history of Ishmael, painted by Mr. Highmore, from Gen. xxi. 17. *And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said to her, What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not, for God hath heard the voice of the lad where he is.*

The last piece was painted by Mr. Wills, and is taken from Luke xviii. 16. *Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.*

On each side of these paintings are small drawings in circular frames, of the most considerable hospitals

hospitals in and about London, done by Mr. Hartley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wale, and Mr. Gainsborough.

Over the chimney is a very curious bas-relief, executed and presented by Mr. Rysbrack, representing children employed in husbandry and navigation.

The other ornaments in this room were given by several ingenious workmen, who had been employed in building the hospital, and were desirous of contributing to adorn it. The stucco work was given by Mr. William Wilton; the marble chimney-piece by Mr. Deval; the table with its curiously carved frame, by Mr. John Sanderson; and the glass by Mr. Hallett.

In the other rooms of the hospital are portraits of several of the governors and benefactors, viz. His late majesty, by Mr. Shakelton; Captain Coram, by Mr. Hogarth; Mr. Milner and Mr. Jacobson, by Mr. Hudson; Dr. Mead, by Mr. Ramsey; Mr. Emerson, by Mr. Highmore; the Earl of Dartmouth, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Taylor White, Esq. in crayons, by Mr. Coates; and some others.

In the dining-room is a large and beautiful sea-piece of the English fleet in the Downs, by Mr. Monamy; and over the chimney in another room is Mr. Hogarth's original painting of the March to Finchley.

The altar-piece in the chapel, which is most beautifully executed, is accounted one of Mr. West's best productions. It was painted for Macklin's Bible, and the subject is, "*Except ye become as little children, &c.*"

The first organ was presented by Mr. Handel, and was rendered particularly useful in the infancy of the institution, by that gentleman performing on it at certain times for the benefit of the charity; but this organ having become defective through time and use, a new one was put up in its stead.

Several

Several very handsome shields, done in lead, were given by Mr. Ives, and placed over the charity boxes, with proper inscriptions; and other artists have contributed their labours to the ornamenting of the hospital and chapel, for which they received the thanks of the corporation; and an inscription is put up, to inform the public that these ornaments were the benefactions of the several artists whose names are written thereon.

When the children are first admitted, they are sent into the country till they are three years of age, during which time they are put into the hands of proper nurses, under the inspection of some person of character in the neighbourhood, and are clothed and fed agreeable to the institution of the charity. Such children as have not had the small-pox naturally, are inoculated at three years of age, in a proper place from the hospital.

From three years old to six, the boys are taught to read, and at proper intervals employed in such a manner as may contribute to their health, and induce a habit of activity, hardiness, and labour; and from that time, their work is to be such bodily labour as is most suitable to their age and strength, and is most likely to fit them for agriculture, or the sea service; many of them are employed in the gardens belonging to the hospital, where, by their labour, they supply the house with vegetables, and, being instructed in gardening, are kept in readiness for such persons as may be inclined to take them into their service.

The girls, from six years of age, are employed in common needle-work, knitting, and spinning, and, in the kitchen, laundry and household work, in order to make them useful servants for such proper persons as may apply for them; except so many as may be necessary to be employed in the hospital; it being
intended

intended to have no other female servants in the house, but persons brought up in it, when they are of proper age.

By the charter of this foundation, the governors were empowered to purchase real estates, of the value of four thousand pounds per annum; in pursuance of which they became possessed of a considerable track of the adjoining land. This was let out upon building leases, a few years ago, and several new streets, and a small square, have been erected upon it. The east side of the square, which is called Brunswick-square, is occupied by the wall of the hospital: the other three sides consist of handsome buildings, and the area is laid out in small plantations of shrubs and grass-plats, intersected with gravel walks. The streets are mostly distinguished by the names of persons who have been active in promoting the interests of the charity.

Lamb's-conduit-street, which leads to the gate of the Foundling-hospital, derives its name from a conduit erected there, in the year 1577, by Mr. William Lamb, as a reservoir, to supply another conduit placed on Snow-hill. Both these conduits have been many years taken down; as has also another, called the Devil's Conduit, which stood on the west side of Queen-square, and supplied Christ's Hospital with water.

To the east of the parish of St. George, Queen-square, is a district called High Holborn Liberty, which is a part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; but, being without the bounds of the city of London, is not under the same government, except in ecclesiastical affairs, as the part within the city jurisdiction, which is called the London Liberty.

Within this district are two of the four principal inns of court, viz. Gray's-inn, and Lincoln's-inn.

Gray's-inn

Gray's-inn occupies the site of the mansion-house of the ancient manor of Portpool, one of the prebends belonging to St. Paul's cathedral, which, in the year 1515, becoming the residence of the noble family of Gray, of Wilton, received the name of Gray's-inn, and, in the reign of Edward III. was demised to certain students of the law, by that name. Some time after this, the prior and monks of Shene obtained a licence to purchase the manor of Portpool, by whom the mansion-house and gardens were again demised to the students, at an annual rent of six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence; and this grant remained in force until the general suppression of the monasteries. In the year 1541, this inn was granted by Henry VIII. to the students, and their successors, in fee farm.

The principal entrance to this inn is in Holborn, though the buildings are situated at some distance from the street. There is another entrance to it in Gray's-inn-lane; part of the west side of which is occupied by the back of the buildings, and the wall that incloses the gardens. The inn consists of several well-built courts, particularly Holborn-court and Gray's-inn-square; the latter of which was built in 1687. The hall, which is used for the commons of the Society, is large and commodious; but the chapel is too small: it is a Gothic structure, and is of much greater antiquity than any other part of the building; it being the old chapel belonging to the manor-house. Here is an exceeding good library, well furnished with books for the use of the students; but the chief ornament of this inn is the spacious garden behind it, which consists of gravel walks between lofty trees, grass-plats, agreeable slopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. It is open to the public in the summer season.

Lincoln's-inn

Lincoln's-inn is situated to the south of Holborn, and on the west side of Chancery-lane; and is situated on the spot where formerly stood the house of the Bishop of Chichester, as also that of the Black Friars; the latter erected about the year 1222, and the former about 1226; but both of them coming to Henry Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, he pulled them down, and, in their stead, erected a stately mansion for his city residence; into which it is said, that, sometime before his death, in 1310, he introduced the study of the law. This mansion afterwards reverted to the Bishopric of Chichester, and was devised by Robert Sherbourn, bishop of that see, to Mr. William Syliard, a student there, for a term of years; at the expiration of which, Dr. Richard Sampson, his successor, in the year 1536, passed the inheritance thereof to the said Syliard, and Eustace, his brother; the latter of whom, in 1579, in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds, conveyed the house and gardens, in fee, to Richard Kingsmill, and the rest of the benchers.

This inn principally consists of three rows of large and uniform buildings, forming three sides of a square, most of them occupied by gentlemen of the society. The north side of the square lies open to the gardens which are very spacious, and adorned with gravel walks, grass-plats, rows of trees, and a very long terrace walk, which is so elevated as to command a fine prospect of Lincoln's-inn-fields. In the center of the square is a neat fluted Corinthian column, in a small bason, surrounded with iron rails. This column supports a handsome sun-dial, which has four sides, and on the corners of the pedestal are four naked boys, intended to spout water out of Triton-shells; but this has been long out of repair.

Behind the north-east side of the square is a good hall and chapel; the latter of which was built by

Inigo Jones, about the year 1622, on pillars, with an ambulatory, or walk, underneath, paved with broad stones, and used as a place of interment for the benchers. The outside of the chapel is a very indifferent specimen of Gothic architecture, and the windows are painted with the figures at full length, of the principal personages mentioned in the scriptures. On the twelve windows, on the north side, are, Abraham, Moses, Eli, David, and the prophets Daniel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Amos, and Zachariah, with John the Baptist, and St. Paul; and on the south side are the rest of the apostles. Under these figures are the arms of a great number of gentlemen belonging to this society.

The hall is an extremely fine room, and is used not only for the commons of the society, but for sittings, out of term, before the lord chancellor. At the upper end of it is Hogarth's picture of St. Paul before Agrippa and Festus.

Between the chapel and Chancery-lane are several ranges of chambers, called the Old Buildings. Here is a very good library, which consists of a good collection of books in most languages, and a great number of manuscripts, of a parliamentary, judicial, legal, and public nature; the greatest part of which were bequeathed by Lord Hale, with a strict injunction, that no part of them should be printed.

The gate to Lincoln's-inn, from the west side of Chancery-lane, is of brick, and not undeserving of notice. It was built by Sir Thomas Lovel, once a member of this inn, and afterwards treasurer of the household to Henry VII.

On the east side of the gardens is a new range of buildings, called the Stone-buildings, from having stone fronts. When these were erected, a plan was in agitation for rebuilding the whole inn, in the same style

style of elegant simplicity ; but this design has been long laid aside.

Parallel to the Stone-buildings, and between them and Chancery-lane, is the office for the Six Clerks in Chancery. The two fronts of this edifice are exactly similar. The center, which is of stone, has a rustic basement, supporting a principal story, enlightened by lofty windows, with circular tops: the ends are of brick.

The site of Chichester House is not wholly occupied by the inn ; a part of it is formed into two small courts, called Bishop's-court, and Chichester-rents.

Lincoln's-inn, being the only one which is at the same time an inn of Court, and an inn of Chancery, it will be proper to notice here the general history of these seminaries of law. Like many more of our ancient institutions, their real origin cannot be ascertained ; though the commencement of them is generally fixed to the period when the Court of Common-pleas became stationary. Dr. Blackstone, in his *Discourse on the Study of the Law*, gives the following account of the early state of that study, and of the establishment of the several inns of court and chancery.

That ancient collection of unwritten maxims and customs, which is called the Common Law, however compounded, or from whatever fountains derived, had subsisted immemorially in this kingdom ; and though somewhat altered and impaired by the violence of the times, had, in a great measure, weathered the rude shock of the Norman conquest. This had endeared it to the people in general, as well because its decisions were universally known, as because it was found to be excellently adapted to the genius of the English nation. In the knowledge of this law consisted great part of the learning of those

those dark ages; it was then taught, says Mr. Selden, in the monasteries, in the universities, and in the families of the principal nobility. The clergy in particular, as they then engrossed almost every other branch of learning, so (like their predecessors, the British Druids) they were peculiarly remarkable for their proficiency in the study of the law.

But the common law being not committed to writing, but only handed down by tradition, use, and experience, was not so heartily relished by the foreign clergy who came over hither in shoals, during the reign of the Conqueror and his two sons, and were utter strangers to our constitution as well as our language: and an accident, which soon after happened, had nearly completed its ruin. A copy of Justinian's Pandects, being newly discovered at Amalfi, about A. D. 1130, soon brought the civil law into vogue all over the rest of Europe. It became, in a particular manner, the favourite of the popish clergy; and Theobald, a Norman abbot, being elected to the See of Canterbury, A. D. 1138, and extremely addicted to this new study, brought over with him, in his retinue, many learned proficient therein; and, among the rest, Roger, surnamed Vacarius, whom he placed in the University of Oxford, to teach it. The monkish clergy (devoted to the will of a foreign primate) received it with eagerness and zeal; but the laity, who were more interested to preserve the old constitution, and had already severely felt the effect of many Norman innovations, continued wedded to the use of the common law.

The clergy, finding it impossible to root out the municipal law, withdrew, by degrees, from the temporal courts; and, in 1217, they passed a canon, in a national synod, forbidding all ecclesiastics to appear as advocates *in foro sæculari*; nor did they long

long continue to act as judges there, not caring to take the oath of office, which was then found necessary to be administered, that they should in all things determine according to the law and custom of this realm; though they still kept possession of the high office of chancellor, an office then of little juridical power; and, afterwards, as its business increased by degrees, they modelled the process of the court at their own discretion.

But, wherever they retired, and wherever their authority extended, they carried with them the same zeal to introduce the rules of the civil, in exclusion of the municipal law. This appears, in a particular manner, from the spiritual courts of all denominations, from the chancellor's courts, in both our universities, and from the high court of chancery; in all of which the proceedings are, to this day, in a course much conformed to the civil law. And, if it be considered that our universities began about that period to receive their present form of scholastic discipline; that they were then, and continued to be, till the time of the Reformation, entirely under the influence of the popish clergy: this will lead us to perceive the reason why the study of the Roman laws was, in those days of bigotry,* pursued with such alacrity in these seats of learning.

* There cannot be a stronger instance of the absurd and superstitious veneration that was paid to these laws, than that the most learned writers of the times thought they could not form a perfect character, even of the Blessed Virgin, without making her a Civilian and a Canonist. Which Albertus Magnus, the renowned Dominican Doctor of the thirteenth century, thus proves, in his *Summa de laudibus Christianæ Virginis* (divinum magis quam humanum opus) qu. 23, § 5. "Item quod jura civilia, et leges, & decreta scivil in summo, probatur hoc modo: sapientia advocati manifestatur in tribus; unum, quod obtineat omnia contra judicem justum & sapientem; secundo, quod contra adversarium astutum & sagacem; tertio, quod in causa desperata: sed beatissimæ Virgo, contra judicem sapientissimum, Dominum; contra adversarium callidissimum, dyabolum; in causa nostra desperata; sententiam optatam obtinuit."

Since

Since the Reformation, the principal reason that has hindered the introduction of this branch of learning, is, that the study of the common law, being banished from hence in the times of popery, has fallen into a quite different channel, and has hitherto been wholly cultivated in another place.

As the common law was no longer taught, as formerly, in any part of the kingdom, it perhaps would have been gradually lost and over-run by the civil, had it not been for the peculiar incident which happened at a very critical time, of fixing the Court of Common Pleas, the grand tribunal for disputes of property, to be held in one certain spot, that the seat of ordinary justice might be permanent and notorious to all the nation. Formerly that, in conjunction with all the other superior courts, was held before the king's justiciary of England, in the *aula regis*, or such of his palaces wherein his royal person resided, and removed with his household from one end of the kingdom to the other. This was found to occasion great inconvenience to the suitors; to remedy which it was made an article of the great charters of liberties, both that of King John and King Henry the Third, that "the Common Pleas should no longer follow the King's court, but be held in some certain place:" in consequence of which they have ever since been held (a few necessary removals in times of the plague excepted) in the palace of Westminster only. This brought together the professors of the municipal law, who before were dispersed about the kingdom, and formed them into an aggregate body; whereby a society was established of persons, who (as Spelman observes) addicted themselves wholly to the study of the laws of the land.

They naturally fell into a kind of collegiate order; and, being excluded from Oxford and Cambridge, established

established a new university of their own, by purchasing certain houses (now called the Inns of Court and Chancery) between the city of Westminster, the place of holding the king's courts, and the city of London; for advantage of ready access to the one, and plenty of provisions in the other.

In this juridical university (for such it is insisted to have been by Fortescue and Sir Edward Coke) there are two sorts of collegiate houses, one called Inns of Chancery, in which the younger students of the law used to be placed, "learning and studying," says Fortescue, "the originals, and as it were, the elements of the law; who, profiting therein, as they grow to ripeness so are they admitted into the greater inns of the same study, called the Inns of Court." And in these Inns of both kinds, he goes on to tell us, the knights and barons, with other grandees and noblemen of the realm, did use to place their children, though they did not desire to have them thoroughly learned in the law, or to get their living by its practice; and that in his time there were about two thousand students at these several Inns, all of whom he informs us were *fili nobilem*, or gentlemen born.

But in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Edward Coke does not reckon above a thousand students, and the number at present is very considerably less: which seems principally owing to these reasons; first, because the Inns of Chancery being now almost totally filled by the inferior branch of the profession, they are neither commodious nor proper for the resort of gentlemen of any rank or figure; so that there are now very rarely any young students entered at the Inns of Chancery: secondly, because in the Inns of Court all sorts of regimen and academical superintendance, either with regard to morals or studies, are found impracticable, and therefore
entirely

entirely neglected: lastly, because persons of birth and fortune, after having finished their usual courses at the universities, have seldom leisure or resolution sufficient to enter upon a new scheme of study at a new place of instruction. Wherefore few gentlemen now resort to the Inns of Court, but such for whom the knowledge of practice is absolutely necessary: such I mean, as are intended for the profession.

It is probable that before the establishment of these inns, every person who chose set up as a teacher of the law; for in the twenty-eighth year of his reign Henry III. issued a mandate to the mayor and sheriffs of London, enjoining them to make proclamation throughout the city, that no person whatsoever should set up a school therein for teaching of law; and that if any shall set up such schools, they cause them to cease without delay.

At a subsequent period, his successor, Edward I. commanded Methingham, his Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to collect the lawyers and attornies of the best characters and abilities, from the several counties of the kingdom, to serve his court and people, and that none else should be suffered to practise therein but them; but their number was not to exceed one hundred and forty: it was, however, left to the judges to increase or diminish the number as occasion might require. It is supposed, that these lawyers established several of the present Inns of Court and Chancery, the histories of which can be traced nearly to this time.

These societies are not incorporated, and cannot therefore be possessed of lands or revenues, except such as arise from the fees of admission, and from the annual payments of the members; nor have they any power to make bye-laws for their government.

government. They have, however, certain regulations among themselves, which, by consent and long custom, have obtained the force of laws; whereby the members are, for small offences, put out of commons, that is, not allowed to eat at the same table with the society; and for offences of a greater magnitude, are expelled the Inn; after which they cannot be admitted into any of the other Inns.

Formerly there were public meetings for the instruction of the students, called *Mootings*, wherein points of law were argued, in the manner of trials and arguments before the court; but these having been long since laid aside, the students are now put under the tuition of some experienced barrister, who directs their readings and study, and instead of *Mootings* in imaginary cases, they attend the courts, and learn the actual administration of the law.

It may be proper to observe, that a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Inns of Court are not students of the law.

Southampton-buildings occupy the site of Southampton-house, anciently the Bishop of Lincoln's-inn, but conveyed in fee to the Earl of Southampton, who was Lord Chancellor to Edward VI. On the south side of these buildings is the public office of Chancery, in which the different Masters in Chancery have offices for the dispatch of the public part of their duty. It has a substantial stone front, with a rustic basement story, which supports a series of fluted columns of the Tuscan order, surmounted by an attic balustrade and screen.

Adjoining to the Bishop of Lincoln's-inn, and without Holborn-bars, was the Old Temple, the first monastery belonging to the Knights Templars in London, and which they quitted in 1184, when the New

Temple in Fleet-street was built. Part of the original building remained until the year 1595, when it was pulled down.

On the opposite side of Holborn is Brooks-market, so called from Brook-house, the residence of Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brook, which stood at the north-west corner of it.

To the west of Gray's-inn is a handsome street, called Bedford-row, which, with most of the streets in this neighbourhood, is built upon lands that were bequeathed by Sir William Harpur, of Bedford, to the corporation of that town, in trust, for the foundation of a free school in his native place; for portioning poor maidens; for apprenticing poor children; and the surplus to be employed in the maintenance of the poor of the said town. In the year 1668 these lands were let upon building leases for a rent of ninety-nine pounds a year, but the estate has improved so much since that time, that the yearly revenue is now about three thousand pounds.

CHAP. III.

Clerkenwell.—Parish Church of St. James.—Clerkenwell Close.—Cromwell's House.—Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.—St. John's-square.—Parish Church of St. John.—Aylesbury House.—New Sessions House.—New Prison.—Clerkenwell Bridewell.—Cold Bath Fields.—New House of Correction.—New River.—Sadler's Wells.—Pardon Church-yard.—Charter-house.

To the north-east of High Holborn Liberty is a district called Clerkenwell, which obtained its name from a spring on the west side of the Green, called the Clerk's, or Clerken-well, from the parish clerks of the city of London meeting there annually, to exhibit dramatic representations, founded on subjects taken from the scriptures. The water of this well was suffered to run waste for many years; but at length the parishioners caused it to be walled in, and a pump erected upon it, for the use of the neighbouring inhabitants, on the front of which is an inscription, relating its history. It stands in Ray-street, nearly opposite to Mutton-hill.

The parish church of St. James, Clerkenwell, is situated on the north side of Clerkenwell-green.

On the spot where this church stands, was anciently a priory, founded by Jordan Briset, a wealthy baron, who, about the year 1100, gave to his chaplain fourteen acres of land, in a field adjoining to Clerk's, or Clerkenwell, whereon he built a monastery; which was no sooner erected, and dedicated to the honour of God and the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, than he placed therein a certain number of black nuns, of the order of St. Benedict, in whom, and their successors, it continued till it was suppressed by Henry VIII. in the year 1539. Some-
time

time after the dissolution of the convent, the ground came to the inheritance of Sir William Cavendish, who, being created Duke of Newcastle, built a large brick mansion, on the north-west side of the church, which for many years was called Newcastle House; but this has been long deserted, and the site of it is now occupied by modern buildings.

The church belonging to the old priory, not only served the nuns as a place of worship, but also the neighbouring inhabitants, and was made parochial on the dissolution of the nunnery, when it appears to have been dedicated to St. James the Less; for in the old records it is styled "*Ecclesia Beatae Mariæ de fonte Clericorum.*" In 1623, the steeple of the church being greatly decayed, a part of it fell down, whereupon the parish contracted with a person to rebuild it. This person raised the new work upon the old foundation; but, before it was entirely finished, it fell down, and destroyed a part of the church, both of which were, however, soon after rebuilt.

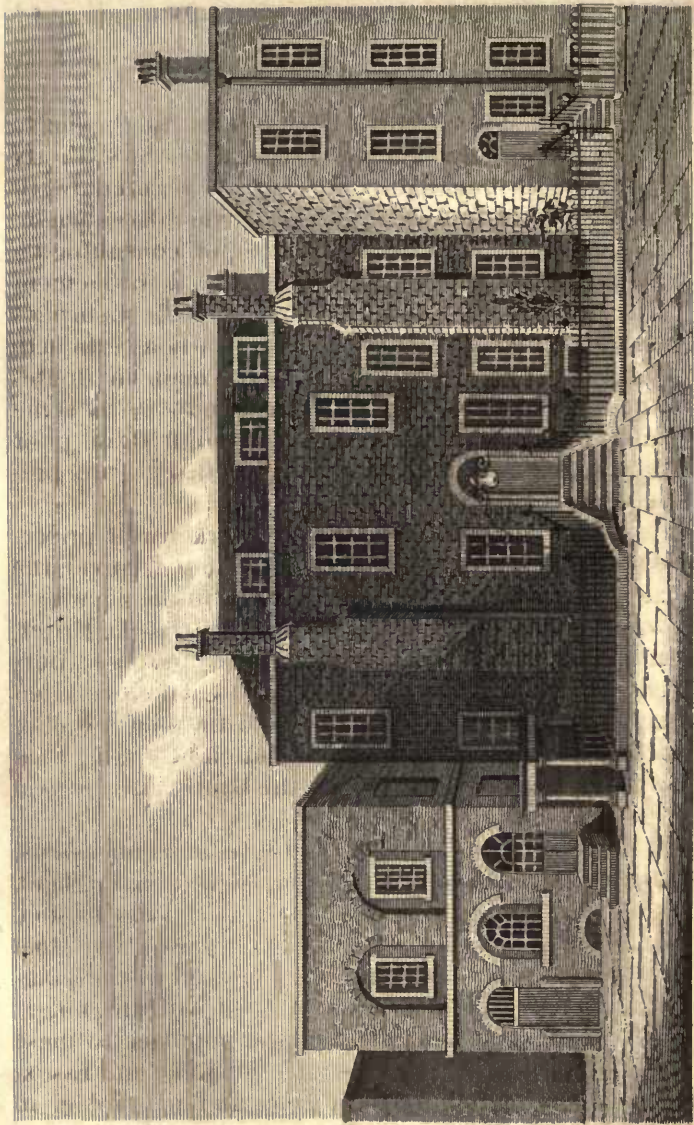
The old church was a very heavy structure, partly Gothic, which was the original form, and partly Tuscan. It was taken down in the year 1788, and the old materials sold for eight hundred and twenty-five pounds; after which the present edifice was, in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose, erected in its stead. It is a lofty brick edifice, strengthened at the corners with rustic quoins of stone, and enlightened by two series of windows. The tower is of stone, and erected upon the west end of the church, which is faced with stone, in order to give it a corresponding appearance. The two first stages above the roof are square, and contain the bells. Above these are two open octangular towers, with pilasters of the Doric order at each corner, and from the uppermost rises a ball and vane.

It

time this building was in its original state, and it is
 came to the present state, and it is
 being erected, and it is
 in its original state, and it is
 this has been found to be the case, and it is
 occupied by and in its original state.

The church belonging to the old building was
 served the same as the present church, and it is
 no longer used, and it is
 on the foundation of the old building, and it is
 to be used for the same purpose, and it is
 in the body of the old building, and it is
 to be used for the same purpose, and it is
 slightly being used for the same purpose, and it is
 whereupon the present church was erected, and it is
 rebuilt in the present church, and it is
 the old foundation, and it is
 mshed, it is all done, and it is
 church, both of which were now used, and it is
 rebuilt.

The old church was a very heavy structure, partly
 Gothic, which was the original form, and partly
 Tuscan. It was taken down in the year 1758, and
 the old materials sold for eight hundred and twenty
 five pounds; after which the present church was
 purchased of an act of parliament, and it is
 purpose, erected in its stead. It is a lofty structure, of
 face strengthened at the corners with a square
 of stone, and enlightened by two series of windows.
 The tower is of stone, and erected upon the west end
 of the church, which is faced with stone, in order to
 give it a corresponding appearance. The tower
 stages above the roof are square, and contain
 bells. Above these are two open galleries, and
 with pilasters of the Doric order at each corner, and
 from the uppermost part of the tower.



A. Borrell sculp.

Oliver Cromwell's House, St. Peter's Church, London.

Printed and Sold by J. B. G. & Co. 10, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.

It is a curacy, in the gift of the parishioners at large.

The old priory close still retains the name of Clerkenwell-close: on the west side of it is a lofty brick house, remarkable for being the reputed dwelling of Oliver Cromwell, and one of the places where meetings were held for the purpose of consulting on the measures which terminated in the dethronement and death of Charles I. The fact of the Usurper's residence here, is, however, not clearly ascertained, and, in all probability, will ever remain in doubt, since the parish books of that period are, by some unaccountable accident, lost; although those prior to it, as well as those which succeeded it, are preserved.

A little to the south-east of Clerkenwell priory, where St. John's-square is now situated, stood the house, or hospital, of St. John of Jerusalem, which was founded by the before-mentioned Jordan Brisset, and Muriel, his wife, who, for that purpose, purchased of the Prioress and Nuns of Clerkenwell, ten acres of land, on which he erected the said hospital, about the year 1110; but the church belonging to it was not dedicated to St. John the Baptist, till the year 1185.

By the profuse liberality of bigots and enthusiasts, this foundation became the chief seat in England, belonging to the Knights Hospitallers; and to such a degree of wealth and honour did they arrive, that their prior was esteemed the first baron in the kingdom, and in state and grandeur vied with the king.

Such was the antipathy of the populace to these imperious knights, that the rebels of Kent and Essex, under the conduct of Wat Tyler and his rabble, in the year 1381, consumed this stately edifice by fire. However, it was afterward rebuilt in a much more magnificent manner, and continued upon its former system,

system, till it was entirely suppressed by Henry VIII. in the year 1541.

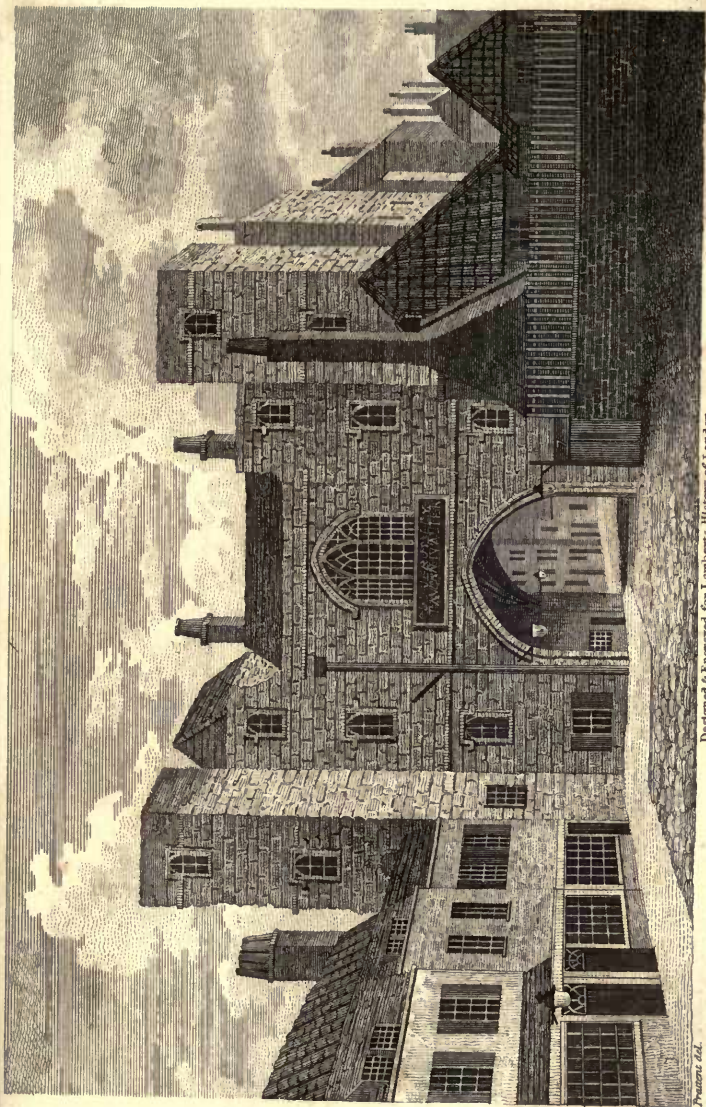
Soon after this foundation was suppressed, the building was converted into a repository of martial stores, and the royal hunting equipage; and to these purposes it was applied till the year 1550; when Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Protector of the kingdom, caused the church, with its lofty and beautiful steeple, which Stow says was "graven, gilt, and inameled, to the great beautifying of the city, and passing all other that he had seen," to be demolished, and the stones thereof used in building his magnificent palace of Somerset-house. The priory was partly restored by Queen Mary; the remains of the choir, and some side chapels, were repaired by Cardinal Pole, and Sir Thomas Tresham was appointed prior; but it was again suppressed by Elizabeth.

Part of the site of this priory is now occupied by St. John's-square, an irregular open place. The southern entrance into it is by the magnificent old gate of the priory, which is still called St. John's-gate. It has a lofty Gothic arch, and, on each side, over the gate, are several escutcheons of arms, carved, under which were formerly inscriptions; but these, by length of time, are now entirely defaced. At the north-east corner of the square, is the parish church of St. John, Clerkenwell, which was at first erected as a chapel of ease to St. James's. It is a plain brick building, with stone corners; and the patronage of it is in the gift of the lord chancellor.

Another part of the possessions of these knights was granted to the family of the Bruces, Earls of Aylesbury, who made this their residence. Aylesbury-street was built upon the site of their house and gardens.

On the west side of Clerkenwell-green is the Sessions-house for the county of Middlesex.

The



W. Whitt sc.

Designed & Engraved for Lamberts History of London.

St. John's Gate.

Published by T. Hughes, Stationer Court Lane 1816.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible due to significant fading and staining on the page.]

[The text at the bottom of the page is also faint and illegible.]

The former sessions-house was situated in the middle of St. John's-street, and was called Hicks's-hall, from its founder, Sir Baptist Hicks, by whom it was erected in the year 1611, and given for the perpetual use of the magistrates of the county. This building having become very ruinous, and being also extremely inconvenient, an act of parliament was obtained, in the year 1779, for erecting a new one; and a convenient spot of ground having been purchased on Clerkenwell-green, the first stone of the present edifice was laid on the 20th of August, in that year, and it was opened for business, in 1782.

The east and principal front of it, towards Clerkenwell-green, is composed of four three-quarter columns, and two pilasters, of the Ionic order, supported by a rustic basement. The county arms are placed in the tympanum of the pediment. Under the entablature are two medallions, which represent Justice and Mercy. In the former, Justice holds the scales and sword; and in the latter, Mercy grasps the blunted sword and the sceptre, capt with the British crown, on which, as emblematic of the mildness of the British laws, rests a dove, with an olive-branch in its mouth. In the center, between Justice and Mercy, is a medallion of his majesty, in profile, decorated with festoons of laurel and oak leaves, the emblems of strength and valour. At each extremity is a medallion, containing the Roman fasces and sword, the insignia of authority and punishment. The extent of this building is one hundred and ten feet from east to west, and seventy-eight feet from north to south.

The hall is thirty-four feet square, and terminates at the top in a circular dome, enlightened by six circular windows, each four feet eleven inches in diameter. This dome is pannelled in stucco, and the

the spandrils under it are decorated with shields and oak-leaves. The sides of the hall are finished with pilasters of the Composite order, crowned with an entablature, the frieze of which is ornamented with foliage, and medallions, representing the Caduceus of Mercury, and the Roman fasces.

From the hall, a double flight of steps leads up to the court, which is in the form of the Roman letter D, and is thirty-four feet by thirty, and twenty-six feet high, with spacious galleries on the sides, for the auditors.

The rooms on each side of the entrance are appropriated to the meetings of the magistrates. In one of them is the original portrait of Sir Baptist Hicks, which was brought from the old sessions-house, with the arms and ornaments which decorated the chimney of the dining-room there; and in the other is a good copy of the picture.

A little to the north-east of St. James's church, Clerkenwell, are two prisons adjoining to each other, both of which have been lately repaired and enlarged: the one is a prison of ease to Newgate, for the county of Middlesex, called the New Prison; and the other, a house of correction for disorderly persons, called Clerkenwell Bridewell, which was built in the year 1615, for the punishment and employment of rogues and vagabonds belonging to the county, who had formerly been taken into Bridewell, in the city, but were now refused, both, because the place was unable to contain and employ them, and because it was thought an infringement of the privileges of the citizens, who, however, contributed five hundred pounds towards the erection of this New Bridewell, the expense of which amounted to two thousand five hundred pounds.

At some distance from these prisons, in St. James's parish, is a place called Cold Bath Fields, which consists

consists of several small streets, that surround a square, in the center of which is a low old building, with a garden and a cold bath; the latter of which gave name to the place.

On the north side of Coldbath-square is the new House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, which is formed principally in conformity to the judicious and humane suggestions of the late Mr. Howard.

This prison was erected in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of his present majesty, "for enabling the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex to raise money for building a house of correction within the said county." But it is also used as a penitentiary house.

The spot on which this edifice is erected having been a swamp on the declivity of a hill, it was found necessary to lay the foundation so deep, and to pile it so securely, that it is supposed there are as many bricks laid under ground as appear in sight. The building, with few deviations from uniformity, is laid out and divided into separate and distinct cells, or single apartments, as well on the ground floor as on the upper stories, each cell being eight feet three inches long, and six feet three inches wide. To each cell are two apertures or windows for light and ventilation, each two feet six inches wide by two feet high; the one over the door, the other at the height of seven feet from the floor in the opposite direction: these apertures are closed or opened by means of wooden shutters, acting at the will of the person confined. The cells on the ground floor are built on arches, and are raised twenty-one inches from the pavement of the yards; those of the upper floors rest on the arches of those

VOL. IV. H below;

below; and as the use of combustible matter is by this means excluded, they are all fire-proof.

The whole number of single cells is two hundred and eighteen; but sixteen of these, which have no other light but from the apertures over the doors, are only used for the occasional confinement of refractory prisoners. In addition to these, in each of six of the yards belonging to the building, there are two apartments containing the space of two single cells, and intended for lodging two prisoners. Some larger apartments are formed, by throwing together the space of several cells; these are used for various purposes connected with the institution, such as an infirmary, work-rooms for the male convicts, a spinning-room for the female convicts, day-rooms with fire-places, used by the prisoners in winter; a laundry, store-rooms, &c.

There are eight large yards, to which the prisoners of different classes have occasional access, where they can be sheltered from the weather by pent-houses, which extend the whole length of them, there are also eight other airing grounds, to which the offenders of the least criminality have free access. Water is brought into all these yards by pipes, for the use of the prisoners, either to drink or to wash themselves, which they are obliged to do every morning before they receive their breakfasts, and again in the evening before being locked up.

Communicating with the center gallery there is a building of three stories, with two rooms in each story. Three of these are let to such prisoners as chuse to pay ten shillings and sixpence per week for their hire; the other three are occupied by the servants of the house, or as store-rooms.

At the entrance of the prison is a committee-room, and over it two lodging-rooms occupied by servants belonging

belonging to the prison; and in the center of the building is a neat and airy chapel, sufficiently spacious to contain the whole number of prisoners which can be accommodated in the cells.

The keeper's house is a distinct building on the east side of the entrance, and is an addition to the original plan, as are also several commodious shops, suited to the several trades and manufactures, in which the prisoners are occasionally employed, particularly for carpenters, turners, sawyers, taylor, and shoemakers, with an extensive stage for drying oakum.

The whole of this building is surrounded with a high brick wall, strengthened on the outside with stone buttresses.

At a small distance north-east from Coldbath-fields is the reservoir of the New-river, which supplies the greater part of the metropolis with water. In Vol. II. p. 31, an account was given of the origin and successful execution of this undertaking, which in the then state of knowledge of canal-making, may be justly styled immense: we shall now give a brief description of it.

The source, or head, of this river, is at the village of Amwell, twenty miles from London, in the road to Hertford, where a number of springs are collected into a large bason of considerable depth. On the margin of this bason is a large stone with inscriptions on each side, containing a short notice of the opening of the stream in 1608, and stating the length of its course from the Chadwell spring to be forty miles; but by an exact measurement of the river, taken by the Company's surveyor in the year 1723, its length appears to be thirty-eight miles and three-quarters, and sixteen poles. By the vast increase of London, the original sources of this river were found inadequate to supply its wants,
and

and the Company applied to parliament for permission to obtain an additional supply from the river Lea. This application was opposed by the city, but in vain; an act was passed to sanction the measure; the citizens were constrained to accept of the blessing against their will, and the river Lea may now be numbered among the sources of the New-river.

In the circuitous course which was found necessary to be given to this river, in order to preserve its level, it passes the towns of Ware, Hoddesdon, Broxbourn, and Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in nearly a north and south direction; at Waltham-cross it enters Middlesex, where it turns westward, and returning again to Forty-hill, passes Enfield; from hence its course is continued, with many devious windings, by Winchmore-hill, Hornsey, Newington, Highbury, and Islington, to the great reservoir or bason, from whence the metropolis is supplied with its waters. Here it is received by fifty-eight main pipes of a seven-inch bore, by which it is conveyed to those parts of the town lying south and west of the reservoir. The eastern part is supplied from a building erected over the river at a short distance before it reaches its termination, in the lower part of which are several main pipes for that purpose; and a steam engine erected on the west side of the reservoir throws the water into a smaller one, from which the inhabitants of Pentonville, and the places in its vicinity are supplied. It has been several times in agitation to extend the service of this water through Marybone; for which purpose an immense bason has been constructed in the Hampstead-road, near St. James's Chapel, but this plan has not hitherto been successful.

Prior to the knowledge of canal navigation we at present possess, it was found necessary to convey the

the water of the New-river over two valleys in large wooden troughs lined with lead, the one near Bush-hill, two hundred and twenty yards in length; the other between Hornsey and Highbury, one hundred and seventy-eight yards; both of which had experienced occasional ruptures, to the great injury of the low lands in the vicinity; but about the year 1787, mounds of earth and clay were raised to a sufficient height to imbed the former channels, which as soon as the new materials had settled, were removed, and since that period no accident of any moment has occurred.

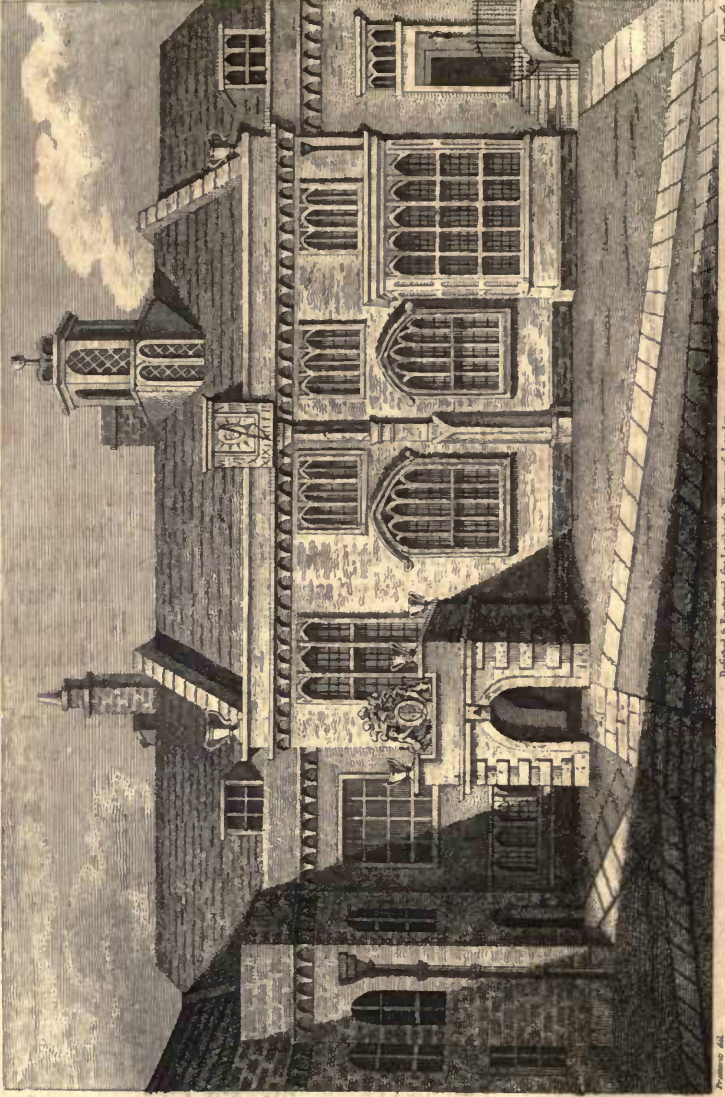
We have already in Vol. II. p. 31, noticed the commencement of this undertaking in 1608, and its completion in 1613. In 1619, the proprietors of this river were incorporated by the name of *The New River Company*; previous to which Sir Hugh Middleton had divided his part of it into thirty-six shares, most of which he sold to different persons, amounting, with himself, to twenty-nine in the whole; but though the king was proprietor of half the work, he was precluded from having any share in the management of it, being only allowed to have an agent present at the meetings of the Company. No dividend was made until the year 1633, when only eleven pounds nine shillings was paid upon each share. The second division amounted to only three pounds four shillings and two-pence, and a call being expected instead of a third division, Charles I. disliking a scheme which appeared not only unproductive, but likely to be attended with loss, re-conveyed his moiety to Sir Hugh, upon condition of receiving a clear annual rent of five hundred pounds out of the profits. This moiety Sir Hugh also divided into thirty-six shares, to equal those of the Adventurers, as they are called, to distinguish them from the others, which are called
King's

King's shares; and he subjected these new proprietors to the payment of the annuity, which, added to their exclusion from the management, renders their shares of less value than the adventurers. Though the original projector of this stupendous undertaking was ruined by it, few speculations ever produced so large an ultimate profit: a share, which was originally purchased for one hundred pounds, having been lately sold at fifteen thousand pounds, and their value being still increasing.

Near the east end of the reservoir is a small summer theatre, called Sadler's Wells; the amusements of which, like those of all the minor theatres, are limited to the representation of burlettas, ballets, pantomimes, and various feats of activity. This place of entertainment originated in the salubrious qualities of a well, formerly famed for the extraordinary cures effected by it, in certain diseases, but which was filled up, by the authority of government, at the Reformation, to check the impositions of the priests of the priory of Clerkenwell, who extorted money from the people, by making them believe that the virtues of the water proceeded from the efficacy of their prayers. The concourse of visitors had induced the proprietors to have music at their house, and concerts were constantly performed there: but the well being closed, the place declined, the music ceased, and the virtues of the water were forgotten. This once celebrated well was again discovered, in the year 1683, by one of the labourers of Mr. Sadler, who had rebuilt the music house there, and renewed the former concerts; since which time it has continued to be opened, during the summer season, with performances of different descriptions, according to the talents or the taste of its managers. The present building was erected in the year 1730, but has undergone considerable alterations at subsequent times.

Pardon.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 consideration of the subject, and to a statement of the
 objects which it has in view. It is then divided into
 three parts, the first of which is devoted to a
 description of the nature of the subject, and to a
 statement of the principles which govern it. The
 second part is devoted to a description of the
 nature of the subject, and to a statement of the
 principles which govern it. The third part is
 devoted to a description of the nature of the
 subject, and to a statement of the principles
 which govern it. The paper concludes with a
 summary of the main points, and a statement of
 the author's conclusions.



...the Bishop's Palace, and the late the ...
...the Bishop's Palace, and the late the ...

Pardon-passage, on the east side of St. John's-street, is the ancient entrance into Pardon church-yard, the ground purchased by Ralph Stratford, for a cemetery, during the pestilence, which raged in the year 1348, as mentioned in Vol. I. p. 232, and which was situated to the east of St. John-street, between the north wall of the Charter-house garden and Sutton-street. At the foundation of the Carthusian monastery, adjoining, now the Charter-house, this piece of ground became their property; but, says Stow, *Edit.* 1603, p. 436, "remained till our time, by the name of Pardon church-yard, and served for burying such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for felonies, who were fetched thither, usually, in a close cart, bayled over, and covered with blacke, having a plaine white crosse thwarting, and, at the fore end, a Saint John's crosse without, and within, a bell ringing, by shaking of the cart, whereby the same might be heard when it passed: and this was called the Fraerie cart, which belonged to St. John's, and had the privilege of sanctuarie."

The Spittlecroft, adjoining to Pardon church-yard, was, in the following year, purchased, and converted to the same use, by Sir Walter Manny, who, in the year 1370, founded a Carthusian monastery upon the site of both. This design appears to have originated with Michael de Northburgh, Stratford's successor in the See of London, who, being possessed of Stratford's burial-ground, obtained a grant of Sir Walter Manny's, for that purpose, and at his decease, in 1361, bequeathed two thousand pounds for erecting the convent, and the greater part of his rents and tenements, and all his reversions for its endowment; with various utensils, vestments, &c. for the celebration of the holy offices; and he left the patronage and care of this foundation to the Bishops of London, his successors.

Soon

Soon after his decease, Sir Walter Manny returned from the wars, and, being advanced in years, took on himself, with the consent of Simon Sudbury, the then Bishop of London, the care of erecting and endowing a double monastery of Carthusians, in New Cherche Hawe, which appellation had been given to his burial-ground. Sir Walter's charter of donation is dated on the 28th of March, in the forty-fifth year of Edward III. and is still preserved, and perfectly legible, in the Charter-house Evidence-house.

In this charter, after the usual salutation, Sir Walter Manny recites his original donation of the thirteen acres and a rod, for a burial-ground, and giveth them, and the buildings thereon, for a convent of Carthusian Friars, to be called the House of the Salutation of the Mother of God; and appoints John Lustote, with the consent of the chief prior of the order, to be the first prior of this convent: he likewise gives the three acres adjoining, consecrated for a burial-ground by Bishop Stratford, and of which he appears to have a grant, and concludes with ordering the monks to pray for the good estate of the king, of himself, of Lady Margaret his wife, and of the Bishop of London, for the time being; as likewise for the soul of Alice de Henault, formerly Countess Marischel, and for the souls of all those that had died by his hands, and for the souls of all his benefactors, especially for the soul of Michael de Northburgh, late Bishop of London, and for the souls of all that lay buried in that ground.

This convent was surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1538; and on the 12th of June, 1542, was granted to John Bridges, and Thomas Hale, for their joint lives, in consideration of the safe keeping of the king's tents and pavilions, &c. which had been some time there; and on the 14th of April, 1545, it was
given

given in perpetuity to Sir Edward North, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, and valued in the grant at fifty pounds per annum. The annual revenues, at the dissolution, amounted to six hundred and forty-two pounds four shillings and six pence.

Sir Edward North sold it to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, for two thousand five hundred pounds, and, in 1611, it was purchased of his son, the Earl of Suffolk, by Mr. Thomas Sutton, for thirteen thousand pounds, in order to establish it as a charitable foundation for pensioners and scholars; for which he obtained letters patent from the king, that were afterwards confirmed by parliament. The expense of fitting up this house, amounted to seven thousand pounds, and he endowed the hospital and school with fifteen manors and other lands, to the annual value of four thousand four hundred and ninety-three pounds; but the estates have been since considerably improved.

This charitable foundation was instituted for the maintenance of a master, a preacher, a head schoolmaster, a second master, and eighty pensioners, consisting of decayed gentlemen, merchants, or others, reduced by misfortunes, who are provided with handsome apartments, and all the necessaries of life, except clothes; instead of which, each of them is allowed a cloak and fourteen pounds per annum. There are also forty-four boys supported in the house, where they have good lodgings, and are instructed in classical learning. From among these, are chosen twenty-nine students at the Universities, who are each allowed twenty pounds per annum, for eight years. Others, who are judged more fit for trades, are put out apprentices, and the sum of forty pounds is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the scholars brought up in this foundation, there are nine ecclesiastical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the constitution of the charity,

charity, are to confer them upon those who receive their education in that school. The pensioners and scholars are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation.

The Charter-house is situated between St. John's-street on the west, Goswell-street on the east, Long-lane on the south, and Wilderness-row on the north, There is scarcely any vestige of the conventual building, which is said to have stood where the garden now is. The present buildings were erected by the Duke of Norfolk; they are very irregular, and have little to recommend them but their convenience and situation. The rooms are well disposed, and the court within, though small, is very neat. In one corner of this court is a handsome chapel, in which, among others, is a very superb monument, erected to the memory of Mr. Thomas Sutton, the founder; on which is his effigy, habited in a gown, and in a recumbent posture. On each side is a man in armour, standing upright, and above, a preacher addressing a full congregation. In the front of these buildings is a very handsome square, and behind, a large garden, which at once contribute to the health and to the pleasure of those who receive the benefit of so valuable a foundation.

CHAP. IV.

*Glasshouse Liberty—Old-street.—St. Luke, Middlesex.—
St. Luke's-hospital.—London Lying-in-hospital.—City
Pest-house.—The French-hospital.—Peerless-pool.—
Orphan Working-school.—Manor of Finsbury.—Ar-
tillery-ground.—Tindal's Burial-ground.—Finsbury-
square.—The Foundery.—The Tabernacle.—Shoreditch.
Haberdasher's-alms-houses.—St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
Geffrye's-alms-houses.—Hoxton.—Norton-falgate.—
Priory of Holywell.—Holywell-mount.—First Porter
Brewery.*

EAST of the Charter-house is a district called the Glass-house Liberty, from a glass-house formerly situated there, and which consists of that part of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, without the City liberty. Formerly there was but one government in this parish, but about the year 1740, the poor of this liberty having increased greatly, the City liberty separated from them, and obliged those in this district to maintain their own poor.

Opposite to the north-east corner of the Charter-house-garden-wall is Old-street, called by the Saxons Eald-street, it being part of the Roman military way which anciently led between the eastern and western parts of the kingdom.

On the north side of this street, near the center of it, is the parish church of St. Luke, Middlesex.

This church owes its rise to the great increase of buildings in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate; for notwithstanding there being a chapel of ease, and several meeting-houses, the parish church could not contain half the inhabitants who were desirous of assembling there to attend divine worship. The commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches, taking

taking this into consideration, purchased a piece of ground in this parish, and erected one of those churches upon it; after which, the inhabitants applying to parliament, had the Middlesex liberty of St. Giles's appointed for the parish; and by the same act, three thousand five hundred pounds was granted to be laid out in fee-simple, for the support of a rector, besides the profits of which the church-wardens were to pay him annually one hundred and twenty pounds, to be raised by burial fees.

The church was finished in 1732, and was consecrated the next year on St. Luke's day, when the name of that saint was given as its patron. Though the building is convenient and well enlightened with two rows of windows, it is a very singular structure. In the center of the west front is the entrance, adorned with coupled Doric pilasters; and to this door is an ascent by a straight flight of steps. Over the entrance is a round window, and on each side a small tower covered with a dome, and ornamented with two windows in front, one of the usual form, and another over it, answering to that over the door. The tower is carried up square, and behind it the roof of the church forms to the west a kind of pediment, broken by the rise of the tower, to which it joins on each side. The uppermost stage of the tower diminishes very considerably, and this, which is the base of an obelisk, supports on each side a dial. From hence rises, as a steeple, a fluted obelisk, which reaches to a great height, diminishing slowly, and being of a considerable thickness towards the top, where the upper edges are sloped off, and the whole is terminated by a ball and vane.

The advowson of this church is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; and it is not to be held *in commendam*, all licences and dispensations for that purpose

purpose being declared void by the before-mentioned act.

Eastward from this church on the same side of Old-street, is the new hospital of St. Luke.

This hospital was first established by voluntary contributions in the year 1751, for the reception of lunatics, and was intended not only in aid of, but as an improvement upon, Bethlem-hospital, which, at the time of this institution, was incapable of receiving and providing for the relief of all the unhappy objects for whom application was made. With this view a house was erected on the north side of Moorfields, and called St. Luke's-hospital, from the name of the parish: but the utility of the institution was so evident, and benefactors increased with such rapidity, that the governors soon determined to extend its benefits to a much larger number of patients, and for that purpose purchased the piece of ground on which the present edifice (the foundation stone of which was laid the 20th of July, 1782), was erected, at an expense of forty thousand pounds.

The north and south fronts of this building, which are of brick, ornamented with stone, are exactly the same. The center and ends project a little, and are higher than the intermediate parts. The former is crowned by a triangular pediment, under which is inscribed in large letters, "Saint Luke's Hospital for Lunatics." The two latter are surmounted with an attic balustrade which conceals the roof. The whole building is divided into three stories; and the spaces between the center and ends are formed into long galleries; the female patients occupying the western galleries, and the male the eastern. Between the hospital and the street is a broad space, separated from the street by a wall, in the center of which is the entrance, leading to the door by a flight

flight of steps under a roof supported by Tuscan columns.

The simple grandeur of the exterior of this building, the length of which is four hundred and ninety-three feet, produces an effect upon the mind, which is only superseded by a knowledge of the propriety, decency, and regularity, which reigns within, notwithstanding the unhappy state of its inhabitants.

Behind the house are two large gardens, one for the men, the other for the women, where such of the patients as can be permitted with safety, are allowed to walk and take the air. Those in a more dangerous state, who are obliged to be confined with strait waistcoats, have, with very few exceptions, the range of the galleries, in which there are fires, so protected by iron bars, reaching from the floor to the breast of the chimney, that no accident can possibly occur; and in those cells where the most dangerous and hopeless patients are confined, every thing which can contribute to alleviate their miserable state, is attended to. In short, the system of management in this hospital is such, that nothing which can add to the comfort, or tend to the cure, of the patients admitted into it, is neglected.

Adjoining to this hospital, and between it and the City-road, is the London Lying-in Hospital.

This building consists of a center and two wings; the latter of which project a little from the main building. In the front of the center is a very neat but plain pediment. In this part of the building is a very neat chapel, with a handsome organ, and the top of it is crowned with a light open turret, terminated by a vane. The wards for the patients are in the wings, and are eight in number; each of which is so formed as to contain ten beds: behind the building are regular and convenient offices. In the front of

of the left wing is this inscription: ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION, MDCCLXXI. and in the front of the other wing are these words, SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. On a slip of stone, in the center, and on the south side, are these words, CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Though this is a plain building, yet it is very neatly constructed. It stands in an airy and pleasant situation, and is well adapted to the purposes for which it was erected. There is a public baptism of the children born in it, on the last Sunday in every month, to which persons may be admitted by tickets, on application to any subscriber.

This charity was formerly kept in Shaftesbury-house, Aldersgate-street; where it was instituted, in the year 1750, by voluntary contributions.

On the north side of Old-street, in George-yard, are eight alms-houses, built in the year 1657, by Susan Amyas, of London, widow, for the habitation of eight poor single men or women, who are allowed, as a body, twenty shillings a year for water, and six pounds a year for coals; and each of them has a separate allowance of four pounds a year. One of the eight also receives twenty shillings a year, for reading prayers daily to the other seven. These alms-houses were repaired in the year 1790.

At the west end of St. Luke's Hospital is Pest-house-row; which took its name from a building that stood here till the year 1737, and was called the City Pest-house. It consisted of several tenements, and was erected as a lazaretto, for the reception of distressed objects infected with the dreadful plague, in 1665.

In this row is the French hospital, a large brick building, erected in the year 1717; the governors of which were, in the following year, constituted a body politic and corporate, by letters patent of King George I. under

under the denomination of "The Governor and Directors of the Hospital, for the poor French Protestants and their Descendants, residing in Great Britain."

This hospital is calculated to receive two hundred and twenty poor men and women; one hundred and forty-six of whom are on the foundation, and the other seventy-four are paid for, by their friends, at the rate of nine pounds per annum each; all of whom are plentifully supplied with all the necessaries of life, from the revenues of the hospital. This charity also extends to lunatics, for whose accommodation a large infirmary is provided. There are a chaplain, physician, surgeon, and other proper officers, belonging to this foundation.

Near this hospital is a set of alms-houses, founded by George Palyn, citizen and girdler, for six poor members of that company, who also endowed the same with an estate of forty pounds per annum; which he left in trust to the Girdlers' company, who rebuilt them in the year 1741.

Nearly opposite to the above is another set of alms-houses, founded in the year 1619, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, for ten poor men and women, who receive six pence a week each, and a coat and gown every other year. These alms-houses were rebuilt in the year 1707, at the expense of that part of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the county of Middlesex; out of which St. Luke's parish was afterwards taken.

Opposite to the French hospital, and behind St. Luke's and the London Lying-in hospitals, is an elegant pleasure bath, called Peerless Pool.

On the spot where this bath is situated was formerly a dangerous pond, which, from the number of persons drowned in it, obtained the name of Perilous Pool. To prevent these accidents, the principal part
of

of it was filled up; but, in the year 1743, one Mr. Kemp, an ingenious projector, converted it to the purposes it is now used, and altered its name from Perilous to Peerless Pool.

This pleasure bath is esteemed the completest of a public nature of any in the kingdom. It is one hundred and seventy feet long, and above one hundred feet broad, having a smooth gravel bottom, five feet deep in the middle, four feet at the sides, and but three feet at one end. The descent to it is by several flights of steps, conveniently disposed round it, adjoining to which are boxes and arbours for dressing and undressing, some of them open, and others enclosed. On the south side is a neat arcade, under which is a looking-glass over a marble slab, and a small collection of books for the entertainment of the subscribers. The ground, about the pleasure bath, is agreeably laid out, and well planted with trees.

Here is also a cold bath, generally allowed to be the largest in England; it being forty feet long, and twenty feet broad, with flights of steps and dressing-rooms at each end.

Besides these, there is also a very large fish-pond, three hundred and twenty feet in length, and well stocked with fish, for the use of those subscribers who admire the amusement of angling. On each side of this pond is a very handsome terrace-walk, well planted with lime-trees, and the slopes are agreeably covered with shrubs.

To the north-west of Peerless Pool, in the City-road, is a large handsome brick building, erected for the relief of distressed orphans.

This edifice consists of a center and two wings, the latter of which project from the former. The center part of the building is crowned with a dome,

round which are port-hole windows; and in the front of the whole, on a slip of stone, is the following inscription: "The Orphan Working School, for the Maintenance and Instruction of Orphans, and other necessitous Children. Supported by voluntary Subscription. Erected 1773."

Adjoining to this edifice is a set of alms-houses, lately built by the company of Dyers, for distressed members of that corporation.

To the south of the London Lying-in Hospital lies the ancient manor of Finsbury, or Fensbury: which latter name it is supposed to have obtained from the neighbouring fen, or moor, called Moorfields, which originally extended from London-wall to Hoxton, and consisted of one continued marsh, or moor, till the year 1511; when Roger Achily, the lord mayor, caused the ground to be levelled, causeways made, and bridges erected in different parts, for the convenience of passengers. Since that time, the ground has been gradually raised and drained, and the whole is now surrounded with buildings.

This manor is not mentioned in Domesday-book; it must, however, be of considerable antiquity, as it appears to have given name to a prebend of St. Paul's cathedral, as early as the year 1104.

In the year 1215, Robert de Baldock, Prebendary of Haliwell and Finsbury, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's cathedral, granted this manor to the mayor and citizens of London, at the yearly rent of twenty shillings; but the term is not specified. Several similar leases exist, granted at different times and rents; and to one of them, dated on the 15th of March, 1582, a survey of the manor is annexed, whereby it appears, that, at that time, it consisted chiefly of gardens, orchards, tenter-grounds, and fields. Divers of the first, on the north

north side of Chiswell-street, had, in the year 1498, been converted into a large field, for archers and other military citizens to exercise in.

This was afterwards demised to the Artillery Company, whence it acquired the name of the Artillery-ground; and, at present, it is used for the exercise of that body, and of the regiment of London Militia, stationed in the metropolis. In the middle of the north side is a very neat brick building, called the Armoury, the corners of which are strengthened with rustic quoins of stone. Before it is a flight of steps, and in the center is the door, which is very lofty, and adorned with a porch, formed by two columns of the Tuscan order, and two pilasters, supporting a balcony. In the front of the building is a pediment, supported at the corners by quoins: on the top are placed several large balls; and on the apex of the pediment is a lofty flag-staff. The hall of the armoury is hung round with breast-plates, helmets, and drums: and fronting the entrance is a handsome pair of iron gates, which open to a spacious stair-case, painted with military ornaments. This stair-case leads into a large room, in which are two chimney-pieces; the one ornamented with the king's arms, and the other with the arms of the Artillery Company. In this room are two chandeliers, and it is decorated with guns, swords, and bayonets, presented by the officers of the company, all of which are handsomely disposed against the walls. On each side of the principal building, at some distance backward, is a small edifice, used by the company on particular occasions. There are three entrances to this ground, by handsome iron gates, the principal of which is on the south side from Chiswell-street.

The present Artillery-ground, together with the land on the north side of it, as far as Old-street, was anciently denominated Bonhill, or Bunhill-fields;

part

part whereof, at present called Tindal's, or the Dissenter's burial-ground, was, by the mayor and citizens of London, in the year 1665, set apart and consecrated as a common cemetery, for the interment of such bodies as could not be admitted in their parochial grounds. However, it not being made use of for the purpose intended, Dr. Tindal took a lease of it, and converted it into a burial-ground for the use of the dissenters. Over the west gate of it was the following inscription: "This church-yard was inclosed with a brick wall, at the sole charge of the city of London, in the maioralty of Sir John Laurence, Kt. Anno Dom. 1665, and afterwards the gates thereof were built and finished in the maioralty of Sir Tho. Bloudworth, Kt. Anno Dom. 1666." This burial-ground contains a prodigious multitude of grave stones with inscriptions, besides a great number of raised monuments, with vaults underneath, belonging to particular families.

But to return to the history of the manor. When Dr. Wilson succeeded to the prebend in 1745, the rental of the estate produced the city eight hundred and ninety-five pounds per annum, and the sum they paid the prebendary under old leases which did not expire until 1783, was thirty-nine pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence. The probability that the doctor would not live to see the expiration of these leases, appeared to offer a good opportunity to treat for a renewal of them upon reasonable terms, and he was accordingly applied to, and desired to name a sum as a fine. He began with asking five thousand pounds, but a difference of opinion in the court of common-council prevented a bargain from being made at that sum. As the time elapsed, he increased in his demands, and at length got to twenty thousand pounds, a sum which the city could not, at that period, spare. The poverty of the

the chamber obliged them to have recourse to another arrangement, by which the accumulating rental was to be divided into six shares; three whereof were to be given to the corporation, with the sole management of the estate; two to the doctor and his heirs, instead of a fine; and the sixth to be annexed to the prebend, provided an act of parliament should be obtained to enable him to grant a lease for the term of ninety-nine years. An act to this effect being obtained in the year 1768, a lease for that term from the passing of the act was granted, and under that tenure the vast improvements in Finsbury have been made.

The intention of the corporation, when they obtained this renewed lease, was to extend the projected improvements over the site of the Artillery-ground, but the Artillery Company would not consent to any agreement for quitting their ground, which they hold of the city by an under-lease, dated in March, 1727, containing a proviso, that if the lease to the city should be renewed for a further term of years, they should grant a new lease to the Company for the whole term, except the four last years, under the same covenants, and at the same rent, namely, six shillings and eight-pence per annum. The refusal of the Artillery Company obliged the corporation to narrow their design, and in the year 1777, a plan of the intended buildings was drawn by Mr. Dance, and agreed to, which with some variations, has been carried into effect.

It was some years after this plan was made known before it became popular. Only the west side of Finsbury-square, and the street between Moorfields and the City-road, were began in 1777, and a considerable time elapsed before the remaining part could be carried into execution. At length in 1789 the north side was let upon building leases, at five shillings

shillings and three-pence per foot; the east side was let in 1790, and the south side in 1791; but so unwilling were builders to speculate in this concern, that the whole ground-rent of the square amounts but to one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum. But it was not long before the corporation found the advantage of forming a respectable neighbourhood on this estate, fit for the residence of the wealthy. Even before the square was completed, liberal offers were made for pieces of ground in its vicinity, and nearly the whole of it is now covered with handsome streets, the present ground-rents of which amount to upwards of seven thousand pounds per annum.

The original design was to have a piece of water in the center of the square, which might be a reservoir to the New-river, but from an apprehension that it would be a receptacle for filth, it was changed into a garden.

To the north of Finsbury-square is a large and handsome meeting-house, belonging to a congregation of Dissenters, called the Foundery, from having been erected on the site of a place of that description; and at a small distance from it is another meeting-house, called the Tabernacle, erected in 1753; by the Rev. George Whitfield.

East of St. Luke's parish is that of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, which was anciently a village, situated upon the military road called Eald-street, and a considerable distance north of London. The name of this village is of great antiquity, for John de Sordich, or Sordige, the lord of it, was sent by Edward III. in the year 1343, to remonstrate with Pope Clement VI. on his claim of presenting foreigners to English livings who never resided on their cures, and drained the kingdom of its wealth. This is a sufficient confutation of the popular error respecting the derivation

tion of its name from Jane Shore, concubine to Edward IV.

To the north of Old-street-road, the continuation of which in this parish is called St. Agnes-le-Clerc-road, from a spring on the south side of it, which was anciently in great esteem from the plentiful supply and sweetness of its water, stands an hospital, called Aske's-hospital, but more commonly Haberdashers'-alms-houses.

This edifice was erected by the company of Haberdashers, in the year 1692, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq. a member of that company, who left thirty thousand pounds for erecting a proper edifice to accommodate twenty poor members of the Haberdashers' Company; as also for the maintenance and education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of the said company. The men, who must be all single, have each apartments, consisting of three rooms, with proper diet and firing, a gown once in two years, and three pounds per annum. The boys have a ward to themselves, and are furnished with all necessaries; besides good education given them by proper masters appointed for that purpose.

This hospital is very spacious, and is built of brick and stone. It is four hundred feet long, with an ambulatory in front of three hundred and forty feet, under a piazza, elevated on stone columns of the Tuscan order. In the middle of the building is a chapel, adorned with columns, entablature, and pediment of the Ionic order; and under the pediment is a niche, with a statue of the founder clothed in his gown, and holding in his hand a roll of parchment, which seems to be his last will. Under him is the following inscription:

ROBERTO ASKE *Armigero. hujus Hospitii Fundatori, Socie. Haberdas. B. M. P. C.*

And

And on one side of him is this inscription :

Anno Christi MDCLXXXII. Societas Haberdasheorum de London hoc Hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Testamento Roberti Aske Armigeri, ejusdem Societatis; ad viginti Senum Alimenta, & totidum Puerorum Educationem.

On the other side is the following :

The worshipful company of Haberdashers built this hospital, pursuant to the gift and trust of R. Aske, Esq. a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor members, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of that company.

Before the building is an extensive area enclosed with a dwarf wall and iron railing, in the center of which is a handsome pair of iron gates; and at the south end of this area are two stone statues on brick pedestals, of Old Copplestone and another pensioner, the two first men who were admitted into the hospital.

Nearly opposite to the east end of St. Agnes-le-Clerc-road, stands the parish church of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,

This church is thus denominated from its dedication to St. Leonard, Bishop of Limoges, in France, and its situation in the hamlet of Shoreditch.

There was a church in this place dedicated to the same saint in very early times, and there are records of a dispute concerning the right of presentation to the rectory, between Henry II. and the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, in London, which being determined in favour of the King, he presented Walter de Wettener.

In the year 1203, King John granted this rectory by the name of the church of Seordig, to William de Sanctæ Mariæ, Bishop of London, as a foundation for the office of chief chantor or precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral, which the Bishop confirmed for that purpose; but it was soon after alienated from this office, and conferred upon that of the archdeacon of London, who has held the rectory ever since, and has the right of appointing a vicar: and all the parish is subject to his jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, except the liberties of Hoxton and Norton-folgate, which belong to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's.

The old church, which was a very mean, heavy pile, stood till the year 1735, when the inhabitants having the year before applied to parliament, it was pulled down, and the present light and elegant edifice was soon after erected in its stead.

To this church there is an ascent by a double flight of plain steps, which lead to a portico of the angular kind, supported by four Doric columns, and bearing an angular pediment. The body of the edifice is plain, but well enlightened, and the steeple light, elegant, and lofty. The tower at a proper height has a series of Ionic columns, and on their entablature are scrolls which support as many Corinthian columns on pedestals, and supporting a dome, from whose crown rises a series of columns of the Composite order, on whose entablature rests the spire, standing upon four balls, which give it an additional air of lightness, and on the top is a ball and vane.

In the lowest stage of the tower is a dial, the view of which is so much intercepted by the apex of the pediment, over the portico, that a person standing in front of the church, can only distinguish the upper part of it: which gave occasion to the following pas-

quinade being affixed to the west front, soon after the building was completed.

- “ To look askew upon a church, by some is deem'd a crime,
 “ But all must do't at Shoreditch-church, all who would know
 “ the time;
 “ The figures on the dial-plate, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
 “ Being hid behind the pediment, if you look at it strait :
 “ The brains sure of the architect must in confusion been,
 “ When he five figures of the twelve prevented being seen.”

At the south-east corner of Kingsland-road is a very handsome charity school, built by subscription in the year 1722, and rebuilt in the year 1802; in which there are apartments for a master and mistress, who have one hundred children under their care, viz. fifty boys and fifty girls, all maintained, clothed, and taught, at the expense of the subscribers. In the front of this building is an elegant figure of Charity, supporting a girl with one hand, and a boy with the other, executed by Van Spangen and Co.

On the east side of Kingsland-road is a large building, called Geffryes's Alms-houses.

This edifice consists of a spacious front, with two wings, and a chapel in the center, which is crowned with a well-proportioned turret. The front of the chapel is terminated by a plain pediment, in which is a clock, and beneath it a statue of the founder. It was erected in the year 1713, by the Ironmongers' company, pursuant to the will of Sir Robert Geffryes, knt. who was lord mayor of London, in 1686, and died in the month of February, 1703. Sir Robert established this foundation for the benefit of such of his relations as should apply for the charity; and, in case there were none of these, for members of the Ironmongers' company. The building contains fourteen handsome well-built houses, in each of which are four rooms and a cellar; so that there are, in the whole, fifty-six poor people relieved by this charitable foundation.

foundation. By the will of the donor, each of these poor people receives one pound ten shillings per quarter, besides a small allowance made by the Ironmongers' company, of which Sir Robert was a member. He also left fifteen pounds per annum to a minister, to read prayers every day, and preach on Sundays. No man is admitted to this charity under fifty-six years of age; and, if married, his wife may live with him, and after his death be elected in his stead. The women are cloathed in blue, and the men have gowns, with hanging sleeves of the same colour.

Adjoining to this building, on the south side, are twelve alms-houses, founded by Mr. Samuel Harwar, citizen and draper of London, erected in the year 1713. Six of these houses are occupied by decayed freemen of the Drapers' company, or their widows; and the other six are filled by the parish. Each of these poor people have a load of coals yearly, and six shillings per month paid by the Drapers' company.

On the north side of Geffryes's alms-houses are twelve others, founded in 1734, by Thomas Bourne, Esq. for twelve poor freemen, or widows of freemen, belonging to the company of frame-work knitters.

At a small distance from these alms-houses, on the opposite side of the road, is a large brick building, erected in 1777, as a workhouse for the poor of this parish.

A little to the west of Kingsland-road is Hoxton, or, as it is denominated in the Conqueror's Survey, Hochestone, a prebend to St. Paul's cathedral, which was anciently a village, situated at a considerable distance from London, though, from the vast increase of the buildings in that neighbourhood, within the last fifty years, it is now joined to it.

Near

Near the south-west extremity of this liberty is Hoxton-square; which consists of a spacious area, surrounded by good buildings. The center is divided into grass-plats and plantations of shrubs and flowers, intersected with gravel walks, and inclosed with an iron railing.

At the south-east extremity are six alms-houses, containing twelve rooms, for the widows of twelve weavers; each of whom has one pound per annum, paid quarterly, and twenty-four bushels of coals.

Near to these are twelve alms-houses, for twelve poor widows of Shoreditch parish; each of whom has four pounds per annum, and one sack of coals; founded by Judge Fuller, in the year 1591, and rebuilt by voluntary contributions, in 1787.

Also eight alms-houses, where eight poor widows of this parish have five shillings per month, and half a chaldron of coals, yearly; founded and endowed by John Walter, citizen and draper, of London.

Likewise six houses, for six poor men (or for men and their wives), of this parish, each of whom has one pound a year; the gift of Allen Badger, Esq. anno 1698.

Besides these, there are ten other alms-houses, situated on the west side of Hoxton; which were founded by Mrs. Mary Westby, of Bocking, in Essex, for ten poor women.

South of Shoreditch-church, is the small liberty or manor of Norton Folgate, which belonged to the cathedral of St. Paul, as early as the Conquest. This district being extra-parochial, the inhabitants maintain their own poor, and marry and bury where they please; but they generally make use of a chapel, built by Sir George Wheeler, Prebendary of Durham, for his tenants in Spitalfields. In this liberty there are also a small workhouse, a girl's school, and a free school for boys.

In Holywell-lane, in the parish of St. Leonard, anciently stood the priory of St. John Baptist, of Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert, the son of Gelranni, Præbendary of Haliwell, and confirmed by a charter of Richard I. in the year 1189. This priory, after many reparations, was re-edified by Sir Thomas Lovel, knt. in the reign of Henry VII. who, after having given considerable benefactions to the same, was interred here, in a chapel erected at his own expense; and, in commemoration of so great a benefactor, the following lines were painted on most of the windows:

“ All the nunnes in Holy-well,

“ Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovel.”

At the general suppression of religious houses, this monastery was surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1539; at which time its revenues amounted to three hundred and forty-seven pounds one shilling and three pence per annum. The ruins of this priory, which are still to be seen in King John's-court, have been conceived by some to be the remains of King John's palace; though it does not appear that a royal mansion was ever situated in this neighbourhood.

The prebend of Haliwell and Finsbury, took its first name from a spring, or well, which was so famed for miraculous virtues, as to be dignified with the epithet of *Holy*. After the Reformation, these qualities vanished, and the Holy-well being neglected, was choaked up with rubbish, and, in the calamitous year 1665, the spot became a cemetery for the victims to the plague, whose bodies being heaped together, and covered with earth, gave rise to a mount, called Holywell Mount, which was levelled about the year 1777, and the site covered with

with streets, in one of which is a dissenting meeting-house, and a burial-ground.

We must not quit this parish without noticing, that the brewery of porter commenced in it, according to the following lines of Gutteridge, a native of Shoreditch.

“ Harwood, my townsman, he invented first,
 “ Porter, to rival wine, and quench the thirst:
 “ Porter, which spreads its fame half the world o’er,
 “ Whose reputation rises more and more.
 “ As long as Porter shall preserve its fame,
 “ Let all with gratitude our parish name.”

CHAP. V.

Spitalfields.—Christ-church, Middlesex.—Bethnal-green. Trinity Alms-houses.—Bancroft's Alms-houses.—St. Mary, Whitechapel.—London Hospital.—Whitechapel-mount.—Goodman's-fields.—Rag-fair.—Royalty Theatre.—Wellclose-square.—Danish Church.—Prince's-square.—Swedish Church.—Tower of London.—Liberties of the Tower.—Trinity house.—Tower Hamlets.

To the south of Shoreditch is Spitalfields, which derives its name from having been built upon the fields and grounds belonging to St. Mary's, Spital, which stood on the east side of Bishopsgate-street. When, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Louis XIV. compelled his protestant subjects to fly to foreign lands, for shelter and protection, a considerable number of them sought refuge in this country; the greater part of whom settled on this spot, and established here the manufacture of silk in all its branches; and the neighbourhood is still, in a great measure, peopled by their descendants.

Spitalfields was, originally, a hamlet belonging to the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney; but, from the great increase of inhabitants, it was, in the year 1723, made a distinct parish; and the church is one of the fifty ordered to be built by act of parliament.

This building is situated on the south side of Church-street: it was begun in 1723, and finished in 1729; and, from being dedicated to our Saviour, is called Christ-church, Middlesex.

It is a very handsome edifice, built of stone, with a very high steeple, in which is a fine ring of bells. The body of the church is solid and well-proportioned. It is one hundred and eleven feet in length,
and

and eighty-seven in breadth; the height of the roof is forty-one feet, and that of the steeple two hundred and thirty-four feet. It is ornamented with a Doric portico, to which there is a handsome ascent by a flight of steps; and upon these the Doric order arises, supported on pedestals. The tower, over these, rises with arched windows and niches, and, on its diminishing for the steeple, is supported by the heads of the under corners, which form a kind of buttresses: from this part rises the base of the spire, with an arcade; its corners are, in the same manner, supported with a kind of pyramidal buttresses, ending in a point; and the spire, in which is three series of square windows, crowned with pediments, is terminated by a vase and vane.

This church is made a rectory, but is not to be held *in commendam*; and the patronage, like that of its mother church, is in the Principal and Scholars of King's-hall and Brazen-nose-college, Oxford.

At the west end of the church is a neat brick building, in which are two charity-schools; the one for girls, the other for boys, erected in 1782, and supported by voluntary contributions.

A short distance to the north-west of the church is Spitalfields-market, for the sale of all sorts of provisions, but principally vegetables.

To the east from Spitalfields is Bethnal-green, which was also one of the hamlets of St. Dunstan, Stepney; from which it was separated by an act of parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of his late majesty.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Matthew, was erected in the year 1740. It is a neat commodious edifice, built with red brick, coped and quoined with free-stone. At the west end is a low square tower, built of the same materials, and with a large vase of stone at each corner.

It

It is also a rectory, in the gift of the Principal and Scholars of King's-hall and Brazen-nose-college, Oxford.

The old mansion, at the south-east corner of the Green, now called Bethnal-green House, and traditionally reported to have been the residence of the celebrated Blind Beggar, was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by a citizen of London, named Kirby, and is called, in the writings belonging to it, Kirby Castle. It has long been appropriated to the reception of insane persons.

The old Roman way, from London, led through the hamlet, and being joined, at a short distance to the north-east of it, by the military way from the west, they passed on together, to the *trajectus*, or ferry, of the River Lea, at Old Ford.

At Mile End, in this parish, is an hospital belonging to the corporation of the Trinity-house, Deptford. It was founded in 1695, for twenty-eight decayed or ancient seamen, who have been masters or pilots of ships, and for their widows; each of whom receive sixteen shillings per month, besides twenty shillings a year for coals, and a gown every other year. This is a very handsome edifice, built of brick and stone. It consists of two wings, which contain twenty-eight apartments. In the center, between the two wings, is a chapel, which rises considerably higher than any other part of the building.

Within the gate is a fine area, covered with grass, having gravel walks on the sides; and in the center is a statue of Captain Robert Sandys, executed in a very elegant manner, with a globe and anchor at his feet, and his right hand on a bale of goods. In the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

“ To the memory of Captain Robert Sandys, an elder brother, and deputy master, of the Corporation of Trinity-house, who died in 1701, and bequeathed to the poor thereof one hundred pounds; also the reversion (after two lives) of a freehold estate, in the county of Lincoln, of one hundred and forty-seven pounds a year, now in their possession. This statue was erected by the corporation, A. D. 1746.”

Farther to the east is a large handsome building, called Bancroft's alms-houses.

These alms-houses were erected by the Drapers' company, in the year 1735, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed to that company the sum of twenty-eight thousand pounds, for purchasing a piece of ground, and building upon it an alms-house, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel, and a school-room for one hundred poor boys, and two dwelling-houses for two schoolmasters; and also for endowing the same. He likewise directed, that each alms-man should have eight pounds, and half a chaldron of coals, yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the school-boys should be cloathed, and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the masters should have a salary of thirty pounds a year; and that both should have the yearly sum of twenty pounds for coals and candles, for their own use, and that of the school; together with a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens, and ink: every boy put out apprentice, is entitled to four pounds; but only two pounds ten shillings, if put out to service.

This edifice is not only neat, but extremely elegant, consisting of two wings, and a center detached from both of them. In the middle of the front is the chapel, before which is a noble portico, with
Ionic

Ionic columns, and coupled pilasters at the corners, supporting a pediment, in the plane of which is a dial. There is an ascent to the portico by a flight of steps, and over the chapel is a handsome turret. On each side of the portico are two houses like those in the wings. The construction of the wings is uniform, lofty, and convenient; twelve doors in each open in a regular series, and the windows are of a moderate size, numerous and proportioned to the apartments they are to enlighten. The square is surrounded with gravel walks, with a large grass-plat in the middle, and next the road the wall is adorned with handsome iron rails and gates.

Some account of the founder has been already given, in Vol. II. p. 411.

In this parish are also eight alms-houses belonging to the Drapers' company: twelve to the Skinners' company; twelve to the Vintners' company, which were rebuilt, and the endowment increased in pursuance of the will of Benjamin Kenton, Esq. in the year 1802; and twelve others known by the name of Fuller's alms-houses, founded in 1592, by Judge Fuller, who, as hath been already observed, also founded twelve others near Hoxton.

In Dog-row, near Mile-end, is an alms-house built in 1711, by Captain Fisher, for the widows of six masters of ships. And at Bethnal-green is an alms-house founded by Mrs. Barmeeter, for six poor women.

Returning westward from Mile-end we enter Whitechapel, part of which is in the ward of Portsoken.

On the south side of this street stands the parish church of St. Mary, Matfelon, or as it is now commonly called, St. Mary, Whitechapel.

This church is of some antiquity, as appears by Hugh de Fulbourn being rector thereof in the year

1329. It was originally a chapel of ease to the church of St. Dunstan, Stepney, and is supposed to have obtained the epithet of *White* from having been white-washed or plastered on the outside.

The first church erected upon this spot after it ceased to be a chapel of ease of Stepney parish, was dedicated to St. Mary, Matfelon, and the township acquired the appellation of *Villa Beatæ Mariæ de Matfelon*; a name which has given birth to many conjectures respecting its signification; but which is probably derived from the Hebrew word *Matfel*, which signifies both a woman lately delivered of a son, and a woman carrying her infant son, either of which significations is applicable to the Virgin Mary and her holy babe.

The old church being in a very ruinous condition, it was taken down in 1673, and the present edifice was soon after erected in its stead. This is a coarse and very irregular building; the body, which is formed of brick, and ornamented with stone rustic work at the corners, is ninety-three feet in length, sixty-three feet in breadth, and the height of the tower and turret is eighty feet. The principal door is ornamented with a kind of rustic pilasters, with cherubs' heads by way of capitals, and a pediment above. The body is enlightened with a great number of windows, which are of various forms and different sizes, a sort of Venetian, oval and square. The square windows have ill-proportioned circular pediments; and the oval, or more properly elliptic windows, some of which stand upright, and others cross-ways, are surrounded with thick festoons. The steeple, which is of stone, rises above the principal door, and is crowned with a plain square battlement, in the center of which rises a small turret with its dome and vane. It is at present under repair.

This

This church was a rectory in the gift of the minister of Stepney in the year 1329; in whose successors the patronage continued till 1711, when it was purchased by the principal and scholars of King's Hall and Brazen-nose College, Oxford.

This parish being exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, is subject only to the Bishop or his Commissary; and in testimony of their obedience to the mother church, the parishioners were anciently bound to go in solemn procession annually, at the feast of Pentecost, to the cathedral of St. Paul, to make their oblations. When, however, the conventual church of St. Peter, Westminster, was erected into a cathedral, and the county of Middlesex, in which this parish is situated, was appointed to be its diocese, the inhabitants were obliged to repair thither, as they had formerly done to St. Paul's, which being found very inconvenient, and of no service, Bishop Thirleby, upon their petition, agreed to ease them of that trouble, provided the rector and churchwardens would offer fifteen-pence at the high altar of the new cathedral, during divine service, on the accustomed festival.

In this parish is one of the most extensive charitable foundations, supported by voluntary contributions alone, in the kingdom. The building is situated on the south side of Whitechapel-road, and was formerly called the London Infirmary, but now the London Hospital.

This excellent charity was instituted in the year 1740, for the relief of all sick and diseased persons; particularly manufacturers, seamen in the merchants' service, and their wives and children. It was at first kept in a large house in Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields (afterwards used for the Magdalen Hospital); but that being found too small, a more capacious edifice was erected in the present airy situation.

situation. This structure, which is built of brick, is very commodious, though not expensively elegant. There is an ascent to the middle door by a flight of steps, and over this part extends a very large angular pediment, within which is a dial, and beneath it the following inscription: *The London Hospital supported by voluntary contributions.* Above the ground floor are two series of sash windows, which are so constructed as to give the building an air of dignity. The inside is conveniently adapted in every respect to answer the charitable purposes for which it was erected. It is very completely furnished, and from the great addition made to it since the building was first erected, it now contains near three hundred beds for the reception of patients.

At the west end of this hospital was a considerable hillock, called Whitechapel Mount, which owed its origin to the rubbish deposited there after the fire of London. This mount has been lately removed for the purpose of forming a row of houses on the site of it.

At a small distance farther to the west, on the same side of the road, are six alms-houses, containing two rooms each, founded by William Meggs, Esq. for twelve poor widows, each of whom has five pounds four shillings per annum, and a chaldron of coals.

Nearly opposite to these is Whitechapel Free-school, founded in the year 1680, by Mr. Ralph Davenant, rector of the parish, Mary his wife, and Sarah her sister; which being afterwards augmented by the charitable benefaction of one thousand pounds given in the year 1721, by a person unknown, the master receives a salary of thirty pounds per annum for teaching sixty boys; and the mistress twenty pounds for instructing forty girls.

The

The parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, extends as far as Goodman's-fields and Rosemary-lane.

Goodman's-fields was anciently a farm belonging to the nunnery of St. Clare, or Minoreesses, who gave name to the adjoining street, called the Minories; "at which farme," says Stowe, "I my selfe, in my youth, have fetched many a halfe pennie worth of milke, and never had lesse then three ale pints for a halfpennie in the summer, nor lesse then one ale quart for a halfpenuie in the winter, always hote from the kine, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwardes Goodman, were the farmers there, and had thirtie or fortie kine to the paille." Since his time the whole has been covered with buildings: the square in the center retains the name of Goodman's-fields, and is surrounded by four streets, viz. Mansell-street, Ayliffe-street, Lemon-street, and Prescott-street.

Rosemary-lane is better known by the name of Rag-fair, from being the grand mart of the metropolis in the article of old cloaths, which, however contemptible the trade may be considered, is a source of immense wealth to many who embark in it. A large building on the north side of this street is called the Cloaths Exchange.

To the south of Rosemary-lane is East-smithfield. This place is now divided into a great number of lanes, alleys, courts, &c, but in the reign of King Henry III. it was an open field, on which was held an annual fair, by royal grant, for fifteen days, viz. from the eve of Pentecost to the octaves of Trinity.

Between Smithfield and Tower-hill once stood a religious foundation, called by the several names of the New Abbey; the Abbey of Graces, and Eatminster. This house was founded by King Edward III. but was suppressed at the general dissolution of religious places

places in the reign of King Henry VIII, and on the site of it was erected the King's Victualling-office; but the commissioners having lately removed to Somerset-place, this building is now used as a tobacco warehouse.

In Well-street, near the east end of Rosemary-lane, is the Royalty Theatre, built by subscription, in the year 1786, with a view to the representation of plays; but the proprietors not having had the precaution to secure a legal power for that purpose, the scheme failed, and only one performance of that description was given. On the 20th of June, Shakespear's comedy of "As You Like It," and the farce of "Miss in her Teens," were performed, and the profits being appropriated to the benefit of the London Hospital, the managers of the other theatres did not interfere to prevent it. After this, the theatre was closed for a short time, and re-opened with a license, obtained under the act of parliament for authorizing the magistrates to grant permission for the exhibition of interludes, pantomimes, and other species of irregular drama. Since that time, it has been in the occupation of various adventurers, but with very indifferent success, until lately, that Mr. Astley, jun. has opened it, in the winter season, upon a plan similar to his summer theatre. It is an extensive brick building, without any external decoration; the interior is, however, very commodiously and neatly fitted up.

Opposite to the Royalty Theatre is a passage leading into Wellclose-square, which has also been called Marine-square, from the number of sea-officers who generally reside in it. It is a very neat square, though of no great extent. The principal ornament in it is the Danish church, erected in the year 1746, which is situated in the center, in the midst of a church-yard,

yard, well planted with trees, and surrounded by a handsome wall, adorned at equal distances with iron rails.

The church is a commodious and elegant structure; and though the architect appears to have understood ornaments, he has not been too lavish in the use of them. The edifice consists of a tall and handsome body, with a tower and turret. The body is divided, by the projection of the middle part, into a fore-front in the center, and two small fronts. Over the principal entrance is a group of figures, representing Charity, and, on each side, in niches, are figures of Faith and Hope. At the west end is the tower, and at the east it swells into the sweep of a circle. The corners of the building are faced with rustic; the windows, which are large and well-proportioned, are eased with stone, with a cherub's head at the top of the arch; and the roof is concealed by a blocking course. The tower has a considerable diminution in the upper stage, which has on each side a pediment, and is covered by a dome, from which rises an elegant turret, supported by Composite columns.

On a line with this square, but farther to the east, is another, called Prince's-square; which is neat, and also chiefly inhabited by the families of gentlemen belonging to the sea. The principal ornament of this square, is the church and church-yard belonging to the Swedes. The front of this building is carried up flat, with niches and ornaments, and on the summit is a pediment. The body is divided into a central part, projecting forwarder than the rest, and two sides. The central part has two tall windows, terminated by a pediment, in the midst of which is an oval window; but in the sides there is only a compartment below, with a circular window above. The corners of the building are wrought in a bold plain rustic. The tower rises square from the roof, and at the corners

are placed urns with flames; from thence rises a turret, in the lantern form, with flaming urns at the corners: the turret is covered with a dome, from which rises a ball, supporting the vane, in the form of a rampant lion.

At the south-west extremity of this parish is the Tower of London.

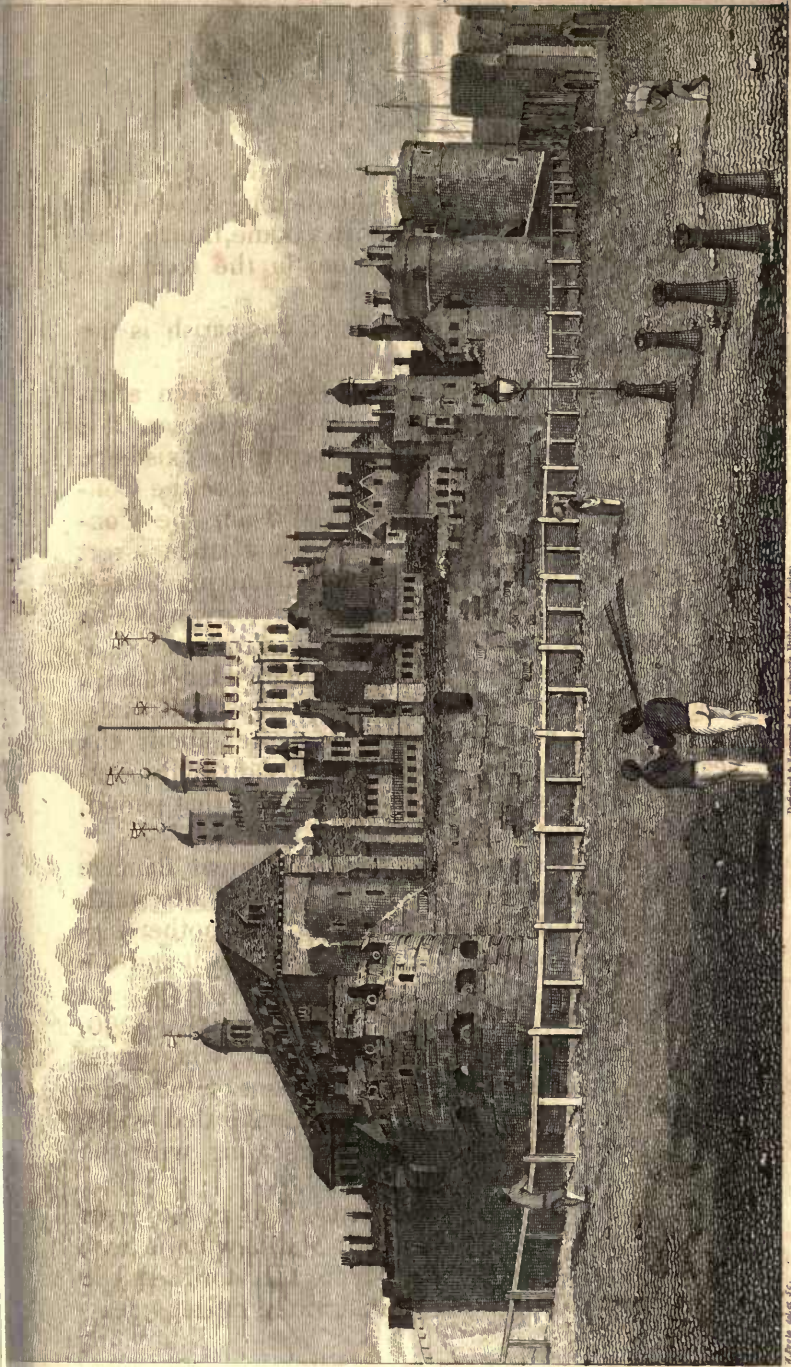
The foundation of this fortress has been attributed, though without reason, to Julius Cæsar. We have no authentic documents, to prove the existence of any place of strength on this site, before the Conquest; nor does it appear, that William the Conqueror erected any thing more, at first, than a sort of field-work, hastily flung up, on his taking possession of the capital, as a place of security while he was employed in settling the government.

Stow, on the authority of Edmond of Hadenham's Register Book of the Acts of the Bishops of Rochester, says, that he built the White Tower about the year 1078, appointing Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, and the most celebrated architect of that period, to superintend the work.

In 1092, this building sustained great damage from a violent tempest of wind; but it was afterwards repaired by William Rufus, who added another castellated tower, on the south side, between it and the river.

The Tower was first enclosed about the year 1190, by William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, who, under pretence of guarding against the designs of John, the king's brother, surrounded it with embattled walls, and a broad deep ditch, communicating with the river Thames.

Hitherto, the Tower was considered as a fortress for the defence of the city; but Matthew Paris says, that, "in the year 1239, Henry III. fortified the Tower to another end; wherefore the citizens, fearing



Designed & Engraved for Lamborn's, Printers, of London.

The Tower.

Published by T. Agnew & Sons, 15, North Street, London, W.

A. Smith del. et sculp.

... that was done to their detriment, complained
and the king answered, that he had not done it to their
harm, but, said he, I will show hereafter to you
another dole, in building and fortifying castles, who
saith the name to be wiser than I am.

The building of the Lion's Tower is, by Benet,
attributed to Edward IV. but erroneously. Accord-
ing to Stowe, that king "fortified the Tower, and
enclosed a piece of ground taken out of the Tower,
till west from the Lion Tower, now called the But-
tress, whence it is evident, that it must have been
built before his time. Probably Henry I. was the
founder of it; since he introduced the menagerie,
which had formerly been kept at Woodstock. Be-
sides, it is expressly stated, that Henry III. kept
his lions, leopards, &c. in a part of the butress, called
the Lion Tower, and that their keeper lodged there.

Richard III. made some additions to the Tower,
and Henry VIII. repaired the White Tower, which
was rebuilt in 1538; and after the Restoration, it
was thoroughly repaired, and a great number of ad-
ditional buildings made to it; and in 1663, the ditch
was cleaned, all the winding about it was rebuilt of
brick and stone, and sluices made for admitting and
retaining the Thames water, as occasion might re-
quire. The present contents of the Tower, within
the walls, are twelve acres and five rods; the circuit
outside of the ditch, one thousand and fifty-two
feet.

The Tower stands on the north side of the river
Thames, from which it is separated by a convenient
wharf, and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge,
for the more easy receiving or sending out munitions,
and naval or military stores. On this wharf is
a long and beautiful plantation, whereon stand many
and pieces of cannon, mounted on very handsome
carriages.

ing lest that was done to their detriment, complained; and the king answered, that he had not done it to their hurt; but, saith he, *I will from henceforth do as my brother doth, in building and fortifying castles, who beareth the name to be wiser than I am.*"

The building of the Lion's Tower is, by Pennant, attributed to Edward IV. but erroneously. According to Strype, that king "fortified the Tower, and enclosed a piece of ground, taken out of the Tower-hill, *west from the Lion Tower, now called the Bulwark:*" whence it is evident, that it must have been built before his time. Probably Henry I. was the founder of it; since he introduced the menagerie, which had formerly been kept at Woodstock. Besides, it is expressly stated, that Henry III. kept lions, leopards, &c. in a part of the bulwark, called the Lion Tower, and that their keeper lodged there.

Richard III. made some additions to the Tower; and Henry VIII. repaired the White Tower, which was rebuilt in 1638; and, after the Restoration, it was thoroughly repaired, and a great number of additional buildings made to it: and, in 1663, the ditch was cleansed, all the wharfing about it was rebuilt of brick and stone, and sluices made for admitting and retaining the Thames water, as occasion might require. The present contents of the Tower, within the walls, are twelve acres and five rods; the circuit, outside of the ditch, one thousand and fifty-two feet.

The Tower stands on the north side of the river Thames, from which it is separated by a convenient wharf, and narrow ditch, over which is a draw-bridge, for the more easy receiving or sending out ammunition, and naval or military stores. On this wharf is a long and beautiful platform, whereon stand sixty-one pieces of cannon, mounted on very handsome carriages,

carriages, and which are only fired on days of state, or public rejoicings.

Within the walls, on a line with this wharf, is a platform seventy yards long, called the Ladies' Line, because much frequented by the ladies in the summer. It is shaded within by a row of lofty trees, and, without, commands a most delightful prospect of the shipping in the river. The ascent to this line is by stone steps, and, being once upon it, a person may walk almost round the walls of the Tower; in the course of which there are three batteries. The first of these is called the Devil's Battery; where is also a platform, on which are mounted seven pieces of cannon, though on the battery itself are only five. The second is called the Stone Battery, and is defended by eight pieces of cannon; and the last is called the Wooden Battery, mounted with six pieces of cannon, all nine pounders.

The Tower-wharf is enclosed at each end by gates, which are opened every morning, for the convenience of a free intercourse between the respective inhabitants of the Tower, the city, and its suburbs.

Under this wharf is a water-gate, through the Tower wall, commonly called Traitors' Gate; because it was customary, in former times, to convey traitors, and other state prisoners, to and from the Tower, by water, through this gate; but, at this time, such persons are publicly admitted at the main entrance.

Over the water-gate is a regular building, terminated at each end by a round tower, on which are embrasures for cannon. In this building are an infirmary, a mill, and the water-works that supply the Tower with water,

The principal entrance into the Tower, is by three gates to the west. The first of these opens to a court, on the right hand of which is the Lion's Tower,
The

The second gate opens to a stone bridge built over the ditch; at the inner end of which is the third gate, much stronger than the two former, having a potcullis to let down upon occasion, and being guarded not only by soldiers, but by the warders of the Tower. Within this gate, on the right hand, is the draw-bridge for foot-passengers, to and from the Tower-wharf.

The principal officer, to whom the government of this fortress is committed, is called the Constable of the Tower, and is usually of distinguished quality, as his post, at all coronations, and other state ceremonies, is of the utmost importance, having the crown and other regalia in his custody.

The constable has under him a lieutenant and deputy lieutenant, usually called governor, whose offices are also of great consequence; a Tower-major, gentleman porter, gentleman gaoler, a master and four quarter gunners, and forty warders; whose uniform is like the king's yeomen of the guard. Their coats are of a very singular form, being made with large sleeves and flowing skirts; they are of fine scarlet cloth, laced round the edges and seams with several rows of gold lace, and girt round their waists with a broad laced girdle. On their breasts and backs they wear the king's silver badge, representing the rose, thistle, and shamrock; on which are the letters G. R. in capitals. And, instead of a hat, they wear on their heads round flat-crowned caps, tied with bands of party-coloured ribbands.

At the end of the new armoury, at the north-west corner of Northumberland-walk, is situated the church of St. Peter ad Vincula, or in Bonds; which was rebuilt by King Edward III. It is a plain Gothic building, sixty-six feet in length, fifty-four in breadth, and twenty-four feet high from the floor to the roof. The walls, which have Gothic windows, are strengthened

ened at the corners with rustic, and crowned with a plain blocking course. The tower is plain, and is covered with a turret. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the king. The rector, as minister of the Tower garrison, which is a parish within itself, is paid by his majesty; and the living is exempt from archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

This church is remarkable for being the burial-place of the following royal and noble personages, who were executed either in the Tower, or on the Hill, and deposited here as a place of obscurity.

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 22d of June, 1535.

George Bullen, Lord Rochford, beheaded on the 17th of May, 1536.

Anna Bullen, beheaded on the 19th of May, in the same year.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded in the year 1540.

Catherine Howard, beheaded February the 13th, 1541.

Thomas Seymour, Baron Sudley, and Lord High Admiral, beheaded in 1549, by a warrant from his own brother, the Protector Somerset, who, in less than three years, was executed on the same scaffold.

Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, beheaded January the 24th, 1552.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, beheaded on the 22d of August, 1553.

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, beheaded February 25th, 1602.

James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II. beheaded on the 15th of July, 1685, for asserting his right to the crown, against James II.

The Earl of Kilmarnock, and Lord Balmerino, beheaded August 18th, 1746, for being concerned in the rebellion in Scotland; and Simon Fraser,

Lord

Lord Lovat, convicted of the same crime, and executed in the following year.

Though this church is said to have been founded by Edward III. it must only have been rebuilt by that king; since Strype has preserved an order from Henry III. dated in 1241, for repairing and beautifying the chancels of St. Mary and St. Peter, in the church of St. Peter, within the bailiffwick of the Tower; from which it appears, that the ancient church was much larger, and more elegant, than the present one. It was adorned with a figure of St. Mary, which, in the above-mentioned order, is called *Mariolam cum suo Tabernaculo*, the little Mary in her shrine, and also with images of St. Peter, St. Nicholas, and St. Katherine; all of which are ordered to be new painted, and “refreshed with good colours.” Here were also stalls for the king and queen, who sometimes repaired to the Tower, to perform their devotions.

The White Tower is a large square irregular building, situated almost in the center, no one side answering to another, nor are any of its watch towers, of which there are four on the top, built alike: one of these towers is now converted into an observatory, and, indeed, seems well adapted to that use.

The building itself consists of three very lofty stories, under which are spacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with salt-petre. It is covered at top with flat leads, from whence there is an extensive and noble prospect of the shipping in the Thames, and the adjacent country.

In the first story are two spacious rooms, one of which is a small armoury for the sea service, having various sorts of arms, very curiously displayed. In the other room are a great number of closets and presses, all filled with warlike tools and instruments of destruction. Over these are two other floors, one filled

filled principally with arms; the other with arms and pioneers' tools; such as chevaux de frize, pick-axes, spades, and shovels. In the upper story is kept match, sheep-skins, tanned hides, &c.

In this tower are likewise kept models of the new invented engines of destruction, that have from time to time been presented to the government. On the top of it is a large cistern, or reservoir, for supplying the whole garrison with water, in case of need: it is about seven feet deep, nine in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is filled from the Thames, by means of an engine very ingeniously contrived for that purpose.

Within this tower is a very ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John: which was for the private use of our kings and queens, when they resided in the Tower. It is of an oblong form, rounded at the east end; on each side are five short round pillars, with large square capitals, carved in different forms on their faces, and with a cross on each. At the east end are two pillars of the same form as the others. Above is a gallery, with windows and rounded arches, looking into the chapel, and said to have been appropriated to the females. The columns pass down to the ground floor, through a lower room, which is used as a magazine for gunpowder. The chapel forms part of the Record Office, and is filled with papers. Strype has also preserved an order of Henry III. for painting and beautifying this chapel.

The office of ordnance is kept in a building a little to the north-east of the White Tower; to which office all other offices for supplying artillery, arms, ammunition, or other warlike stores, to any of his majesty's dominions, are accountable; and from this office are issued all orders for the disposition of warlike materials for every kind of service.

The

The mint is also a separate division, which comprehends near one third of the Tower, and contains houses for all the officers belonging to the coinage.

The office of keeper of the records is opposite the platform already described. It is adorned with a fine carved stone door-case at the entrance, and finely wainscoted within. All the rolls, from King John to the beginning of the reign of Richard III. are deposited in fifty-six wainscot presses, in this office; those since that time are kept at the Rolls chapel, in Chancery lane.

The rolls and records kept in the Tower contain the ancient tenures of all the lands in England, with a survey of the manors; the originals of all laws and statutes; the rights of England to the dominion of the British seas; leagues and treaties with foreign princes; the achievements of England in foreign wars; ancient grants of our kings to their subjects; the forms of submission of the Scottish kings; writs and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity; the settlement of Ireland, as to law and dominion; privileges and immunities granted to all cities and corporations, during the period before mentioned; with many other important records; all regularly disposed by the diligence of Sir William Dugdale, and others under his direction, and properly referred to in near a thousand folio indexes. The price of searching here is half a guinea; for which a person may peruse any one subject a year. In the months of December, January, and February, this office is open only six, but all the rest of the year, eight hours in a day.

The jewel-office is a dark strong stone room, about twenty yards to the eastward of the grand store-house. The regalia kept in this office will be spoken of when we treat of the curiosities within the Tower.

The horse armoury is a little eastward of the White Tower. It is a plain brick building, rather convenient than elegant. Its contents are likewise among the curiosities commonly shown at the Tower, and will be described hereafter.

To the north of the White Tower is the grand store-house, which is a noble building, and extends two hundred and forty-five feet in length, and sixty in breadth. It was begun by King James II. who built it to the first floor; but King William III. erected that magnificent room, called the new, or small, armoury; in which, when finished, he and his queen, Mary, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dressed in new aprons and white gloves.

This noble structure is of brick and stone, and on the north side is a stately door-case, adorned with four columns, an entablature and triangular pediment of the Doric order. Under the pediment are the King's arms, with enrichments of ornamental trophy-work, by our celebrated artist Gibbons.

Having noticed the principal buildings within the Tower, we shall now give an account of those things which are usually shown to the curious stranger.

Just within the outer gate is the menagerie, which is divided into two yards, and contains several lions, tygers, leopards, &c. the most singular of which is a lioness, whelped in the Tower, on the 1st of June, 1794, the day of Lord Howe's victory, and, from that circumstance, named Miss Fanny Howe; and a black leopardess, from Malabar, the skin of which is marked with spots of a more intense black: there were also three of the hunting tygers, which belonged to Tip-poo Saib; but these are lately dead.

On entering the great gate of the Tower, a warder is in readiness to attend visitors to those parts of the fortress which are permitted to be shown; the first
of

of which is called the Spanish Armoury, (situated to the south of the White Tower), from the spoils of the Spanish armada being deposited here, to perpetuate the memory of the signal victory obtained by the English over the whole naval power of Spain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

These consist of different kinds of arms in use at that time ; the principal of which are as follow :

1. The common soldiers' pikes, eighteen feet long, pointed with long sharp spikes, and shod with iron, which were designed to keep off the horse, to facilitate the landing of the infantry.

2. A great number of lances used by the Spanish officers. These were formerly gilt, but the gold is almost worn off by cleaning.

3. The Spanish ranceurs, made in different forms, which were intended either to kill the men on horseback, or pull them off their horses.

4. A very singular piece of arms, being a pistol in a shield, so contrived as to fire the pistol, and cover the body at the same time with the shield. It is to be fired by a match-lock, and the sight of the enemy is to be taken through a little grate in the shield, which is pistol proof.

5. The banner, with a crucifix upon it, which was to have been carried before the Spanish general. On it is engraved the Pope's benediction, before the Spanish fleet sailed ; for the Pope came to the water-side, and, on seeing the fleet, blessed it, and styled it Invincible.

6. The Spanish cravats, as they are called. These are engines of torture, made of iron, and put on board to lock together the feet, arms, and heads, of Englishmen.

7. Spanish bilboes, made of iron likewise, to yoke the English prisoners two and two.

8. Spanish shot, which are of four sorts ; pike-shot,

shot, star-shot, chain-shot, and link-shot ; all admirably contrived, as well for the destruction of the masts and rigging of ships, as for sweeping the decks of their men.

9. Spanish spadas, poisoned at the points ; so that if a man received the slightest wound with one of those, certain death was the consequence.

10. A Spanish poll-axe, used in boarding of ships.

11. Thumb-screws, of which there were several chests full on board the Spanish fleet. The use they were intended for, is said to have been to extort confession from the English, where their money was hid.

12. The Spanish morning-star ; a destructive engine, resembling the figure of a star, of which there were many thousands on board, and all of them with poisoned points ; and were designed to strike at the enemy, as they came on board, in case of a close attack.

13. The spanish general's halbert, covered with velvet. All the nails of this weapon are double gilt with gold ; and on its top is the Pope's head, curiously engraved.

14. A Spanish battle-axe, so contrived as to strike four holes in a man's head at once ; and has, besides, a pistol in its handle, with a match-lock.

15. The Spanish general's shield, carried before him as an ensign of honour. On it are depicted, in most curious workmanship, the labours of Hercules, and other expressive allegories.

In this room are also preserved some other very curious articles ; the principal of which are these :

1. A small train of ten pieces of brass cannon, neatly mounted on proper carriages ; which were a present from the foundery of London to King Charles I. when a child, to practise the art of gunnery.

2. Danish and Saxon clubs ; weapons which each of those people are said to have used in their conquest

quest of England, and are, perhaps, curiosities of the greatest antiquity of any in the Tower.

3. The axe with which Queen Anne Boleyn (mother of Queen Elizabeth) was beheaded. This was performed May 19, 1536, a little before noon, by an executioner sent for on purpose from Calais. At the time of her death, she was not thirty years of age, and fell a sacrifice to the jealousy, or, rather, the caprice, of Henry VIII. to whom she was lawfully married. The Earl of Essex (Queen Elizabeth's favourite) was likewise beheaded with the same axe.

4. King Henry the VIIIth's walking-staff, which has three match-lock pistols in it, with coverings to keep the charges dry. With this staff, it is said, the king sometimes walked round the city, to see that the constables did their duty; and, one night, as he was walking near the bridge-foot, the constable stopped him, to know what he did with such an unlucky weapon at that time of the night: upon which the king struck him; but the constable calling the watchmen to his assistance, his majesty was apprehended and carried to the Poultry Compter, where he lay confined till morning, without either fire or candle. When the keeper was informed of the rank of his prisoner, he dispatched a messenger to the constable, who came trembling with fear, expecting nothing less than death; instead of which the king applauded his resolution in honestly doing his duty, and made him a handsome present: at the same time he settled upon St. Magnus parish an annual grant of twenty-three pounds and a mark: and made provision for furnishing thirty chaldron of coals, and a large allowance of bread, annually, for ever, toward the comfortable relief of his fellow-prisoners and their successors.

5. A large wooden cannon, called *Policy*, because, as we are informed, when Henry VIII. besieged Bologne,

logne, the roads being impassable for heavy cannon, he caused a number of these wooden ones to be made, and mounted on proper batteries before the town, as if real cannon; which so terrified the French commandant, that, when he beheld a formidable train, as he thought, just ready to play, he gave up the town without firing a shot.

6. Some weapons, made with part of a scythe, fixed at the end of a pole, which were taken at the battle of Sedgemore, in the reign of James II.

At the upper end of this room, under a canopy, is an elegant group of figures, representing Queen Elizabeth alighting from her horse, to review her fleet at Tilbury. The figure of the queen is strikingly majestic: it is attired in the armour she is said to have worn upon that occasion, with a white silk petticoat, curiously ornamented with pearls, &c. Her robe, or upper garment, is of rich crimson sattin, laced and fringed with gold. The horse is a noble animal, of a cream-colour; his bridle ornamented with gilt metal, and the saddle covered with crimson velvet, laced and fringed with gold. At the head of the horse stands a page, holding the bridle with his left hand, and in his right is the queen's helmet, decorated with a plume of white feathers. His dress is of snuff-coloured silk, lined with blue, and a blue silk sash, fringed with gold, according to the fashion of the time. The attitude of this figure is remarkably fine.

In this armoury are two standards, taken at St. Eustatia, by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, during the American war.

From the Spanish Armoury the visitor is conducted to the Horse Armoury, where the following things are presented to his notice.

1. The figures of the horse and foot, on the left hand, supposed to be drawn up in military order, to attend

attend the kings on the other side of the room. These figures, which are as large as life, are very fresh, and have a noble appearance.

2. A large tilting lance of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, general to King Henry VIII. This nobleman excelled at the then fashionable diversion of tilting, and engaging the king, who was likewise passionately fond of that royal exercise, gave him such a shock with his spear that had nearly cost him his life.

3. A complete suit of tilting armour, such as the kings, nobility, and gentry at arms, used to exercise in on horseback; at which diversion one of the kings of France is said to have been killed, by a shiver of a spear striking him in the eye.

4. A complete suit of armour, made for King Henry VIII. when he was but eighteen years of age. It is at least six feet high, and the joints in the hands, arms, thighs, knees, and feet, play like the joints of a rattlesnake, and are moved with all the facility imaginable. The method of learning the exercise of tilting, was upon wooden horses set on castors, which, by the sway of the body, could be moved every way; so that, by frequent practice, the rider could shift, parry, strike, unhorse, and recover, with surprising alertness. Several of the horses in this armoury have been used for this purpose; but the castors have been some years taken off.

5. A very small suit of armour, made for King Charles II. when he was Prince of Wales, and about seven or eight years of age, with a piece of armour for his horse's head; the whole most curiously wrought, and inlaid with silver.

6. The armour of Lord Courcy, who, as the warders say, was grand champion in Ireland, and, as a proof, show you the very sword he took from the champion of France; for which valiant action he,
and

and all his successors, have the honour to wear their hats in the king's presence; which privilege is at this time enjoyed by Lord Kinsale, as head of that ancient and noble family, who is always presented to the king, on his first appearance at court, with his hat on.

7. A number of real coats of mail, called Brigandine Jackets. They consist of small bits of steel, quilted one over another, so artfully, as to resist the point of a sword; and yet are so flexible, that the body may be bent in them any way, the same as in common cloathing.

8. An Indian suit of armour, sent as a present to King Charles II. from the Great Mogul. It is made of iron quills, about two inches long, finely japanned, and ranged in rows, one row slipping over another very artificially. They are bound together, with silk twist, very strong, and are used in that country as a defence against darts and arrows.

9. The armour of the great John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who was the son, father, and uncle of a king, but was never king himself. He was interred with Blanch, his first wife, on the north side of the choir of the old cathedral church of St. Paul; and on his monument hung his helmet and spear; as also his target covered with horn; which relics were unfortunately consumed, with that stately edifice, by the dreadful fire in 1666. The armour here shown, is seven feet high, and the sword and lance are of a most enormous size.

10. A very neat suit of small armour, in which is a carved figure, representing Richard, Duke of York, son of Edward IV. who, with his brother, Edward V. were smothered in the Tower, by order of Richard III. their uncle and guardian.

11. A droll figure of William Somers, jester to King Henry VIII. The description given of this figure

figure by the warder, is calculated more for the amusement of the spectator, than the entertainment of the reader.

To the left of this figure stands the line of kings; but by beginning at this end of it, the order of chronology is reversed.

1. His late majesty, King George II. in a complete suit of armour, richly gilt, sitting with a sword in his hand, on a white horse richly caparisoned, with a fine Turkey bridle, gilt, with globes, crescents, and stars, velvet furniture laced with gold, gold fringe, and gold trappings. This monarch died October 25, 1760, at his palace at Kensington.

2. King George I. in a complete suit of armour, sitting with a truncheon in his hand, on a white horse richly dressed, having a fine Turkey bridle, gilt, with a globe, crescent, and star; velvet furniture laced with gold, and gold trappings. This prince died June 11, 1727, on his journey to Hanover.

3. King William III. dressed in the suit of armour worn by Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. in the famous battle of Cressey. He is mounted on a sorrel horse, the furniture of which is green velvet embroidered with silver, and he holds in his right hand a flaming sword. He ascended the British throne on the abdication of King James II. his father-in-law, Feb. 13, 1688, and died March 8, 1702, from the bruises he received by a fall from his horse.

4. King Charles II. dressed in the armour that was worn by the champion of England at the coronation. He sits with a truncheon in his hand, on a fine horse richly dressed with crimson velvet laced with gold. He was born in 1630, succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Charles I. January 30, 1649, and died February 6, 1684.

5. King Charles I. in a rich suit of his own proper armour, gilt and curiously wrought, presented to him

by the city of London when he was Prince of Wales. This is the armour that was laid on the coffin, at the funeral procession of the great Duke of Marlborough: on which occasion a collar of SS was added to it, and is at this time round it. The civil wars in the reign of this prince, and his untimely death, afford a very melancholy period in the History of England. He was born in the year 1600, succeeded his father King James I. March 27, 1625, and was beheaded, in sight of his own palace gates, Jan. 30, 1649.

6. James I. of England, and VIth of Scotland. He sits on horseback, with a truncheon in his right hand, dressed in a complete suit of figured armour. He was born in 1566, and died March 27, 1625.

7. King Edward VI. the first protestant prince that ever reigned in England. He is dressed in a very curious suit of armour, whereon are depicted, in different compartments, a vast variety of scripture histories, alluding to battles, and other memorable passages. He sits on horseback, like the rest, with a truncheon in his right hand. He was born October 12, 1537, proclaimed king, Jan. 31, 1548, and died July 6, 1553.

8. King Henry VIII. in his own proper armour, being of polished steel, the foliages whereof are gilt, or inlaid with gold; and in his right hand is a sword. He succeeded his father, Henry VII. April 22, 1509, and died Jan. 29, 1547.

9. Henry VII. who killed Richard III. in the memorable battle of Bosworth Field, and, by marrying Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. united the two famous Houses of York and Lancaster. This prince holds likewise a sword in his hand, and sits on horseback, in a complete suit of armour, finely wrought, and washed with silver. He was born in 1457, crowned October 30, 1485, and died April 22, 1509.

10. Edward

10. Edward V. who, with his brother Richard, was supposed to have been smothered in the Tower. He was proclaimed king, but never crowned; for which reason, a crown is hung over his head. He is in a rich suit of armour, finely decorated, and holds a lance in his right hand.

11. Edward IV. father to the unhappy princes abovementioned. He is here distinguished by a suit of bright armour studded, and by holding in his right hand a drawn sword. He began his reign March 4, 1460, and died in 1483. The reign of this prince is stained with blood and lust; and though he was fortunate in most of his battles, yet his victories were all the expense of his own subjects. It is said, that, during his reign, no less than two hundred thousand English lost their lives, in the contest between Henry of Lancaster, and this Edward of York. He was equally formed for love and war; and his gallantries with the citizens' wives, amongst whom was the famous Jane Shore, are still remembered with detestation.

12. Henry VI. who, though crowned King of France, at Paris, lost all that kingdom. He was born in 1421, began his reign when but nine months old, and was murdered in the Tower, by the Duke of Gloucester, in 1471. In this king's reign the bloody civil wars commenced between the Houses of York and Lancaster, already mentioned. The rebellion of Jack Cade, who entered London, and beheaded Lord Say; happened in his reign. The famous Joan of Arc, or Maid of Orleans, started up also, and spread her fame through all Europe, by raising the siege of Orleans. In his time the art of printing was first introduced into England.

13. Henry V. This prince caused himself to be acknowledged regent, and presumptive heir of France; and by his conquests in that kingdom obtained im
mortal

mortal glory. With only nine thousand English, he defeated fifteen thousand French, at the battle of Agincourt; where he took more prisoners than he had men in his army. He was born 1389, began his reign March 20, 1413, and died August 31, 1422. The famous Sir John Falstaff was companion to this prince.

14. Henry IV. son of the great John of Gaunt. He ascended the throne of England, Sept. 20, 1396, and died March 20, 1413. His reign is made infamous by a bloody statute to burn hereticks. He was, notwithstanding, valiant; but his courage was employed to secure himself on a throne, to which he had but slight pretensions. Four insurrections against him were defeated; the greatest of which he quelled himself, by the battle of Shrewsbury, wherein Harry Hotspur, and ten thousand rebels fell, besides as many of his own troops.

15. Edward III. John of Gaunt's father, and father to Edward the Black Prince. He is here represented with a venerable grey beard, and in a suit of plain bright armour, with two crowns on his sword, alluding to the two kingdoms, France and England, of both which he was crowned king. This prince came to the throne on the deposition of his father, Jan. 25, 1326, and died June 21, 1377.

16. Edward I. in a very curious suit of gilt armour, with this peculiarity, that the shoes thereof are of mail. He is represented with a battle-axe in his hand, perhaps to distinguish him from the rest; he being the only king, in this list, that had employed his arms against the Turks and Infidels, by an expedition to the Holy Land. This prince began his reign Nov. 16, 1272, and died July 7, 1307.

17. William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, in a suit of plain armour. This valiant prince, having, with his Normans, on some pretence of right to
the

the crown, invaded England, by one decisive battle accomplished his great design. This memorable battle was fought, October 13, 1066, near Hastings, in Sussex, in which Harold, with the flower of the English nobility and best warriors, were slain. This prince was born in 1027, crowned Oct. 14, 1066, and died Sept. 9, 1087.

In an inclosure, at the end of this room, is a perfect model of that most admirable machine, the idea of which was brought from Italy, by Sir Thomas Loombe, and first erected at Derby, at his own expense, for making organzine, or thrown silk.

This ingenious gentleman made two attempts, at the hazard of his life, for the completing of this machine, which, by means of a friar, he at length effected; and having obtained the sanction of an act of parliament, in the year 1742, by which one thousand four hundred pounds were granted to his majesty, to be paid to him as a reward for his eminent service, in discovering and introducing the said machine, he finally completed it, and brought it into use.

The following is a brief description of it. It contains twenty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-six wheels, and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-six movements; which work ninety-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-six yards of silk thread, every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute. One water-wheel gives motion to the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be stopped separately. One fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine, and one regulator governs the whole work.

The depôt for the royal train of artillery is on the ground floor of the grand store-house; very few pieces of ordnance, however, remain there at present,
except

except such as have been long preserved, and shown as curiosities: every thing else kept here, is in such a continual state of fluctuation, during this period of preparation, that a description of them is impossible. The curiosities are as follow:

An iron cannon of the first invention, being bars of iron hammered together, and hooped from top to bottom with iron hoops, to prevent its bursting. It has no carriage, but was to be moved from one place to another, by means of six rings fixed to it at proper distances.

A large mortar, weighing upwards of six thousand weight, which throws a shell of five hundred weight two miles. This mortar was fired so often against Namur, in King William's time, that the touch-hole is melted, for want of giving it time to cool. This siege is one of the most remarkable that is recorded in history. The place was thought to be impregnable, and yet taken from a complete army within, headed by a marshal of France, in the sight of one hundred thousand men without, that came to relieve it. Lord Cutts commanded the English, at the general assault of the castle, where he acquired the name of the English Salamander: scarce an officer or soldier in his corps came off unhurt; the greatest part fell in the action, which was one of the most desperate that ever was fought.

A fine twisted brass cannon, twelve feet long, made in the reign of Edward VI. called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol, which the warders tell you, by way of joke, she used to wear on her right side when she rode a hunting.

Two brass cannon, with three bores each, carrying six-pounders, taken by the Duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Ramillies.

Here the famous French household troops, which had been boasted of as impenetrable, were totally defeated

feated and ruined. The French had eight thousand men killed, and six thousand taken prisoners.

A beautiful piece of ordnance made for King Charles I. when Prince of Wales. It is finely ornamented with several emblematical devices.

A carcase, which is filled at sieges with pitch, tar, and other combustibles, to set towns on fire; it is thrown out of an eighteen-inch mortar, and will burn two hours wherever it happens to fall.

Brass mortars, thirteen inches diameter, which throw a shell of three hundred weight; with a number of lesser mortars, and shells in proportion.

A Spanish mortar, of twelve inches diameter, taken on board a ship in the West Indies.

A train of field-pieces, called the galloping train, carrying a ball of one pound and an half each.

A destroying engine, that throws thirty hand-grenades at once, and is fired by a train.

A most curious brass cannon, made for Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. the ornaments on which are said to have cost two hundred pounds. It is inscribed with the makers' names, Thomas and Richard Pitt, 1608.

A piece with seven bores, for throwing so many bullets at once; and another with three, which was made as early as the reign of King Henry VIII. and is a very curious piece of gunnery.

The drum-major's chariot of state, with the kettle-drums placed; it is drawn by four white horses, at the head of the train, when upon a march. On the floor, underneath this, lies a screw for boring cannon.

Two French field-pieces, taken at the battle of Hochstadt, in 1704; in which the French had twelve thousand men killed, five thousand wounded, and more than twenty thousand taken prisoners.

Two carved pieces, of excellent workmanship, presented by the city of London to the young Duke of Gloucester,

Gloucester, Queen Anne's son, to teach him the military art.

A petard, for bursting open the gates of cities or castles.

Four small mortars for throwing hand-grenades. They are fired with a lock, like a common gun.

Two very curious brass cannon, twenty-four pounders, finely carved, and marked with the names of the principal officers of the ordnance, at the periods when they were cast. They are made of the metal of some of the cannon taken from the French at Cherburgh, in the year 1758.

In addition to the above articles, which are stationary, this extensive store-room is filled with new brass cannon, and other implements of war, such as sponges, rammers, ladles, artillery harness, &c. which are deposited here till called for. The room itself is three hundred and eighty feet in length, fifty wide, and twenty-two high. In it are twenty pillars for supporting the small armoury above, hung round with standards, colours, &c. taken from the enemy.

The small armoury above is three hundred and forty-five feet in length, and contains a wilderness of arms, so ingeniously disposed in racks, in the middle, and all around the walls, that arms for upwards of one hundred thousand men, all kept bright, and fit for immediate service, are seen at one view.

The only piece of ordnance in this room, is a very curious small cannon; a two pounder, taken by the French at Malta, in June, 1798, which, with the eight flags hanging from the ceiling, were sent to the Directory on board *La Sensible* frigate, which was taken by the *Sea-horse*, Captain Foote. This cannon is made of a mixed metal, resembling gold. On it is the head of the Grand Master of Malta, supported by two Genii, in bas relief; it is also ornamented with eagles, &c. all of excellent workmanship. The carriage

carriage is also very curious: on it are the carved figures of two furies, whose features are strongly expressive of rage and despair. One arm of each of them being entwined together, grasps a large snake, and in the other, each holds a torch. From their heads issue clusters of small snakes; but these are broken off from one. The centers of the wheels represent the face of the sun, and the spokes its rays. The whole is executed in a very masterly manner.

Four of the Maltese colours hang over the entrance into the room; and the other four in the corners.

Of the convenient and ornamental disposition of the arms, no adequate idea can be formed by description; but, to assist the spectator to view it to advantage, and to help him to retain the remembrance of what he sees, we have given those particulars, which are usually described to strangers.

The walls, on each side, are adorned with eight pilasters of pikes, sixteen feet long, with capitals of pistols, in the Corinthian order.

On the left of the entrance are two curious pyramids, composed of pistols, standing upon crowns, globes, sceptres, &c. finely carved, and placed upon a pedestal five feet high.

The inter-columns that compose the wilderness, round which you walk, consist of:

Some arms taken at Bath, in the year 1715. These are distinguished from all others in the Tower, by having what is called dog-locks; which kind of locks have a catch, to secure them from going off at half-cock.

Pistols and bayonets, placed in the form of half-moons and fans, with the imitation of a target in the center, made up of the blades of bayonets. These (of which there are several other fans composed) are of the first invention; having plug-handles, which go into the muzzle of a gun, instead of over it, and thereby

prevent the firing of the piece without shooting away the bayonet. These were invented at Bayonne, in Spain, from whence they received the name of bayonet.

Brass blunderbusses, for sea service, with capitals of pistols over them. Also old-fashioned bayonets, formed in such a manner as to represent the waves of the sea.

Bayonets, and sword-bayonets, in the shape of half-moons and fans, and set in scollop-shells, finely carved. The sword-bayonet is made like the old bayonet, with a plug-handle, and differs from it only in being much longer.

The rising sun, irradiated with rays of pistols set in a chequered frame of marine hangers, of a peculiar make, having brass handles, and the form of a dog's head on their pummels.

Four beautiful twisted pillars, made with pistols up to the top, which is about twenty feet high, and placed at right angles, with the form of a falling star on the ceiling, exactly in the center.

The representation of a pair of large folding gates, of antique form, made of soldiers' halberts.

Horsemen's carbines, blunderbusses, and pistols, hanging very artificially in furbelows and flounces.

A Medusa's head, within three regular ellipses of pistols, with snakes represented stinging her. The features are well carved, and the whole figure contrived with curious art.

At the east end are two suits of armour, one made for Henry V. the other for Henry VI. over each of which is a semicircle of pistols: between these is represented the figure of an organ, the large pipes composed of brass blunderbusses, and the small of pistols: on one side of this figure is the representation of a fiery serpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of pistols, winding round in the form

form of a snake; and on the other a hydra, or seven-headed monster, whose heads are very artificially combined by links of pistols.

On the south side, as you return, the first figure that attracts attention, is that of Jupiter riding in a fiery chariot, drawn by eagles, as if in the clouds, holding a thunderbolt in his left hand, and over his head is a rainbow. This figure is finely carved, and decorated with bayonets.

A fine representation, in carved work, of the star and garter, thistle, rose and crown, ornamented with pistols, &c. and very elegantly enriched with birds and other creatures.

The arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Sir John Friend, Charnock, and others, concerned in the assassination plot, in 1696; among these is the blunderbuss, with which they intended to shoot King William, near Turnham-green, on his way to Hampton-court; also the carbine, with which Charnock undertook to shoot that monarch as he rode a hunting.

The highlander's arms, taken in 1715, particularly the Earl of Mar's fine piece, exquisitely wrought, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Also a Highland broadsword, with which a Highlander struck General Evans over the head, and, at one blow, cut him through his hat, wig, and iron scull-cap; on which that general is said to have shot him dead; but others say he was taken prisoner, and generously forgiven for his bravery.

Here is also the sword of Justice (having a sharp point), the sword of Mercy (having a blunt point), carried before the Pretender, when proclaimed in Scotland, in 1715; some of the Highlanders' pistols, the barrels and stocks being all iron; also a Highlander's Lochaber-axe; with which it is said Colonel

nel Gardiner was killed, at the battle of Preston-Pans.

In the center of this room, on the north side, opens the grand stair-case door, for the admission of the royal family, or any of the nobility, whose curiosity may lead them to view the armoury; opposite to which, on the south side, opens another door into the balcony, that affords a fine prospect of the parade, the governor's house, the surveyor-general's, store-keeper's, and the other general officers' houses in the Tower.

The variety of arms in this room, were originally disposed by Mr. Harris, who contrived to place them in this beautiful order, both here and in the guard-chamber of Hampton-court. He was a common gunsmith; but after he had performed this work, he was allowed a pension from the crown as a reward for his ingenuity.

The Jewel-office is the next place which is visited.

When the rich articles deposited in this office are shown, the spectators are locked into that half of the room assigned for them, where they sit down close to a grate, like that of a nunnery: on the other side of which, the person who shows the jewels, displays them separately, by candle-light. These precautions have been taken since the reign of Charles II. when that desperado, Blood, made a bold attempt to carry off the crown, and other ensigns of royalty; the particulars of which will be described at the close of this article.

The regalia shown in this office, are,

The Imperial Crown, with which it is said all the Kings of England have been crowned, since the time of Edward the Confessor. This, however, is contradicted by fact; for the regalia of St. Edward was kept in the arched room, in the cloisters of Westminster

minster Abbey, till the grand rebellion, when, in 1642, Harry Martin, by order of the parliament, broke open the iron chest in which it was deposited, took it from thence, and sold it, together with the robes, sword, and sceptre, of St. Edward. After the Restoration, King Charles II. had one made like it, which is shown at present. It is of gold, enriched with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, and pearls. The cap within is of purple velvet, lined with white taffety, turned up with three rows of ermine.

The golden orb, or globe, put into the king's right hand, before he is crowned, and borne in his left, with the sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster-hall, after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst, of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in height, set upon a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones. The whole height of the ball and cup is eleven inches.

The golden sceptre, with its cross, set upon a large amethyst, of great value, garnished round with table diamonds. The handle of the sceptre is plain, but the pommel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds. The top rises into a fleur-de-lis, of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones; from whence issueth a mound, or ball, made of the amethyst already mentioned. The sceptre is a very ancient ensign of kingly power. Among the Jews, it was used as an emblem of power and royalty, and, spiritually, as a weapon to oppose the wicked and protect the good. The cross is covered all over with precious stones.

The sceptre with the dove, the emblem of peace, perched on the top of a small Jerusalem cross, finely ornamented with table diamonds, and jewels of great value. This emblem was first used by Edward the Confessor,

Confessor, as appears by his seal. It is also marked on the seals of Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II. but omitted by Richard I. Richard II assumed it again on his seal; and it was also used by Edward IV. and Richard III. The ancient one was sold with the rest; and that now in the Tower was made after the Restoration.

St. Edward's staff, in length four feet seven inches and an half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of beaten gold, which is carried before the king at his coronation.

A large silver fountain, presented to King Charles II. by the town of Plymouth, very curiously wrought.

A noble silver font, double gilt with gold, and elegantly wrought, which is used at the christenings of the royal family.

The curtana, or sword of Mercy, the blade thirty-two inches long, and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the two swords of Justice, spiritual and temporal.

A rich salt-seller of state, in form like the square White Tower, and so exquisitely wrought, that the workmanship of modern times is in no degree equal to it. It is of gold, and used only at the king's table, on the day of the coronation.

The late Queen Mary's crown, globe, and sceptre, with the diadem she wore in proceeding to her coronation with her consort, King William.

An ivory sceptre, with a dove on the top, made for King James the Second's queen, whose garniture is gold, and the dove on the top, gold, enamelled with white.

The golden spurs, and the armillas, which are bracelets for the wrists, very antique, and worn at the coronation.

The

The rich crown of state, that his majesty wears in parliament; in which is a large emerald, seven inches round; the finest pearl ever seen, and a ruby of prodigious value.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's crown. These two crowns, when his majesty goes to the parliament-house, are carried by the keeper of the jewel-office, attended by the warders, privately, in a hackney-coach, to Whitehall: there they are delivered to the officers appointed to receive them, who, with some yeomen of the guard, carry them to the robing rooms, where his majesty and the prince robe themselves. The king wears his crown on his head as he sits upon the throne; but that of the Prince of Wales is placed before him, to show that he is not yet come to it. As soon as the king is disrobed, the two crowns are re-conducted to the Tower, by the same persons that brought them.

Lastly, the ampulla, or eagle of gold, finely engraved, which holds the holy oil the Kings and Queens of England are anointed with, and the golden spoon that the bishop pours the oil into. These are two pieces of great antiquity. The golden eagle, including the pedestal, is about nine inches high, and the wings expanded about seven inches; the whole weight about ten ounces. The head of the eagle screws off, about the middle of the neck, which is made hollow, for holding the holy oil; and when the king is anointed by the bishop, the oil is poured into the spoon out of the bird's mouth.

Besides these commonly shown, there are, in the jewel-office, all the crown-jewels worn by the princes and princesses at the coronations; and also a vast variety of curious old plate.

These ensigns of royalty, as hath been already mentioned, had nearly been stolen in the reign of King Charles II. the particulars whereof are worthy recital;

recital; as it is, perhaps, the most singular enterprize that ever was undertaken. The projector of this theft was Colonel Blood, a gentleman of Ireland, who, having spent his substance in following the fortune of King Charles II. while in adversity, thought himself hardly used, by being neglected when that prince was restored to his throne; and therefore, after having engaged in several very desperate, though unsuccessful, plots, thought of a scheme to make himself amends, by seizing the crown, globe, sceptre, and dove, and carrying them all off together.

To effect this, he put himself into the habit of a doctor of divinity, as most proper for his design. Thus habited, he, with a woman whom he called his wife, went to see the curiosities in the Tower; and, while they were viewing the regalia, the supposed Mrs. Blood pretended to be taken suddenly ill, and desired Mr. Edwards (the keeper of the regalia) to assist her with some refreshment.

Mr. Edwards not only complied with this request, but also invited her to repose herself on a bed, which she did, and, after a pretended recovery, took her leave, together with Blood, with many expressions of gratitude.

A few days after Blood returned, and presented Mrs. Edwards, the keeper's wife, with four pair of white gloves, in return for her kindness. This brought on an acquaintance, which being soon improved into a strict intimacy, a marriage was proposed between a son of Edwards, and a supposed daughter of Colonel Blood; but Edwards's son being at sea, the pretended daughter was under no necessity of making her appearance.

The night before the fact was to be done, the doctor told the old man, that he had some friends at his house that wanted to see the regalia, but that they were to go out of town early in the morning; and therefore

therefore hoped he would gratify them with the sight, though they might come a little before the usual hour. [In this enterprize Blood had engaged three accomplices, named Desborough, Kelsy, and Perrot.] Accordingly, two of them came, accompanied by the doctor, about eight in the morning, and the third held their horses, that waited for them at the outer gate of the Tower, ready saddled; they had no other apparatus but a wallet and a wooden mallet, which there was no great difficulty to secrete.

Edwards received them with great civility, and immediately admitted them into his office; but, as it is usual for the keeper of the regalia, when he shows them, to lock himself up in a kind of grate, with open bars, that those things of considerable value may be seen, but not soiled, the old man had no sooner opened the door of this place, but the doctor and his companions were in at his heels, and, without giving him time to ask questions, silenced him, by knocking him down with the wooden mallet. They then instantly made flat the bows of the crown, to make it more portable, seized the sceptre and dove, put them together into the wallet, and were preparing to make their escape, when, unfortunately for them, the old man's son, who had not been at home for ten years before, came from sea in the very instant; and, being told that his father was with some friends that would be very glad to see him, at the jewel-office, he posted thither immediately, and met Blood and his companions, just as they were coming out; who, instead of returning, and securing him, as in good policy they should have done, hurried away with the crown and globe; but, not having time to file the sceptre, they left it behind.

Old Edwards, who was not so much hurt as the villains had apprehended, by this time recovered his legs, and cried out, Murder! which being heard by

his daughter, she ran out, and gave an alarm; and Blood and Perrot, making uncommon haste, were observed to jog each other's elbows as they went, which gave great reason for suspecting them.

Blood and his accomplices were now advanced beyond the main-guard; but the alarm being given to the warder at the draw-bridge, he put himself in a posture to stop their progress. Blood discharged a pistol at the warder, who, though unhurt, fell to the ground through fear; by which they got safe to the little ward-house gate, where the sentinel, although he saw the warder, to all appearance, shot, made no resistance against Blood and his associates, who now got over the draw-bridge, and through the outer gate, upon the wharf.

At this place they were overtaken by one Captain Beckman, who had pursued them from Edwards's house. Blood immediately discharged a pistol at Beckman's head; but he stooping down at the instant, the shot missed him, and he seized Blood, who had the crown under his cloak. Blood struggled a long while to preserve his prize; and when it was at length wrested from him, he said, "It was a gallant attempt, how unsuccessful soever; for it was for a crown!"

Before Blood was taken, Perrot had been seized by another person; and young Edwards, observing a man that was bloody, in the scuffle, was going to run him through the body, but was prevented by Captain Beckman.

When his majesty was informed of these circumstances, and the apprehension of the villains, he desired to examine Blood himself; and while most people thought that some new punishment would be devised, to torture so daring an offender, the king not only pardoned him and his accomplices, but granted Blood an annual pension. What the motives were, that

that induced his majesty to show so much lenity to a man, who had been engaged in so many plots and conspiracies, is yet a secret, and ever must remain so; many conjectures were formed, and surmises made, but the truth was never known by any one.

The office of the Mint is on the left hand, in entering the Tower, at a small distance within the inner gate.

It is impossible to describe the particular processes that the different metals undergo here, before they receive the impression; the only operation that is permitted to be seen, being the manner of stamping it; which is performed very expeditiously by an engine, consisting of the following parts.

The power, by which this machine works, is a bar of iron, about four feet long, with a large ball of lead at each end; this is fixed horizontally upon its center, on a spindle, like that of a printing-press, playing in the frame by a worm-screw.

To the point of this spindle, below, is fastened one side of the die, with the face of it downward; and at a small distance under it is fixed the other side of the die, with the face upward.

Between these the pieces of gold, silver, or copper, ready cut, and, if of gold, weighed, are successively placed and stamped.

The machine is worked by four men, two at each end of the loaded bar above-mentioned; who, with leathern thongs tied at the weights, give it a smart pull in contrary directions. As it swings, the upper die descends, till it meets the piece of metal on the fixed die below; where the pressure is estimated at two tons weight.

The recoil, after so prodigious a jerk, reinstates the engine for another pull; and it is amazing to see how dextrously the coiner, who sits at the bottom of the machine, performs his part in these short intervals;

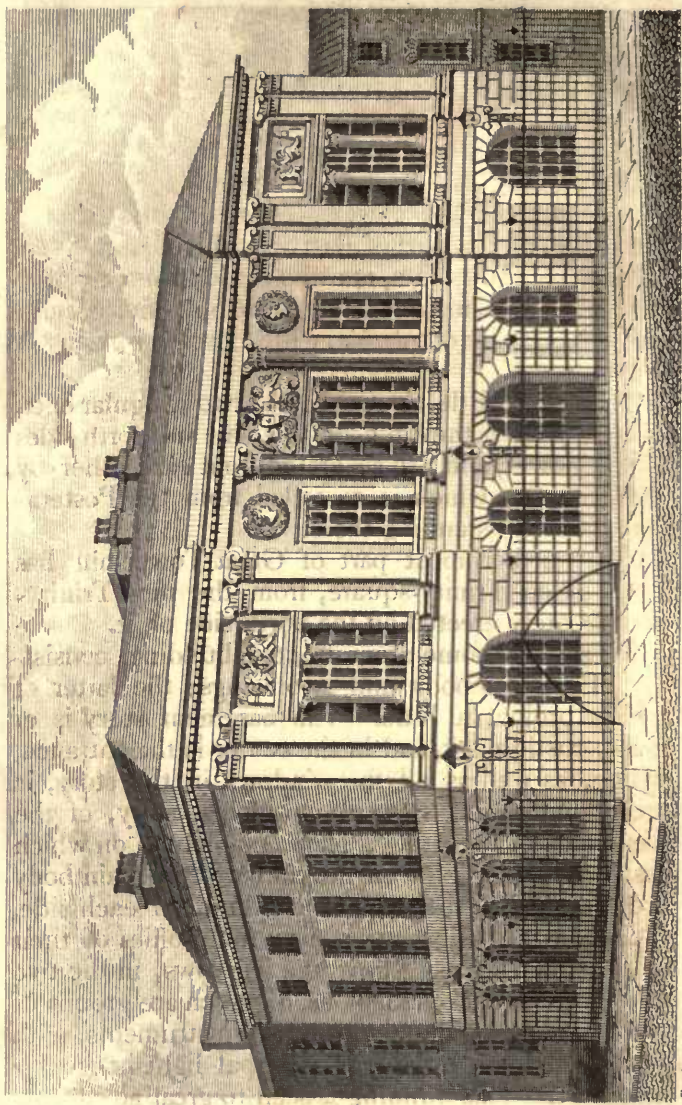
vals; for as fast as the men turn the spindle, so fast does he supply the metal; twitching out the coin with his middle finger, and putting in an unstamped piece with his fore finger and thumb.

After the pieces of silver and gold have received the impression in the stamping machine, they are milled round the edges; the manner of doing which is kept secret.

Before the Norman Conquest, the kings of this nation established their mints in different monasteries, from a presumption that, in such sanctified places, the coinage would be secured from fraud and corruption. In time, however, we find mints set up in almost all the principal towns of England, and in some of the largest there were different mints. Thus the state of the coin was perpetually fluctuating, owing to the removal, or discontinuance, of the old mints, or the establishment of new ones, according to the caprice, or, sometimes, the cupidity, of the reigning prince; for there is no doubt that this privilege was frequently granted, in consideration of an advance of money, or in recompense for services. This promiscuous coinage of money was attended with so many inconveniences, that, in the early part of her reign, Queen Elizabeth endeavoured to remedy them, by establishing one mint only, in the Tower of London; for the use of the whole kingdom; and thus it has remained ever since, except in the latter part of Charles the First's reign, who was reduced to the necessity of coining money wherever he was quartered; and in the beginning of that of William III. who found the coin in such a state of debasement, that he called it all in, and re-coined it; and, in order to accomplish this with greater facility, erected mints in some of the distant parts of the kingdom, such as Exeter, Bristol, York, and Winchester.

Without

vials; for as fast as the men were taken, the
 last does supply the metal, working
 with his middle finger, and pointing in
 piece with his fore finger and thumb.
 After the piece of silver and gold had
 the impression in the stamping machine,
 filled round the edges, the money
 is kept secret.
 Before the Norman Conquest, the
 nation established their mints in distant
 ces from a presumption that in such
 places, the coinage would be secured from
 corruption. In time, however, we find mints
 in almost all the principal towns of England, and
 some of the largest there were different mints. The
 state of the coin was perpetually fluctuating,
 owing to the removal, or discontinuance, of the
 mints, or the establishment of new ones, according
 the caprice, or sometimes, the cupidities of the reigning
 prince: for there is no doubt that this privilege was
 frequently granted, in consideration of an advantage
 money, or in recompense for services. This practice
 of a change of money was attended with great
 inconveniences, that in the early part of her reign,
 Queen Elizabeth endeavoured to remedy, by
 establishing one mint only in the Tower of London,
 for the use of the whole Kingdom; and that
 remained ever since, except in the reign of
 Charles the first's reign, who was obliged to the
 necessity of coining money, whereas, in former
 times, and in the beginning of that of Charles the
 second, who found the coin in such a state of
 that he called it all in, and re-coined it, and
 for to accomplish this with greater facility,
 mints in some of the principal towns,
 such as London, &c.



Shirrow & Co.

Designed & Engraved for Isaac Roberts, Engraver of London.

The Trinity House, Tower Hill.

Printed at the

Without the Tower are certain districts, called the Tower Liberties, the government of which is under the same jurisdiction as the Tower itself, and for the administration of which a court is held by prescription, on Great Tower-hill, by a steward appointed by the Constable of the Tower. These liberties include both Tower-hills, part of East Smithfield, Rosemary-lane, Wellclose-square, and the Little Minories; and all the streets, lanes, and alleys, in Spitalfields, built on the old Artillery-ground, which formerly belonged to the Tower.

Great and Little Tower-hill are two irregular open spaces, without the ditch, on the west and north sides of the Tower, and are separated from each other by Postern-row; which is so called from the Postern-gate, formerly standing there.

The northernmost part of Great Tower-hill has been called Trinity-square, from the new Trinity-house, lately erected on the north side of it.

It is a handsome stone-fronted building, consisting of a main body and two wings; the latter of which project a little. The basement story is of massy rustic-work, and in the center is the entrance, which, as well as all the windows in this story, is arched. On this rises the principal story, of the Ionic order, supporting a plain entablature, on which rests a sloping roof. In the center of the main body are the arms of the corporation, and, on each side, a circular medallion, containing the profiles of their present majesties. Above the windows, in the two wings, are square medallions, in which are groups of genii, exhibiting different nautical instruments, with representations of the four principal light-houses on the coast. This building is seen to great advantage, by being placed on a rising ground, and having an extensive area in front.

The

The court-room contains portraits of the king and queen; James II. Lord Sandwich; Lord Howe, and Mr. Pitt: and in the secretary's office is a beautiful model of the Royal William.

The military jurisdiction of the Constable of the Tower extends greatly beyond the liberties of that fortress, and includes a considerable part of the county of Middlesex, under the denomination of the Tower Hamlets; the names of which are as follow.

Hackney.	Ratcliff.
Norton-Folgate.	Shadwell.
Shoreditch.	Limehouse.
Spitalfields.	Poplar.
Whitechapel.	Blackwall.
Trinity-Minories.	Bromley.
East Smithfield.	Bow.
Tower Extra.	Old Ford.
Tower Intra.	Mile-End.
St. Catharine's.	Bethnal-Green.
Wapping.	

These twenty-one hamlets are severed from the county of Middlesex, so far as relates to the raising of the militia, by an act of parliament passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of Charles II. and are obliged to raise two regiments of themselves, to be the standing militia of the Tower; and, for this purpose, the Constable of the Tower is Lord-lieutenant of the district.

CHAP. VI

St. Catharine's.—Wapping.—St. John.—Execution Dock.—Ratcliff.—St. George, in the East.—Raine's Hospital.—Gibson's Alms-houses, and School.—St. Paul, Shadwell.—Limehouse.—St. Anne.—Commercial Road.—Poplar.—The Canal.—The Isle of Dogs.—Stepney.—St. Dunstan.—Blackwall.

ADJOINING to the east side of the Tower is the parish of St. Catharine, the church of which stands, almost concealed from view by the surrounding buildings, on the east side of a small open place, called St. Catharine's-square. It belonged, originally, to an hospital, founded, in 1148, by Matilda, consort to King Stephen. The old foundation was dissolved and re-founded, in 1273, by Queen Eleanor, relict of Henry III. Queen Philippa, consort to Edward III. was a great benefactress to this hospital, as was King Henry VI. who not only confirmed all the former grants, and made several additional ones, but gave an ample charter to it. It was exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, till its suppression by Henry VIII. soon after which, Edward VI. annexed it to that diocese; leaving the patronage, however, in the hands of the Queens of England, according to the disposition of its re-foundress. The church, which is a very handsome Gothic building, is collegiate, and has a master, whose situation is a valuable sinecure, and three brethren, who have forty pounds each; three sisters, who have twenty pounds, and ten beads-women, who have eight pounds per annum each; and six poor scholars. This church was repaired and enlarged, in 1621; and, in 1629, the outside of it was rough-cast, at the expense of Sir

Julius

Julius Cæsar; about which time the clock-tower was added, at the charge of the parishioners. In the choir are several handsome stalls, ornamented with Gothic carved work, resembling those in cathedrals, under one of which is a very good carving of the head of Queen Philippa, and another of her husband; and the east window is very elegant. The pulpit is a great curiosity; on its eight sides are represented the ancient building, and different gates of the hospital. The length of the church is sixty-nine feet, and its breadth sixty feet: the length of the choir is sixty-three feet, and the breadth of it thirty-two feet; and the height of the roof is forty-nine feet.

There are many ancient monuments in this church, the most remarkable of which is that of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, and Earl of Huntingdon, and his two wives, on the north side of the choir, under a stately arch. His effigy is placed on the table, in a recumbent posture, and those of his wives on his left hand, with coronets on all their heads. The duke was a great benefactor to the hospital, in which he founded a chauntry; and he bequeathed to the high altar in the church, "a cuppe of byroll, garnished with gold, perles, and precious stones, to be put in the sacrament," and a number of other valuable effects.

Raymond Lully, the famous Hermetic philosopher, wrote his *Testamentum Novissimum* in this hospital.

From St. Catharine's a long street, called Wapping, extends along the banks of the Thames to Shadwell. To the north of this street stands the parish church of St. John, Wapping; so called from its dedication to St. John, the Baptist, and its situation.

The old church was erected, in 1617, as a chapel of ease to St. Mary's, Whitechapel; but by the great increase

increase of buildings, the hamlet of Wapping was, in 1694, constituted a distinct parish. The present edifice was erected in the year 1790. It is built of brick, strengthened with rustic quoins of stone, and enlightened by two series of windows. The principal entrance, to which there is an ascent by a double flight of steps, is at the west end: above it rises a square tower, in two stages, crowned with a bell-shaped cupola, from which rises the vane.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is in the Principal and Scholars of King's-hall, and Brazen-nose College, Oxford.

Adjoining to the church is a charity-school for fifty boys and forty girls, founded in 1704, and rebuilt by voluntary contribution, in 1765.

The ground on which this parish stands, was anciently within the flux of the Thames; but when, or by whom, it was first embanked, is not known, though it is supposed to have happened about the year 1544. By frequent inundations of the River Thames, its banks, in these parts, were, at times, much injured; particularly in the year 1565, when great breaches were made in various parts of it, which were scarcely repaired when another happened, in 1571, which was attended with still worse consequences. The commissioners of the sewers, after viewing the destruction made, were of opinion, that the most effectual way to secure the bank of the river, in those parts, would be to erect buildings thereon. Accordingly, the ground was taken for that purpose, and the first foundations of houses were laid on the spot where Wapping is now situated.

The parish of Wapping consists of very narrow streets, with very indifferent buildings; but it is one of the most populous places of its size in or about London; and is inhabited by seamen, masters of ships,

ships, or such other persons, whose business consists in working for the merchants' service.

In this parish is a place called Execution Dock; where all pirates, and others, condemned for offences on the high seas, at the Admiralty sessions, are executed, on a gibbet, at low water mark.

To the north of Wapping is the hamlet of Ratcliff, the church of which, called St. George's, in the East, is situated on the east side of Cannon-street, Ratcliff-highway, and is so denominated from its dedication to St. George, and its situation in the eastern part of the metropolis, and to distinguish it from that of St. George, Hanover-square, in the west, built about the same time.

The church of St. George, in the East, is one of the fifty new churches, appointed to be erected by act of parliament, the foundation of which was laid in 1715; but the building was not completed till 1729. The parish was taken from that of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, and was, in all respects, rendered independent of that parish.

This church is a massy structure, and erected in a very particular taste. The floor is raised a considerable height above the level of the ground; and the principal door, which is in the west front of the tower, has an ascent to it by a double flight of steps, cut with a sweep, and defended by a low wall of the same form. But the greatest singularity in this building is, there are four turrets over the body of the church, and one on the tower; the latter of which is in the form of a fortification, with a staff on the top, for an occasional flag.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which, like that of Stepney, is in the Principal and Scholars of King's hall, and Brazen-nose College, Oxford.

The only remarkable building in this parish, except the church, is Raine's Hospital; which is a
very

very handsome edifice, situated in Fowden-fields. It was erected by Mr. Henry Raine, Brewer, in the year 1737, who endowed it, by a deed of gift, with a perpetual annuity of two hundred and forty pounds per annum, and added the sum of four thousand pounds, in South-sea annuities, to be laid out in a purchase.

The children of this hospital, which contains forty-eight girls, are taken out of a parish school almost contiguous to it, erected in the year 1719, by the above gentleman, at the expense of about two thousand pounds, who also endowed it with a perpetual annuity. These children are supported with all the necessaries of life, and are taught to read, write, sew, and do household work, in order to qualify them for service; to which they are put, after having been three years on the foundation. He also directed the sum of one hundred pounds to be given every May-day, and Christmas, as a marriage portion to one of these girls, to be chosen by lot, out of six.

In this parish is a school, founded in the year 1537, by Nicholas Gibson, Sheriff of London, for the education of sixty boys, which, with fourteen almshouses adjoining, for fourteen widows, seven of Stepney parish, and seven of members of the Coopers' company, erected by the same person, is under the management of that company.

Adjoining to the parish of St. George, in the East, is that of St. Paul, Shadwell, which was anciently a hamlet belonging to Stepney; but being greatly increased in the number of its inhabitants, Thomas Neale, Esq. erected the present church, in the year 1656, for their accommodation; and, in 1669, this district was, by act of parliament, constituted a distinct parish from that of Stepney.

The church, which is but a mean edifice, built with brick, is eighty-seven feet long, and sixty-three broad; the height, to the roof, is twenty-eight feet,
and

and that of the steeple sixty. The body has a few windows, with rustic arches, and some very mean ones in the roof. At the corners of the building are balls, placed on a kind of small pedestals. The tower is carried up without ornament, and is terminated with balls at the corners, in the same manner as the body of the church, and is crowned with a plain low turret. It is a rectory, the advowson of which is in the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, as ground landlords of the whole parish.

This parish is one of the Tower-hamlets. It received the name of Shadwell from a spring, or well, which at this time lies buried under a pillar, near the south-west corner of the church, within the church-yard. The south part of the parish, denominated Lower Shadwell, being anciently part of Wapping-marsh, was within the course of the River Thames, till it was embanked.

The streets in this parish, called Old and New Gravel-lanes, were so denominated from their being anciently ways for carts, laden with gravel, from the neighbouring fields, to pass to the River Thames, where it was used in ballasting ships, before ballast was taken out of the said river.

In the north-east part of this parish, in a place now called Sun-tavern-fields, a Roman cemetery was discovered, about the year 1615, wherein were found two coffins; one whereof, being of stone, contained the bones of a man; and the other of lead, beautifully embellished with scollop-shells, contained those of a woman, at whose head and feet were placed two urns, of the height of three feet each; and at the sides, divers beautiful red earthen bottles, with a number of lachrymatories, of hexagonal and octagonal forms: and on each side of the inhumed bones were deposited two ivory sceptres, of the length of eighteen inches each; and upon the breast, the figure

of

of a small Cupid, curiously wrought, as were likewise two pieces of jet, resembling nails, of the length of two inches.

The person here interred, according to the opinion of that judicious antiquary, Sir Richard Cotton, who made the discovery, must have been the consort of some prince, or Roman prætor, by the decorations of the coffin, and things therein contained.

At the same time were likewise discovered a great number of urns, with Roman coins, which, on one side, had this inscription, *Imp. Papienus Maximus, P. F.* and on the reverse, with hands conjoined, *Patrus Senatus.*

To the east of this parish is Limehouse, the original name of which was Limehurst, which, according to Stow, is a Saxon word, signifying a grove of lime-trees, and was given to this village, on account of the number of those trees anciently in that neighbourhood.

Limehouse was formerly a hamlet belonging to Stepney, but being joined to the metropolis by the great increase of buildings in that part, the commissioners for erecting the fifty new churches ordered one of them to be built on this spot. The foundation of this structure was laid in the year 1712, and it was completely finished in 1724; but the inhabitants neglecting to apply to parliament, to have the hamlet erected into a parish, till the year 1729, the church was not consecrated till the 12th of September, 1730, when it was dedicated to St. Anne.

This edifice is of a very singular construction; the body is not one plain building, but is continued under separate portions. The door under the tower has a portico, covered with a dome, supported by pilasters; and to this door there is an ascent by a flight of steps. The tower, which is square, has a Corinthian window, adorned with columns and pilasters. The
corners

corners of the tower are also strengthened with pilasters, which support vases on their tops. The upper stage of the tower is plain, and exceeding heavy; and from this part rises a turret at each corner, and a more lofty one in the middle.

This church is a rectory, the patronage of which like that of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, is in the gift of King's-hall and Brazen-nose college, Oxford.

The north side of the church-yard is bounded by the new *Commercial-road* from the West-India-docks, across Stepney fields to Whitechapel. This road is of sufficient width to permit the passage of five carts a-breast: the center is paved with Scotch granite, over which is laid a stratum of gravel, eight inches in depth, which being supported by the stone pavement underneath, is always firm and free from mud.

Adjoining to this parish is the hamlet of Poplar, which formerly belonged to the parish of Stepney, and received its name from the vast number of poplar trees that grew in its neighbourhood. In 1654 the village beginning to increase in the number of its inhabitants, the East-India company gave them a piece of ground whereon to build a chapel, and settled an annual salary on the minister; but this chapel, for want of an endowment, has never yet been consecrated. In Poplar are also two almshouses, and a hospital supported by the East-India company.

Poplar-canal, or as it is commonly, though improperly, called Poplar-gut, was made about forty years ago, to avoid the great circuit from Bow, near which it joins the river Lea, to the junction of that river with the Thames, and from thence round the Isle of Dogs, a navigation often impeded by contrary winds and tides, and frequently so adverse, as to occasion great delays. This canal is about a mile and a quarter in length.

Poplar-

Poplar-marsh, which received the name of the Isle of Dogs from the royal hounds being formerly kept there when the court was at Greenwich, is rather an isthmus than an island. It is esteemed one of the most fertile spots of pasture land in England, and has been greatly celebrated for the restoration of distempered horses and cattle. A great part of it is, however, now excavated to form the West-India docks. In this marsh are the ruins of a stone chapel, but when, or by whom built, is unknown.

The easternmost of the out parishes on the Middlesex side of the Thames, is that of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.

Stepney was anciently a village at a considerable distance from London; though from the continuity of buildings extending beyond it, both on the north and south sides, it is now considered an appendage of this great metropolis. It was originally one of the largest parishes in England, as will be evident from the following parishes having been all taken out of it, viz. St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Mary-le-Bow, Stratford; Christ-church, Spitalfields; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. George, Ratcliff-highway; and St. John, Wapping. Though all these parishes have been separated from it, it still remains one of the largest within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-end, Old and New Town; Ratcliff, and Poplar.

It is not recorded at what period the present church was erected: however, there was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All Saints, *Ecclesia omnium Sanctorum*, and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of *Stipenhade*, or *Stiben's-heath*; but it does not appear when the church changed its name, by being dedicated to St. Dunstan.

To this church originally belonged both a rectory and a vicarage; the former, which was a sinecure, was in the gift of the Bishop of London; and the latter in the gift of the rector, till Ridley, Bishop of London, gave the manor of Stepney, and the advowson of the church, to Edward VI. who, in his turn, granted them to Sir Thomas Wentworth, lord-chamberlain of his household. But the advowson being afterwards purchased by the principal and scholars of King's-hall and Brazen-nose college in Oxford, they presented two persons to the rectory and vicarage, by the name of the Portionists of Ratcliff and Spitalfields, till the year 1744, when the hamlet of Bethnal-green being separated from it, and made a new parish by act of parliament, Stepney became possessed by only one rector.

As this is at present a rectory impropriate, the above principal and scholars receive the great tithes, and the incumbent the small, together with Easter-offerings and surplice-fees, which are very considerable.

The church, which was some years ago repaired and beautified, is of very considerable extent, being one hundred and four feet long, though it is no more than fifty-four feet broad. The height of the roof is thirty-five feet, and that of the tower, with its turret, ninety-two feet. The walls and battlements round the body of the church are built of brick and wrought stone plastered over; and the roof is covered with lead. The pillars, arches, and windows are of the modern Gothic: but the west porch, which was built in 1610, has not any resemblance to the rest of the building, it being of the Tuscan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is supported at the corners by a kind of double buttresses; it is without pinnacles, and is crowned with a small neat turret. The inside is wainscotted
about

about eight feet high, and well pewed with oak. It contains three galleries, in one of which is an organ, and the altar-piece is ornamented with four Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature and a pediment; these have gilt capitals, with the arms of Queen Anne carved. On the east side of the portico leading up to the gallery, on the north side of the chancel, is a stone, on which are engraved the following lines:

Of Carthage great I was a stone,
 O mortals read with pity!
 Time consumes all, it spareth none,
 Men, mountains, towns, nor city:
 Therefore, O mortals! all bethink
 You whereunto you must,
 Since now such stately buildings
 Lie buried in the dust.

Blackwall, at the eastern extremity of this parish, is remarkable for being one of the stations of the vessels employed in the East-India service. The two docks formed there some years ago, by Mr. Perry, do honour to the spirit of the individual, who could project and execute so vast an undertaking. They are to be included in the more extensive plan of the East-India-docks now forming. The name of this place is supposed to have been originally *Bleakwall*, from its exposed situation on the artificial bank or wall of the Thames.

CHAP. VII.

St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.—*Bacon's School.*—*Bermondsey-Spa.*—*Tanners' Company.*—*Rotherhithe.*—*St. Mary, Rotherhithe.*—*Cultivation of the Vine.*—*Greenland-docks.*—*Newington-butts.*—*St. Mary, Newington.*—*Fishmongers'-alms-houses.*—*Drapers'-alms-houses.*—*Philanthropic Society.*—*Lambeth.*—*The Archbishop's Palace.*—*St. Mary, Lambeth.*—*Carlisle-house.*—*The Asylum.*—*Westminster Lying-in-hospital.*—*Artificial-stone Manufacture.*—*Cupar's-gardens.*—*Beaufoy's Wine and Vinegar Works.*—*Manufacture of Patent-Shot.*—*Vauxhall.*—*Vauxhall-gardens.*—*South-Lambeth.*—*Stockwell.*—*Kennington.*

THE parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, has usually been described by the historiographers of London, as part of the Borough, with which, however, it is wholly unconnected; we have therefore reserved it to be noticed among the out-parishes of the metropolis.

The church is of very great antiquity, it appearing, from a survey made by William the Conqueror, to have been founded during the time of the Saxons. It received the addition of Bermondsey, from its situation in, or near the royal manor called Bermond's-eye, corruptly Bermondsey.

Adjoining to the spot where this church now stands, was founded a priory of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. Saviour, by Alwine Child, a citizen of London, in the year 1082. In 1094, William Rufus endowed it with the manor of Bermond's-eye, which was confirmed by Henry I. in 1127, who at the same time gave unto this priory the manor of Rotherhithe and Dulwich; and William Maminot gave them a moiety of the manor of Greenwich.

In 1159, King Henry II. confirmed to them the donation of the church of Camberwell, and others. And King Henry III. granted these monks a market every Monday at their market of Charlton, in the county of Kent; and a fair on Trinity Sunday yearly. The manor of Bermond's-eye was an ancient demesne of the crown, and all the lands and tenements belonging to it, among which were Camberwell, Rotherhithe, the hide of Southwark, Dulwich, Waddon, and Reyham, with their appurtenances, were impleadable in the court of this manor only, and not at the common law: though this house was no more than a cell to the priory of La Charité, in France; and therefore accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II. in consideration of two hundred marks paid into his exchequer, made it a denizen; it was also then made an abbey, and Attleborough became first abbot. At the general suppression of monasteries, this house was surrendered to Henry VIII. by whom it was granted to Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, who sold it to Sir Thomas Pope; the latter pulled down the church, and built a large house upon its site, which afterwards became the possession and residence of the Earls of Sussex, who were obliged to build a place for public worship, which was done in or near the place where the church now stands. Some remains of the abbey are still to be seen in St. John's-court, on the south side of the church.

The present edifice was built in 1680, at the charge of the parish; and is a plain structure, seventy-six feet long, sixty-one feet broad, thirty feet high to the roof, and eighty-seven feet to the top of the steeple, which is a low square tower. The walls are brick, covered with stucco, and the door cases and arched windows are cased with stone.

This

This church is a rectory, the advowson of which having belonged to the monastery, has undergone various alienations, and is in private hands.

There are some very singular entries in the register-book of this parish, one of which occurs in 1604, and is entitled "The forme of a solemne vowe made betwixt a man and his wife, havinge bene longe absent, through which occasion the woman beinge married to another man, took her again as followeth." Then come the declarations of the man to the woman, and of the woman to the man, of their determination to take each other again, after which is a short prayer; and the entry concludes thus; "The first day of August, 1604, Raphe Goodchild, of the parish of Barking, in Thames-street, and Elizabeth his wife, were agreed to live together, and therefore gave their hands one to another, makinge either of them a solemne vow so to doe, in the presence of us, William Stere, Parson; Edward Coker; and Richard Eires, Clerk."

To the entry of the marriage of James Herriott, Esq. on the 4th of January, 1624-5, a N. B. is added, "This James Herriott was one of the *forty* children of his father, a Scotchman."

In this parish is a free-school, founded in the year 1718, in pursuance of the will of Mr. Josiah Bacon; citizen and merchant of London, who bequeathed seven hundred pounds for purchasing the site and erecting the school, which he endowed with an annual income of one hundred and fifty pounds. It is for the education of poor boys, not more than sixty, nor fewer than forty, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

Here is also a place of entertainment in the summer season, called Bermondsey-Spa, from a chalybeate spring discovered there about the year 1770. Previous to this discovery, the premises had been opened
by

by the name of Bermondsey-gardens, for tea-drinking, &c. and had obtained great celebrity from the paintings with which Mr. Keyse, the proprietor, a self-taught artist, had decorated them. About twenty years ago, having obtained a licence for that purpose, he opened his gardens with musical entertainments, fireworks, &c. which is still continued.

Bermondsey-street may at present be called the great wool-staple of the kingdom, most of the weaving counties being supplied with that commodity from hence. The various preparations of skins are also carried on to a great extent in this parish. The tanners are incorporated by a charter of Queen Anne, dated July 5, in the second year of her reign, by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and commonalty, of the art or mystery of Tanners, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey."

To the east of Bermondsey is Rotherhithe, which consists chiefly of one street of great length, running along the shore, and following the bend of the river, nearly as far as Deptford. Henry I. gave the manor to the priory of Bermondsey, by the name of Rederhitha; whence it may be inferred, that its name is of Saxon original, although it does not appear in the Conqueror's Survey.

There is no account extant of the foundation of the original church, which, from the statement of the parishioners, when they applied to have a new one for this parish included among the fifty built by authority of parliament, had stood upwards of four hundred years. Their application failing, the present church was erected at the charge of the parish, assisted by a brief, and some liberal contributions, amounting together to near three thousand pounds. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and, from its situation, is called St. Mary, Rotherhithe.

This

This edifice is built with brick, and ornamented with stone. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners, both in the tower and body, are strengthened with a handsome rustic. The tower consists of two stages: in the lower are a door and window; in the upper a window and dial; and the whole is terminated by a balustrade, from which rises a circular base, that supports a kind of lantern, very elegantly constructed with Corinthian columns: over these are urns with flames; and from the roof of this lantern rises a well-constructed spire, terminated by a ball and vane.

In the vestry is a portrait of King Charles I. in his robes, kneeling at a table, and holding a crown of thorns: this formerly hung in the south aisle.

It is a rectory, the advowson of which was anciently in the Abbey of Bermondsey; but since the suppression of that monastery, it has passed through various hands, and now belongs to Clare-hall, Cambridge.

There is a free school in this parish, founded in 1612, by Peter Hills and Robert Bell, for educating eight sons of poor seamen. The school-house was rebuilt by subscription, in 1745, and the endowment has been so augmented by donations and bequests, that, at present, thirty-three boys and twenty-two girls, are not only educated, but also clothed.

An attempt was made, in East-lane, in this parish, about the year 1720, to restore the cultivation of the vine, which, whether from the inauspicious climate of our island, or the want of skill in the cultivator, was at that time nearly lost; although there are authentic documents to prove that vineyards did flourish in this country in ancient times. About the time mentioned, a gentleman named Warner, observing that the Munier, or Burgundy grape, ripened
early,

early, conceived that it might do in a vineyard, and accordingly procured some cuttings, which he planted as standards in his garden, in East-lane; and though the soil was not favourable, yet, by proper care and cultivation, his fruit was, in a few years, so matured, as to yield good wine, and his vintage so ample, as to afford him upwards of one hundred gallons annually. It is believed, that, of the few vineyards which have been since established, the greater part were supplied from Mr. Warner's cuttings.

In the eastern part of this parish are the Greenland docks, where the vessels employed in that trade are secured during the winter season, and their cargoes warehoused, and prepared for sale; which Pennant emphatically calls "a profitable nuisance, very properly removed to a distance from the capital." The greater dock is supposed to have been the mouth of the famous canal, cut by King Canute, in order to avoid the impediment of London-bridge, and to lay siege to the capital, by bringing his fleet to the west side.

To the west of the Borough of Southwark is Newington Butts, which was anciently called Neweton, and received the additional name from the butts placed there for archers to shoot at.

Mr. Lysons is of opinion that the church of this parish stood originally at Walworth, and that, on its removal to the present site, the buildings which were erected around it acquired the name of the New Town. The first church was a very small structure, being only forty-three feet in length, from east to west. Notwithstanding many expensive repairs, it was found necessary to take this church down in 1720, and build a new one, which was opened in the following year. This, however, being found inadequate to the increased number of inhabitants, an act of parliament was obtained for erecting a new one, which was completed

pleted in 1793, and dedicated to St. Mary. It is eighty-seven feet in length, and fifty-eight in breadth, with a curvature at the east end for the chancel. At the west end is a portico of the Doric order, with a triangular pediment, above which is a turret and cupola. The building is of brick, and it is in the modern style, without detached aisles.

This church is a rectory, and one of the peculiars of the see of Canterbury. The advowson was formerly in the Archbishops; but Cranmer gave it to Henry VIII. by whom it was settled on the Bishop of Worcester and his successors, who still retain it.

The parsonage house is a very ancient wooden building, surrounded by a moat, over which are four bridges.

A little to the north of this church are two charitable foundations, called the Fishmongers' Alms-houses.

The most ancient of these is St. Peter's Hospital, erected by the company of Fishmongers, who procured letters patent for that purpose, from King James I. in the year 1618. It is a plain Gothic structure, built with brick and stone, with a wall before it, within which are two rows of tall trees, and behind the building is a large garden. The entrance is by a pair of iron gates, opening to the center of the building, which is lofty, but very irregular. On the inside are two courts, behind each other, in one of which is a hall, with painted windows, and a chapel. On the sides of these courts are inscriptions, signifying that they were erected at different periods.

This charitable foundation was established for the relief of poor decayed members of the Fishmongers' Company, twenty-two of whom are constantly in it: each of whom have two rooms, three shillings per week, fifteen shillings at Christmas, a chaldron of coals,

coals, and a gown. One of the pensioners is appointed to read prayers twice a day in the chapel, and is allowed forty shillings at Christmas, over and above the common salary.

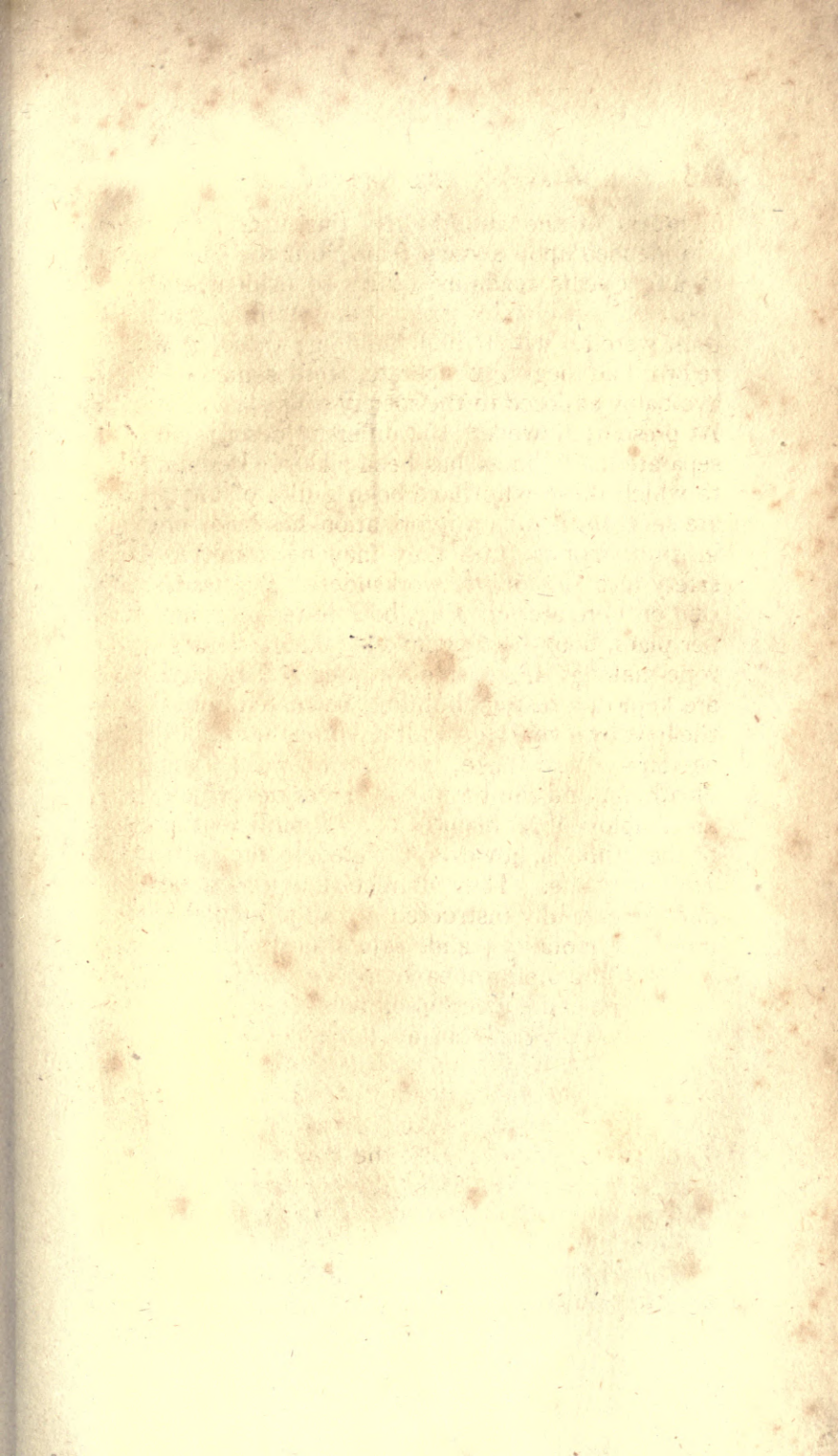
To the south of this hospital is another, founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the Fishmongers' company, in the year 1719, for twenty poor men and women, whose accommodations are much the same as those in the one already mentioned. This building has pleasant walks before it, and within the wall, fronting the house, is the statue of the founder, placed on a pedestal.

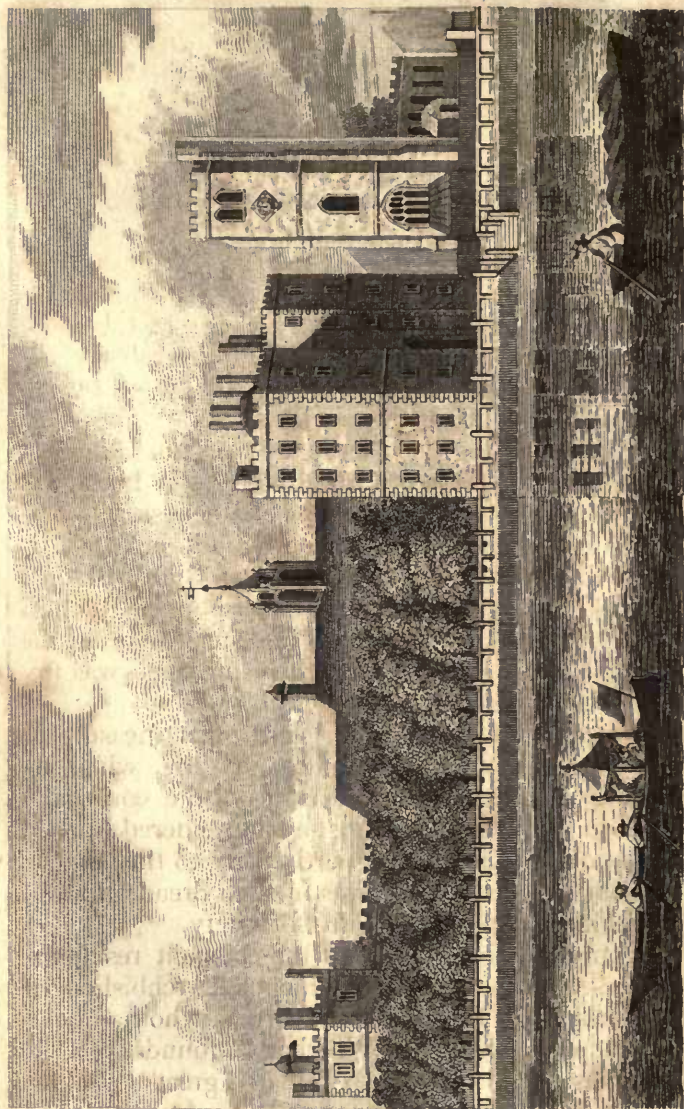
In this parish are also sixteen alms-houses, founded in the year 1651, by Mr. John Walters, citizen and Draper, for sixteen poor men or women; ten to be appointed by the Drapers' company, and six by the parishioners. They have an allowance of five shillings per month; and half a chaldron of coals, and ten shillings on New-year's-day.

To the west of the church are the workshops, chapel, &c. belonging to the Philanthropic Society, for the prevention of crimes, and the reform of the criminal poor. The intention of this society, which was instituted in 1788, is to give a good education, with the means of acquiring an honest livelihood, to children of both sexes, the offspring of convicted felons, or such as have themselves been engaged in criminal practices. Previous to the institution of this Society, both these classes of children were, with strong claims on public compassion, the objects of public neglect. Involved in disgrace, which prevented them from experiencing the countenance of the honest part of mankind, they were compelled to be criminal for an existence, and to continue in a progressive course of vice, until overtaken by the hand of justice. To snatch these outcasts of society from perdition, and to make them honest and useful

members of the community, this institution was commenced upon a small scale; but the experience of a few years made its utility so evident, that the plan was considerably extended. At first, the children were all within one building; those, in whom reform had begun to operate, were sometimes unavoidably exposed to the society of the last admitted. At present, however, the different descriptions are separated. A house has been taken in Bermondsey, to which those who have been guilty of any crime are sent, until such a reformation has been effected in their morals, that they may be admitted with safety into one of the workshops. The trades carried on here are, printing, both letter-press and copper-plate, book-binding, shoe-making, tailor's work, rope-making, and twine-spinning. The girls, who are kept in a distinct building, separated from that of the boys by a very high wall, are brought up for menial servants; they make, mend, and wash their own cloathing, and the boys' linen; besides which, they are employed in plain-work. A sufficient portion of their time is, however, devoted to the cultivation of their minds. They all receive a good education, and are carefully instructed in the principles of religion and morality; and, as a stimulus to industry, a part of the profits of each one's earnings is reserved until their apprenticeship expires, or they are otherwise qualified to obtain an honest livelihood in the world. The sum thus acquired has, in some instances, amounted to twenty pounds. Every part of the institution may be seen, on application, by any respectable person, except the Reform; to which no visitors are admitted, but the magistrates of Kent, Surrey, or Middlesex, without an order signed by three of the committee.

The whole of the premises are surrounded with a very high wall. The workshops for the boys are in
the





Lambeth Palace.

the front, and the house for the girls behind; and at one end is a neat chapel, erected in the course of the last summer. The number of boys in this institution is now about one hundred; that of the girls, fifty.

To the north and west of Newington-butts is Lambeth, which takes its name from *Lamehithe*, a dirty harbour, or haven. It was probably once a royal manor; for Hardicanute died here, in 1041, of intemperance, at a marriage feast; and Harold, who usurped the throne after the death of Edward the Confessor, is said to have placed the crown on his head with his own hands, at Lambeth.

This village has been for many ages the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, as it had been, long before, that of the Bishops of Rochester.

Lambeth-palace was originally built in 1189, by Baldwin, metropolitan in the time of Richard I. on a spot of ground purchased of the Bishops of Rochester, as a residence for himself and successors, in the vicinity of the court, where their presence was frequently necessary.

It appears to have been, in a great measure, if not wholly, rebuilt by Boniface, in 1262, when, by his compliance with the measures of the court, and his own imperious temper, he had rendered himself obnoxious to the people, particularly to the citizens of London, of whom he was in such dread, that he shut himself up in his palace for safety.

From that time it became the constant residence of these prelates. Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Henry V. who had been only a poor scholar on Wickham's foundations, at Winchester and Oxford, became so great a stickler for pontifical power, and so violent a persecutor of the followers of Wickliff, that he built that part called the Lollard's Tower, which was so named from a room

in it, adapted for the imprisonment of the followers of that reformer, who were called Lollards. This is a small room, twelve feet broad and nine long, planked with elm; and there still remain eight rings and staples, to which these unfortunate people were chained, by order of that implacable prelate. Here the victims of his relentless fury were not only confined, but also denied the necessaries of life, in order to force them to acknowledge the papal authority.

During the time of the civil wars, this palace was formed into a prison for the royalists, and the keeper was Doctor Alexander Leighton, who had been condemned in the Star-chamber to have his ears cut off, and both his nostrils slit, for writing a book, called *Zion's Plea*, or, *An Appeal to the Parliament*. After the execution of the king, it was purchased by Colonel Scott, one of the regicides, and Matthew Hardy, by whom the chapel was converted into a dancing-room, and the furniture and moveables sold, except the wood and coals, which were reserved for the use of the soldiers. The library was preserved by an ingenious device of Selden, who suggested to the University of Cambridge their right to it, under Archbishop Bancroft's will; and this claim being admitted by the parliament, the books were removed to Cambridge, where they remained until the time of Archbishop Sheldon, who procured their restoration.

During the short time that Cardinal Pole was archbishop of this see, he built the fine gate of the palace, with a gallery and several rooms adjoining to the east end. The library was begun by Dr. Bancroft, in the reign of James I. and carried on by Dr. Juxon, archbishop at the Restoration, who repaired great part of the house. Many books had been left to it by that learned princess, Queen Elizabeth, and her

her favourite Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and it was afterwards augmented by Archbishop Laud, who, notwithstanding his bigotry, was a munificent patron of learning. Archbishop Sheldon disposed the books in proper order, and, since his time, it has been greatly augmented by succeeding prelates; so that, at present, it consists of upwards of twenty-five thousand printed books, besides the manuscripts, which are very numerous.

Over the library, which occupies the four galleries above the cloisters, is the collection of manuscripts, which is arranged in two divisions, viz: those containing the registers of the see of Canterbury, and the miscellaneous manuscripts. Among the latter are many valuable ones, and some of singular curiosity.

The long gallery was built by Cardinal Pole. It is ninety feet in length, and sixteen in breadth, and remains in its original state. In the windows are coats of arms of different prelates of this see. This apartment contains a great number of portraits, chiefly of archbishops.

In the great dining-room are portraits of all the archbishops, from Laud to the present time, which form an interesting series of the revolutions in the clerical dress. Tillotson was the first archbishop who wore a wig; which greatly resembled the natural hair, and was not powdered.

The great hall, which was destroyed during the civil wars, was rebuilt by Archbishop Juxon, upon the old model. It is ninety-three feet in length, and thirty-eight in width, and has a Gothic roof of wood.

The guard-room, which appears to have been built towards the beginning of the fifteenth century, has a similar roof. It is fifty-six feet long, and twenty-seven

twenty-seven and a half wide. In it is a whole length portrait of Henry, Prince of Wales.

The gardens and park, which contain near thirteen acres, are laid out with great taste. They have been enlarged and improved by the present archbishop, who has made a new access to the house, for carriages through the park. In the garden are two remarkable fig-trees, which tradition says, were planted by Cardinal Pole. They cover a surface of fifty feet in height, and forty in breadth.

As the present edifice was begun and carried on at different periods, and as it may reasonably be supposed that every person consulted his own taste, uniformity in the building cannot be expected. The palace, though old, is in most parts strong; the corners are faced with rustic, and the top surrounded with battlements; but the principal parts are well proportioned, and well enlightened. Some of the inner rooms are, indeed, too close and confined; but there are many others open and pleasant in themselves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable prospects.

Contiguous to the archbishop's palace, stands the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth, which was originally a collegiate church, the foundation of which was occasioned in the following manner:

On the death of Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 1184, a contest arose between the suffragan bishops of that province and the monks of Canterbury, concerning their several pretensions to the right of electing their archbishop; on which occasion, the monks appealing to Rome, great interest was made in behalf of each party, till at length a mandate was obtained of the Pope, wherein the bishops and monks were enjoined to unite in the election: pursuant to which, the time of chusing

was

was appointed; but the refractory monks not appearing, the suffragans chose Baldwin, Bishop of Worcester, for their metropolitan; which the monks highly resenting, strenuously exerted themselves to invalidate the election. But the king, who was a great favourer of Baldwin, being made acquainted with the demands and promises of the monks, prevailed upon him to renounce his election, and the electors to declare the same void. The monks having obtained what they wanted, proceeded to a new election, and, according to their previous declaration, re-elected Baldwin.

However, the king, willing to repress the insolence of the monks, endeavoured, by the following stratagem, to wrest from them the power of electing their archbishop.

He commanded Baldwin, the archbishop, to build a college at Hackington, near Canterbury; for which he (the king) was to erect one prebend, and each of the suffragans of the province another, whereof, as founders, they were to have the perpetual patronage; which was done with a view to deprive the monks of the right of election, and to vest the same in the canons of the intended college. And the more easily to prevail upon the Pope to come into this scheme, they proposed to dedicate the said college to Thomas Becket, the most celebrated saint of that time, and who was held in such veneration by the Pope, that it was not in the least doubted, but he would readily transfer the right of election from the monks of Canterbury to the canons of Hackington.

The foundation being dug, and materials provided for the intended work, the part thereof allotted to the archbishop to erect was the church and a certain other part of the building. The monks, apprehensive of the king's and the archbishop's design
against

against them, applied to Rome for redress. In the mean time the work was carried on with such expedition, that the church being almost finished, it was consecrated, and divers secular priests instituted and installed therein. But the monks having succeeded in their application to Rome, obtained a mandate from the Pope to dissolve the new corporation, and raze the edifice; which neither the king nor archbishop daring to oppose, the arbitrary order was executed accordingly.

Pope Urban, the great protector of the monks, dying soon after, he was succeeded by Gregory, the eighth, a great favourer of Baldwin, who was thereby encouraged to renew his design, but in another place; for which end having obtained of the bishop and convent of Rochester, a certain spot of ground at Lamhee, Lamhithe, or Lambeth (where the archiepiscopal palace is situate) he began to erect a church, and mansions for the canons, about the year 1188, which he did not live to finish.

This building was completed by his successor, Hubert Walter, but the opponents of the measure were by no means satisfied with the change of site, and renewed their application to the court of Rome with such success, that after the convent was built and inhabited, he was compelled to dismiss the monks, and level it with the ground. The destruction of this convent took place in 1199. There was, however, a subsequent compromise between the monks of Canterbury and the archbishop, by which it was agreed, that he might build a church at Lambeth, any where except upon the foundation of that which had been destroyed by the Pope's command; and that he might place a certain number of regular canons in it, and endow it with rents out of some of the churches belonging to the see of Canterbury; but it was stipulated that he should not perform

perform any of the archiepiscopal functions therein. In consequence of this agreement, the foundation of his new church was laid by the side of his palace.

This church stood till the year 1374, about which time it was rebuilt, there being commissions still preserved, dated in that year, and in 1377, for compelling the inhabitants of Lambeth to contribute to the rebuilding of their new church and tower. The tower, which is of free-stone, still remains; the other parts of the structure appear to have been built at different times. In its present form it consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; the nave being separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. The walls are built of flint, mixed with stone and brick; and both the tower and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is a rectory in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the south-east window of the middle aisle is a painting of a man followed by a dog, which is said to have been put up in compliance with the will of a pedlar, who left a small piece of ground to the parish, on condition that a picture of him and his dog should be put up and preserved in its present situation. Whether this tradition be true or not, there is a piece of ground on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge, called Pedlar's Acre, which contains about an acre and nine poles, and belongs to Lambeth parish. Mr. Lysons is of opinion, that this tradition originates in a rebus upon the name of the donor, and gives a similar instance from the church of Swaffham, in Norfolk, in which there is a portrait of *John Chapman*, a great benefactor to the parish, and in different parts of the church the device of a pedlar and his pack. By whatever means Pedlar's Acre became the property of the parish, it

must have happened prior to 1504, when it was let for two shillings and eight-pence per annum. It is now estimated at two hundred and fifty pounds a year.

In this church were interred the mild and amiable prelates, Tunstal, of Durham, and Thirleby, of Ely, who being deprived of their sees for their conscientious attachment to the Catholic religion, lived the remainder of their days under the protection, rather than in the custody, of Archbishop Parker, who revered their virtues, and felt for their misfortunes. The body of Thirleby was found in digging a grave for Archbishop Cornwallis. His long and venerable beard, and every part was entire, and of a beautiful whiteness; a slouched hat was under his left arm, and his dress was that of a pilgrim, as he esteemed himself to be upon earth.

In the church-yard is the tomb of the Tradescants, founders of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. It was ornamented on the sides with emblematical devices, denoting the extent of their travels, and their attention to natural history: these are nearly defaced; but in 1773, a new slab was placed upon the tomb, and the epitaph engraved upon it, which no naturalist should neglect to read. It is as follows:

Know, stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone
 Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son:
 The last dy'd in his spring; the other two
 Liv'd till they'd travell'd Art and Nature through,
 As by their choice collections may appear,
 Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air.
 Whilst they (as *Homer's* Iliad in a nut)
 A world of wonders in one closet shut.
 These famous antiquarians that had been
 Both gardeners to the Rose and Lily Queen,
 Transplanted now themselves, sleep here; and when
 Angels shall, with their trumpets, waken men,
 And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,
 And change this garden for a Paradise.

Under

Under the ancient walls of this church, Mary D'Este, queen of James II. flying with her infant son from the ruin impending over her family, took shelter from the rain of the inclement night of December 6, 1688; here she waited for an hour, a melancholy spectacle of fallen majesty, until a coach, procured from a neighbouring inn, arrived, and conveyed her to Gravesend, whence she sailed to France.

There is also a burial-ground belonging to this parish in High-street, which was given by Archbishop Tenison, in 1705.

After the demolition of the convent in 1199, the site of it and the adjacent grounds were granted to the Bishop of Rochester, for the purpose of building a house there for himself and his successors, who made it their occasional residence until the sixteenth century, when it came into the hands of Henry VIII. who granted it to the Bishop of Carlisle, and his successors, by whom it was leased out. This mansion, like Lambeth-palace, was sold by the regicides, and since that time its history exhibits some remarkable vicissitudes. It was first a pottery, then a tavern and common brothel; and was afterwards inhabited by a dancing master, who endeavoured, without success, to get it opened as a public place. At present it is an academy, and retains the name of Carlisle-house. The premises are still surrounded with part of the ancient walls.

At the angle where the road from Westminster-bridge over St. George's-fields parts into two, one leading to Kennington, and the other to Newington, stands the Asylum for Female Orphans.

This charitable foundation was established in order to preserve poor friendless and deserted girls, under twelve years of age, from the miseries and dangers

dangers to which they would be exposed, and from the guilt of prostitution.

The evils this charity is intended to prevent, are not chimerical, but founded on facts. It too often happens, that by the death of the father, a mother intitled to no relief from any parish, is left with several helpless children to be supplied from her industry; her resource for subsistence is usually to some low occupation, scarcely sufficient to afford bread and cloathing, and rarely the means of instruction. What then must become of the daughters of such parents, poor and illiterate as they are, and thereby exposed to every temptation? Necessity may make them prostitutes, even before their passion can have any share in their guilt. Among these unhappy objects, very agreeable features are frequently seen disguised amidst dirt and rags, and this still exposes them to greater hazards; for these are the girls which the vile procuress seeks after; she trepans them to her brothel, even while they are yet children, and she cleans and dresses them up for prostitution. But what is still more dreadful, maternal duty and affection have sometimes been so thoroughly obliterated, that even mothers themselves have been the seducers; they have ensnared their children to the house of the procuress, and shared with her the infamous gain of initiating their daughters in lewdness; or, if this has not been the case, they have too often been prevailed on, for a trifling consideration, to conceal and forgive the seduction.

These and other considerations induced a number of noblemen and gentlemen, who had approved of a proposal from John Fielding, esq; one of the justices for the liberty of Westminster, to hold a meeting on the tenth of May, 1738, for carrying into execution a plan of this Asylum. Several other meetings

meetings were soon after held, in which the rules and orders for the reception and management of the children, were established, and the lease of a house, formerly the Hercules-inn, agreed for. This house was soon fitted up and furnished, and the first children were admitted on the fifth of July following.

The objects admitted are orphans, the daughters of necessitous parents, residing in parishes where they have no relief; and deserted girls within the bills of mortality, from eight to twelve years of age; they are regularly and alternately employed in reading, knitting, sewing, and in the business of the kitchen, to which latter employment four are appointed weekly, to be with the cook, to assist her, and to receive from her the necessary instructions in plain cookery, curing provisions, and other employments of the kitchen. They likewise make the beds, clean the rooms, assist in washing and ironing the linen, and in other household business, according to their respective ages and abilities, at the discretion of the matron.

By this noble charity a great number of unhappy children have not only been preserved from the brink of destruction, but have likewise become an happiness to their parents, and useful members to society.

Nearer to Westminster-bridge, on the north side of the road, is a neat brick building, called the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, established in 1765, for the relief of such poor women as are unable to support the expense of procuring proper assistance at home. This institution not only receives married women, but also the unhappy wretches, whom some villain, in an unguarded moment, hath seduced, and then left a prey to the desertion of friends, poverty, guilt, and shame, lest, as the founders observed,

served, “ they may be driven to despair by such complicated misery, and be tempted to destroy themselves, and murder their infants:” but, to obviate all objection to its being an encouragement to vice, no unmarried woman is admitted a second time. This hospital was erected and is supported by voluntary contributions.

On Narrow Wall is a manufacture of artificial stone, established in 1769, by Mrs. Coade. The preparation is cast in moulds, and burnt, and is intended to answer every purpose of carved stone. It is possessed of the peculiar property of resisting frost, and, consequently, it retains that sharpness, in which it excels every species of sculpture in stone, and even equals marble. It extends also to every species of architectural ornament, in which it is much below the price of stone.

Cuper’s Gardens, the site of the extensive wine and vinegar works of Messrs. Beaufoy, were, in 1636, the gardens of the mansion of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. The premises were afterwards rented by one Cuper, who had been the earl’s gardener, and from him they obtained their name. About the middle of the last century, they were much resorted to as a place of public entertainment, where music, fireworks, &c. were exhibited. Here were several statues, and other remains of Greek and Roman antiquities, part of the famous collection of the Earl of Arundel, which being mutilated and defaced, were not thought good enough to be presented to the university of Oxford, and put among the *Marmoria Arundeliana*. Part of these were afterwards removed to Chiswick House, by the Earl of Burlington.

A manufacture of patent shot was established in this parish about fifteen years ago; the principle of which is to let the shot fall from a great height into the

the water, that it may cool and harden sufficiently, in its passage through the air, not to experience any alteration in its spherical shape, when it comes in contact with the water. The height of the tower in which this operation is performed, is about one hundred and forty feet, and the shot falls one hundred and twenty-three feet.

In this parish are some hamlets and villages of note. That of Vauxhall is about three quarters of a mile north of the church. Tradition ascribes the name of this place to the miscreant Guy Fawkes, who is said to have resided in the manor house, the site of which is now occupied by Marble Hall and the Cumberland Tea-gardens. This tale, however, has no better foundation than the coincidence of names; this manor being mentioned in a record of the twentieth of Edward I. under the denomination of Fawkes-hall.

After the manor-house was pulled down, the name appears to have been transferred to one which stood nearly opposite; for, in the survey taken by order of parliament, after the death of Charles I. the latter is called Vauxhall, alias Copped-hall. From this time it went by the name of Vauxhall-house, and was in the hands of various possessors. In 1675, Sir Samuel Morland, a man of great eccentricity, and equal ingenuity, made many improvements in the house and gardens. Among his singularities may be noticed a fountain, which he had to play on the side-table of his dining-room, where each drinking-glass stood under a small stream of water; and in his coach was a moveable kitchen, with clock-work machinery, in which he (for he was his own cook when he travelled) could make soup, broil steaks, or roast a joint of meat. The site of these premises is now occupied as a distillery.

Vauxhall

Vauxhall Gardens, the most celebrated public gardens in Europe, are situated near the Thames. There does not appear to be any certain account when these gardens were first opened for the entertainment of the public. It must, however, have been prior to the publication of the Spectator; for in No. 383, of that work, dated May 20, 1712, they are mentioned as a place of great resort. About the year 1730, Mr. Jonathan Tyers opened Vauxhall, then called Spring-gardens, with a *Ridotto al Fresco*, the novelty of which attracted great numbers of visitors; and he was so successful, in occasional repetitions of the same entertainment, as to be induced to open the gardens every evening during the summer. In 1752, Mr. Tyers finding his scheme a profitable one, purchased the estate, of which he was before only tenant, and it is still vested in his representatives.

These gardens are very spacious and handsome. The principal walk is planted on each side with lofty trees, which form a fine vista; it leads from the great gate, and is terminated by a transparency, emblematic of gratitude for public patronage.

On the right hand of this walk, a little after entering the garden, is a square, which, from the number of trees planted in it, is called the Grove. In the center of this grove is a magnificent orchestra, of Gothic construction, ornamented with carvings, niches, &c. the dome of which is surmounted with a plume of feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales. At the back part of this orchestra is a very fine organ, and at the foot of it are seats and desks for the musicians, placed in a semicircular form, with a vacancy left in the front for the vocal performers.

The concert, which is in two acts, is opened at eight o'clock with instrumental music, after which a

song and concerto are performed alternately, and each act is terminated with a glee and a catch, and the performance closes at eleven.

Fronting the orchestra, in an open space in the grove, are benches and tables for the company, and beyond these a pavilion, of the Composite order, built for the late Prince of Wales, to which there is an entrance, from the outside of the gardens, for the reception of distinguished visitors. The ascent from the gardens is by a double flight of steps.

The grove is illuminated by upwards of two thousand large glass lamps, intermingled with a great number of small variegated lamps, which produce a fine effect.

In cold or rainy weather the musical performance is in a rotunda, in which is a small orchestra, with an organ.

This rotunda is seventy feet in diameter, and in the center is a magnificent chandelier, containing seventy-two lamps in three rows. The roof is a dome, so contrived that sounds do not vibrate under it. It is painted to represent a tent of blue and yellow silk, supported by twenty pillars, composed of Roman fasces, bound together with rose-coloured ribbands, and ornamented with military trophies. The sides of the tent being drawn up in festoons, the walls of the rotunda are painted to resemble an elegant flower-garden. Opposite to the orchestra is a saloon, the entrance to which is formed by columns of the Ionic order, painted in imitation of scagliola. In the roof, which is arched and elliptic, are two small cupolas, in a particular taste, each of which is ornamented with paintings: in the one are the figures of Apollo, Pan, and the Muses; and in the other, Neptune, with sea nymphs. Adjoining to the walls are ten doubled three quarter columns, also of the Ionic order, and resembling scagliola.

liola; between which are four large beautiful paintings, by Hayman.

The first of these represents the surrender of Montreal, in Canada, to the British army, commanded by General Amherst. At one corner of this piece, on a painting of a stone, is the following inscription:

Power exerted, Conquest obtained, Mercy shewn!
1760.

The second represents Britannia, holding in her hand a medallion of his present majesty, and sitting on the right hand of Neptune in his chariot, drawn by sea-horses; who seems to partake in the triumph for the defeat of the French fleet, by Sir Edward Hawke, on Nov. 10, 1759; which is represented on the back ground.

The third represents Lord Clive receiving homage of the Nabob of Bengal. And the fourth, Britannia distributing laurels to the principal officers who served in that war, such as the Marquis of Granby, the earl of Albemarle, General, afterwards Marquis, Townshend, and the Colonels Monckton, Coote, &c.

The entrance into this saloon from the gardens is through a Gothic portal, on the sides of which are portraits of their majesties in their coronation robes.

Adjoining the rounda is a new supper room, one hundred feet long and forty wide. At the end of it is a fine statue, in white marble, of that great musician Handel, in the character of Orpheus singing to his lyre. This exquisite specimen of sculptural excellence, first made known the abilities of Roubiliac.

The grove, principal entrance, and other parts of the gardens, are furnished with a number of small
pavilions,

pavilions, ornamented with paintings, chiefly by Hayman and Hogarth, and each containing a table and seats for six or eight persons, to which the company retire, at the conclusion of the concert, to refresh themselves; and, during the remainder of the evening, a band of wind instruments, in the orchestra, and several knots of Savoyards, in different parts of the gardens, contribute to enliven the scene.

In the front of a large frame of timber, to which there is a walk from the middle of the great room, is a landscape, called the Day Scene, which is drawn up, at the end of the first act, to exhibit the representation of a cascade, and a water-mill, with a bridge, over which a mail-coach and a Greenwich long-stage are passing. This exhibition continues for about ten minutes, when the first scene falls again.

In different parts of the gardens are rooms fitted up in a style of superior excellence; among which the Prince's gallery, opened only on masquerade and gala nights, may be particularly noticed. It is near four hundred feet in length, and on each side of it are pleasing landscapes, between doubled columns, entwined with festoons of flowers.

The price of admission to these gardens is two shillings on common nights, and three shillings on gala nights; when every thing that can captivate the fancy, is called into action, to amuse and delight.

On the road to Wandsworth, not far from the turnpike, are alms-houses for seven poor women, founded in the year 1612, by Sir Noel Caron, who was ambassador from Holland to this country. The endowment of these houses is charged upon Caron-park, in South Lambeth, and the women must be parishioners of St. Mary, Lambeth, and upwards of sixty years of age.

Near

Near these is a spring, called Vauxhall-well, which is said not to freeze in the most severe winter.

South Lambeth lies between Vauxhall and Stockwell. The situation was thought so agreeable by Sir Noel Caron, mentioned above, that he erected a handsome palace here, with two wings. What remains of it is now an academy, and still retains the name of Caron-house. Here is a new chapel of ease built by the inhabitants.

Stockwell is also a village, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth. The manor anciently bore the name of South Lameth, when it probably comprehended Stockwell, South Lambeth, and Vauxhall. After passing through various hands, the manor became the property of James I. from whom it came to Sir George Chute. Part of the manor-house is still standing, surrounded by the ancient moat, which is, however, without water. It is held by Bryan Barrett, Esq. for the remainder of a term of a thousand years.

Between thirty and forty years ago, Stockwell was famous for a singular imposition upon the human understanding, practised in the house of a Mrs. Golding, which was reported to be haunted. Multitudes of people of all ranks went to witness the tricks of "the ghost," who caused the furniture to dance about the rooms in a surprising manner. The author of this imposture was never detected; but some years ago, after the death of Mrs. Golding and her daughter, there was an auction on the premises, when the dancing furniture was sold at very extravagant prices.

A chapel of ease was built in this hamlet, in 1767, towards which Archbishop Secker contributed five hundred pounds.

In this parish is also the manor of Kennington, which, in the Conqueror's survey, is called Chenintune. It was at that time in the possession of Theodoric, a goldsmith, who held it of Edward the Confessor. There is no record to show how it reverted to the crown; but in the time of Edward III. it was made part of the duchy of Cornwall, to which it still continues annexed. Here was a royal palace, which was the residence of Edward the Black Prince, and stood near the spot now called Kennington-cross. This palace was the occasional residence of the royal family, as late as the reign of Henry VII. After his time, the manor appears to have been let out. Charles I. however, when Prince of Wales, inhabited a house built on part of the site of the old palace; the stables of which, built of flint and stone, remained until the year 1795, and were known by the name of the *Long Barn*. Kennington gave the title of Earl to William, Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II.

In this parish is also the manor of Kensington, which, in the Emperor's survey, is called *Le Bann*. It was at that time in the possession of Theobald, a goldsmith, who held it of Edward the Con- fessor. There is no record to show how it reverted to the crown; but in the time of Edward III. it was made part of the dignity of Cornwall, which still continues annexed. Here was a royal palace, which was the residence of Edward the Black Prince, and stood near the spot now called Kensington-cross. This palace was the occasional residence of the royal family, as late as the reign of Henry VII. After his time, the manor appears to have been let out. Charles I. however, when Prince of Wales, inhabited a house built on part of the site of the old palace; the walls of which, built of flint and stone, remained until the year 1705, and were known by the name of the *Long Wall*. Kensington gave the title of Earl to William Duke of Cumberland, the son of George II.

HISTORY AND SURVEY

OF

London & its Environs.

BOOK IV.

SURVEY OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND REMARKABLE
PLACES IN THE ENVIRONS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Having completed our survey of all that is interesting in the metropolis, we shall now extend our view into its vicinity, and give a brief account of the different places deserving attention within a circuit of fifteen miles, in every direction, and in some few instances, shall exceed these limits. In order to do this in the most satisfactory manner, we shall divide this book into chapters, each of which shall treat of one county; and for the sake of preserving the connection with the last book, we shall commence this in the county of Surrey, where that finished.

CHAP. I.

Of the County of Surrey.

THIS county receives its name from the Saxon words, *Sud* and *Rea*, the former signifying *south*, and the latter, a *river*; indicating its being situated

on

on the south side of the river Thames. The original inhabitants were called by the Romans *Regni*, in conjunction with those of Hampshire; and during the heptarchy it made part of the kingdom of Sussex, or the South Saxons, till the whole was united under Egbert the Great.

It is bounded on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the south by Sussex; on the east by Kent; and on the north by the river Thames. It is but small in extent, being only about thirty-four miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth.

It is divided into thirteen hundreds, and contains as many market towns, with two ancient boroughs. It has one hundred and fifty parishes, and is in the diocese of Winchester, and province of Canterbury. It sends fourteen members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire, and two members for each of the following boroughs, Gatton, Haslemere, Rye-gate, Southwark, Guildford, and Bletchingley.

Surrey is, in general, a most delightful county, the various parts of it being beautifully diversified with hills, vallies, and woods. In many places it is exceeding mild and healthy, which is the reason why there are so many elegant seats in it belonging to the gentry and citizens of London. The soil is exceeding fertile, and produces large crops of corn and hay, together with great quantities of very valuable wood, particularly box and walnut. It is also remarkable for producing large quantities of Fuller's earth, an article exceeding useful to the makers of woollen cloth, and which, exclusively of husbandry, may be considered as the principal trade carried on in the county.

The principal rivers in Surrey, besides the Thames, are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle.

The Wey rises near Alton, in Hampshire, and enters this county on the west of Godalming, from whence

whence it becomes navigable, and continues its course northward to Woking, where it divides itself into two branches, which afterwards join in one stream at Weybridge, where it falls into the Thames.

The Mole rises near Oakley, and after running some miles eastward along the coast of Sussex, turns north-west, and passing Dorking hides itself for some distance under ground; but rises again at Leatherhead, and continues its course till it falls into the Thames opposite to Hampton-court.

The Wandle is only a small stream which rises at Carshalton, near Croydon, and falls into the Thames near Wandsworth.

ADDINGTON is a small, but very agreeable village, about three miles east of Croydon, situated at the foot of a range of hills, called from it, Addington-common. On the brow of the hill towards the village, is a cluster of small tumuli, of inconsiderable height, and very small, except three; one of which is nearly forty feet in diameter, and the other two about half the size. Some fragments of Roman antiquities were dug out of them a few years ago, but none of any value.

The church is a very small building of flint, except the windows, which are of soft stone. It consists of a nave, a chancel, and an aisle, separated from the body of the church by plain pointed arches, and massy pillars of rude workmanship. These are, probably, part of the original building, as is the chancel, at the north end of which are three narrow pointed windows. The north side of the church bears evident marks of the architecture of the 14th century, at which period this part was probably rebuilt. The tower, which is at the west end, was originally of flint, but by successive repairs is now almost wholly built of brick, plastered over. It is square, and its summit is crowned with battlements.

The adjacent mount, known by the name of the Castle-hill, was anciently the site of the manor-house which Sir Robert Aguillon had licence from Henry III. to embattle and fortify.

The manor of Addington was, and still is, held by a very singular species of grand serjeantry, viz. by the service of presenting a certain dish to the king on the day of his coronation. The origin of this tenure is not known; it is, however, probable, that this manor was an appendage to the office of the king's cook, as Shene anciently was to the office of butler; since it is certain that Tezelin, the conqueror's cook, was possessed of it. The service and the dish are variously described in different records; in some it is called, the *Mess of Gyron*; in others, *Dilligrout*; but the mode of preparing these dishes is now unknown. This service was performed at the coronation of his present majesty, to whom a dish of pottage was presented by Mr. Spencer, the then lord of the manor.

BANSTED is a small village between Croydon and Dorking, remarkable for the great quantity of walnuts produced in its vicinity; but much more celebrated for the downs to which it gives name. The great number of pleasant villas dispersed over these downs, and the vast extent of prospect from different parts of them, which includes several counties on both sides of the Thames, and the royal palaces of Hampton-court and Windsor, render this one of the most delightful spots in the kingdom. The fine herbage, intermixed with wild thyme and other aromatic herbs, gives a most delicate flavour to the mutton produced on this tract, and which formerly was in great quantity; but of late years, a considerable portion of the pasture-ground has been converted into corn land. There is a race-ground here, which is much frequented.

On these downs is the elegant villa of the Earl of Derby, called *The Oaks*, which was first built by the Hunters' Club, for a place of meeting during the hunting season. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of the present noble owner, who has greatly enlarged it. It is a uniform Gothic building, consisting of a main body and two wings, and commands a very extensive prospect of Norwood, Shooter's-hill, Hampstead, and Highgate, and the intervening country.

BARNES, a very ancient village on the Thames, six miles from Hyde park-corner, is called, in the Conqueror's survey, *Berne*, which, in the Saxon language, signifies a barn. The manor of Barnes, or Barn-Elms, was given to the Canons of St. Paul's, by King Athelstan; and, except the temporary alienation of their property, during the government of the commonwealth, has continued in their possession ever since.

The church is about half a mile from the river, and is one of the most ancient structures in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. There is no account of the date of its foundation, but its architecture resembles that of the time of Richard I. when the church of Barnes, with its glebe and tythes, was given, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to an hospital, founded within the liberties of that cathedral, by Henry de Northampton, one of the canons. The walls are chiefly built of flint and stone. The windows in the north wall of the chancel are narrow and pointed, the most ancient form of the Gothic window; those on the south side, and in the nave, are of a later date: there are none at the east end, but on the outside are very evident marks of three narrow windows, which have been stopped up. The tower, at the west end, is of modern erection. It is square, with buttresses, and built of brick, strengthened

ened at the corners with quoins of a soft stone. Considerable additions were made to the north side of the church, in the years 1786 and 1787.

On the outside of the south wall, between two of the buttresses, is a stone tablet, and a small space, enclosed with wooden pales, and on each side of the tablet are some rose-trees, planted against the wall. This was done in pursuance of the will of Edward *Rose*, citizen of London, who died in 1653, and left twenty pounds to be laid out in the purchase of an acre of land, for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Barnes; on condition that the pales should be kept up, and the rose-trees preserved, and, whenever they should decay, to replace them with others.

About a quarter of a mile from the church is the manor-house, which is better known by the name of Barn-Elms, and is so called from the stately trees of that species growing here. This house is situated in a paddock, at some distance from the Thames. It is the jointure-house and residence of Lady Hoare, relict of the late Sir Richard Hoare, banker. Count Heidegger, who was master of the revels to George II. resided here. His royal master gave him notice, that, on a certain evening, he would sup with him; and that he should come from Richmond by water. The count resolved to surprise his majesty, and contrived so with his attendants, that he should not reach Barnes till night, and it was with difficulty that he found his way along the avenue to the house. On reaching the door all was in darkness, and his majesty expressed himself much displeas'd with such a reception. Heidegger made some awkward apologies, when, in an instant, the house and gardens were in a blaze of light; a great number of lamps having been so disposed as to communicate with each other, and be kindled at the same moment. This surprise was highly gratifying to the king, who
went

went away better pleased with his entertainment than the commencement of it seemed to promise.

Village tradition says Queen Elizabeth had a palace at Barn-Elms, where there is still an ancient house, known by the name of her dairy. Tonson, the bookseller, lived and died in this house. He had there a gallery of the portraits of all the members of the *Kit-Cat Club*; a society of the nobility, gentry, and celebrated wits of that time, who took their denomination from the name of the landlord, Christopher Cat, at whose house they used to meet. These portraits, which were all painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, were removed to Hertingfordbury, near Hertford, the seat of Samuel Baker, Esq.

In former times, when the citizens went up the river to mark and count their swans, a ceremony which takes place annually, in August, and is called Swan-hopping, they used to land at Barnes, and, after partaking of a cold collation, amused themselves a few hours with dancing on the grass, and other rural diversions; but this practice has been long discontinued, and, it is to be feared, has given way to one less innocently festive.

BATTERSEA is another ancient village, very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, about three miles from Westminster-bridge. Before the Conquest, the manor belonged to Earl Harold, and was given by the Conqueror to Westminster Abbey, in exchange for Windsor. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the manor was retained in the hands of the crown. It is at present the property of Earl Spencer, for whom it was purchased, while a minor, of the family of St. John, after having been in their possession near one hundred and fifty years.

The church, which was rebuilt in the year 1777, stands on the banks of the Thames. It is a modern-built brick building, with a tower and a conical spire

at

at the west end. It has neither aisles nor chancel, but the communion-table stands in a recess, at the east end of the church; and over it is an old window of painted glass, which, at the rebuilding of the church, was carefully preserved, as containing portraits of Henry VII. his grandmother, Margaret Beauchamp, and Queen Elizabeth. Over the portraits are the royal arms, in the central compartment; and, on each side, the arms and quarterings of the St. Johns; the portraits are likewise surrounded with the arms of the families united to them by marriage.

Against the south wall is a monument to the memory of Sir Edward Wynter, a captain in the East India service, in the reign of Charles II. whose exploits, as recorded upon his tomb, might have held a conspicuous place in the adventures of Baron Munchausen. His bust, which is of a large size, and ornamented with whiskers, is at the top, and his adventures are represented in basso relievo, under the inscription which records them. One of them is the total defeat of forty Moorish horsemen, by the sole prowess of his single arm, and the other, the overthrow of a tyger, by the following stratagem. Being attacked by the animal in the woods, he placed himself by the side of a pond, and, when the tyger flew at him, caught him in his arms, fell back into the water with him, got upon him, and held him down till he drowned him. The truth of these deeds is vouched for in his epitaph; part of which is as follows.

“Alone, unarm’d, a tyger he oppress’d;
 And crush’d to death the monster of a beast.
 Twice twenty Moors he overthrew,
 Singly on foot; some wounded, some he slew,
 Dispers’d the rest; what more could Sampson do?”

Bolingbroke-

Bolingbroke-house was a venerable structure. The greatest part of it was pulled down about the year 1778, and the site is now occupied by a malt distillery and a horizontal air-mill, the second of the kind erected in the kingdom. The first one stands on a hill, near Margate, called, from Captain Hooper, the inventor of these mills, Hooper's Hill. The form of this mill is that of a truncated cone, one hundred and forty feet in height, fifty-two feet in diameter at the base, and forty-five at the top. The external and internal part of the machine are nearly similar. The outer frame, or case, is composed of ninety-six planks, placed perpendicularly, and moveable on pivots, so that the apertures may be increased or diminished according to the force of the wind. The inner part, which nearly fills the diameter of the outer one, is, in like manner, formed of ninety-six perpendicular moveable planks, fixed to an uprightshaft. When these are properly adjusted, which can be done by pulling a rope, the wind rushing through the openings of the outer frame, acts upon the flat surfaces of the inner planks, or sails, and turns the shaft round with the degree of velocity required by the person who regulates it. This shaft acts upon the other parts of the machinery, in the same way as the water-wheel of a common mill.

York-house, near the water-side, is believed to have been built by Lawrence Booth, Archbishop of York, and was annexed to that see as a residence for his successors, when their affairs called them to London.

Of the land within this parish, above three hundred acres are occupied by market-gardeners. The soil is sandy, and requires a great deal of rain; the vegetables produced here, are, however, in general, remarkably fine, and the asparagus, in particular,

ticular, is very deservedly celebrated for its luxuriance and flavour.

By the custom of this manor, lands descend to the youngest sons; but, in default of sons, they are divided equally among the daughters.

BEDDINGTON is a small village, two miles west of Croydon, and about eleven miles from Westminster-bridge.

The church is a very ancient Gothic structure, and was probably erected in the reign of Richard II. being built in the style of architecture of that time. This opinion is strengthened by a clause in the will of Nicholas de Carru, of that date, who left twenty pounds, then a considerable sum, towards building the church. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; and at the west end is a square tower, with buttresses. In the aisles are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals.

The manor of Beddington has been in possession of the ancient family of Carew, ever since the time of Edward III. except for a short period after the attainder of Sir Nicholas, in 1539; whose son, Sir Francis, having procured the reversal of the attainder, purchased it of Lord Darcy, to whom it had been granted by Edward VI. The manor-house, which was built in its present form, in 1709, is of brick, and forms three sides of a square. The great door of the hall has a curious ancient lock, richly wrought: a shield, with the arms of England, moving in a groove, conceals the key-hole. The hall is large and lofty, with a beautiful Gothic roof of wood. In it is a portrait of a lady, falsely shown as Queen Elizabeth, but from the arms in the corner of the picture, it is probable she was a Townley. In a room adjoining to the hall are preserved the ancient panels, with mantled carvings: over the chimney is a
 portrait

portrait of one of the Carews, surrounded with a pedigree. There are also several portraits of the Carew and Hacket family, in different apartments; particularly one of Sir Nicholas Carew, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. and one of Bishop Hacket, said to be done by Sir Peter Lely.

When Sir Francis Carew became possessed of the family estate, he rebuilt the mansion-house in a very magnificent manner, and also laid out the gardens, and planted them with choice fruit-trees, in the cultivation of which he took great delight, and spared no expense in procuring them from foreign parts. The first orange-trees seen in England are said to have been planted by him. Aubrey says they were brought from Italy, by Sir Francis; but the editors of the *Biographia Britannica* tell us, from a tradition preserved in the family, that he raised them from the seeds of the first oranges imported into England, which were brought by Sir Walter Raleigh, who had married his niece, the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. The trees were planted in the open ground, and were preserved in the winter by a moveable shed. They flourished for about a century and a half; being destroyed by the hard frost in 1739-40. In the garden was a pleasure-house, on the top of which was painted the Spanish Invasion. In August, 1599, Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington, for three days; and again in the same month, in the ensuing year. The queen's oak, and her favourite walk, are still pointed out. Sir Hugh Platt, in his *Garden of Eden*, tells an anecdote relating to one of these visits, which shows the pains Sir Francis took in the management and cultivation of his fruit-trees. "Here I will conclude," says he, "with a conceit of that delicate knight, Sir Francis Carew, who, for the better accomplishment of his royal entertainment of our late Queen Elizabeth, of happy memory, at

his house, at Beddington, led her majesty to a cherry-tree, whose fruit he had of purpose kept back from ripening, at the least one month after all other cherries had taken their farewell of England. This secret he performed by straining a tent, or cover, of canvas over the whole tree, and wetting the same, now and then, with a scoop, or horn, as the heat of the weather required: and so, by with-holding the sunbeams from reflecting upon the berries, they grew both great, and were very long, before they had gotten their perfect cherry-colour; and when he was assured of her majesty's coming, he removed the tent, and a few sunny days brought them to their full maturity."

At Woodcote, in this parish, which is now a single farm-house, many remains of antiquity have been found; whence it is reasonable to suppose that it has been a Roman station. Camden, and some other antiquaries, are of opinion, that this was the site of the city of Noviomagus, mentioned by Ptolemy, which others deny, and contend that this city must have been in Kent; but neither have supported their assertions by any thing better than conjecture.

CAMBERWELL is a pleasant village, about three miles from London. The church, which stands a little to the east of the Green, in the road leading through Peckham to Greenwich, is an ancient structure, though its appearance has lately been much modernized, by being covered with plaster, and rough cast. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; and at the west end is a square tower embattled. The south aisle of the church was greatly enlarged in 1786, by a new building of brick; and since that time the whole has been repaired, ornamented, and new glazed. Before this reparation, the old walls, which are of flint and stone, were visible; and

and from them and the style of architecture, it is probable that the building was erected about the time of Henry VIII. The chancel is of a singular form, it being the section of a hexagon. About two years ago, a considerable addition was made to the burial-ground, on the south side of it.

The parish register contains the singular entry of the burial of Rose Hathaway, aged one hundred and three, on May 5, 1658, who bore a son at the age of sixty-three. This is believed to be the most advanced period of child-bearing, upon record, in modern times.

In this parish is a free grammar-school, for twelve boys, founded in the reign of James I. by Edward Wilson, the vicar, and endowed with seven acres of land.

On the top of the hill, south of the church, is the seat of Dr. Lettsom. The front of the house is ornamented with an alto-relievo, representing Flora, holding a festoon of flowers in each hand; the right resting on a pedestal. At the west end are four figures of the Seasons; and on the east wing are figures representing the Arts, Commerce, Peace, and Plenty; the Woollen Manufacture, the Sovereignty of the Laws, Truth, and Prudence; all distinguished by appropriate emblems. In the center of the building is a tablet, on which the great pyramid of Egypt is seen at a distance, and forms the back ground, which is skirted by a palm. The principal figure is Isis, or Nature, attended on each side by a Sphinx, emblematic of Mystery. Under Isis is a serpent, with its tail in its mouth, representing Eternity, encircling a Greek inscription, to the following purport, I am whatever is, or has been, or will be; and no mortal has hitherto drawn aside my veil.

The library is a spacious room, forty feet in length, and twenty in breadth; in it are busts of Newton, Locke,

Locke, Milton, Bacon, Voltaire, Addison, Dryden, Hogarth, John Wesley, Dr. Stukeley, Raleigh, Boyle, Franklin, Sydenham, Fothergill, Pott, and Mead. It also contains an original painting of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which, since the conflagration of Cowdray-house, is supposed to be the only representation of that interesting event: Here is also a very extensive museum of natural and artificial curiosities.

The gardens and pleasure-grounds are laid out with great judgment and taste. They contain a number of statues, groups of figures, and models of ancient temples. That of *the Sybils*, taken from the one at Tivoli, is supported on the trunks of eighteen oak-trees, instead of Corinthian pillars; around which ivy, virgins' bower, honeysuckle, and vines, entwine their foliage and flowers in festoons. The outside is ornamented with busts, in statuary marble, of Ceres, Pomona, Cleopatra, Marc Antony, Alexander, and various others. Within are preserved the mechanical instruments of the late Mr. Ferguson, and the following models, executed in cork, by Dubourg; viz. The Temple of Fortune, at Rome; the Temple of the Sybils, at Tivoli; the Triumphal Arch of Titus, at Rome; Virgil's Tomb, at Pausilippo, near Naples; Plautius's Sepulchre, near Tivoli; the Sepulchre of the Scipio family; the Sepulchre of the Horatii and Curiatii, at Rome; and the Temple of Health, at Rome.

To the south of the house is a canal, two hundred feet in length, shaded with cedars of Libanus, pines, and shrubs. The spring, from which this sheet of water is formed, is supposed to be the *Camber-well*, from which the village took its name. From this canal proceeds a serpentine walk, called Shakespear's Walk; at the lower end of which is a statue of Shakespear, under a thatched shed, supported by the

the trunks of eight oak-trees, bearing festoons of climbing shrubs.

Below the house is a reservoir and a fountain; on the east side of which is a rural cottage, the entrance to which is guarded by two griffins, the supporters of the city arms: these were removed here from Guildhall, when it was new-fronted, in 1790.

It has been asserted, that on this spot George Barnwell murdered his uncle; which gave birth to Lillo's celebrated tragedy.

Denmark-hill, which is in a line with Grove-hill, commands some picturesque prospects; and, on that account, several handsome villas have been lately erected on it.

CARSHALTON is an agreeable village, nine miles from London, situated on the Wandle, which, being joined here by other streams and innumerable springs, forms a sheet of remarkable clear water, in the center of the village, which gives it a singular, and, in the summer, a very pleasing appearance.

The church stands on a rising ground, near the center of the village, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The aisles are divided from the nave by ancient pillars of rude workmanship, and not uniform; the capitals of which are ornamented with feathers and foliage. About the beginning of the last century, the aisles were raised in order to make galleries, principally at the expense of Sir John Fellows and Sir William Scawen. The church appears to have been originally built of flints; the chancel and the lower part of the aisles, and of the tower, being composed of those materials: the addition to the aisles is of brick; and the upper part of the tower, which is low and embattled, and situated between the chancel and the nave, is of free-stone. From the architecture of this building, it probably was erected about the time of Richard II.

This

This village is celebrated by Fuller for its trout and walnuts. Though intersected in every direction by streams, it stands on a very dry soil, which, added to the agreeableness of its situation, causes it to be chosen, by many of the citizens of London, as the place of their rural retirement. Some of the villas built here may vie, in agreeableness and grandeur, with the seats of most of the nobility. The convenience of such a supply of water has occasioned the establishment of a considerable number of mills, for different purposes, and of bleaching grounds in its vicinity.

CHEAM is a small village, about twelve miles from London, pleasantly situated upon the verge of a hill, which commands a very extensive prospect.

The church is a very irregular structure. It appears, by a note on a pane of glass, taken out of the old palace at Croydon, that "the church of Cheme was burnt by lightning, in the year 1639:" the injury, however, must have been only partial, as the tower, which is low, square, and embattled, and built of flint and stone, as well as some other parts of the church, of a much earlier date, still remain.

The old manor-house, which stood about half a mile from the village, towards Sutton, was pulled down about ten years ago, and a plain brick mansion erected in its place.

It is remarkable, that of six successive rectors of Cheam, between 1581, and 1662, five became bishops; namely, Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester; Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester; George Mountain, Archbishop of York; Richard Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle; and John Hackett, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

Adjoining to the parish of Cheam is the site of the village of Codington, or Cuddington, which no longer exists. In the 18th of Henry VIII. it came into

into the possession of that monarch, who admiring the situation, pulled down the old mansion and the church to make way for a palace which he built there. This palace, which from its splendor and magnificence acquired the name of *Nonsuch*, has been much celebrated both by English and foreign writers.

But perhaps no description of it is more to be relied on than that given by Hentzner, a German, who visited England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and at his return to his own country, published an account of his travels, in Latin, which appears to be written with great accuracy. Speaking of this place he says, "Nonesuch, a royal retreat, built by Henry VIII. with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation. One would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: there are everywhere so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim, and justify its name of Nonesuch, being without an equal; or, as the poet sung:

"This which no equal has in art or fame,
Britons deservedly do Nonesuch name."

"The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself to dwell in along with Health.

"In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble; two fountains that spout water one round the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream
water

water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions.

“ There is besides, another pyramid of marble, full of concealed pipes, which spout upon all who come within their reach.”

Of this description, Mr. Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, who published such parts of Hentzner's Travels as related to England, with a translation, observes, “ We are apt to think, that Sir William Temple, and King William, were, in a manner, the introducers of gardening into England; but by the description of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find, that the magnificent though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles which we do not find in Hentzner's description of these gardens.”

In the survey taken by order of the parliament, in 1650, this palace is described as consisting of “ a fayer, stronge, and large structure, or building, of free stone, of two large stories high, well wrought and battled with stone, and covered with blue slate, standing round a court of one hundred and fifty foote long, and one hundred and thirty-two foote broad, paved with stone, commonly called the outward court,” and “ of another very faire and curious structure, or building, of two stories high, the lower story whereof is of very good and well-wrought free-stone, and the higher of wood; richly adorned and set forth and garnished with variety of statues, pictures, and other antick formes, of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost; all which building, lying almost upon a square, is covered with blue slate, and incloseth one faire and
large

large court of one hundred and thirty-seven foote broad, and one hundred and sixteen foote longe, all paved with free-stone, commonly called the inner court."

This building, however, was not completed by Henry VIII. for we learn from a MS. life of Henry, Earl of Arundel, in the British Museum, that "perceivinge a sumptuous house called Nonesuche, to have bene begon, but not finished by his first maister King Henry the Eighte—he, for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister, desired to buye the same house, by greate, of the Queen (Mary) for which he gave faire lands unto her highnes." He left it to his posterity, but in 1591, Lord Lumley, who had married his daughter, reconveyed it to the crown. It afterwards became the favourite residence of Queen Elizabeth, and it was here that the Earl of Essex first experienced her displeasure.

Nonsuch was afterwards settled upon Anne, of Denmark, queen of James I. and in the following reign, upon Queen Henrietta Maria. Charles II. granted it to the Duchess of Cleveland, who pulled down the house, sold the materials, and disparked the land. Durdans, near Epsom, was built by George, first earl of Berkeley, with part of the materials. There is a neat villa, still called Nonsuch, at a small distance from the site of the old palace.

CLAPHAM is a large straggling village, consisting chiefly of a great number of handsome houses, dispersed around an extensive common, on which there are some very pleasing views. This common, which contains upwards of two hundred acres, was formerly little better than a morass, and the roads over it were almost impassable. It owes its present

of improvement to the exertions of Christopher Baldwin Esq. well known as a zealous and skilful promoter of the science of agriculture, who, having a villa on the spot, interested himself on the occasion and procured a subscription from the inhabitants, which he directed with such judgment and good taste, that the roads are now equal to most round the metropolis; and the common itself, from being a quaggy swamp, is ornamented with plantations of trees, both English and exotic, which give it much the appearance of a park. On this common, near the road from Clapham to Wandsworth, is a reservoir of fine water, from which the whole village is supplied; the making of which was one of the principal improvements of the place; the well being formerly so small as scarcely to yield a sufficient quantity for the daily supply.

The old church stood on an eminence near the Kingston-road. Only the south aisle of it now remains, which is built of brick, and does not exhibit the appearance of remote antiquity. It is now disused, except for the performance of the funeral service, in the surrounding cemetery, which is the only one belonging to the parish, no burials being permitted in the new church, or the ground around it.

The new church stands on the north-east corner of the common. It was built of brick, at an expense of eleven thousand pounds, and was opened in 1776. It is in the modern style, without aisles or chancel. The communion table is within a recess at the east end; and at the west end is a small dome and turret. The whole structure has a pleasing appearance, and is devoid of all unnecessary ornament.

Near the old church is the manor-house, now a boarding school for young ladies. At one of the
ends

ends is an octagonal tower of a very singular appearance.

CROYDON is a populous market town, ten miles from London, on the edge of Bausted-downs.

In this town was formerly a palace, which, with the manor, belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury at the conquest, who have continued in possession of it ever since, and many of them have made it their principal residence, and have been considerable benefactors to the place. The first prelate that can be traced as resident here was Archbishop Peckham, in 1278; and the last was Archbishop Hutton, in 1757. In 1780 an act of parliament was obtained, empowering certain trustees to sell the old palace, and to build a new one at Park-hall-farm, half a mile from the town. In pursuance of this act the old palace was sold to the late Sir Abraham Pitches, for two thousand five hundred pounds; and the premises are now occupied by a callico-printer, a tanner, and a feltmonger.

Whitgift, who was Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, built an hospital here in the form of a college, and endowed it for the maintenance of a warden and twenty-eight men and women, poor decayed housekeepers of this town and Lambeth. This hospital is a large handsome building, and in it is a school founded by the same noble benefactor, for ten boys and as many girls, who are provided with all the necessaries of life, and properly instructed by a master, who is a clergyman, and has a house adjoining, with a salary of twenty pounds per annum.

The church, which is exceeding large, is a fine Gothic structure, and has a very majestic and venerable appearance. It stands at the bottom of the town, near the river Wandle, and is built of stone and flint. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and three

three chancels. The nave is separated from the aisles by light clustered columns, with pointed arches. At the west end is a square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses at the corners; above which rise four small round towers, crowned with elegant pinnacles. From the arms of Archbishop Chichele being upon the west door, it is presumed, that this building was erected about the middle of the fifteenth century. The inside of it is ornamented with many beautiful monuments, particularly that of Archbishop Sheldon, esteemed one of the grandest in England. Here is also another very superb monument erected to the memory of Dr. Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: on the top of the tomb is the effigy of that gentleman dressed in his archiepiscopal robes. Against the south wall is a tablet to the memory of Mr. Tyrrell, a grocer in London, who gave two hundred pounds to erect a market-house, besides forty pounds towards repairing and beautifying the church.

The town is encompassed with hills well stocked with wood, on which account great quantities of charcoal are made here and sent to London. The weekly market is on Saturday, and is much frequented on account of the great quantities of grain sold at it, particularly oats, which are bought by the innkeepers of London. Here are likewise two annual fairs for cattle, &c. one held the 5th of July, and the other on the 2d of October. The last is particularly remarkable for the sale of walnuts, which are brought hither in very considerable quantities.

DULWICH is a pleasant retired village, in the parish of Camberwell; to which it is a hamlet, and is about five miles from London. This village was formerly much celebrated for a medicinal spring
found

foun^d here in 1739, at a public house called the Green Man, to which there was soon such a resort of company, that the master of the house erected a handsome building for their accommodation. In time, however, this water, which was a simple cathartic, lost its reputation, and the house became the residence of a private family, and was occupied by Lord Thurlow before his neat villa at Knight's-hill was erected. Opposite to this house is a fine avenue through the wood, from the top of which is a delightful prospect.

The manor of Dulwich belongs to the college founded there in 1614, by Mr. Edward Alleyn, who named it the college of God's gift. This college was founded for a master and warden, who must be of the blood and surname, or for want of such of the surname only of *Alleyn* (of late years, however, those of the name of *Allen* have been admitted), with four fellows, three of whom are to be divines; and the fourth, an organist; six poor brethren, and six poor sisters; twelve scholars, six assistants, and thirty out-members.

Upon the death of the master, the warden succeeds, and out of the candidates, duly qualified according to the statutes, a new warden must be chosen by lot; both master and warden must continue unmarried upon pain of forfeiting their situations. The two senior fellows must be masters of arts, and officiate as preachers; the two juniors, who must be graduates, and in holy orders, are to act as schoolmaster and usher; they must all be unmarried. The poor brethren and sisters must be sixty years of age, and unmarried at their admission: they are to be chosen as vacancies occur, from the thirty out-members, who are to be of the parishes of St. Saviour, Southwark; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Giles, Cripplegate; ten of each parish,

parish, and are to be lodged in alms-houses, which he built, or ordered by his will to be built, for their reception. The poor scholars are to be six or eight years of age at their admission, and are to be educated till they are eighteen; and, when their school education is finished, are either to be apprenticed at the charge of the college, or sent to the university, where there are never to be less than four. The Archbishop of Canterbury, for the time being, is visitor of this college, and the churchwardens of the three parishes, from which the out-members are chosen, are appointed assistants in the government of it. The endowments of this college consist in the manor of Dulwich, with some lands and tenements there; of some lands in Lambeth parish, some messuages in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and the Fortune Play-house.

The original edifice was after a plan of Inigo Jones, in the old taste, and formed three sides of a quadrangle. In the front are the apartments of the master and warden; and also the hall, kitchen, and offices, at the west end; and at the east end, the chapel: the wings are occupied by the other inhabitants. The west wing consists of the apartments of the poor sisters, on the ground-floor. In the first floor are the picture-gallery, in which are a great number of scarce and valuable portraits, the library, and the audit-room. In the center of the east wing, which was rebuilt in 1740, is the school-room, and on each side are the fellows' chambers: on the ground-floor are the apartments of the poor brethren.

The chapel is a plain unornamented building, and serves the inhabitants of the hamlet as a chapel of ease; the parochial duties being performed by the senior fellow. The founder, his wife, and his mother, are buried in it; and a clause in the statutes permits the master, warden, and fellows, to be buried here;

here ; but excludes all others. There is, however, a cemetery, about a quarter of a mile from it, which was consecrated at the same time with the chapel.

An idle tradition is assigned as the motive of the founder for this endowment, that once personating the devil, he was so terrified at seeing a real devil, as he imagined, on the stage, that he quitted his profession, and devoted his life to religious exercises. This marvellous narration is scarcely deserving of contradiction ; if, however, a refutation of it be thought necessary, it will be found in his retaining the Fortune Theatre till his death, and leaving it as part of the endowment of his college.

EPSOM is a well-built handsome market-town, fifteen miles from London. It was formerly a small village, but from its delightful situation in the vicinity of Bansted Downs, and the repute of its medicinal waters, it became surrounded with elegant villas, and, having experienced a consequent increase, its present extent is not less than a mile and a half. On the downs above the town, there are, annually, horse-races, which, from the vicinity to London, are always numerously attended ; and here is an annual fair, held on the 5th of August. The market is held on Friday.

The wells issue from a rising ground, south-west of the town, near Ashted. They were discovered in 1618, and soon became extremely famous ; but since the progress of science has taught the analysis and artificial composition of mineral waters, they have been neglected, and the public rooms are gone to decay. Their virtue, however, is still in repute, and Epsom salt, which formerly was obtained only from these wells, retains its place in our dispensaries.

EWELL is a small town, thirteen miles from London, which has little deserving of notice, except
its

its weekly market, on Thursdays, and two annual fairs; the first on the 12th of May, and the second on the 29th of October. A small stream, called Hog's-Mill River, rises from several springs in the vicinity of this town, and, uniting into one current, falls into the Thames, at Kingston.

KEW is a village about six miles and a half from London, which was formerly a hamlet to Kingston, and is still included in the manor of Richmond. In 1769, this hamlet and Petersham were united into one vicarage by act of parliament. On the east side of the Green is a chapel, erected in the year 1714, at the expense of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground given by Queen Anne. It is a small brick structure, with a turret at the west end.

Here is a bridge over the Thames, the property of Robert Tunstal, Esq. The first bridge was of wood, and was erected in 1759, under the authority of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose: the present one is of free-stone, and was opened in 1789. It, however, does no credit to the architect: the width is too contracted for its height and length; and there is neither a pavement for foot-passengers, nor recesses to shelter them in case of danger.

Kew Palace was originally the property of Samuel Molineux, Esq. secretary to George II. when Prince of Wales. It now belongs to his majesty, and has lately become his principal residence; for which purpose it has been rebuilt and enlarged. In its present form it is a massy structure, in the Gothic taste. The center of each face projects before the ends, and at each corner of the four faces, and of the centers, is a round embattled tower.

The gardens were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finished by the Princess Dowager; and as they have experienced no material alteration, except

cept in the Exotic Garden, since the description of them, published by the late Sir William Chambers, who superintended most of the buildings with which they are ornamented, we shall avail ourselves of that work in our account of them. He says :

“ The gardens of Kew are not very large, nor is their situation advantageous, as it is low, and commands no prospects. Originally, the ground was one continued dead flat ; the soil was, in general, barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening : but princely magnificence overcame all difficulties. What was once a desert is now an Eden.

“ On entering the garden, from the palace, and turning toward the left hand, the first building which appears, is

“ *The Orangery, or Greenhouse.* The design is mine, and it was built in 1761. The front extends one hundred and forty-five feet ; the room is one hundred and forty-two feet long, thirty wide, and twenty-five high. In the back shade are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement of the orangery, which are found very necessary in times of hard frost.

“ *The Temple of the Sun* is situated in an open grove, near the orangery, in the way to the physic-gardens. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic ; and there is a particularity in the entablature, the hint of which is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column, on the frieze, are basso-relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel ; and round the upper-part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon, richly finished and gilt. In the center

ter of its cove is represented the sun; and on the frize, in twelve compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac, in basso-relievo. This building was erected in 1761."

The next object, to which we are conducted by Sir William Chambers, is *The Physic or Exotic Garden*: but as this was in its infancy, in 1763, when Sir William published his description, we shall omit his account of it.

"Contiguous to the Exotic Garden," proceeds Sir William, "is *The Flower Garden*, of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it, for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are enclosed with high trees, and the end, facing the principal entrance, is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds, both foreign and domestic. The parterre is divided by walks, into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be seen during the greatest part of the year; and in its center is a bason of water, stocked with gold fish.

"From the Flower Garden, a short winding walk leads to *The Menagerie*. It is of an oval figure; the centre is occupied by a large bason of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole is inclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, beside many other sorts of large exotic birds. The bason is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake; and in the middle of it stands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by me, in imitation of a Chinese opening, and executed in 1760.

"Near the Menagerie stands *The Temple of Bellona*, designed and built by me, in 1760. It is of the prostyle kind; the portico tetrastyle Doric; the metopes alternately enriched with helmets and daggers,
and

and vases and pateras. The cell is rectangular, and of a sesquialteral proportion, but closed with an elliptical dome, from which it receives the light.

“ Passing from the Menagerie toward the lake, in a solitary walk on the left, is *The Temple of the God Pan*, of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side toward the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the Theatre of Marcellus, at Rome, and the metopes enriched with ox-sculls and pateras. It was built by me, in 1758.

“ Not far from the last described, on an eminence, stands *The Temple of Eolus*, like that of Pan, of the monopteros figure. The order is a Composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular niche, serving as a seat, which revolves on a pivot, and may, with great ease, be turned by one hand to any exposition, notwithstanding its size. *The Temple of Solitude* is situated very near the south front of the palace.

“ At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built, many years ago, from the designs of Goupy. It is called *The House of Confucius*. The lower story consists of one room and two closets; and the upper story is one little saloon, commanding a very pleasing prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. The sofa and chairs were designed by Kent, and their seats and backs are covered with tapestry of the Gobelins. In a thicket, near the House of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed in 1761. It answers perfectly

fectly well, raising, by two horses, upwards of three thousand six hundred hogsheads of water in 12 hours.

“ From the House of Confucius, a covered close walk leads to a grove, where is placed a semi-octagon seat, designed by Kent. A winding walk, on the right of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonade, designed and built by me, in 1760, and called *The Theatre of Augusta*.

The Temple of Victory is the next object. It stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the victory obtained, in 1759, near Minden, by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over Marshal de Contades.

“ The figure is the circular peripteros; the order, Ionic decastyle, fluted and richly finished. The frieze is adorned with foliages; and round the attic are suspended festoons of laurel. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect towards Richmond, and over Middlesex, is neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the ceiling represent standards, and other French trophies. The whole was designed by me, and executed in 1759.

“ As you pass from the Temple of Victory, toward the upper part of the gardens, are seen the ruins of an arch, surrounded by several vestiges of other structures. Its description will be given hereafter.

“ The upper-part of the garden composes a large wilderness; on the border of which stands a Moresque building, commonly called *The Alhambra*, consisting of a saloon, fronted with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lantern.

“ On an open space, near the center of the same wilderness, is erected a tower, commonly called *The Great Pagoda*. It was began in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year

1762

1762. The design is an imitation of the Chinese TAA. The base is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon on its plan, and in its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the building. The lowest of these is twenty-six feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and eighteen feet high; the second is twenty-five feet in diameter, and seventeen feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is eighteen feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is seventeen feet in diameter, and, with the covering, twenty feet high; and the finishing on the top is seventeen feet high; so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is one hundred and sixty-three feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours, and round each of them is a gallery inclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, eighty in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflection; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well-matched grey-stocks, neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The staircase is in the centre of the building. The prospects open as you advance in height; and from the top you command a very extensive view on all sides, and, in some directions, upward of forty miles distant, over a rich and variegated country

“Near

“ Near the grand Pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets, stands *The Mosque*, which was designed and built by me in the year 1761. The body of the building consists of an octagon saloon in the center, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains twenty-eight little arches, which give light to the saloon. On the three front sides of the central octagon, are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription, in golden characters, extracted from the Alcoran, by Dr. Moreton, from whom I had the following explanation, viz.

Ne sit coactio in religione.

Non est Deus ullus præter Deum.

Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem.

“ The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In my design of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itself, I have endeavoured to collect the principal particulars of the Turkish architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, I have not so scrupulously adhered to their style in building but have aimed at something uncommon, and at the same time pleasing. The walls of the cabinet are painted of a rich rose colour, and those of the saloon are straw coloured. At the eight angles of the room are palm-trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top spread and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears,
finely

finely painted by Mr. Wilson, the celebrated landscape-painter.

“ In the way from the Mosque toward the palace, is a Gothic building, the front representing a cathedral.

“ *The Gallery of Antiques* was designed by me, and executed in 1757.

“ Continuing your way from the last mentioned building, toward the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands *The Temple of Arethusa*, a small Ionic building of four columns. It was designed and built by me in 1758.

“ Near it is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, in a great measure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

“ In various parts of the garden are erected covered seats, executed from two designs composed by me in 1758.

“ There is also a Temple, designed by me, in commemoration of the peace of 1763. The portico is hexastyle Ionic, the columns fluted, the entablature enriched, and the tympan of the pediment adorned with basso-relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which are inclosed by semicircular sweeps, wherein are niches to receive statues. It is richly furnished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it was erected.

“ *The Ruin* was designed and built by me in 1759, to make a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. My intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them are now closed up, and converted into

into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the sides of the principal arch. The soffit of the principal arch is enriched with coffers and roses, and both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns and other fragments of buildings; and at a little distance beyond the arch is seen an antique statue of a Muse. The central structure of the ruins is bounded on each side by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, spread over the ground, seemingly fallen from the building; and in the thickets on each side are seen several remains of piers, brick walls, &c."

Since the publication of Sir William's account, *The Exotic Garden*, which is now more commonly called The Botanic Garden, has been enriched with such a number and variety of new and curious plants, that it is justly considered superior to every other place of the same description in the world. The late Mr. Aiton, under whose care this garden flourished for many years, published, a short time before his death, a botanical account of the specimens it contained, under the title of *Hortus Kewensis*. It has, however, been since increased by an immense variety of non-descripts, from most parts of the globe, but principally from New South Wales.

KINGSTON is a market and corporation town, about eleven miles from London, which enjoys many valuable privileges and immunities, by various royal charters.

It was a place of great repute under the Saxon kings; for there is a record extant of a council held at *Kyningenstun*, the present Kingston, as early as the year 833, at which Egbert, the first king of all England; and his son Athelwolf, were present.. It
received

received its name from many of those monarchs being crowned here on a stage erected for that purpose in the market place: a stone, on which, according to tradition, they were placed during the ceremony, is still preserved here. In the reigns of Edward II. and Edward III. it received summonses to send members to parliament, but being unable to pay them for their attendance, that privilege was taken away, upon the petition of the inhabitants.

This town was also of note in latter ages, as appears by a palace being built near it by Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, who generally resided here when he was concerting schemes to dethrone one king and set up another.

Kingston became once more a celebrated place during the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament; the first armed force having assembled here, as appears from a report made to the House of Commons in the month of January, 1642; that "Colonel Lunsford was at Kingston upon Thames, where the magazine of that part of the country lay, with a troop of four or five hundred horse." Here also the last struggle in behalf of the royal cause was made. It originated in an ill-concerted plan of the Earl of Holland "to release the king, and bring him to parliament, to settle peace in the kingdom, and to preserve the laws;" such being the avowed object held forth in a declaration sent to the citizens of London, who were invited to cooperate in it. He was joined by the Duke of Buckingham, and his brother Lord Francis Villiers; and their united force amounting to six hundred cavalry, assembled at Kingston; where they were defeated and dispersed on the seventh of July, 1648, with the loss of Lord Francis Villiers, who was slain in the engagement. The Earl of Holland was taken

prisoner shortly after; but the Duke of Buckingham escaped.

The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and three chancels. The aisles which were rebuilt with brick in 1721, are separated from the nave by Gothic pointed arches, supported by low octangular columns. The south and middle chancels are separated by similar arches springing from light clustered columns. Both these chancels are surrounded by wooden stalls. The north chancel is the smallest; it is enlightened by large windows with flat arches, and is apparently more modern than the other two, which are probably of the age of Richard II. The tower, which is square and low, is placed between the nave and middle chancel.

On the south side of the church stood the chapel of St. Mary, in which it is said, some of the Saxon monarchs were crowned. In it were the figures of all the kings who were crowned at this place, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants their first charter. Of these kings, Mr. Lysons, on the authority of our ancient historians, gives the following account, viz. Edward the Elder, crowned A. D. 900; his son Athelstan, in 925; Edmund, in 940; Eldred, or Edred, in 946; Edwy, or Edwin, in 955; Edward the Martyr, in 975; and Etheldred, in 978; Edgar, who succeeded to the throne in 959, is said to have been crowned either at Kingston or at Bath. In the inscriptions over these figures, some of them were said to be crowned in the market-place, and others in the chapel; but no particular spot is mentioned in the old chronicles. These figures were destroyed by the fall of the chapel in 1730; at which time Abraham Hammerton, the sexton of this parish, digging a grave, was buried under the ruins, with another person; and his daughter

ter Esther. The latter, notwithstanding she lay covered seven hours, survived this misfortune seventeen years, and was her father's successor. The memory of this event is preserved by a print of this singular woman, engraved by M^r Ardell.

Here is a free grammar-school founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, where youth are instructed in the classics; the school-room of which is an ancient chapel that belonged to the demolished hospital of St. Mary Magdalen: and in the reign of Charles II. Mr. William Cleave, an alderman of London, founded an alms-house for six men and six women, for whose support he left an estate of eighty pounds per annum, which is now much increased. The same gentleman also established a charity-school where thirty children belonging to poor people are cloathed and educated.

Kingston-bridge is undoubtedly the most ancient over the river Thames, except that of London: it being mentioned in a record in the eighth year of Henry III. and from being almost the only passage over the Thames, was frequently destroyed during intestine commotions, to cut off the communication between Surrey and Middlesex. The present bridge is of wood; it is one hundred and sixty-eight yards in length, and is endowed with lands to keep it in repair; the revenues of which amount to about one hundred and thirty pounds per annum. It is under the management of two bridge-wardens, who are elected to that office annually.

Over Hog's-mill river, which runs through the southern part of the town, is a neat brick bridge of three arches.

The corporation of this town consists of a high steward, two bailiffs, a recorder, and town-clerk, and about fifty members. They act under the authority

thority of several ancient charters, which were confirmed by Charles II.

The town-hall stands in the market-place. It appears to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from her arms being against the wall. The Lent assizes for the county of Surrey are held in this hall.

There is a weekly market here on Saturday; and there are three annual fairs, viz. on Thursday in Whitsun week, which holds during the two following days, and is much frequented by people from London; on the second, third, and fourth of August, for pedlary goods and toys; and on the thirteenth of November, for horses and black cattle.

Comb-Neville, to the east of the town, is a manor belonging to Kingston, which is said to derive its additional appellation from Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, who had a residence in this neighbourhood. Mr. Lysons, however, thinks it was so called from William Neville, who held it in the time of Edward II. and was the last possessor of that name. It is now the property of Earl Spencer. On the warren are some reservoirs of water, erected by Cardinal Wolsey, for the supply of Hampton-court, to which it is conveyed by pipes laid under the Thames. This water, which is possessed of some singular qualities, deserving of the attention of the natural philosopher, is esteemed very serviceable in the cure of gravelly complaints.

Adjoining to Kingston, on the north, is the hamlet of *Ham*, which is composed of a great number of villas of the nobility and gentry, dispersed over the common, and on both sides of Ham-walk, a long avenue extending to the Thames, nearly opposite to Twickenham. At the north end of it is Ham-house, the seat of the Earl of Dysart. It was built
in

in the year 1610, and was intended, as is said, for the residence of Henry, Prince of Wales. Charles II. granted it to the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, and to the heirs of the latter by her first husband Sir Lionel Tollemache, Bart. in right of whom it has descended to its present possessor. It then underwent considerable alterations, and remains a curious specimen of the taste of that age. On the west side of the house is a gallery ninety-two feet in length, hung with portraits; and here is also a very extensive collection of paintings, by the old masters, among which those of Vandervelde and Wouvermans, are most conspicuous.

James II. was ordered to retire to this house on the arrival of the Prince of Orange in London; but thinking himself unsafe so near the metropolis of the kingdom he had abdicated, he fled to France.

MALDEN is a small retired village about twelve miles from London, between Cheam and Kingston. The church consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a wooden screen; and there is a square tower at the west end, which, with the nave, were rebuilt in 1610: the ancient chancel remains, and is built of flint and stone.

MERTON is a populous village, situated on the River Wandle, about seven miles from London, and once famous for its abbey, founded in 1115, by Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surrey. At a parliament held in this abbey, in 1236, the famous "Provisions of Merton," the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta, were enacted; and here the barons gave that celebrated answer to the clergy, *Nolumus leges Anglice mutare*: We will not change the laws of England. After the suppression of religious houses, the abbey passed through various hands. In the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, it was used

as a garrison. In 1680, it was advertised to be let, and was described as containing several large rooms and a fine chapel. This chapel was entire, so late as 1733; the east window is, however, now, the only remaining vestige of the abbey: from the style of its architecture, it is probable, that the chapel was built in the fifteenth century. The walls, which surrounded the premises, are but little damaged; they are built of flint, and include an area of nearly sixty acres. On these premises are two manufactures for printing calicoes; one established in 1724, and the other in 1752: and at the north-west corner, on the bank of the Wandle, is a copper-mill. Upon a moderate computation, a thousand persons are now employed in the different manufactures, within the walls; a pleasing contrast to the monastic indolence which reigned here in the gloomy ages of superstition.

The church is built of flints: it consists of a nave and chancel, and at the west end is a low spire. From the style of architecture there is little doubt that this edifice is the one erected in the twelfth century, by Gilbert Norman, the founder of the abbey, and that it has undergone little alteration. It has been lately plastered on the outside.

The bridge over the Wandle, built in 1633, is remarkable for having its arch turned with tiles, instead of brick or stone.

Merton gives the title of Viscount to the heirs of the immortal Nelson, who had selected this village for his place of residence, where he purposed to enjoy his well-earned fame in tranquillity; but the demands of his country were irresistible. On the breaking out of the present war, he quitted his retirement, and again braved the fate of battle. On the 21st of October, he encountered the combined fleets of the enemy, and fell in the moment of victory. Among
the

the testimonies of national gratitude, the title of Viscount Merton was bestowed on his brother, the Rev. William Nelson, and his heirs male; and, in default of them, on the heirs male of his sisters respectively.

MITCHAM is a village on the Riegate-road, about eight miles from London, the church of which is very old. It is built principally of flints, and consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and pointed arches. At the east end of the south aisle is a square embattled tower, with a turret. This church received considerable damage by lightning, in the year 1637; at which time, according to Aubrey, thirteen churches in the county experienced the same fate.

A considerable part of the land of this parish is employed in the cultivation of medicinal herbs, but principally peppermint, lavender, camomile, wormwood, and aniseed.

South of the village is Mitcham-grove, the handsome seat of Henry Hoare, Esq. On the River Wandle, which winds through the plantations, is erected a small engine, by which the water is conveyed to the top of the house. There are several other pleasant villas in the vicinity; and on the banks of the river are some snuff-mills, and calico-grounds.

On the side of the common is a large workhouse, built in the year 1782, at an expense of one thousand two hundred pounds.

MORDEN is a small village, near three miles beyond Merton. The church was rebuilt in 1636, and is of brick. It consists of a nave and chancel, which are only separated by a raised step in the floor. The windows are of stone, and of Gothic architecture; they appear to have belonged to the old church. In the east window are the Ten Commandments, painted

on

on glass, with the figures of Moses and Aaron, and some mutilated pieces of scripture history.

MORTLAKE is a very pleasant village, situated on the banks of the Thames, about seven miles from London; the old manor-house of which was formerly the occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor belonged. It was alienated to Henry VIII. by Archbishop Cranmer, and the manor-house was probably pulled down soon after.

The church was founded in 1348; but the present structure was erected in 1543, which date is upon the tower and the east wall of the chancel. The walls are built of flint and stone, chequered. The tower, which is at the west end, is square and embattled. The front is of great antiquity: it was the gift of Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Henry VI. and is ornamented with rich Gothic tracery.

Here are four alms-houses, for poor widows, founded in 1628, by John Juxon, Esq. and the endowment was increased, in 1775, by Mrs. Elizabeth Heneage; in consequence of which, the alms-women now receive half-a-crown a week each, besides clothing at stated times. The charity-school was established in 1719, in pursuance of the will of Lady Capel, who left eleven pounds per annum for that purpose; which being augmented by the collection at an annual sermon, enables the parish to clothe and educate twenty children.

A great part of this parish is within Richmond-park. The stone lodge, upon the hill, was built after a design of Henry, Earl of Pembroke, and was intended, by George I. as a place of refreshment after the fatigue of hunting: but it was not finished till the late Princess Amelia became ranger of the park.

This parish is remarkable for the quantity of asparagus and lavender cultivated in it. At the south-west

west extremity of it, towards Richmond, is a farm, in the occupation of his majesty, which contains about eighty acres of pasture and arable land.

NORWOOD is a small unconnected village, on a large wild common, about five miles from London, between Dulwich and Streatham. The situation of it is so romantic and retired, as not to exhibit the least trace of its vicinity to the capital. It has long been noted as the principal haunt, near town, of the people called *Gipsies*; and a house of entertainment in the wood is known by the name of the Gipsy-house.

PETERSHAM is a small village, about ten miles from London, situated on the Thames, at the foot of Richmond-hill, in the midst of the most beautiful scenery. The church is an ancient brick building; it having been erected in 1505. It is in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two transepts. On the west side is a low square tower. It was a chapel of ease to Kingston, until the year 1769, when it was separated from the mother-church, by act of parliament, and, with Kew, united into one vicarage.

Petersham-lodge was erected by William, the first Earl of Harrington, from a design of the Earl of Burlington. On the death of the late earl, it was sold to Lord Camelford, of whom the Duke of Clarence bought it, in 1790. It was sold, in 1794, to Colonel Cameron, and is now the residence of Sir William Manners. The front, next the road, is very plain; but the garden-front is bold and regular, and the state-apartments on that side are extremely elegant. The pleasure-grounds are spacious and beautiful, extending to Richmond-park, a small part of which, including the mount, where, according to tradition, Henry VIII. stood to watch the signal of Anne Bo-

leyn's execution, has been lately added to them by a grant from his majesty.

Sudbrooke, an ancient hamlet in this parish, is now reduced to a single house, the property and residence of the Duke of Buccleugh.

Petersham gives the title of Baron to the Harrington family.

PUTNEY is an extensive village, on the banks of the Thames, about five miles from London, which was the scene of some interesting occurrences during the civil wars. It was here that, in 1647, Cromwell, equally jealous of the king and the parliament, fixed the head-quarters of the army, in order to watch the proceedings of both; while he, with his council of general officers, deliberated on their "propositions for the future government of the state;" which, however, were rendered abortive for the time by the king's escape from Hampton-court to the Isle of Wight.

The church was originally a chapel of ease to Wimbleton. The present structure exhibits the architecture of very different periods. It consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The arches and clustered columns which separate the latter from the nave appear to be about the date of the reign of Henry VII. but the side walls are of much greater antiquity. At the west end is a low square tower. The chief ornament of this church is a small chapel at the east end of the south aisle, built by Bishop West; the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery, interspersed with the bishop's arms.

Here is a wooden bridge over the Thames, erected in 1729, in pursuance of an act of parliament obtained for that purpose. This work was undertaken by thirty subscribers, and the expense amounted to twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five

five pounds. The present income of the toll, for passing this bridge, is supposed to exceed two thousand pounds per annum; out of which, the sum of sixty-two pounds is annually divided between the widows and children of poor watermen in Putney and Fulham, as a recompense to their fraternity, who, upon the bridge being built, were restrained from ferrying passengers over on Sundays. This money is raised by an additional toll of one halfpenny each from foot-passengers upon that day.

In the year 1776, a house was built upon Putney-common, by David Hartley, Esq. for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his invention for securing buildings against fire. It consists in placing plates of iron between the ceilings and floors, and the experiments, which were repeated several times before their majesties, the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and several members of both houses of parliament, were completely successful. The house is still standing, and near it is an obelisk, with inscriptions on the faces of the pedestal, recording the event.

The verge of the heath commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect over the River Thames, and the whole county of Middlesex. On it, as well as on the bank of the river, are a considerable number of elegant villas.

RICHMOND is a village about eight miles from London, distinguished for its delightful situation upon the banks of the Thames. From its singular beauty, it was anciently called *Sheen*: which, in the Saxon tongue, signifies resplendent.

Near the center of the village is the church, which is a plain brick edifice, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel; and at the west end is a low, embattled tower, built of stone and flints.

Here stood a royal palace, in which Edward I. and II. resided, and in which Edward III. died of grief, for the
loss

loss of his heroic son, the Black Prince. Here also died Anne, Queen of Richard II. who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle; for, before her time, they rode astride. Richard was so afflicted at her death, that he deserted and defaced the fine palace; but it was repaired by Henry V. who founded three religious houses near it. In 1497, it was destroyed by fire; but Henry VII. rebuilt it, and commanded that the village should be called Richmond; he having borne the title of Earl of Richmond before he obtained the crown; and here he died. Queen Elizabeth was a prisoner in this palace, for a short time, during the reign of her sister. When she became queen, it was one of her favourite places of residence; and here she closed her illustrious career. It was afterward the residence of Henry, Prince of Wales; and Bishop Duppa is said to have educated Charles II. here. It is not now easy to ascertain when this royal palace absolutely ceased to be such. Some parts of it appear to have been repaired by James II. whose son, the Pretender, it is said, was nursed here. It is not totally demolished. The houses now let on lease to William Robertson and Matthew Skinner, Esqrs. as well as that in the occupation of Mr. Dundas, which adjoins the gateway, are parts of the old palace, and are described in the survey taken by the order of parliament, in 1649; and, in Mr. Skinner's garden still exists the old yew-tree, mentioned in that survey. On the site of this palace, also, is Cholmondeley House, built by George, third Earl of Cholmondeley, who adorned the noble gallery with his fine collection of pictures. It is now the property of the Duke of Queensbury, who transferred hither the pictures and furniture from his seat at Ambresbury. The tapestry, which hung behind the Earl of Clarendon, in the court of Chancery, now decorates the hall of this house. A large house, the

the property of Mrs. Sarah Way, and the residence of herself and her sister, the Countess Dowager of Northampton, is also on the site of this palace, as is the elegant villa of Whitshed Keene, Esq. built by the late Sir Charles Asgill, Bart. from a design of Sir Robert Taylor.

There was formerly a park, adjoining Richmond-green, called the Old, or Little Park, to distinguish it from the extensive one, made by Charles I. and called the New Park. In the Old Park was a lodge, the lease of which was granted, in 1707, for ninety-nine years, to James, Duke of Ormond, who rebuilt the house, and resided there till his impeachment, in 1715, when he retired to Paris. Not far from the site of the lodge, stands the observatory, built by Sir William Chambers, in 1769. Among a very fine set of instruments, are particularly to be noticed, a mural arch of one hundred and forty degrees, and eight feet radius; a zenith sector of twelve feet; a transit instrument of eight feet; and a ten-foot reflector, by Herschel. On the top of the building is a moveable dome, which contains an equatorial instrument. The observatory contains also a collection of subjects in natural history, well preserved; an excellent apparatus for philosophical experiments, some models, and a collection of ores, from his majesty's mines, in the forest of Hartz, in Germany. A part of the Old Park is now a dairy and grazing-farm, in his majesty's own hands. The remainder constitutes the royal gardens, which were altered to their present form by the exquisite taste of Browne.

Instead of the trim formality of the ancient style, we now see irregular groups of trees adorning beautiful swelling lawns, interspersed with shrubberies, broken clumps, and solemn woods; through the recesses of which are walks, that lead to various parts of these delightful gardens. The banks along the
margin

margin of the Thames, are judiciously varied, forming a noble terrace, which extends the whole length of the gardens; in the S. E. quarter of which, a road leads to a sequestered spot, in which is a cottage, that exhibits the most elegant simplicity. Here is a collection of curious foreign and domestic beasts, as well as of many rare and exotic birds. The gardens are open to the public, every Sunday, from Midsummer till toward the end of Autumn.

On Richmond-green is a house belonging to Viscount Fitzwilliam, whose maternal grandfather, Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. an eminent Dutch merchant, built a room here for the reception of George I. In this house is an ancient painting of Richmond-palace, by Vinkeboom; and another, said to be the work of one of Ruben's scholars, is supposed to represent the lodge in the Old Park, before it was pulled down by the Duke of Ormond. The Green is surrounded by lofty elms, and, at one corner of it, is a theatre-royal, in which, during the summer-season, dramatic entertainments are performed.

The town runs up the hill above a mile, from East Sheen to the New Park, with the Royal Gardens sloping all the way to the Thames. Here are four alms-houses; one of them built by Bishop Duppa, in the reign of Charles II. for ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow he made during that prince's exile. An elegant stone bridge, of five semicircular arches, from a design by Paine, was erected here in 1777.

The summit of Richmond-hill commands a luxurious prospect, which Thomson, who resided in this beautiful place, has thus celebrated in his Seasons:

Say, shall we ascend
 Thy hill, delightful Sheen? Here let us sweep
 The boundless landscape: now the raptur'd eye,
 Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send;

Now

Now to the sister-hills* that skirt her plain,
 To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
 Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow,
 In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
 Calmly magnificent : then will we turn
 To where the silver Thames first rural grows ;
 There let the feasted eye unwearied stray ;
 Luxurious, there, rove thro' the pendent woods,
 That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat,†
 And stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks ;‡
 Here let us trace the matchless vale of Thames,
 Far-winding up to where the muses haunt
 In Twit'nam bow'rs ; to royal Hampton's pile,
 To Claremont's terrass'd height, and Esher's groves.
 Enchanting vale ! beyond what'er the muse
 Has of Achaia, or Hesperia sung !
 O vale of bliss ! O softly swelling hills !
 On which the Power of Cultivation lies,
 And joys to see the wonder of his toil.
 Heav'ns ! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays.

Thomson's residence was at Rossdale-house, now in possession of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, who has repaired the poet's favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he wrote his verses. Over the entrance is inscribed ;

‘ Here Thomson sung the Seasons and their change.’

Richmond-park, which was formerly called the Great or the New Park, to distinguish it from that near the Green, was made by Charles I. Sir Robert Walpole (afterward Earl of Orford) was fond of hunting in this park, and his son, Robert Lord Walpole, being the ranger, he built the Great Lodge for him. This is an elegant stone edifice, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park, especially of the fine piece of water. When Lord
 Walpole,

* Highgate and Hampstead. † Petersham-lodge. ‡ Ham-house.

Walpole, afterward second Earl of Orford, died, the Princess Amelia was appointed ranger. While it was in her hands, the public right to a foot-way through the park, was established by the issue of a trial at law, in 1758, at Kingston assizes, in consequence of such decision, ladder gates were put up at some of the entrances. This park is eight miles in circumference, and contains two thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres, of which not quite one hundred are in Richmond parish; there are six hundred and fifty acres in Mortlake, two hundred and sixty-five in Petersham, two hundred and thirty in Putney, and about one thousand in Kingston.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet to Putney, very pleasantly situated at the western extremity of Putney-heath, and chiefly composed of a number of handsome villas.

Roehampton-grove is situated on the site of the ancient royal park of Putney, which, in some old records, is called Mortlake Park. This park remained in the possession of the crown until the reign of Charles I. by whom it was granted to Sir Richard Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland, who made it his summer residence. Immediately upon his death, his son began to alienate the estate, and the house and park became the property of the celebrated Christian, Countess of Devonshire; in whose family it remained until 1689, when it was sold. After passing through the hands of various proprietors, it was purchased by Sir Joshua Vanneck, who pulled down the old mansion; built the present elegant villa, after a design of Wyatt; and expended great sums in improvements, particularly in forming a fine piece of water, which is supplied by pipes from a conduit on Putney-common. Sir Joshua, on the acquisition of his brother's estate, sold Roehampton-grove to Mr. Fitzherbert, who likewise expended great

great sums in improvements. The principal front commands a view of Epsom Downs in the distance; but Richmond-park approaches so near, that it seems to belong to the grounds, and gives an air of sylvan wildness to the whole. The prospect to the north charms the eye with cheerfulness and variety. At the termination of the lawn, is the beautiful piece of water before-mentioned. Beyond this the Thames is seen, at high water, winding through a well-wooded valley, from which a rich display of cultivated country, adorned with villages and seats, rises to Harrow and the adjacent elevated parts of Middlesex.

The seat of Lord Besborough, to the south of Roehampton-grove, was erected by Sir William Chambers. It contains some valuable antiques, and a small collection of paintings by the most esteemed French and Italian masters.

In this hamlet is a neat chapel, built in the year 1777, when the old chapel in Roehampton-grove-house was pulled down. Over the altar is a painting of the last supper, supposed to be by Cuchero.

SANDERSTED is a small village about fourteen miles from London; which, being situated in a rising ground, commands an extensive prospect over Bansted Downs, into Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire. In this village is Purley, lately the residence of John Horne Tooke, Esq. who composed here an ingenious philological work entitled "The Diversions of Purley." The house was formerly inhabited by Bradshaw, president of the court at the trial of Charles I. a circumstance to which Mr. Tooke makes a humorous allusion in the introduction to his work.

SHEEN, EAST, is a hamlet to Mortlake, about six miles from London. Its situation on a rising ground, with its vicinity to Richmond-park, and the

beauty of the surrounding country, render it a delightful spot; and hence it is the site of many handsome villas.

SHEEN, WEST, the name of a hamlet to Richmond, which once stood a quarter of a mile to the north-west of the Old Palace of Richmond. In 1414 Henry V. founded a convent of Carthusians here, which he called "The House of Jesus of Bethlehem at Sheen." An ancient gateway, the last remains of this priory, was taken down in the year 1770, when the whole hamlet was taken down, and the site made into a lawn and added to the king's enclosures.

STREATHAM is a village situated about six miles from London on the road to Croydon, and formerly celebrated for a mineral spring of a cathartic quality, which is still held in considerable esteem. The manor is the property of the Duke of Bedford, who bears the title of Baron Howland of Streatham.

The church, which stands in the center of the village, consists of a nave and chancel. The north side is built of flints, and retains some traces of the architecture of the fourteenth century. The south wall was rebuilt with brick, and a gallery added on that side, about thirty years ago. At the west end is a square tower, supporting a taper spire, which, though of no great height, being upon a high spot of ground, forms a conspicuous object for several miles.

The manor-house is situated at the corner of the common, on the road to Croydon. Some of the county historians speak of this house as one of Queen Elizabeth's palaces; but there is no better foundation for the assertion than her arms having been in the old hall. It is an extensive building, but does not contain any thing remarkable.

On the side of a small common between Streatham and Tooting, is a villa which belonged to the late Henry Thrale, Esq. and is now the residence of Gabriel

Gabriel Piozzi, Esq. who married his widow. In the library is a set of valuable portraits, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds for Mr. Thrale. In addition to the master and mistress of the house, they consist of Lord Sandys, Lord Westcote, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Burney, Sir Robert Chambers, and Mr. Barretti, who all spent many social hours in the room where their portraits now hang. During the lifetime of Mr. Thrale, Dr. Johnson frequently resided here, and experienced that sincere respect to which his virtues and talents were entitled. The little events which happened, and the peculiarities which distinguished this eminent character during his residence here, are admirably pourtrayed by Mrs. Piozzi, in her anecdotes of the last twenty years of his life.

This village has been remarkable for the production of good wives, as appears from two monumental inscriptions. One is on Rebecca, the wife of William Lynne, who died in 1653. Her epitaph was written by her husband, who, after enumerating her many virtues, thus concludes :

“ Should I ten thousand years enjoy my life,
I could not praise enough so good a wife.”

The other, to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, records that “ she was married near 47 years, and never did one thing to displease her husband.” She died in 1746.

SUTTON is a small village, upon the Riegate-road, about eleven miles from London, the downs of which are contiguous to and as celebrated as those of Bansted. It is probable that this village was anciently much more extensive, since there are two churches upon record belonging to it. At present, however, there

there is only one, which is a small structure consisting of a nave and chancel. At the west end was formerly a wooden tower, which has been taken down and rebuilt of brick. The church was thoroughly repaired in the year 1798.

TOOTING is a hamlet to Streatham, about the same distance from London. It extends for upwards of a mile on the Epsom road, and is divided into Upper and Lower Tooting, as it was formerly into two manors, called Tooting Bec and Tooting Graveney.

The church, which is in Lower Tooting, is remarkable for having a circular tower on the north side, from which rises a small spire. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle.

Here was formerly a priory of Black monks, and in some old records the lands hereabout are described sometimes as the property of the abbey of Bec, and sometimes of the priory of Okebourn, which was the principal cell to that monastery in England.

WALLINGTON is a hamlet to Beddington, situate on the banks of the Wandle, adjoining to Carshalton, and is more populous than its parent village. In a field near the road, there was, till very lately, an ancient chapel built of flint and stone, which was used as a cart-house and stable. Its origin cannot be traced, but it is supposed to have been a private chapel, as no record of it can be found in the registry of the diocese of Winchester, to which it belonged. The present proprietôr has at length pulled it down, after having experienced great opposition from the parishioners of Beddington, who were much offended, at what they called his sacrilegious attempt.

WALWORTH is a hamlet to Newington-butts, and extends from thence to Camberwell. It is supposed

posed to have been the birth-place of the celebrated citizen who bore its name; and it also gives name to the only manor in the parish of Newington,

WANDSWORTH is a large and populous village, five miles from London, situated on the Wandle, near its confluence with the Thames.

The church stands nearly in the center of the village, and is a modern brick structure, erected in 1780, and consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is the old square tower, which was built in 1630.

The advantages this village derives from its situation on the banks of the Wandle, have occasioned the establishment of many manufactures here which require the use of water. Here are iron, white-lead, and oil mills, distilleries, printing-grounds, both for calico and woollen stuffs, and two very extensive dye-houses.

At the extremities of the village are two hills, called, from their positions, East and West-hill, on both of which are several handsome villas. From East-hill there is a delightful prospect of the Thames, between Putney and Battersea. The two churches of Fulham and Putney, rising among the trees of the neighbouring plantations, form with the bridge, a picturesque appearance on the left; and the landscape is agreeably completed by a distant view of Harrow on the Hill in front, and of Hampstead and Highgate to the right. West-hill is not less pleasantly situated. It commands a view of the Thames towards London, as well as of the diversified face of the country towards Merton, Tooting, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Shooter's-hill.

Garrat-lane, well known as the scene of a mock-election for a Mayor of Garrat, upon the meeting of every new parliament, appears to have derived its name from a single house, which stood there about

two centuries ago, and was called the *Garrett*. The election for a Mayor of Garrat originated in the following occurrence: About fifty years ago, several persons who lived near that part of Wandsworth which adjoins to Garrat-lane, had formed a kind of club, not merely to eat and drink, but to concert measures for removing the encroachments made on that part of the common, and to prevent any others being made for the future. As the members were most of them persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute a trifle, in order to make up a purse for the defence of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum of money was subscribed, they applied to a very worthy attorney in that neighbourhood, who brought an action against the incroachers, in the name of the president (or, as they called him, the Mayor) of the club. They gained their suit with costs; the encroachments were destroyed; and ever after, the president, who lived many years, was called "The Mayor of Garrat." This event happening at the time of a general election, the ceremony, upon every new parliament, of chusing out-door members for the borough of Garrat, has been constantly kept up, and is still continued, to the great emolument of the publicans at Wandsworth, who annually subscribe to all the incidental expenses attending this mock election.

WIMBLEDON is a village situated at the south-east corner of an extensive heath, about seven miles from London. The church stands at a considerable distance from the principal part of the village. It was rebuilt, the chancel excepted, in 1788, and fitted up in the Grecian style, with galleries on the north, west, and south sides. At the west end is a circular projection, with Gothic pinnacles of artificial stone, and in the center a taper spire

spire covered with copper. In the chancel, which seems to be of the fourteenth century, are some remains of painted glass, among which are the figures of St. John the Baptist, and St. Christopher, and that of a crusader completely armed.

The manor, which included that of Mortlake, belonged formerly to the see of Canterbury, and was exchanged by Archbishop Cranmer, for other lands, with Henry VIII. We find it, afterward, successively, by grant, settlement, purchase, or inheritance, the property or residence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Queen Catharine Parr, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil, afterward Earl of Exeter; of his father, the great Lord Burleigh, when Sir William Cecil; Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon, Queen Henrietta Maria; General Lambert, the famous parliamentary general; Queen Henrietta Maria, again, after the Restoration; George Digby, Earl of Bristol; the Duke of Leeds; Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. and Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Her grace pulled down the old mansion-house (a magnificent ancient edifice, built in 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil), and rebuilt it, on the old site, after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. She gave it to her grandson, John Spencer, Esq. whose son, the late Earl Spencer, formed here one of the finest parks in England, which was planted and laid out by Browne. It contains one thousand two hundred acres, and is adorned with fine plantations, beautiful declivities, and a sheet of water, containing fifty acres. The eminences in this park present many varied and delightful points of view—Harrow-on-the-hill, Highgate, the Metropolis, Norwood, and Epsom Downs. No less than nineteen churches may be counted in this prospect, exclusive of those of London and Westminster. The house was burnt down in 1785; but some of the offices,

offices, that were at a distance from the house, serve for the occasional residence of his lordship.

On the east and south sides of the common are several handsome seats belonging to the nobility and gentry; and at the south-west angle is a circular encampment, with a single ditch, including a space of about seven acres; the trench very deep and perfect. Camden is of opinion, that this was the site of a battle, between Ceaulin, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert, King of Kent; in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of his two generals, Oslac and Cnebba. According to the Saxon Chronicle, this battle was fought in 568, and the place is called *Wibandune*.

CHAP. II.

Of the County of Middlesex.

THIS county was part of the ancient kingdom of the Trinobantes, and was called Middlesex, by the Saxons, on account of its situation between the three kingdoms of Essex, Wessex, and Sussex.

It is bounded on the north by Hertfordshire; on the west by the River Lea, which divides it from Essex; on the south by the Thames, which divides it from Surrey; and on the west by the River Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire. Its greatest length does not exceed twenty-four miles; the breadth is about eighteen; and the circumference ninety-five. However, as it contains the two great cities of London and Westminster, it must always be considered as by far the most populous and opulent of any in the kingdom.

This county is divided into six hundreds and two liberties. It contains two cities and seven market-towns; and, besides London and Westminster, it has seventy-three parishes, all in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury. It returns eight representatives to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire for the county, four citizens for London, and two for Westminster. The sheriffs are the returning officers for Middlesex and London; but the members for Westminster are returned by the high-bailiff.

The air of Middlesex is exceeding pure and healthful, and the soil the richest, perhaps, that can be met with, owing, in a great measure, to the vast quantities of manure daily taken to it from London. The

lands, near the city, are either cultivated for the produce of vegetables, or laid out in fields, for the grazing of cattle; but the more distant parts from the metropolis are richly cultivated, and produce large quantities of most excellent grain.

The inhabitants of Middlesex are, in general, not only natives of every part of the British dominions, but also of all other places in the known world. The same may be also said of its trade and manufactures; for, as Middlesex is the seat of the metropolis, it contains, in epitome, all the trade of the nation, and, indeed, a great part of that from the most distant countries.

The rivers in Middlesex, are, the Thames, the Lea, the Colne, the Brent, and the New River; with the waters of which the greatest part of London, and its northern and eastern vicinity, are supplied.

ACTON is a village, on the Uxbridge road, about five miles from London, and is distinguished by the name of *West Acton*, from another situated very near it, but much smaller, called *East Acton*.

The church stands near the road-side. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two side aisles, separated by circular pillars and pointed arches. At the west end is a square tower, which was newly cased with brick, in 1766. The font is ancient, supported by four small pillars, and ornamented with Gothic tracery.

About half a mile from East Acton are three wells of mineral water, which, about the middle of the present century, were in great repute for their medicinal virtues. The assembly-room was then a place of very fashionable resort; and the neighbouring hamlets of East Acton and Friar's-place were filled with persons of all ranks, who came to reside there during the summer-season. These wells have long lost their celebrity; fashion and novelty having given the preference

preference to springs of the same nature, at a greater distance from the metropolis.

At the entrance of Acton, on the London side, is a conduit made for the benefit of the public, and endowed by Thomas Thorney, in 1612, with a rent-charge of twenty shillings per annum, to keep it in repair; the overplus to be distributed to the poor.

BARNET FRIARN is a village near the great North-road, about nine miles from London. The additional epithet of *Friarn* shows it to have been monastic property. It belonged to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, until the general suppression of religious houses; after which, it was granted by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, who are still lords of the manor.

The church is very small, and is of Norman architecture, except the chancel window, which is Gothic. The arch of the door-case is circular, and has a zig-zag moulding. At the west end is a small wooden turret.

The manor-house stands near the church. It appears to be a very ancient structure, and, notwithstanding it has undergone many alterations, a considerable part of the old building remains, particularly some wooden cloisters, which, though no uncommon appendage to an old house, has occasioned a tradition that this was a cell to the priory, or, at least, the summer residence of the monks; and an arched way, now stopped up, which led from the house to a terrace in the garden, has given rise to the usual stories of monkish intrigues.

BAYSWATER is a hamlet to Paddington, one mile from London, in the road to Uxbridge. The public tea-gardens formerly belonged to the celebrated Sir John Hill, who cultivated, here, the medicinal plants from which he prepared his tinctures, essences, &c.

There

There is a conduit here, belonging to the city of London, from which the houses erected on the city lands, in and about Bond-street, Conduit street, &c. are supplied. The Chelsea Water-work Company have also a reservoir here: it was intended for the supply of Kensington-palace, but was assigned to them, on their engaging to keep the bason in the gardens constantly full.

The Queen's Lying-in Hospital, instituted in the year 1752, was removed here in 1791, from its former situation near Cumberland-street.

BEDFONT is a pleasant village, about thirteen miles from London, on the road to Staines. The church is a small ancient structure, which has been recently repaired, and the walls covered with plaster. In the church-yard are two remarkable yew-trees, the branches of which intermix, and form a sort of arch across the foot-path, and are cut in such a manner as to exhibit the date of 1704, between the initials of the parish officers, by whose orders this memorial of their village-reign was executed.

BRENTFORD is a market-town upon the great Western road, seven miles from London, and famous for the battle fought on the 12th of November, 1642, between the royal and parliamentary troops. Its name is derived from an ancient ford over the Brent, which, after receiving the Grand Junction Canal, about a quarter of a mile above its afflux, falls into the Thames at this town.

The town is divided into two parts, called Old and New Brentford, from having been built at different periods. Old Brentford is the easternmost. The chapel, here, is on the north side of the road. It is a plain brick building, erected about the year 1770, by a subscription of the inhabitants. It is a chapel of ease to Ealing, in which parish Old Brentford is situated.

New Brentford is partly in the parish of Hanwell, and forms partly a parish of its own name. It however has no parish church, but its chapel is an appendage to Hanwell; the rector of the latter being instituted to both parishes, and having the appointment of a curate to the former. The chapel is situated nearly in the center of the town. It was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1764, and is in form of an oblong square, having a recess at the east end for the communion table, and galleries on the other three sides. The tower is an ancient building of soft stone mixed with flint.

The elections for members of parliament to represent the county of Middlesex, are held in this town, for which reason it is considered as the county town; but there is not any town-hall.

Here is a weekly market on Tuesday, and two fairs, viz. on the sixth of May, and the first of September, held by a patent from the crown, obtained about the year 1619.

Brentford-bridge is of considerable antiquity, it being mentioned in the ninth year of the reign of Edward I. when a toll was granted upon all cattle and merchandize that passed over it, for three years; and all Jews and Jewesses who passed it on horseback were to pay one penny; on foot, one halfpenny; other passengers were exempted.

BROMLEY ST. LEONARD, is a village adjoining Stratford-Bow, about two miles east of London. In the reign of William the Conqueror, a convent was founded at this place for a prioress and nine nuns of the Benedictine order, which remained till the general dissolution of religious houses. The whole of this building is demolished except the chapel of St. Mary, which is now the parish church, and part of an old brick wall in the church-yard.

The

The church is a small structure, and a curious specimen of Norman architecture. At the west end is a small wooden turret.

BROMPTON is a hamlet to Kensington, adjoining to Knightsbridge, and was formerly in great repute for the salubrity of its air. An ancient mansion here, called Hale-house, is reputed, but without foundation, to have been the residence of Oliver Cromwell. On the Fulham road, near the Queen's Elm turnpike, is a very extensive botanical garden, begun many years ago by the late Mr. William Curtis, and continued by subscription.

CHELSEA is a village pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Thames, which is supposed to be wider in the adjoining reach than in any part west of London-bridge. The church is about two miles from London, but the village extends almost to Hyde-park-corner, and includes a considerable part of Knightsbridge.

The parish church stands near the water-side, at the west end of the village. It is built principally of brick, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square tower also of brick, erected about the year 1670, when the church was considerably enlarged, at the expense of a few of the principal inhabitants.

The principal object of attention in this village, is the Royal Hospital for invalids in the land service.

On the spot where this hospital stands was anciently a college for secular priests, which in the reign of King James I. was appropriated for the residence of a certain number of divines, in order to study the popish controversy. This building, however, being greatly decayed, and the ground on which it stood reverting to the crown, King Charles II.

pulled

pulled down the old college, and began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James II. and finished in the reign of William and Mary.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL is a very noble edifice, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and was built after a plan designed by the great Sir Christopher Wren. It is of brick, except the quoins, cornices, pediments, and columns, which are of free-stone. Opposite the front of the building is a very large garden that extends to the river Thames, and commands a beautiful prospect of the county of Surrey. In the center of the edifice is a pediment supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret; and through this part is an opening that leads entirely through the building. On the left hand side of this entrance is the chapel, to which the furniture and a rich service of plate were given by King James I. and the organ was the gift of Major Ingram. On the other side is the hall, where all the pensioners dine. In this hall is the picture of King Charles II. on horseback, presented by the Earl of Ranelagh. The altar-piece of the chapel is ornamented with a painting of the Ascension, by Sebastian Ricci; and both the chapel and hall are paved with black and white marble. The whole length of the principal building is seven hundred and ninety feet.

The wings, which extend east and west, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames on the south: these are three hundred and sixty-five feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; and between them is a very spacious and handsome square. In the front of this square is a colonade extending along the side of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inscription in capitals;

“ *In subsidium et levamen emeritorum sentio,
 “ belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus II.
 “ Auxit Jacobus II. Perfecere Gulielmus et
 “ Maria, Rex et Regina, MDCXC.”*

In the center of the square is the statue of King Charles II. in the ancient Roman dress, somewhat larger than the life, standing upon a marble pedestal. It was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat, and is said to have cost five hundred pounds.

There are several other buildings adjoining, which form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house, and for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and an infirmary for the sick.

To the north of the college, as it is very frequently styled from the original building having been of that description, is an inclosure of about thirteen acres, planted with avenues of limes and horse-chesnuts. The whole of the premises occupies about fifty acres.

The number of invalids received in this establishment, and called in-pensioners, is three hundred and thirty-six. Unless under particular circumstances of bodily injury, or disability, they must be sixty years of age, and have been twenty years in his majesty's service before they can be admitted. These are provided with a uniform dress of red lined with blue; lodging and diet; and have an allowance of eight-pence per week. The college being a military establishment, the pensioners mount guard, and perform other garrison duty; for which purpose they are formed into eight companies, under officers having the nominal rank of captain, lieutenant, and ensign; who are chosen from the most meritorious old serjeants, and have an allowance of three shillings

lings and sixpence a week; they have also the proper complement of non-commissioned officers and drummers, whose allowance is proportionate to their rank.

Besides these, there is an unlimited number of out-pensioners, who are allowed seven pounds twelve shillings and sixpence a year, and are dispersed all over the three kingdoms, exercising their various occupations; they are, however, liable to be called upon to perform garrison duty as invalids, in time of war.

To the west of the hospital is the botanical garden, commenced by the Apothecaries' company in the year 1673. When Sir Hans Sloane, who had studied his favourite science there, about the time of its first establishment, purchased the manor in 1721, he granted the freehold of the premises to the company, on condition that they should present annually to the Royal Society fifty new plants till the number should amount to two thousand. In 1733, the company erected a marble statue of their benefactor, by Rysbrack, in the centre of the garden. On the north side of the garden is a spacious greenhouse, one hundred and ten feet long, over which is a library, containing a large collection of botanical works, and numerous specimens of dried plants. On the south side are two cedars of Libanus, of large growth, and very singular form. They were planted in 1685, being then three feet high; and, in 1793, the girth of the larger, at three feet from the ground, was twelve feet eleven and a half inches; and that of the smaller, twelve feet and one quarter of an inch.

This village has been noted for many centuries for having been the residence of persons of distinction. The episcopal palace of the bishops of Winchester is at the west end of Cheyne-walk. Shrewsbury-house,

now occupied as a paper-manufacture, stands near the water-side. The celebrated Duchess of Mazarine resided here in the reign of Charles II. of whose court she was one of the most brilliant ornaments. About the year 1722, Sir Robert Walpole had a house and garden in the Stable-yard at Chelsea, both of which he improved and enlarged. It is now the property of George Aufrere, Esq. who has here a very fine collection of pictures, principally of the Venetian, Bolognese, and Lombardy schools. In an octagonal summer-house, at the end of the terracè in the garden, stands Bernini's famous statue of Neptune, formerly in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The great Sir Thomas More resided in this parish, and his mansion-house, which according to Mr. Lysons, Vol. II. p. 23, stood at the north end of Beaufort-row, was inhabited afterward by many illustrious characters. It is said, that Sir Thomas was buried in the church; but this is a disputed fact. However, there is a monument to his memory, and that of his two wives, with a long Latin inscription written by himself. In the church-yard is the monument of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. founder of the British Museum; and on the south-west corner of the church is affixed a mural monument to the memory of Dr. Edward Chamberlayne, with a punning Latin epitaph, which for its quaintness, may detain the reader's attention. In the church is a still more curious Latin epitaph on his daughter: from which we learn, that on the thirtieth of June, 1690, she fought in men's clothing, six hours, against the French, on board a fire-ship, under the command of her brother.

At the western extremity of the village, near the water-side, is the elegant villa of Lord Cremorne, who has a good collection of pictures, by the Italian
and

and Flemish masters. Here is also a very beautiful window of stained glass, consisting of about twenty pieces, by Jarvis. The subjects are various; landscapes, sea-pieces, Gothic buildings, &c. In the latter, the effect of the sunshine coming through the windows is admirably well managed.

Adjoining to Lord Cremorne's premises is a house belonging to Lady Mary Coke, which was formerly the property and residence of Dr. Hoadley, author of the *Suspicious Husband*.

On the east side of the college is a fashionable place of public amusement, called Ranelagh Gardens.

Ranelagh was the seat of an Irish earl of that title, in whose time the gardens were extensive. On his death the estate was sold, and the principal part of the gardens was converted into fields, but the house remained unaltered. Part of the gardens was likewise permitted to remain. Some gentlemen and builders having become purchasers of these, a resolution was taken to convert them into a place of entertainment. Accordingly, Mr. William Jones, architect to the East-India Company, drew the plan of the present rotunda, which is an illustrious monument of his genius and fancy.

It being considered that the building of such a structure with stone would amount to an immense expense, the proprietors resolved to erect it with wood. This structure was accordingly erected in 1740.

It is a noble edifice, somewhat resembling the Pantheon at Rome. The external diameter is one hundred and eighty-five feet, the internal, one hundred and fifty. The entrances are by four Doric porticos opposite each other, and the first story is rustic. Round the whole, on the outside, is an arcade, and over it a gallery, the stairs to which are

at the porticos; and over-head is a slated covering, which projects from the body of the rotunda. Over the gallery are the windows, sixty in number; and over them the slated roof.

The interior of this building is elegantly decorated, and, when well illuminated and full of company, presents a most brilliant spectacle: indeed, it may be said of Ranelagh, that it is one of those public places of amusement, that, for beauty, elegance, and grandeur, are not to be equalled in Europe.

Before the act of parliament was passed, in 1752, which prohibited all places of entertainment from being opened before a certain hour in the afternoon, the rotunda was open every day for public breakfasts. It was not, however, a place of much note, until it was honoured with the famous masquerades, in the late reign, which brought it into vogue. But the immorality frequently practised at masquerades, has lessened their reputation, and they are not now attended by persons of rank and fashion, as formerly. The entertainments consist of music and singing, and, upon particular occasions, fireworks are exhibited; and during the summer-season, the gardens may be seen in the day-time, on payment of one shilling. The price of admittance in the evening, is two shillings and six pence, including tea and coffee, which are the only refreshments allowed; but on extraordinary occasions, the price is raised.

The Chelsea water-works were constructed in 1724, in which year the proprietors were incorporated. A canal was then dug from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, where there is a steam engine, to raise the water into pipes, which convey it to Chelsea, the reservoirs in Hyde-park and the Green-park, to Westminster, and various parts of the west end of the town. The office of the proprietors is in Abingdon-street, Westminster.

LITTLE

LITTLE CHELSEA is a hamlet, to the north of Chelsea, and about the same distance from London, on the Fulham road. On the south side of the highway stands a house, built by the Earl of Shaftesbury, author of the *Characteristics*, which is now used as an additional workhouse for the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. The extensive garden was purchased with the house, by that parish, which derives an income of several hundred pounds per annum from the sale of the fruit. The summer-house in it is said to have been the place where the celebrated Locke wrote some of his works; but this tradition appears to be unfounded; for Lord Shaftesbury was not possessed of the premises till 1700; and Locke, whose intimacy with that family had ceased many years before his death, died in 1704.

Park-chapel, in the King's-road, is within this hamlet. It was built in 1718, by Sir Richard Manningham, within the precincts of the Duke of Wharton's park, and is private property.

CHISWICK is a village, very pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, to the west of Hammer-smith, and about six miles from London.

The ancient part of the church, which consists of the nave and chancel, and the tower, appear to have been built early in the fifteenth century: the aisles are modern, and built of brick.

This village is a prebendal manor belonging to St. Paul's cathedral. The manor-house has been many years an academy; the present master of which is Dr. Horne.

Here are several handsome villas, but the most celebrated is Chiswick House, at present the residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

This elegant structure was erected by Richard, last Earl of Burlington, whose skill and taste, as an architect, have been frequently extolled. The idea

of

of it was partly borrowed from the villa of Marquis Capra, near Vicenza, one of Palladio's chef-d'œuvres.

The ascent to the house is by a grand double flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and, on the other, that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns, of the Corinthian order, with a very elegant pediment; the cornice, frizes, and architrave, being as rich as possible. In fact, this front is so truly magnificent, that all who behold it are fascinated, and do not quit the scene without admiration. In the portico is a fine bust of Augustus.

The inside of this building is finished with the utmost elegance; the ceilings and mouldings are richly gilt upon a white ground. The principal rooms are furnished with book-cases all round, chair high, and their tops covered with slabs of Carrara marble, edged with gilt borders.

But, notwithstanding the elegance of the original edifice, it did not escape the censure of some of the best judges of architecture. "This house," says Mr. Walpole, "the idea of which is borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, is a model of taste, though not without faults; some of which are occasioned by too strict adherence to rules and symmetry. Such are, too many corresponding doors in spaces so contracted; chimnies between windows, and, which is worse, windows between chimnies; and vestibules, however beautiful, yet little secured from the damps of this climate. The trusses that support the ceiling of the corner drawing-room, are beyond measure massive; and the ground apartment is rather a diminutive catacomb, than a library in a northern latitude. Yet these blemishes, and Lord Hervey's wit, who said 'the house was too small to inhabit, and too large to hang to one's watch,' cannot

not depreciate the taste that reigns throughout the whole. The larger court, dignified by picturesque cedars, and the classic scenery of the small court, that unites the old and new house, are more worth seeing than many fragments of ancient grandeur, which our travellers visit under all the dangers attendant on long voyages. The garden is in the Italian taste, but divested of conceits, and far preferable to every style that reigned till our late improvements. The buildings are heavy, and not equal to the purity of the house. The lavish quantity of urns and sculpture, behind the garden front, should be retrenched."

These defects the present noble owner has remedied, by adding two wings to the house, from the designs of Wyatt, which correspond admirably with the architecture of the original, and render it much more convenient, without lessening its beauty. Some judicious alterations have also been made in the arrangement of the ornaments of the gardens, by removing some of the least valuable pieces of sculpture, and replacing clumps of yew-trees with modern plantations. The entrance to the gardens is from a beautiful lawn, planted with ever-greens, between which are two rows of large stone vases. At each end, next the house, are two figures of wolves, in stone, done by the celebrated statuary, Scheemaker. At the further end are the figures of two lions; and the view is terminated by three antique statues in stone. On the right hand, turning from the extremity of the gardens to the house, is an open grove of trees, which affords a view of the orangery, that is seen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and, when they are in flower, their fragrance is diffused over the whole gardens. To the left, leaving the house, there is a gentle slope, covered with short grass, that leads to a serpentine river, on the sides of which are very beautiful

beautiful ever-greens, with agreeable breaks, that present a pleasing view of the water; and at the further end is an opening into an enclosure, where are a Roman temple, and an obelisk, with grass slopes, and in the center is a circular piece of water. From hence there is a passage to the wilderness, through which there are three straight avenues, terminated by three different edifices, and within the quarters are serpentine walks. On each side the river are verdant walks, which accompany it in all its turnings. On the right hand of this river is a very neat building, that represents the portico of St. Paul's church, Covent-garden; on the left is a wilderness, laid out in regular walks; and, in the middle, across the river, is a Palladian wooden bridge. In short, the disposition of this house and gardens would do honour to the greatest architect, and it is, at the same time, a convincing proof, how far human genius may be able to exert itself, when regulated by sound judgment, and improved by an attention to the dictates of nature.

Lord Burlington's fine collection of pictures remains in the house: among those most worthy of notice, are, the celebrated picture of Belisarius; a landscape, with a man hawking, by Inigo Jones; a very fine Salvator Rosa, and a Madonna, by Dominichino, which Lord Burlington procured out of a convent at Rome, by giving a complete set of marble columns for their church, in exchange for it.

CLAPTON is a hamlet of Hackney, to which it is contiguous. Here is a neat chapel, built in 1777, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of this hamlet and its neighbourhood. This village is remarkable for having been the birth-place of the celebrated Howard. His paternal mansion was sold, in 1786, to Thomas Smith, Esq. of Tottenham, and soon afterwards pulled down.

DALSTON

DALSTON is a small hamlet adjoining to Hackney, which has nothing remarkable but its nursery-grounds.

EALING is a village, situated near the Uxbridge road, about seven miles from London. One part of it is called Great, and the other Little, Ealing.

The old church having fallen down, on the 27th of March, 1729, an act of parliament passed for rebuilding it; but it was near ten years before the new church was completed. It is a brick building, of an oblong form, and at the west end is a square tower, with a turret. This is the mother church to Brentford.

The Sunday-schools in this parish, instituted in 1786, by the Rev. Charles Sturges, the present vicar, have been particularly efficacious, in consequence of the persevering attention of Mrs. Trimmer, so well known by her useful treatises, tending to increase the comforts, and reform the manners, of the poor. About sixty boys, and more than one hundred girls, are now educating in these schools, which are conducted upon a plan that affords great encouragement to the meritorious, and is admirably calculated to excite a spirit of emulation and improvement. A school of industry, for girls, has been some time established: at present, they are forty in number, and are employed in making coarse shirts. A school of industry, for boys, has also been lately opened: hitherto they have been employed only in combing wool; but it is in contemplation to find them some other occupation, which may prove of more service to them in future life.

In this parish are many handsome villas, particularly Ealing-grove, and Place-house, at Little Ealing. Gunnersbury-house, lately pulled down, was built for the celebrated Serjeant Maynard, in 1663, by

Webbe, a pupil of Inigo Jones. In 1711, it was purchased for the late Princess Amelia; after whose death it was sold. In the pleasure-grounds are several cedars of Libanus, of considerable girth.

EDGWARE is a market town, eight miles from London, on the road to St. Alban's. This is but a mean town, consisting nearly of one long street, yet is frequently mentioned in history, from the ancient Watling-street passing through it to Verulam, or, St. Alban's. The market-day is Thursday.

The church was rebuilt in 1764. It is built of brick, and consists of a nave and chancel. At the west end is a low square tower, embattled; an old building of flints and stone.

Brockley-hill, in this parish, about two miles north of the town, is remarkable for its very extensive prospect. On it is the elegant mansion of William Godfrey, Esq. in the drawing-room of which are some large pictures, fastened in the pannels, and said to have been of the collection of Charles I. This hill, or its vicinity, is believed to have been the site of a Roman town, called Sulloniacæ; many Roman antiquities having been dug up here, and the foundations of walls being still visible at Penny-well, on one side of the hill.

EDMONTON is a long straggling village, in the road to Ware, about seven miles from London.

The church is a large structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. At the west end is a square embattled tower of stone. The windows of the chancel are Gothic. The nave and aisle, which are of brick, were, in a great measure, rebuilt in 1772.

A customary fair, called a *Statute-fair*, is held in this town, for hiring servants; that practice has, however, been, in a great measure, discontinued, and it is now little more than a holiday-fair.

Bush-hill-park,

Bush-hill-park, in this parish, the seat of William Mellish, Esq. exhibits some pleasing scenery, and is said to have been laid out by La Nautre. The house commands a very extensive prospect towards the county of Essex. In the hall is a curious carving in wood, by Grynlyn Gibbons, representing the stoning of St. Stephen, the architectural parts of which are particularly fine. It stood some time in Mr. Gibbons's house, at Deptford, where it attracted the notice of his neighbour, the scientific Mr. Evelyn, who was induced, by this specimen of the artist's abilities, to recommend him warmly to the patronage of Charles II. The carving was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Chandos, and placed at Cannons, whence it was brought to Bush-hill.

In the adjoining grounds of Samuel Clayton, Esq. and partly within his garden, are the remains of a circular encampment of considerable dimensions, by some supposed to have been a Roman camp, and by others, a British oppidum.

ENFIELD is a market-town, about ten miles north of London, famous for its Chase, a large tract of woodland, the remains of an ancient forest that belonged to the citizens of London, in the reign of Henry II.

This forest extended from that part of the city, called Houndsditch, to above twelve miles north, and was the joint property of the whole corporation. In this forest the citizens enjoyed the diversion of hunting, and such other exercises as were common in those times; but, when commerce and a love of industry increased, these diversions were neglected, the forest was gradually laid open, and at last became, in a great measure, the property of private persons.

Enfield Chase, which is now the only part remaining of this extensive forest, has been many years the property

property of the crown, and is at present annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster.

When King James I. resided at Theobalds, this chase was well stocked with deer, that prince being exceeding fond of hunting; but the army of the parliament, during the civil wars, destroyed all the game, and cut down the trees, and the ground was let out in small farms. In this state it continued till the Restoration, when young trees were planted, and the whole again stocked with game; but in 1777, it was disforested by act of parliament; since which time, the greatest part of it has been cultivated.

The church stands about the middle of the town, and is a low Gothic structure, with a square embattled tower at the west end.

In the town is part of an ancient royal palace, respecting the building of which antiquaries are not agreed. It was the manor-house of Enfield; and either in this, or another ancient house, called Elsynge-hall (now demolished), Edward VI. on his accession to the throne, kept his court, for five months, before he removed to London. Mr. Lysons is of opinion (Vol. II. p. 283), that the palace "underwent considerable repairs, or, perhaps, was wholly rebuilt, in the reign of this prince; and, most probably, upon occasion of the manor being granted to the Princess Elizabeth."

One of the rooms still remains in its original state, with oak paunels, and a richly ornamented ceiling. The chimney-piece is supported by columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, and decorated with the cognizances of the rose and portcullis, and the arms of France and England quartered, with the garter and royal supporters. Underneath is the motto, "*Sola salus servire Deo, sunt cætera fraudes.*" In the same room is preserved part of another chimney-piece, with nearly the same ornaments, and this motto,

" Ut

“*Ut ros super herbam, est benevolentia regis.*”

When the Princess Elizabeth became queen, she frequently visited Enfield, and kept her court there in the early part of her reign. The palace was granted in fee, to trustees for the city of London, by Charles I. and was shortly afterwards conveyed to Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knt. Since that time, it has passed through a number of hands, and, in the year 1792, great part of it was taken down, when some small houses were erected on the site of it. Among its possessors was Mr. afterwards Dr. Uvedale, master of the grammar-school, who hired it in 1670, and, being much attached to botanical pursuits, planted a cedar of Libanus, which is still standing, and is one of the finest trees of the kind in the kingdom: when it was measured, in 1793, its girth, at three feet from the ground, was twelve feet.

The grammar-school, adjoining to the church-yard, was founded in the year 1507, by John Carew, Esq. and endowed with divers lands and tenements, in the parishes of South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley, in Essex. The present school-house was built about the year 1620, by the parishioners.

Enfield-wash is formed by a stream, which takes its rise on the Chase, and falls into the River Lea.

In the neighbourhood of the town are many handsome seats, particularly Enfield-park, part of the ancient royal demesne; the three lodges on the Chase, viz. East Lodge, formerly used as a hunting seat, by Charles I. West Lodge, and North Lodge; Trent-place, on the Chase, built by Sir Richard Jebb, in imitation of an Italian loggia; and Forty-hall, so called from Sir Hugh Fortee, one of its former possessors, and said to have been built between 1629 and 1632, by Inigo Jones.

FINCHLEY is a retired village, about seven miles from London, on the west side of a very extensive

extensive common. The manor has belonged from time immemorial to the see of London. In the first year of his reign King John granted the Bishop and his tenants on this manor an exemption from toll, which grant was confirmed by King Charles II.

The church is a stone building of the architecture of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; and at the west end is a low square embattled tower. The roof of the nave and chancel is of wood, and ornamented with carved flowers.

FULHAM is a large village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, four miles from London; the manor of which belonged to the Bishops of London a considerable time before the Conquest.

Near the river side stands the parish church, which is an ancient stone building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square embattled tower.

The manor house or palace of Fulham has, from a very early period, been the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. The present structure is of brick, and no part of it of a very ancient date. In the library are several portraits of the prelates of this see, collected by the present Bishop.

The gardens are very curious. They first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first who imported the tamarisk-tree into this country, about the year 1560. Bishop Compton, who was himself an excellent botanist, made them still more celebrated by the introduction of many new plants and forest trees, particularly from North America. Of these, the following only were remaining, on a survey of the garden in 1793; and these may be regarded with some veneration by the botanist, as the
parent

parent stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height :

	Girth.	Height.	Computed
	feet.	in.	feet.
<i>Acer Negundo</i> , Ash-leaved Maple, planted in 1688	6	4	45
<i>Cupressus Sempervivens</i> Upright Cypress	2	3	30
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> , Virginian Red Cedar	2	5	20
<i>Juglans Nigra</i> , Black Walnut-tree	11	2	70
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i> , Cluster Pine	10	0	70
<i>Quercus Alba</i> , White Oak	7	11	70
<i>Quercus Suber</i> , Cork tree	10	10	45
<i>Acer Rubrum</i> , Scarlet-flowered Maple	4	3	40
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> , Ever-green Oak	8	0	50
<i>Gleditsia Triacanthus</i> , Three-thorned Acacia, on the lawn	8	3	
Another near the Porter's Lodge	8	11	

Near the porter's lodge is a row of limes, of great age, one of which measures thirteen feet three inches in girth. It is most probable that they were planted by Bishop Compton, about the time of the Revolution, when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland, where they ornamented the Prince of Orange's palace.

The house, gardens, and a large grass field, called the Warren, containing, in the whole, about thirty-seven acres, are surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges.

GREENFORD MAGNA is a retired village about nine miles from London, a little to the north of the Uxbridge road, and probably derives its name from a ford over the Brent, which runs through this parish.

The church is a small structure, and consists only of a nave and chancel. It is built principally of flints, and is covered with red tiles; the windows are all Gothic, and at the west end is a low wooden spire.

spire. The chancel windows are ornamented with ancient painted glass, collected and placed there by Mr. Betham, the late rector.

GREENFORD PARVA, now more generally known by the name of *Perivale*, which Norden says, is "more truly *Purevale*," alluding to the fertility of the valley in which it is situated, lies about a mile nearer to London than Greenford Magna. This village, like the former, contains nothing remarkable but its church, which is a small ancient structure of stones and flints, covered with red tiles. It consists of a chancel and nave, at the west end of which is a wooden tower and low turret.

HACKNEY is a large and populous village on the north-east side of London; its nearest distance from which does not exceed one mile.

The increase of inhabitants in this village, and its adjacent hamlets, having occasioned the old church to be much too small for their accommodation, a new one was begun, adjoining to it, on a larger scale, in pursuance of an act of parliament, obtained in 1791. It is of brick, and is a handsome structure, in the form of a cross. The length in each direction is one hundred and four feet. Three of the projecting sides of the cross are fitted up with galleries; the fourth is reserved for a chancel. In the center is an open area of sixty-three feet. The steeple, which is not yet erected, is to be at the north end.

On the south side of the church-yard was an ancient mansion, called the Black and White house, many years a boarding-school for young ladies. In one of the windows of a drawing-room above stairs, were the arms of James I. Charles I. the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Holstein, brother of Queen Anne of Denmark. These arms, it is conjectured, were placed there to commemorate

morate

memorate some entertainment given to these illustrious personages. This house belonged, in the reign of Charles II. to Sir Thomas Vyner, son of the Sir Robert Vyner, of whose familiarity with that monarch, a pleasant story is told in the Spectator, No. 462. It was entirely demolished a few years ago.

An ancient house in Well-street, let in tenements to poor people, and commonly, though erroneously, called King John's Palace, is supposed to have been the residence of the prior of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which order appears to have succeeded the Knights Templars in their possessions in Hackney.

Shore-place is the name given to a row of houses erected on the site of an old mansion pulled down some years ago, which bore the same name, from a tradition that it had been the residence of Jane Shore; in confirmation of which, a portrait, said to have been her's, was formerly shown there. It is probable, that this was the same with that granted in the year 1352, by the prior of St. John, to John Blanch and Nicholas Shordych, from the latter of whom it acquired the appellation of Shoreditch-place, given to it in the time of Stow, who says, that he knows not how it acquired that name. The old house called Baulmes, or Bam's house, situated at the extremity of Hackney parish, towards Shoreditch, was either built or rebuilt by Sir George Whitmore, lord-mayor of London, who was a sufferer for his loyalty during the reign of King Charles I. having been imprisoned in Crosby-house, with Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Jacob, and Roger Pettiward, Esq. for refusing to contribute money to the service of parliament.

Not far from the church a new academical institution for Protestant Dissenters, was established in

1787, under the management of Dr. Kippis, Dr. Rees, Dr. Price, Mr. Worthington, and Mr. Morgan, who were appointed tutors and professors. The object of this establishment having failed, in a great measure, it is now conducted on a much more confined scale than was originally intended, under the guidance of Dr. Rees and Mr. Belsham.

In the reign of Charles II. a water-mill was erected on Hackney-marsh, under the patronage of Prince Rupert, who had discovered a new and excellent method of boring guns, but the secret dying with him, the undertakers suffered considerable loss.

A little to the south of Lea-bridge are the Temple-mills, so called from having been once part of the possessions of the Knights-Templars: they are now used for preparing white-lead.

HADLEY is a pleasant village on the east side of the great northern road, about eleven miles from London, and adjoining to the town of Chipping-Barnet. Here was formerly an hermitage called Monkton-Hadley.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and two transepts. The aisles are separated from the nave by depressed arches and clustered columns. At the west end is a square tower of flint, with stone quoins, and on the front of it is the date 1494, in antique characters, between a rose and a wing. On the top of the tower, which is very high, is a fire-pan, such as was formerly used for beacons, and believed to be nearly the only one now remaining.

On Gladesmere-heath was fought the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the year 1471, in which the great Earl of Warwick was slain: and Hadley church is believed to have been founded by Edward IV. on the site of the old hermitage, to pray for the souls of the slain. The obelisk at the junction of the St. Alban's and
Hatfield

Hatfield roads, near the field of battle, was erected in 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, Bart. to commemorate the great event.

HAMMERSMITH is a hamlet to Fulham, about four miles from London, extending from the great western road to the river side. This hamlet, with Brook-green, Pallenswick, or Stanbrook-green, and Shepherd's-bush, form what is called the *Hammersmith side* of Fulham parish, and is much more populous than the Fulham side. It has a separate churchwarden and overseer, and a chapel of ease to Fulham, which is a curacy in the patronage of the Bishop of London. This chapel was built in the reign of Charles I. by a subscription of the inhabitants. It is of brick, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, and at the west end is a square tower with a turret. Sir Nicholas Crispe, who was the founder of the magnificent mansion, now called *Brandenburgh-house*, and is said to have been the inventor of the art of making bricks, in the manner now practised, gave them and the sand.

Brandenburgh-house is situated upon the side of the Thames, and was originally erected about the beginning of the reign of Charles I. at the expense of nearly twenty-three thousand pounds. It afterwards became the property of Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much-admired actress in the reign of Charles II. From her it passed through several hands, till the year 1748, when it was purchased by George Bubb Dodington, afterward Lord Melcombe Regis, who repaired and modernized the house, giving it the name of *La Trappe*, from the celebrated monastery of that name in France. He likewise built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques; the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with
lapis

lapis lazuli. In the gardens he erected an obelisk to the memory of his lady, which Thomas Wyndham, Esq. (to whom his lordship left this estate) removed, and it was placed in the Earl of Aylesbury's park, at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of his Majesty's happy recovery in 1789. It has been since the property of Mrs. Sturt, and was purchased in 1792, for eight thousand five hundred pounds, by the Margrave of Anspach, who, having abdicated his dominions, in favour of the King of Prussia, receives from that monarch a princely revenue. His serene highness married Elizabeth Dowager Lady Craven, and sister of the Earl of Berkeley. The Margravine's taste is conspicuous in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing-room, which is thirty-eight feet by thirty-three, and thirty feet in height, is fitted up with white sattin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of the late Frederick, King of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with a very elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, representing, in white marble, the marriage of the Thame and Isis, was put up. The anti-chamber contains several good pictures, and some very beautiful pieces of needle-work, being copies of paintings by the old masters, wrought in worsteds, by the Margravine herself, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains are also decorated. The gallery, which is thirty feet high, twenty in width, and eighty-two in length, remains in the same

same state as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the stair-case where the columns stood: in the room of the latter is a chimney-piece. The ceiling of the gallery is of mosaic work, ornamented with roses. Two new stair-cases of stone have been built, and a chapel has been made on the site of the old stair-case, the walls of which were painted with scripture subjects. In the hall, on the ground floor, are the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe, and placed under a bust of Comus:

While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
 Thus Comus spake, or seem'd to speak:
 " This place, for social hours design'd,
 " May care and bus'ness never find.
 " Come every muse without restraint,
 " Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
 " Let mirth and wit, with friendly strife,
 " Chase the dull gloom that saddens life:
 " True wit, that firm to virtue's cause,
 " Respects religion and the laws;
 " True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies,
 " To modest ears and decent eyes;
 " Let these indulge their liveliest sallies,
 " Both scorn the canker'd help of malice,
 " True to their country and their friend,
 " Both scorn to flatter or offend."

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conservatory, and on the opposite side, is a writing closet, where are some good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by Fragonard.

Near the water-side is a small theatre, where the Margravine occasionally entertains her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as a writer and performer.

former, for their amusement. This theatre is connected with the dwelling-house, by a conservatory of one hundred and fifty feet in length. It is of a curvilinear form, and occupies the site of a colonade.

Here is a nunnery, which, though traditionally reported to have existed before the Reformation, and to have escaped the general destruction of religious houses, from its want of endowment, is stated by Mr. Lysons, upon the most respectable authority, to have taken its rise from the following circumstance:

In the year 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield and another lady, set up a boarding-school at Hammersmith, for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery. Its celebrity as a Roman Catholic school has continued to the present time, and most of the fashionable females of that persuasion, have received their education here. It has also kept up its claim to the appellation of a nunnery, many devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion. They do not, however, uniformly embrace any particular order, but each chooses that to which she is prompted by her own inclination or devotion.

There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook-green, where there is also a Roman Catholic charity school.

In the garden of Mrs. Cotton's house, on the side of the Thames, are two remarkably fine catalpa trees, each of them five feet in girth; and in that of Butterwick-house, near the chapel, now the residence of Michael Impey, Esq. is a cedar of Libanus, ten feet seven inches in girth.

HAMPSTEAD is a large and populous village, about four miles from London. It is in a most beautiful situation on both declivities of a hill, on the summit of which is an extensive heath. The delightful views of the metropolis and of the distant country, which are to be seen in every direction, from the heath and from most parts of the village, are not the only beauties of the scene: the home landscape, consisting of broken ground, divided by inclosures, and well planted with firs, olms, and other trees, is extremely picturesque. Such attractions of situation so near the metropolis, have always drawn together a great number of occasional visitors, for whose accommodation, several places of public entertainment have been established; of these the Spaniards and the Flask, (taverns still remaining); a tea-drinking house called New Georgia, where the company were diverted with various water-works, now inclosed within Lord Mansfield's premises, and Bellsizes-house, have been the most remarkable.

On the east side of the village, in a place called Well-walk, is a spring of mineral water, strongly impregnated with iron, which was formerly much frequented. Adjoining to it is a long room, used, when the wells were in fashion, for promenades, public breakfasts, &c. but now converted into a chapel of ease. Several Roman antiquities, consisting of sepulchral urns, vases, earthen lamps, &c. were dug up in the Well-walk in the year 1774. Besides this chalybeate spring, two other kinds of mineral water have been lately discovered, near Pond-street, by Mr. Goodwin, a skilful practitioner of physic in this village, who has published the analysis of them, from which it appears, that one is a saline cathartic, similar in its quality and effects to that of Cheltenham; and the other of a sulphureous

ous nature. It may be of importance to the inhabitants of the metropolis who require the use of mineral waters, to know that such as these can be obtained without the expense of a distant journey.

The church of Hampstead was a chapel of ease to Hendon till the year 1477, when it was appropriated to the abbot and convent of Westminster, to whom the manor belonged, from which time it became a donative, or perpetual curacy annexed to the manor. The present edifice is of brick: it was erected in 1747, and consists of a nave and two aisles. The communion table is at the west end, and at the east end is a square tower with a low spire.

Bellsize-house, to the south-west of Hampstead, was an ancient mansion, and subsequent to the reign of Henry VIII. has been the residence of many persons of consequence. Sir Armigal Wood, the first Englishman who made discoveries in America, died here in 1568, and was buried in the chancel of Hampstead church. In the year 1720, it was opened for public entertainment, with music, dancing, and gaming, and soon became a place of resort for persons of all ranks. From some contemporary publications, it appears to have exceeded in immorality and dissipation, any place of that description known to modern times. It continued open till the year 1745, after which it went to decay. The old mansion has been pulled down some years, and on its site is a modern built house.

On the side of the hill is an ancient building, called *The Chicken-house*, in a window of which are small portraits of James I. and the Duke of Buckingham. Tradition reports it to have been a hunting seat of James II.

At the north-eastern extremity of the heath is Ken-wood, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Mansfield. It was purchased in the year 1755, of the Earl

Earl of Bute, by the late venerable Earl of Mansfield, then Attorney-General, who improved the whole, with the utmost elegance, after the designs of the celebrated architects of the Adelphi. The grand front, which is near the side of the road leading from Highgate to Hampstead, is opposite the wood that gives name to the house. The garden front, which is more extensive than the other, commands a fine view of rich meadows, falling in a gentle descent, and relieved by some noble pieces of water, that supply part of the metropolis; but this view is terminated by what can add no beauty to rural scenery, the spires of London, enveloped in fog and smoke. The most remarkable room in the house is the library, a very beautiful apartment, sixty feet by twenty-one; designed by Adam, and ornamented with paintings, by Zucchi. In this room is a whole length of the late Earl, by Martin, and a fine bust of him by Nollekens. There is another bust of his lordship when young, in the hall; one of Sir Isaac Newton; and the antique bust of Homer, which was bequeathed to him by Pope. The paintings in the hall are by Rebecca. In the breakfast-parlour is a bust of Pope, and a portrait of Sir Christopher Hatton. In the other rooms are some portraits well deserving of notice; particularly those of Pope, Garrick, the Duchess of Queensberry, and a good head of Betterton, the tragedian, said to be by Pope, who had been instructed in the art of painting by his friend Jarvis. The present Earl has improved and enlarged this house very considerably; Saunders was his architect.

The pleasure grounds, including the wood which gives name to the place, contains about forty acres. Their situation is naturally very beautiful; and the hand of art has been successfully employed in making them still more picturesque. On the right of

garden-front of the house, is a hanging wood of tall spreading trees; and on the left, the rising hills are planted with clumps that produce a pleasing effect. A sweet shrubbery immediately before this front, and a serpentine piece of water, render the whole a very enlivening scene. The cedars of Libanus, though young, are very fine, and are shot up to a great height, with their leaders entire. One of them was planted with his own hands by the late Earl.

HAMPTON is a village, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite to the influx of the River Mole, and about fourteen miles from London. Among other handsome seats in this village, is that of the late David Garrick, Esq. which is an elegant and uniform structure, in the modern style. The gardens belonging to it are very extensive, and laid out with great taste. In one part of them is a neat building, called The Temple of Shakespear, erected by Mr. Garrick, in honour of that great and distinguished poet.

Adjoining to this village is the royal palace of Hampton-court, which was originally built of brick, by Cardinal Wolsey, who resided in it for some time with the splendour of a prince; but some of his enemies having endeavoured to represent him to the king as too powerful a subject, the cardinal gave it to Henry, in exchange for the palace of Richmond. At present, little of the original building remains: such of the ancient apartments as are standing, having been originally domestic offices, can convey no idea of its former splendour. The principal part of the old palace was taken down in 1690, when the magnificent front, towards the gardens, was erected for King William, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren.

The grand facade, towards the garden, is three hundred and thirty feet in length, and that towards the

the Thames, three hundred and twenty-eight. The portico and colonade of doubled Ionic pillars, at the principal entrance, are in a superior style of magnificence; as is the general design of the building.

In the back-front of the palace next the garden, is a pediment, on which is represented the triumph of Hercules; and near it a large oval bason. At the entrance of the grand walk are two large marble vases, one of which was executed by Mr. Cibber, father of the poet laureat; and the other by a foreigner, as a trial of skill. That on the right hand represents the triumph of Bacchus; and that on the left, Amphitrite and the Nereids. There are also two large vases at the bottom of the walk, one of which represents the Judgment of Paris, and the other, Meleager hunting the wild boar.

Four fine brass statues are in the parterres, which formerly stood at the bottom of the parade, in St. James's-park, but were brought to this place in the reign of Queen Anne. One of these statues is an original, the workmanship of Agasius Desitheus, of Ephesus, and was brought from Rome. The second is a young Apollo; the third a Diana; and the fourth Saturn, going to devour one of his own children; all from fine antiques.

On the south side of the palace, in the privy-garden, is a fountain, with two grand terrace-walks, from whence there is a fine prospect of the River Thames, and the adjacent country; and on the north side is the tennis-court, beyond which is a wilderness, and a passage leading to the great garden.

At the entrance to the palace, from the town, are four large brick piers, each ornamented with the figures of a lion and unicorn, holding the arms of Great-Britain, with their appendages, properly quartered. The court-yard is very spacious, and on the sides of it are stables and other offices for his majesty's

ty's domestics. Beyond it is the original portal, one of the pieces first built by Wolsey. It is adorned with the heads of Tiberius and Vitellius, on the one side, and on the other, with those of Trajan and Adrian.

Beyond this portal is a large quadrangle that leads to another, in which is a fine astronomical clock, made by the famous Tompion, one of the greatest artists in his time; and on it are represented the twelve signs of the Zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the phases of the moon, &c. On the left side of this quadrangle is the hall, in which her late majesty, Queen Caroline, ordered several plays to be acted; particularly one for the entertainment of the late Emperor of Germany, when he was in England, on a visit, in the year 1730. On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonade of fourteen columns, that leads to the great stair-case, from the ceiling of which hangs a large glass lantern, with an imperial crown on the top. The paintings of the stair-case are exceeding beautiful, and were executed by Verrio, an Italian artist. On the left side are represented Apollo and the nine Muses, at whose feet sits the god Pan, with his unequal reeds; and a little below is the goddess Ceres, holding in the one hand a wheatsheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread. At the feet of Ceres is Flora, surrounded with her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers. Near her are the two river gods, Thame and Isis, with their urns, and in the center is a large table decorated with flowers. On the ceiling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup; and in the front is Juno's peacock. One of the Parcæ, with her scissors in her hand, seems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy, surrounded with the signs of the Zodiac,

diac, and by several zephyrs, with flowers in their hands; and on one side of them is Fame, with her two trumpets. Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as her lover, and Cupid riding on another swan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and other figures. In the front are Neptune and Amphitrite, with two attendants, who are serving them with fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is fallen down, he seeming to catch at a table, to which Diana, above, is pointing with her finger. The table is supported by eagles; on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other side of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Between these is Peace, holding in her right hand a laurel, and in her left a palm-branch, over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars (among whom is Spurina, the soothsayer) to a celestial banquet. Above their heads hovers the Genius of Rome, with a flaming sword and a bridle: the latter the emblem of government, and the former that of destruction.

From the stair-case we pass into the *Guard-chamber*, which contains arms for five thousand men, placed in various forms. Here are the following portraits of admirals, brought from what was formerly called the *Admiral's Gallery*, and painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Dahl, viz. Sir John Jennings, Sir John Leake, Admirals Churchill, Gradon, and Benbow, Sir John Wishart, Sir Stafford Fairbone, Lord Torrington, Sir Thomas Dilks, Lord Orford, Sir Charles Wager, Admiral Whetstone, Sir Thomas Hopson, Sir George Rooke, George, Prince of Denmark, Sir Cloudsley Shovel, Admiral Beaumont, and Sir John Munden.

The

The *King's First Presence Chamber* is hung with tapestry, representing the stories of Tobit and Tobias. In this room is a fine picture, by Kneller, of King William on a grey horse; the Marquis of Hamilton, Vansomer, and two pieces, one of architecture, the other of ruins, Rosso.

The *Second Presence Chamber* is hung with tapestry, ancient but very rich, the lights being gold, and the shadows of silk: the subjects are, Hercules and the Hydra, and Midas with asses' ears. Here are Christian IV. of Denmark, Vansomer; Isaac and Rebecca; a landscape, Zuccarelli; and three pieces of ruins and landscapes, Rosso.

The *King's Audience Chamber* is hung with tapestry, which represents God appearing to Abraham, Abraham purchasing a burying-place for Sarah, and entertaining the three Angels. In this room is a landscape, with Moses, by Zuccarelli; Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. Honthorst; and two Madonnas, by Domenico Feti.

The *Drawing Room* is hung with tapestry; the subjects, Abraham sending his servant to get a wife for Isaac, and Rebecca opening the trunks of treasure. In this room is a whole length of Charles I. by Vandyck; the Cornaro family, after Titian, by Old Stone; David with Golia's head, Feti; and the Holy Family, Corregio.

The *King's State Bed Chamber* is hung with tapestry, representing the History of Joshua; round which are eight silver sconces, chased, with the Judgment of Solomon. The ceiling by Verrio, represents Endymion and Diana. On another part of the ceiling is a fine figure of Somnus, with his attendants. The paintings are, Joseph and his Mistress, Orazio Gentileschi; a Flower-piece, Baptist; ditto, Bogdane; and Anne, Duchess of York, Lely.

The

The *King's Dressing Room*. The ceiling is painted by Verrio: the subject is, Mars sleeping in the Lap of Venus, while some Cupids steal away his armour, and others are binding him with fetters of roses. This room contains a Flower-piece, by Old Baptist; Flowers, Withoos; Dead Game, Van Aelst; a Saint's Head, G. Douw; Christ and St. John, Da Vinci; Francis I. of France, and his Queen, Jannet; Reshe-meer, Holbein; Angel and St. Peter, Steenwick; Charles I. on Horseback, Vandyck; the Great Mogul; a Landscape with figures, P. Brill; Lot and his Daughters, Poelemborg; a Battle, Wouvermans; Diana and her Nymphs bathing, Poelemborg; the Inside of a Church, with the Woman taken in Adultery (the figures by Old Franks), Deneef; Henry VIII. Holbein; Erasmus, Ditto; a Woman singing, and a Man, G. Douw; and a Flower-piece, Young Baptist.

In the *King's Writing Closet* are the Shepherds' Offering, Old Palma; Queen Henrietta, after Vandyck, Gibson; Saccharissa, Russel; the Centaur carrying away the Wife of Hercules, after Julio Romano; a Flower-piece, Bogdane; Judith and Holofernes, P. Veronese; a Magdalen's Head, Sasso Ferrato; David and Goliah; Administration of the Sacrament, Bassan; the Judgment of Paris, from Raphael; Nymphs and Satyrs, by Poelemborg; a Landscape, with Cattle, Vandervelde; the Head of Cyrus brought to Thomyris, Vincentio Malo; Peter and the Angel, Steenwyck; a Landscape, Wouvermans; a Peacock, Bogdane; the Visitation, Carlo Maratti; Charles I. at Dinner, Bassan; and a Flower-piece, Bogdane.

Queen Mary's Closet is hung with needle-work, said to be wrought by herself and her maids of honour; the chairs and screen are likewise said to be her work. The paintings are, the Virgin teaching Christ to read, Guercino; Holy Family, Dosso de Ferrara;

Ferrara; Lord Darnley and his Brother, Luca de Heere; King of Bohemia at Dinner, Bassan; Charles V. initiated into the Church; Queen of George I. Moses striking the Rock, Marco Ricci; St. Jerome, Mieris; Mrs. Lemon, Vandyck; George I. a Landscape, Dietrice; St. Francis, Teniers; a Madonna and St. John, Guercino; a Lady, Bellini; the Master of Titian, by himself; a Bunch of Grapes, Verelst; a Woman, Piombo; the Shepherd's Offering, Ricci; a Woman milking a Goat, Bergen; a Woman, Rembrandt; the Ascension of the Virgin, Calvert; and a Landscape, Poussin.

The *Queen's Gallery* is hung with seven pieces of tapestry, after the famous paintings of Le Brun: 1. Alexander's Triumphal Entry into Babylon; 2. His Battle with Porus; 3. Himself and Bucephalus; 4. His Visit to Diogenes; 5. His Consultation with the Soothsayers; 6. His Battle with Darius; 7. The Tent of Darius.

The ceiling of the *Queen's State Bed Chamber* is painted by Thornhill; and represents Aurora rising out of the ocean, in her chariot, drawn by four horses. The paintings are, James I. and Queen Anne, his Consort, both by Vansomer; Henry, Prince of Wales, Mytens; the Duchess of Brunswick, Moreelze; a Landscape, Zuccarelli; and the portraits of George I. George II. Queen Caroline; and Frederic, Prince of Wales.

The ceiling of the *Queen's Drawing Room* is painted by Verrio; in the middle of it is Queen Anne, in the character of Justice, with Neptune and Britannia holding a crown over her head. This room has nine pictures (formerly all in one piece of great length), representing the Triumphs of Julius Cæsar, in water colours, upon canvas, by And. Manegna. Over the two doors are Christ and the Woman of Samaria, and another Scripture piece, by Ricci.

The

The *Queen's State Audience Room* is hung with tapestry, representing Melchisedec giving bread and wine to Abraham. In this room are six pictures, viz. a Lady; the Countess of Lenox; Bacchus and Ariadne, *Ciro Ferri*; Margaret, Queen of Scots, *Mytens*; the Duke of Brunswick, and his Duchess.

The *Public Dining Room*, in which the late king used to dine in state, is ornamented with the following pictures: Charles, Elector Palantine; four Ship-pieces, *Vandevelde*; Bacchus and Ariadne, after *Guido Romanelli*; Princess Elizabeth; Christ in the House of Lazarus, *Ricci*; the Pool of Bethesda, ditto; *Baccio Bandinelli*, *Corregio*; the Woman taken in Adultery, *Ricci*; Prince Rupert, *Mirevelt*. In this room is the model of a palace, that was intended for Richmond.

The *Prince of Wales's Presence Chamber* is hung with tapestry, representing the story of Tobit. In this room is a portrait of Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador, *Blenberg*; Guzman, another Spanish Ambassador; Queen of France, *Pourbus*; Louis XIII. of France, *Belcamp*; and Ahasuerus and Esther, *Tintoret*.

The *Prince of Wales's Drawing Room* is hung with tapestry, representing Elymas struck with blindness, taken from one of the cartoons at Windsor. Here are the Duke of Wirtemberg, *Mark Gerards*; the Queen of Philip II. of Spain; *Count Mansfeldt*, *Mytens*.

The *Prince of Wales's Bed Chamber* has the Duke of Lunenburg, *Mytens*; Alexander, Duke of Parma; a Spanish Nobleman, *Pantago*; and the Queen of Christian IV. of Denmark.

In the *Private Chapel* is the Lord's Supper, by *Tintoret*.

In the *Closet next the Chapel*, are George II.; Queen Caroline; Jonah under the Gourd, *Heemskirk*; a Landscape; and a Head, *Artemisia Gentileschi*.

In the *Private Dining Room* are eight Ship-pieces, six of them by Vandevelde; four of which represent the defeat of the Spanish Armada; and over the chimney is the Earl of Nottingham, by Zucchero.

The *Closet next the Private Dining Room* has the Murder of the Innocents, Brughel; and the Rape of the Sabines.

The *King's Private Dressing Room* is hung with tapestry, representing the Battle of Solebay; and contains the portraits of Sir John Lawson, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earl of Sandwich.

In the *King's Private Bed Chamber* are a Friar and Nuns at a Banquet, Longepier; and Susannah and the Elders, P. Veronese.

In the *Closet next the Private Bed Chamber* are Jupiter and Europa, and two Madonnas.

In the *Council Chamber*, formerly the *Cartoon Gallery*, are the Duke of Alva, Rubens; the Deluge, Bassan; the Judgment of Midas, Schivone; the Muses in Concert, Tintoret; the Shepherds' Offering, Old Palma; Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria, Ditto; Charles I. after Vandyck, Old Stone. In this room is the model of a palace, that was intended to be built in Hyde-park.

In the *Dining Room*, called, from the pictures it contains, the *Room of Beauties*, are placed the portraits of nine ladies, in the following order, viz. The Countesses of Peterborough and Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, the Duchess of St. Alban's, the Countesses of Essex and Dorset, Queen Mary and the Duchess of Grafton, all by Sir Godfrey Kneller, except Queen Mary, which is by Wissing.

From this apartment we come to the *Queen's Stair-case*, the ceiling of which is painted by Vick. Here are portraits of Charles II. his Queen Catharine, and the Duke of Buckingham, representing
Science,

Science, in the habit of Mercury, with Envy, struck down by naked boys.

This stair-case leads into the new quadrangle, in the center of which is a round bason, and four large lamps on pedestals of iron-work; and over the windows, on the right hand, are the twelve labours of Hercules, in fresco.

Near the palace is a wooden bridge over the Thames, built about forty years ago; and adjoining to the gardens is Bushy-park, which is an extensive spot, pleasantly diversified with avenues and clumps of trees, and well stocked with deer. It is also adorned with pleasure-houses, fish-ponds and water-works.

HANWELL is a small pleasant village, about eight miles from London, on the Uxbridge-road. The church is a small neat structure of brick, erected in the year 1782. It is in form of an oblong square, with a turret and cupola at the west end.

This village is remarkable for being the burial-place of the philanthropic Jonas Hanway. The following singular entry occurs in the parish register, "Thomas, son (*daughter*) of Thomas Messenger, and Elizabeth, his wife, was born and baptized, Oct. 24, 1731, by the midwife; at the font, called a boy, and named by the godfather Thomas, but proved a girl."

HANWORTH is a pleasant village, to the west of Twickenham, formerly remarkable for a royal palace, the favourite residence of Henry VIII. This fine old building was destroyed by an accidental fire, in 1796.

HARROW ON THE HILL is a populous village, ten miles north-west of London, on one of the highest hills in the county of Middlesex. This hill, insulated, as it were, and rising out of a rich vale, affords a variety of beautiful prospects. The view
toward

toward the east is terminated by the metropolis; and to the south by the Surrey hills. Toward the north, it is the least extensive, being intercepted by the high ground about Stanmore and Harrow-weald: on this side, the village of Stanmore, and Bentley Priory (the Marquis of Abercorn's seat), are the most conspicuous objects. The view toward the west and south-west, which is very extensive and beautiful, may be seen to the greatest advantage from the church-yard, whence the ground declines precipitately to Roxeth-common, where the scenery is very pleasing; the distant prospect takes in Windsor-castle, and a considerable part of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire.

The church is situated on the summit of the hill. It consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transepts. At the west end is a square embattled tower, from which rises a lofty spire, covered with lead, which forms a conspicuous object for many miles round. An anecdote is related of Charles II. that, when some divines were disputing before him concerning the visible church, he directed their attention to this, which has ever since been called *the visible church*. The original building was erected by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of William the Conqueror. The present structure appears to be of the architecture of the fourteenth century, but some remains of Lanfranc's building still exist, viz. the circular columns which separate the aisles from the nave, and part of the tower, in which is a Saxon arched door-way of a singular form.

The free-school, which now ranks among the first public seminaries in the kingdom, and gives this place its principal celebrity, was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of Preston, in this parish. The statutes for the government of the school, were drawn up with much precision,

by

by the founder; and the governors, of whom there are six, are to be substantial inhabitants of Harrow, to be nominated, as vacancies occur by death or default, by the Bishop of London.

Bentley Priory, the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, is in this parish. A monastery, of which very little is known, stood on this site, till the suppression of the smaller religious houses, in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. by whom the priory-house, &c. was granted, in the year 1546, to Henry Needham and William Sacheverell. After passing through various hands, it was purchased, in 1788, by the Marquis of Abercorn, who has made large additions to the house, and converted it into a noble mansion, in which convenience is united to magnificence, in a manner rarely to be met with. It is furnished with a valuable collection of pictures by the old masters, and a few antique busts: that of Marcus Aurelius is much admired by the connoisseurs. The dining-room is forty feet by thirty; the saloon and music-room are each fifty feet by thirty. In the latter are several portraits of the Hamilton family. In the saloon is the celebrated picture of St. Jerome's Dream, by Parmegiano. It belonged, originally, to a convent near Rome, and was purchased for the Marquis by Sir William Hamilton.

HAYES is a village, situated on the Uxbridge road, about thirteen miles from London. The church is a large structure, principally built with flint, and appears to be of the architecture of the latter part of the fourteenth century. It consists of a chancel, nave and two aisles. The aisles are separated from the nave by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; and the church is curiously ornamented. At the west end is a square embattled tower.

HENDON is a village, about seven miles north of London, consisting of several detached clusters of houses,

houses, distinguished by different names, viz. Church-end, Brent-street, Lawrence-street, Page-street, Dole-street, Burrows, Dallis, the Hyde, Mill-hill, Highwood-hill, Child's-hill, Hocomb-hill, Goldhurst, or Golder's-green, and Golder's-hill. The River Brent, which runs through this parish, gives name to one of its divisions.

The church is an ancient building, consisting of a double chancel, a nave, and two aisles, separated by octagonal pillars and pointed arches, with a square embattled tower at the west end. The old font is a very curious specimen of Norman architecture.

The old manor house was pulled down about the middle of the last century, and a modern mansion erected upon its site. Here was formerly a very remarkable cedar tree, which was blown down, Jan. 1, 1779. Its height was seventy feet; the diameter of the horizontal extent of the branches, one hundred feet; the circumference of the trunk, at seven feet from the ground, sixteen feet; at twelve feet from the ground, twenty feet; the limbs from six to twelve feet in girth. The gardener, two years before it was blown down, made fifty pounds of the cones.

At Highwood-hill is a mineral water, formerly inclosed at the expense of Lady Rachael Russel, who had a villa in the neighbouring parish of Totteridge. This spring is generally described as of a cathartic quality, but erroneously. It has been lately examined by Mr. Goodwin, of Hampstead, who found it nearly similar to the steel water in Mr. Barrett's field at Cheltenham. He recommends the use of this water alternately with that on Barnet-common, in cases for which the Cheltenham waters are usually prescribed.

HESTON is a village a little to the north of the great western road, about ten miles and a half from London. The soil of this place is a strong loam, noted

noted for producing wheat of a very fine quality. Camden speaks of it as having, long before his time, furnished the royal table with bread; and Norden says, it was reported that Queen Elizabeth had "the manichets for her highness's own diet" from Heston.

The church is a Gothic structure, built principally of flints, and consisting of a double chancel, a nave, and two aisles; with a small aisle or chapel on the south side of the chancel. At the west end is a square embattled tower.

In this parish is Osterley Park, the seat of the late Robert Child, Esq. which anciently belonged to the neighbouring convent of Sion. After the suppression of that monastery, it passed through various hands, and, prior to the year 1570, became the property of Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom a noble edifice was erected, in which he had the honour to entertain Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1578. Of this visit the following anecdote is recorded in Mr. Nichols' Progresses of that Queen: "Her majesty found fault with the court of this house, affirming it would appear more handsome, if divided with a wall in the middle. What does Sir Thomas, but in the night time sends for workmen to London, who so speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered the court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the Queen, next day, was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprize and sudden performance thereof. Her courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions; some avowing it was no wonder he could so soon change a building, who could build a change; others, reflecting on some known differences in the Knight's family, affirmed, that a house is easier divided than united."

Osterley-

Osterley-house was rebuilt by Francis Child, Esq. about the year 1760, nearly on the ground place of the ancient building. It is a magnificent structure, one hundred and forty feet in length from east to west, and one hundred and seventeen feet in depth from north to south. At each angle is a turret; and to the east front is a fine portico, supported by twelve columns, of the Ionic order, the ascent to which is by a grand flight of steps, profusely adorned with antiques, &c. The apartments are spacious, and are fitted up with the richest hangings of silk, velvet, and tapestry, elegantly sculptured marbles, highly enriched entablatures of mosaick work, &c. The most remarkable of the rooms are a noble gallery, one hundred and thirty feet in length, containing a good collection of pictures, by the old masters, and some valuable portraits; the state bed-room, which is magnificently furnished, and a drawing-room hung with Gobelin's tapestry, procured at a great expense. The stair-case is ornamented with a fine painting, by Rubens, of the Apotheosis of William I. Prince of Orange, brought from Holland by Sir Francis Child. The house stands in the center of a park, nearly six miles in circumference.

HIGHGATE is a populous hamlet on the great north road, situated in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, and about five miles from London. It probably derives its name from the toll-gate belonging to the Bishop of London, which has stood from time immemorial on the summit of the hill; though, from Norden's account of the road to Barnet, it might appear, that the making a road over Highgate-hill, and the consequent establishment of a toll there, had not taken place long before his time. Mr. Lysons, however, whose accuracy of investigation has enabled him to elucidate many disputed facts, asserts the antiquity of the toll.

The

The chapel consists of a small chancel, a nave, and a south aisle, with a low square tower. Against the west end of it is an inscription, importing that it was built in the year 1565, by Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Highgate. This, however, is certainly a mistake, for Grindall was Bishop of London in 1565, and very probably the founder of the chapel, his arms being in one of the windows, with those of Sir Roger Cholmeley, the founder of the grammar-school adjoining.

The grammar-school was founded in 1562, and endowed with a sufficient fund for the education of forty boys, to be chosen from Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Finchley, and Kentish Town. The governors were constituted a body corporate by letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, and the master is reader at the chapel, and afternoon preacher. On the site of the school was anciently an hermitage, of which very little is now known.

Highgate is noted for a burlesque oath, which formerly was tendered to every person stopping at any of the public houses in the village, which are very numerous, and mostly distinguished by a large pair of horns placed over the signs.

The origin of this custom is unknown, and it has nearly fallen into the disuse. When a person consented to be sworn, he laid his hand on a pair of horns fixed to a long staff, and pledged himself never to eat brown bread when he could get white; nor drink small beer when he could get strong; with many similar engagements: but at the end of each, he was permitted to add, "except I like the other better."

HILLINGDON. There are two villages of this name, distinguished by the appellations of Great and Little, about thirteen miles from London, upon

the road to Uxbridge, which though a market town, is a hamlet to the former. In Hillingdon church-yard is a remarkable high yew tree, upwards of two hundred years old.

HOMERTON is one of the hamlets belonging to Hackney, and is now so intermixed with its parent village, as to appear part of it. Its chapel, built in 1729 by Stephen Ram, Esq. is used as a meeting house for the Methodists. In it is the monument of Anne Ram, wife of the founder.

HORNSEY is a village about five miles from London, famous in ancient times for its park, called Haringey, now corrupted into Hornsey. This park is known in history as the place where the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Warwick, Arundel, and other nobles assembled, in a hostile manner, in the year 1386, to oppose King Richard II. who had given great disgust by the numerous favours he had lavished on his two favourites, the Duke of Ireland and the Earl of Suffolk.

When the ill-fated Edward V. was brought to London, after his father's death, the lord-mayor, attended by five hundred citizens, met him at Hornsey-park, and accompanied him into the city; and Henry VII. was met here, and conducted to London in a similar manner, on his returning victorious from Scotland.

The church consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, with a square embattled tower at the west end. It appears to have been built about the year 1500. from the arms of two succeeding Bishops of London on the tower.

At a short distance from this village is a coppice of young trees, called Hornsey-wood. A public house at the entrance of it is much resorted to, on account of the extensive and delightful prospect it commands.

HOUNSLOW,

HOUNSLOW, though a market town, is a hamlet to Heston and Isleworth. It is situated on the great western road, about ten miles from London. Here was formerly a priory of brethren of the Holy Trinity, whose peculiar duty it was to make collections for the redemption of captives. The date of the foundation of this priory is uncertain, but it must have been before the year 1296, when the brethren were empowered by a charter to hold a weekly market on Wednesday, and an annual fair on the eve, feast, and morrow of the Holy Trinity, and the five following days.

The only part of the priory remaining is the chapel, which consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle. On the south side of the chancel are three stone stalls, and a double piscina, with narrow pointed arches divided by a column.

Adjoining to the town is an extensive heath, on which are the vestiges of several ancient camps, two of which are called Cæsar's camp and Shakesbury camp. In more modern times, this heath is mentioned as the station of armies, and it has frequently been the place of rendezvous of the principal military force of this kingdom. In 1267, the Earl of Gloucester assembled the rebellious Londoners here to give battle to King Henry III. but retreated on the approach of the king's army. After the battle of Brentford, in 1642, King Charles's army was entrenched upon this heath; and in the November following, the Earl of Essex's army was mustered there. In 1647, on the third of August, there was a general rendezvous of the parliamentary forces upon Hounslow-heath, when there appeared twenty thousand foot and horse, with a large train of artillery. James II. encamped his army here in 1686, at which time he granted letters patent to John Shales, his heirs and assigns, to hold a daily market upon

upon the heath, while the camp continued there, and during any future encampment, which patent still remains in force. At present there are barracks upon this heath for the reception of light cavalry.

The river Colne crosses the heath, and on it are some powder mills.

ISLEWORTH is a village pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Richmond, and was anciently famous for being the place of residence of Richard, king of the Romans, younger brother to Henry III. In the year 1264, his manor house, water mills, &c. were destroyed by a tumultuous assemblage of Londoners, for which outrage the city was fined one thousand marks.

The church stands near the water side. It is a brick structure erected in 1705 and 1706, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two side aisles. At the west end is the ancient Gothic tower of stone, which is entirely overgrown with ivy.

Between Isleworth and Brentford is Sion-house, the country seat of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. It received its name from a monastery founded by Henry V. in the year 1414. It was situated near the spot where the house now stands, and was endowed with one thousand marks a year for the maintenance of twenty-five monks and sixty nuns of the order of St. Augustine. This monastery was one of the first suppressed by order of Henry VIII. in revenge for the countenance given by the nuns to the Holy Maid of Kent, who played many of her pranks here, and even brought over the great Sir Thomas More to believe her falsehoods. The monks and nuns of this monastery must have lived in great splendour; for, at the dissolution of it, their annual revenues amounted to one thousand nine hundred and forty-four pounds eleven shillings and eleven pence. The king, being greatly delighted with

with its situation, kept it himself; and here the papists tell us, was fulfilled a remarkable prophecy by one of their priests; the particulars of which are as follow: When the king was at Greenwich, in the year 1534, one Peto, a seditious priest, preaching before him, boldly declared that the dogs should lick his blood in the Abbey of Sion; which the papists say was literally fulfilled. The truth is, the king died of a dropsy, and the body was kept a fortnight before it was carried to Windsor to be interred. Now, as the corpse rested one night at Sion, some of the corrupted matter ran through the coffin: but this was merely a natural circumstance; nor does it appear that ever any dogs licked it. The papists, however, availed themselves of this circumstance, and made their deluded votaries believe, that it was a just judgment, inflicted by Providence on the king, for having suppressed the monasteries, and persecuted so many of their priests.

This monastery Edward VI. gave to his uncle, the great Duke of Somerset, who (as is generally supposed) began to build Sion-house, in the year 1547; but he being attainted in 1553, it became once more the property of the crown, and Queen Mary settled nuns in it, who were expelled in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, with this favourable circumstance, that they were permitted to carry their treasure along with them; and those who persisted in their superstition, settled in different places abroad, particularly at Lisbon, where they have still a monastery. Some years after the second dissolution of the monastery, it was granted, by a long lease, to Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who, in consideration of his eminent services to the government, was permitted to enjoy it by paying a very small rent as an acknowledgment. This, however, was discontinued by King James I. who, considering his lordship in the most distinguished

distinguished light, gave Sion to him and his heirs for ever. Many improvements were made to the house in his time; for it appears, from one of his lordship's letters to the king, in 1613, that he had laid out nine thousand pounds in the house and gardens; which sum was probably expended in finishing them according to the Duke of Somerset's plan. His son, Algernon, who succeeded to the estate, in 1632, employed Inigo Jones to new-face the inner-court, to make many alterations in the apartments, and to finish the great hall in the manner it now appears.

In the year 1646, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, were sent hither by an order of parliament, and, according to Lord Clarendon, were treated by the Earl and Countess of Northumberland, in all respects, suitable to their high dignity. Their unhappy father, Charles I. frequently visited them at this place, and thought it a great alleviation of his misfortunes, to find his children so happy in their confinement. The Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, continued at Sion till 1649, when the earl resigned them to the care of his sister, the Countess of Leicester. In 1682, Charles, Duke of Somerset, married the Lady Elizabeth Piercy, the only daughter and heiress of Joceline, Earl of Northumberland, by which means Sion, and the immense estate of the Piercies, became his grace's property. On the death of the Duke of Somerset, Algernon, Earl of Hertford, his only surviving son, succeeded to the title and estates, but soon after gave Sion to his daughter, Lady Elizabeth.

This lady married Sir Hugh Smithson, who having procured an act of parliament to assume the name of Piercy, he was created first Earl, and afterwards Duke, of Northumberland.

This

This noble mansion, which occupies a large quadrangle, was altered and fitted up, at a vast expense, by the late duke. The great hall, paved with black and white marble, is sixty-six feet by thirty-one, and thirty-four in height. It contains several antique statues in marble, and a bronze cast of the dying gladiator, by Valadier.

Adjoining to the hall is a most magnificent vestibule, decorated in a very uncommon style, the floor being of scagliola, and the walls in fine relief, with gilt trophies, &c. It is furnished with twelve large columns of the Ionic order, and sixteen pilasters of *verd antique*, purchased at an immense expense, being a greater quantity of that valuable species of marble, than is to be found in any other building in Europe: on the columns are twelve gilt statues.

In the drawing-room are two tables, formed of two noble pieces of antique Mosaic, found in the Baths of Titus, and purchased from Abbate Furietti's collection at Rome.

The Great Gallery, which also serves for the library and museum, is one hundred and thirty-three feet and a half by fourteen. The book-cases are formed in recesses in the wall, and receive the books so as to make them appear part of the general finishing of the room. Below the ceiling, which is richly adorned with paintings and ornaments, runs a series of large medallion paintings, called the pedigree picture, exhibiting the portraits of all the Earls of Northumberland, and other principal persons of the houses of Piercy and Seymour. At the end of this room is a pair of folding-doors into the garden, which uniformity required should represent a book-case, to answer the other end of the library. Here, by a happy thought, are exhibited the titles of the lost Greek and Roman authors, so as to form a pleasing deception,

deception, and to give, at the same time, a curious catalogue of the *authores deperditi*.

The ground before the house having been levelled by the late duke, forms a beautiful and extensive lawn, stretching to Isleworth, on the one hand, and to Brentford, on the other, and bounded in front by the Thames, to which there is a gradual descent, offering the most delightful views of the moving scenes, which continually present themselves on the river, and a full prospect into his majesty's gardens, at Richmond.

From the roof of the house, which is flat, the prospect is more widely extended, taking in a very considerable portion of the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, with some parts of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, and opening the river in a great variety of beautiful and interesting points of view.

ISLINGTON is an extensive and populous village, the church of which is about one mile north of London; but by the great increase of buildings, both in the village and in the metropolis, they are now joined. It appears to be of Saxon origin, and was anciently known by the names of *Isendune* and *Ey-seldon*.

The church, erected in 1754, is a neat brick structure, with a spire, quoins, cornices, and architraves, of Portland-stone. Its height to the top of the vane, is one hundred and sixty-four feet. Its length is one hundred and eight feet, and its breadth sixty. The roof is supported without pillar and the inside is adorned with elegant simplicity. In 1787, it underwent considerable repairs. The scaffolding round the steeple was of wicker-work, framed upon a very curious plan by Mr. Birch, basket-maker, of St. Alban's, who had before contrived a similar work for the repairs of the spire of the abbey-church, in
that

that town. He engaged to erect this scaffold for twenty pounds, and the privilege of showing it, at six pence each person; which amounted to a considerable sum.

This parish is very extensive, and contains, besides the village, the hamlet of Holloway, three sides of Newington-green, and part of Kingsland-green. Perhaps its extent, as well as its salubrity, may contribute to the numerous instances of longevity, to be found in the parish register; from which Mr. Lysons has extracted a list of forty-three, who had attained the age of ninety and upwards, between the years 1685 and 1793.

Canonbury-house, at the northern extremity of Islington, is said to have been made use of as a country residence, by the priors of St. Bartholomew; and is supposed to have been, in part, if not wholly, rebuilt, by William Bolton, who was prior from 1509 to 1532. His device, a bolt and tun, was lately to be seen on the park-wall. The only part of the old mansion which remains, is a lodging-house, at the north-west corner of the site, which has a large brick tower, seventeen feet square, and fifty-eight feet in height. It does not seem to be of great antiquity, but was probably built by some of the owners of Canonbury, since the Reformation.

The White Conduit-house and Tea-gardens, on the west side of the village, derive their name from a conduit in the adjoining field, which formerly supplied the Charter-house. Dr. De Valangin's house, in Pentonville, is still supplied from it.

To the north of White Conduit-house, are the remains of an ancient fortification, in a place known by the name of the Reed-moat, or Six-acre-field. This place is supposed, by most writers on antiquities, to have been the spot where Paulinus, the Roman general, fled with his men, when the Britons,

under the command of Queen Boadicea, murdered all the inhabitants of London, and set fire to the city. However just this supposition may be, it is certain, that a Roman camp was situated on this spot, from the remains of the General's Prætorium, in the south-west angle of the field.

In that part of Islington within the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, are alms-houses for ten widows, of the parish of Islington, and a school for twenty-five boys of the same parish and that of Clerkenwell. They were erected by Dame Alice Owen, and are under the government of the Brewers' company; from whose records it appears, that they were founded by her, in consequence of a providential deliverance from death, in the reign of Queen Mary, when this part of Islington was all open fields. It was then a frequent exercise, for the archers to shoot with their bows and arrows, at butts; and this lady walking in the fields with her maid, an arrow pierced the crown of her hat (high-crowned hats being then in fashion), without the least injury to her. In commemoration of this deliverance, she built the school and alms-houses, about three years before her death. For many years, an arrow was fixed on the top of these houses, which stand on the spot where the accident happened.

There are several ancient houses in Islington. The Crown-inn, in Lower-street, appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII. from the portrait of that monarch's queen, Elizabeth, being among the painted glass in the windows; where are also the arms of England, of the city of London, and of the Mercers' company. The Queen's-head, in the same street, is another ancient house, but has neither date nor arms. An old mansion, in Cross-street, now used as a ladies school, was built in Queen Elizabeth's time, as appears from the date of 1595 on the ceiling. At the

the extremity of the garden which belonged to it is a small brick building, looking into Canonbury-fields, which is absurdly called Queen Elizabeth's Lodge. The Pied Bull, near the church, is said to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh; but this assertion is wholly without foundation. Oldys, in his life of Sir Walter, denies it; and Shirley, who also wrote a life of that celebrated man, and was himself an inhabitant of Islington, makes no mention of his residence there.

At the north end of Islington are Highbury-place and Terrace, which command a beautiful prospect towards Hampstead and Highgate, on the one side, and over the low-lands of Essex on the other. At the top of the hill is the elegant villa, paddock, and pleasure-grounds, of the late Alexander Aubert, Esq. who erected, near the house, a lofty and spacious observatory, furnished with a complete collection of astronomical instruments. On the site of these premises was a moated spot, called Jack Straw's Castle, on which stood the mansion of the Priors of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was burnt to the ground by the Commons of Essex, June 13, 1381, in the insurrection under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.

KENSINGTON is a village on the great Western road, about a mile and a half from Hyde-park-corner. The hamlets of Brompton, Earl's-court, the Gravel-pits, and part of Little Chelsea, are in this parish. But the royal palace, with about twenty houses on the north side of the road, are in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster; and part of the gardens are in Paddington parish.

The church is a plain brick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles. At the west end is a low embattled tower, also of brick, with a wooden turret.

Kensington-palace is a large irregular edifice of brick,

brick, and was built at different times. It was originally the seat of the Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, and was purchased of his son, by King William, who greatly improved the building, and caused a road to be made to it through St. James's and Hyde Parks. Farther improvements were made to it in the reign of Queen Anne; but it was completed by the late Queen Caroline, who took great pleasure in it, added the necessary decorations, and brought it to that state in which it at present appears.

The entrance to the palace is by a stone gallery, that leads to the great stair-case, which is very handsome, and consists of several flights of black marble steps, adorned with iron ballustrades, finely wrought. The paintings here consist of several balconies, with groups of figures, representing yeomen of the guard and spectators; among whom are, Mustapha, the Turk, and Ulrick, in a Polish dress, both pages to George I. and Peter the wild boy; all painted by Kent.

The apartments are very spacious, and richly furnished. The state apartments consist of a suite of twelve rooms. Several of them are hung with beautiful tapestry, and the ceilings are ornamented with historical paintings, by Kent. The tapestry in the late queen's apartment is exceeding handsome, and represents a Dutch winter-piece, with the various diversions peculiar to the natives of Holland. The bed, in the state-chamber, is of crimson damask, and the hangings of the dressing-room are all of needlework, and were a present from the Queen of Prussia. The painted gallery is exceeding handsome, and is adorned with many admirable paintings, executed by the best masters. All the apartments are ornamented with a great number of beautiful pictures and valuable portraits, catalogues of which have been printed; but the arrangement of them has been so frequently altered,

altered, and so many of them have been removed, at different times, to Windsor, Hampton-court, and Buckingham-house that they are all incorrect.

But the principal ornament of Kersington-palace is the gardens, which, though not elegant, are laid out with such taste as to command admiration. They were, originally, only twenty-six acres. Queen Anne added thirty acres, which were laid out by her gardener, Mr. Wise; but the principal addition was made by Queen Caroline, who took in near three hundred acres from Hyde-park, which were laid out by Bridgman, and have since been much improved by Brown. They are now three miles and a half in circumference. The broad-walk, which extends from the palace along the south side of the gardens, has, for many years past, been a very fashionable promenade.

This palace was the frequent residence of King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and the late king. These monarchs (George I. excepted, who died at Hanover) all expired within its walls; as did Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne's consort, in 1708.

To the west of Kensington are two remarkable buildings, called Campden-house, and Holland-house; both on the north side of the great road.

Campden-house, which is nearest to the village, is a venerable structure, built, in 1612, by Sir Baptist Hicke, who had been a mercer in Cheapside, and was afterward created Viscount Campden. Here Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, resided five years, with her son, the Duke of Gloucester. The young prince, whose puerile amusements and pursuits were of a military cast, formed a regiment of boys, chiefly from Kensington, who appear to have been on constant duty at Campden-house. This mansion is the property of Stephen Pitt, Esq. a minor,
and

and is now an eminent ladies' boarding-school. In the garden is a remarkable caper-tree, noticed by Miller, in the first edition of the Gardener's Dictionary, which has endured the open air of this climate for the greatest part of a century, and, though not within the reach of any artificial heat, produces fruit every year.

Holland-house is the manor-house of Abbot's Kensington, and takes its present name from Henry Rich, Earl of Holland. It was built by his father-in-law, Sir Walter Cope, in the year 1607, and is a very good specimen of the architecture of that period. The building was greatly improved by the Earl of Holland, who employed the most eminent artists in their several departments. The stone piers, at the entrance of the court, were designed by Inigo Jones, and executed by Nicholas Stone. The internal decorations were by Francis Cleyne. One chamber, called the Gilt-room, which still remains in its original state, exhibits a very favourable specimen of the artist's abilities: the ceiling is a grotesque pattern, and over the chimnies are some emblematic figures, which the Earl of Orford, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, observes, are in the style, and not unworthy of, Parmegiano.

The celebrated Addison became possessed of this venerable mansion, in 1716, by his inter-marriage with Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. Here was the scene of his last moments, and of his affecting interview with his son-in-law, the Earl of Warwick, to whom he had been tutor, and whose licentiousness of manners he had anxiously, but in vain, endeavoured to repress. As a last effort, he sent for him into the room where he lay at the point of death, hoping, that the solemnity of the scene might make some impression upon him. When that young nobleman came, he requested to know
his

his commands, and received the memorable answer, "See in what peace a Christian can die!" to which Tickell thus alludes :

He taught us how to live ; and, oh ! too high
A price for knowledge, taught us how to die.

On the death of this young nobleman, in 1721, unmarried, his estates devolved on the father of the late Lord Kensington, maternally descended from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, who sold it, in 1762, to the Right Hon. Henry Fox. It is now the property of his grandson, Lord Holland.

A gallery, which occupies the whole of the west wing, about one hundred and eighteen feet in length, is ornamented with the portraits of the Lenox, Fox, and Digby families ; among which are principally noticed, Charles II. and the Duchess of Portsmouth ; Sir Stephen Fox, by Lely ; Henry, Lord Holland ; and the Hon. Charles James Fox, when a boy, in a group, with Lady Susan Strangeways, and Lady Mary Lenox, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

KENTISH TOWN is a hamlet to the parish of Pancras, about three miles from London, on the Highgate road. It takes its name from the prebendal manor of Cantelows, or Kentish-town, and was formerly a very small village, but has increased greatly of late years. At the north end of it are several neat villas.

There was a chapel in this hamlet, as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The present chapel stands about a quarter of a mile to the north of the site of the old one. It is a neat brick structure, erected in the years 1783 and 1784. Under it is a vault, in which a few bodies have been interred.

KILBURN is a hamlet to Hampstead, about two miles from London, in the road to Edgware. In the
reign

reign of Henry I. Godwin built a hermitage here, which afterwards became a nunnery, of the order of St. Benedict. In 1537, the site was granted to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and, when that monastery was dissolved, to the Earl of Warwick; since which time it has been in various hands. There are now no remains of this nunnery, but the site of it is very distinguishable in the Abbey-field, near the tea-drinking-house, called Kilburn-wells.

KINGSBURY is a small village, about seven miles from London, to the west of the Edgware-road. This place is of great antiquity, and, as its name denotes, has been a royal residence, perhaps of some of the Saxon monarchs. King Edward, the Confessor, gave one-third of the fruit, growing in his woods at Kynges-byrig, to Westminster-abbey.

The church is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel; and at the west end is a wooden turret, with a spire. Dr. Stukeley, in his *Iter Boreale*, supposes it to stand within the site of a Roman camp, which was Cæsar's second station, after he had passed the Thames.

KINGSLAND is a hamlet to Hackney, between the western part of that village and Shoreditch. Here was formerly an hospital, called "Le Lokes," from an obsolete French word, signifying rags; whence a *lock* was formerly used as a synonymous term with a lazar, or poor house; and hence, in a periodical paper, written in its favour, in 1713 (the Tatler, No. 17), this place is called the *Lock Hospital*. This hospital was long an appendage to St. Bartholomew's, in London, and was used as a kind of outer ward, till 1761, when all the patients were removed from Kingsland, and the site of the hospital was let on a building lease. The neighbouring inhabitants having petitioned that the chapel might continue, it was repaired accordingly; the chaplain being

being appointed by the Governors of St. Bartholomew's.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE is the first village from London, on the great Western road, and though a large part of it is in the parishes of St. George, Hanover-square, and St. Margaret, Westminster, it is considered as a hamlet to Chelsea.

On the north side of the road, about a quarter of a mile from Hyde-park turnpike, is a small chapel, dedicated to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, which belonged formerly to an ancient lazaret, or hospital, held under the church of Westminster, by the family of Glassington. This chapel stands in the parish of St. George, of which, however, it is totally independent, being under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; to whom the manor of Knightsbridge belongs.

On the south side of the road are several handsome detached villas, particularly that of the late celebrated Duchess of Kingston; still called Kingston House.

MIMS, SOUTH, is a small village, about fifteen miles from London, in the northernmost extremity of the county of Middlesex, and in the road to St. Alban's. The church, which stands by the roadside, is an ancient building, and the tower of it is so completely overgrown with ivy, as to form a very picturesque object.

MUSWELL HILL is a hamlet to Hornsey, about six miles from London. It derives its name from a famous spring, called Mousewell, or, Muswell on the Hill, where, formerly, the fraternity of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell, had their dairy, with a large farm adjacent. Here they built a chapel for the benefit of some nuns, in which they fixed the image of our Lady of Muswell. The water of this spring was then deemed a miraculous cure for

scrophulous and cutaneous disorders. For that reason it was much resorted to; and, as tradition says, a King of Scotland made a pilgrimage hither, and was perfectly cured. The well still remains, but is not famed for any extraordinary virtues.

NEWINGTON, or *STOKE-NEWINGTON*, is a populous village about three miles from London, in the road to Edmonton.

The church is a small low Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. It was repaired, or according to Stow, "rather new builded" in 1562, by William Patten, Esq. lessee of the manor. Behind the church is a grove of tall trees, called Queen Elizabeth's-walk.

The Palatine-houses, near the London-road, were built in June, 1709, on land bequeathed to the parish of Newington, for the use of the poor, for the reception of some of the distressed Palatines, who at that time sought an asylum in England.

Between Newington and Islington, and in both parishes, is Newington-green, which consists principally of a handsome square surrounded with good buildings, and having a large grass plat in the middle, with gravel walks leading from each of the angles. On the east side of it is a meeting-house, of which the late celebrated Dr. Price was minister for many years. An old house, in the centre of the south side, is said to have been the residence of Henry VIII. and a foot-path in the neighbourhood, retains the name of King Harry's Walk. On the ceiling of the principal room of this house are the arms and initials of James I. Over the fire-place are the arms of Lord Compton. This house is now divided.

NORTHALL is a retired village about ten miles from London, a little to the north of the Uxbridge-road. The church is a small Gothic structure, of
flints

flints and stone, consisting of a nave and chancel; and at the west end is a small wooden tower with a shingled turret.

The badness of the roads in this parish, the soil of which is a deep clay, and the difficulty of procuring water, have occasioned it to be nearly deserted by all but the occupiers of the land. The latter evil has, however, been in a great measure remedied, by the perseverance of the present vicar, the Rev. Archdeacon Eaton, who caused a well to be sunk to the depth of one hundred and sixty-four feet in a court adjoining to the vicarage, and succeeded in obtaining a plentiful supply of water, which rises to within four feet of the surface. To this well Mr. Eaton permits the inhabitants of Northall to have free access, with the hope that his successors will not withhold from them a blessing they have no other means of procuring.

NORWOOD is another retired village near Northall, it being about eleven miles from London, on the south side of the Uxbridge road. Though Norwood is considered in every other respect as a separate parish, yet the chapel is only an appendage to Hayes. It is a small structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square tower and pointed spire at the west end. From the architecture of it, it appears to have been built at very different periods.

About a mile from the chapel, on the Uxbridge-road, is the hamlet of Southall, the property of Mr. Ascough, who holds here a weekly market, and two annual fairs, viz. on the Wednesday in Easter week, and the first Wednesday in October, by virtue of a grant from King William III. to his ancestor, Francis Merick, Esq. bearing date in 1698.

PADDINGTON is a village situated upon the Edgware-road, about a mile from London, which
was

was formerly a part of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, as appears from its church having been a chapel of ease to that parish, until the dissolution of monasteries, when the manor of Paddington was given to the Bishop of Westminster.

The present church was finished in 1791. It is a handsome building upon the Grecian model, with a portico of the Doric order towards the south, and a cupola rising from a square tower in the center. The living of this parish, which is a curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of London, was formerly so small that it was difficult to find a person who would supply the cure. When Bishop Aylmer's enemies, among other charges, accused him of ordaining his porter, the fact was admitted, and justified on this ground, that being a man of honest life and conversation, the Bishop had ordained him to preach in a small congregation at Paddington, where commonly, on account of the meanness of the stipend, no preacher could be had. So late as 1626, it was only ten pounds per annum. In 1661, it was raised to eighty pounds, at which it still continues.

Paddington-house, a handsome brick edifice on the east side of the Green, was built by Mr. Dennis Chirac, jeweller to Queen Anne.

At a small distance west of the church is Cravenhill, a small hamlet built on the estate of Lord Craven. It has been already mentioned, that among his humane attentions to the distresses of the people during the great plague in 1665, the Earl of Craven gave a piece of ground, on the site of which Carnaby-market was afterwards erected, as a burial-place for those who should die of that disorder. When this ground was covered with buildings, it was exchanged for a field upon this estate, which, if London should ever be again visited by the plague, is still subject to the same use.

Near

Near Paddington church are the bason and wharfs of the New Canal, which communicates with the Grand Junction Canal at Bull's-bridge.

PANCRAS is a parish of great extent, the church of which, with a few houses around it, is about one mile from Holborn-bars. It includes one third of the hamlet of Highgate, and the whole of the hamlets of Kentish-town, Camden-town, Somer's-town, and Pentonville; and extends to the south end of Gray's-inn-lane, and within a few houses of the south end of Tottenham-court, and includes the streets west of it to Cleveland-street and Rathbone-place.

The church is a very small Gothic structure of stone and flints, now covered with plaster, and appears to have been built about the fourteenth century. It consists only of a nave and chancel, having a low square tower with a sort of dome, at the west end. Its disproportion to the population of the parish is very striking. Service is performed in this church only on the first Sunday in the month: at other times it is performed at Kentish-town chapel. This is a singular arrangement in a parish, estimated to contain four thousand houses, and of which the living is very beneficial.

The church and church-yard have been long noted as the burial-place of such Roman Catholics as die in London and its vicinity; almost every stone exhibiting a cross, and the initials R. I. P. (*Requiescat in Pace*—May he rest in Peace) which initials, or others analagous to them, are always used by the Catholics on their sepulchral monuments. "I have heard it assigned," says Mr. Lysons, "by some persons of that persuasion, as a reason for this preference to Pancras as a burial-place, that before the late convulsions in that country, masses were said in a church in the south of France, dedicated to the
same

same saint, for the souls of the deceased interred at St. Pancras in England." The church-yard was enlarged in 1793, by the addition of a large piece of ground to the south-east.

At Battle-bridge is the Small-pox Hospital, which consists of two establishments; the one for inoculation, and the other for the reception of patients with the natural small-pox. These excellent institutions were established in 1746, and are under the patronage of the king. It is a plain, but very neat and spacious edifice, consisting of a main body, and two wings. In the center is a cupola on an hexagonal turret, and the whole is surrounded with a large piece of ground well laid out, and neatly planted with trees.

On the east side of Gray's-inn-lane-road is the Welch charity-school, erected in 1772. The institution is of a much earlier date. It was commenced upon a very limited scale in 1718, by a few Welch gentlemen, for the purpose of educating, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing boys born of Welch parents, in or near London, and having no parochial settlement at the place of their birth. In 1769, the society having increased their means, extended their plan to the education and maintenance of girls; and at present they are enabled to maintain fifty boys and twenty girls. This society is patronized by the Prince of Wales; and the collections both at the church and at the dinner, on the anniversary meeting of Ancient Britons on St. David's day, are applied to its support.

Bagnigge-wells, a noted place of public entertainment, is situated in the valley between the New-river-head and the Foundling-hospital, and is said to have been formerly the residence of Nell Gwyn, one of Charles II's mistresses, a bust of whom is preserved here. This place was first
opened

opened about the year 1767, in consequence of the discovery of two springs of mineral water; the one chalybeate, the other cathartic. A treatise on these waters, bearing the above date, was published by Dr. Bevis. There are other mineral springs in this parish. One near the church, called Pancras-wells, formerly in great esteem, though now neglected, is described by Dr. Russel, in his treatise on mineral waters, as considerably diuretic, and somewhat cathartic. St. Chad's-well, near Battle-bridge, which is still in use, is nearly of the same quality.

Part of Somer's-town is built upon the site of a place called the Brill, where were the remains of what was supposed to be a Roman encampment, which Dr. Stukeley expressly affirms to have been the camp of Cæsar: and even points out the stations of the different commanders. Mr. Lysons, however, doubts this assertion, and is of opinion, they were the remains of entrenchments and ramparts thrown up during the civil wars.

At Camden-town is a large building called the Veterinary-college, established in 1791, for studying the diseases of cattle, and more particularly of the horse. A spot of ground was inclosed behind the college, in which an infirmary and lecture-room were erected, but it being found that the inclosure obstructed an ancient church path, the walls were broken through, and this part of the plan appears to be abandoned.

Besides the chapel at Kentish-town, there are in this parish Percy-chapel, near Tottenham-court-road, which is private property, and was built about the year 1769; Fitzroy-chapel, near the square of that name, in 1778; and Bethel-chapel, at Somer's-town, in 1787.

St. James's,

St. James's-chapel, built in 1792, on the east side of the Hampstead-road, and the adjoining cemetery, are, by act of parliament, made to belong to the parish of St. James, Westminster, as are the cemeteries of St. Andrew, Holborn; St. George the Martyr; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Giles in the Fields, and St. Martin in the Fields, to those parishes respectively.

In Tottenham-court-road is a large chapel, belonging to the methodists of Mr. Whitefield's persuasion, built by subscription, under his auspices, in the year 1756. Over the door are the arms of Whitefield.

The increase of buildings in this parish, within the last forty years, is calculated at twenty to one. The streets near Percy-chapel were built about 1765. Those more to the north are of later date; some of them very recent. The magnificent square, called Fitzroy-square, was begun in 1793, and is yet unfinished. The hamlet of Kentish-town has been increased more than one half, within the last twenty years. Somer's-town was begun about the year 1786; Camden-town in 1791; and of late there have been a great number of houses built near Battle-bridge.

PARSONS', or, *PARSONAGE GREEN*, a hamlet to Fulham, takes its name from the parsonage house of that parish, which formerly stood on the west side of it, but was pulled down in 1740, and is now divided into two tenements. An ancient house, at the corner of the Green, formerly belonged to Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench, in 1682, who raised himself to that elevated station from being an errand-boy in an attorney's chambers; in which capacity he taught himself writing, and acquired an insight into the law, by copy-
ing

ing papers in the absence of the clerks. This house was the residence of Samuel Richardson, the celebrated author of *Sir Charles Grandison*, *Pamela*, &c.

PENTONVILLE is a small village, situated on an eminence between Islington and Battle-bridge. It is in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, to which it has a neat chapel of ease, on the north side of the road.

PINNER, a hamlet to Harrow, is about three miles north-west of it. Though not parochial, it had once a weekly market, which has been long since disused. It has a chapel, which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Harrow. It is a large structure, built principally with flints, and consists of a nave, chancel, two aisles, and two transepts. The nave is separated from the aisles by octagonal pillars and pointed arches; and at the west end is an embattled square tower.

SHACKLEWELL is a hamlet to Hackney. The old mansion-house originally belonged to the Herons, and is remarkable for having been the residence of Cecilia, the accomplished daughter of Sir Thomas More, who married George Heron, of Shacklewell. Her husband being involved in the ruin of his father-in-law, and her only son dying in infancy, that branch of the family became extinct. Shacklewell-house was, afterwards, for several generations, the property and residence of the Rowses, and was sold, in the year 1700, to Francis Tyssen, Esq. by Henry Rowe, who, after having supported a respectable situation in life, was reduced to such poverty, as to be under the necessity of applying to the parish of Hackney for relief.

SOUTHGATE is a hamlet to Edmonton, eight miles from London, on the borders of Enfield Chase; which, with Palmer's Green, contains about one hundred and eighty houses.

Here is a chapel, founded in 1615, by John Weld, Esq. It is a plain brick building, the original dimensions of which were only forty-two feet by twenty; but, in the beginning of the last century, the north aisle was added.

There are several handsome villas in this neighbourhood; among which are Minchendon-house, the seat of the Duchess of Chandos; Arno's Grove, the seat of Isaac Walker; and a very handsome building, on an eminence, belonging to Sir William Curtis, Bart.

STAINES is a populous market-town, situated upon the banks of the Thames, about sixteen miles from London. It is a royal demesne, and is governed by two constables appointed by the high-steward.

The parish church is a plain but convenient building, situated at a considerable distance from the town.

Here is an elegant stone bridge over the Thames, built from a design of Thomas Sandby, Esq. R. A. consisting of three elliptical arches, the center one sixty feet in width, and the other two, fifty-two feet each; but owing to some of the piers having given way, it has not yet been opened. An iron bridge has also been thrown over the river, which is equally useless, from the abutments having been made insecure; and the old wooden bridge is the only one which is passable.

A little farther up the river, at Coln Ditch, stands London Mark Stone, the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames. Round the upper-part of the stone is a moulding, inscribed with the words, "God preserve the city of London. A. D. 1280." It is from this stone, called in the Saxon language, *Stana*, that the name of the town is derived.

The weekly market is on Friday; besides which there are two fairs held here; one on the 11th of May, the other on the 19th of September.

STANMORE, GREAT, is a village, situated on the declivity of a hill, ten miles from London, on the road to Watford. This hill is the highest ground in the county; the ground-floors of some of the houses on it being on a level with the battlements of the tower of Harrow-church. Some high trees on the common are said to be a land-mark from the German Ocean. Formerly, the inhabitants were obliged to fetch all their water from a large reservoir at the top of this hill; but in the year 1791, a well was dug in the village, and water was obtained at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet.

The church, which was built in the year 1633, is a plain brick structure, with a tower at the west end, covered with a remarkably large and beautiful stem of ivy.

Here is the seat of James Forbes, Esq. built by the first Duke of Chandos, for the residence of his Duchess, in case she had survived him. Mr. Forbes enlarged it, and has greatly improved the gardens, in which he has erected a small octagon temple, containing various groups of figures, in Oriental sculpture, presented to him by the Brahmins of Hindostan, as a grateful acknowledgment of his benevolent attention to their happiness, during a long residence among them. They are very ancient, and the only specimens of the Hindoo sculpture in this island. In the gardens is also an elegant structure, containing a cenotaph, inscribed to the memory of a deceased friend; and here is a rustic bridge, part of which is composed of a few fragments of a large Roman watch-tower, which once stood upon the hill.

STANMORE, LITTLE. See *Whitchurch*.

STANWELL

STANWELL is a village, about two miles north of Staines, and fifteen from London. This village was the residence of the Fitzothers, or De Windsors, who came into England with the Conqueror, from that period, until the reign of Henry VIII. when Andrew, the last Lord Windsor, who resided here, was compelled by that monarch to exchange it for the Abbey of Bordesley, in Worcestershire.

The church is a very ancient structure of flint and stone, with an embattled square tower at the west end, from which rises a lofty spire, crowned with the crest of the Windsor family, viz. a stag's-head erased, upon a wreath.

STRATFORD BOW, or, as it is commonly called, *BOW*, is a village, about two miles from London, on the Essex road, formerly remarkable for its scarlet dye and porcelain manufactures. It is one of the parishes taken out of that of St. Dunstan, Stepney; its chapel having been made parochial in 1740.

This village is situated on a branch of the River Lea, and is remarkable for having had the first stone bridge in it, ever erected in England; the history of which is thus related :

Matilda, the Queen of Henry I. often went to visit the shrine of the nunnery, at Barking, in Essex, to which she usually rode on horseback. On one of these excursions, as she and her attendants were crossing at Old Ford, the water, by a sudden rain, had swelled considerably, so that the queen narrowly escaped drowning, after the loss of several of her attendants. In memory of this signal deliverance, she caused a bridge to be built at this place, different from all others in the kingdom, it being a stone Gothic arch. The place where it was built was then called the Strait Ford; and the people, who had
never

never seen a stone arch over a river before, called it a Bow, or, the Bow, near Straitford; from which its present name is derived.

TEDDINGTON is a large pleasant village, situated on the Thames, about thirteen miles from London. Its name is supposed to have been derived from the ending of the tide, which rarely flows above this village, and that it was, originally, *Tide-end-town*, or, in the Saxon, *Tyd-end-ton*. This etymology is, however, erroneous; for in all the old records, for several successive centuries, it is called *Totyngton*.

Here are several good houses on the banks of the Thames, particularly the manor-house, built by the celebrated Lord Buckhurst, in 1602. In one of the bed-chambers is a state-bed, given by the Emperor, Charles VI. to Sir George Rooke, and two portraits of that gallant seaman; the one taken when he was a young man, and the other after he became an admiral.

TOTTENHAM is a large and very pleasant village, situated on the west side of the River Lea, about five miles north of London. It is frequently called Tottenham High-cross, from a cross having stood in it from time immemorial. It was formerly a column of wood, erected upon a small hillock, which was taken down about two hundred years ago, and the present one, now greatly decayed, erected in its stead, by Dean Wood.

The church is an ancient structure, situated on the top of a hill, and almost surrounded by a small stream, called the Mosel, which rises on Muswell-hill. The vestry was erected in 1697, by Lord Coleraine, who made a vault in it for himself and his family. It has the appearance of a mausoleum, having a dome, covered with lead, and crowned with an obelisk.

The

The ancient manor-house, called Bruce-castle, obtained its name from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, one of the ancient possessors of the manor. Being forfeited to the crown, it had different proprietors, till 1631, when we find it in the possession of Hugh Hare, Lord Coleraine. Henry Hare, the last Lord Coleraine of that family, having been deserted by his wife, the daughter of John Hanger, Esq. and who obstinately refused, for twenty years, to return to him, formed a connection with Miss Rose Duplessis, a French lady, by whom he had a daughter, born in Italy, whom he named Henrietta Rosa Peregrina, and to whom he left all his estates. This lady married the late Mr. Alderman Townsend; but, being an alien, she could not take the estates, and the will having been legally made, barred the heirs at law; so that the estates escheated to the crown. However, a grant of these estates, confirmed by act of parliament, was made to Mr. Townsend and his lady; whose son, Henry Hare Townsend, Esq. in 1792, sold all his estates here to Mr. Smith. It is now the property of Mr. Lee, the banker.

At the end of Page-green stands a remarkable circular clump of elm-trees, called the Seven Sisters. In a field, on the west side of the road, is St. Loy's, or Eligius's Well, which is said to be always full, and never to run over; and in a field, opposite the vicarage-house, rises a spring, called the Bishop's Well; which had formerly the reputation of performing miraculous cures.

TURNHAM-GREEN is a pleasant village, five miles from London, in the parish of Chiswick, in which are several very handsome houses. According to Stukeley, the Roman road from Regnum, or Ringwood, passed over Turnham-green, and from thence by Stanford-bridge into the Acton-road.

After

After the battle of Brentford, the Earl of Essex assembled his forces on this Green, and was here joined by the city trained-bands: and in 1643, when Sir William Waller was ordered to the relief of the Lord-general's army, after the action at Newbury, he also mustered his forces here.

TWICKENHAM is a large and pleasant village situated on the banks of the Thames, about eleven miles from London, which contains a greater number of elegant buildings than any place of the same extent in the kingdom.

The church is a beautiful modern structure of the Doric order, with an embattled square tower at the west end. It was built about sixty years ago, by a voluntary contribution of the inhabitants.

Not far from the church is Strawberry-hill, the celebrated villa of the late Earl of Orford. It is situated on an eminence near the Thames, and was originally a small tenement, built in 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, and let as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants, and there wrote his comedy called the Refusal. It was afterward taken by the Marquis of Carnarvon, and other persons of consequence, as an occasional summer residence. In 1747, it was purchased by Mr. Walpole, by whom the present beautiful structure, formed from select parts of Gothic architecture in cathedrals, &c. was built at different times. Great taste is displayed in the elegant embellishments of the edifice, and in the choice collection of pictures, sculptures, antiquities, and curiosities that adorn it; many of which have been purchased from some of the first cabinets in Europe. The approach to the house, through a grove of lofty trees; the embattled wall overgrown with ivy; the spiry pinnacles, and gloomy cast of the buildings, all contribute to give it the air of an ancient abbey,
and

and fill the beholder with awe, especially on entering the gate, where a small oratory, inclosed with iron rails, and a cloister behind it, appear in the fore court.

The interior of the building corresponds with its exterior. Each room is adorned with Gothic screens, niches, or chimney-pieces, mostly designed by the noble owner, and adapted with great taste to their respective situations, and every window contains many pieces of stained glass, which give a richness to the rooms, and produce a very fine effect, particularly on a clear day.

The piers of the garden gate are copied from the tomb of Bishop William de Luda, in Ely cathedral. The garden itself is laid out in the modern style.

In the surrounding wood is a neat Gothic chapel, erected on purpose to contain a curious mosaic shrine (sent from Rome) the work of Peter Cavali, who made the tomb of Edward the Confessor, in Westminster-abbey. In this chapel are four pannels of wood from the abbey of St. Edmondsbury, with the portraits of Cardinal Beaufort, Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and Archbishop Kemp. The window in this chapel was brought from Boxhill in Sussex; the principal figures are Henry III. and his Queen.

By the will of Lord Orford, this mansion is appointed to be the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, many of whose elegant sculptural performances decorate the different apartments.

Twickenham-park house is built after the model of an Italian loggia. It is a very stately building with a front towards the Thames, and galleries with apartments in them on each side. The gardens are laid out with great taste, and near the green-house is an octagonal summer-house, which is greatly admired.

Here

Here are also the villa and gardens formerly the residence of Pope. The center building only was erected in his life-time. Sir William Stanhope, who purchased it after his death, added the two wings and enlarged the gardens. Over the entrance to the new gardens is a marble bust of Pope, beneath which are these lines, by Earl Nugent:

“ The humble roof, the garden’s scanty line,
 “ Ill suit the genius of the bard divine,
 “ But fancy now displays a fairer scope.
 “ And Stanhope’s plans unfold the soul of Pope.”

The two weeping willows, planted by Pope on the margin of the river, are preserved with great care.

UXBRIDGE is a market town, fifteen miles from London, on the road to Oxford. It is a hamlet to Great Hillingdon, but is governed by two bailiffs, and other subordinate officers. Its chapel is an ancient structure, erected in the reign of Henry VI.

This town is memorable for the negotiation carried on here in 1644, between Charles I. and the Parliament. The house in which the plenipotentiaries met, is still called the *Treaty-house*.

WALHAM-GREEN is a hamlet to Fulham, about three miles from London. Here is a curious garden, planted in the year 1756, by its present possessor, John Ord, Esq. It contains some specimens of exotic trees, which are the finest of their respective kinds in the kingdom, particularly a *Sophora Japonica*, planted in 1756, forty feet in height, and eight feet in girth: a standard *Ginko-tree*, planted in 1767, two feet three inches in girth; and an *Illinois Walnut*, sown in 1760, two feet two inches in girth. Among other remarkable trees,

though not the largest of their kind, may be reckoned the *Black walnut*; the *Willow-leaved oak*; the *Rhus Vernix*; and a stone-pine, of singular growth. The girth of this last, at one foot from the ground, is six feet four inches; at this height it spreads out on all sides, and forms a bush not less than forty feet in diameter.

WHITCHURCH, or **LITTLE STANMORE**, is a village to the north-west of Edgware, and about ten miles from London. It was formerly noted for the magnificent seat called *Canons*, built by James, first Duke of Chandos; but all that now remains of that mansion is the elegant little church, the body of which was built by the duke, who would also have erected a new tower, but the parishioners having sold their bells, in expectation that this munificent nobleman would provide a new set, his Grace took such offence at this circumstance, that he would proceed no farther in his design than decorating the inside. The organ is placed at the east end of the church, in a recess behind the altar, and not much elevated above it; it is viewed through an arch supported by Corinthian columns, and forming an opening over the communion-table, which produces a fine effect. The ceiling and walls are painted by La Guerre, with various subjects from the Old and New Testament; the Nativity, and a Dead Christ, on the side of the altar, are by Belluchi; and, at the west end of the chapel is a gallery, which was erected for the use of the Duke and his family.

Canons was sold in separate lots, in the year 1747; and, after deducting the expenses, produced eleven thousand pounds. The marble stair-case was purchased by the Earl of Chesterfield for his house in May-fair; the fine columns form part of
the

the portico of Wansted-house, on Epping-forest; and the equestrian statue of George II. is now the ornament of Leicester-square.

The estate was purchased by a Mr. Hallett, a cabinet-maker of Long-acre, who erected the present villa with part of the materials of the old mansion.

WHITTON is a hamlet to Twickenham, adjoining to Hounslow-heath. Here are several handsome villas, one of which, the property and residence of Samuel Prime, Esq. was built by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who painted the stair-case himself, with the occasional assistance of La Guerre.

Whitton-place was built by Archibald, third Duke of Argyle, who displayed great taste in laying out the grounds. After his death it passed through a variety of hands, and was at length divided. The principal building, with a great part of the grounds, was sold to the late Sir William Chambers, who made considerable alterations, and added many decorations to them. The remainder, including the duke's noble conservatory for exotic plants, were retained by the proprietor, Mr. Gostling, who converted the conservatory into an elegant villa for himself, which he named Whitton-house.

WILLSDON is a retired village about five miles from London, between Paddington and Harrow; the church of which is an ancient Gothic structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and south aisle, with circular pillars and pointed arches. At the south-west corner is a square tower with a small wooden turret.

CHAP. III.

Of the County of Hertford.

DURING the Saxon heptarchy, this county belonged partly to East-Anglia and partly to Mercia. It is bounded on the west by Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the north by Cambridgeshire; on the East by Essex; and on the south by Middlesex. It is divided into eight hundreds, in which are eighteen market towns, and one hundred and twenty parishes, being partly in the diocese of London, and partly in that of Lincoln; but all in the province of Canterbury. It is thirty-six miles in length, twenty-eight in breadth, and one hundred and thirty in circumference. It returns six members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire, two burgesses for Hertford, and two for St. Alban's.

The principal rivers in this county are, the Lea, the Vere, the Stort, and the Colne. The Lea is the most considerable, being navigable from Hertford to London. It rises in Bedfordshire, in a marsh called Leagrave. Its course is from north-west to south-east, dividing the county almost in a direct line. It takes its progress by Hertford, Ware, St. Margaret's, and the Rye; then in a more southern course comes to Cheshunt and Waltham-abbey, where it divides Essex from Middlesex, and empties itself into the Thames at Limehouse.

The Vere rises in the north-west part of the county, and runs past St. Alban's, after which it falls into the Colne.

The Stort rises in the north-east part of the county, and runs past Bishop-Stortford, after which it falls into the Lea, near Hoddesdon.

The

The Colne rises near Hatfield, and runs past Watford: after which it divides Middlesex from Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Thames near Staines.

AMWELL is a village near Ware, twenty-one miles from London, famous for giving rise to the New-river, which, proceeding in a direct course by the church, receives there a spring that flows in great abundance. This village has been rendered interesting to the sentimental traveller, by a beautiful poem, called "Amwell", written by the late Mr. Scott, who had a house and gardens, the latter of which he laid out with great taste. From his epistle to a friend, we extract the description of his curious grotto at this place.

“ Where China’s willow hangs its foliage fair,
 And Po’s tall poplar waves its top in air,
 And the dark maple spreads its umbrage wide,
 And the white bench adorns the bason side ;
 At noon reclin’d, perhaps, he sits to view
 The bank’s neat slope, the water’s silver hue.
 Where, ’midst thick oaks, the subterraneous way
 To the arch’d grot admits a feeble ray ;
 Where glossy pebbles pave the varied floors,
 And rough flint walls are deck’d with shells and ores,
 And silvery pearls, spread o’er the roofs on high,
 Glimmer like faint stars in a twilight sky ;
 From noon’s fierce glare, perhaps, he pleas’d retires,
 Indulging musings which the place inspires.
 Now where the airy octagon ascends,
 And wide the prospect o’er the vale extends,
 ’Midst evening calm, intent perhaps he stands,
 And looks o’er all that length of sun-gilt lands,
 Of bright green pastures, stretch’d by rivers clear,
 And willow-groves, or osier islands near.

Besides

Besides being the residence of Mr. Scott, Amwell boasts of having had amongst its inhabitants Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso. Mr. Walton, the Angler; the scene of whose "Angler's Dialogues" is the vale of Lea, between Tottenham and Ware: he particularly mentions Amwell-hill.

In the church-yard, is the following curious epitaph.

That which a Being was, what is it? show:
 That Being which it was, it is not now.
 To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see:
 That which now is not, shall a Being be.

BARNET is a market town, eleven miles from London, on the great north road. Being situated on the summit of a hill, it is sometimes called High Barnet. Its ancient name was Chipping or Cheapen Barnet, which it acquired from the privilege granted to the monks of St. Alban's, to hold a market here.

The church is an ancient structure. It was erected about the year 1400, as a chapel of ease to East Barnet. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by clustered columns and pointed arches, with a low square embattled tower at the west end.

The weekly market, which is still continued, is on Monday, and is noted for the number of pigs sold at it, and there is an annual fair on the fourth, fifth, and sixth of September, principally for Scotch, Welch, and English cattle.

BARNET, EAST, is a village which, as its name imports, is situated to the eastward of High Barnet. This village was formerly much frequented on account of a medicinal spring on the neighbouring common, which has been lately inclosed, and a
 pump

pump erected at the expense of the gentlemen of the vicinity. Mr. Goodwin, of whose communications we have already availed ourselves, has examined both this and the Highwood-hill-water, and recommends their joint use.

The church is a very small structure, consisting only of a chancel and a nave, with a low tower at the west end.

BROXBOURN is a small village, pleasantly situated upon an eminence, with a gradual slope to the river Lea, about fifteen miles from London. The church is a handsome building, and contains many ancient monuments; the place having formerly belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

BUSHY is a small village, about thirteen miles from London, on the road to Watford. Between this village and Stanmore, is a very extensive heath, called Bushy Heath, which rises to a considerable height, and affords a most delightful prospect; including St. Alban's, Westminster-abbey, Hampton-court, and Windsor, with all the intermediate country, and the River Thames, winding through the most beautiful parts of Middlesex and Surrey.

CHESHUNT is a village, about fourteen miles from London, which had formerly the privilege of a weekly market, but it has been long discontinued.

The manor-house was formerly the residence of Cardinal Wolsey; it has, however, been almost wholly rebuilt since his time, but is still surrounded with a moat.

After the Restoration, Richard Cromwell, the Protector, retired to this village, where he spent many years of a venerable old age; a striking lesson, how much obscurity and peace are to be preferred to the splendid misery of guilty ambition. He assumed the name of Clark, and died here in 1712,

in

in the 86th year of his age, having enjoyed a good constitution to the last.

In the year 1792, a college was established here, for qualifying students for the ministry, in that class of dissenters of the Countess of Huntingdon's persuasion.

The military road, called the Ermine-street, passes near this village; and in a field on the north-west of it are the remains of a strong camp, of an oblong form, with deep ditches.

ELSTREE is a village, about eleven miles from London, on the road to St. Alban's, only a small part of which is in the parish to which it gives name; the remainder being in the parishes of Whitchurch, Edgware, and Aldenham.

The church is a small structure, and is supposed to have been built out of the ruins of the ancient city of Sulloniacæ. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle.

RICKMANSWORTH is a small market-town, situated on the Coln, about eighteen miles from London. It is a place of great antiquity, and was given by Offa, King of Mercia, to the Abbey of St. Alban's. The only remarkable building in the town is the church, which is a handsome structure, with a square tower; but its beauty has been completely defaced by being covered with a coat of gaudy colours, blue, red, yellow, &c.

Near Rickmansworth is Moor-park, the noble seat of Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. The house was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, and was afterwards in the possession of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. After passing through various hands, it became the property of Mr. Styles, who enlarged and beautified it, under the direction of Sir James Thornhill. It stands on the declivity of a hill, and is an elegant

elegant stone structure, of the Corinthian order. In the principal front is a handsome portico of four columns, surmounted by a triangular pediment. The offices are joined to the house by a beautiful circular colonade, of the Ionic order. The park is extensive, and commands a number of interesting prospects.

St. ALBAN's is an ancient borough, situated on the Vere, twenty-one miles from London. The Romans called it Verulamium, and erected it into a municipium, or city, enjoying equal privileges with the capital of Rome. During the Dioclesian persecution, Alban, one of its citizens, was the first who suffered martyrdom for attachment to the Christian faith. When the Saxons gained footing in Britain, Verulam was among their first conquests, and soon became a place of great consequence. After the conversion of the Saxons to Christianity, the bones of the British protomartyr being discovered, a church was erected for their reception, and the name of the place was changed to St. Alban's town.

On the spot where this church stood, Offa, King of Mercia, afterwards founded and endowed one of the most stately abbeys in the kingdom; in which the bones of St. Alban were placed in a shrine, which stood in the eastern part of the church, where the archdeacon's court is now held; and in the pavement are still to be seen six holes, where the supporters of it were fixed; as also the following short inscription:

S. ALBANUS VEROLAMENSIS, ANGLORUM
 PROTOMARTYR, 17 Junii, 293.

This magnificent abbey was considered as the first in England; for, though Westminster is said to have had greater riches, yet the Abbot of St. Alban's took

place of all the others in the great council of the nation.

Some remains of this venerable abbey are still to be seen; and the noble Gothic church is one of the most stately edifices in Europe. It was purchased of King Edward VI. by the inhabitants of the town, for four hundred pounds, and converted into a parish church.

Besides the abbey, there are three parish churches in this town, viz. St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael's. In the latter is a very handsome monument to the memory of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, who is represented sitting in a chair, in a thoughtful posture; and beneath him is a Latin inscription, the translation of which is as follows:

“ Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, and Viscount St. Alban's; or, by his more conspicuous titles, the Light of the Sciences, and the Law of Eloquence, was thus accustomed to sit; who, after having unravelled all the mysteries of natural and civil wisdom, fulfilled the decree of nature, *That things joined should be loosed*, in the year of our Lord 1626, and of his age sixty-six.

“ This was erected, that the memory of so great a man might remain, by Thomas Meautys, who revered him while living, and admires him dead.”

The town of St. Alban's is a particular district of itself, and its jurisdiction extends over several towns and parishes, even as far as Barnet. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four assistants, a town-clerk, and other officers. It has a good weekly market on Saturday, as also three annual fairs; two of which are for the sale of horses,
cows,

cows, and sheep, and the other for hiring of servants.

Near this town were fought two bloody battles, between the Houses of York and Lancaster; the first on the 22d of May, 1445, in which the Yorkists were victors; and the second on Shrove Tuesday, 1461, when Queen Margaret overcame the Yorkists; who had then the king in their power, and fought under the sanction of his name.

The Saxon kings had a palace at Kingsbury, near St. Alban's; but it was demolished during the civil wars in the reign of King Stephen. There was also an hospital at St. Julian's, near this place, for lepers; founded about the latter end of the twelfth century, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In latter times, it was converted into a nunnery, and Cardinal Wolsey procured a grant of its revenues for the use of Christ-church, Oxford.

THEOBALDS is a hamlet to Cheshunt, a little to the north of the road to Ware, and about twelve miles from London. Here the great Lord Burleigh built a seat, and adorned it with magnificent gardens, in which he seems to have anticipated all the absurdities that are commonly ascribed to a taste, supposed to have been long after imported from Holland. "The garden," says Hentzner, "is encompassed by a ditch filled with water, and large enough to have the pleasure of rowing in a boat between the shrubs: it was adorned with a great variety of trees and plants, labyrinths made with much labour, a jet d'eau, with its bason of white marble, and with columns and pyramids."

Queen Elizabeth was entertained in this house no less than eleven times; and each time it cost Burleigh two or three thousand pounds; her majesty being there sometimes three weeks, a month, or even six weeks together. He gave this seat to his younger son,

WILLIAM

Sir.

Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury; in whose time, James I. staying there for one night, in his way to take possession of the crown, was so delighted with the place, that he gave him the manor of Hatfield Regis, in exchange for Theobalds, and afterwards enlarged the park, and encompassed it with a wall ten miles round; a part of which is still standing, and encloses the gardens of Albury-house. This palace he often visited, in order to enjoy the pleasure of hunting in Enfield Chase and Epping Forest; and here he died. In the civil war, it was plundered and defaced; it being the place whence Charles I. set out to erect his standard at Nottingham. Charles II. granted the manor to George Monck, Duke of Albemarle; but it reverting to the crown, for want of heirs male, King William gave it to William, Earl of Portland, from whom it descended to the present duke, who sold it to George Prescott, Esq. The park has been converted into farms. The small remains of Theobalds were demolished, in 1765, by Mr. Prescott, who leased out the site of it to a builder, and erected a handsome house for himself, about a mile to the south of it, which is now the seat of Sir George William Prescott, Bart.

TOTTERIDGE is a hamlet to Hatfield, about a mile west of the great North road, and ten miles from London. There being a village, not far distant, called Ridge, and, like this, situated upon the summit of a hill, Mr. Newcome, in his History of St. Alban's, suggests, that its original name was 'Tother-Ridge.

The chapel was rebuilt in the year 1790. It is a plain oblong brick structure, with the old spire at the west end. In the cemetery is a remarkable yew-tree, the girth of which, at three feet from the ground, is twenty-six feet.

WALTHAM CROSS is a hamlet to Cheshunt, eleven miles from London, which takes its name from the ancient cross, near the Falcon-inn, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen, Eleanor. This cross being the only thing deserving of attention in the village, we shall extract the description of it from the third volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries.

“The cross is hexagon; each side of the lower story divided into two compartments, charged with the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu, in shields pendant, each from different foliage. Over these compartments is a quatrefoil, and over that, in the point of the whole, a trefoil. The pediment of each compartment is richly frosted with leaves. The spandrels of each pediment are carved with eight-leaved flowers, in lozenges, and the panels are parted by purfled finials, divided by two niches. The cornice over the first story is composed of various foliage, and lions’ heads, surmounted by a battlement pierced with quatrefoils. The second story is formed of twelve open tabernacles, in pairs, but so divided, that the dividing pillar intersects the middle of the statue behind it. These tabernacles terminate in ornamented pediments, with a bouquet on the top, and the pillars that support them are also purfled in two stories. This story also finishes with a cornice and battlement, like the first, and supports a third story of solid masonry, ornamented with single compartments in relief, somewhat resembling those below, and supporting the broken shaft of a plain cross. The statues of the queen are crowned; her left hand holding a cordon, and her right a sceptre or globe.”

WATFORD is a market-town, about fifteen miles from London, situated on the Watling-street, which crosses two branches of the River Colne, at
this

this place; whence the ancient name of Watlingford is derived. It is a long irregular town, and, lying in a bottom, between two hills, is exceeding dirty in winter, particularly at the east end.

The church is an ancient stone building, consisting of a nave, two chancels, and two aisles, with a low square tower at the west end.

The weekly market is on Tuesday, and there is an annual fair for cattle on Trinity Monday.

Cashiobury-park, north-west of Watford, is said to have been the seat of the Kings of Mercia, until Offa gave it to the Abbey of St. Alban's. It is now the seat of the Earl of Essex. The front of the house, which looks towards Moor-park, and one of its sides, are modern: the other sides are very ancient. The park is extensive, and is adorned with walks and fine woods, planted by LeNautre. Below the house, a branch of the Colne winds through the park, and supplies a large lake.

CHAP. IV.

Of the County of Essex.

WHEN the Romans invaded this island, Essex was part of the kingdom of the Trinobantes, and, during the heptarchy, it was the principal part of the kingdom of the East Saxons, and the second that embraced Christianity in the island. At the dissolution of the heptarchy, it came under the Anglo-Saxon government; in which state it continued till the Norman Conquest, when the people readily submitted to William the Conqueror.

This county is bounded on the north by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the east, and part of the south, by the ocean, being divided from Kent by the River Thames; and on the west, by Middlesex and Hertford. It extends forty-three miles from north to south, and forty-seven from east to west; being in the whole about one hundred and fifty miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty-two hundreds, and contains twenty-seven market-towns, but no city, and includes four hundred and fifteen parishes; the whole being in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London.

It returns eight members to the British parliament, viz. two knights of the shire, and two burgesses for each of the following towns; Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich.

Those parts of Essex which lie to the west and north, are exceeding pleasant, and the air as wholesome as in any other county in England; but those parts which border on the Thames and the sea are very unhealthy, particularly to strangers, who seldom escape being violently afflicted with agues.

There

There are, however, some advantages arising even from this inconvenience, for the marshy grounds afford most excellent pasture, nor is there any county in England where provisions in general are more cheap or plentiful. The London markets are supplied from this county with vast quantities of corn and potatoes, as also with great numbers of sheep, oxen, and calves.

The principal manufacture of this county consists in making of baize, though at present it is not in so flourishing a state as it was about half a century ago; at which time it is said that Colchester only, received thirty thousand pounds a week for that article from the merchants in London.

The chief rivers in this county are, the Chelmer, the Blackwater, the Colne, the Stour, and the Roding.

The Colne rises in the north-west parts of Essex, and passes by Colchester; after which it turns south-east, and falls into the German ocean.

The Chelmer and the Blackwater rise almost at the same place, to the south of Saffron-Walden, and run south-east, nearly in a parallel direction, towards Chelmsford: and, near Maldon they join together, and fall into the sea to the south of the isle of Mersey.

The Stour rises in the northern part of the county, and, after separating it from Suffolk, falls into the German ocean at Harwich.

The Roding rises in the northern part of the county near Elsenham, and after passing Chipping-Ongar, Ilford, and Barking, falls into the Thames at Barking Creek. It is navigable as far as Ilford.

BARKING is a market town, about seven miles from London, situated on the river Roding, at a small distance from its influx into the Thames. This town was once famous for its abbey, which is said

to

to have been the first monastery for women, established in this kingdom. Barking-abbey was founded about the year 670, by St. Erkenwald, in compliance with the earnest desire of his sister Ethelburgha, who was appointed first abbess. Most of her successors were of high rank, and some of them of the blood-royal. The nuns of Barking were of the Benedictine order, and the abbess was one of the four who were baronesses in right of their stations; for she held her lands by a barony, and though her sex prevented her from sitting in parliament, or attending the king in the wars, she furnished her quota of men, and took precedency of the other abbesses. The abbey was surrendered to Henry VIII. in the year 1539, when a pension of two hundred marks per annum was granted to Dorothy Barley, the last abbess, and various pensions to the nuns, thirty in number.

There is now scarcely a vestige of this once magnificent abbey to be seen, but part of its site may be traced on the outside of the north wall of the church-yard.

The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a chancel, a nave, a south aisle, and two north aisles running parallel to each other the whole length of the building. At the west end is an embattled square tower.

At the entrance of the church-yard is an ancient gateway, over which is "the chapel of the holy rood lofte atte gate, edified", as is expressed in an old record, "to the honour of Almighty God and of the holy rood." The representation of the holy rood, or crucifixion of our Saviour, is still to be seen in alto relievo against the wall in this chapel. Salmon says, this gateway was called in his time, "Fire-bell-gate," whence it is probable, that the curfew-bell was anciently hung in it.

Near Uphall farm, about a quarter of a mile north from the church, is a very remarkable ancient entrenchment. Its form is not regular, but tends to a square, and its circumference is one mile and thirty-two yards, inclosing an area of nearly fifty acres. This intrenchment is supposed to have surrounded the site of a Roman town.

Eastbury-house, about a mile west of the town, on the road to Dagenham, is an ancient and very spacious brick edifice, supposed to have been built by Sir William Denham, to whom Edward VI. granted the manor of Eastbury, which had belonged to the abbey. A tradition prevails, though seemingly without sufficient foundation, that the discovery of the Gunpowder plot was owing to a mistake in delivering a letter designed for Lord *Monteagle*, to an inhabitant of this house named *Montague*.

Hainault-forest, a considerable part of which is in this parish, has for several centuries been celebrated for an ancient tree, called the "Fairlop oak." The stem, which is rough and fluted, measures at three feet from the ground, about thirty-six feet in circumference. Beneath the shade of its branches, which cover an area of upwards of one hundred feet in diameter, an annual fair has long been held on the first Friday in July, which is said to have originated from a Mr. Day, of Wapping, a man of singular character, going there annually to dine with his friends on beans and bacon.

Some years ago, this venerable tree, which, says Mr. Gilpin, in his *Remarks on Forest Scenery*, "the tradition of the country traces half way up the Christian æra", was fenced around with a close paling, and Mr. Forsyth's composition was applied to the extremities of its decaying branches, to one of which was fixed a board with this inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this
old

old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to its wounds." But these precautions were insufficient to protect it from an injurious custom practised by many of its thoughtless visitors, of making a fire within the cavities to cook their provisions; and in the beginning of last summer, the stem was thus set on fire, and burned until the following day. A considerable part of the tree is, however, still preserved. The Hainault Foresters, one of the societies formed a few years ago on the revival of archery, hold their meetings near the Fairlop oak.

CHIGWELL is a village about ten miles and a half from London, on the Ongar road. The church, which is a very ancient building, consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, with a wooden belfry and spire at the west end. The south door is of Saxon architecture, with lozenge mouldings.

Within this parish is the noble mansion called Luxborough-house, built by Lord Luxborough, in the year 1742. It afterwards became the property of Sir Edward Walpole, who having in vain endeavoured to drain effectually the surrounding land, which was occasionally flooded, disposed of it to Mr. Samuel Peach, who purchased it on speculation; and by him it was again sold in 1782, to Lady Hughes, who, during the absence of the admiral in the East-Indies, directed all the improvements in the house and gardens. In these she has shown a fine taste, with indefatigable perseverance. She contrived, moreover, the most effectual preservation against any future encroachments of the river Roding, which now adorns the fertile grounds it had been accustomed to disfigure.

CHINGFORD, a pleasant retired village near Chigwell, about nine miles from London; the name of which is supposed to have been pronounced by our Saxon ancestors, *Kingsford*, is situated near
the

the river Lea, which forms the western boundary of the parish.

The church stands on the summit of a hill, and commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect. It is a small building of flint and stone, covered with tiles, and almost overgrown with ivy on the south and east sides. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle; and at the west end is a low embattled square tower.

There is an estate in this parish called Scottes Mayhewes, or Brendwood, which is held under the rectory by the following singular tenure: "Every proprietor is to pay homage to the rector *once at his instance*, by coming to the parsonage, with his wife, man-servant, and maid-servant, each single on a horse. The tenant must have his hawk on his fist, and his greyhound in a slip, and when he reaches the parsonage door, must blow three blasts with his horn; after which he receives a chicken for his hawk; a peck of oats for his horse; and a loaf of bread for his greyhound; and they all dine. After dinner he again blows three blasts, and pays twelve pence of lawful money of England for his relief, and they depart." The last record of this ceremony being performed appears to be dated in 1659, when Samuel Haddon did homage to Thomas Wytham, who was presented to the living by Cromwell.

DAGENHAM is a village about nine miles from London, to the south of the Romford road, remarkable for the great breach made here by the Thames in 1707, which laid near five thousand acres of land under water. After many expensive attempts to stop this breach, the land-owners relinquished the undertaking as impracticable; but in 1714, parliament interfered, and trustees were appointed, who, in the following year, contracted with Captain Perry, who had been employed by
Peter

Peter the Great, in his works on the river Don, to repair it for twenty-five thousand pounds, which arduous undertaking he accomplished in less than two years.

EPPING is a market town about seventeen miles from London, which gives name to the adjoining forest.

The markets which are on Thursday for cattle, and on Friday for provisions, are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. The butter made in this part of the county, and known in London by the name of Epping butter, is in particular esteem, and sells at a higher price than any other.

The town is but small, and the houses are in general very irregularly built. Henry II. granted the manor of Epping to Waltham-abbey, but reverting to the crown, it was afterwards made part of the duchy of Lancaster.

Epping-forest, which is a royal chase, extending from Epping almost to London, was anciently a very extensive district, and, under the name of the Forest of Essex, included a great part of the county. It had afterward the name of Waltham-forest, which has long yielded to its present appellation. To this forest, that of Hainault, which lies to the south-east, was once an appendage. Both these forests are adorned with many seats and villas. A stag is annually turned out on this forest, on Easter Monday, for the amusement of the London sportsmen.

During the time the manor of Epping belonged to Waltham-abbey, the monks erected a private mansion in the forest, which they called Coppice, or Copped-hall. The site of this mansion having come into the possession of the late John Conyers, Esq. he erected a villa on the hill above where the original building stood, which is greatly admired, as well

for

for its convenience as the elegance of the architecture.

HAM, EAST, a village about six miles from London. The church is at some distance from the village, near the river Thames. It is an ancient building of stones and flint, consisting of a nave and two chancels, with a low square tower at the west end.

At Green-street, about a mile north-west from the church, is a mansion partly ancient and partly modernized, with an old brick tower fifty feet in height, and said to have been built by Henry VIII. for the residence of Queen Anne Boleyn.

HAM, WEST, is a village about four miles from London, which was formerly a market town, and had an annual fair for four days.

The church is a spacious building, consisting of a chancel with two aisles, and a nave of considerable length, which also has two aisles; and at the west end is a lofty square tower.

Near the Abbey mills are the site and remains of a monastery, called the Abbey of Stratford Langthorne, founded in 1135, the demesne of which, in this parish, included fifteen hundred acres; and they had manors in many counties. A gateway of the abbey is still standing; and adjoining to the Adam and Eve public house and tea-gardens, is one of the stone arched door ways of the abbey, where the ground has been much raised. In the garden is a stone coffin, dug up in 1770; and in 1792, several urns, with three leaden coffins, an antique seal, and some old coins, were dug up in a field adjoining to the Adam and Eve. Mr. Holbrook, the proprietor of the field, after having built walls with some of the stones, sold large quantities of them to great advantage. In the same field, is one of the chapels nearly entire, and now used as a stable.

West-ham

West-ham water-works, which were established in 1745, supply the villages of Stratford, Bromley, and Bow; Stepney, Bethnal-green, and the lower part of Whitechapel. They are worked by a steam-engine and a water engine; and there is a reservoir belonging to them at Mile-end.

HAVING BOWER is a village about twelve miles from London, to the east of Chigwell, which is not less remarkable for its antiquity than for the beauty of its situation. Morant mentions it as having been a royal residence so far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor, who took great delight in it, as being woody, solitary, and fit for devotion. "It so abounded" says the old legend, "with warbling nightingales, that they disturbed him in his devotions. He therefore earnestly prayed for their absence; since which time never nightingale was heard to sing in the park, but many without the pales, as in other places." Part of the Confessor's palace is still standing; and the royal chapel is used as a chapel of ease by the inhabitants of Havering.

Havering Bower appears to have continued a royal residence until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who visited it in her progresses. It and Pergo, a neighbouring palace were formerly settled in dower on the queens of England. They are still the property of the crown.

ILFORD, GREAT, is a hamlet to Barking, situated upon the road to Chelmsford, at the distance of seven miles from London. Here is an hospital founded in the reign of King Stephen, by the abbess of Barking, which coming to the crown at the general suppression of religious houses, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, with all its appurtenances, to Thomas Fanshaw, Esq. his heirs and assigns, on condition that they should appoint a
master,

master, who should keep the chapel in repair, together with apartments for paupers, each of whom should receive two pounds five shillings per annum; and also should appoint a chaplain to perform divine service in the chapel.

The hospital stands on the north side of the road. It occupies three sides of a small quadrangle. On the east and west sides are the apartments for the pensioners; and on the south side is the chapel, which bears evident marks of having been erected as early as the fifteenth century.

ILFORD, LITTLE, is a village about six miles from London, a little to the south of the great road, the church of which is a small neat structure, with a low tower and cupola at the west end.

LEYTON, which is also called Low-leyton, is a village pleasantly situated on the river Lea, about five miles from London. From the number of Roman antiquities found in this parish, particularly near the manor-house, it has evidently been a Roman station; but Durolitum, which is asserted by some antiquaries to have stood on this spot, was fifteen miles from London.

The church is a neat brick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end.

Between this village and Clapton is a bridge which was erected in the year 1757.

LEYTONSTONE, which is a hamlet to Leyton, is situated a little to the south of it. Here is a neat chapel of ease, erected by William Dunster, Esq. in 1750, but owing to a difference with the vicar, not opened until 1754.

These two villages being on the south-west verge of Epping-forest, contain many handsome seats, principally belonging to the wealthy citizens of London.

PLAISTOW

PLAISTOW is an extensive hamlet to the parish of West Ham, about a mile south of that village, and five miles from London. Here is an ancient mansion, called Hyde-house, which is said to have been inhabited by the monks of Stratford, after the dissolution of that convent. Over the gateway is the following inscription: "This is the gate of everlasting life," with the date 1579; and on the wall, near the house, that of 1559. In the windows are several coats of arms, in stained glass. The low land between the mouth of the River Lea and Ham-creek, is called Plaistow Levels.

RAINHAM is a village, about fifteen miles from London, and is probably the place called *Ricincahaam*, in Hodelred's charter to Barking-abbey. The road from hence to Purfleet commands an extensive view of the Thames, across the marshes, which are uncommonly fine here, and covered with a prodigious number of cattle.

ROMFORD is a market-town, on the road to Harwich, twelve miles from London, which was formerly esteemed one of the wards of Hornchurch, but is recognized in an act of parliament, passed in 1786, for the regulation of the poor, to be a separate parish, as far as relates to the civil jurisdiction.

Romford, Havering, and Hornchurch, were originally one parish, and form a district, called Havering-atte Bower; the quarter sessions for which are held at Romford. Commissions for trying felons within this county, may be obtained, upon payment of a small sum to the crown; but no commission of this kind has been applied for of late years.

In ecclesiastical matters, Romford is still a chapel of ease to Hornchurch. The chapel is an ancient building, erected in 1407. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle, and has a square tower at the west end. In the east window of the chancel is a

figure of Edward the Confessor, in stained glass, which was formerly in the east window of the aisle, with those of two Pilgrims; alluding, according to Weaver, to a story of two pilgrims, who came from Jerusalem to the king, and warned him of the day of his death; and, as a testimony of the truth of their mission, gave him a ring, which he had bestowed, not long before, upon a poor man who had solicited his charity. The same tradition attributes the etymology of *Havering* to this circumstance.

This town has a weekly market on Monday for calves, on Tuesday for hogs, and a general market on Wednesday. It has also an annual fair on Midsummer-day.

Barracks for six troops of horse were erected, adjoining to this town, in the year 1795.

About two miles west of Romford is Marks-house, the property of Sir Harry St. John Mildmay, in right of his wife. It is a very ancient structure of timber and plaster, forming a quadrangle. It is surrounded by a moat, and at two of the corners are square brick towers, embattled. It contains several portraits of the Honeywood and Mildmay families.

STRATFORD is a populous hamlet to Westham, extending along the road from thence to London, as far as Bow-bridge; which derives its name from the Abbey of Stratford Langthorne.

WALTHAM ABBEY is a small market-town, situated on the east bank of the River Lea, about thirteen miles from London. Its name is derived from an abbey founded by King Harold, in honour of an holy cross, said to have been miraculously conveyed hither, and from which the place also obtained the name of *Waltham Holy Cross*. This abbey was endowed with very considerable privileges. It had a sanctuary for criminals of every description. It was exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction; and its

abbots enjoyed the privilege of sitting in parliament as barons. Hence it continued to flourish for many years, and its wealth was so greatly increased, by a long succession of royal and noble benefactors, that, at the general suppression of religious houses, it was one of the most opulent in the kingdom; its revenues being found to amount to upwards of one thousand pounds per annum.

When Harold, the founder of this abbey, was slain at the battle of Hastings, his mother procured leave of the Conqueror to bury him in the abbey church of Waltham. He was interred in a very private manner, at the east end of it, with his two brothers, who fell in the same battle: nor was there any monument erected to his memory; only a small flat stone was laid over his grave, with the two following words, expressive of maternal tenderness, HAROLD INFELIX! UNHAPPY HAROLD! A stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the gardener of Sir Edward Denny; the bones in which mouldered into dust, upon being touched: and a few years ago, another coffin was found near the same spot, which contained an entire skeleton, inclosed in lead.

The tower of the church was erected in the time of Queen Mary; but the inside of the edifice is a beautiful specimen of Saxon architecture. This, however, is only the nave of the original church; the cross aisles having extended beyond what is now the chancel. A few beautiful fragments of the abbey still remain, which are in a style of architecture much later than that of the church; particularly a Gothic arch, that formed the entrance, and terminated a noble vista of tall trees, which no longer exist; and, adjoining to this gateway is still standing the porter's lodge. Within the precinct of the abbey is also a celebrated

celebrated tulip-tree, said to be one of the largest in England.

The market was granted to this town by Henry III. who used frequently to reside at the Abbey.

WALTHAMSTOW is a village, which extends over a considerable track of ground, forming detached clusters of buildings, called Wood-street, Clay-street, Marsh-street, Hoo-street, Hale-end, Chapel-end, &c. There are but few houses near the church, which is about six miles from Shoreditch. It is a brick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a square tower at the west end, built in 1535, by Sir George Monox.

Though so near London, there is not a turnpike-road in this parish; and the parochial roads, which are kept in repair by statute-labour, measure twenty-three miles.

WANSTED is a village, on the verge of Epping Forest, about seven miles from London.

The church is a handsome modern structure, finished in the year 1790, in which neatness and simplicity reign superior to gaudy splendour. The portico is of the Doric order, and the cupola supported by eight Ionic columns. The whole of the external part is faced with Portland-stone. The galleries are supported by eight columns of the Corinthian order. The pavement of the church, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, is of stone, brought from Painswick: that of the chancel is of the same kind of stone, intermixed with black marble dots. The window of the chancel is of stained glass; the subject is, Our Saviour bearing the Cross; taken from the picture in the chapel of Magdalen-college, Oxford; this, and the circular windows at the east end of each gallery (which are also of stained glass), were executed by Mr. Eginton, of Birmingham. In the chancel

chancel is a monument of white marble (removed from the old church), to the memory of Sir Josiah Child. The christening font is an elegant composition of artificial stone, ornamented with the figures of the Cardinal Virtues, and the Christian Graces, after Sir Joshua Reynolds. The site of the church was given to the parish, by Sir James Tilney Long, Bart. out of his own park, that the remains of the persons interred in the old church and church-yard might not be disturbed, and that divine service might continue, without interruption, while the new structure was erecting.

There are several handsome villas in this parish, but the most magnificent building is Wansted-house, erected on or near the site of an old mansion, called Naked-hall Hawe. The present house was built about the year 1715, by Sir Richard Child, the first Earl Tylney, and is undoubtedly one of the most elegant mansions in the kingdom. It is cased with Portland-stone, and consists of two stories. The front is two hundred and sixty feet in length. The grand entrance is by a double flight of steps, leading to a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, above which is a triangular pediment, containing the family arms.

The approach to the house is by a vista, extending to the great road at Leytonstone, but interrupted at a suitable distance, by an oval basin of water, at the brink of which the road divides, and leads to the house on each side the basin. The house is separated from the basin by a sunk fence, with a low iron ballustrade, and a gate at each extremity, near which are two marble statues; that on the right, Omphale, and that on the left, Hercules.

The garden-front has no portico, but a pediment enriched with a bas-relief, and supported by six three-quarter columns. From this front is an easy descent, through a fine vista, to the River Roding, which

which is formed into canals; and beyond it, the walks and wildernesses rise up the hill, as they sloped downward before.

The great hall is fifty-one feet by thirty-six, and over the door leading into it is a medallion of Colin Campbell, the architect by whom the house was built. The ball-room is seventy-five feet by twenty-seven, and the saloon is thirty feet square. The other rooms, among which are no less than four state bed-chambers, are spacious and well-proportioned. There is a good collection of paintings, by the old masters, and a few portraits. There is also a collection of prints in the breakfast-room, pasted on a straw-coloured paper, with an engraved bordering.

The gardens and pleasure-grounds, which are very extensive, were laid out by Sir Richard Child, before the house was built: among other decorations, they contain a curious grotto.

Mr. Young, in his "Six Weeks Tour," observes, that "Wansted, upon the whole, is one of the noblest houses in England. The magnificence of having four state bed-chambers, with complete apartments to them, and the ball-room, are superior to any thing of the kind in Houghton, Holkam, Blenheim, and Wilton. But each of these houses is superior to this in other particulars; and, to form a complete palace, something must be taken from all. In respect to elegance of architecture, Wansted is second to Holkam. What a building would it be, were the wings added, according to the first design?"

WOODFORD is a pleasant village, about eight miles from London, which derives its name from the ford in the wood, where Woodford-bridge is now situated.

The church is a brick structure, consisting of a chancel, which from its narrow pointed windows, appears to be of considerable antiquity, a nave, and

two aisles. At the west end is a brick tower, built in 1708. In the church-yard is a yew-tree of remarkable growth. Its girth, at three feet from the ground, is eleven feet nine inches; and at four feet and a half from the ground, fourteen feet three inches. The extremities of its boughs form a circumference of about one hundred and eighty feet.

Near the nine-mile-stone, in the forest, is a mineral spring, called Woodford-wells, the water of which was formerly used for medicinal purposes; but it has long lost its reputation.

WOODFORD BRIDGE is a village in the parish of Woodford, situated on the River Roding, about nine miles from London. Near it is Sir James Wright's manufacture of artificial slate, for covering roofs and fronts of houses, pendant frames for hayricks, and stacks of corn, and safeguards to preserve them from vermin; it is also used for water-pipes and gutters.

The county of Kent is bounded on the north by the River Thames, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Surrey. It is sixty-five miles in length, thirty-six in breadth, and about one hundred and ninety-six in circumference. It is divided into sixty-two hundreds, containing four hundred and eighteen parishes, and is partly in the diocese of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Rochester. It contains two cities, and thirty-five market-towns, besides a great number of villages, well populated. It returns eighteen members to the British parliament, six two knights of the shire; two citizens for Canterbury, and two for Rochester; two burgesses for Maidstone, and two for Queensborough.

CHAP. V.

Of the County of Kent.

KENT is a maritime county, and, from its proximity to the continent of Europe, has been often the theatre of great actions. It was here that Julius Cæsar landed when he came to invade Britain; and it was the first place seized by the Saxons, after they had defeated the northern barbarians. Many ancient histories inform us, that it was the first county in England, and the men of Kent boasted their superior strength, courage, and intrepidity, in the wars with the Danes, &c. At the arrival of the Romans, it was governed by four British chiefs, and was called *Cantium*; after which, the Saxons named it *Cantwari*, or the Kingdom of Kent. No proper definition, however, can be given of these words; the different writers on the subject being greatly divided respecting their etymology.

The county of Kent is bounded on the north by the River Thames, on the east by the German Ocean, on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Surrey. It is sixty-five miles in length, thirty-six in breadth, and about one hundred and ninety-six in circumference. It is divided into sixty-two hundreds, containing four hundred and eighteen parishes, and is partly in the diocese of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Rochester. It contains two cities, and thirty-five market-towns, besides a great number of villages, well populated. It returns eighteen members to the British parliament, viz. two knights of the shire; two citizens for Canterbury, and two for Rochester; two burgesses for Maidstone, and two for
Queensborough.

Queenborough; and eight barons for the Cinqueports of Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich.

The air of Kent is, in many places, esteemed exceeding healthy; nor are the people, who live near the marshy grounds, so subject to agues as those who live in Essex. In many places the soil is rich, and produces excellent crops of wheat, and other sorts of grain, besides vast quantities of vegetables, that are constantly sent to the markets in London.

Kent, however, is particularly remarkable for its great plantations of hops, especially between Maidstone and Canterbury, where they grow in great abundance, and considerable sums of money are annually brought into the county, from the sale of that valuable commodity.

In this county are many woods of excellent birch, bought by the broom-makers in London; and large timbers grow in different parts of it, which are used in the docks at Chatham, Woolwich, and Deptford. The cattle here are exceeding large; and, besides many parks of deer, they have a great number of rabbit warrens, which are farmed by the poulterers of London.

The principal rivers in this county are, the Darent, the Stour, and the Medway.

The Darent rises near Westerham, in this county; after which it falls into the Thames, a little to the north of Dartford.

The source of the Stour is in the southern part of the county, and returning north-east, it passes by Canterbury, and forms the peninsula, called the Isle of Thanet.

The Medway rises near Grinstead, in Sussex, and passes by Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester; after which it divides itself into two branches, and forms the Isle of Sheppey.

BECKENHAM is a village, about nine miles from London, situated on a small stream which falls into the Ravensbourn, whence it derives its name; *Bec*, in the Saxon language, signifying a brook, and *ham* a dwelling.

The church is a neat structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles; and at the west end is a handsome spire, which was rebuilt a few years ago, having received great damage from lightning, on the 24th of December, 1790.

BEXLEY is a retired village, situated on the River Cray, to the south of the road to Dover, and about twelve miles from London. The church is a very ancient structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, and at the west end is a square tower, with a spire covered with shingles.

The manor of Bexley was bequeathed by the celebrated Camden, the historian, for the endowment of a professorship of history, at Oxford.

Hall-place, on the road from Bexley to Dartford, is a curious old building; and Danson, on the Dover road, is equally deserving of attention, for the beautiful variety and disposition of the pleasure-grounds.

BROMLEY is a market-town, in the road to Tunbridge, about ten miles from London; the church of which is a spacious structure of flints and stone, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. At the west end is a square embattled tower, with a cupola.

King Edgar gave the manor of Bromley to the see of Rochester, in the year 700, and the bishops have had a palace at this place ever since. This palace was long the only habitable house belonging to the see. It, however, had become so decayed, that, in 1777, it was pulled down by the then bishop, and a plain brick mansion erected in its stead, which is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the town.

In the bishop's grounds is a spring of mineral water, called St. Blase's Well, near which formerly stood an oratory, dedicated to that saint. It was much frequented, not only on account of the virtues of the water, but for the sake of certain indulgences granted by Lucas, legate to Pope Sixtus IV. to all who should offer up their orisons at this oratory, on the three holy days of Pentecost. After the Reformation, the oratory fell to ruins; the well was filled up, and its site forgotten, till, in 1756, it was re-discovered; and an account of the qualities of the water was published by a surgeon, named Reynolds.

Here is a college, erected by Dr. Warner, Bishop of Rochester, in the reign of Charles II. for twenty poor clergymens' widows, with an annual allowance of twenty pounds, and fifty pounds a year to the chaplain. This was the first endowment of the sort ever established in England. The munificence of the Rev. Mr. Hetherington, who left two thousand pounds to this college, and of Bishop Pearce, who left five thousand pounds to it, enabled the trustees to augment the allowance to the widows to thirty pounds per annum, and that of the chaplain to sixty pounds. Ten additional houses, handsomely endowed, for the same benevolent purpose, are just completed, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Bettenson, of Bra-bourne. This college is exempted from the payment of taxes; by an act of parliament passed in the thirtieth of George II. It is under the management of fourteen trustees; seven of whom are appointed in right of their situations in the church, and seven are elective.

CHARLTON is a village, upon the edge of Blackheath, about seven miles from London, which formerly enjoyed the privilege of a weekly market, and an annual fair for three days. The market has been long discontinued, but the fair is kept up. It is

is held yearly, on St. Luke's-day, and, according to Philipott, obtained the name of "Horn-fair, by reason of the great plenty of all sorts of winding-horns, and cups, and other vessels of horn, there brought to be sold." There is an idle and vague tradition, that this fair owed its origin to a compulsive grant obtained from King John, or some other of our kings, on being detected in an affair of gallantry in this village.

The church was almost wholly rebuilt, between the years 1630 and 1640. It is a plain brick structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled square tower at the west end.

The manor-house, the seat of Lady Wilson, is a magnificent Gothic structure, erected about the year 1612, by Sir Adam Newton. In the saloon is the original ceiling, richly ornamented in the fashion of that period. In a room, on the south side of the saloon, is a chimney-piece, with a slab of black marble, so highly polished, that Lord Downe, who resided here between 1659 and 1679, is said to have seen in it a robbery committed upon Blackheath, and sent out his servants who apprehended the thieves. There are a few family portraits in this house, and a large and very valuable collection of natural history, made by Lady Wilson, consisting of shells, minerals, fossils, insects, and various other subjects. Behind the house is a park and extensive pleasure-grounds, containing about seventy acres, and on the outside of the wall is a long row of some of the oldest cypress-trees in England.

In this parish is Morden-college, built about the year 1695, by Sir John Morden, Bart. for the reception of decayed merchants. It consists of a large brick building, with two wings. The principal entrance is decorated with Doric columns, festoons, and a pediment on the top, over which rises a turret, with a dial; and from the dome rises a ball and vane.

vane. To this entrance there is an ascent by a flight of circular steps, and having passed through this part of the building, we enter into an inner square, surrounded by piazzas. The chapel has a costly altar-piece.

This structure Sir John Morden erected at a small distance from his own habitation, and endowed it with his whole estate, after his lady's decease, to the value of about one thousand three hundred pounds per annum. He placed in this hospital twelve decayed Turkey merchants in his life-time; but Lady Morden, finding that the share allotted her by Sir John's will, was insufficient for her decent support, was obliged to reduce the number to four. Upon her death, the number was increased; there are now thirty-five; and the number being unlimited, is to be increased as the estate will afford; for the building will conveniently hold forty.

The treasurer has forty pounds a year, and the chaplain, who reads prayers twice a day, and preaches twice every Sunday, had at first a salary of thirty pounds per annum, which Lady Morden doubled at her death. She was, in other respects, a benefactress of the college, and, as she had put up her husband's statue in a niche over the gate, the trustees put up her's in a niche adjoining. The pensioners have each 40s. a month, and at first, wore a gown with the founder's badge; but this has been long disused. They have a common table in the hall to eat and drink together at meals; and each has two convenient rooms, with a cellar.

The treasurer, chaplain, and pensioners, are obliged to reside in the college; and, except in case of sickness, no other persons are to reside or lodge there. No person can be admitted as a pensioner under sixty years of age.

Seven merchants of the Turkey company have the direction of this hospital, and the nomination of the persons to be admitted into it. To them the treasurer is accountable: and when any of these die, the surviving trustees choose others in their room.

Near Morden college are the remains of Wrickle-marsh-house, a noble mansion built by the late Sir Gregory Page. It consisted of a basement, principal, and attic story, and two wings containing the offices and stables, joined to the house by a colonnade. This elegant structure was built entirely of stone, and although of very uncommon dimensions, was completed within a year. The internal decorations corresponded in magnificence, and a very fine collection of paintings by the old masters, bore witness to the taste and liberal spirit of the owner. On the death of Sir Gregory Page in 1775, this mansion with two hundred and eighty-three acres of land, in the park and grounds, descended in tail-male to his great nephew, Sir Gregory Page Turner, who shortly afterwards procured an act of parliament to enable him to alienate it, and it was sold to John Cator, Esq. of Beckenham, who sold it again in lots, to be taken down. A great part of it has not yet been removed, and now stands in ruins, a melancholy monument of its former grandeur.

CHISELHURST is a pleasant village about three miles east of Bromley, and eleven from London.

The church is an ancient structure, built principally of flints, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle; at the west end is a spire covered with shingles. On the south side of the chancel are a *piscina*, and an ancient Gothic arch, in which are placed two modern tablets.

Camden-

Camden-place takes its name from the celebrated antiquary and historian, William Camden, who resided here in the summer, from the year 1609 until his death in 1623. The late Earl Camden purchased it, and when he was created a peer in 1765, took his title from it. Over a well in the lawn, he erected a celebrated piece of architecture, called the *Lantern of Demosthenes*, on the same scale as the original.

CRAYFORD is a market town, on the Roman road to Dover, about thirteen miles from London, and derives its name from a ford over the river Cray, which runs through it in two branches. This place is famous for the decisive battle between Hengist and Vortimer; where the Britons lost four of their chief commanders, and were so routed, that they fled to London, and abandoned Kent to the Saxons. Somner, Burton, and Bishop Stillingsfleet, have fixed here the Roman station *Noviomagus*. This is disputed by Camden and Talbot in favour of Croydon: the distance however is more favourable for Crayford.

The church, which is situated a small distance to the north-west of the town, is a large handsome building with a square tower at the west end. It contains a remarkable fine altar-piece.

At the east end of the town, near the river, stood an ancient building called the Mansion-house, which from the architecture of it was probably erected about the time of Queen Elizabeth. This having been let upon a long lease to a calico-printer and bleacher, part of it has been pulled down, and the remainder is converted into workshops, &c.

In the adjacent heath and fields are several caves, supposed to have been formed by the Saxons, as places of security for their wives, children, and effects, during their wars with the Britons.

DARTFORD

DARTFORD is another market town, situated on the same road, and about fifteen miles from London. It takes its name from the ford over the river Darent, which runs through the east end of it. The small stream which crosses the west end of the town is called the Cranham.

The church is a handsome building, which has been lately enlarged and repaired. It consists of a nave, two chancels, and three aisles, and has a square tower at the west end. Part of the old cemetery which surrounded the church, having been given some years ago to widen the road, another was laid out on the top of the hill, which is so high that it overlooks the tower of the church.

Here are the remains of a nunnery, founded by Edward III. Bridget, daughter of Edward IV. was prioress here; and many ladies of noble families were nuns in this house. At the dissolution, Henry VIII. converted it into a royal mansion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long. On his death, Edward IV. granted the same office to Lord Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerset. It was granted the next year to Anne of Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. and, on her death, Queen Mary granted it to the Friars-preachers of Langley in Herts. Elizabeth kept it in her own hands; but James I. granted it to the Earl of Salisbury. He conveyed it to Sir Robert Darcy, who gave to it the name of Dartford-place. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, used as a stable, and a contiguous farm-house.

The first paper-mill in England was erected here by Sir John Spiller, who obtained a patent, and an annuity of two hundred pounds per annum, from Charles I. to enable him to carry on that manufacture, and on this river was erected the first mill for
slitting

slitting bar-iron for the purpose of converting it into wire.

In this town the insurrection under Wat Tyler began.

DEPTFORD, or **WEST GREENWICH**, is a large town situated upon the Thames, about four miles from London. The name was anciently written *Depeford*, signifying the deep ford over the river Ravensbourne, which falls into the Thames at this place. It is distinguished into the Upper and Lower town; and in the year 1730 was divided by act of parliament into two parishes; the old called St. Nicholas, and the new called St. Paul.

Sayes-court, the mansion-house, and site of the manor of West-Greenwich, is in the former. When the Czar of Muscovy Peter the Great, visited England, in 1698; he resided at this mansion, then the property of John Evelyn, Esq. a celebrated philosopher and author of *Sylva*, who in that work complains of his favourite garden being spoiled by his royal tenant. This garden is said to have been the wonder and admiration of the most judicious men of his time; but his greatest pride was a hedge of holly, which he thus enthusiastically describes in one of the later editions of his *Sylva*, "Is there under heaven a more glorious and refreshing object of the kind, than an impregnable hedge of about four hundred feet in length, nine feet high, and five in diameter, which I can show in my now ruined garden, at Sayes-court (thanks to the Czar of Muscovy) at any time of the year, glittering with its armed and varnished leaves; the taller standards at orderly distances, blushing with their natural coral? It mocks the rudest assaults of the weather, beasts, or hedge-breakers.—*Et illum nemo impune lacessit.*" Nothing now remains of either the house or gardens, except some part of the garden walls.

The house was pulled down in 1728, and the parish workhouse erected on its site.

The church of St. Nicholas was erected in 1697, except the ancient tower, of flint and stone, which was suffered to remain. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles. That of St. Paul, is one of the fifty new churches erected in pursuance of an act of parliament passed in the reign of Queen Anne. It was not, however, opened until the year 1730. It is a handsome stone structure, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, supported by columns of the Corinthian order. At the west end is a taper spire.

There are two hospitals in this town, one of which was erected in the reign of King Henry VIII. and is commonly called *Trinity House of Deptford Strond*; it originally contained twenty-one houses, but being pulled down and rebuilt in 1788, the number was increased to twenty-five. It is situated near the church. The other, which is called *Trinity Hospital*, is in Church-street, and was built about the end of the seventeenth century. It contains fifty-six apartments; and is a very handsome edifice, in form of a quadrangle, with large gardens behind. In the center of the quadrangle is a statue of Captain Maples, who subscribed one thousand three hundred pounds towards the building. Both these buildings are for decayed pilots, and masters of ships, or their widows. The allowance to the single men and widows, is about eighteen pounds; and to the married men about twenty-eight pounds per annum.

The royal dock, for which Deptford is most remarkable, appears to have been established about the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. the date of 1573 being visible in the rigging-loft, on what was originally the front of the storehouses. The whole extent of the yard is about thirty-one acres.

It has two wet docks, a double and single one; and three slips, a bason, and mast-pond. It also contains several ranges of store-houses, an anchor-smith's shop, with about twenty forges, mast-houses, various workshops, lofts, &c. and houses for the officers. Vessels of the second rate are frequently built at this yard.

The victualling-house stands on the site of a large range of store-houses, formerly called the Red-house, from having been built with red bricks, which was burnt down in 1639. In 1745 the victualling-house was built upon this site, and burnt down four years after. It has been since rebuilt, and enlarged with store-houses of various descriptions, slaughtering-houses, bake-houses, brew-houses, and every other office necessary for supplying the navy with provisions.

ELTHAM is a town pleasantly situated on a hill, about eight miles from London, on the road to Maidstone, which had formerly a weekly market, and two annual fairs; but both of these have been long discontinued.

The church, which is situated nearly on the summit of the hill, consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, and at the west end is a lofty spire.

The manor of Eltham was held under the crown by Alwold, in the time of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror gave it to his half-brother Odo, who being disgraced, and his estates confiscated, it again reverted to the crown. Part of it afterwards belonged to the Mandevilles; and Edward I. gave his moiety to John de Vesie, who also obtained the other part by exchange with Walter de Mandeville. After this, Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, obtained it fraudulently from the heirs of de Vesie, whose trustee he was, and who is said to have built the manor-house, or palace of Eltham, where

where he died, having some time before given Eltham house to Edward II. or to his queen Isabel, reserving only a life interest to himself. Here the queen was delivered of a son in the year 1315, who had the name of John of Eltham. Perhaps it may be from this prince that the house acquired the erroneous name of King John's palace; unless it obtained this appellation from the sumptuous entertainment given here by Edward III. to the captive King John of France. Two parliaments were held here in the reign of Edward III. one in 1329, and the other in 1375. Succeeding princes, and particularly Henry VII. enlarged and improved this palace; but it was neglected after Greenwich became the favourite country residence. Our princes often celebrated their festivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the last of these feasts was held here at Whitsuntide, in 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanley, Baron Monteagle, for his services at Flodden Field. He also kept his Christmas here in 1526, but there being but few attendants on account of the plague, it was called the *still Christmas*. Part of the stately hall which was the scene of those feasts, is still in good preservation, and is used as a barn; it is one hundred feet in length, thirty-six feet in breadth, and fifty-five in height. The roof, in particular, is somewhat like that of Westminster-hall. It is of wood, wrought with Gothic ornaments. The large moat round the palace, although the greatest part of it is dry, and covered with verdure, has still two stone bridges over it, one of which consists of four arches. The farm-house, in the inclosure, though somewhat modernized, or rather disguised, by plaster and white-washing, was part of this ancient palace. Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was frequently carried thence to Eltham, when an infant, for the benefit of the air; and this palace she visited

in

in a summer excursion round the country in 1559. The last visit it received from the royal family was from James I. in 1612. During the civil wars it was seized by the parliament; but reverting to the crown on the restoration, it was granted, with the manor, for a term of years, perpetually renewable, to one of the ancestors of Sir John Shaw, who has here a seat and plantations, at the manor-lodge in the Great Park, called Eltham-lodge; but the trees in the park are the property of the crown.

At the north-east extremity of this parish is Shooter's-hill, over which is the high road from London to Dover. On the south side of the road is a triangular tower, about forty-five feet in height, called Severndroog Castle. It was erected by Lady James, the relict of Sir William James, Bart. who having the East-India company's marine forces under his command, reduced a strong fort of that name, belonging to Angria, in the year 1756. From this tower, and from different parts of the hill, there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect of the metropolis, the river Thames, and the counties of Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and Essex.

ERITH is a small village on the Thames, about fourteen miles from London. It was formerly called *Lesnes*, from an abbey founded here in 1178, by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England. The church belonging to the priory still remains. It is situated in the marshes about a quarter of a mile from the village.

Near this village is Belvidere-house, the elegant mansion of Lord Eardley. It stands on an eminence about a mile and a half from the Thames, and commands a very extensive prospect of the surrounding country, which is beautifully diversified by the appearance of the river through different openings.

In

In this house is a capital collection of paintings by the old masters.

FOOT'S-CRAY is a village on the road to Maidstone, about twelve miles from London. Its name is derived from the river Cray, and from Godwin Fot, its owner in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

The church is a small structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a wooden tower and low spire, covered with shingles, at the west end. The font is Norman; the sides of it are ornamented with circular arches.

Foot's-Cray-place, the delightful villa of Benjamin Harenc, Esq. was built in the year 1752, by Bouchier Cleve, Esq. after a design of Palladio. It afterwards became the property of Sir George Yonge, Bart. who married Mr. Cleve's daughter, and was sold for less than a third part of the original expense, to Benjamin Harenc, Esq. There were at first four porticos of the Ionic order to this building; three of them have, however, been filled up to gain room. The hall is octagonal, and has a gallery round, which leads to the bed-chambers. It is enlightened from the top, and is very beautiful. The house, which is built of stone, stands on a rising ground, with a gradual descent to the water, which, from the house, appears to be a small river gliding through the whole length of the ground; and in that part of it opposite to the house, is a fine cascade; but this water, which appears to be such a pretty natural stream, is an artificial one brought from the river Cray.

GREENWICH is a market town, situated on the Thames, about five miles from London. It was called by the Saxons, *Grenewic* or *Grenevic*, the green village, meaning, perhaps, the village on the green.

We

We have traces of a royal residence at this place as early as the year 1300, when Edward I. made an offering of seven shillings at each of the holy crosses in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at Greenwich, and the Prince made an offering of half that sum. In 1433, Henry VI. granted the manor of Greenwich to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, his uncle, with licence to fortify and embattle his manor-house, and to make a park of two hundred acres. Soon after this the Duke rebuilt the palace, and called it *Placencia*, or the manor of Pleasaunce. Henry VII. enlarged and beautified this palace, and made it his frequent place of residence. Henry VIII. was born here, and perhaps from partiality to his birth-place, neglected Eltham, the favourite residence of his ancestors, and bestowed great cost upon Greenwich, till he had made it, as Lambard says, "a pleasant, perfect, and princely palace." During his reign it became the principal scene of that festivity for which his court was celebrated. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were both born at Greenwich, and here the amiable Edward VI. terminated his short reign. Queen Elizabeth's court was frequently held at Greenwich, and both James I. and Charles I. resided here occasionally, but little attention appears to have been paid to the building, until Charles II. pulled it down with an intention of rebuilding it on a scale of great magnificence. This monarch, however, only erected one wing of his intended building, which in the next reign was converted to the purposes of the the Royal Hospital.

When the palace was appropriated to that purpose, the park was reserved to the crown. It was walled round with brick by James I. and laid out in the time of Charles II. under the direction of Le Nautre. It contains one hundred and eighty-eight acres, and is planted chiefly with elms and Spanish chestnut trees:

trees: of the latter there are a great number fit for timber; one in particular measures fourteen feet ten inches in girth, at three feet from the ground.

The scenery of the park is very beautiful. The views from it, particularly from One-tree-hill and the Observatory, are uncommonly magnificent, affording one of the best prospects of the metropolis, its populous eastern suburbs, and the serpentine windings of the river, with the numerous shipping, to a great extent. The Ranger's Lodge was begun by Anne, of Denmark, Queen of James I. who called it the House of Delight; but it was finished for Henrietta Maria, Charles I.'s queen, by Inigo Jones. Her name is on the front, with the date 1635.

The observatory was founded by Charles II. on the site of an old tower, built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, which had been sometimes used as a habitation for the younger branches of the royal family. This tower, or castle, as it was called at the time, was thought of so much consequence as a place of strength, in the civil wars between Charles I. and the parliament, that an act was passed, in 1642, for securing it. The eminence on which the observatory stands, is called Flamstead-hill, in compliment to Mr. Flamstead, on whose suggestion it was founded, and who was the first astronomer-royal. The building was begun in August, 1675, and finished in the following August; and it is furnished with a complete apparatus for astronomical investigations. Since the year 1767, the observations have been published annually, under the inspection of the Royal Society.

The church is one of the fifty new churches. It is dedicated to St. Alphage, and was opened in 1718. It is a handsome stone structure, with a square tower at the west end, over which is a cupola, supported by Corinthian pillars, and above that a small spire.

On

On the north wall hangs a painting, on a board, representing a monumental effigy of Queen Elizabeth, beneath a canopy, supported by Corinthian columns; underneath which is a Latin distich. On the south wall is a portrait of King Charles I. at his devotions; and on the east wall are portraits of Queen Anne and George I.

In the old church was an inscription, preserved in Strype's Stow, to the memory of Clement Adams, master of the children of the chapel, who died in 1616, and of his widow, who survived him seventy-two years, she having died in 1588. It is said, in his epitaph, that he was seventy years of age, and that his wife was fifteen years younger than himself; consequently, she must have lived to the age of one hundred and twenty-seven years.

Greenwich Hospital, the most noble and complete establishment of its kind in the world, was founded by King William and Queen Mary, for an asylum for seamen of the royal navy, disabled by age, or maimed in the service of their country, and for the support of the widows, and education of the children of those who should be slain.

When the plan of this excellent institution was first adopted, various places were recommended for its site, but the proposal of Sir Christopher Wren, to convert the unfinished palace of Charles II. to this use, was approved of; and that building, with some others, and certain parcels of land adjoining, were granted, in 1694, to trustees nominated for carrying the design into execution. In the following year King William, Queen Mary being dead, gave a charter of foundation, with statutes and orders for the management of the hospital, and he granted two thousand pounds per annum for carrying the work into effect. A subscription was also opened towards defraying the expenses; but, strange as it may ap-

pear in the present day, no more than eight thousand pounds were subscribed at first, and only two names, besides those of the trustees, were to be found among the subscribers. The foundation-stone of the first new building was, however, laid on the 3d of June, 1696, under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren, who contributed his time, labour, and skill, and superintended the work for several years, without any emolument or reward.

In its present state, it consists of four distinct piles of building, distinguished by the names of King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The two first are nearest the river, and in front of them, on the river-side, is a terrace, eight hundred and sixty-five feet in length. Between them and King William's and Queen Mary's buildings is the grand square, two hundred and seventy-three feet in width. In the center of it is a fine statue of King George II. by Rysbrack, carved out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, and was taken from the French by Sir George Rooke. On the pedestal are appropriate Latin inscriptions, drawn up by Mr. Stanyan, author of the Grecian History. This statue was given to the hospital by Sir John Jennings, a former governor.

King Charles's building stands on the west side of the great square. The eastern part of it, in which that monarch resided, is of Portland-stone. It was erected, in 1664, by Webb, from a design by his father-in-law, Inigo Jones. In the center of the east front is a portico, supported by four Corinthian columns, and at each end is a pavilion, formed by four columns of the same order, and surmounted by an attic course, with a ballustrade, &c. It contains fourteen wards, in which are three hundred and one beds.

Queen Anne's building, on the opposite side, nearly corresponds with King Charles's. It contains several of the officers' apartments, and twenty-four wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-seven beds.

In the north front of both these buildings, the pediment is supported by two ranges of coupled Corinthian columns, and the same order is continued in pilasters along the building. In the center of each part, between these ranges of Corinthian columns, is a door of the Doric order, adorned with a tablet and pediment. Within the height of these lofty columns are two series of windows, enlightening two floors. The undermost, which are the smallest, have rustic cases, crowned with pediments; the upper series, which are large and lofty, are adorned with the orders, and with upright pointed pediments. Over these, the entablature of the Corinthian columns and pilasters supports a regular attic course, the pilasters of this order, rising above every column and pilaster of the Corinthian below, between which the windows are regularly disposed; and the top is covered with a ballustrade.

To the south of these are the other piles of building, with a colonade adjoining to each. These colonades are one hundred and fifteen feet asunder, and are composed of three hundred duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland-stone, twenty feet high, with an entablature and ballustrade. Each of them is three hundred and forty-seven feet long, having a return pavilion at the end, seventy feet long.

Of the two south buildings, that on the east side is Queen Mary's. In this is the chapel, the interior part and roof of which having been destroyed by fire, on the 2d of January, 1779, has been restored in the most beautiful style of Grecian architecture, from the designs

designs of the late Mr. James Stuart, the celebrated publisher of the Antiquities of Athens.

Immediately before the entrance of this chapel, is an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness, in artificial stone, from designs by West. From this vestibule there is an ascent, by a flight of fourteen steps, to the chapel, which is one hundred and eleven feet long, and fifty-two broad. Over the portal, or great door of the chapel, is this inscription:

“ Let them give thanks whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy.”
Psalm 107.

The portal consists of an architrave, frize, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frize is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two angels, with festoons, supporting the sacred writings; on the leaves of which is the following inscription:

The law was given by Moses:
But grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

The great folding-doors are of mahogany, highly enriched, and the whole composition of this portal is not to be paralleled in this, or, perhaps, in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and ballustrade, enriched with suitable ornaments. On the tablet, in the front of this gallery, is a basso-relievo, representing angels sounding the
the

the harp; on the pedestals, on each side, are ornaments, consisting of trumpets, &c. and, on the tablet between, is this inscription:

Praise him with the sound of the trumpet:

Praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

In this gallery is a very fine organ, made by Mr. Samuel Green; and on each side are four grand columns; their shafts of scagliola, in imitation of Siena marble, by Richter, and their capitals and vases of statuary marble. At the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and, with their pedestals, are twenty-eight feet high.

On the sides of the chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families: those of the governor and lieutenant-governor, which are opposite each other, are distinguished by ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries, and the cantilivers which support them, are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with antique foliage; the entablature over the pilasters with marine ornaments; the interval between with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the ballustrade in the front of the galleries, with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each ballustrade contain the arms of the hospital; and the frize below is carved with a foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro-scuro, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons.

Above

Above the galleries is a richly carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the Composite order, their shafts being of scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and, jointly with them, appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole chapel. This epistylum is enriched with angels, bearing festoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, shells, and other ornaments. From this rises the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in chiaro-scuro, the Apostles and Evangelists.

At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in stone: in these recesses are the doors of entrance into the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in chiaro-scuro, of the prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David.

The communion-table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn, and vine foliage. This table is supported by six cherubims, standing on a white marble step of the same dimensions.

Above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the Preservation of St. Paul from shipwreck, on the island of Melita.

This picture is twenty-five feet high, and fourteen wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles

cles which have been preserved from the wreck: near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, carried in the arms of two robust young men.

In the middle of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul, shaking into the fire a viper that had fastened on his hand; the brethren who accompanied him; his friend, the centurion; and a band of Roman soldiers, with their proper insignia.

The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group, and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel, and other necessaries, for the relief of the sufferers.

The sea and wrecked ship appear in the background, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of seafaring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support, in this noble asylum for naval misfortunes and naval worth.

On either side of the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are angels, in statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the cross, the other the emblems of the eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above, in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling; by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro-scuro; forming the last of the series of paintings of the Life of our Saviour, which surround the chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the space round the organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble;

ble, in frets, and other ornaments; having, in the center, an anchor and seaman's compass.

The pulpit is circular, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above, richly carved, and of the same wood. In the six inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, executed after designs by West: the Conversion of St. Paul; Cornelius's Vision; Peter released from Prison by the Angel; Elymas struck blind; St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius, the Areopagite; and Paul before Felix.

The reader's desk is square, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to that of the pulpit: in the four inter-columns are alto-relievos of the prophets Daniel, Mijah, Zechariah, and Malachi, after designs by the same artist.

The following paintings, in chiaro-scuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows.

The first four of the series, painted by De Brÿne, are at the east end of the south side of the chapel, and represent the Nativity; the Angels appearing to the Shepherds; the Magi worshipping; the Flight into Egypt.

The four which follow on the same side, are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing; the calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew; our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on Shore; the Stilling of the Tempest.

The four at the west end of the north side, are by Milbourne, and represent our Saviour walking on the Sea, and saving Peter from sinking; the Blind Man cured; Lazarus raised from the Dead; the Transfiguration.

The next four on the same side, are by Rebecca, and represent the Lord's Supper; our Saviour carried

ried before Pilate; the Crucifixion; the Resurrection.

The Apostles and Evangelists, in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets, in the circles above the gallery doors, are after the designs of West.

Queen Mary's building contains thirteen wards, in which are one thousand and ninety-two beds.

King William's building, opposite to Queen Mary's, contains the great hall, which is one hundred and six feet long, fifty-six wide, and fifty high. It was painted by Sir James Thornhill. In the cupola of the vestibule is a compass, with its points duly bearing: in the covings are the four winds in alto-relievo. Eurus, the East Wind, rising out of the east, with a lighted torch in his right hand, as bringing light to the earth, seems, with his left hand, to push the morning-star out of the firmament, the demi-figures and boys which form the group, showing the morning dew that falls before him. Auster, the South Wind, his wings dropping water, is pressing forth rain from a bag; the little boys near him throwing about thunder and lightning. Zephyrus, the West Wind, is accompanied by little Zephyrs, with baskets of flowers, scattering them around: the figure playing on the flute denotes the pleasure of the spring. Boreas, the North Wind, has dragon's wings, denoting his fury; his boisterous companions flinging about hail-stones, snow, &c. Over the three doors are large oval tables, with the names, in gold letters, of such benefactors as have given one hundred pounds, or upward, toward the building; among the most considerable of which were, King William, who gave nineteen thousand five hundred pounds; Queen Anne, six thousand four hundred and seventy-two pounds; John de la Fontain, Esq. two thousand pounds; Robert Osbolston, Esq. twenty thousand pounds;

pounds; Sir John Cropley, and Mr. Evelyn, two thousand pounds each; John Evelyn, Esq. one thousand pounds. Each table is attended by two charity boys, as if carved in white marble, sitting on great corbels, pointing up to the figure of Charity, in a niche, intimating that what money is given there is for their support.

This vestibule leads into the saloon, or grand hall, on the ceiling of which are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. The other decorations of this saloon are correspondent to the magnificence of the ceiling.

From this saloon we ascend into the upper hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, with emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; between which are the four quarters of the world, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left hand is a painting, in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the Landing of the Prince of Orange. Over the chimney, is the Landing of George I. at Greenwich. At the farther end are the portraits of George I. and his family, with many emblematical figures; among which the painter has introduced his own portrait; and, on the right and left of the entrance, are paintings representing the Public Weal and Public Safety.

This celebrated work was begun in 1708, and completed in 1727. It cost six thousand six hundred and eighty-five pounds, at the rate of three pounds per yard for the ceiling, and one pound per yard for the sides.

King William's building contains eleven wards, in which are five hundred and fifty-one beds.

King William's building, and Queen Mary's, are each surmounted by a dome, the tambour of which is formed by a circle of duplicated columns, of the Corinthian order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle, without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated by a turret.

In King Charles's building, adjoining to the governor's apartment, is the council-room, in which are the following portraits; viz. George II. by Shackleton; King William, Kneller; Queen Mary, ditto; the late Earl of Sandwich, Gainsborough; Edward, first Earl of Sandwich, Lely; Viscount Torrington, a half length, and another, a whole length, Davison; Robert Osbolston, Esq. Dugard; Admiral Sir John Jennings, Richardson; Captain Clements, Lely; and the head of a venerable old man, said to have been the first pensioner admitted into this hospital.

This hospital was at first confined to seamen in the king's service; but a duty of six pence per month having been charged, in 1712, upon every mariner, whether in the king's or merchants' service, for the support of it, its benefits were extended to merchant-seamen, wounded in defending or taking any ship, or in fight against a pirate.

The other revenues of the hospital arise from the profits of Greenwich-market, given by the Earl of Romney, in 1700; the profits of the North and South Foreland Light-houses; six thousand pounds out of the duty on coals; the forfeited estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, and some estates which have been bequeathed to it at different times.

The government of the hospital is in seven commissioners, who were incorporated by charter, in

1775.

1775. The principal officers are, a governor, lieutenant-governor, four captains, eight lieutenants, a treasurer, secretary, auditor, two chaplains, a physician, surgeon, &c.

The number of pensioners is two thousand three hundred and fifty; they are provided with clothes, diet, and lodging, and have an allowance, called tobacco-money, which, to the boatswains, is two shillings and sixpence; to the boatswains' mates, one shilling and six pence, and to the seamen, one shilling per week. There are also one hundred and fifty nurses belonging to the hospital, who are widows of seamen, and must be under forty-five years of age at the time of their admission.

In 1763, a very desirable addition was made to the hospital, by erecting an infirmary for the sick pensioners, at a small distance from it. It is a quadrangular brick building, one hundred and ninety-eight feet in length, and one hundred and seventy-five in breadth, containing sixty-four rooms, each capable of accommodating four patients. It also contains the necessary apartments for the medical and other attendants.

The school-house was erected in 1783. It is also without the hospital, and contains two dormitories for the boys, who before were lodged in the wards of the hospital. It is a brick building, one hundred and forty-six feet in length, and forty-two in breadth, exclusive of a Tuscan colonade in front, which is one hundred and eighty feet long, and twenty broad. The school-room is capable of containing two hundred boys. The expenses of this school are not paid out of the revenue of the hospital, but arise from the money received for showing the hall, and some other incidental funds, which have not only proved adequate to the purpose, but have produced a balance of savings, which is invested in the stocks.

Trinity-

Trinity-hospital, at the end of the town, fronting the Thames (for the maintenance of twenty decayed old house-keepers, twelve out of Greenwich, and eight to be chosen from Shottisham, in Norfolk), is called the Duke of Norfolk's College, though it was founded, in 1613, by Henry, Earl of Northampton, brother of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, and son of that illustrious warrior and poet, Henry, Earl of Surrey. It is a brick structure, forming a small quadrangle. The present revenue is about one thousand one hundred pounds per annum; and is under the management of the Mercers' company. In 1560, Mr. Lambard, author of the Perambulation of Kent, built an hospital, called Queen Elizabeth's college, the first erected by an English protestant subject. It is situated to the south-west of the town, where the roads branch off to London and Lewisham. The number of pensioners is twenty. This hospital is under the joint direction of the Master of the Rolls, and the Drapers' company.

Adjoining to Greenwich is a fine elevated heath, partly in this parish, and partly in those of Charlton and Lewisham, called, as some think from the appearance of the soil; or, as others suppose from its bleak situation, *Blackheath*. It commands some noble prospects, particularly from that part called "The Point," which is a delightful lawn, situated behind a pleasant grove, at the north-west corner of the heath.

On this heath are many villas, the chief of which are, West Combe House, and Woodlands. West Combe House was built in 1732, and was the residence of Lavinia Fenton, the celebrated Polly Peachum (who was taken from the stage, and afterwards married by the Duke of Bolton), until her death. It is situated on the verge of a steep hill, agreeably diversified with plantations, and commands

mands a fine view of Shooter's-hill, and of the windings of the river.

Woodlands, the seat of John Julius Angerstien, Esq. occupies an uncommonly beautiful situation, on the north side of the heath, towards Charlton. It is faced with a beautiful stucco. The front, which has a handsome portico, is enriched by a niche on each side, containing elegant statues of the Young Apollo, and the Dancing Fawn. The grounds were laid out, and the house was built, by the present proprietor, who has a valuable collection of pictures here. The gardens are laid out in the highest style of elegance, and the green-house claims particular notice for its collection of heaths. The surrounding scenery is very picturesque; and the distant view of the river and the Essex-shore, is broken, with good effect, by the plantations near the house.

In 1780, a cavern was discovered, on the side of the ascent to Blackheath, in the road to Dover. It consists of seven large rooms, from twelve to thirty-six feet wide each way, which have a communication with each other by arched avenues. Some of the apartments have large conical domes, thirty-six feet high, supported by a column of chalk, forty three yards in circumference. The bottom of the cavern is fifty feet from the entrance; at the extremities one hundred and sixty feet; and it is descended by a flight of steps. The sides and roof are rocks of chalk; the bottom is a fine dry sand; and, one hundred and seventy feet under-ground, is a well of very fine water, twenty-seven feet deep.

There are two roads, of rather steep ascent, from Greenwich to the heath; the one at the east, the other at the west end, called Maize-hill, and Croome's-hill; on each of which are several villas, which command beautiful prospects. On Maize-hill is a house built by Sir John Vanburgh, on the model of the

Bastile

Bastile at Paris, in which he is said to have been confined. It is called the Bastile-house. In Vanburgh-fields, near this hill, is another house, in a similar style of architecture, built also by Sir John Vanburgh, and called the Minced-pie-house. One of these was the residence of the architect.

HAYES is a small retired village, beyond Bromley, about twelve miles from London. The church is a small old building of flint and stone, consisting of a chancel and nave, with a square embattled tower and low spire at the west end. The elegant villa, near the church, called Hayes place, was erected by the late Earl of Chatham.

KIDBROOK is an extra-parochial hamlet, adjoining to Charlton, which was formerly a parish and a rectory, belonging to the priory of St. Mary Overie, in Southwark; but there being no endowment, the church was neglected after the suppression of religious houses, and has been pulled down above two centuries. The manor-house is now occupied as a farm. It is the property of Lord Eliot.

LEE is a village, on the south side of Blackheath, about six miles from London, on the road to Maidstone.

The church stands on the summit of the hill, near the heath. It is a very ancient building of flint and stone, consisting of a nave and chancel. At the west end is a low tower, the upper-part of which has been rebuilt with brick, and roofed over with red tiles. This building was represented to be in so ruinous a condition, in the seventeenth century, as to be incapable of further repair, and it was intended to rebuild it then; but that design was not carried into effect. This measure is again in agitation.

At the corner of the road leading to the church is an alms-house, with a chapel and school-house founded in 1683, by Charles Boone, Esq. and Mary
his

his wife, for six poor persons, and a school-mistress, who is to educate twelve children of the parish of Lee.

LEWISHAM is a village, nearly a mile in length, on the road to Bromley, and about six miles from London.

The church, which is distinguished for its neatness and simplicity, was built about thirty years ago. It is a stone structure, in form of an oblong square, with a circular recess at the east end for the altar. On the south side is a portico, supported by four columns of the Corinthian order. The ancient square tower remains at the west end, but the upper-part of it has been rebuilt.

There was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks at this place, which, being a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter, in Ghent, was suppressed with the other alien priories, by Henry V. who granted the site to the Prior and Convent of Shene. It is now the property of the Earl of Dartmouth.

The grammar-school on Blackheath is in this parish. It was founded by the vicar, Abraham Colfe, in 1656, for the education of thirty-one boys, viz. five of the parish of Lewisham, ten of Greenwich, eight of Deptford, one of Lee, one of Charlton, three of Eltham, and three of Woolwich: besides which, every incumbent minister, in the hundred of Blackheath, and the minister of Chiselhurst, in the hundred of Ruxley, have the privilege of having one son in the school. One of these scholars is to be sent annually, either to Oxford or Cambridge, with an exhibition of ten pounds per annum, for seven years. The great room over the school is appropriated by the founder for a library.

The same gentleman also founded an English school, at Lewisham, for thirty-one boys, and almshouses for five decayed housekeepers of the parish,
and

and committed the whole of his charities to the care of the Leathersellers' company.

The River Ravensbourne runs through the village from south to north, and at the five-mile-stone from London there is a bridge over it.

In 1682, Lord Dartmouth obtained a grant of a market to be held twice a week, on that part of Blackheath within this parish, and two annual fairs, each to last three days; but the market has been discontinued for some years, and the fairs are only held one day each, viz. on the 12th of May, and the 11th of October.

The hills surrounding this village command the most delightful prospects. That from Vicar's-hill is peculiarly interesting and extensive, and is varied with almost every object that can inspire the mind with pleasure. On the left it is bounded by the junction of the Kent and Surrey hills, and on the right by Shooter's-hill. In front is Blackheath, with its numerous villas; over which are seen Woolwich and Charlton, Greenwich-park, with the Observatory and Hospital. To the left appear Deptford and its Royal Dock-yard, and beyond these, the metropolis, and distant hills of Middlesex and Essex, while numerous openings permit the view of the Thames, fraught with the riches of the globe; importing the luxuries of the East and West, and bearing away to distant worlds, the marks of British ingenuity and British opulence.

MOTTINGHAM is an extra-parochial hamlet, between Eltham and Chiselhurst, to both which parishes it has been supposed to belong.

This place is remarkable for an extraordinary sinking of the ground, which is thus described by Fuller, in his Worthies of England. "On the 4th of August, 1585, betimes in the morning, in the hamlet of Möttingham, in the parish of Eltham, the

ground began to sink in a field belonging to Sir Percival Hart, so much, that three great elm-trees were swallowed into the pit, and, before ten of the clock, no part of them could be seen. The compass of the hole was about eighty yards, and it was suddenly filled with water." To this, Philipot, in his Survey of Kent, adds, "a sounding line of fifty fathoms could hardly find or feel any bottom; and, at ten yards distance, another piece of ground sunk in like manner, near the highway, and so nigh a dwelling-house, that the inhabitants were greatly terrified therewith."

ORPINGTON is a village, situated on the River Cray, about fourteen miles from London. Henry VIII. granted the manor to Sir Percival Hart, who built a seat here, in which he magnificently entertained Queen Elizabeth, July 22, 1573; who, on her reception here, "received," says Philipot (Survey of Kent, p. 259), "the first caresses of a nymph who personated the genius of the house: then the scene was shifted, and, from several chambers, which, as they were contrived, represented a ship, a sea conflict was offered up to the spectators' view, which so much obliged the eyes of this princess with the charms of delight, that, upon her departure, she left upon this house, to commemorate the memory both of the author and the artifice, the name and appellation of *Bank Heart*;" which name it still retains. It belongs to Sir John Dyke, Bart.

PLUMSTEAD is a village, near the Thames, about ten miles from London, which had formerly a weekly market on Tuesdays, and an annual fair for three days, on the eve and festival of St. Nicholas.

The church exhibits the architecture of various ages. The south wall, which is the most ancient, has some narrow, pointed windows. The roof of the church fell in near two hundred years ago, and the

the church lay in a state of dilapidation for nearly twenty years. The north aisle, which is of flint and stone, still continues in ruins. At the west end of this aisle stands a lofty tower, built of brick, and embattled.

SYDENHAM is a considerable hamlet to Lewisham, situated on the declivity of a fine hill, on the borders of the county of Surrey, and about eight miles from London. This place is celebrated for its mineral springs discovered in 1640. They are of a mild cathartic quality, and nearly resemble those of Epsom. Between Lewisham and Brockley is a well of the same quality as those at Tunbridge, where a woman attends to serve the water, which is delivered *gratis* to the inhabitants of the parish. This spring is the property of the Earl of Dartmouth. A spacious common, taking its name from the hamlet, adjoins to Sydenham, from the upper part of which there is a very extensive and beautiful prospect.

WICKHAM, EAST is a village about a mile to the north of the road to Dover, and eleven miles from London. It is a chapel of ease to Plumstead, the vicar of which is always instituted to his vicarage with the chapel of East Wickham annexed.

The chapel is a small ancient structure of flint and stone, consisting of a nave and chancel, and at the west end is a small turret and wooden spire. The font is octagonal and ornamented with quatrefoils.

WICKHAM, WEST is a village contiguous to the county of Surrey, the principal part of which is about twelve miles from London, but the church and manor-house are a mile farther. It had formerly a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair on the eve and festival of St. Mary Magdalen, granted in 1318, to Sir Walter de Huntingfield, both

of

of which have been long discontinued. There is, however, a fair on Easter Tuesday.

The church was rebuilt by Sir Henry Heydon, in the reign of Henry VII. It consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle; and on the south side of the west end is a low square tower. There are several figures of saints and coats of arms in stained glass in the different windows.

The manor-house, called *West Wickham-court*, stands near the church. It was also built by Sir Henry Heydon; and though it has undergone various alterations and repairs, a considerable part of the original structure, with an octangular turret at each corner still remains. It is now in the occupation of John Furnaby, Esq.

On a part of what is usually called Hayes-common, in this parish, is an entrenchment, said to have been cast up by Sir Christopher Heydon, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

WOOLWICH is a market town, situated on the banks of the Thames, about nine miles from London. A part of this parish lies, however, in the marshes on the Essex side of the river. It consists of about one hundred acres, and formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Mary of Graces, near the Tower.

The church is one of the fifty new ones. It was rebuilt between the years 1733 and 1740, and consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles; and at the west end is a plain square tower. The inside is fitted up in the Grecian style, having galleries on the north, south, and west sides, supported by pillars of the Ionic order.

It is very uncertain when the dock-yard at Woolwich was first established. It is supposed to have been the oldest in the kingdom; the great ship,
Harry

Harry Grace de Dieu, having been built at Woolwich in 1572. It is, however, possible that this ship might have been built, as others were before that time, at a private yard. At present the dock-yard is upwards of five furlongs in length, and contains two dry docks, three mast-ponds, smith's shops and forges for making anchors; a mould-loft, extensive store houses, mast-houses, sheds, workshops, and houses for the different resident officers. Here is also a rope-walk near a quarter of a mile in length, where cables of all dimensions are made for the use of the royal navy. First-rate men of war are frequently built at this yard.

The gun-wharf at Woolwich is of very ancient date; it formerly occupied what is now the site of the market-place. When removed to the Warren, where it still is, it acquired that name.

WOOLWICH-WARREN is the grand *depot* of the artillery and warlike apparatus belonging to the navy and army. It covers altogether upwards of one hundred acres of ground, and within it is a foundery for casting brass cannon; a laboratory for making fireworks, and a repository for military machines, both for land and sea service, in which are also various models of fortifications, &c. Many of the latter were, however, lately destroyed by fire. All ordnance for the use of government, as well the iron cannon made by contractors, as the brass ones cast at the foundery, must be proved here before being delivered out for service.

The academy for the education of the young gentlemen intended for the engineer or artillery service, is in the Warren, which is also the head-quarters of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, but the great increase of that regiment having rendered the Warren insufficient for their reception, spacious barracks were built for them, about twenty-five years ago,
upon

upon the common to the south of the town, the greatest part of which is now occupied by different buildings belonging to government.

For several years past, two or three hulks have been stationed in the river, off Woolwich, for the reception of convicts, who are employed in the most laborious offices at the dock-yard and Warren.

HISTORY AND SURVEY

OF

London & its Environs.

BOOK V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF EMINENT MEN,

Born in or connected with London and its Environs.

WE shall begin our biographical sketches with an account of JOHN STOW, the laborious and indefatigable historian, to whom every subsequent writer on the antiquities of London has been under so many obligations.

He was the son of Thomas Stow, a merchant-taylor on Cornhill, and was born about the year 1525. Of the early part of his life very little is known, except that he was bred to his father's business, which he relinquished in the year 1560, devoting himself entirely to the study of our ancient historians, chronicles, annals, charters, registers, and

and records. Of these he made a considerable collection, travelling for that purpose to different parts of the kingdom, and transcribing such manuscripts as he could not purchase. But this profession of an antiquary-being attended with no present emolument, he was obliged to return to his trade for subsistence.

His talents and necessities, however, being made known to Archbishop Parker, that prelate, who was himself an antiquary, encouraged and enabled him to prosecute his darling study for a short time, but on his death, our historian was again left to struggle with all his former discouragements.

He was looked upon as no friend to the Reformation, and in those times of religious persecution did not escape danger. In the year 1568, he was represented to Elizabeth's council as a suspicious person; an order was therefore issued that his study should be searched for heretical books, and a few being found of a papistical tendency, the visitors declared him a *great fautor* of that religion. It is not known how he came off on this occasion, but two years after, when no fewer than one hundred and forty articles were exhibited against him to the ecclesiastical commission, by his younger brother Thomas, he was acquitted.

The first book he published was his *Summary of the Chronicles of England*. This was undertaken, and appeared in 1565, at the instance of Lord Robert Dudley, to whom it was dedicated. "In reward whereof," says he, "I always received his hearty thanks, with commendations, and not otherwise."

About the year 1584 he began his *Survey of London*, which was first published in 1598, and so well received, that in 1603 he published a second edition, "with considerable additions put in by the author

author, out of his old store of many rare notes of antiquity" as he styles them. This was the last edition published by himself.

He was the principal editor of the second edition of Holinshed's Chronicle, published in 1587: he also corrected and twice augmented Chaucer's works, published in 1561 and 1597. To these laborious works he intended to have added his large Chronicle, or History of England; but he lived only to publish an abstract of it, under the title of *Flores Historiarum*. The folio Chronicle, published after his death, with the title of *Stow's Chronicle*, was compiled from his papers by Edmund Howes.

Towards the latter part of his life he was much afflicted with pain in his feet, perhaps the gout, which was so violent that he was sometimes obliged to lay in bed for four or five months in succession; and, in addition to his age and infirmities, he was oppressed by poverty, having spent his patrimony in his eager search after knowledge. In 1603, his necessities were so pressing, that a brief was obtained from King James I. authorising him to solicit and collect the charitable benevolence of the well-disposed through the churches by every county in England; which was renewed in the following year; but, from what appears, little benefit was derived from these briefs. He died on the 5th of April, 1605, leaving a widow and four daughters, and was buried in his parish church of St. Andrew, Undershaft, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory.

He was a most indefatigable antiquarian, a faithful historian, and an honest man.

ROBERT FABIAN, a merchant and alderman of the city of London, and sheriff in the year 1494, was a person of learning for the time in which he

lived, a good poet, and author of a Chronicle of England and France, called the *Concordaunce of Stories*, in two volumes folio, which, contrary to the practice of his contemporary chroniclers, who wrote in Latin, is written in English, and is still very intelligible. It is divided into seven parts, beginning at the arrival of Brutus, and ending at the 20th of Henry VII. A. D. 1504. The histories of England and France are intermixed, but given in distinct chapters. This work is valuable for the plainness and sincerity with which it is written; for the lists, first of the bailiffs, and afterwards of the mayors and sheriffs of London; and for many particulars relative to that city, not to be found in any former work. Stow says he published it "to his great charges, for the honour of this citie and common utilitie of the whole realme." It is said Cardinal Wolsey caused as many copies of this work as he could procure, to be burned, because the author had made too clear a discovery of the large revenues of the clergy. Fabian died in 1512.

JOHN STRYPE, the continuator of Stow, was descended from a German family, but born in the parish of Stepney, on the first of November, 1643. He received the first part of his education in St. Paul's school, whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. His first preferment in the church was the curacy of Theydon-Boys, in Essex, which he quitted upon being appointed to the rectory of Low Leyton, in the same county. Here he contracted an acquaintance with Sir Michael Hicckes, formerly secretary to William, Lord Burleigh, from whose manuscripts he extracted the substance of most of his books, which amount to thirteen volumes in folio, and three in octavo. His compilations

lived a good poet, and author of a Chronicle of
 England and France, called the *Conceitance*,
 in two volumes folio, which country
 the practice of his contemporary chroniclers, who
 wrote in Latin, is written in English, and is
 very readable. It is divided into seven parts,
 beginning at the arrival of Brutus, and ending
 the reign of Henry VII. The history
 of England and France we have mentioned, but give us
 distinct papers. The work is valuable for its
 plainness and sincerity with which the writer
 the late part of the ballads, and afterwards of the
 mayor and sheriffs of London; and the many parts
 contain relative to that city, not to be found in any
 former work. Stow says he purchased it, and to his
 great charge, for the honour of his city and com-
 mon wealth of the whole realm. It is said that
 some Wolsey caused as many copies of this work as
 he could procure, to be burned, because the author
 had made too clear a discovery of the large revenues
 of the clergy. Latimer died in 1532.

John Sturmy, the commissioner of Stow, was de-
 scended from a German family, but born in the
 parish of St. Dunstons, on the first of November 1517.
 He received the first part of his education in St.
 Paul's school, whence he removed to Jesus College,
 Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor
 and master of arts. His last place was the
 church was the church of St. Dunstons, in the parish
 which he gained upon being appointed to the re-
 ctory of Low Leyton, in the same county. There he
 contracted an acquaintance with Sir Miles Holme,
 formerly secretary to William, Lord Hastings, from
 whose manuscripts he extracted the substance of
 most of his books, which amount to the sum of
 twenty in folio, and five in octavo. The following



Engraved for Lamberts History of London.

Hopwood sc.

Published by M. Jones, Paternoster Row, May 3, 1805.

tions consist principally of Memoirs relating to the Reformation, and of Lives of the principal English Reformers, and the first Protestant bishops, in which, as Dr. Birch remarks, his fidelity and industry will always give a value to his writings, however destitute they may be of the graces of style. He lived to the age of ninety-four, and notwithstanding his intense application to study, retained all his senses and faculties to the last. He died in 1737, after having enjoyed his living near sixty-eight years.

WILLIAM CAXTON, who introduced the art of printing into England, was, as he informs us in the preface to his History of Troy, born in the county of Kent, about the latter end of the reign of Henry IV. and was apprenticed to Robert Large, a mercer, of London, who served the office of lord-mayor in the year 1439. He continued with this gentleman till his death, and appears to have been entitled to his esteem, for he bequeathed him thirty-four marks, which in those days was a considerable sum.

After his master's death he resided in the Low Countries, as agent to the Mercer's company, for the space of thirty years, and being named in a commission to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Duke of Burgundy, obtained the notice of the Lady Margaret, King Edward's sister, who was married to the Duke's son, and became his great friend and patroness.

About this period the art of printing began to be practised in the Low Countries, and Caxton, who was a man of great curiosity, and indefatigable industry, associated himself with Faustus and some other printers at Haerlem, by which means he acquired, as he says himself, "at great charge and dispense" so complete a knowledge of the art, that in 1471, he actually printed at Cologne, a book which

which he had translated out of French into English, called *The Recule of the Histories of Troye*. Having presented a copy of this work to his patroness the Duchess of Burgundy, for which he was well rewarded, and disposed of as many copies as he could on the continent, he came over to England in 1472, bringing with him the remaining copies as specimens of his art. Encouraged by Thomas Mil-ling, abbot of Westminster, and others, he set up a printing press, most probably in the almonry of Westminster Abbey, where it is certain he worked a few years after. From this time to his death, which happened in 1491, he applied with so much ardour to translating and printing, that though he was an old man, he published above fifty books, some of them large volumes, and many of them translated by himself.

Some attempts have been made to deprive Caxton of the honour of having brought printing into England, in favour of one Corsellis, who it is pretended printed at Oxford some years before him. But the story of Corsellis is improbable; and there seems still to be good reason to believe that Mr. Caxton was really the first printer in England.

Caxton was not only a modest, worthy, and industrious man, but also a man of learning, as appears from his Chronicle of England, which though partaking of the Monkish fables of the age in which he lived, contains many curious and important facts, and still merits attention.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM was an eminent merchant of London, and agent for King Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, in the Low Countries. He was the younger son of Sir Richard Gresham, who served the office of lord mayor in 1537, and nephew of Sir John Gresham, who held the same honourable



SIR THO: GRESHAM

Published by K. Jones, Paternoster Row, 1805.

He was the younger son of Sir Richard Gresham, who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1557, and nephew of Sir John Gresham, who held the same office in 1552.

honourable station in 1547. He was born in London in the year 1519, and received the principal part of his education at Cambridge. Having completed his studies, he was apprenticed to his uncle, by which means he obtained the freedom of the Mercers' company. He appears to have lived in London, and pursued the business of a merchant with great diligence, during the life of his father; probably with a view of succeeding him in the management of the king's money affairs, at Antwerp; but in this he was disappointed; for on the demise of his father, another person obtained the appointment. In a few years, however, the new agent executed his trust with such diligence and want of skill, that he was ordered home to account for his misconduct; but not choosing to hazard an enquiry, he remained in Flanders. At this time, the king's debts amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand pounds Flemish, and the exchange was so low as sixteen shillings Flemish for a pound sterling, while interest was at ten per cent. In this embarrassing state of public credit the conduct of the king's money concerns was entrusted to Sir Thomas, who managed them with such consummate prudence, that in about two years, the whole debt was paid off, and the king's credit raised, so that he could obtain loans to any amount. This service was so acceptable to the young monarch, that about three weeks before his death, he granted an annuity of one hundred pounds to him and his heirs for ever, promising him a more suitable reward, adding these remarkable words: "You shall know that you have served a king."

On the accession of Queen Mary, he was dismissed from his office; but in consequence of a very spirited memorial, he was shortly after restored, and was continued in it by Queen Elizabeth, who was

honourable station in 1547. He was born in London, in the year 1519, and received the principal part of his education at Cambridge. Having completed his studies, he was apprenticed to his uncle, by which means he obtained the freedom of the Mercers' company. He appears to have lived in London, and pursued the business of a merchant with great diligence, during the life of his father, probably with a view of succeeding him in the management of the king's money affairs, at Antwerp: but in this he was disappointed; for, on the demise of his father, another person obtained the appointment. In a few years, however, the new agent executed his trust with such negligence and want of skill, that he was ordered home to account for his misconduct; but not chusing to hazard an enquiry, he remained in Flanders. At this time, the king's debts amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand pounds Flemish, and the exchange was so low as sixteen shillings Flemish for a pound sterling, while interest was at ten per cent. In this embarrassing state of public credit the conduct of the king's money concerns was entrusted to Sir Thomas, who managed them with such consummate prudence, that, in about two years, the whole debt was paid off, and the king's credit raised, so that he could obtain loans to any amount. This service was so acceptable to the young monarch, that, about three weeks before his death, he granted an annuity of one hundred pounds to him and his heirs for ever, promising him a more suitable reward, adding these remarkable words, "You shall know that you have served a king."

On the accession of Queen Mary he was dismissed from his office; but, in consequence of a very spirited memorial, he was shortly after restored, and was continued in it by Queen Elizabeth, who was

so satisfied with him, that she conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and gave him the title of *her merchant*.

We have already (Vol. II. pp. 2 and 5) given an account of the building of the Royal Exchange, and the foundation of Gresham College; it will, therefore, be unnecessary to notice them here. We cannot, however, help regretting that the lectures which are now read, or, rather, hurried through, in the lecture-room over the Royal Exchange, are so much unlike the intention of the founder.

Those who have drawn Sir Thomas's character, observe, that he had the happiness of a mind every way suited to his fortune; generous and benign; ready to perform any good actions, and encourage them in others. He was well acquainted with the ancient, and several of the modern languages. He had a very comprehensive knowledge of all affairs relating to commerce, whether foreign or domestic; and his success was not less, being in his time esteemed the highest commoner in England.

He died suddenly, in November, 1579, and was interred in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, where he had provided a vault for himself and family.

INIGO JONES, the celebrated architect, was born about the year 1572, in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, London. In what manner he received his first education we are not informed, different conjectures having been advanced on that head. But whatever may have been his education, he distinguished himself early, by the extraordinary progress he made in the art of drawing and designing, and was particularly noted for his skill in the practice of landscape painting. These admirable talents introduced him to the knowledge of William, Earl of Pembroke, who was a great patron of all liberal sciences. This nobleman,

nobleman, admiring Mr. Jones's genius, took him under his protection, and sent him abroad, in order to perfect himself, by studying the works of the best masters in Italy, and the politer parts of Europe. Thus supported, he spent many years in completing his education; to which end, chusing Venice for the chief place of his residence, he suffered nothing of real value or merit to escape his attention; and the improvements he there made gave such an eclat to his reputation all over Europe, that Christian IV. King of Denmark, sent for him, and appointed him his architect-general.

In this post he continued for some years, and acquitted himself with the most distinguished reputation. However, on the accession of James I. he returned to England; when Anne, the consort of that prince, took him into favour, in consequence of commendatory letters which she had received from her brother, the King of Denmark. The queen appointed him her architect, but it does not appear that he was employed in any works of importance till some years after; for, upon the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, he went once more to Italy, and continued there some years, improving himself still farther in his favourite art. On his return to England a second time, he was made surveyor-general of his majesty's works throughout England; soon after which he finished that magnificent edifice, the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall.

In 1620, by the king's orders, he took an accurate survey of that surprising group of stones, on Salisbury-plain, commonly called Stone-henge, and drew up an account, with his opinion, respecting that famous monument of antiquity, which he presented to the king. In this account, after much reasoning, and a long series of authorities, he concludes, at last, that this ancient and stupendous pile must have been originally

originally a Roman temple, inscribed to Cœlus, the senior of the heathen gods, built after the Tuscan order, and that it was erected when the Romans flourished here, and, probably, betwixt the time of Agricola's government, and the reign of Constantine the Great.

Mr. Jones was continued in all his employments by King Charles I. and it appears from the writings of several of our poets, that his leisure hours were spent in designing proper decorations for the stage.

When the civil wars broke out, he adhered to his royal master from a principle of gratitude; and so conspicuous was his fidelity, that it exposed him to very considerable losses. During the usurpation, he was considered as disaffected to government, and was constrained to pay four hundred pounds, by way of composition for his estate.

The unhappy fate of his master sat heavy on his mind; and, though he still preserved his office after the death of that prince, yet he did not live to see the restoration of the royal family. He died about Midsummer, 1652, and was interred in the chancel of St. Bennet's church, near Paul's-wharf, London. Against the wall, at some distance from his grave, was a monument erected to his memory; but it was destroyed by the fire, in 1666.

Mr. Jones was about seventy-nine years of age when he died, and retained all his faculties to the last. He left several manuscripts, which were afterwards printed and published. He was perfectly well skilled in the mathematics, and had some insight into the two learned languages, Greek and Latin; besides which, he had an excellent taste for poetry. These accomplishments, however, were no more than the decorations and counterpart of his proper character, namely, that of an architect; of which he was certainly the greatest that ever lived in Britain.

The

The strength of his genius, and the solidity of his judgment, enabled him to soar above vulgar prejudices; and had his successors attended to the rules laid down by him, we might, by this time, have seen such edifices erected, as would have been an honour to the projectors, and an ornament to the nation.

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, a great philosopher, and the most eminent and most learned architect of his age, was a descendant of the ancient family of Wren of Binchester, in the county of Durham. He was the son of the Dean of Windsor, and was born at London, October 8, 1632. He studied at Wadham College, in Oxford; where he took the degree of master of arts, in the year 1653, and the same year was chosen a fellow of All-Souls College. While very young, he commenced the study of the mathematics; in which science he made great progress before he was sixteen years old. In 1657, he was made professor of astronomy, at Gresham College, which he resigned in 1660, on being chosen to the Savilian professorship of astronomy, in Oxford. In the same year, he was appointed by Charles II. to assist Sir John Denham, the surveyor-general of his majesty's works. In 1661, he was created doctor of laws; and, in 1663, was elected fellow of the Royal Society.

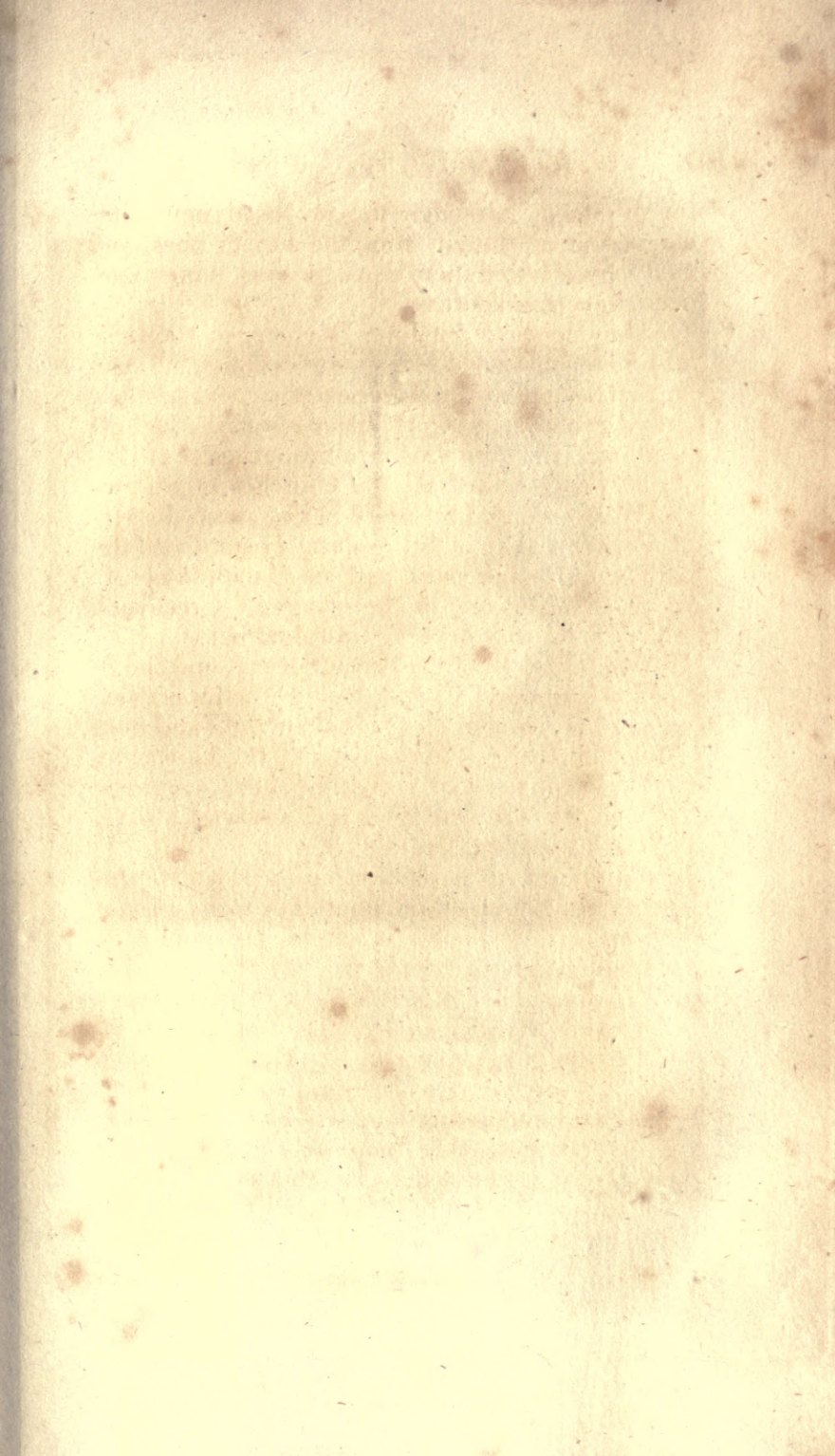
He was one of the commissioners for the reparation of St. Paul's, and, in 1665, travelled into France, to examine the most beautiful edifices there, when he made many very curious and valuable observations. At his return to England, he drew a plan for rebuilding the city of London, after the fire, which was laid before the government, and, had it been adopted, would have rendered London the most regular, uniform, and convenient city in the universe. But the obstinacy of the citizens, in refusing to rebuild on any other but the exact spot where their houses had

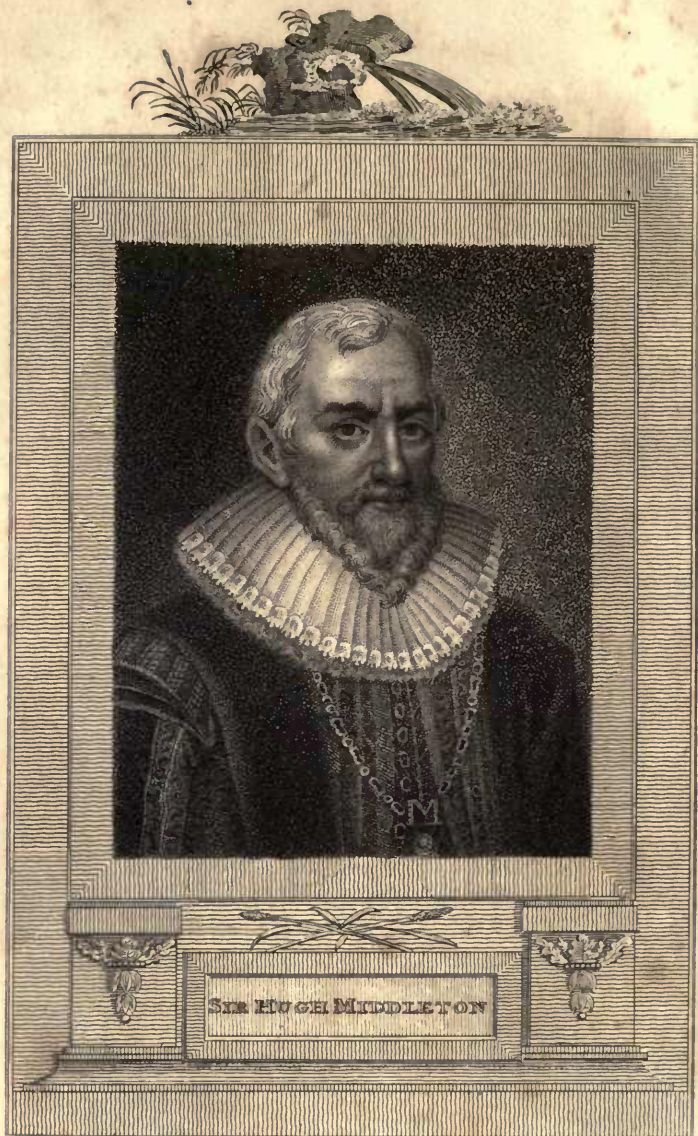
formerly stood, although the proposed new sites were very little distant from the former ones, and would have allowed them equal, or even more room, rendered his plan abortive.

On the decease of Sir John Denham, in 1668, Sir Christopher succeeded him as surveyor-general, and from that time had the direction of a great number of public edifices, by which he acquired the highest reputation. He built the magnificent theatre of Oxford; St. Paul's cathedral; the churches of St. Stephen, Walbrook, and St. Mary-le-Bow, and the elegant tower of that of St. Vedast, Foster-lane; the Monument; the modern part of Hampton-court; Chelsea College; one of the wings of Greenwich Hospital, and many other beautiful edifices.

He was President of the Royal Society, and one of the commissioners of Chelsea College, and was twice member of parliament; first for Plymouth, and next for Melcomb-Regis. In the year 1718, he was removed from his place of surveyor-general, and died in 1723, in the 91st year of his age, and was interred in the vault under St. Paul's.

In addition to his reputation as an architect, this great man also distinguished himself by many curious inventions and discoveries in natural philosophy, an account of many of which will be found in Dr. Sprat's *History of the Royal Society*. Among others, he contrived the *Pluviometer*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain, that falls in any given space for a year; and a self-registering thermometer. He invented a number of modes of making astronomical observations, with more ease and accuracy; and many discoveries in the properties of the pendulum are to be attributed to him. He was the author of the anatomical experiment of injecting liquors into the veins of animals; and also of drawing pictures by optical glasses. He wrote a Survey of Salisbury Cathedral,





Engraved for Lamberts History of London.

Franco sc.

Published by M. Jones N^o. 1. Paternoster Row June 1805.

thedral, and several other works, and translated Mr. Oughtred's *Horologiographica Geometrica* into Latin. After his death, his posthumous writings and designs were published by his son.

SIR HUGH MIDDLETON, a public-spirited man, to whom the city of London is indebted for having brought the New River thither, was a native of Denbigh, in North Wales, and a citizen and goldsmith of London. Though that great city was furnished with water, by means of sixteen common conduits, besides the larger supply it received from the River Thames, yet, these not being found sufficient, other methods were devised to bring in fresh supplies. For that purpose, three acts of parliament were obtained; one in the tenth of Queen Elizabeth, and the two others in the third and fourth of James I. granting the citizens of London full power to bring a river from any part of Middlesex or Hertfordshire, to serve the city. But after several attempts, and long and deliberate consideration, the expense being looked upon as infinite, and the danger and difficulty extreme, the project was laid aside. At length Mr. Middleton, who had enriched himself by a profitable speculation in a copper, or, according to some, a silver mine, in Cardiganshire, which he farmed of the Mines Royal Company, at the rent of four hundred pounds per annum, undertook it on his own account; in consideration of which, the city conferred upon him and his heirs, on the 1st of April, 1606, the full right and power, granted to them by the above acts of parliament, provided he should begin the cut within two years, and use the best endeavours to finish it within four years from the date of the agreement.

The work was commenced on the 20th of February, 1608, but was so obstructed by the complaints exhibited against it, by divers persons of the counties through which the river was brought, that, in

1609,

1609, Mr. Middleton was obliged to petition the lord mayor and commonalty of London, for a prolongation of the term in which he was to complete the undertaking; who granted an additional term of five years. But his difficulties did not terminate here; for, by the time he had brought the water into the neighbourhood of Enfield, his whole fortune was nearly spent, and he was again constrained to apply to the corporation to interest themselves in a work so directly calculated for their advantage. On their refusal to embark in an enterprize, which appeared to them both chargeable and hazardous, he next applied to King James I. and was successful. His majesty, willing to encourage so useful a work, consented to bear half the expenses, past and to come: in consideration of which Mr. Middleton conveyed to him one moiety of the whole concern. This agreement is dated on the 2d of May, 1612; and it appears, from the books of the Exchequer, that the sums issued from thence to Mr. Middleton, in pursuance of it, amounted to upwards of six thousand three hundred and forty-seven pounds; but in an abstract of the Royal Revenue, published in a book called *Truth brought to Light*, it is said, that "His majesty's charge towards the bringing of the New River to London, from Amwell and Chadwell, for the new water-works, was seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-six pounds." This assistance enabled Mr. Middleton to surmount all his discouragements, and, notwithstanding the many hindrances he was compelled to encounter, from persons through whose grounds the channel was cut, he completed his undertaking within the time allowed by the city; and the water was brought into the reservoir, at Islington, on Michaelmas-day, in the year 1613.

The completion of this work, which Anderson, in his *History of Commerce*, describes as "suitable to
the

the power and grandeur of ancient Rome in its zenith of glory," was so acceptable to King James that he first knighted Mr. Middleton, and afterwards created him a baronet; and, in 1619, he incorporated the proprietors of the concern, by letters patent, dated June 21st, under the denomination of "The Governors and Company of the New River, brought from Chadwell and Amwell to London."

Little is known of Sir Hugh Middleton, except what is connected with the history of this vast undertaking. Neither the time nor the manner of his death are recorded, nor are there any authentic documents relative to his family. This account, however, short and barren as it is, was due to the memory of a man, whose name ought to be transmitted with honour and gratitude to posterity.

THOMAS SUTTON, Esq. founder of the Charterhouse, was a merchant of London, descended from the Suttons of Lincoln, his father having been steward of the courts of that city. From the inscription on his monument, he appears to have been born at Knaytes, in the county of Lincoln, in the year 1532.

There are few notices of the early part of Mr. Sutton's life. It is believed that he received the rudiments of his education at Eton-school, whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge: but it does not appear that he resided long at the university, and it is certain that he took no degree there.

After quitting the university, he came to London, and entered himself a student of Lincoln's-inn; but his genius leading him to an active, rather than a sedentary life, he abandoned the study of the law, and went abroad.

He is said to have travelled through Holland, France, Spain and Italy, and during his absence lost his father, who died in 1558, leaving a nuncupative will,

will, by which he named his wife and son joint-executors; and from the circumstance of this will not having been proved until February, 1562, it is reasonable to suppose he did not return long before that period.

Being now about thirty years of age, master of languages, and polished by his travels, he was first retained by the Duke of Norfolk, and, after some time spent with his grace, was made secretary to the Earl of Warwick, and occasionally to the Earl of Leicester, his brother.

While the Earl of Warwick held the post of master-general of the ordnance, he made Mr. Sutton master of the ordnance at Berwick; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in the north, on account of the Queen of Scots, he was advanced through the recommendation of the same noble patron, and his brother, to the honourable post of master-general of the ordnance in the north, for life. The patent bears date the 28th of February, 1569.

This appointment seems to have required Mr. Sutton to accompany the Earl of Sussex, when he marched into Scotland with an army, in 1570; but there is no express mention of him at that time. In 1573, however, he is named as one of the chiefs of fifteen hundred men, sent to the assistance of the regent, the Earl of Morton, by Queen Elizabeth. This party laid siege to Edinburgh Castle, against which they erected five batteries, the command of one of which was given to Mr. Sutton, and quickly obliged that strong fortress to surrender. Mr. Sutton appears to have managed the affairs of the ordnance entrusted to his care, with consummate skill, and to the satisfaction of the queen; "for," says Dr. Bearcroft, from whose life of him this account is chiefly taken, "wherever Mr. Sutton's eye and purse were concerned, there was plenty; and they were of service

vice to his sovereign, in furnishing the northern garrisons; and to himself, in the conclusion, by an ample recompense from the crown."

About the middle of the year 1582, he married the widow of John Dudley, Esq. of Stoke Newington, a near relation of the Earl of Warwick, who brought him a considerable estate. Shortly after this, he took up the profession of a merchant, which his ready money enabled him to follow so much to his advantage, that he soon became one of the chief merchants of London. He was also one of the chief victuallers of the navy, by private contract, there being then no public office, or commissioners for that purpose.

It has been already mentioned (Vol. II. p. 20), that Mr. Sutton's influence as a foreign merchant was successfully exerted in preventing the sailing of the Spanish Armada, by which time was obtained for making those preparations which produced the total discomfiture of this *invincible* fleet; and it is probable, that the bark *Sutton*, of seventy tons, in the list of volunteers attached to the English fleet, was his.

Soon after this, Mr. Sutton finding himself advanced in years, and without hopes of issue, grew tired of the multiplicity of his affairs, and brought his dealings within such a narrow compass, as enabled him to quit London and reside in the country. In 1594, he resigned his patent of master-general of the ordnance in the north, and, in the same year, appears to have determined to appropriate his wealth to charitable uses; for, on the 20th of June, he executed a deed of gift, with a power of revocation during life, to Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England, and others, of all his manors, &c. in the county of Essex, in trust, for the purpose of founding an hospital at Hallingbury Bouchers, in that county.

In

In 1602 he lost his wife, who, from many of her letters preserved in the Charter-house Evidence-house, appears to have been a very discreet, charitable woman, and a frugal and affectionate wife. Mr. Sutton was very sensibly affected by her death, and, in consequence of it, lessened his family, and, in a great measure, retired from the world.

In 1609, he procured an act of parliament to enable him to erect an hospital at Hallingbury; but not long afterwards, having changed his resolution as to the situation, he purchased of the Earl of Suffolk, Howard House, otherwise the late dissolved Charter-house, near Smithfield, with all its appurtenances, for thirteen thousand pounds, and, there being then no parliament, obtained of King James letters patent, with license of mortmain, bearing date the 22d of June, 1611, to found the hospital, intended at Hallingbury, in Charter-house, by the name of "The Hospital of King James, founded in Charter-house, in the county of Middlesex, at the humble petition, and only costs and charges, of Thomas Sutton, Esq." Thus was the place finally settled by Mr. Sutton for his foundation, and he designed to have completed it with all convenient speed, and to have been himself the first master; but finding himself attacked by a lingering fever, and his end approaching, he, on the 1st of November following, signed an irrevocable deed of gift, of the estates named in the letters patent, to the governors in trust for the hospital.

Mr. Sutton did not long survive the final accomplishment of his design; he died at his house at Hackney, on the 12th of December, 1611, aged seventy-nine years. His body was deposited in Christ-church, until the chapel of his hospital was erected, whither it was removed, on the 12th of December, 1614, the anniversary of his death, and was placed in a vault

on

on the north side under a magnificent tomb, and with a suitable inscription.

The total value of Mr. Sutton's property bestowed on the Charter-house, in addition to all his legacies, amounted to upwards of sixty thousand pounds in money, and an annual rental of five thousand pounds in land, which is perhaps the largest estate which had, at that time, ever come into the hands of a private gentleman.

JOHN MILTON, the most illustrious of English poets, was descended of a genteel family, seated at a place of their own name in Oxfordshire. His father was a scrivener in Bread-street, London, where our poet was born on the ninth of December, 1608. He received the first rudiments of education under the care of his parents, assisted by a private tutor. He afterwards passed some time at St. Paul's school, and at the age of seventeen was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he made great progress in all parts of academical learning, but his chief delight was poetry. While at the university he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts.

His father originally intended him for the church, but the young gentleman's attachment to the muses was so strong, that it became impossible to engage him in any other pursuit. Having remained five years at the university, he quitted it in the year 1632, highly displeas'd with the method of training up youth there for the study of divinity, and this dislike was extended to the established form of church government, and the public administration of ecclesiastical affairs.

His parents, who had retired to Horton, near Colnbrook, received him with unabated affection, though he had thwarted their views of providing for him in the church; and they amply indulged him in his love of retirement, wherein he enriched his mind

with the choicest stores of Grecian and Roman literature: and his poems of *Comus*, *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, and *Lycidas*, all wrote at this time, would have been sufficient to have transmitted his fame to the latest posterity, had he never produced any thing more considerable.

In 1637, he set out on his travels, and spent some months at Paris, in company with the famous *Hugo Grotius*, ambassador from the Queen of Sweden. From France he went into Italy, and spent some time at Florence, where he learnt to speak the language with all the fluency of a native. Venice also engaged his attention, and he spent a considerable time at Naples and Rome.

In 1642 he took a house in Aldersgate-street, and opened a genteel academy for the instruction of young gentlemen; and it appears from a treatise he wrote on that subject, that no man was ever better qualified for discharging the duties of so important a character. In this office he so distinguished himself, that it was considered as a great favour to have a young gentleman admitted into his academy.

About this time he married one *Miss Powell*, the daughter of a gentleman of fortune in Oxfordshire. This gentleman was a great royalist, and to him is generally ascribed the difference which soon after arose between *Milton* and his wife. They had not been married above a month, when *Mrs. Milton* went to visit her relations in the country, promising to return at a stated time; but instead of fulfilling her engagements, she sent her husband word, that she was determined not to have any thing more to say to him. This so incensed her husband that he resolved never to take her again, and he wrote and published several tracts in defence of the doctrine and discipline of divorce; and so convinced was he that the marriage obligation was dissolved by the wilful

wilful absence of his wife, that he paid his addresses to another lady: but this incident proved the means of a reconciliation with Mrs. Milton, with whom he afterwards lived exceedingly happy.

Being possessed of the most absolute republican principles, he soon after his return from abroad, wrote and published several very spirited tracts against the bishops and the hierarchy, and immediately after the death of Charles I. he composed his *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*, in justification of that measure. Having discovered his sentiments in so public a manner, he was taken into the service of the commonwealth, and appointed Latin secretary to the council of state; and he showed by his subsequent conduct, that he well deserved the confidence reposed in him. About this time he wrote his *Iconoclastes*, in opposition to the famous *Eikon Basilike*; and, in 1651, by order of his masters, backed by a reward of one thousand pounds, his celebrated piece, *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*, "A Defence of the People of England", in answer to Salmasius's "Defence of the King"; which performance spread his fame all over Europe.

In 1652 he buried his first wife, who died not long after the birth of her fourth child, and about the same time he lost his eye-sight, by a *gutta serena*, which had been growing upon him for many years.

Cromwell took the reins of government upon him in the year 1653, but Milton still held his office. His leisure hours he employed in prosecuting his studies, and was so far from being discouraged by the loss of his sight, that he even conceived hopes this misfortune would add new vigour to his genius, which in fact seems to have been the case.

On

On the deposition of Richard Cromwell, and the return of the long parliament, Milton being still continued secretary, appeared again in print, pleading for a further reformation of the laws relating to religion; and during the anarchy that ensued, he exerted all his faculties to prevent the return of Charles II. England's destiny and Charles's good fortune, however, prevailing, Milton retired for safety to a friend's house in Bartholomew-close, where he kept himself concealed till an act of amnesty was published.

Soon after this he removed to a house in the Artillery-walk, Bunhill-fields. This was his last stage; here he remained for a longer continuance than he had been able to do any where; and though he had lost his fortune by the Restoration, he did not lose his taste for literature. He continued his studies with almost as much ardour as ever, and applied himself particularly to finishing his grand work, *Paradise Lost*, one of the noblest poems that ever was produced by human genius. It was published in 1667; and his *Paradise Regained*, appeared in 1670. This latter work fell short of the excellence of the former production; but were it not for the transcendant merit of the first, the second composition would doubtless have stood foremost in the rank of English epic poems.

In 1674, this great man paid the debt of nature, at his house in Bunhill-fields, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was interred on the 12th of November, in the chancel of St. Giles's church, Cripplegate. He was three times married. His first wife has been already mentioned. His second wife was the daughter of Captain Woodstock, of Hackney; she died in child-bed about a year after their marriage. His third wife survived him: she was the daughter

daughter of a Cheshire gentleman, named Minshall. He had no son, but left three daughters, all of whom he had by his first wife.

Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote a *History of Britain*; *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*; never published, but which formed the ground-work of the Cambridge Dictionary; *Samson Agonistes*; a *Treatise of Toleration*; together with a variety of other pieces, both in Latin and English, which were collected and published after his death, in three folio volumes.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, the great antiquarian, and author of the *Britannia*, was born in the Old-Bailey in the year 1551, and educated in Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he applied for the degree of bachelor of arts, but miscarried through the intrigues of the Popish party. His first employment was that of second master of Westminster school, and in 1593 he was appointed head master; but he resigned it for a place much more suitable to his genius and disposition, namely, Clarencieux, king at arms. He wrote a Greek grammar for the use of Westminster school, and spent many years in compiling his *Britannia*, of which he published two editions in his life-time; and it has been since re-published with notes, by the late Bishop Gibson. In 1608, he began to digest materials for a history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the first part of which appeared in 1615; but many whose actions would not bear enquiry, being still living, a clamour was raised against it, which determined him not to publish the second part in his life-time. It was first printed at Leyden in 1625. He died the 9th of November, 1623, and was interred in Westminster-abbey; where a monument has been erected to his memory. He made history

history his favourite study, and founded a lecture for promoting it, at Oxford.

Camden was a man of singular modesty and integrity; profoundly learned in the history and antiquities of this kingdom, and a judicious and conscientious historian. He was revered and esteemed by the literati of all nations, and will be ever remembered as an honour to the age and country wherein he lived.

JOHN LELAND, another celebrated antiquarian, was, as he informs us himself, born in London, about the year 1507, though in what parish does not appear. Having lost his parents when a child, he had the good fortune to find a friend and patron in one Mr. Thomas Miles, who placed him in St. Paul's school, under the tuition of Lily, the grammarian. From that school he was sent to Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed to All-souls, Oxford. From Oxford he went to Paris, chiefly with a design to study the Greek language, which at that time was but little known in this kingdom. On his return to England he took orders, and was made chaplain to Henry VIII. who also gave him the rectory of Popering, near Calais; appointed him his librarian; and in 1533, granted to him, by commission under the great seal, the office of king's antiquary, an office never borne, before or since, by any other person. By this commission he was empowered to search for ancient writings in all the libraries of colleges, priories, abbeys, &c. in his Majesty's dominions.

In 1536, he obtained a dispensation to keep a curate at Popering, and set out on his journey in search of antiquities. In this employment he spent six years, visiting every part of England where he could expect to find the objects of his enquiry. On his

his return in 1542, the king presented him to the rich rectory of Hasely, in Oxfordshire; and in the following year he gave him a prebend of King's college, Oxford; besides that of East and West Knowle, in the cathedral of Salisbury. Being thus amply provided for, he retired to a house of his own in the parish of St. Michael le Querne, where he spent six years more in digesting the materials he had collected. About the expiration of that period he was seized with a deep melancholy, which was succeeded by a total deprivation of reason. In this dreadful state he continued till the beginning of the year 1552, when he was happily released by death. After his death, Edward VI. gave his papers to Sir John Checke, his tutor, and Latin secretary of state; but the king dying, and Sir John being obliged to leave the kingdom, they were dispersed through various hands. Fortunately they have been nearly all recovered, and are deposited in the Bodleian and Cottonian libraries. These manuscripts have been of the greatest use to all our subsequent historians. His *Itinerary throughout most Parts of England and Wales*, was published in nine volumes octavo, by Mr. Hearne, in 1710-11, and his *Collectanea de rebus Britannicis*, in six volumes octavo, in 1715.

Mr. Leland was a man of great learning, an universal linguist, an excellent Latin poet, and a most indefatigable and skilful antiquary.

EDMUND SPENSER, a celebrated poet, descended from an ancient family in Northamptonshire, was born in London in the year 1553. All we know concerning his education is, that he was admitted a sizer of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and matriculated in 1569. At this time began his intimacy with Mr. Gabriel Harvey, a man of genius and a poet. Having completed his degrees, he left the
university

university in 1576, as it is conjectured, for want of subsistence; and retired to the north of England. Here he had the misfortune to become enamoured with a young lady whom he has celebrated by the name of Rosalind, but, after flattering his passion for a time, she gave the preference to a happier rival.

Spenser continued in the country till the year 1578, when, at the persuasion of his friend, Mr. Harvey, he removed to London, where that gentleman introduced him to Mr. afterwards Sir Philip Sidney. By this universal patron of genius, he was recommended to Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him her poet-laureat. In 1580 he was made secretary to the Lord Grey, of Wilton, lord-deputy of Ireland, whom he accompanied into that kingdom, where, by his lordship's interest, and the Queen's generosity, he obtained a grant of lands in the county of Cork, to the amount of three thousand acres. Here he lived for some time in a state of affluence, and employed his leisure hours in composing part of his *Fairy Queen*, which had been begun long before; but, upon the breaking out of the rebellion raised by the Earl of Tyrone, he was obliged to abandon Ireland, and return once more to London, where he died, in the year 1599, according to most of his biographers, in extreme poverty; but Mr. Malone, the able annotator on Shakespear, has discovered, by examining the patent-roll of the thirty-third of Elizabeth, that he had a grant of an annuity of fifty pounds, during his life, from that queen; a sum which is at least equal to two hundred pounds at present. He was interred near Chaucer, in Westminster-Abbey, where, about thirty years after his death, a monument was erected to his memory by the Countess of Dorset.

We know but little of Spenser's character as a man; as a poet, considering the age in which he lived,

lived, he deserves our utmost veneration. Besides the *Fairy Queen*, he wrote the *Shepherd's Calendar*, *Colin Clout*, and a great number of other pieces both in poetry and prose.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, who was equally celebrated for the purity of his life as his poetical genius, was the son of a grocer in Fleet-street, where he was born in the year 1618. His father died before his birth, but this loss was made up by the indulgent care of his mother, who procured his admission as one of the king's scholars on the royal foundation at Westminster.

He remained at Westminster school till he became perfectly acquainted with the learned languages; after which, in 1636, he was elected into Trinity college, Cambridge, where he went through all his exercises with a remarkable degree of reputation; and at the same time must have pursued his poetical turn with eagerness, as it appears that a great part of his poems were written before he left that university. He had taken the degree of master of arts before 1643, when, in consequence of the turbulence of the times, he, among others, was ejected from the college; whereupon retiring to Oxford, he entered himself of St. John's college, and in the same year, under the denomination of a scholar of Oxford, published a satire, called the *Puritan and the Papist*.

It is however evident, that he did not remain long at Oxford, for on the breaking out of the civil wars, he embraced the royal cause with ardour; and after the death of Charles I. he went with the royal family abroad, giving them all the advice, and doing them every service in his power. For this purpose he came over to England in 1656, but was apprehended and committed to prison, from

whence he was not discharged till he had submitted to very rigorous conditions.

After the restoration of the royal family, he became possessed of a very competent estate, through the favour of his friends the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of St. Alban's, and was offered several lucrative employments; but having passed great part of his life in an unsettled manner, he resolved to spend the remainder of it in retirement. His first rural residence was at Barn Elms, but finding the situation too damp for his constitution, he removed to Chertsey, in Surrey, where he died on the twenty-eighth of July, 1667.

He was interred with great funeral pomp in Westminster-abbey, and a monument erected to his memory by the Duke of Buckingham, on which is a long inscription and epitaph, written by Dr. Spratt. afterwards Bishop of Rochester.

It is said that his inclination to poetry was first discovered by his accidentally lighting upon *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, when he was but just able to read, and he cultivated this inclination so successfully, that he began to write poems at the age of thirteen, and a collection of them was published before he had attained his fifteenth year.

Cowley's merits as a poet have been variously estimated. Lord Clarendon has said that he made a flight above all men: and Addison, that he improved upon the Theban bard. In his epitaph he is called the English Pindar, the Horace, the Virgil, the delight, the glory of his time; and with respect to the harshness of his numbers, the eloquent Spratt tells us that if his verses, in some places, seem not as soft and flowing as one would have them, it was his choice, and not his fault. Modern writers, however, have formed a different opinion.

Mr.

Mr. Knox says, that he totally mistook his own genius when he thought of imitating Pindar; and that he totally mistook the genius of Pindar, when he thought his own incoherent sentiments and numbers bore the least resemblance to the wild, yet regular sublimity of the Theban. Dr. Beattie, while he admits that his wit is inexhaustible, and his learning extensive, says his taste is generally barbarous, and that his Davideis, and his translations of Pindar, are destitute of harmony, simplicity, and every other classical grace. Dr. Johnson, after taking a general review of Cowley's poetry, observes, that he wrote with abundant fertility, but negligent or unskilful selection; with much thought, but little imagery; that he is never pathetic, and rarely sublime; but always either ingenious or learned; either acute or profound. Of his prose he, as well as Mr. Knox, speaks with great approbation.

But amidst this discordance of opinion on his poetical talents, there appears to be but one sentiment respecting his moral character, which, from every account of it, appears to have been most excellent. Charles II. when he received the news of his death, declared that Mr. Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England; and Dr. Spratt represents him as the most amiable of men; and this posthumous praise, says Dr. Johnson, may be safely credited, as it has never been contradicted by envy or by faction.

MATTHEW PRIOR was the son of a joiner in London, and was born in that city, July 21st, 1664. His father dying while he was very young, left him to the care of an uncle, a vintner, who, having given him some education at Westminster-school, took him home, in order to breed him up to his own business, which he followed for some time. At his leisure hours, however, he continued to prosecute his study
of

of the classics, and especially of his favourite, Horace.

As his uncle's house was a place of the most genteel entertainment, it was frequented by several noblemen, among whom was the Earl of Dorset. This nobleman soon conceived an affection for young Prior, who often repeated to his lordship some of the most beautiful passages of the classic authors. One evening a dispute arose in the company, concerning a sentence in Horace, when the Earl of Dorset proposed referring it to the waiter; in which capacity Prior then acted, who being called, explained the matter in dispute to the entire satisfaction of the whole company. This circumstance highly pleased the Earl of Dorset, who entertained so great a regard for Prior, that he sent him, at his own expense, to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he completed his studies, and became one of the fellows. During his residence in the university, he formed an acquaintance with Charles Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, a connection which, in the sequel, was of the greatest advantage to him.

Upon the revolution, he was brought to court by his great patron, the Earl of Dorset, and, in 1690, was made secretary to the Earl of Berkeley, plenipotentiary at the Hague; as he was afterwards to the ambassador and plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697; and in the year following to the Earl of Portland, ambassador to the court of France; after which he was made secretary of state for Ireland; and in 1700, was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations.

In 1710, he was supposed to have had a share in writing *The Examiner*. In 1711, he was made one of the commissioners of the customs, and was sent minister-plenipotentiary to Utrecht, for negotiating a peace with France. Soon after the accession of
George

George I. he was called to an account by the new ministry, for the share he had in that treaty; but, after his papers had been seized, and himself detained in custody, and even threatened with an impeachment, he was restored to liberty, and passed the remainder of his days in retirement and tranquillity. He died at Wimple, near Cambridge, September 18th, 1721, and was interred in Westminster-abbey.

Mr. Prior was one of the best English poets of his time: his thoughts were sublime; his sentiments moral, and his language easy and engaging. His poems are well known, and justly admired.

BEN JONSON, one of the most considerable dramatic poets of the seventeenth century, whether we consider the number or the merit of his productions, was the son of a clergyman in Westminster, where he was born in the year 1574, about a month after the death of his father. He was descended of a Scottish family; for it appears that his father had been possessed of an estate in Scotland, which he lost in the reign of Queen Mary. The family name was Johnson, but for some reason, which is not known, our poet always wrote it without the *h*. His education was begun at a private school, in St. Martin in the Fields, whence he was removed to Westminster-school, and placed under the tuition of the great Camden; but his mother having married a bricklayer, Ben was taken home, and obliged to work at his father-in-law's trade. This was an indignity his mind could not submit to; he therefore enlisted as a soldier, and was sent over to the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself by killing one of the enemy in single combat, and carrying off the spoils in sight of both armies.

On his return to England, he entered himself of St. John's College, Cambridge; but his finances not permitting

permitting him to prosecute his studies, he joined a company of players. While he belonged to this company, a quarrel took place between him and one of his associates, which produced a duel, and Ben killed his antagonist; for which he was condemned, and narrowly escaped execution.

Shakespeare is said to have introduced him to the world, by bringing a play of his on the stage, and performing a principal part in it himself. Thus encouraged, his genius ripened apace, and, from 1598 to 1603, he furnished the stage with a new play regularly every year. Afterwards, he became more slow in his productions, though he still continued to write. In 1619, he obtained the degree of master of arts, at Oxford, and was made poet-laureat to James I. with a salary of one hundred marks per annum, and a tierce of wine. As we do not find his economical virtues any where recorded, it will not appear surprising that this sum was too little for his wants; for which reason, on the accession of Charles I. he petitioned for, and obtained, an increase of his allowance, from marks to pounds. Still his extravagance exceeded his income, and, quickly after, we learn that he was very poor and sick, lodging in an obscure alley. Charles was again applied to, and sent him ten guineas, which was so much below his wishes, that he said, on receiving it, "His majesty has sent me ten guineas, because I am poor and live in an alley; go and tell him that his soul lives in an alley."

He died on the 16th of August, 1637, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, where a marble monument is erected to his memory, with this laconic inscription: *O Rare Ben Jonson!*

Among his various theatrical productions, there are but four of his comedies, that, at this time, will bear

bear representation, viz. *Every Man in his Humour*, *Volpone*, *the Alchemist*, and *the Silent Woman*. He attempted tragedy, but could not succeed in it.

RICHARD SAVAGE, one of the most remarkable characters that is to be met with, perhaps, in all the records of biography, was the son of Anne, Countess of Macclesfield, by the Earl of Rivers, according to her own confession, and was born in Fox-court, Holborn, in the year 1698. This confession of adultery was made to procure a separation from her husband, the Earl of Macclesfield; yet, having obtained the desired end, no sooner was her spurious offspring brought into the world, than, without either the dread of shame or poverty for her excuse, she discovered the resolution of disowning him, and, as long as he lived, treated him with the most unnatural cruelty. She delivered him over to a poor woman to educate as her own; prevented the Earl of Rivers from leaving him a legacy of six thousand pounds, by declaring him dead; and endeavoured to send him secretly to the plantations; but this plan being either laid aside, or frustrated, she placed him apprentice with a shoemaker. In this situation, however, he did not long continue: for, his nurse dying, he went to take care of the effects of his supposed mother, and found in her boxes some letters, which informed him of his birth, and the cause of its concealment.

From the moment of this discovery, he became dissatisfied with his situation as a shoemaker. He conceived that he had a right to share in the affluence of his real mother, and therefore directly applied to her, and made use of every art to awaken her tenderness, and attract her regard; but in vain. This unnatural parent avoided him with the utmost precaution, and his warmest solicitations could neither soften her heart nor open her hand.

While

While he was assiduously endeavouring to rouse the affections of a mother, in whom every maternal affection was extinct, he was destitute of the means of support, and reduced to the miseries of want. It was then that he first had recourse to his native talents to procure a subsistence. He wrote a poem, and afterwards two plays, viz. *Woman's a Riddle*, and *Love in a Veil*: but he was not allowed any part of the profits of the first; and the second only procured him the acquaintance of Sir Richard Steele, and Mr. Wilks, by whom he was pitied, encouraged, and relieved.

He next wrote the tragedy of *Sir Thomas Overbury*, which not only procured him the esteem of many persons of wit, but brought him two hundred pounds. Savage, however, like many other wits, was a bad manager, and ever in distress; and as fast as his friends raised him from one difficulty, he sunk into another. The world had begun to behold him with a favourable eye, when both his fame and life were endangered by a most unhappy event. A drunken frolic, in which he was one night engaged, ended in a fray, and Savage unfortunately killed a man, for which he was condemned to be hanged; and while his friends earnestly solicited the mercy of the crown, his mother as earnestly exerted herself to prevent it. At length, the Countess of Hertford laid the whole case before Queen Caroline, and Savage was pardoned.

Savage now lost all tenderness for his mother, which the whole series of her cruelties had not been able entirely to repress before; and considering her as his most implacable enemy, whom nothing but his blood could satisfy, he threatened to harass her with lampoons, and to publish a copious narrative of her conduct, unless she consented to allow him a pension.

sion. This had the desired effect, and, upon his promise not to expose his mother, her nephew, Lord Tyrconnel, took him into his family, treated him as his equal, and engaged to pay him two hundred pounds a year.

This was the golden part of Savage's life; but it was not of long duration. A quarrel, of which the parties gave very different accounts, obliged Lord Tyrconnel to discard him. Our author's known character pleads, however, strongly against him; for his conduct was ever such as to make all his friends, sooner or later, grow weary of him, and even to force many of them to become his enemies.

Being once more turned out upon the world, Savage, whose passions were very strong, and whose gratitude was very small, became extremely diligent in exposing the faults of Lord Tyrconnel. He, moreover, now thought himself at liberty to take revenge upon his mother; and, accordingly, he wrote *The Bastard*, a poem, remarkable for the vivacity of its beginning; where he finely enumerates the imaginary advantages of base birth, and for the pathetic conclusion, wherein he recounts the real calamities he suffered by the crime of his parents.

This poem had an extraordinary sale, and its appearance happening at a time when his mother was at Bath, many persons there took frequent opportunities of repeating passages from it in her hearing. This was, perhaps, the first time that ever she discovered a sense of shame; and, on this occasion, the power of wit was very conspicuous: the wretch who had, without scruple, proclaimed herself an adulteress; who had first endeavoured to starve her son, then to transport him, and afterwards to hang him, was unable to bear the representation of her own conduct, but fled from reproach, though she felt no

pain from guilt, and left Bath with the utmost haste, to shelter herself among the crowds of London.

Some time after this, Savage formed the resolution of applying to the queen; who, having once given him life, he hoped might farther extend her goodness to him, by enabling him to support it. With this view, he published a poem on her birth-day, entitled, the *Volunteer Laureat*; for which she was pleased to send him fifty pounds, with an intimation that he might annually expect the same bounty. But this allowance was nothing to a man of his strange and singular extravagance. His usual custom was, as soon as he had received his pension, to disappear with it, and secrete himself from his most intimate friends, till every shilling of it was spent; which done, he re-appeared, pennyless as before. But he never would inform any person where he had been, nor in what manner his money had been dissipated. From the reports, however, of some who found means to penetrate his haunts, it would seem that he expended both his time and his money in the most sordid and despicable sensuality.

His wit and parts, however, raised him new friends as fast as his misbehaviour lost him his old ones. Yet such was his conduct, that occasional relief only furnished the means of occasional excess; and he defeated all the attempts of his friends to fix him in a decent way. He was even so reduced as to be destitute of a lodging, insomuch that he often passed the night in cellars, amidst the riot and filth of the most profligate of the rabble; or, having walked the streets till he was weary, would lie down on a bulk, in summer, and in winter, with his associates, among the ashes of a glass-house. Yet, amidst all his penury and wretchedness, he retained so much pride, that he was always ready to repress, with the

utmost

utmost scorn and contempt, any slight or indignity offered to him by any of his acquaintance, among whom he looked upon none as his superior.

Unhappy as this life may be imagined to have been, it was yet rendered more unhappy by the death of the queen, in 1738, which deprived him of all hopes from the court. His pension was discontinued, and he demanded to have it restored, with so much insolence, as to cut off that supply for ever, which might have been recovered by proper application.

A last attempt was now made by his friends to afford him a permanent relief. A subscription was entered into, for the purpose of allowing him fifty pounds per annum, if he would retire to Wales, and live privately. This offer he seemed gladly to accept; but his intention was only to deceive his friends, by retiring till he could write another tragedy, the bringing of which on the stage, he expected, would enable him to return to London. On his way to Swansea, he was obliged to remain for a short time at Bristol, where he so far ingratiated himself with the principal inhabitants, as to be made a welcome guest at their tables. At length, with great reluctance, he proceeded to Swansea, where he lived about a year, and finished his tragedy. He then determined to return to London, which was strenuously opposed by his great and constant friend, Mr. Pope, who proposed that his friends should take the profits it might bring in, and that he should receive the produce by way of annuity. This kind and prudent scheme was rejected by Savage with the utmost contempt. He declared he would no longer be kept in leading-strings, and soon returned to Bristol, in his way to London. Meeting with a repetition of the kind treatment he had before experienced, he remained there till he tired out the kindness and generosity of all his Bristol friends, and was at length arrested for a trifling

fling debt which he had contracted at a coffee-house, and lodged in the Newgate of that town, where he died on the 1st of August, 1743. While in confinement his ingratitude was again manifested, by a bitter satire on the city of Bristol, to which he certainly owed great obligations; notwithstanding which, he lavished his abuse on the inhabitants with such a spirit of resentment, that the reader would imagine he had never received any other than the most injurious treatment from them.

Thus lived, and thus died, Richard Savage, leaving behind him a character strangely chequered with vices and good qualities. Of the former, a variety of instances appear in this abstract of his life: of the latter, his peculiar situation in the world gave him but few opportunities of making any considerable display. He was, undoubtedly, a man of excellent parts; and, had he received the benefits of a liberal education; and, had his natural talents been cultivated to advantage, he might have made a respectable figure in life. He possessed a quick discernment, a retentive memory, and a lively flow of wit, which made his company much courted; but he was too much a slave to his passions, and his passions were too easily excited. He was warm in his friendships, but implacable in his enmity: and his greatest fault, which is, indeed, the greatest of all faults, was ingratitude. He seemed to think every thing due to his merit, and therefore it is less to be wondered at, that he never rightly estimated the kindness of his many friends and benefactors; or preserved a due and grateful sense of their generosity towards him.

ALEXANDER POPE, a celebrated poet, was born June 8th, 1688, in the city of London, where his father was then a considerable merchant. His family being of the Romish religion, he was put, at
eight

eight years of age, under a priest, named Taverner, from whom he received the rudiments of the Latin and Greek tongues; and soon after was sent to a popish seminary, near Winchester, whence he was removed to a school at Hyde-park-corner. He early discovered an inclination to versifying; and the translations of Ogilby and Sandys, from Virgil and Ovid, first falling in his way, they were his favourite authors. At twelve, his parents retired to Binfield, in Windsor-forest, whither they took our young poet, and there he became acquainted with the writings of Spenser, Waller, and Dryden. Dryden struck him most, probably, because the turn of that poet was most congenial with his own; and therefore he not only studied his works intensely, but ever after mentioned him with a kind of rapturous veneration.

His *Pastorals*, begun in 1704, first introduced him to the wits of the time; among whom were, Wycherly and Walsh. The last gentleman proved a sincere friend to him, and, soon discerning that his talent lay rather in improving the thoughts of others, than in striking out new ones of his own, and, in an easy versification, told him, that the only way in which he could hope to excel his predecessors, was, by attending to the correctness of his works; for, though we had several great poets, yet none of them were correct. Pope took his advice, and turned it to good account; for, no doubt, the distinguishing harmony of his numbers was, in a great measure, owing to it.

In the same year, he wrote the first part of his *Windsor Forest*, though the whole was not published till 1710. In 1708, when he was not yet twenty years of age, he wrote the *Essay on Criticism*, which has been justly esteemed a master-piece in its kind. But, whatever may be the excellence of this Essay, it was greatly surpassed, in a poetical view, by the

Rape

Rape of the Lock, first completely published in 1712, in which he has displayed a greater power of imagination than in all his other works put together. This was succeeded by his *Temple of Fame*; and in 1715, he published his *Translation of Homer's Iliad*, with such success, that he acquired a considerable sum by it; the subscription having amounted to six thousand pounds, besides one thousand two hundred pounds, which Lintot, the bookseller, gave him for the copy.

Pope's finances being now in good condition, he purchased a house at Twickenham, whither he removed with his father and mother. In 1721, he gave a new edition of *Shakespeare*, in which he appears to have consulted his fortune more than his fame. In 1725, he published his *Translation of the Odyssey*, in which, as well as the *Iliad*, he had received considerable assistance from Mr. Broome and Mr. Fenton. His *Dunciad* made its appearance about three years after, and was soon followed by the *Essay on Man*, and *Ethic Epistles*. Towards the latter part of his life, he employed himself wholly in writing *Satires*, in which he ventured to attack persons of the highest rank, and set no bounds to his talent for invective.

While very young, he wrote an Epic Poem, intitled, *Alcander*, which, being but a childish performance, was prudently suppressed. He did not, however, lay aside all thoughts of attempting something in this species of poetry, and had actually formed the outline of another Epic Poem, founded on the story of Brutus, the supposed grandson of Eneas, settling in Britain: but this scheme, though twice resumed, was never carried into execution. He likewise twice attempted dramatic works, but without success. A comedy, written in conjunction with Gay and Arbuthnot, failed on representation; and a tragedy, wholly

wholly composed by himself, he committed to the flames.

He had always been subject to the head-ache, a complaint which he derived from his mother, and, as he advanced in years, this was increased by a dropsy in his breast, and other disorders, which terminated his existence, on the 30th of May, 1744. By natural deformity, or accidental distortion, his life may be considered as a long disease, and from this cause arose many of his peculiarities and weaknesses. The indulgence and accommodation his infirmities required, taught him all the unpleasing and unsocial qualities of a valetudinarian. When he wanted to sleep, he indulged himself in all companies, and once slumbered at his own table, when honoured with the company of the Prince of Wales. His love of eating was another failing which he possessed in a high degree, and it is supposed to have hastened his end. He was vain of the notice of the great; and boasted of his wealth, which, however, he knew not the enjoyment of; for he was parsimonious in the extreme. Dr. Johnson gives, as instances of it, that he wrote his compositions on the backs of letters, to save paper, and received his friends with such scantiness of entertainment, as to place a pint of wine on the table for two visitors and himself, and, after taking two small glasses, would retire, saying, "I leave you to your wine." In his disposition he was fretful, and easily displeased; and in his intercourse with mankind, took great delight in artifice, always endeavouring to attain his ends by indirect and unsuspected methods. To contemporary writers he conducted himself in the most illiberal manner: jealous of the merit of all other candidates for poetic fame, he discarded every principle of rectitude in his endeavours to blast their reputation; and when he failed in bringing their literary labours
into

into disrepute, attacked their moral characters with the most unfounded accusations, which, in some cases, amounted to charges of crimes at which humanity shudders. Had he paid as much attention to correcting his manners, as he did to correcting his verses, he might have been handed down to posterity as a model of virtue, instead of being cited as an example how much superior talents may be debased by envy and malignity.

ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, Earl of Shaftesbury, grandson of Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord High Chancellor of England, was born in the year 1671, at Exeter-house, in the Strand, where his grandfather lived, who, from the time of his birth, conceived so great an affection for him, that he undertook the care of his education; and he made so good a progress in learning, that he could read with ease both the Latin and Greek languages, when only eleven years of age.

When he was very young he travelled into foreign countries, but Italy became his favourite residence, where he continued till the Revolution, and then returned to England. In 1689, he was offered a seat in parliament for Pool, in Dorsetshire, but he declined that honour till the death of Sir John Trenchard, which happened some years after, when he was chosen, and took his seat in the house.

In this character he soon gave a very singular instance of the humanity and integrity of his heart. Before the Revolution, and for some time after, prisoners for high treason were not permitted to be heard by counsel, unless a special matter of law was stated to the court. A bill was now presented to the house, to eradicate this remnant of slavery; and, notwithstanding the humanity of such an intended law, it met with great opposition.

When

When the bill was brought into the house, Mr. Cooper had prepared a speech in support of it; but when he stood up to make it, he appeared so confused as to be unable to proceed. The members of the house were surprized; but the speaker told him to take time, and not be discouraged: upon which Mr. Cooper, with the greatest presence of mind, addressed himself in the following words: "Sir, if I who rise only to give my opinion on the bill now depending, am so confounded that I am unable to express the least of what I proposed to say, what must be the condition of that man, who, without any assistance, is obliged to plead for his life, whilst under the apprehensions of being deprived of it?" This concise and emphatical speech, whether accidental or intended, had such an effect on the house, that the bill passed without further opposition.

On the death of his father, he became Earl of Shaftesbury; and King William, who treated him with the greatest respect, offered to make him secretary of state; but this honour he declined, on account of the state of his health. However, he always attended in the House of Lords when he found he could be of service to his country; and, although he refused accepting of any emolument, yet, like an honest patriot, he never failed to give his advice on all public occasions.

After the death of King William, he quitted politics entirely, to enjoy the benefits of a retired life, and to prosecute his favourite studies; but finding his health greatly impaired by an asthmatic complaint, he went to Italy in 1711, and resided chiefly at Naples, where he died in the the month of February, 1713.

His works, which were greatly admired in his life-time, are still held in high estimation, and will transmit his name to the latest posterity. They

were collected in three volumes, and published under the title of *The Characteristics*. These were the whole of his works which he intended for the public eye. Not long before his death he had formed a scheme of writing a discourse on painting, sculpture, and the other arts of design, which, if he had lived to have finished it, might have proved a very pleasing and useful work, as he had a fine taste in subjects of that kind, but his premature decease prevented his making any great progress in the undertaking.

Of Lord Shaftesbury's character, as a writer, different representations have been given. Some of his ardent admirers speak of the *Characteristics* as the compleatest system, both of morality and theology, that we have in our language; and, at the same time, of the greatest beauty and elegance for the style and composition. Others describe them as a performance in which beauties and blots, faults and excellencies, are mingled with an unsparing hand. But the most violent of his opponents mix no small degree of applause with their censures. The best founded objection to the *Characteristics* is, that they contain a number of insinuations unfavourable to the cause of revelation; these, however, are the consequences of his lordship having formed his writings on the model of the ancient philosophers, rather than of infidelity, for his general conduct, as well as some parts of his works, prove that he was really and sincerely a Christian. It is nevertheless a subject of regret, that a laxity in religious faith should find such powerful support, as may be extracted from the persuasive language of this elegant writer.

Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, an eminent statesman, and polite writer of the seventeenth century, was born in London, in the year 1628. He was descended

scended from an ancient family who are said to have assumed the surname of Temple from a manor so called in Leicestershire. Having received the rudiments of classical learning at Bishop-Stortford in Hertfordshire, he was sent to Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he soon became master of the modern and ancient languages, and fitted himself admirably for those public employments which he afterwards discharged with so much ability.

He began his travels in the year 1648, by visiting France, where he resided two years, and afterwards made the tour of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, He returned from the continent in 1654, but the temper of the times not being congenial to his feelings, he retired with his family to Ireland, where he remained, improving himself in history and philosophy, until the Restoration.

Many offers were made him of employment under Cromwell, but these he steadily rejected. He commenced his political career in 1665, by undertaking a secret commission to the Bishop of Munster, which he executed with such success, that Charles II. created him a baronet, and appointed him his resident at Brussels. It was chiefly by his prudent management that the triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, in the year 1668, was effected; and he was greatly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; soon after the conclusion of which, he was appointed ambassador to Holland, where he remained until September, 1669, when on his refusal to pave the way for a war with that country, he was removed from his post.

During the war which followed, he lived in retirement at Sheen, where he wrote his *Remarks on the United Provinces*, and part of his *Miscellanies*. About the middle of the year 1673, however, the
king

king wishing to put an end to the war, Sir William was again sent for, and directed to negotiate a peace with the Spanish ambassador at London, who had received full powers for that purpose: accordingly a treaty was concluded in three days, by which the superiority of the British flag was established.

In 1674, he was again sent ambassador to the Hague, and he was also appointed one of the English mediators at the treaty of Nimeguen, between France and the Confederates. During his second residence at the Hague, he was very instrumental in bringing about the marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Mary, daughter of James II. which gave great offence to many of the leaders of administration, who were more inclined to the French interest. After this, when the contests between the two parties that then agitated the state had arrived to a great height, the king, on his suggestion, dismissed his old council, and appointed a new one, of which he was a member; but owing to the king's subsequent illness, this measure was attended with no permanent benefit. The council was again changed, and Sir William finding his endeavours to unite the royal family, and curb the rage of party, ineffectual, resolved to retire from public business entirely, and though repeatedly pressed both by James II. and William III. to accept the office of secretary of state, he persisted in his resolution. The latter part of his life was spent at Moor-park, near Farnham, in Surrey, where he died in January, 1698; and his heart was buried there, according to his own direction, in a silver box, under the sun-dial in his garden, opposite to the window from which he used to contemplate, and admire the works of nature.

Sir William Temple's principal works are *Memoirs from 1672 to 1692*, which are very useful to those

those who wish to be acquainted with the affairs of that period: *Remarks upon the State of the United Provinces: An Introduction to the History of England*; which is a sketch of a general history: *Letters written during his last Embassies*: and *Miscellanies*, which contain a great many curious pieces that display considerable depth of thought. He was an accomplished gentleman, a sound politician, a patriot, and a great scholar.

THOMAS CROMWELL, Earl of Essex, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney, where he was born in the year 1498. Without a liberal education, but endowed with a strong natural genius, he travelled for the improvement of his understanding, and to this early token of his sound judgment he stood indebted for the high rank and distinguished honours he afterwards enjoyed; for, having undertaken to negotiate some matters for the English merchants at Antwerp, he conducted them with such address as to attract the notice of Cardinal Wolsey, who took him into his house, and appointed him his agent or solicitor.

Wolsey had at this time long governed England in the most arbitrary manner, and now began to be apprehensive of the storm which was gathering around him. He was more particularly afraid of the Commons, and therefore procured a seat in the house for Cromwell, who managed the defence of his master's conduct with such strength of judgment and elegance of expression, that all present were astonished at his abilities, and in consequence of this, the king immediately took him into his service.

He soon rose so high in the estimation of his royal master, as to obtain the most distinguished posts in the government. He was successively principal secretary of state, master of the rolls, vicar-general, lord privy-seal, and lord high chamberlain of England; and in 1640, he was created Earl of

Essex.

Essex. In this vicissitude of fortune let it not be forgotten, that he retained one virtue seldom found in courts, namely, gratitude to his fallen benefactor, Wolsey, whose interest he continued to support, even after he had been disgraced and ruined at court.

Amidst the greatest honours which a subject could enjoy, he conducted himself with the most astonishing circumspection; and in such a manner as might have been little expected from a person of his obscure birth. He was the patron of learning, virtue, and religion; nor was any man appointed to a place under him whose manners were not pure, and his character irreproachable.

From the moment he acquired any authority in the cabinet, he employed it in promoting the Reformation; to his zeal for which, he became a victim; for, the more firmly to secure the Protestant cause, he brought about the marriage between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves, whose relations were all Lutherans. Unfortunately Henry conceived a disgust at this lady, which was followed by Cromwell's ruin: for, with his usual cruelty and caprice, the king did not hesitate to sacrifice his minister to the Roman Catholic party, to whom he seemed desirous of reconciling himself as soon as he had taken a fancy to Catherine Howard. Although Cromwell was generally a good politician, yet, like most statesmen, he was guilty of some great errors. In his zeal for the new religion he had introduced the unjustifiable mode of attainder in cases of treason and heresy. This was now made the instrument of his overthrow. His enemies were numerous, and of two descriptions, viz. the ancient nobility who despised him for the meanness of his origin, and were inflamed with jealousy at seeing the highest posts in the state bestowed on a Plebeian; and the
Roman

Roman Catholics, who detested him for having advised the king to seize the revenues of the monasteries. These united in preferring a number of accusations against him, and availed themselves of his own law, to introduce a bill of attainder, which was quickly passed, with very trifling opposition, and he was beheaded on the 28th of July, 1540. Thus fell this great minister, who had raised himself to the highest station by the strength of his natural abilities; and who, at the height of his prosperity, never lost sight of the lowliness of his origin, or was ungrateful to any who had assisted to raise him from it.

Sir NICHOLAS BACON, lord keeper of the great seal, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born at Chiselhurst, in 1510, and educated at the university of Cambridge; after which he travelled into France, and made some stay at Paris. On his return he settled in Gray's-inn, where he applied himself with such assiduity to the study of the law, that he quickly distinguished himself so as to attract the notice of Henry VIII. who, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's-bury, bestowed several of its manors upon him. Shortly after he was appointed attorney in the court of Wards, a place of both honour and profit, which he retained during the remainder of this reign, and the whole of that of Edward VI.

His great moderation and consummate prudence preserved him through the dangerous reign of Queen Mary. In the beginning of Elizabeth's reign he was knighted, and in 1558, the great seal was delivered to him, with the title of lord keeper, and he was also made one of the privy council. After having held the great seal for upwards of twenty years, this able statesman and faithful counsellor was suddenly removed from life, in consequence, as it is said, of
having

having caught a cold by sleeping exposed to a draught of air from an open window. He died on the twenty-sixth of February, 1578-9, equally lamented by the queen and her subjects. He was the first lord-keeper that ranked as lord-chancellor.

As a statesman he was remarkable for a clear head; and he possessed much of that penetrating genius, solidity, and judgment, persuasive eloquence, and comprehensive knowledge of law and equity, which afterwards shone forth with so great a lustre in his son, who was as much inferior to his father in prudence, as his father was to him in literary accomplishments.

Sir FRANCIS BACON, Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Alban's, the son of Sir Nicholas, was born at York-house in the Strand, on the twenty-second of January, 1560. Even in his very tender years he showed such marks of genius as to engage the attention of Queen Elizabeth, who took great pleasure in conversing with him, and called him *her young lord-keeper*. He was educated at Trinity-college, Cambridge, and made such incredible progress in his studies, that before he was sixteen, he had not only run through the whole circle of the liberal arts, as they were then taught, but began to perceive those imperfections in the reigning philosophy which he afterwards so effectually exposed.

On his leaving the university he went to France, where, before he was nineteen years of age, he wrote a general view of the state of Europe; but the death of his father obliged him to return to England, and he then applied himself to the study of the common law, which he intended to make his profession,

At this period the famous Earl of Essex, who could distinguish merit, and passionately loved it, entered into an intimate friendship with him, and endeavoured

endeavoured to procure him the office of queen's solicitor, though without success; but to console him under the disappointment, he gave him land to the value of eighteen hundred pounds.

The only preferment he obtained during this reign, was the reversion of the registership of the court of Star-chamber, which he did not enjoy until twenty years after, though if obedience to a sovereign in what must be the most disagreeable of all offices, the casting reflections on a deceased friend, gave him any claim, he earned it. The death of Essex excited such a popular clamour, in which even the queen herself was not spared, that it was found necessary to vindicate the transaction. This task was assigned to Bacon, and he had ingratitude enough to execute it, which brought universal censure on him.

Upon the accession of King James, he was soon raised to considerable honours; for, besides being knighted, he was successively appointed solicitor-general, attorney-general, lord-keeper of the great seal, and finally, in 1618, lord high chancellor of England, on which occasion he was created Baron of Verulam.

Though these employments necessarily engrossed a great part of his time, he still found leisure to pursue his philosophical studies, which always bore the upper place in his affections; and during the time he held these offices, he wrote his *Essays*; his treatise *Of the Wisdom of the Ancients*; and his *Novum Organum*, the most perfect work that came from his pen.

In 1621, he was raised to the dignity of Viscount St. Alban's, and appeared at the opening of the session of parliament with the greatest splendour; but he was soon surprized with a melancholy reverse of fortune. An accusation of bribery and cor-

ruption was preferred against him, and the fact being proved on his trial, by his own confession, the peers gave judgment on the 21st of May, 1621: "That he should be fined forty thousand pounds, and be imprisoned in the Tower during the king's pleasure; that he should for ever be incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state; and that he should never sit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court."

The fault which, next to his ingratitude, thus tarnished the glory of this illustrious man, is said to have principally proceeded from his indulgence to his servants, who made a corrupt use of it. We are told by Rushworth, in his *Historical Collections*, that "the gifts taken were, for the most part, for interlocutory orders; and that his decrees were generally made with so much equity, that though gifts rendered him suspected for injustice, yet never any decree made by him was reversed as unjust."

After a short imprisonment, he retired from the engagements of an active life, to which he had been called much against the bent of his genius, to the shade of a contemplative one, which he had always loved. The king remitted his fine, and he was summoned to parliament in the first year of Charles I. The last four years of his life he devoted wholly to his studies, and during this period, composed the greatest part of his English and Latin works, from which it appears, that notwithstanding his misfortune, his thoughts were still free, vigorous, and noble. He died April 29th, 1626, and was buried in St. Michael's church at St. Alban's, where a monument of white marble was erected to him by Sir Thomas Meautys, formerly his secretary.

The honourable Mr. Walpole calls him the *Prophet of the Arts* which Newton was afterwards to reveal; and observes, that his genius and his works will

will be universally admired as long as science exists. He adds, "As long as ingratitude and adulation are despicable, so long shall we lament the depravity of this great man's heart. Alas! that he who could command immortal fame, should have stooped to the little ambition of power."

Sir THOMAS MORE, lord high chancellor of England, was born in Milk-street, in the year 1480. He received his early education at St. Anthony's school, in Threadneedle-street, and was afterwards introduced to the family of Cardinal Moreton, who, in 1497, sent him to Oxford. Having in the space of two years made great proficiency in academical learning, he came to New-inn, London, to study law; whence, after some time, he removed to Lincoln's-inn, of which his father, who was one of the Judges of the King's-bench, was a member. He was called to the bar about the year 1503, and soon after appointed law-reader at Furnival's-inn, which place he held about three years.

His first employment in the service of government was as Master of the Requests, on his acceptance of which he was knighted, and admitted of the privy-council. In 1520, he was made treasurer of the Exchequer, and three years after, speaker of the House of Commons, in which capacity he had the resolution to oppose the then powerful minister, Wolsey, in his demand of an oppressive subsidy, notwithstanding which, he was soon after made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and the king treated him with singular familiarity. On this subject the following anecdote is recorded, which shows that Sir Thomas was not unacquainted with the capricious cruelty of his master.

The king having once dined with Sir Thomas at Chelsea, walked with him near an hour in the garden, with his arm round his neck. When he was
gone,

gone, Mr. Roper, Sir Thomas's son-in-law, observed, how happy he was to be so familiarly treated by the king: to which Sir Thomas replied, "I thank our Lord, son Roper, I find his grace my very good lord indeed; and believe he doth as singularly favour me as any subject within the realm: howbeit, I must tell thee, I have no cause to be proud therefore, for if my head would win him a castle in France, it would not fail to go off."

On the disgrace of Wolsey, Sir Thomas More was made chancellor, which seems the more extraordinary when we are told, that he had repeatedly declared his disapprobation of the divorce, on which the king was so positively bent. Having executed the office with equal wisdom and integrity for three years, he resigned the seals in 1533, to avoid the danger of refusing to confirm the king's divorce.

He now retired to his house at Chelsea, and spent his time in study and devotion; but the capricious tyrant could not suffer him to enjoy this tranquillity. Though reduced to a private station, and even to indigence, his opinion of the legality of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn was thought of such importance, that various means were tried to procure his approbation of it, but these proving ineffectual, his death was resolved on. His name was first inserted in a bill of attainder for misprision of treason, in encouraging the practices of Elizabeth Barton, called the holy maid of Kent; but this failing, for want of proof, he was committed to the Tower, charged with high treason, for having denied the king's supremacy. After an imprisonment of fifteen months he was brought to a mock trial, and convicted upon the single evidence of Rich, the solicitor-general, whom, however, he sufficiently discredited in his defence. He was condemned to suffer as a traitor, but his merciful master indulged him

him with simple decollation, and he was beheaded on Tower-hill on the 5th of July, 1535.

Sir Thomas More was the author of various other works, but his *Utopia* is the only one now in esteem; the rest being chiefly of a polemical nature. His answer to Luther only gained him the credit of having the best knack of any man in Europe, at calling bad names in good Latin. He was a man of some learning, and an upright judge; and where religion was out of the way, was not deficient in sagacity. In articles of faith he was a weak and credulous enthusiast, yet his temper was not of a gloomy cast. He was cheerful, and even affectedly witty, and this disposition was not abated by his misfortunes, for he appears to have indulged in it till the very hour of his death: thus when he was first committed to the Tower, the gentleman-porter asking for his fee, which is the upper garment, Sir Thomas took off his cap to give him, saying, "This is the uppermost garment I have." But that not sufficing, he took out a handful of angels, which he gave to the officer. A knight who was present, said, "He was glad to find he was so full of angels." "Yes, replied Sir Thomas, "I always love to have my best friends about me." After he had been close prisoner for some time, his books were all taken from him, on which he shut up the windows of his room; and being asked why he did so? "It is time, said he, to shut up shop, when the ware is all gone." On the day of his execution, as he was mounting the scaffold, he said to one of the officers, "Friend, help me up, and when I come down, let me shift for myself." When the executioner asked him forgiveness, he readily answered, "Why, man, thou hast never offended me, but my neck is so short, that you will have no credit in cutting it off,"

When

When he laid his head down on the block, having a long grey beard, he stroked it, and said to the executioner, "I pray you, let me lay my beard over the block, lest you should cut it; for though you have a commission to cut off my head, you have none to cut off my beard."

EDMUND HALLEY, an eminent astronomer, was the only son of a soap-boiler, at Haggerstone, where he was born in the year 1656. He received his first education at St. Paul's School, where he acquired a competent knowledge of the classic authors, and became familiarly acquainted with the mathematics; after which he removed to Oxford, and there completed his studies.

His desire to obtain knowledge was unbounded, but his most darling study, to which he had devoted his time from the earliest part of life, was that of astronomy. In this science he became such a proficient, as to surprise all the learned in Europe. There was not any thing that appeared beyond the reach of his abilities; nor did he consider any difficulty too great, when he had an opportunity of gratifying his curiosity.

In 1676 he made a voyage to St. Helena, to complete the number of the fixed stars by the addition of those which lie towards the south-pole; and, having delineated a planisphere, in which they were all laid down in their exact places, he returned to England.

In 1680, he set out with an intention of making the tour of Europe, and, in the midway between Calais and Paris, discovered a remarkable comet as it then appeared for the second time in its return from the sun. He had seen it before in its descent, and now hastened to complete his observations by viewing it from the royal observatory of France. The great object of his journey to France was to establish

establish a friendly intercourse between the two royal astronomers of Greenwich and Paris, and at the same time, to improve himself under so great a master as Cassini. From France he went to Italy, where he spent great part of the year 1681; but his affairs calling him home, he returned to England.

In 1683 he published his *Theory of the variation of the magnetical Compass*, founded on the supposition that the whole globe is a large magnet with certain poles or points of attraction; but, being afterwards dissatisfied with this theory, he made two voyages across the Atlantic ocean, for the purpose of observing the variation in different places, which he published, in a general chart, after his return in 1706.

Shortly after this he was employed by government to observe the course of the tides with the latitude and longitude of the principal headlands in the British channel, which, having executed with his usual accuracy and expedition, he published in a large map.

In 1703, he was made professor of geometry in the University of Oxford, and had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him. He was scarcely settled there when he began to translate *Apollonius de sectione rationis*, from Arabic into Latin; and to restore the two lost books of the same author, *De sectione spatii*, from the account given of them by Pappius; and, in 1706, he published the whole work. Afterwards he had a share in preparing Apollonius's *Conics* for the press, and ventured to supply the whole eighth book, the original of which is also lost. He likewise added *Serenus on the section of the cylinder and cone*, printed from the original Greek with a Latin translation, and published the whole in folio.

He

He was made secretary to the Royal Society in the year 1713; and, in 1720, succeeded Mr. Flamstead in the office of King's astronomer at the royal observatory, at Greenwich, where he afterwards resided till his death, which happened on the 16th of January, 1742.

His principal works are *Catalogus stellarum australis*; *Tabulæ astronomicæ*; and *An abridgment of the astronomy of comets*; besides which, he published many ingenious works of minor importance, mostly to be found in the Philosophical Transactions, of which he was, for several years, the chief support. We are also indebted to him for the publication of some of the works of Sir Isaac Newton, who had a great friendship for him, and to whom he frequently communicated his discoveries.

ISAAC BARROW, an eminent mathematician and divine, was the son of a linen-draper in London, where he was born in 1630. His education commenced at the Charter-house school, where he remained about three years; but, at this period of life, the tendency of his mind was of the most mischievous and untoward nature, and he was much more celebrated as a boxer than as a scholar. After his removal from this school, his disposition took a happier turn, and, having soon made considerable progress in learning, he was admitted a pensioner of Peter-house, Cambridge, where he applied himself with great diligence to the study of all parts of literature, but more especially to natural philosophy and the mathematics.

In 1656, he set out on his travels, and proceeded through France and Italy to Constantinople, where he was particularly assiduous in studying the works of St. Chrysostom, once bishop of that see, whom he preferred to all the other fathers. Having remained somewhat

somewhat more than a year in Turkey, he returned home in 1659, through Venice, Germany, and Holland; and then took orders, though without any design of seeking ecclesiastical preferment.

In 1660, he was chosen to the Greek professorship at Cambridge; and soon after obtained the professorship of Gresham College, on the recommendation of Dr. Wilkins. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1663, at the first election of Fellows after that body was incorporated by charter; and, a mathematical lecture being founded at Cambridge under the will of Mr. Lucas, in the same year, Mr. Barrow was appointed the first professor, in consequence of which he resigned that of Gresham college. In 1669, he resigned his mathematical chair to his friend, Mr. Isaac Newton, being now determined to give up the study of mathematics for that of divinity.

He took the degree of doctor of divinity in the following year, when his uncle, who was Bishop of St. Asaph, gave him a small sinecure in Wales; and he also obtained a prebend in the cathedral church of Salisbury. In 1672, Charles II. appointed him master of Trinity college, and in 1675, he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university.

The doctor's works are very numerous. They consist principally of mathematical and theological subjects, in Latin and English. It is, however, to be regretted that his *Lectures on the Rhetoric of Aristotle*, delivered while he held the Greek professorship at Cambridge, are irrecoverably lost.

“The name of Dr. Barrow,” says the reverend and learned Mr. Grainger, “will ever be illustrious for a strength of mind, and a compass of knowledge that did honour to his country. He was unrivalled in mathematical learning, and especially in the sub-

lime geometry, in which he has been excelled only by one man, and that man was his pupil, the great Sir Isaac Newton; the same genius that seemed to be born only to bring hidden truths to light, to rise to the heights or descend to the depths of science, would sometimes amuse itself in the flowery paths of poetry, and he composed verses both in Greek and Latin. He at length gave himself up entirely to divinity; and particularly to the most useful part of it, that which has a tendency to make men wiser and better. He has, in his excellent sermons on the Creed, solved every difficulty, and removed every obstacle that opposed itself to our faith, and made divine revelation as clear as the demonstrations in his own Euclid. In his sermons, he knew not how to leave off writing till he had exhausted his subject; and his admirable discourse on the duty and reward of bounty to the poor, took him up three hours and a half in preaching. This excellent person, who was a bright example of Christian virtue, as well as a prodigy of learning, died on the 4th of May, 1677, in the forty-seventh year of his age."

EDWARD ALLEYN, a celebrated actor in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I. and founder of the college at Dulwich, was born in the parish of St. Botolph, London, on the first of September, 1566, as appears from a memorandum in his own writing. Dr. Fuller says, that he was bred a stage-player, and that his father would have given him a liberal education, but that he was not turned for a serious course of life. He was, however, a youth of an excellent capacity, a cheerful temper, a tenacious memory, a sweet elocution, and, in his person, of a stately port and aspect; all which advantages might well induce a young man to take to the theatrical profession.

By

By several authorities we find he must have been on the stage some time before 1592, for at that period he was in high favour with the town, and greatly applauded by the best judges, particularly by Ben Jonson. Haywood, in his prologue to Marloe's *Jew of Malta*, calls him Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue. He usually played the capital parts, and was one of the original actors in Shakespear's plays. In some of Ben Jonson's he was also a principal performer: but it is difficult to determine what characters he personated. This is owing to the inaccuracy of the dramatic writers of those days, who did not print the names of the performers opposite to those of the characters they represented, as the modern custom is; but gave one general list of actors to the whole set of plays, as in the old folio edition of Shakespear; or divided one from the other, setting the *dramatis personæ* before the plays, and the names of the performers after them, as in Jonson's.

It may appear surprizing how one of Mr. Alleyn's profession should be enabled to erect such an edifice as Dulwich college, and endow it so liberally. To account for this, his biographers suppose that he had some paternal fortune, which, though small, might lay a foundation for his future affluence; and it is to be presumed that the profits he received from acting, to one of his managing and prudent disposition, and who by his excellence in playing, drew after him such crowds of spectators, must have improved his fortune rapidly. Besides this, he was sole proprietor of the Fortune theatre, which was built at his own expense, and produced him considerable emolument. He was likewise proprietor of a bear-garden on the Bank-side, and afterwards joint-ruler or overseer of the king's bears: and as bear-bating and such other sports were then much in fashion

fashion, it is probable that he derived as much profit from this amusement as from his theatre.

After the college was built he met with some difficulty in obtaining a charter for settling his estates in mortmain, arising from the opposition of lord-chancellor Bacon, who wished to have prevailed upon King James to settle part of Alleyn's lands on two professorships then about to be established at Oxford and Cambridge; but Alleyn's solicitation prevailed, and he obtained letters patent giving him full powers to endow it according to his own wish. Here he retired after he left the stage, and managed the affairs of the college till his death, but not as master, as has been asserted, for he appointed his kinsmen, Thomas and Matthias Alleyn, to be master and warden, on the completion of the foundation, though they did not take upon themselves the charge of the revenues during his life-time.

He died on the twenty-first, and was buried in the college chapel on the twenty-seventh of November, 1626. The inscription to his memory, which now appears, states his death to have happened on the 26th; this, however, is an error, for it is certain that he was buried on the 27th; and Aubrey gives an inscription from a flat stone over the grave, now obliterated, on which the other date appeared.

It has been said, that before his death he repented of what he had done, and wished to revoke his charity; but of this there is not even a shadow of proof; on the contrary, the proofs that he was satisfied with what he had done, are strong; for the following memorial in his own hand-writing, was found in his diary, which is preserved in the college library: "June 26, 1620, my wife and I acknowledged the fine at the common-pleas bar, of all our lands to the college; Blessed be God that he
hath

hath given us life to do it." And by his will he augmented it with further donations.

WILLIAM HOGARTH, a truly great and original genius, was the son of a schoolmaster in Ship-court, in the Old-bailey, and was born in 1698. His outset in life was unpromising; "He was bound" says Mr. Walpole, "to a mean engraver of arms on plate." Hogarth probably chose this occupation, as it required some skill in drawing, to which his genius was particularly turned. His master, it since appears, was Mr. Ellis Gamble, a silversmith in Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields. In this profession it is not unusual to bind apprentices to the single branch of engraving arms and cyphers; and in that particular department of the business young Hogarth was placed: but before his time was expired, he felt the impulse of genius, and that it directed him to painting; as will be seen from the following anecdote.

During his apprenticeship, he set out one Sunday with two or three companions on an excursion to Highgate. The weather being hot they went into a public house, where they had not been long before a quarrel arose between some persons in the same room. One of the disputants struck the other on the head with a quart pot, and cut him very much. The blood running down the man's face, together with the agony of the wound, which had distorted his features into a most hideous grin, presented Hogarth with a subject too laughable to be overlooked. He drew out his pencil and produced on the spot one of the most ludicrous figures that ever was seen. What rendered this piece the more valuable was, that it exhibited an exact likeness of the man, with the portrait of his antagonist, and the figures in caricature, of the principal persons gathered around him.

How

How long he continued in obscurity is uncertain. The first piece in which he distinguished himself as a painter is believed to have been a representation of the *Wandsworth Assembly*; and from the date of the earliest plate that can be ascertained to be the work of Hogarth, he must have begun business on his own account at least as early as 1720.

At first Hogarth appears to have confined himself to historical and family pictures, many of which are still existing, and bear ample testimony to the fidelity of his pencil. This, however, does not always please those who pay for portraits, as our artist soon discovered. A nobleman, who was uncommonly ugly and deformed, sat to him for his picture. It was executed with matchless skill, but the likeness was rigidly observed, without the necessary attention to compliment or flattery. The peer, disgusted at this counterpart of his dear self, never thought of paying for a reflector, that would only insult him with its deformities. Some time was suffered to elapse before the artist, who at that time had no need of a banker, applied for his money, but afterwards many applications were made without success. At length, however, the painter hit upon an expedient which he knew must alarm the nobleman's pride, and by that means answer his purpose. It was couched in the following card: "Mr. Hogarth's dutiful respects to Lord ———; finding he does not mean to have the picture which was drawn for him, is again informed of Mr. H.'s necessity for the money; if, therefore, his lordship does not send for it in three days, it will be disposed of, with the addition of a tail, and some other little appendages, to Mr. Hare, the famous wild-beast man: Mr. H. having given that gentleman a conditional promise of it for an exhibition picture on his lordship's refusal." This intimation had the
desired

desired effect : the portrait was sent for, and committed to the flames.

The work that established his reputation as a comic painter, was the *Harlot's Progress*, which is believed to have been begun in the year 1731 ; the coffin in the last plate being inscribed with the date Sept. 2, 1731 ; but it was not until the publication of the print of the third scene, in 1733, that it became universally acknowledged. At a board of treasury, held a day or two after the appearance of that print, a copy of it was shown by one of the lords, as containing, among other excellencies, a striking likeness of Sir John Gonson. It gave such general satisfaction, that, from the board, each lord repaired to the print-shop for a copy of it, and Hogarth rose completely into fame.

The ingenious Abbé Du Bos had often complained that no history painter of his time went through a series of actions ; and thus, like an historian, painted the successive fortune of an hero from the cradle to the grave. What Du Bos wished to see done, Hogarth performed. He launches out his young adventurer a simple girl upon the town, and conducts her through the viscissitudes of prostitution, profligacy, and wretchedness to a premature death. This was painting to the understanding and to the heart. None had ever before made the pencil subservient to the purposes of morality and instruction : a book like this is fitted to every soil and every observer, and he that runs may read.

The *Rake's Progress* succeeded ; which, though not equal to the former, is possessed of much merit. Mr. Nichols assures us, from unquestionable authority, that almost all the personages that attend the Rake's levee were undoubted portraits ; and that in *Southwark Fair* and the *Modern Midnight Conversation*, as many more were discoverable. He might
have

have made the same assertion of most of Hogarth's compositions, in which he always contrived to introduce the similitudes of persons known to be tinctured with the vice or folly he intended to satirize, and these were in general such striking likenesses as could not easily be mistaken. But his success was not confined to persons. One of his greatest excellencies consisted in what may be termed the furniture of his pieces; for, as in sublime and historical representations, the fewer the trivial circumstances that are permitted to divert the spectator's attention from the principal figures, the greater is their force; so, in scenes copied from familiar life, a proper variety of domestic images contributes to throw a degree of verisimilitude on the whole. The Rake's levee rooms, the nobleman's dining-room; the apartments of the husband and wife, in *Marriage a-la-mode*; the alderman's parlour, the bed-chamber, and many others, are the history of the manners of the age.

Soon after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Hogarth went over to France, and was taken into custody at Calais, while making a sketch of the gate of that town; a circumstance which he has recorded in his picture called *O! the Roast Beef of Old England!* published in 1749. He was actually carried before the governor as a spy, and, after a very strict examination, was committed into the custody of Gransire, his landlord, on his undertaking that Hogarth should not quit his house until he embarked for England.

Hogarth had one failing in common with most people who attain wealth and eminence without the aid of a liberal education. He affected to despise every kind of knowledge which he did not possess. Having established his fame with little or no obligation to literature, he either conceived it to be needless,

less, or decried it because it lay out of his reach. One of the common topics of his declamation was the uselessness of books to a man of his profession, and, in his picture of *Beer Street*, among other books consigned by him to the pastry-cook, we find Turnbull on Ancient Painting, a treatise which Hogarth should have been able to understand before he ventured to condemn. With all this aversion to literary knowledge, Hogarth ventured to appear to the world in the character of an author, and, in the year 1753, published a quarto volume, entitled *The Analysis of Beauty*, written with a view of fixing the fluctuating ideas of taste. But, in the execution of this work, he found himself so miserably deficient both in language and spelling, that he was compelled to call in the assistance of his better informed friends to word it for him. In fact, no part of it can be called his, except the ground-work. The beginning of it was prepared for the public eye, by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, who, when he had finished about a third part, was compelled, by indisposition, to discontinue his friendly assistance. Mr. Ralph next undertook it, but, being equally positive and vain with Hogarth, they soon disagreed about it, and the remainder of the book was put under the correction of Dr. Morell who completed it. The preface was corrected by the Rev. Mr. Townley.

It may be truly said of Hogarth, that all his powers of delighting were restrained to his pencil. Having rarely been admitted into polite circles, none of his sharp corners had been rubbed off, so that he continued to the last a gross, uncultivated man. To some confidence in himself he was certainly entitled, for, as a comic painter, he could have claimed no honour that would not have been most readily allowed him; but the slightest difference of opinion or contradiction, on any subject, transported him into a

rage. With all his failings, however, he was liberal, hospitable, and just in his dealings.

Mr. Hogarth married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill, in the year 1730, without the knowledge of her father, who was not easily reconciled to the match. Soon after this period, he began his *Harlot's Progress*, and was advised as a means of softening the resentment of Sir James to place some of the pictures in his way. Accordingly, one morning early, Mrs. Hogarth conveyed several of them into his dining-room. When he arose and saw them he inquired from whence they came, and being told they were Hogarth's, replied "very well; the man who can furnish representations like these, can also maintain a wife without a portion." He designed this remark as an excuse for keeping his purse-strings close; but a short time reconciled him to the young people. Hogarth died at his house in Leicester-fields on the 25th of October, 1764, and was buried at Chiswick.

SIR MATTHEW HALE, lord chief justice of the King's-bench, in the reign of Charles II. was the son of Robert Hale, Esq. a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and was born in 1609. He was educated at Oxford, where he made a considerable progress in learning; but was afterwards diverted from his studies by the levities of youth. From these he was recalled by Serjeant Glanville, who induced him to apply himself to the law, and he accordingly entered into Lincoln's Inn. Noy, the attorney-general, took early notice of him, and directed him in his studies. Mr. Selden also took much notice of him; and it was this acquaintance that first set Mr. Hale on a more enlarged pursuit of learning, which he had before confined to his own profession.

During the civil wars he behaved so as to obtain the esteem of both parties. He was employed in his

his practice by all the king's party; and was appointed by the parliament one of the commissioners to treat with the king. The murder of Charles I. gave him very sensible regret. However, he took the engagement; and was appointed, with several others, to consider of the reformation of the law. In 1653, he was made serjeant-at-law, and soon after appointed one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell he refused to accept of the new commission offered him by his successor Richard. He was one of the knights for Gloucestershire in the parliament which called home Charles II. by whom he was soon appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer; but he declined the honour of knighthood, till Lord Chancellor Hyde, sending for him upon business when the king was at his house, told his majesty that "there was his modest chief baron;" upon which he was unexpectedly knighted.

He was one of the principal judges that sat in Clifford's Inn to settle differences between landlords and tenants after the fire of London, in which he behaved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

In 1671, he was advanced to the post of lord chief justice of the King's-bench; but, finding his health declining, he resigned it in February, 1675-6, and died in the December following.

This excellent man, who was an ornament to the Bench, to his country, and to human nature, wrote and published the following works: *An Essay on the gravitation and non-gravitation of fluid bodies; Observations touching the Torricellian Experiment; Contemplations, Moral and Divine; The Life of Pomponius Atticus, with political and moral Reflections; Observations on the principles of Natural Motion;* and

and, *The Primitive Organization of Mankind*. He also left a great number of manuscripts upon various subjects; among which were his *Pleas of the Crown*; and *The original Institution, Power, and Jurisdiction of Parliaments*.

Of his inflexible integrity in the administration of justice, two instances are recorded, which happened while he was chief baron. One of the principal nobility went once to his chambers, and told him, that "having a suit in law to be tried before him, he came there to acquaint him with it, that he might the better understand it when it should come to be tried in court." Upon which the judge interrupted him, and said, "he did not deal fairly to come to his chambers about such affairs: for he never received information respecting causes but in open court, where both parties were to be heard alike." His grace went away not a little dissatisfied with this answer, and complained of it to the king, as a rudeness not to be endured: but his majesty bid him content himself that he was used no worse; and said, "he verily believed he would have used him no better if he had gone to solicit him in any of his own causes."

The other occurred in one of his circuits. A gentleman who had a trial at the assizes had sent him a buck for his table. When the judge heard the cause called on, and the name of the party, he enquired if he was not the same person that had sent the venison, and being informed that it was the same, told him that he could not suffer the trial to go on till he had paid him for his buck. The gentleman answered that he had never sold his venison, and that he had done nothing to him which he did not do to every judge who had gone that circuit, which was confirmed by several gentlemen present.

The

The lord chief baron, however, would not suffer the trial to proceed till he had paid for the venison ; upon which the gentleman withdrew the record.

Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE was the son of a silkman, in London, where he was born in July, 1723. some months after the death of his father. His mother died before he was twelve years of age ; but the care of his education and fortune had from his birth been undertaken by his maternal uncle, Mr. Thomas Bigg, an eminent surgeon in London.

When he was about seven years old, he was put to school at the Charter-house, and in the year 1735, was admitted upon the foundation. In this excellent seminary he applied himself to every branch of youthful education with the same assiduity which accompanied his studies through life. His talents and industry rendered him the favourite of the masters, who gave him the utmost assistance and attention, so that at the age of fifteen, he was at the head of the school, and although so young, was sufficiently qualified to be removed to the university. In the year 1738, he was elected to one of the Charter-house exhibitions at Oxford, but was permitted to remain a scholar there till after the 12th of December, to give him an opportunity of speaking the anniversary oration on the founder's commemoration-day. In the February following the society of Pembroke college, of which he was a commoner, unanimously elected him to one of Lady Holford's exhibitions for Charter-house scholars. Here he prosecuted his studies with unremitting ardour ; and although the classics, and particularly the Greek and Roman poets, were his favourites, they did not entirely engross his attention : logic, mathematics, and the other sciences were not neglected.

Having

Having determined on his future plan of life, and made choice of the law for his profession, he was entered in the Middle Temple, in 1741. He now found it necessary to quit the more amusing pursuits of his youth for the severer studies to which he had dedicated himself. He expressed his sensations on this occasion in a copy of verses, since published in the fourth volume of Dodsley's *Miscellanies*, intitled the *Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse*, in which the struggle of his mind is expressed so strongly, so naturally, and with such elegance of sense and language, and such harmony of versification, as must convince every reader that his passion for the muses was too deeply rooted to be laid aside without much reluctance, and that, if he had pursued that flowery path, he would perhaps have proved inferior to few of our English poets.

In November, 1743, he was elected into the society of All-souls college, and in the following November spoke the anniversary speech in commemoration of Archbishop Chichele, the founder, and the other benefactors to that house of learning, and was then admitted actual fellow. From this period he divided his time between the University and the Temple, where he took chambers, in order to attend the court. In the former he pursued his academical studies, and in June, 1745, commenced bachelor of civil law: in the latter, he applied himself closely to his profession; and in November, 1746, was called to the bar. In 1750, he commenced doctor of civil law, and thereby became a member of the convocation, which enabled him to extend his views to the general benefit of the university. In the summer of the year 1753, he took the resolution of retiring to his fellowship, and an academical life, still continuing the practice of his profession as a provincial counsel.

His

His lectures on the laws of England appear to have been an early and favourite idea; for in the Michaelmas term after he quitted Westminster-hall, he entered on the reading of them at Oxford; and we are told by the author of his life, that even at their commencement, such were the expectations formed from the acknowledged abilities of the lecturer, they were attended by a very crowded class of young men of the first families, characters, and hopes. But it was not till the year 1758, that the lectures, in the form they now bear, were read at the university. Mr. Viner having by his will left not only the copy-right of his abridgment, but other property to the university of Oxford, to found a professorship, fellowships, and scholarships, of common law, he was, on the 20th of October, 1758, unanimously elected Vinerian professor, and on the 25th of the same month, read his first introductory lecture, which he published at the request of the vice-chancellor, and heads of houses, and afterwards prefixed to the first volume of his Commentaries.

It is doubtful whether the Commentaries were originally intended for the press; but many imperfect and incorrect copies having got abroad, and a pirated edition of them being either published, or preparing for publication in Ireland, the learned lecturer thought proper to print a correct edition himself; and in November, 1765, published the first volume under the title of *Commentaries on the Laws of England*; and in the course of the four succeeding years, the remaining parts of this valuable work. It ought to be remarked that, before this period, the reputation his lectures deservedly acquired him, had induced him to resume his practice in Westminster-hall; and in a course somewhat inverted from the general progress of his profession, he,

he, who had quitted the bar for an academic life, returned from the college to the bar with a considerable increase of business. He likewise obtained a seat in parliament, but neither as a pleader or a senator did he equal the expectations his writings had raised.

He succeeded Sir Joseph Yates as one of the puisne judges of the court of King's-bench in 1770, whence he was shortly after removed to the court of Common-pleas. As a judge he was not inactive, but when not occupied in the duties of his station, was generally engaged in some scheme of public utility. The act for the establishment of penitentiary houses for convicts, as a substitute for transportation, owed its origin in a great measure to him. It ought not to be omitted, that the augmentation of the judges' salaries, calculated to make up the deficiencies occasioned by the taxes they are subject to, and thereby to preserve their independence, was obtained chiefly by his industry and attention. This respectable and valuable man died on the 14th of February, 1780.

JOHN COLET, dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's school, was the son of Sir Henry Colet, knt. and was born in London in 1466. His education began at St. Anthony's school, from whence, in 1483, he went to Oxford, and after seven years study of logic and philosophy, took his degrees in arts.

About the year 1493 he visited France and Italy, for the purpose of improving himself in the Greek and Latin languages. He came back to England in 1497, when he took orders, and returned to Oxford, where he read lectures *gratis*, on the epistles of St. Paul. At this time he possessed the rectory of Dennington, in Suffolk, to which he had been instituted at the age of nineteen. He was also prebendary

bendary of York, and canon of St. Martin's-le-grand, London. In 1505, he became prebendary of St. Paul's, and immediately afterwards dean of that cathedral, having previously taken the degree of doctor of divinity. He was no sooner raised to this dignity than he introduced the practice of preaching and expounding the scriptures, and established a perpetual divinity lecture in St. Paul's church, three days in every week; an institution which gradually made way for the reformation.

About the year 1509, dean Colet formed his plan for the foundation of St. Paul's school, which he endowed with estates to the value of one hundred and twenty-two pounds and upwards. The celebrated grammarian, William Lily, was his first master, and the company of mercers were the trustees.

Dean Colet, though a papist, was an enemy to the gross superstitions of the church of Rome. He disapproved of auricular confession; the celibacy of the priests; and some other tenets and ceremonies which have been condemned by men of sound understanding in every age and country. Indeed his notions of religion were so much more rational than those of his contemporary priests, that they deemed him little better than a heretic, and on that account he was so frequently molested, that he at last determined to spend the remainder of his days in peaceful retirement. With this intention he built a house near the palace at Richmond; but being seized with the sweating sickness, he died in the year 1519, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was buried on the south side of the choir of St. Paul's; and a stone was laid over his grave, with no other inscription than his name.

He wrote *Rudimenta grammatica*; *The construction of the eight parts of Speech*; *Daily Devotions*;

Epistolæ ad Erasmus; and several Sermons and other works, which still remain in manuscript.

THOMAS GUY, founder of the hospital which bears his name, was the son of a lighterman in Horseleydown, where he was born in the year 1644, He was put apprentice to a bookseller in the porch of Mercer's chapel, and when out of his time, sat up trade with a stock of about two hundred pounds, in the house that forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street.

The English bibles being very badly printed at that time, Mr. Guy engaged with others in a scheme for printing them in Holland and importing them; but this being put a stop to, he contracted with the university of Oxford, for their privilege of printing them, and carried on a great bible trade for many years to considerable advantage. Thus he began to accumulate money, and it remained in his hands; for being a single man, and so penurious as to dine on his shop counter with no other table covering than an old newspaper, his expenses were very trifling. The bulk of his fortune, however, was acquired by purchasing seamens' tickets during Queen Anne's wars, and by dealing in South-sea stock in the year 1720.

To show what great events spring from trivial causes, it may be observed, that the public owe the dedication of his immense fortune to charitable purposes, to the indiscreet officiousness of his maid-servant in interfering with the repairs of the pavement before the door. Guy had agreed to marry her, and preparatory to his nuptials, had ordered the pavement, which was in a neglected state, to be mended. as far as to a particular stone, which he pointed out. The maid looking at the men at work while her master was out, observed a broken place that they had not repaired, and mentioned it to them

them; but they told her that Mr. Guy had directed them not to go so far. "Well," says she, "do you mend it, and tell him I desired you; I know he will not be angry." It happened, however, that the poor girl presumed too much on her influence over her careful lover; with whom a few extraordinary shillings turned the scale totally against her: the men obeyed; Guy was enraged to find his orders exceeded; his matrimonial scheme was renounced, and so, in his old age, he built hospitals.

Besides his own hospital, and the additions to St. Thomas's (already noticed Vol. III. pp. 162 and 164) he erected an alms-house with a library at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, the place of his mother's nativity, and for which he had been elected representative in parliament, for fourteen poor men and women; and he endowed it with a revenue of one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, to pay their pensions, as well as for the purpose of putting out poor children apprentices. Lastly, he bequeathed one thousand pounds to every one who could prove themselves in any degree related to him. He died in December, 1724, in the eighty-first year of his age.

RICHARD MEAD, the most eminent physician of his time, was the son of a non-conformist minister at Stepney, where he was born on the 11th of August, 1673. His father being possessed of an ample fortune, bestowed a liberal education at home upon thirteen children, of whom Richard was the eleventh; and for that purpose kept a private tutor in the house, who taught him the Latin tongue.

When he was sixteen years of age, he was sent to Utrecht, where he studied three years under the famous Gravius; and then, choosing the profession of physic, he went to Leyden, and attended the lectures

lectures of Pitcairn on the theory and practice of medicine, and Herman's botanical courses.

After he had compleated his studies, he travelled into Italy, where he resided some time, and took up his doctor's degrees at Padua. On his return to England he entered upon the practice of physic, in which he made such extraordinary discoveries, that he was followed by more people of fashion than any other physician in London; and so great was his success, that for many years he acquired by his profession upwards of five thousand pounds per annum, and in one year his receipts amounted to more than seven thousand pounds.

His abilities were so distinguished that the university of Oxford complimented him with the degree of doctor in physic; and he was elected fellow of the Royal Society of the college of physicians, and physician to St. Thomas's hospital. In 1727, he was appointed physician to George II. whom he had served in that capacity while Prince of Wales; and he had afterwards the satisfaction to have his two sons-in-law, Dr. Nichols and Dr. Wilmot, his coadjutors in that eminent station.

But intent as Dr. Mead was on the duties of his profession, he had a greatness of mind that extended itself to all kinds of literature, which he spared neither pains nor expense to promote. His library consisted of not less than ten thousand volumes, of which his Latin, Greek, and oriental manuscripts made no inconsiderable part. He had also a gallery for his pictures and antiquities, which cost him great sums. His reputation as a scholar was so universally established, that he corresponded with all the principal literati in Europe. No learned foreigner ever came to London without being introduced to Dr. Mead; and on these occasions his

table

table was always open, and the magnificence of princes was united with the pleasures of philosophers. It was to him, principally, that the several counties of England, as well as our foreign colonies, applied for the choice of their physicians; and he was likewise consulted by the physicians of Prussia, Russia, Denmark, &c. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to call hidden talents to light; to give encouragement to useful projects; and to see them executed under his own eye: and it was by his interposition and assiduity, that Mr. Sutton's invention for drawing foul air from ships and other close places, was carried into execution; and all the vessels in his Majesty's navy provided with this useful machine. In a word, he was the patron of every useful and ingenious art, and might justly be styled the Mæcanus of his age. He died on the 16th of February, 1754, and was buried in the Temple church.

Besides several papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, or printed in detached pamphlets, he wrote a *Treatise on the Scurvy*; *De Variolis et Morbillis Dissertatio*; *Medica sacra*; *Monita et Præcepta medica*; and a *Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion*.

WILLIAM PENN, an eminent writer in behalf of the Quakers, and founder of the colony of Pennsylvania in America, was the son of Sir William Penn, admiral of England, and was born in the parish of St. Catharine's, London, October 14th, 1644. He received the first rudiments of his education at Chigwell in Essex, whence he removed to Oxford in 1660, and was entered a gentleman commoner of Christ-church.

Previous to his going to Oxford he had imbibed the tenets of the Quakers, from having attended to the preaching of one Thomas Loe, and while there, he

he, with some other students of similar ideas, held private meetings, where they prayed and preached among themselves. This giving great offence to the heads of colleges, Mr. Penn was first fined for non-conformity, and, persisting in his religious exercises, was at length expelled his college. Upon his return home, he was, on the same account, treated with great severity by his father, who at last turned him out of doors; but his resentment afterwards abating, he sent him to France in company with some persons of quality, where he continued a considerable time, and returned not only well skilled in the French language, but a polite and accomplished gentleman.

His religious opinion was still, however, a source of vexation to him, and he was frequently imprisoned on account of it; sometimes in the Tower, sometimes in Newgate, and sometimes in Ireland, where part of his paternal estate lay. It also occasioned a second difference with his father, who again discarded, and threatened to disinherit him; but in the end was perfectly reconciled to him, and, at his death, which happened in the year 1670, left him a very ample fortune.

His persecutions by the ecclesiastical government still continuing, he travelled twice into Holland and Germany to propagate his opinions, between the years 1671 and 1678; during which period he was a constant preacher to his sect, and published many treatises in support of it.

In 1681, King Charles II. in consideration of the services of Mr. Penn's father, and of several debts due from the crown to him at the time of his decease, granted to him and his heirs the province lying on the west side of the Delaware, in North America, which from thence obtained the name of *Pensylvania*. Upon this Mr. Penn published a brief account of that province, accompanied by the
royal

royal grant; and, having proposed an easy purchase of lands and good terms of settlement to such as were inclined to remove thither, he obtained a considerable number of settlers. Mr. Penn embarked for Pennsylvania in 1682, where he continued about two years. While there, he purchased the land he had received from the king of the native Indians, and concluded a peace with them for the security of his settlers. He also drew up the fundamental articles for the government of his province, and having seen the foundation of the city of Philadelphia laid, he returned to England in August, 1684.

Upon the accession of James II. to the throne, he was taken into a great degree of favour at court, which exposed him to the imputation of being a papist, but from this he fully vindicated himself. He continued, however, to labour under the same suspicion during the reign of King William, but, upon the accession of Queen Anne, was again taken into favour, and frequently appeared at court. In 1699, he went a second time to Pennsylvania, from whence he was obliged to return in 1701 in order to defend his proprietary rights, which had been attacked in his absence.

As he advanced in years, he found the air of London unfavourable to his constitution, for which reason he, in 1710, took a house near Twyford, in Buckinghamshire, where he resided during the remainder of his life, and died there July 30, 1718.

He was the greatest bulwark of the Quakers, in whose defence he wrote numberless pieces, most of which have gone through many editions. His correspondence with Dr. Tillotson and William Popple, Esq. together with his letters to the Princess Elizabeth of the Rhine and the Countess of Hornes, are inserted in the collection of his works.

JOHN HOWARD,

JOHN HOWARD, a man of singular and transcendent philanthropy, was the son of a reputable tradesman in St. Paul's church-yard. He was born at Clapton, either in 1725 or 1726; and at a proper age was apprenticed to a wholesale grocer in Watling-street. When his father died, he left two children; viz. this son and a daughter, to both of whom he bequeathed handsome fortunes; and directed by his will that his son should not be considered of age until he was five-and-twenty.

His constitution was naturally weak, and his health appeared to have been injured by the necessary duties of his apprenticeship; he, therefore, at the expiration of it, took lodgings at Stoke Newington. Not meeting with that attention he required in his first apartments, he soon removed to others, kept by a widow lady named Lardeau, by whom he was nursed with such care and attention, that, out of gratitude for her kindness, he resolved upon marrying her; and, notwithstanding the disparity of their ages, he being not more than twenty-eight and she fifty-one years of age, and twenty years older in constitution, they were privately married about the year 1752. But this union was not of long continuance: Mrs. Howard died in November, 1755, and he was a sincere and affectionate mourner for her death.

In the year 1756, he had the misfortune to experience some of the sufferings it afterwards became the business of his life to relieve. He embarked on board the Hanover packet for Lisbon, with an intention of making the tour of Portugal; but the vessel was taken by a French privateer and carried into Brest. Of the evils he endured in captivity he gives the following account in his treatise *On Prisons*: Before we reached Brest, I suffered the extremity of thirst, not having, for above forty hours,

one drop of water, nor hardly a morsel of food. In the castle at Brest I lay six nights upon straw; and observing how cruelly my countrymen were used there and at Morlaix, whither I was carried next, during the two months I was at Carhaix upon parole, I corresponded with the English prisoners at Brest, Morlaix, and Dinnan: at the last of those towns were several of our own ship's crew, and my servant. I had sufficient evidence of their being treated with such barbarity that many hundreds had perished, and that thirty-six were buried in a hole at Dinnan, in one day. When I came to England, still on parole, I made known to the commissioners of sick and wounded seamen, the sundry particulars which gained their attention and thanks. Remonstrance was made to the French court, our sailors had redress, and those that were in the three prisons mentioned above, were brought home in the first cartel ships. Perhaps," adds he, "what I suffered on this occasion, increased my sympathy with the unhappy people whose case is the subject of this book."

He afterwards made the tour of Italy, and on his return, settled at Brokenhurst in the New Forest. In 1758, he married a daughter of Edward Leeds, Esq. King's serjeant. This lady died in 1765, in child-bed of her only child, a son, who unfortunately became a lunatic.

After her death, Mr. Howard left Hampshire, and purchased an estate at Cardington; near Bedford. Here his philanthropy was exercised in relieving the distressed; encouraging the virtuous and industrious; finding employment for the poor when out of work, and providing education for their children. But the sphere in which he had hitherto moved, was too contracted for his enlarged mind. Being named in 1773, to the office of sheriff of Bedfordshire, his scene of usefulness became from that

time extended. A sense of duty induced him personally to visit the county gaol, where he observed such abuses, and such scenes of calamity, as he had before no conception of; and he immediately exerted himself to get them reformed. With a view to obtain precedents for certain regulations which he purposed, he went to inspect the prisons in some neighbouring counties; but finding equal room for complaint in them, he determined to visit the principal prisons in England. The farther he proceeded, the more he was shocked at the state of them, and resolved to endeavour to accomplish a radical reform in the management of those horrid places of confinement, which he considered as of the highest importance, not only to the wretched objects themselves, but to the community at large. Upon this subject he was examined in the House of Commons in March, 1774, when he received their thanks. Thus encouraged, he re-visited the prisons in England, together with the principal houses of correction: and, in 1775, extended his circuit to Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where he found the same need of reformation.

One grand object he had in view was, to put a stop to that shocking distemper, the gaol-fever, which raged so dreadfully in many of the prisons as to make them in the last degree offensive and dangerous: a distemper by which many more had been carried off, than by the hands of the executioner; and which, in several instances, had been communicated to the courts of justice, and had proved fatal to the judges and magistrates, as well as to multitudes of persons who had attended the trials. Another end he proposed was to procure the immediate release of prisoners, who upon trial were acquitted, but who were often long and unjustly detained, from inability to discharge the accustomed fees.

fees. But the great object of all was to introduce a thorough reform of morals into our prisons, where he had found the most flagrant vices prevail to such a degree, that instead of operating for the prevention of crimes, they were become seminaries of wickedness, and the most formidable nuisances to the community.

For the attainment of these benevolent ends, Mr. Howard spared neither pains nor expense; and cheerfully exposed himself to much inconvenience, as well as hazard, in visiting the sick and dying in loathsome dungeons, where few, besides himself, who were not obliged, would have ventured. He had, however, the gratification to see his endeavours, in some degree, crowned with success; particularly in regard to the healthiness of prisons, some of which were rebuilt under his inspection. Better provision was also made for the instruction of prisoners, by the introduction of bibles and pious books; and by a more regular attendance of clergymen: and among other desirable alterations, the gaolers were, by act of parliament, rendered incapable of selling strong liquors, which had been the source of much drunkenness and disorder. But a minute detail of particulars is not to be expected here: for these, the reader is referred to Mr. Howard's publications, which show that much may still be done.

But in order to a more general reformation, he determined to visit the prisons of other countries, to inspect the regulations adopted there, in the hope of obtaining some information which might be useful in his own country. For this purpose he made several journies to different parts of Europe in 1776, 1778, 1781, and 1783. Separate accounts of these travels were published as they occurred, and the substance of the whole was thrown into one narrative, which appeared in 1784.

His

His travels and exertions, however, were not yet at an end. He conceived the further design of visiting the principal lazarettos in France and Italy, in order to obtain information concerning the methods of preventing the spreading of the plague, with a view to applying them to other infectious disorders. Not gaining all the satisfaction he wished for, he proceeded to Smyrna and Constantinople, where that dreadful distemper actually raged; "pleasing himself," as he said, "with the idea of not only learning, but of being able to communicate somewhat to the inhabitants of those distant regions." In the execution of this design, he was not only exposed to much danger, but actually caught the plague, from which, however, he happily recovered. In his way home he re-visited the prisons and hospitals in the countries through which he passed, and afterwards went again to Scotland, and from thence to Ireland, where he proposed a new and very important object, namely, the reformation of the Protestant Charter Schools, in some of which he had before observed shameful abuses, which he had reported to the Irish House of Commons.

On his return to England he published the result of his last laborious investigations, in *An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various papers relative to the Plague; together with further Observations on some foreign Prisons and Hospitals, and additional Remarks on the present state of those in Great Britain.*

Not satisfied, however, with what he had already done, he concluded the above work with announcing his intention of re-visiting Russia, Turkey, and some other countries, and extending his tour to the East. "Should it," says he, "please God to cut off my life in the prosecution of this design, let not

my

my conduct be uncandidly imputed to rashness or enthusiasm, but to a serious deliberate conviction that I am pursuing the path of duty, and to a sincere desire of being made an instrument of more extensive usefulness to my fellow-creatures than could be expected in the narrower circle of my retired life." Accordingly, in the summer of 1789, he set out on this hazardous enterprize; the principal object of which was to administer James's Powders, a medicine in high repute at home in malignant fevers, under a strong persuasion that they would be equally efficacious in the plague.

In this second tour in the East, "it *did* please God to cut off his life;" for having spent some time at Cherson, a new settlement belonging to the Empress of Russia, in the mouth of the Dnieper, he there caught a malignant fever, which carried him off on the 20th of January, 1790, after an illness of twelve days.

While absent on his first tour to Turkey, his character for active benevolence had so much attracted the public attention, that a subscription was set on foot to erect a statue to his honour, and in a very short space, above fifteen hundred pounds were subscribed for that purpose. This design, in consequence of two letters from himself, was laid aside at that time, but after his death it was resumed, and it was the first monument honoured with a place in the cathedral of St. Paul's.

The fortune and the life of Mr. Howard were spent in services highly dangerous to himself, but beneficial to every country and every age. In his humane pursuits, he, to use the expressive language of Mr. Burke*, "visited all Europe, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces, or the stateliness of

* Speech at Guildhall, Bristol, 1780.

temples; not to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur; nor to form a scale of the curiosity of modern art; not to collect medals, or to collate manuscripts; but to dive into the depths of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of sorrow and of pain; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend to the neglected; to visit the forsaken; and to compare and collate the distresses of all men, in all countries. His plan was original, and as full of genius as of humanity. It was a voyage of discovery, a circumnavigation of charity; and the benefit of his labour is felt, more or less, in every country."

JOHN WILKES, late chamberlain of London, was the son of an eminent distiller in St. John-street, Clerkenwell, where he was born on the 28th of October, 1727. He received the first rudiments of his education at Hertford, whence he was removed into Buckinghamshire, and placed under a private tutor, who afterwards accompanied him abroad. Having attained a considerable degree of classical knowledge, to which he was fondly attached during the whole of his life, he was sent to the university of Leyden, where he finished his studies.

After residing some years on the continent, and visiting several parts of Germany, Mr. Wilkes returned to his native country, and married Miss Meade, heiress of the Meades, of Buckinghamshire, with whom he got a handsome fortune; but this union was not a happy one: after the birth of one daughter a separation took place by mutual consent, and the parties were never re-united. It is needless to inquire into the cause of this domestic difference; were it known, perhaps, as is generally the case, there might be something to blame on each side.

When

When Mr. Wilkes married he settled at Aylesbury, and cultivated letters and agreeable society for several years ; but with little attention, if not with a total disregard, to economy. He seems at this period to have had no intention of making himself conspicuous in public life ; and, had he not embarrassed his circumstances, might, probably, have passed through the world known only to, and admired by, a select circle of friends. He had attained nearly to the age of twenty-seven, before he made a single effort to emerge from the situation of a private gentleman ; when, at length, he became a candidate, at the general election in 1754, for Berwick-upon-Tweed, but was unsuccessful on the poll.

The publication of Johnson's Dictionary in the following year gave Mr. Wilkes an opportunity of exercising his wit at the expense of our learned Lexicographer, who, in the grammar prefixed to that work, had asserted that " H seldom, perhaps never, begins any but the first syllable." His opponent, with some pleasantry, produced a few score instances to prove this remark unfounded, the author of which, he ironically observed, must be a man of quick *apprehension*, and of a most *comprehensive* genius.

At this period a series of dissipation had much deranged Mr. Wilkes's affairs, but his extravagance still continued, and he indulged himself in many excesses, for which, even the levity of youth, could he have pleaded it, would have been but a weak apology. He became a member of a celebrated society of Jovial Spirits, who celebrated their licentious orgies at Mednam Abbey, in Buckinghamshire ; and before the year 1760, had become so involved as to have recourse to some expedients for obtaining money which reflected no lustre on his moral character : still, however, his agreeable qualities remained ; he was caressed by

by some, pitied by others, and admired by all. Prior to this he had obtained a commission in the militia of the county of Buckingham, of which he afterwards became colonel, on the resignation of Sir Frances Dashwood, afterwards Lord Le Despencer.

The commencement of the present reign opened to Mr. Wilkes that career in politicks which he afterwards pursued with so much turbulence, and, at last, terminated with so much success. In the parliament, which assembled in November, 1761, he was returned for the borough of Aylesbury, and connected himself with those families, who, having held the principal posts in the government during the greater part of the two preceding reigns, saw, with a jealous eye, the favours of the crown bestowed on their former adversaries. The introduction of Lord Bute to the ministry, served as a signal for a new opposition, in which, though no orator, Mr. Wilkes rendered himself conspicuously useful with his pen. On the 29th of May, 1762, Lord Bute was appointed first commissioner of the Treasury; and, to reconcile the public to his elevation, he employed various writers to defend the measures of his administration. Among others were Dr. Smollet and Mr. Murphy; the former of whom began a paper, on the day of his patron's promotion, called "The Briton," and the latter, on the 10th of June, another, entitled "The Auditor." To encounter these, it was proposed to Mr. Wilkes to publish a paper, to be called "The Englishman," which he assented to, except that he did not adopt the title recommended, but chose that of "The North Briton," the first number of which appeared on the 5th of June.

In the conduct of the North Briton, it is certain that Mr. Wilkes had the assistance of Churchill, and, as it was generally believed, of Lloyd; and they soon showed that, in ability to wield the weapons
of

of political controversy, they had a manifest advantage over their opponents. Such an inundation of scurrility and abuse, such virulent invectives against the natives of the northern part of the island; and such groundless charges and insinuations, so daringly urged, the public had never before seen. The Premier at first beheld the gathering storm with too much contempt, and afterwards with too much fear; after suffering himself to be insulted and outraged for almost a year, he resigned his post on the 8th of April, 1763, leaving to his successors the punishment of the libellers of administration, who had become bold by neglect.

The injudicious and illegal modes pursued to crush the avowed author, of which, as well as of his subsequent public transactions until he obtained the chamberlainship, we have already given an account in the second volume, operated so much in his favour as to induce the public to espouse his cause as their own; and laid the foundation of that popularity, by which he afterwards extricated himself from all his difficulties, and long attached the populace to him as a sufferer in the cause of liberty.

While he was in custody under the general warrant, his majesty displaced him as colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, a situation which he had filled very much to his credit; and soon after, Lord Temple, who had expressed his concern at the loss of an officer, who, to use his own words, "by his deportment in command, was endeared to the whole corps," was deprived of his post of Lord Lieutenant of the county.

Mr. Wilkes's prospects of a reward for his perilous political struggles, seemed to have vanished on Mr. Hopkins being confirmed chamberlain of London. All he had before obtained was the payment of his debts by a society calling itself "Supporters of the

Bill of Rights ;” but, though he was thus relieved from temporary pecuniary difficulties, this transaction laid the foundation of a dispute in the society, which terminated in an open rupture with many of his former friends, and gave rise to a paper war between him and Mr. Horne, which was maintained with great acrimony on both sides ; and, while each exerted his abilities in abusing and unveiling the nefarious conduct of the other, the world was perverse enough to believe both the gentlemen in their unfavourable representations of his opponent. This transaction took place in 1769, and was a serious blow to Mr. Wilkes’s popularity in the city of London, which was first manifested in the difficulty he found in succeeding to the civic chair ; he having been three times returned to the court of aldermen before he was chosen lord mayor. Still he seemed to possess the good opinion of the livery, by whom the office of chamberlain, to which he had long looked up, is bestowed, and, on the resignation of Sir Theodore Janssen, became a candidate for it, with the most sanguine expectations of success ; but, notwithstanding every exertion and every artifice employed to secure his election, he lost it by a majority of one hundred and seventy-seven ; and, in his succeeding attempts that majority was considerably increased. At this period he was turned of fifty years of age, with a shattered constitution and a ruined fortune ; without profession or the most distant prospect of being provided for in any suitable department in the city of London. This was so truly a picture of despair, that his best friends could not offer him any consolation : he had, however, “ his own good spirits to feed and clothe him.” When asked what he intended to do, he answered “ Nothing ; I must still hang upon the chapter of accidents, and wait to drive the first nail that offers.”

Most

Most fortunately for him this nail was not long in offering itself. The death of Mr. Hopkins made another vacancy for chamberlain, when, returning to the charge with unabated vigour, he obtained the office and enjoyed it to the last hour of his life.

From this time Mr. Wilkes's attention was diverted from the turbulence of party violence to the calmer and more useful duties of his official situation; and, profiting by his past experience, he avoided those errors which had involved the former part of his life in difficulties. But amidst the toils of office and amusements of retirement, he was not unmindful of literary pursuits; for, in 1790, he published a few copies, for select friends, of splendid editions of the Characters of Theophrastus and the Poems of Catullus; and he had also made considerable progress in a translation of Anacreon. His letters and speeches were first printed in three volumes 12mo. and afterwards, in 1787, in one volume 8vo: to these, in the following year, he added a single speech in defence of Mr. Hastings, on which he justly prided himself; it being, perhaps, the ablest exculpation of that gentleman that has appeared in print. A supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon, which originally appeared in the Observer, though without his name, and not printed for sale, bears every stamp of authenticity: indeed it may be said to have been avowed by the presents which he made of it to his friends.

In the latter period of his life, Mr. Wilkes had been very attentive to his health, and, by avoiding all excesses, was enabled to extend his existence longer than could well be expected from the turbulent scenes he had passed through, and the variety of distresses he had experienced. The powers of his mind never failed him, and the speech he made
a few

a few days before his death to Admiral Waldegrave, on presenting him with the freedom of the city, is an evidence that his faculties were not in the least impaired. He died on the 26th of December, 1797, and his remains were interred in a vault in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.

The prominent feature of Mr. Wilkes's character was that of a patriot, though, as he himself used to declare, he became so by accident. Whether his long political struggles have extended the cause of civil liberty, is a question that some doubt, and many flatly contradict; however, all dispassionate people must agree that he was the occasion of eradicating General Warrants, which had long remained in the hands of bad or weak ministers as an engine of unconstitutional oppression. If it be asked how he came to acquire so much popularity as he did, and enjoy it so long, much of it will be found in the weakness and personal resentments of ministers who attempted to crush him by legal subtleties and unwarrantable stretches of power. In short, he wished to be the idol of the populace, and his enemies erected the altar.

As a political writer he stands in a very respectable line. In the various papers, letters, speeches, &c. which he has published, there is a neatness, a precision, a degree of wit and pleasantry, that evidently exhibit the scholar, the politician, and the polished man of the world; but he does not appear to have possessed those commanding talents which are requisite to guide on great occasions. Lively and entertaining parts; sagacity; a persevering spirit; and, above all, a mind made fertile in resources from his wants, formed the predominant features of his character: time and accident drew those talents out to full length; the public have seen what he attained; perhaps he could be no more.

When

When he matured into the characters of magistrate and chamberlain of the City of London, no man could have executed them with more attention and integrity. His information, joined to an excellent understanding, rendered him perfectly acquainted with the nature and duties of those offices, and he fulfilled them in a very becoming manner. In short, though John Wilkes had many failings, and some which his necessities swelled into faults, he will occupy no inconsiderable niche in our history as a popular leader, and in the corporation of London he will be recorded as an active, intelligent and upright magistrate.

EDWARD GIBBON, the celebrated historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was born at Putney, on the 27th of April, 1737. During his childish years his constitution was feeble and his life precarious; and his preservation he attributes to the more than maternal care of a maiden aunt, the eldest sister of his mother. Owing, probably, to the state of his health, his education was far from systematical. He was first committed to the care of a domestic tutor, then sent to a school of seventy boys, at Kingston upon Thames, where his studies were frequently interrupted by sickness, and afterwards sent to Westminster-school. His infirmities, however, still prevented his application to learning, and, he observes, "it was apprehended that I should continue for life an illiterate cripple; but, as I approached my sixteenth year, nature displayed in my favour her mysterious energies: my constitution was fortified and fixed; and my disorders, instead of growing with my growth, and strengthening with my strength, most wonderfully vanished."

In consequence of this he was taken to Oxford, and on the 3rd of April, 1752, matriculated a gentleman commoner of Magdalen College. He did not,

not, however, remain long here, for within twelve months he embraced the Catholic religion, in consequence of which he was excluded the college. The cause of this change he ascribes to the negligence of his tutors; but, for the honour of the university, we would hope the account he gives of it is greatly exaggerated. He says, "without a single lecture, either public or private; without any academical subscription; without any episcopal confirmation, I was led by the dim light of my catechism, to grope my way to the chapel and communion table, where I was admitted without a question, how far, or by what means, I might be qualified to receive the sacrament. Such almost incredible neglect was productive of the worst mischiefs. From my childhood I had been fond of religious disputation, nor had the elastic spring been totally broken by the weight of the atmosphere of Oxford. The blind activity of idleness urged me to advance without armour into the dangerous mazes of controversy; and, at the age of sixteen, I bewildered myself in the errors of the church of Rome." Thus anxious is our author to account for his conversion, by the inattention of his tutors to his morals. This event took place on the 5th of June, 1763, when, at the feet of a priest in London, he solemnly, though privately, abjured the Protestant religion. An elaborate controversial epistle, addressed to his father, announced and justified the step he had taken; and the old gentleman, in the first sally of passion, divulging the secret, the gates of Magdalen college were shut against the convert.

It was now necessary to form a new plan of education, and, shortly after, our young catholic was settled under the roof and tuition of Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, at Lausanne in Switzerland.

Of this amiable man he speaks in terms of affectionate

fectionate gratitude. He describes his progress under his tuition, in the French and Latin classics, in history, geography, logic, and metaphysics, as uncommonly rapid, and allows to the same gentleman a large share of the honour of reclaiming from the errors of Popery. The various discriminating articles of the Romish creed disappeared like a dream; and, *after a full conviction*, on Christmas day, 1754, he received the sacrament in the church of Lausanne. Thus, before the completion of his eighteenth year, had he communicated with three different societies of Christians; and, as such changes from church to church are always dangerous, we need not wonder that, in a mind so ill-furnished as Mr. Gibbon's then was for theological investigations, they paved the way for his last change to Deism. At that period, however, he tells us, he suspended his religious enquiries, and acquiesced with implicit belief in the tenets and mysteries which are adopted by the general consent of Catholics and Protestants. For some time after this he continued to prosecute his studies, applying with ardour to the cultivation of letters, and his works bear witness that his labour was crowned with success.

In the course of the year 1757, Mr. Gibbon became enamoured of Mademoiselle Curchod, whom he describes in terms of rapture as possessed of every accomplishment which could adorn her sex. She listened to him; her parents approved of him for a son-in-law, and he indulged in the dream of felicity; but he soon learned that his father would not hear of this foreign connection, and, without his consent, he was destitute and helpless. "After a painful struggle," says he, "I yielded to my fate. I sighed as a lover, I obeyed as a son, and my wound was insensibly healed by time, absence, and the habits of a new life." The lady consoled herself by giving her

her hand to M. Neckar, then a rich banker of Paris, afterwards the minister, and, at last, one of the destroyers of the French monarchy.

In the spring of 1758, he returned to London, and was received by his father, who had given him a stepmother in his absence, as a man and a friend. At first he was somewhat reserved to his new relation, but this soon wore off: he found her equally indulgent with his father, and was permitted to consult his own taste or reason in the choice of his residence, his company, and his amusements. In London he had few acquaintances, and hardly any friends, and, having been accustomed to a very small society at Lausanne, he preferred the retirement of the country to the bustle of the metropolis, where he found hardly any entertainment but at the theatres.

Before he left Lausanne, he had begun a work on the study of ancient literature, which was suggested by the desire of justifying and praising the object of a favourite pursuit, "I was ambitious" says he, "of proving by my own example, as well as by my precepts, that all the faculties of the mind may be exercised and displayed by the study of ancient literature." This laudable ambition continued, and, in his father's house, at Beriton in Hampshire, he finished his *Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature*; which, after being revised by Mallet the poet and Dr. Maty of the British Museum, was published in 1761. In this work he displayed considerable erudition; though, by his own account, he was at this time almost a stranger to the writers of Greece, and, when he quotes them, it is probable that the quotations are given at second hand. To this essay was prefixed a dedication to his father, which exhibits the author in a very amiable light; but if his reputation

tion had depended solely upon his youthful attempt, the name of Gibbon would have been lost in oblivion.

Previous to the publication of this Essay, Mr. Gibbon had, at his own desire, been appointed a captain in the South Hampshire militia, in which he served upwards of two years. The early part of his military services was extremely disagreeable to him, as they interrupted his studies; he admits, however, that, on the whole, they were beneficial, by bringing him acquainted with English manners and English principles, to which his foreign education and reserved temper had hitherto kept him an entire stranger.

At the end of the war he again went abroad, and after visiting Paris proceeded to Switzerland, and once more took up his abode at his favourite Lausanne. The society in which Mr. Gibbon most delighted during his second residence at this place, was a very singular one. "It consisted," says he, "of fifteen or twenty unmarried ladies of genteel families; the eldest, perhaps, about twenty; all agreeable, several handsome, and two or three of exquisite beauty. At each other's houses they assembled almost every day, without the controul, or even the presence of a mother or an aunt; they were trusted to their own prudence among a crowd of young men of every nation in Europe. They laughed, they sung, they danced, they played at cards, they acted comedies; but in the midst of this careless gaiety, they respected themselves and were respected by the men: the invisible lie between liberty and licentiousness was never transgressed by a gesture, a word, or a look; and their virgin chastity was never sullied by the breath of scandal or suspicion." We readily agree with our author that this institution was expressive of the

innocent simplicity of Swiss manners; and we only regret that he had not the same respect for the ladies of his own country, as for the lively females of Switzerland. In that case, he would not have stained some of his most brilliant pages with obscene ribaldry.

We shall not follow him in his ramble through Italy, or repeat his remarks on the towns he visited, It is sufficient, in such a sketch as this, to inform our readers, that it was at Rome, on the 15th of October, 1764, as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, that the idea of his great work first started into his mind. His original plan was circumscribed to the decay of the city rather than of the empire, but he was for some years prevented from carrying even this contracted plan into execution. In June, 1765, he arrived from Italy at his father's house in Hampshire, and found he had filial duties to perform, which interrupted his studies and disturbed his quiet. His father had involved himself in difficulties, from which he could only be extricated by selling or mortgaging part of his estate, and to this measure our author cheerfully consented.

We soon after find him concerned with a friend in a Journal entitled *Memoires Literaires de la Grande Bretagne*, of which two volumes for the years 1767 and 1768 were published, and a third almost completed, when his friend, a native of Switzerland, was engaged, through his interest, as travelling governor to Sir Richard Worsley, and the Journal was, of course, abandoned. He then entered the lists with Warburton, whose interpretation of the sixth book of the Eneid he attacked with much petulance and some success. The Bishop of Gloucester was at this time in a state of great mental decay, which was peculiarly unfortunate for

for our author; for, had his lordship enjoyed his pristine vigour, he would probably have given Mr. Gibbon such a chastisement as might have made him more modest afterwards, when writing the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

To that great work he now sat seriously down; and the history which he gives of his preparatory studies sufficiently accounts for the inaccuracy of his quotations. Through the darkness of the middle ages, he explored his way, in the annals and antiquities of Italy, by the assistance of the learned Muratori, and other moderns; and from the beginning to the end of the work, he seems to have frequently contented himself with authorities furnished at second hand. The first volume of his history was published in 1776, and the success of it far surpassed his expectation. The encomiums lavished on it by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume in letters to its author, and the fulsome compliments, which these three historians paid to each other are melancholy specimens of lettered littleness and vanity. The second and third volumes appeared in 1781; the fourth, fifth, and sixth in 1787, and Mr. Gibbon's fame was established as an historian. But though his work obtained much merited praise, it is not free from serious defects. Few writers were possessed of such popular talents as our historian. The acuteness of his penetration and the fertility of his genius, have been seldom equalled, and scarcely ever surpassed. He seizes with singular felicity on all the most interesting facts and situations; and these he embellishes with the utmost luxuriance of fancy and elegance of style. His periods are full and harmonious; his language is always well chosen, and frequently distinguished by a new and peculiarly happy adaptation. His
epithets

epithets too, are, in general, beautiful and happy; but he is rather too fond of them. The uniform stateliness of his diction sometimes imparts to his narrative a degree of obscurity, unless he descends to the miserable expedient of a note, to explain the minuter circumstances. His style, on the whole, is much too artificial; and this gives a degree of monotony to his periods, which may almost be said to extend to the turn of his thoughts. But the most material objections to his work, are the insidious manner in which it attacks the Christian religion, and the indecent allusions and expressions which occur so frequently in the course of it. Christianity and morality were not, however, without their advocates. Many answers, written with different degrees of temper and ability appeared, in which the cause of revealed religion was defended against his oblique insinuations, and profane sneers; and it perhaps gained more by the able vindications called forth by this attack, than is sufficient to counterbalance the injury sustained from it.

At the beginning of the remarkable contest between Great Britain and America, Mr. Gibbon sat in parliament for the borough of Liskeard, and supported with many a silent vote the rights, though not perhaps the interest, of the mother country. His pen, however, was useful to the ministry, whom he could not support by his eloquence. At the request of the Lord Chancellor, and Viscount Weymouth, then Secretary of State, he, in a very able manner, vindicated the justice of the British cause, against the French manifesto; and his *Memoire Justificatif* was delivered as a state paper to the courts of Europe. He was rewarded for this service with the place of one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations; and kept it till the board was abolished by Mr. Burke's reform bill.

On the downfall of Lord North's administration, Mr. Gibbon lost all hopes of another place, and had not otherwise an income with which he could conveniently support the expense of living in London. The coalition was indeed soon formed and his friends again in power; but, having nothing to give him immediately, they could not detain him in parliament, or even in England. He was tired of the bustle of the metropolis and sighed for the retirement of Lausanne, where he arrived before the overthrow of the coalition ministry, and lived, except while he superintended the publication of the last volumes of his great work, till within a few months of his death.

But Lausanne soon lost much of its attraction. His enjoyments were damped by the distress, and soon afterwards by the death, of his oldest and dearest Swiss friend. The French revolution had crowded Switzerland with unfortunate emigrants, who could not be cheerful themselves, or excite the cheerfulness of others: and the demons of democracy had begun to poison the minds of the sober inhabitants with principles which Mr. Gibbon held in abhorrence. Speaking of these principles and their effects in Switzerland, he says, "I beg leave to subscribe my assent to Mr. Burke's creed on the revolution of France. I admire his eloquence, I approve his politics, I adore his chivalry, and I can almost excuse his reverence for church establishments. While the aristocracy of Berne protects the *happiness*, it is superfluous to enquire whether it be founded in the *rights*, of men." It was against the beneficent and mild government of Berne, that the emissaries of anarchy contrived to excite the discontents of the people, by instilling into their simple and untutored minds, the wild notions of liberty and equality. From the effects of this Gallic frenzy,
which

which began to be very visible so early as the beginning of the year 1792, Mr. Gibbon resolved to take shelter in England; and to abandon, for some time at least, what he called his paradise at Lausanne. Difficulties intervened, and forced him to postpone his journey from week to week, and from month to month, and he did not arrive in London until the beginning of June, 1793. He continued in good health and spirits through the whole of the summer, but his constitution had suffered much from repeated attacks of the gout, and from an incipient dropsy in his ancles. The swelling of his legs, however, subsided, but it was only in consequence of the water flowing to another place, and after having been repeatedly tapped for a hydrocele, he at length sunk under it, and died on the 16th of January, 1794.

To draw a character at once general and just of this extraordinary man would be difficult, if not impossible. Of the extent of his erudition there can be but one opinion; but various opinions may be held respecting the accuracy of his knowledge. His memory was capacious and retentive, and his penetration uncommon, so that he could illustrate almost any topic from the copious stores of his own mind; but he was by no means fluent of speech, his articulation was not graceful; and his sentences were evidently laboured, as if he was fearful of committing himself. Hence his conversation, though in the highest degree informing, was not externally brilliant: it was pedantic and stiff, rather than easy, yet by some unaccountable fascination, it was always agreeable and impressive. From his private correspondence, and a journal not written for the public eye, he appears to have been a dutiful son, a loyal subject, and an affectionate and steady friend; but it is difficult to reconcile with so much moral

moral and political worth, his insidious attempts to undermine a religion which he acknowledges "contains a pure, benevolent, and universal system of ethics, adapted to every duty and every condition of life."

CHARLES PRATT, earl Camden, was the third son of Sir John Pratt, Knt. chief justice of the court of King's bench, and was born at Kensington, in 1714. He received the first rudiments of his education at Eton, and afterwards removed to King's College, Cambridge. Of his early life, at either place, little is known, other than at college he was found to be remarkably diligent and studious, and particularly so in the history and constitution of his country. By some he was thought a little too tenacious of the rights and privileges of the college he belonged to; but it was perhaps to this early tendency that we are indebted for those noble struggles in defence of constitutional liberty, which, whether in or out of office, he displayed through the whole course of his political life.

After staying the usual time at college and taking his master's degree, he, in 1739, entered himself a student of the Inner Temple, and in due course, was admitted a barrister at law. And here a circumstance occurs in the history of this great man, which shows how much chance governs in the affairs of life, and that the most considerable talents and indisputable integrity will sometimes require the introduction of this mistress of the ceremonies, in order to obtain that which they ought to possess from their own intrinsic qualifications.

Notwithstanding his family introduction and his own personal character, Mr. Pratt was very near nine years in the profession without getting in any degree forward. Whether this arose from a natural timidity of constitution, or ill luck, or, perhaps, from
a mixture

a mixture of despondence growing out of these two circumstances, it is now difficult to tell; but the fact was so: and he was so dispirited by it that he had thoughts of relinquishing the law and retiring to his college, where, in rotation, he might be sure of a small, but honourable, independence. With these melancholy ideas he went the western circuit to make one more experiment, and then to take his final determination. Mr. Henley, afterwards Lord Northington, and chancellor of England, was in the same circuit. He was the most intimate friend of Mr. Pratt, who in consequence of that friendship, told him his situation and his intention of returning to the university and going into the church. Mr. Henley opposed this design with keen raillery, and got him employed in a cause with himself, which paved the way to his future fortune; for his friend having falling ill, Mr. Pratt took the lead, and displayed a professional knowledge and elocution that excited the admiration of his brother barristers as much as that of the whole court. He gained his cause, and what was of equal, or even greater, importance to him, he acquired the reputation of an eloquent, profound, and constitutional lawyer. It was this circumstance, together with the continued good offices of his friend Henley, that led to his future greatness; for with all his ability and all his knowledge, he might otherwise in all probability have passed his life in obscurity, unnoticed and unknown.

He became now one of the most successful pleaders at the bar, and honours and emoluments flowed thick upon him. Soon after the general election in 1757 he was chosen representative in parliament for the borough of Downton. In 1759 he was appointed recorder of Bath, and in the same year attorney general. In 1762 he

he was made chief justice of the court of common pleas and knighted. In that court he presided with a dignity, weight, and impartiality, never exceeded by any of his predecessors; and when Mr. Wilkes was seized and committed to the Tower on an illegal general warrant, his lordship, with the intrepidity of the magistrate of a free people, and the becoming fortitude of an Englishman, immediately granted an *habeas corpus*; and on his being brought before the court of common pleas, discharged him from his confinement in the Tower, in a speech which did him the highest honour. His wise and spirited behaviour on this remarkable occasion, and in the consequent judicial proceedings between the printers of the North Briton and the messengers and others was highly acceptable to the nation. The city of London presented him with the freedom of their corporation in a gold box, and had his picture painted and put up in Guildhall (Vol. II. p. 200.) The corporations of Dublin, Bath, Exeter, and Norwich, paid him a similar compliment; and in a petition entered in the journals of the city of Dublin, it was declared, that “no man appeared to have acquitted himself in his high station with such becoming zeal for the honour and dignity of the crown, and the fulfilling his majesty’s most gracious intentions for preserving the freedom and happiness of his subjects; and with such invincible fortitude in administering justice and law, as the right honourable Sir Charles Pratt, Knight, the present lord chief justice of the court of common-pleas, in England, has shown in some late judicial determinations, which must be remembered to his lordship’s honour, while and wherever British liberties are held sacred.”

Higher honours, however, than the breath of popular applause awaited Sir Charles Pratt. On the 16th of July, 1765, he was created a peer of Great

Britain by the title of Baron Camden, in the county of Kent; and on the 30th of July, 1766, on the resignation of his early friend, Lord Northington, he was appointed lord-high-chancellor of Great Britain; in which capacity, he declared, in an able and energetic speech, upon the decision of the suit against the messengers who arrested Mr. Wilkes, "that it was the unanimous opinion of the whole court that general warrants, except in cases of high treason, were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable." In this high office, he conducted himself so as to obtain the esteem of all parties; but when the taxation of America was in agitation, he declared himself against it, and strongly opposing it, was removed from his situation in 1770.

Upon the fall of Lord North's administration he again came into office, being appointed president of the council on the 27th of March, 1782. On the formation of the celebrated coalition ministry he was succeeded in that station by Lord Stormont; but was restored to it in the end of the year 1783, and retained it till his death, which happened on the 18th of April, 1794.

Whether we consider Earl Camden as a statesman, called to that high situation by his talents; as a lawyer defending, and enlarging the constitution; or as a senator supporting it by his firmness and unshaken integrity; in all he excites our general praise; and when we contemplate his high and exalted virtue as a man, we must allow him to have been an honour to his country.

In the heat of party violence, Lord Camden has been accused of vindicating, in one instance, under the plea of state necessity, the arbitrary exertion of prerogative in issuing general warrants, which, in another, he condemned. The case in which he disapproved of this exertion, we need scarcely observe,

was that respecting Mr. Wilkes; it will be fair to state the other, and to show how far it met his sanction. A gentleman, who called himself the Comte de St. Germain, came from France during the war which broke out in the latter part of the last reign, pretending to have had a quarrel with the minister of that country, and to have always entertained a great partiality for the English. Being a perfect master of the European languages, a fine musician, and an entertaining companion, he found easy access to the tables and parties of the nobility. Lord Chatham, then Mr. Secretary Pitt, had his eye upon this gentleman; and was soon satisfied, in his own mind, that the count's quarrel with the French court was a mere pretence, and that, in fact, he was no other than a spy. But being unable to procure evidence to convict him legally, he consulted Lord Camden, then attorney general, on the propriety of issuing a general warrant against him, deeming it absolutely necessary to secure so dangerous a person, or at least to drive him out of the kingdom. His lordship gave his opinion that though the execution of such a warrant would be illegal, it might nevertheless be made out: and intelligence of the preparation to seize his person and papers being, in the mean time, privately intimated to the count, he would probably quit the country, if guilty: but if the warrant should be served and the evidence against him be afterwards deficient, he would undoubtedly be entitled to bring his action, and the secretary must answer for his temerity. The issue of this affair was, that the moment the count received information of the intended arrest, he withdrew as expeditiously as possible, and prevented any further difficulty. This being the true state of the case we believe few men will now be found of dispositions so perverse as

to distort it into a dereliction of his first and genuine sentiments on the illegality of general warrants.

SOAME JENYNS, who so long held a place of great distinction in the literary world, was born in the year 1704-5 in Great Ormond Street, London. He was the only son of Sir Roger Jenyns, Knight, of Bottisham in Cambridgeshire, one of the descendants of the ancient and respectable Family of the Jenyns, of Churchill in Somersetshire. In the early part of his life he was educated at home under the guidance of a private tutor, and in the year 1722 was entered a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he lived for nearly three years, pursuing, with great industry, the course of studies in which young men of fortune were at that time directed. While at college his superior talents were manifested in many sprightly juvenile essays and poetical effusions, and several of the latter hold a conspicuous station in the Collection of Poems, published by the late Mr. Dodsley.

From the time he left Cambridge his residence was principally in London, in the winter, and in summer, during the life of his father, at his seat at Bottisham. His pursuits were chiefly literary; and though his name was not put to the publication, in the year 1727, of his *Art of Dancing*, yet the author was soon discovered, and it was considered as a presage of what might afterwards be expected from him.

At the general election in 1742 he was unanimously chosen one of the representatives for the county of Cambridge, from which time he sat in parliament until the year 1780, representing, during those thirty-eight years, either the county or the borough of Cambridge, except for an interval of four years, during which he was member for Dunwick

wich in Suffolk. In the year 1755, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations, which office he held till the dissolution of that board. From the length of time he sat at this board, and from constantly attending his duty there, he gained a thorough knowledge of the commercial interests of this country; and, though he never published any thing on the subject, it was an object that engaged much of his attention, and the opinions he formed appear to have been well founded. He always considered the British empire as enlarged beyond the bounds dictated by good policy. He often observed that the millions expended in fostering the American colonies would, at length, raise them to a height at which they would think themselves entitled to demand emancipation from the parent state; and he lived to see, with regret, his prophecy, accompanied with consequences he had not foreseen, become true history.

His first publication of importance, *A Free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil*, made its appearance in 1757, and was severely censured by some of his contemporaries, and in particular by Doctor Johnson. Pamphlets were published and private letters were addressed to him on that occasion, some of them charged with great acrimony, much abuse, and no small portion of calumny, to all which he submitted in silence until the publication of the second edition some years after. In that edition he answered his adversaries in a preface which will always be admired as a specimen of his superior talents in controversial writing.

In 1761, Mr. Jenyns published two volumes in 12mo. one of which consisted of some political essays, and the other of a collection of poems, among which are a translation of Mr. Isaac Hawkins Browne's Latin Poem on the Immortality of the Soul,

Soul; and the Art of Dancing mentioned above. In the same year he published an *Ode on the Royal Nuptials*.

In 1767, he published *Thoughts on the Causes and Consequences of the present high Price of Provisions*, which he attributed principally to two causes, viz. the increase of the national debt, and the increase of riches: that is to the poverty of the public, and the wealth of individuals. To these he added the increase in the consumption of provisions by the general habits of luxury introduced through all ranks of people. This pamphlet is replete with very ingenious observations, but the conclusions drawn from them are more gloomy than they appear to warrant.

In the summer of the year 1776, he published *A view of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion*, without his name. The reception it met with was such as is seldom shown to the compositions of the most approved writers. It was a work with which both clergy and laity were pleased, and many of them delighted. The late Archbishop Cornwallis pronounced it a capital defence of Christianity, and mentioned it as such to his majesty, who complimented Mr. Jenyns upon it in the drawing room. It was translated into the foreign languages, and in a short time went through three editions, to the last of which, by the advice of his friends the author put his name. Though this book was attacked and the author treated with a very unbecoming asperity by two able writers, yet the number of letters he received from those on whom his work had the effect his benevolent intention proposed, more than consoled him for the rude treatment he received from his opponents.

For many years before his death Mr. Jenyns had bid farewell to his muse, and, in the language of
Lord

Lord Bacon, applied himself to such subjects as come home, though not to men's business, yet close to their bosoms. But long as the parting had been, impelled by loyal zeal, he, almost in the last stage of his life, courted her once again. The sincere and strong affection he bore to his majesty produced a short poem on his escape from the dangerous attack of a lunatic, in which it appears, that, however, when compared with his early poems, the sun of his imagination had almost set, yet age had not, in the least degree, chilled in his heart the effusions of benevolence and affection.

Mr. Jenyns died on the 18th of December, 1787, and was buried at Bottisham, in the parish register of which is the following entry "Soame Jenyns, in the 83rd. year of his age. What his literary character was, the world hath already judged for itself; but it remains for his parish minister to do his duty, by declaring that, while he registers the burial of Soame Jenyns, he regrets the loss of one of the most amiable of men, and one of the truest of Christians. To the parish of Bottisham he is an irreparable loss. He was buried in this church, December 27th, near midnight, by William Lort Mansell, sequestrator; who thus transgresses the common forms of a register merely because he thinks it to be the most solemn and lasting method of recording to posterity that the finest understanding has been united to the best heart."

He was married, very early in life, to Miss Soame, the only daughter and heiress of Colonel Soame, of Dereham in Norfolk, a lady of great fortune, to whom his father was guardian. In this union, as is too frequently the case, the inclinations of young Mr. Jenyns were less consulted than the advantages that were supposed to be the certain appendages to an alliance with great wealth, and, probably, with great

great interest. The consequences may be imagined: the behaviour of Mr. Jenyns to his lady cannot be exhibited to the world as a model of conjugal propriety; and a separation ensued, which the latter did not long survive. Soon after her death he married Miss Grey, daughter of Henry Grey, Esq. of Hackney, who is believed to have been a relation, as he usually called her cousin in the life time of his first wife. This lady survived him.

As an author, so long as a true taste of fine writing shall exist, he will have a distinguished place among those who have excelled. He was wonderfully successful in burlesque imitations of the ancient poets, and in applying their thoughts to modern times and circumstances. His thoughts were sprightly and his expressions neat: this is the character both of his verse and prose. The late Edmund Burke has truly said "that Soame Jenyns was one of them who wrote the purest English; that is the simplest and most aboriginal language, the least qualified with foreign impregnation." The intellectual powers of this gentleman were of an upper order. His life had been active and diversified: he had read much; he had seen more, and was rich in the experience of more than fourscore years. On his death-bed he reviewed his life; and, with a visible gleam of joy, said "he gloried in the belief that his little book on christianity had been useful. It was received, perhaps, where greater works could not make their way, and so might have aided the ardour of virtue, the confidence of truth."

WILLIAM PITT, late first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, was the second, and not as erroneously stated in most of the public papers, the youngest son of the late earl of Chatham, and was born at Hayes in Kent, on the 28th of May, 1759.

He

He acquired the rudiments of his classical learning under the care of a private tutor at Burton Pynsent, the seat of his father, whence he was first sent to Eton, and afterwards to the university of Cambridge. In this situation, under the tuition of Messrs. Turner and Prettyman, the former now Dean of Norwich, and the latter Bishop of Lincoln, his unwearied application to study, joined with the uncommon talents he was soon perceived to possess, and, perhaps, the great fame of his immortal father, created the strongest prepossessions in his favour, and insured him the respect and esteem of the whole university. Indeed, he had hardly attained that age which the law deems an indispensable qualification for a senator, when he was warmly solicited, at the general election in 1780, to represent the university in parliament; however, as it was likely to be a contested one, he declined the intended honour, and in 1781 was returned for Appleby in Cumberland.

In the mean time, Mr. Pitt had entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, where he took chambers in the New Buildings, and he was shortly after called to the bar. In this career there cannot be the smallest doubt, that his abilities would soon have rendered him eminently conspicuous, had he not been destined to rise more expeditiously, and to a still greater height, than the choicest favourites of that aspiring profession had ever attained.

On Mr. Pitt's admission into Parliament, he took part with those who opposed the American war, which was daily growing more unpopular both within and without the House. In this situation of affairs the talents of our young senator were directed against the falling minister, with considerable effect. The first speech he delivered excited universal admiration: he was almost universally

hailed the worthy son of his celebrated father; and the strength of his talents aided by the powers of his oratory, hastened the downfall of Lord North's administration.

At the change of ministers, which took place in May, 1782, Mr. Pitt received no preferment; though he is said to have been very respectfully offered a seat at the Admiralty Board, with the promise of future advancement. Whether the young gentleman considered the appointment of a Lord of the Admiralty, inadequate to his deserts, which the veteran confederates for power judged sufficiently advantageous for an associate of his years, or whatever other reason operated to produce his disgust, certain it is that Mr. Pitt preserved great coolness towards the new administration, which was but of short duration. The death of the Marquis of Rockingham, who was at the head of it, occasioned a disunion among the members of it, and in the beginning of July, the earl of Shelburne being made first lord of the treasury, introduced Mr. Pitt into the ministry as chancellor of the exchequer, at the age of twenty-three.

The popularity of Mr. Pitt at this period, effectually shielded him from every charge which his youth and inexperience might appear to warrant, and which were strongly urged against him by the adverse party. The situation of the country was extremely critical. The American war had grown generally odious; the later events of it had not been favourable to the interests of Great Britain, and the finances of the country were very unpromising. In this state of affairs all hearts panted for a cessation of hostilities, which was shortly obtained. The terms of the peace were not, however, satisfactory to the House of Commons. On the question for an address of approval, after a long and animated

animated debate, in which Mr. Pitt delivered a most masterly defence of the peace, as the best which could be obtained, an amendment was carried by a majority of sixteen. This event was produced by the celebrated coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox, which afforded such ample materials to the party-writers of that period, and was followed by the introduction of those two former inveterate enemies, into the same administration.

This administration was not destined to enjoy a longer duration, than those which had preceded it. It commenced in the month of April, 1783, and continued till the December following; when, on the rejection of Mr. Fox's India Bill by the House of Lords, Mr. Pitt attained the summit of power, being appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the full confidence both of the sovereign and the people.

The objections to Mr. Fox's India Bill, principally insisted on by its opponents, though without effect in the Lower House, were grounded upon the infringement, or rather annihilation, of the charter of the Company, by the appointment of a board of directors, named in the first instance in the bill, and the vacancies to be supplied by his majesty, but no member of it removable, except upon an address of one of the houses of parliament, to which board the existing directors were required to deliver up all lands, tenements, books, records, charters, goods, money and securities belonging to the company; and upon the new and unconstitutional influence the proposed measures were calculated to place in the hands of the minister, unrestrained by the royal prerogative; and, during its progress, among other petitions against it, was one from the Lord-mayor, aldermen and common council of London. It was, however, admitted that the
affairs

affairs of India were in that state, and their importance to the nation of that magnitude, as to require a *political* controlling power; and consequently the first measure proposed by Mr. Pitt, was a bill for the establishment of a board of controul, nearly resembling that which at present exists; and to obviate any objections which might be raised on the ground of the company's charter, being infringed by the interference of persons, not proprietors or directors of the company, the previous consent of both the court of directors, and that of the proprietors, to all the regulations contained in it, was obtained; thus no violation of privileges could be inferred, where there was a voluntary surrender of them. Another very material point, in which this bill differed from the former, was, that it left all the patronage in the hands of the company; the commander in chief excepted. In short, the object of it was merely controul, and the exercise of that controul, like every other branch of the executive government, was referred to the discretion of the crown. But though the measure was supported by the sanction of the company, the ex-ministry retained their influence in the House of Commons, and the bill was rejected on the second reading, by a small majority.

The loss of this bill was followed by a very general expectation, that there would be a new administration, or an immediate dissolution of parliament; but the state of the public business, was such, that the latter expedient was impossible; no supplies having been granted, and the duration of the Mutiny-bill being limited to a period, within which a new parliament could not be assembled. It was now that Mr. Pitt showed himself capable of rising with his difficulties. Supported by a sense of duty to his sovereign, and encouraged by the general approbation

bation of the nation, he had the magnanimity to remain three months a minister without a majority in parliament, and to suffer the daily mortifications which may naturally be supposed to arise from such a situation.

In this state of public distraction, it was the wish of the country gentlemen, that the opposing parties should coalesce, and that an administration should be so formed, as to insure that lasting unanimity among the leaders of the different parties, which would forward the operations of government, and restore national tranquillity. To accomplish this desirable end, about seventy members of the house of commons, who, in point of property and independence, were justly looked up to as the most effectual mediators, held various meetings at the St. Alban's Tavern, and a negotiation being opened at their desire, for this purpose, they pledged themselves to support the party which should manifest the most sincere inclination for a union. Their endeavours were, however, rendered fruitless by the pertinacity of the opponents: the ex-ministers would not negotiate until those in place had resigned, which the latter refused to do as a preliminary to negotiation, and nothing remained but to recur to the sense of the people by calling a new parliament. This the opposition sought to prevent by withholding the supplies, and by passing a Mutiny Bill only for a short period: but the same independent party again interfered, and the bills necessary for carrying on the public business being passed, parliament was dissolved on the 25th of March, 1784.

Though the opposition had possessed a very uncommon, and commanding majority in the House of Commons, the nation at large was extremely favourable to the administration. Addresses from every part of the island were presented to his Majesty,

Majesty, thanking him for the change in his councils, and while Mr. Pitt was unable to carry a single question in parliament, the common-council of London voted their thanks to him "for his able, upright, and disinterested conduct, as First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the present alarming and critical juncture of affairs." They also unanimously voted the freedom of the city, to be presented to Mr. Pitt in a gold box, "as a mark of gratitude for, and approbation of, his zeal, and assiduity in supporting the legal prerogatives of the crown, and the constitutional rights of the people."

It had been a favourite assertion of many of the leading members of the opposition, that the popularity of Mr. Pitt, and his colleagues, did not possess any solid foundation, and that a very short time would suffice for its destruction: but this opinion found an unreserved contradiction, in almost every part of the kingdom. The great and memorable contest between administration and the House of Commons, had continued much longer than could have been foreseen or expected; and during the struggle, the popularity of the former, instead of diminishing, seemed daily to grow more extensive and unquestionable. Never was any decision, if taken in all its parts, more full and explicit, than that which was given by the people in the general election which immediately followed the dissolution of parliament. The meeting of the new parliament took place on the 18th of May; and it is from this period, that we may date the parliamentary existence of Mr. Pitt's administration: the end of the last session having been consumed, in a contest between two powerful parties, rather than in the characteristic exertions of a regular government.

After the termination of a war, expensive beyond all former example, the attention of the minister

was naturally called to regulations, respecting finance, external commerce, and internal industry and improvement. An attempt to settle a commercial intercourse with Ireland; a commercial treaty with France; the consolidation of the customs; the regulation of the affairs of India; and the setting apart a million sterling, annually, for the reduction of the national debt, were among his first measures; and such was the effect of the enlarged policy of his financial schemes that within two years the last measure was found practicable without becoming burthensome to the people by having recourse to fresh taxes.

Finance and commerce did not, however, engross his whole attention. He had early professed himself an advocate for a temperate and rational reform of the representation in parliament, and this object, notwithstanding the misrepresentations of those who seek to vilify him, and accuse him of tergiversation when he had gratified his ambition with the possession of power, he appears to have pursued with equal ardour, as long as it could be done with safety. The best answer that can be given to those who assert that he had abandoned his principles, is a reference to facts. In April, 1785, Mr. Pitt brought forward a motion for transferring the right of sending 72 of the existing number of representatives from those boroughs which by lapse of time had fallen to decay, to the most extensive, opulent, and populous counties and to large manufacturing towns; and he not only brought it forward, but supported it with all the weight of his influence and oratory. Should it be asked why his influence failed in this solitary instance, the nature of the proposed measure will readily solve the difficulty. That part of the representation which is considered as most open to corruption, and which he attempted to reform, is the
boroughs

boroughs, and these are in most instances the absolute property of individuals, who either sit for themselves, or procure the return of their friends. Here then was the grand obstacle to the success of the proposed measure. All whose private interests were likely to be abolished by the reform, naturally joined the opposition to it, which was led by Lord North and Mr. Burke, and the result was the rejection of the motion. While this cause existed, and without another dissolution of parliament, it would not cease to operate effectually against a reform; any renewal of the attempt must have occasioned another defeat, and it was therefore postponed in hopes of a more favourable opportunity. This opportunity, however, never arrived. The illness of the king, and the spirit of innovation and insurrection which had been brewing in France ever since the American war, and which in 1789, broke out in a general explosion that is not yet subsided, rendered the times such, as, in the opinion of every candid advocate for reform, fully justified the suspension of the measure, without abandoning it altogether. In fact, on every subsequent agitation of the question, Mr. Pitt has declared his only reason for withholding his assistance arose from the turbulence of the times, and not from a change in his sentiments; and even his most determined enemies will admit that when his mind was made up on a subject he was firm enough to avow it without seeking a subterfuge.

From the period of Mr. Pitt's accession to power to the day of his death, his history must be sought in that of the nation; and even a faint sketch of all the interesting events in which he acted a conspicuous part would far exceed our limits: we must therefore confine ourselves to noticing a few of the leading ones.

One of the most interesting political struggles that distinguished Mr. Pitt's administration, or, perhaps, ever occurred in this nation, arose from the unfortunate suspension of the regal power towards the close of the year 1788. We have briefly noticed the circumstance and recorded the sentiments of the citizens of London on the proceedings occasioned by it, in Vol II. p. 300 ; it will therefore be unnecessary to repeat them ; we must not however pass over the motives by which Mr. Pitt, and his supporters were actuated in this momentous crisis.

It must not be overlooked that this was an event without example, and for which the constitution of the country had made no specific provision. The prorogation of parliament having expired during the royal incapacity, the two houses met as of course and examined his majesty's physicians. After this Mr. Pitt proposed the appointment of a committee to inspect the journals of the house of commons for precedents to guide their future proceedings, in the course of the debate on which, it was asserted that the heir apparent had as natural and indefeasible a right to the *full* exercise of the executive power, in the name and on the behalf of the sovereign, during the continuance of his incapacity, as in case of his natural demise. This unqualified assertion being strongly resisted by Mr. Pitt and the administration, a contest, as warm and as obstinate as any in the records of parliament, arose on the question, whether the Prince of Wales had a right to the exercise of the royal authority, or whether it remained with the Lords and Commons to supply the deficiency. The assertors of the Prince's claim now sought every means to evade the decision of this important question, and contended that as the claim had not been actually made, the discussion of it could be attended by no possible good, while it must awaken a spirit

of animosity. To this it was replied by Mr. Pitt, that whatever evils might arise from the discussion could not be attributed to him, since he had not provoked it; that while he admitted the Prince of Wales to be the only person in the realm to whom the parliament ought to look up in the appointment of a regent, he felt compelled by every principle of duty to the sovereign and the nation, to deny his right to assume that office, without the previous appointment of the two houses, and that as the question had been stirred it became their indispensable duty to decide upon it, since, without that, all their proceedings might become nugatory. After a long and violent debate the house determined in favour of the appointment by the Lords and Commons, and it was in consequence of the decision of that night that the thanks of the common-council of London were given to Mr. Pitt, and the 267 members who supported him. In the course of the numerous debates which followed this decision, Mr. Pitt never lost sight of the constitutional rights of the two existing branches of the legislature, and of the probability of the king's speedy restoration to his functions. In the measures he proposed, he sedulously guarded the one, and provided for the other, by such restrictions on the powers of the regent, as the peculiar circumstances of the case rendered necessary; and his firmness in this trying crisis contributed greatly to raise his character in the estimation of the majority of the Kingdom.

The revolution produced in France by the visionary notions of liberty, imbibed by the French soldiery, during the period in which they assisted America in throwing off its allegiance to the mother-country, and, on their return, disseminated through all ranks of that nation, having reached its climax, by the execution of their king, the political intercourse between

tween the two countries ceased; and a declaration of war by the French convention soon followed. The contest which ensued was different in its nature from all former wars. The affairs of Europe had assumed a new aspect by the overthrow of the French monarchy, and the common welfare and security of all nations called loudly for their united efforts to check the intemperate spirit of civil aggression which characterised every act of the convention. In this portentous period all the energies of Mr. Pitt's capacious mind were necessary to preserve this nation from the revolutionary mania which led to the subversion of most of the governments of Southern Europe, and to create such an union among the great powers of the continent as should check the rapid progress of French principles and French domination in the neighbouring states. In the former he was completely successful; and, if he failed in the latter, the failure must be attributed to the want of a cordial co-operation on the part of some of our nominal allies, rather than to a defect in the plans laid down for the conduct of the war. Where Britain acted in confederacy with other powers, she and they failed in most of the objects they sought; but where Britain fought alone, and where the counsels of her ministers, seconded by the efforts of her heroes, could fully operate, she was uniformly victorious; as far therefore as Mr. Pitt could be expected to command success, he obtained it. His plans for animating the spirit, invigorating the energy, and promoting the resources of the country, were unquestionably efficient; and after a war which reduced the other contending powers to a greater or less dependence upon France, Britain alone preserved her power and consequence.

The union of Great Britain and Ireland forms one of the most important epochs in Mr. Pitt's administration. In January, 1799, he brought forward his plan

plan for that purpose, which, after much opposition, both in the British and Irish parliaments, was, eventually carried into effect. Among the means he had employed to render it successful, it was understood that he had pledged himself to the Irish Catholics to procure their emancipation. On proposing this in the cabinet, he met with an insuperable objection in a scrupulous adherence, on the part of his majesty, to the words of the coronation oath, which he conceived did not leave him at liberty to sanction any alteration in the established religion. Finding he could no longer retain his situation, without forfeiting his honour, Mr. Pitt resigned his offices, and was succeeded by Mr. Addington.

The circumstances which led to Mr. Pitt's return to power in May, 1804, are too recent for repetition, as are the subsequent events on the continent; but to whatever causes the failure of the combination against the rapacity and ambition of the French Emperor may be attributable, the merit of Mr. Pitt, in having excited it, is acknowledged by the impartial, and will be recorded by the future historian among the prominent features which characterize him as a consummate politician.

Mr. Pitt's constitution had been early weakened by an hereditary gout, which affected his whole nervous system. His unwearied attention to business, and the excessive anxiety produced by the discomfiture of the continental confederacy, co-operating with his disorder, produced a general debility, which on the 23d. of January, 1806, terminated his mortal career.

As a minister, Mr. Pitt's chief characteristics were an inflexible constancy of purpose, equally proof against casual failure and the most insurmountable difficulties; an erectness of principle, and a pride, originating in, and supported by, his conscious talent and integrity; and his foibles, resulting

sulting in a manner from the same virtues, were, in fact, nothing but their excess. This inflexibility of character accompanied him, as well in his means as in his ends. Having fixed upon an object, general or particular, he fixed with equal firmness upon the means; and, his system once adopted, his action once commenced, he suffered nothing to move him, but persevered, through obstacles and defeats, to the full accomplishment or the complete frustration, of his proposed views. He seemed to adopt the principle that inconstancy was more fatal than error; and that more was to be gained by persevering, even in a wrong road, removing obstacles as they appeared, and moving steadily, though obliquely, to his end, than by changing his course as he discovered his errors. If this was a failing, it was the failing of a manly mind and a lofty character; and Mr. Pitt inherited it from his father. It was this which, at times, gave his adversaries advantage over him. He wholly disregarded a partial failure: it was part of his system to expect them; and, deeming them indifferent, he had no anxiety to defend them. Many measures of his administration might here be instanced, which he never attempted to justify, or, if he entered on a justification, it was with a kind of conscious pride, which still further irritated his opponents.

Another characteristic foible of Mr. Pitt's, was an insurmountable ambition of pre-eminence and honour; and in his endeavours to attain these he also followed the example of his father, of whom it was said, that "ambition, that reigning passion of the soul, that meets us at every turn, had introduced a fold or two into his heart that nature never made." It was this avarice for exclusive reputation that led him to prefer instruments to associates, and thus to commit the execution of his plans to those who were

were incapable of participating in them. It is but justice, however, to add, that his schemes, considered in the general, and separated from the execution, were always great, and, as far as depended upon himself, the means and the execution bore the stamp of the same master.

To form any conception of Mr. Pitt's powers as an orator, he must have been heard. His eloquence was equally calculated to animate the heart, and delight the ear. Upon great occasions it was lofty, powerful, and commanding; at times, astonishing, instantaneous, and electric. A more perfect command of language, a more judicious selection of phrases and epithets, no man ever possessed; and, what was of equal consequence, no man ever possessed a greater command of temper: not all the poignancy of a Sheridan, nor the strength of a Fox, could move him from the spot on which he resolved to stand, or could impel him to speak or to act, in any other way than he thought suitable to the occasion.

The purity and disinterestedness of Mr. Pitt's personal character and official conduct are too generally known and admitted to require particular notice. To these, his chief parliamentary opponent, Mr. Fox, with the magnanimity of a great mind, and the candour of an honest one, has borne the most ample testimony; and it may be truly said of William Pitt the second, as it was of William Pitt the first, that his integrity is unimpeached. In a word, his object was Britain; his ambition, fame; an ambition that would have raised his country above all the world, and himself along with her; we cannot, therefore, hesitate to say that these are not times in which we can spare such a man. His firmness of purpose; his erect principle; his honourable pride, were qualities suited to the times: and, if with such
greatness

greatness he had some weakness, let us remember human infirmity and forgive him all. His country owes him much, and must acknowledge the debt: in its present situation it does more than acknowledge it, it feels it; and anxious to pay the full tribute of respect to his venerated memory, has, by the unanimous voice of its representatives in parliament, decreed him the honours of a public funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey; and, by a second vote, appropriated the sum of forty thousand pounds for the payment of his debts. The sentiments of the corporation of London, on this subject, will be found in the Appendix.

business he had some weakness, for as remember
 human infirmity and forgive him all. His country
 owes him much, and must acknowledge the debt:
 in its present situation it does more than acknowledge
 it, it feels it; and anxious to pay, the full tribute of
 respect to his venerated memory, has, by the unani-
 mous voice of its representatives in parliament,
 decreed him the honours of a public funeral and a
 monument in Westminster Abbey: and, by a second
 vote, appropriated the sum of forty thousand pounds
 for the payment of his debts. The sentiments of the
 corporation of London, on this subject, will be found
 in the Appendix.

The following is a list of the names of the
 persons who were present at the funeral of
 the late Sir Isaac Newton, on the 17th of
 January, 1727, at St. Martin's Church, in
 London. The names are arranged in the
 order in which they were seated, according
 to the list published in the Gentleman's
 Magazine for that month. The names of
 the ladies are not inserted, as they were
 not seated in the same manner as the
 gentlemen. The names of the clergymen
 are not inserted, as they were not seated
 in the same manner as the laymen. The
 names of the officers of the corporation
 are not inserted, as they were not seated
 in the same manner as the other persons.
 The names of the persons who were
 present at the funeral are as follows:—

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

The history of the public transactions of the metropolis, was brought to the close of the last century in the second volume, we now resume it, according to the promise then made.

The first day of the present century, being also that of the union with Ireland, was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the new standards were hoisted at the different parish churches and other public places.

In consequence of the exorbitant price of flour the sale of fine wheaten bread was prohibited after the 2nd of February, and household bread came into general consumption. It was also ordered that no bread should be exposed to sale, until it had been baked twenty four hours. The first assize set for bread after this regulation, fixed the price of the peck loaf, at 6s. 5d.

The long depending cause between the parishioners of St. Gregory, London, and the warden and minor canons of St. Paul's cathedral, was determined in the Court of Exchequer, on the 27th of April, in favour of the latter. The parishioners contended that from time immemorial, they had been accustomed to pay no more than ninety pounds per annum as a composition in lieu of tythes, and that therefore, they were not within the provisions of the statute of the 17th of Henry VIII. (See vol. iii. p 339.) The

jury, however, decided against their plea, and that they were liable to the payment of two shillings and nine pence in the pound, making in the gross about thirteen hundred pounds per annum, from the year 1795, the time at which the claim was set up.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, on the 14th of May, to receive the report of the committee of ways and means, on the return to be made to the commissioners under the income act. The report stated that the income of the city, for the last year, had amounted to ninety two thousand and sixty two pounds, nine shillings, and eight pence, and its expenditure to eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight pounds, seven shillings, and four pence, leaving a balance of four thousand two hundred and thirty-four pounds, two shillings, and four pence, on which it was ordered that the sum of four hundred and twenty-three pounds, should be paid to the commissioners, for the income tax of the city.

In the afternoon of the 30th of June, one of the most violent storms of thunder and lightning ever known, accompanied with a most furious hurricane, and torrents of rain, was experienced in the metropolis, and its vicinity. For upwards of half an hour, the rain fell in such quantities, that the sewers could not carry off the water, and the streets resembled canals. The court of Common Pleas in Westminster hall, was thrown into much confusion. The wind drove the rain with such violence against the sky light, that it broke the glass, and the counsel were nearly drenched with the descending torrent, before they could make their escape into the hall.

The Paddington canal was opened on the morning of the 10th of July, with a grand procession of boats, to Bull's bridge, near Uxbridge, where they
arrived

arrived about noon, and, being joined by the city shallop, with the sub-committee of the Thames, and several pleasure boats, the procession returned to the great dock at Paddington.

Intelligence having been received, of the adjustment of the differences between Great Britain and Russia, on the 11th of July, Lord Hawkesbury immediately transmitted the pleasing information to the Lord Mayor.

Preliminaries of peace, between his majesty and the French government, were signed at Lord Hawkesbury's office, in Downing Street, on the 2nd of October, and on the 10th, General Lauriston, Bonaparte's first aide-de-camp, arrived with the ratification. In his passage through the town to Mr. Otto's residence, his carriage was followed by a numerous concourse of people, who afterwards took the horses from it, and drew him and Mr. Otto to Downing Street, with expressions of the most tumultuous joy. On the ratifications being exchanged, the Park and Tower guns were fired, and at night there was a general illumination through the metropolis, which was repeated on the following evening.

On the 18th of March, 1802, a Common hall was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of applying to parliament for the repeal of the Income Tax; when a petition being prepared and agreed to, it was ordered to be presented by Aldermen Combe, the other representatives of the city having offended the Livery by voting for the Tax.

The Easter dinner at the Mansion-house was remarkable for the absence of the Sheriffs, in consequence of a conceived omission of attention from the Lord-mayor, to their official situation. The Prince of Wales having honoured the dinner with his presence, they

they thought it their duty to apologize to his Royal Highness by letter, in which, after stating the Lord-mayor's neglect of that respect towards them which custom had established, and which from their high office they had a right to demand, they conclude " Under this impression your Royal Highness will not be surprised, that we resented what we considered indignity to our station; that we refused to be mere puppets, in what he presumed to be his private pageant; that we consented to sacrifice the unbounded pleasure we ought to have enjoyed, in humbly receiving, and dutifully waiting upon your Royal Person, to the feelings of public propriety."

Peace was proclaimed in the cities of London and Westminster, on the 29th of April, and, notwithstanding the ardour with which the preliminary articles had been received was considerably abated by the insidious conduct of France, during the interval that had elapsed since that period, yet, generally speaking, the most lively sensations of joy were excited on the present occasion. The streets were crowded at a very early hour, by persons of almost every rank, impatiently waiting for the procession; and the vast number of strangers from the country, whom curiosity had attracted, added much to the bustle of the scene. The procession was formed at St. James's Palace, and the ceremony commenced at twelve o'clock, by Windsor Herald reading the proclamation of peace for the first time, after which the procession moved forward along Pall Mall, in the following order:

Horse Guards clearing the way.

Beadles of Westminster, two and two, bare headed, with staves.

Constables of Westminster, in like manner.

High Constable with his staff on horseback.

Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster, with white wands
on horseback.

Clerk of the High Bailiff.

High Bailiff and Deputy Steward.

	Horse Guards	
	Knight's Marshalsmen, two and two.	
Horse-guards to flank the Procession.	Knight Marshal. Drums. Drum Major. Trumpets Serjeant Trumpeter. Poursuivants.	Horse-guards to flank the Procession.
	Heralds.	
Serjeants at Arms	{ Kings of Arms. Horse Guards. }	Serjeants at Arms

When the procession reached Charing Cross it halted, and the reading of the proclamation was repeated. It then proceeded along the Strand to Temple Bar, where it arrived at one o'clock. On its approach to the Bar on the Westminster side, the Horse Guards filed off, and lined both sides of the way. The Beadles and Constables of Westminster, and the officers of the High Bailiff did the same, and made a lane for the Knight Marshal and his officers, to ride up to Temple Bar, the gates of which were shut. The junior Officer of Arms, then coming out of the rank, between two Trumpeters, and preceded by two Horse Guards, rode up to the gate, and, after the Trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with a cane. Being asked by the City Marshal from within "Who comes there?" he replied the Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the city, to publish his Majesty's Proclamation of Peace." The gates being opened he was admitted alone, and the gates were shut again. The City Marshal preceded by his Officers, conducted him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he showed his Majesty's warrant, which his Lordship having read, he returned, and gave directions to the City Marshal to open the gates, who, attended the Officer of Arms on his return to them, and, on leaving him, said "Sir, the gates are opened." The trumpets and Guards,

Guards, being in waiting, reconducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved on into the city, the Officers of Westminster retiring as they came to Temple Bar, and the city procession fell in behind the Kings of Arms, in the following order:

- Four Constables together.
 Six Marshalmen, on foot, three and three.
 Six Trumpeters, three and three.
 Two City Marshals on horseback.
- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Sheriffs
Officers
on foot. | { | Two Sheriffs on horseback.
Sword and Mace bearers on horseback. | } | Sheriffs
Officers
on foot. |
| Porter in
a Black
gown with
a Staff | { | Lord Mayor on horseback, bearing the
ancient sceptre of the city, which is of
gold and glass, ornamented with pearls
and precious stones round the coronet and
surmounted with the national arms. | } | Beadles. |
- Household on foot.
 Six Footmen in rich Liveries, three and three.
 State Coach, with six horses decorated with ribbands, &c.
 Aldermen in Seniority, in their Coaches.
 Carriages of the two Sheriffs.
 Officers of the city in Carriages according to their seniority.
 Horse Guards.
 The Volunteer Corps of the city.
 The Artillery Company.
 The East India Volunteers.

The proclamation was read at the bottom of Chancery-lane, after which the procession moved on through Fleet street, Ludgate-hill, and St. Paul's Church-yard, to Cheapside. At the end of Woodstreet, the cavalcade halted till the proclamation was again read, and when the procession reached the Royal Exchange it was read for the last time. The procession then passed along Cornhill, and Leadenhall-street, to Aldgate, and doubled back along Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, and Cornhill to the Mansion house, from whence the Horse Guards escorted the Heralds to their college in Doctors Commons, and afterwards proceeded to St. James's, with the Knight Marshal and his men.

Illuminations

illuminations of the most splendid nature succeeded the ceremonial of the day. The Mansion-house, the Bank, the India House, the public offices, and theatres, as well as the houses of many individuals, were particularly distinguished, for the taste and splendour of their decorations; but the object of universal attraction, was the French minister, Mons. Otto's house, in Portman Square, which was most brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps, disposed in the form of a temple of the Ionic order, and having in the centre a large transparency, representing England and France, with their various attributes, in the act of uniting their hands, in token of amity, before an altar dedicated to Humanity, above which appeared the word PEACE, with olive branches around it.

It may be worth while to mention, as characteristic of the national feelings, a circumstance which occurred here a few days before the illumination. Immense crowds were daily attracted, by the preparations for the magnificent display which afterwards took place. At length the word CONCORD was formed in coloured lamps, on the entablature of the temple: the reading of John Bull was, however, CONQUERED, and his inference, that it was intended that Britain was conquered by France. Disturbance and riot were about to commence, when Mr. Otto, after some fruitless attempts at explanation, prudently conceded, and the word AMITY was substituted. But it did not end here, for some sailors found out that the initials G. R. were not surmounted as usual by a crown: this they peremptorily insisted should be done, and a lamp-formed diadem was immediately put up.

A dreadful fire broke out, early in the morning of the 20th of May, at Woolwich Warren, which threatened destruction to the whole town. It began
in

in the Depository, and spread so rapidly towards the Laboratory, that at one time the officers had it in contemplation to batter it down. The damage was estimated to exceed one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

Parliament was prorogued on the 28th of June, and on the following day a proclamation was issued for calling a new one. The elections for Westminster and Middlesex, were attended with circumstances which deserve particular notice.

That for Westminster afforded an usefull lesson to those who are in the habits of caressing, and flattering the passions of the multitude, and who consider their support worth the laying aside every honourable distinction that society can confer. On the first day of the election, a man, without any of the qualifications usually considered requisite to fit a person to become a member of the legislature, offered himself a candidate to represent one of the first cities in the world in parliament. Upon every former occasion, rank, property, or talents, combined with whatever principles they might, were considered, both in theory and practice, absolutely necessary for this high prized situation ; now, the total absence of all of them, seemed to be the sole ground on which the personage we allude to, took his stand, nor were the multitude insensible to this singular and novel species of pretension. The contest, which was protracted to the last hour, terminated in favour of the old members, but strange as it may appear, the unsuccessful candidate polled three thousand two hundred and seven votes. Indeed so completely did he engross the popular favour, that their former idol, Mr. Fox, who had been emphatically styled "The Man of the People" was quite deserted ; nor did he at the termination of the poll, receive the customary honours
of

of being chaired and carried in procession by those for whom he had so repeatedly sacrificed his dignity, consequence, and feelings.

It was at Brentford, however, that the scattered and dying embers of jacobinism were raked together, and every effort made to fan them into flame. Sir F. Burdett, the new candidate, was the object of the popular favour, which indeed he claimed and perhaps merited by his repeated addresses to the mob, in which he reminded them of "their sovereignty," of "their rights," and of his determination, by every means in his power, to procure "them a fair and equal representation in parliament." However specious this last phrase, its true meaning and signification cannot be mistaken, when it is recollected that it has long been the watch-word of the societies and individuals who have openly professed republican and revolutionary tenets; of the constitutional and corresponding associations, and of the Tookes, the Hardys, the Thelwalls, the O'Connors and the Despards. Of those societies he had been a member; of those individuals the intimate. The primary object, however, with those, whoever they were, who wished to render the Middlesex election subservient to the worst of purposes, was to point the indignation of the mob against a prison of the metropolis, which was designated upon every occasion with the appellation, "The Bastile." The obvious association with this term, of the fate of its prototype; the revolution of France which succeeded it, and to which it contributed perhaps more than any other incident; and the total subversion of the French monarchy, leave little doubt of the motives in which the appellation originated; and the subsequent conduct of the multitude, agitated almost to frenzy, proved too clearly the efficiency of such means, acting on the passions and prejudices

of an infuriated mob. Each day of the election was marked by scenes of seditious disorder, such as had never before disgraced this county. Insults of the most atrocious nature, accompanied by menaces, and in many instances personal violence, were offered to Mr. Mainwaring and his friends; and even the life of the former, whose offence was being chairman of the bench of magistrates for the county, and consequently, one of the visitors of the obnoxious prison, was endangered. At the hustings this gentleman was the object, the unprotected object, of the grossest personal abuse; and the more to irritate the mob, it was thought proper to exhibit, as claiming their commiseration and assistance, a man raised above the crowd, laden with chains, languishing, and finally sinking, under the punishment supposed to have been inflicted upon him by a merciless jailor. At length, however, this scene of shameful disorder and confusion was brought to an unexpected close by a circumstance as extraordinary as derogatory to every principle of rectitude in the election of members of parliament. The fact alluded to was this. Near four hundred people were in joint possession of about a quarter of an acre of ground at Isleworth, on which they had begun to erect a flour-mill. The original shares in this concern were of the value of two guineas each, the mill was unfinished, no regular conveyance of it made, the purchase money unpaid, and no profit whatsoever from it yet derived to the owners. Three hundred and seventy-two of these proprietors were, however, admitted by the sheriffs, to poll for Sir Francis Burdett, each swearing that he was possessed of a freehold of the clear yearly value of forty shillings, and that he had been in the actual possession thereof for twelve calendar months before the election. By this means Sir Francis obtained a colourable majority,

riety, and was carried in triumphal procession on the shoulders of his fast friends and supporters, who bore him to the palace of his sovereign, before the gates of which a band of music regaled them with the well known revolutionary air of *Ca Ira*. This transaction became the subject of investigation before a committee of the House of Commons, and we shall have occasion to return to it when we record their decision.

In the evening of the 22nd of July, the cofferdam, which served to keep out the Thames from the works carrying on at the West India Docks, gave way, by which unhappy accident five of the workmen lost their lives, the rupture having been so sudden that they could not all extricate themselves from their perilous situation. Had not a gentleman who was fortunately standing by, and saw it begin to burst, called out to the men, many others must have been drowned.

The 16th of November, the day appointed for the meeting of the new parliament, was distinguished by the providential discovery of a horrid conspiracy, to overturn the constitution, get possession of the different branches of the royal family, and murder our beloved sovereign. The persons concerned in this diabolical scheme were under the guidance and command of Colonel Despard, and consisted, principally of labourers and the lower class of citizens, amongst whom were three soldiers of the guards. They were apprehended at an obscure public house in Lambeth, and, after several examinations before the Privy Council, Colonel Despard and fourteen of his followers were fully committed to take their trial for high treason. In the beginning of February, 1803, they were tried before a special commission, when Despard and nine others were convicted. Three of the latter were respited

respited and afterwards pardoned: the other seven were executed on the 19th of February, on the top of the new goal in Horsemonger Lane.

After the conviction of the conspirators, addresses from both branches of the legislature, and from most of the corporate bodies in the kingdom, were presented to his majesty. That from the city of London was presented on the 2nd of March.

At a court of common-council, held on the 17th of March, it was unanimously resolved to subscribe five hundred pounds to the Royal Jennerian Society, which had been instituted a short time before for the purpose of exterminating the small pox by the introduction of the vaccine inoculation.

The 21st being the anniversary of the memorable battle of Alexandria, the Turkish piece of ordnance taken on that day, was placed opposite the gunner's house in St. James's Park. It is 16 feet in length, but was originally 20 feet. The carriage was made for it in London.

A most extraordinary forgery was practised in the city on the 5th of May. At an early hour in the morning, a man delivered a letter at the Mansion-House, which he said he had brought from the secretary of state, and requested it might be delivered immediately; it was accordingly given to the lord mayor, and soon after the following literal copy appeared in front of the Mansion-House. "Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honour to acquaint his lordship that the negotiation between this country and the French republic is brought to an amicable conclusion. Downing-street, Eight o'Clock. May 5, 1803." Printed notices were then posted round the Custom-house declaring the embargo to be taken off salt-petre, &c. In consequence of this delusion the consols experienced an immediate rise from $63\frac{3}{4}$

to 71½. A real treasury messenger soon arrived, however, to announce the deception, on which the genuine communication was read in the public streets by the city marshal. The confusion which ensued was beyond all description: the stock-exchange was immediately shut, and the committee came to a resolution that all bargains made that morning should be void; and the consequence of the detection of this artifice was a rapid fall in the funds to their first price in the morning.

A similar attempt was made two days after through the medium of the Times, a morning paper, notoriously in the interest of government, in which a paragraph appeared, stating the amicable termination of the differences with France. The Committee for managing the Stock Exchange, however, in order to guard against a second imposition, would not allow the doors to be opened until the truth of the report could be officially ascertained. At their instance, the lord-mayor addressed a note to Lord Hawkesbury, soliciting information, and stating the occasion of his application. To this note the chancellor of the exchequer, in the absence of Lord Hawkesbury, returned an answer, signifying that no information had been received by government which could be the subject of a public communication, and cautioning the lord-mayor against receiving reports through unauthorized channels. An extract of this answer being made public, the stock exchange was opened, and business went on as usual.

The public uncertainty relative to the negotiations was terminated on the 18th by a Declaration of War, on the part of Great Britain against France, being laid before parliament, by order of his majesty: and thus, after a feverish interval of less than thirteen months, ended a peace, which, notwithstanding
the

the eagerness with which it was received, carried upon the face of it the certainty of a speedy dissolution.

On the 19th, an installation of the knights of the Bath took place in Henry VIIIth's Chapel. This ceremony usually occurs once in nine years; but owing to the war and other circumstances, it had been delayed considerably beyond that period, the last having been in 1788.

A most singular phenomenon happened in Pantons-street, Haymarket, in the afternoon of June 9th. The inhabitants were alarmed by a violent and tremendous storm of rain and hail, which extended only to Oxendon-street, Whitcomb-street, Coventry-street, and the Haymarket, a space not exceeding 200 acres. For about seven minutes the torrent from the heavens was so great that it could only be compared to a cataract rushing over the brow of a precipice. In the midst of the hurricane an electric cloud descended in Pantons-street, which struck the centre of the coachway and sunk into a great depth, forming a complete pit, in which not a vestige of the materials which had before occupied the space could be found. The sulphureous odour from the cloud was so powerful that, for several seconds, the persons near the spot were almost suffocated. No further damage was done, except filling the neighbouring kitchens and cellars with water, which soon escaped through the gulph formed by the electric fluid.

A meeting of the livery of London was held at Guildhall, on the 29th, to consider the propriety of instructing the city members to oppose the tax on income. A number of resolutions, declaratory of the impolicy, injustice, and inexpediency of the tax, were passed; after which a resolution was proposed and unanimously agreed to: "that the livery of
London

London felt the importance of supporting government at this juncture, and were uniformly ready to contribute in all just and equal imposts, to the vigorous prosecution of the contest in which the country is engaged."

On the following day, the court of common council resolved "that 800 men be voluntarily raised for the public service." And referred it to the militia committee to determine on the best mode of carrying the measure into effect.

A meeting of the merchants, bankers, ship-owners, traders and other inhabitants of the metropolis was held upon the Royal Exchange, on the 26th of July, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in support of the king and constitution, and of the honour and independence of the country. Between 4 and 5000 of the most opulent and respectable of the mercantile interest filled the area; while those who were more immediately instrumental in convening the meeting occupied a temporary booth erected within the walk on the east side. Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and after having in a manly and energetic speech, entered at large into the cause of their assembling, proposed to them the following declaration, which was agreed to without a dissenting voice.

"We, the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of London, and its neighbourhood, deem it our bounden duty, at the present momentous period to make public our unanimous determination to stand or fall with our king and country.

"The independence and existence of the British empire; the safety, the liberty, the life of every man is at stake. The events, perhaps, of a few months, certainly of a few years, are to determine whether we and our children are to continue freemen and members

members of the most flourishing community in the world, or whether we are to be the slaves of our most implacable enemies—themselves the slaves of a foreign usurper!

“We look on this great crisis without dismay. We have the most firm reliance on the spirit and virtue of the people of this country. We believe that there exists a firmer, as well as nobler, courage than any which rapine can inspire; and we cannot entertain such gloomy and unworthy apprehensions of the moral order of the world, as to think that so admirable a quality can be the exclusive attribute of freebooters or slaves. We fight for our laws and liberties—to defend the dearest hopes of our children—to maintain the unspotted glory which we have inherited from our ancestors—to guard from outrage and shame those whom nature has entrusted to our protection—to preserve the honour and existence of the country that gave us birth.—We fight for that constitution and system of society, which is at once the noblest monument and the firmest bulwark of civilization!—We fight to preserve the whole earth from the barbarous yoke of military despotism!—We fight for the independence of all nations, even of those who are the most indifferent to our fate, or the most blindly jealous of our prosperity.

“In so glorious a cause—in defence of these dearest and most sacred objects, we trust that the God of our fathers will inspire us with a valour which will be more than equal to the daring ferocity of those who are lured, by the hope of plunder, to fight the battle of ambition.

“His majesty is about to call upon his people to arm in their own defence. We trust, and we believe, that he will not call on them in vain—that the freemen of this land, going forth in the righteous cause

of

of their country, under the blessing of Almighty God, will inflict the most signal chastisement on those who have dared to threaten our destruction—a chastisement, of which the memory will long guard the shores of this island, and which may not only vindicate the honour, and establish the safety of the empire, but may also, to the latest posterity, serve as an example to strike terror into tyrants, and to give courage and hope to insulted and oppressed nations.

“ For the attainment of these great ends, it is necessary that we should not only all be unanimous, but a zealous, an ardent, and unconquerable people—that we should consider the public safety as the chief interest of every individual—that every man should deem the sacrifice of his fortune and his life to his country as nothing more than his duty—that no man should murmur at any exertions or privations which this awful crisis may impose upon him—that we should regard faintness or languor in the common cause as the basest treachery—that we should go into the field with an unshaken resolution to conquer or to die—and that we should look upon nothing as a calamity compared with the subjugation of our country.

“ We have the most sacred duties to perform—we have most invaluable blessings to preserve—we have to gain glory and safety, or to incur indelible disgrace, and to fall into irretrievable ruin. Upon our efforts will depend the triumph of liberty over despotism—of national independence over projects of universal empire—and, finally, of civilization itself, over barbarism.

“ At such a moment we deem it our duty solemnly to bind ourselves to each other, and to our countrymen, in the most sacred manner, that we will employ all our exertions to rouse the spirit, and to as-

sist the resources, of the kingdom—that we will be ready with our services of every sort, and on every occasion, in its defence—and that we will rather perish together, than live to see the honour of the British name tarnished, or that noble inheritance of greatness, glory, and liberty destroyed, which has descended to us from our forefathers, and which we are determined to transmit to our posterity.”

We have recorded the above declaration, as an interesting display of British feeling and patriotism, which the world and posterity must contemplate with admiration. Such an expression of zeal and loyalty as was exhibited in the whole conduct of the meeting was, perhaps, never paralleled at the most glorious æra of the histories of Greece or Rome, or of any other nation under the canopy of heaven.

In consequence of the negligence of some of those whose duty it was to see the lights put out, Astley's Amphitheatre, near Westminster Bridge, was destroyed by fire, early in the morning of the 2nd of September. The immense quantity of inflammable materials it contained, caused the flames to rage with such fury that nearly forty houses were consumed before the fire could be got under. An accident of the same kind, and in the same place, occurred on the night of the Duke of York's birthday, August 16, 1797.

The 26th and 28th of October, were proud days in the annals of the country. They presented the sublime spectacle of a patriot monarch, meeting the brave citizens of his metropolis, armed in defence of his crown, and of the British constitution; and resolved to continue free, or gloriously fall, with the liberty and independence of their country. The reviews of the volunteers in Hyde Park, on these two days, were distinguished from all the former ones, by showing that increase of danger could only

only excite increase of ardour, and that the ties that bind the monarch to his people, and the people to their sovereign, were drawn closer by the menaces which their mutual enemy had dared to hold forth. The volunteers of the city and the eastern parts of the metropolis, were reviewed on the first day, and those of Westminster, Southwark, and the western district on the second. We insert the numbers of each corps, that future ages may know the alacrity shown by the present inhabitants of London, in defence of their menaced liberties. In the eastern district, the Loyal London cavalry mustered 217 effective men; the Hon. Artillery Company, 994; 1st Regiment of Royal East India volunteers, 640; 2nd do. 636; 3rd do. 585; 1st Regiment of Loyal London volunteer infantry, 737; 2nd do. 657; 3rd do. 804; 4th do. 790; 5th do. 501; 6th do. 647; 7th do. 404; 8th do. 777; 9th do. 651; 10th do. 587; 11th do. 293; 1st Regiment of Tower Hamlets, 350; Whitechapel, 443; Mile End, 333; St. George in the East, 230; Ratcliffe, 183; Shoreditch, 294; Bromley St. Leonard, 175; Bethnal-green, 166; St. Catharine's, 121; Christ Church, 184. Total, 12,401.—In the western district, the number of effective men was; in the London and Westminster Light Horse volunteers, 727; Westminster cavalry, 225; Southwark yeomanry, 69; Clerkenwell cavalry, 46; Lambeth do. 40; St. George's Regiment of volunteer infantry, 663; St. James's do. 954; Bloomsbury and Inns of Court do. 929; Royal Westminster do. 961; Prince of Wales's do. 640; St. Margaret's and St. John's do. 625; Loyal North Britons, 286; Mary-la-bonne, 905; Law Association, 335; Duke of Gloucester's, 462; Somerset place, 380; St. Giles's and St. George's, 605; Clerkenwell, 701; Loyal British Artificers, 542; Loyal Britons, 127; St. Andrew's

Andrew's and St. George's, 514; 1st and 2nd battalions of Queen's Royal, 926; Knightsbridge, 124; St. Clement's Danes, 245; 1st Surrey, 515; St. Sepulchre's, 174; St. Saviour's, 151; Loyal Southwark, 545 Lambeth, 555; Christchurch, 171; St. John's, 138; St. Olave's, 116; Rotherhithe, 158; Duke of Cumberland's sharp shooters, 84; Gray's-inn Corps of rifle-men, 38. Total, 14,676—grand Total 27,077.

The last day of the year 1803, was remarkable for two extraordinary tides in the river Thames. That in the afternoon which was the highest, although a neap tide, stood eight inches above the level of the usual spring tides: it was not, however, so high as the great tide in February, 1791. Much damage was done on the banks of the river, by the water filling warehouses, cellars, &c. and Westminster-hall would have been again inundated, but, since 1791, a new floor has been laid on arches, which has raised it out of the reach of these floods.

On the 28th of January, 1804, a beautiful tessellated pavement was discovered opposite to the East India-house, in Leadenhall-street, by some workmen employed to repair the water pipes. When entire, it formed a square of nine feet, in the centre of which, within an elegantly adorned circle of about three feet in diameter, is a figure of Bacchus in a green mantle, holding in his left hand a thyrsis decorated with ivy, and in his right a goblet, sitting on a tyger at full speed, with his head, which is also adorned with ivy; inclined to the neck of the beast, who is looking backwards at his rider. The circle is surrounded by three borders of different patterns, and in each angle is a cup with two handles. It was found about ten feet below the surface of the street, and some fragments of an urn
which

which had contained bones were found near it. It is preserved in the East India-house.

Spanish dollars, restamped at Mr. Bolton's mint at Soho, near Birmingham, with his majesty's head, and the inscription "Georgius III. Dei gratia, Rex" on the obverse; and Britannia, with the words "Five Shillings Dollar, Bank of England," on the reverse, were issued from the Bank on the 22d of May.

In the latter end of June, the old buildings on the north side of Henry VIIIth's Chapel, were taken down and the space inclosed with a railing.

We have already related the circumstances attending the election for the county of Middlesex, in 1802, we have now to record the proceedings in the House of Commons on that subject. A petition against the return having been presented by Mr. Mainwaring, the committee made their report to the House, on the 9th of July, "That Sir F. Burdett is not duly elected. That W. Mainwaring, Esq. was duly elected. That W. Mainwaring Esq. did, by his agents, commit acts of treating, whereby he is incapacitated to sit in parliament." In consequence of these resolutions the election was declared void, and a string of resolutions followed, declaring that the sheriff, R. A. Cox Esq. and Sir W. Rawlins, Knt. did wilfully and corruptly procure a fictitious majority for Sir F. Burdett, by admitting 300 votes of the proprietors of a mill at Isleworth, and rejecting, under similar circumstances, persons who came to vote for Mr. Mainwaring; and that the obvious tendency of their conduct was to *afford the greatest encouragement to perjury*. The session was so far advanced before this report was made that the consideration of so much of it as regarded the nefarious conduct of the sheriffs was postponed until the following year, when they were committed to Newgate.

A new

A new writ having issued in conformity to the first part of the report, Mr. Mainwaring, Junr. was put in nomination to oppose Sir F. Burdett, and the expense of the contest was defrayed by a subscription of the freeholders. The election commenced on the 23rd of July, and was attended with the same disgraceful scenes as the former one. During the course of it similar means were resorted to to procure a colourable majority in favour of Sir F. Burdett, by polling fictitious voters, and notwithstanding the care used to guard against it, many of that description were admitted. The usual practice was to bring those who were hired to perjure themselves to the hustings in the last half hour of the poll, when it was impossible for the sheriff's assessor to decide on the legality of a tenth part of the objected votes before the poll for the day was closed, and to this practice Sir Francis was at length indebted for the temporary possession of the seat. A considerable number of votes thus circumstanced remained for investigation at the close of the poll on the last day. The sheriffs conceiving themselves justified in receiving votes tendered in time, continued to examine the validity of them after the hour prescribed by law for the final termination of the election. Having decided upon several of them, and added them to the poll, they adjourned the consideration of the remainder until the following day, when in consequence of a representation from the freeholders, in the interest of Mr. Mainwaring, they found their power had ceased, and that they ought to have made the return according to the numbers actually polled, within the limited period. On recurring to those numbers Mr. Mainwaring was found to have had, at that moment, a majority of five, and he was therefore declared duly elected. Against this return Sir F. Burdett petitioned, on the ground that the numbers

numbers admitted on the poll, including those determined after the close of it, gave him a majority of one, and that he ought to have been returned; and the committee before whom the petition was heard decided that although these votes had been improperly added to the poll, it was the prerogative of the house of commons alone to strike them off again, and that therefore the return ought to have been in conformity to them. This decision made Sir Francis the nominal sitting member, but so conscious was he of his inability to support his title, that he neither took his seat nor defended it against Mr. Mainwaring's petition, who was not finally seated until the 10th of February, 1806; and thus the county of Middlesex was deprived of one of its legal representatives for nearly four years.

We have been thus circumstantial in the detail of these disgraceful transactions, as a warning to persons who really do possess the elective franchise, not to be again deceived with professions of attachment to the constitution, issuing from the mouths of those who are seeking to undermine it; for one of the most deadly stabs that can be given to the representative part of the state is the connivance of the electors in the introduction of bribed and perjured voters; and that this was systematically practised, at these two elections, is amply proved by the decision of the house of commons on the first, and by the conviction of some of the offenders during the second, before the court of king's bench, and the great number of bills of indictment found by the grand jury for the county against others whose persons could never be identified. It was stated on the trial of the first of these wretches, that the list of them exceeded three hundred, and bills were actually found against upwards of thirty.

A case was heard at Guildhall on the 11th of January, 1805, relative to the right of freemen of the city of London, carrying the goods of non-freemen for hire, without paying the city toll, when it was determined, that under such circumstances, a freeman was not entitled to the full exemption, and the defendant was therefore adjudged to pay half-toll.

The London Docks were opened on the 30th of January. The vessel appointed for this service was called the London Packet, a fine two-masted vessel from Oporto, laden with wine. Early in the forenoon, she displayed the flags of the different trading nations, expected to use the Docks, and about noon she was committed to the charge of the Dock-masters, who conducted her safely across the entrance-bason into the Great Dock, at the north-east corner of which she was moored for the purpose of unloading her cargo.

The directors of the West India Dock Company served originally without any remuneration, and when, towards the end of the last year, it was proposed to give them a salary, the corporation of London came to an unanimous resolution, that it would be highly unbecoming, and inconsistent with the dignity of the city, that the four aldermen, and four common councilmen, who were part of that body, should receive any pecuniary emolument for the execution of a public trust, confided, in so material a degree, to the corporation of London. This resolution was however ineffectual, for which reason a motion was submitted to the court of common-council, on the 7th of February, to declare such members of that court, as accepted a salary for their duty of directors of the West India Dock Company, ineligible to be elected on any commission or committee of the court, so long as they continue directors

tors with a salary, but upon a division it was carried in the negative by a majority of 15 : The numbers being for the question 41 ; against it 56.

On the 1st of March the court of common-council agreed on a petition to parliament to enable the corporation to raise a further sum of sixty thousand pounds, for finishing the canal at the Isle of Dogs, which was presented the same day, and an act of parliament was afterwards passed in conformity o the prayer of it.

The foundation stone of the East India Docks, at Blackwall, was laid on the 4th of March, by Captain Joseph Huddart (in the absence of Captain Cotton, the chairman of the company, who was confined by illness), accompanied by Joseph Woolmore, Esq. the deputy chairman, and several of the directors. These docks, though not so large as either the London or West India Docks, will be capable of admitting ships of greater burthen, by having deeper water, and locks of larger dimensions. They will consist of two docks and an entrance bason. The dock for discharging inwards will cover eighteen acres ; that for loading outwards nine acres : the entrance bason will be about three acres. The docks formerly belonging to Messrs. Perry and Co. have also been purchased by the company, and are named the Brunswick Dock.

A dreadful fire destroyed the whole of the water mills, at the northern extremity of the Cut from the Thames to the Lea, on the 21st of April ; some granaries and dwelling-houses were also burnt with upwards of 1000 sacks of corn and flour. Two barges afloat were consumed to the water's edge, and all the inflammable materials on the adjacent road and bridge, and even the piles, to a distance of eight feet in the stream, were in a blaze, and presented a spectacle not less singular than terrific

Had it not been for a fortunate shift of wind, while the conflagration was at its height, the whole village of Bromley must have been involved in the common calamity.

The name of Woolwich Warren having been changed by his Majesty's command to that of the Royal Arsenal, on the 24th of June, an order to that effect was given through the Ordnance-board to General Lloyd, commanding officer of the Royal Artillery at that place.

Considerable damage was done to the canal between Blackwall and Limehouse on the 24th of July, by the bursting of the outward dam. The pressure of the water admitted through the first opening was so great as to force the second dam, which was nearly fifty yards further on, and composed of logs of wood twelve inches thick, strengthened by a diagonal log of the same size, by way of bar.

The most violent storm that has occurred in or near the capital for many years, took place on the morning of the 6th of September, between five and seven o'Clock. The thunder was uncommonly loud and awful, and the lightning resembled red and glowing balls of fire. Many persons felt shaken in their beds, and in some instances light articles were moved as if by an earthquake. The greatest violence of the storm was felt near Kensington Gore, where several trees were split by the lightning. A house on the road-side was struck by a fire-ball, which demolished the whole stack of chimnies, and passed through the kitchen; part of the park wall was also thrown down.

In the month of October the hospital of Bethlem was pulled down, and the site and materials sold. The lunatics were removed to St. Luke's, where they are to remain until a new hospital for their reception is erected in the vicinity of the town, but no spot has been yet fixed on.

News of the glorious and decisive victory of the British fleet, commanded by Lord Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, in which nineteen ships of the line were taken or destroyed, arrived in London on the 6th of November. The joy arising from this important event was, however, considerably allayed by the intelligence that the triumph had been purchased with the life of the intrepid commander of the gallant heroes by whom it had been achieved; and so powerful were the sensations of regret for this melancholy catastrophe, that, with very few exceptions, the public demonstrations of exultation were withheld on the evening after the arrival of the dispatches, and it was not until the following night that an illumination took place throughout the metropolis.

An address of congratulation on this occasion was presented to his majesty, by the corporation of London, on the 21st of November; and on the 26th the court of common-council came to a resolution to erect a monument in Guildhall, to the memory of Lord Nelson, and voted a sword, of the value of two hundred guineas, to Admiral Collingwood, his second in command, and swords, of the value of one hundred guineas, to Admirals Lord Northesk, the third in command, and Sir Richard Strachan, who with a small squadron of observation, stationed off Ferrol, had been so fortunate as to fall in with and capture four ships of the line which escaped from the action off Cape Trafalgar. At the same court a letter was read from the Hon. Mrs. Damer, offering to execute the monument upon such a model as the court should approve, upon which the thanks of the court were voted to her.

But

But great as were these testimonies of civic gratitude, greater still awaited the remains of the departed hero. A national tribute of respect was paid to him by a public funeral, the ceremonial of which was as follows.

On the 8th of January the Heralds and Naval Officers, who were to assist in the procession by water, assembled at the Governor's house in Greenwich Hospital, where they were met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Committee appointed by the Corporation of London, and proceeded to their several barges.

The body was then carried from the Saloon, where it had lain in state, through the Great Hall, out at the eastern portal, round the Royal Charlotte Ward, to the North Gate, and placed on board the State Barge. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, adorned with escutcheons. During the procession from the Great Hall to the barge, a very noble band of music played the Dead March in Saul; minute-guns were fired; and the bells tolled in unison.

The body being embarked, the procession moved in the following order, about 12 o'clock:

1. Two Harbour Masters. 2. Water Bailiff.
3. Rulers of the Company of Watermen, &c.
4. Chaplain and Staff of the River Fencibles.
5. Boat with Drums muffled. 6. Officer commanding Gun-boats.
7. Ten Gun-boats, two and two. 8. River Fencibles flanking.
9. Two Row-boats with an Officer in each.
10. First State Barge. Drums—two Trumpets with their Banners in the Steerage—The standard at the head, borne by a Captain, supported by two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy—The Guidon, at the door-place, also borne by a Captain, and supported by two Lieutenants; all in their full uniform coats, with black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, and crape round their arms and hats—Rouge Croix and Blue Mantle Pursuivants of Arms, in close mourning, with their tabards over their cloaks; and hat-bands and scarves.
11. Second Barge. Four Trumpets in the steerage—Heralds of Arms, bearing the Surcoat; Target, and Sword; Helm and Crest; and Gauntlet and Spurs of the Deceased. The Banner of the Deceased as a Knight of the Bath, at the head, borne by a Captain; and the Great Banner, with the Augmentations, at the door-place, borne by a Captain, supported by two Lieutenants.
12. Third Barge, covered with black velvet (the other Barges being covered with black cloth), the top adorned with plumes of black feathers; and in the centre, upon four shields of the arms of the Deceased, joining in point, a Viscount's Coronet. Six Trumpets, with their Banners as before, in the steerage—Three Bannerrolls of the Family Lineage of the Deceased, on each side, affixed to the external parts of the Barge—Six Officers of the Royal Navy, habited as those in the other Barges, viz. one to each Bannerroll.

The

The BODY,

covered with a large sheet, and a pall of velvet, adorned with six Escocheons—Norroy King of Arms (in the absence of Clarenceux), bearing, at the head of the Body, a Viscount's Coronet upon a black velvet cushion.

At the head of the Barge, the Union Flag of the United Kingdom.

Attendants on the Body, while at Greenwich, in mourning.

13. Fourth Barge, covered with black cloth. The Chief Mourner, Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet, with a Captain for his train-bearer—Two Admirals his supporters—Six Admirals assistant mourners—Four Admirals supporters of the Pall, and six Admirals supporters of the Canopy, all in mourning cloaks over their respective full uniform coats, black waistcoats, breeches, and stockings, crape round their arms and crape hat-bands.

Windsor Herald (acting for Norroy King of Arms), habited as the other Officers of Arms.

The Banner of emblems, at the door-place, borne by a Captain and supported by two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, habited as those in the other Barges. Eight Row-boats of the Harbour Marines.

14. Corps flanking the State Barges. 15. His Majesty's Barge.

16. Barge with the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

17. Barge of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; who, in the arrangement of the procession by water, in his character of Conservator of the Thames, highly distinguished himself by his judicious and unremitting attention; as did likewise Mathew Lucas, Esq. Commandant of the River Fencibles.

18. Barge with the Committee especially appointed by the Corporation of London. The only ornaments of this Barge were the actual Colours of the Victory, borne by seven select seamen from that ship, by the express permission of their Captain, and with the sanction of the Admiralty. These Flags, and their brave Supporters, formed a truly interesting part of the procession.

19. Barge with the Committee of the Corporation for improving the Navigation of the River Thames.

20. Eighteen Row-boats of River Fencibles, flanking the Procession.

21. The Barges of the Companies of Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Tailors, Ironmongers, Stationers, and Apothecaries.

22. Eight Row-boats, with Harbour Marines, flanking the Companies' Barges.

23. Two Harbour-Masters.

The Funeral Barge was rowed by sixteen seamen belonging to the Victory; the other Barges by picked men from the Greenwich Pensioners. They had all their flags hoisted half-staff high; and, as the procession passed the Tower, minute-guns were there fired. Not a vessel was suffered to disturb the procession. The decks, yards, rigging, and masts, of the numerous ships on the river, were all crowded with spectators; and the number of ladies was immense.

The Navigation Barge, which is usually stationed at Kew for excursions up the river, and which, though as long as a 74 gun ship, draws but two feet of water, was, on this occasion, for the first time, brought through

through Westminster-bridge, and moored opposite the Temple, for the accommodation of such Members of the Corporation (in deep mourning and violet gowns) as were not actually engaged in the procession.

At a quarter before three, the procession approached Whitehall stairs; the King's, Admiralty, Lord Mayor's, and City Barges, immediately drew up in two lines, through which the Barge with the Body passed. All the oars were advanced, and the trumpets and other bands played the Dead March in Saul, the gun-boats firing minute-guns all the time. Exactly at three the Funeral Barge began to disembark its charge.

A procession then commenced from Whitehall Stairs to the Admiralty, on foot.

1. Drums and Trumpets. 2. Rouge Croix, Poursuivant of Arms.
- 3 The Standard 4. Trumpet. 5. Blue Mantle, Poursuivant of Arms.
6. The Guidon. 7. Two Trumpets.
8. Rouge Dragon, Poursuivant of Arms.
9. Banner of the Deceased, as a Knight of the Bath.
10. Two Trumpets. 11. Richmond Herald. 12. The Great Banner.
13. Gauntlet and Spurs, borne by York Herald.
14. Helm and Crest, borne by Somerset Herald.
15. Sword and Target, borne by Lancaster Herald.
16. Surcoat, borne by Chester Herald. 17. Six Trumpets.
18. Norroy, King of Arms (in the absence of Clarenceux), bearing the Coronet on a black velvet cushion.

19. The BODY,

- 3 Bannerolls, borne by 3 Officers in the R. N. } $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Pall Bear-} \\ \text{ers, being} \\ \text{Admirals.} \end{array} \right\}$ covered with a black velvet Pall adorned with Escutcheons under a Canopy supported by 6 Admirals. } $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Pall Bear-} \\ \text{ers, being} \\ \text{Admirals.} \end{array} \right\}$ 3 Bannerolls, borne by 3 Officers in the R. N.

20. Garter, Principal King of Arms.
- Supporter to the } 21. The Chief Mourner, Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet. { Supporter to the Chief Mourner. } Chief Mourner.
22. Train Bearer. 23. The six Admirals, assistant mourners.
24. Windsor Herald, acting for Norroy, King of Arms.
25. The Banner of emblems, borne and supported as in the Barge.

Every necessary preparation had been made at the Admiralty for receiving the Body. The Captain's room, in which it was placed, was hung with superfine black cloth for this solemn occasion. The room was lighted with wax tapers, placed in sconces on the sides.

The Body remained in the room, guarded by the officers of the house and the undertakers, till the ceremony of its removal to St. Paul's commenced.

On Thursday the 9th, an hour before daylight, the drums of the different Volunteer Corps in every part of the Metropolis beat to arms; and, soon after, these troops lined the streets, in two ranks, from St. Paul's Church-yard to the Admiralty. The Life Guards were mounted at their post in Hyde Park by day-break, where the carriages of the Nobility, &c. with the Mourning Coaches appointed to form a part of the procession, began to be assembled at 8 o'clock, in a line from Hyde Park Corner to Cumberland Gate. By ten, one hundred and six carriages were assembled, of which number near sixty were mourning coaches, principally filled with Naval Officers; all of which, under the

the direction of the proper officers, were marshaled in their due order of precedence, and drove into St. James's Park, to be in readiness to fall into the Procession on the proper signal. In St. James's Park were drawn up all the regiments of Cavalry and Infantry quartered within 100 miles of London, who had served in the glorious campaigns in Egypt, after the ever-memorable victory at the Nile; and a detachment of flying artillery, with 11 field pieces, and their ammunition tumbrils. At eleven the Procession commenced from the Admiralty, with the march of the several regiments, led by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by his Aides-de-Camp and Staff, in the following order:

1. A detachment of the 10th Light Dragoons.
 2. Four Companies of Light Infantry of the Old Buffs, with the band playing Rule Britannia, drums muffled, as an advanced guard.
 3. The 92d and 79th Regiments, in sections, commanded by the Hon. Major General Charles Hope; their Colours honourably shattered in the campaign of Egypt, which word was inscribed upon them, borne in the centre, and hung with crape.
 4. The Rear guard formed by a detachment of the 92d, preceded by their national pipes, playing the Dead March in Saul.
 5. The 31st and 21st Regiments, commanded by the Hon. Brigadier General Robert Meade, with their bands playing as before.
 6. The 14th, 10th, and 2d, Light Dragoons and the Scotch Greys, two squadrons of each, commanded by Major General William St. Leger. The Trumpets at intervals sounded a solemn Dirge, and performed the Dead March.
 7. The Royal Horse Artillery, with 11 field-pieces.
- The whole of the Military were under the command of General Sir David Dundas, K. B. and Lieut. Gen. Henry Burrard.
8. Six Marshalmen, on foot, to clear the way.
 9. Messenger of the College of Arms, in a mourning cloak, with a badge of the College on his shoulder, his staff tipped with silver, and furled with sarsnet.
 10. Six Conductors in mourning cloaks, with black staves headed with Viscount's Coronets.
 11. Forty-eight Pensioners from Greenwich Hospital, two and two, in mourning Cloaks, with badges of the Crests of the Deceased on their shoulders, and black staves in their hands.
 12. Forty-eight Seamen and Marines of his Majesty's ship, Victory, two and two, in their ordinary dress, with black neck handkerchiefs and stockings, and crape in their hats.
 13. Watermen of the Deceased, in black coats, with their badges.
 14. Drums and Fifes. 15. Drum Major. 16. Trumpets.
 17. Serjeant Trumpeter.
 18. Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach), in close mourning, with his tabard over his cloak, black silk scarf, hatband, and gloves.
 19. The Standard, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, in their full uniform coats, with black cloth waistcoats, breeches, and black stockings, and crape round their arms and hats.

20. Trumpets.

21. Blue

21. Blue Mantle, Poursuivant of Arms (alone in a mourning coach habited as Rouge Croix.

22. The Guidon, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, dressed as those who bore and supported the Standard.

23. Servants of the Deceased, in mourning, in a mourning coach.

24. Officers of his Majesty's Wardrobe, in mourning coaches.

25. Gentlemen. 26. Esquires.

27. Deputations from the Great Commercial Companies of London.

28. Physicians of the Deceased, in a mourning coach.

29. Divines, in clerical habits.

30. Chaplains of the Deceased, in clerical habits, and Secretary of the Deceased, in a mourning coach.

31. Trumpets.

32. Rouge Dragon and Portcullis, Poursuivants of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as before.

33 The Banner of the Deceased as a Knight of the Bath, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, dressed as those who bore and supported the Guidon.

34. Attendants on the Body while it lay in state at Greenwich; viz. Rev. A. J. Scott (Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), Joseph Whidbey and John Tyson, Esquires, in a mourning coach.

35. Knights Bachelors. 36. Serjeants at Law.

37. Deputy to the Knight Marshal, on horseback.

38. Knights of the Bath.

39. A Gentleman Usher (in a mourning coach), carrying a carpet and black velvet cushion, whereon the trophies were to be deposited in the Church.

40. Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward of the Household of the Deceased (in a mourning coach), in mourning cloaks, bearing white staves.

Next followed the carriages of the different degrees of Nobility and great Law Officers, who attended to show their respect to the memory of the Deceased beginning with the younger sons of Barons, and ending with the following distinguished personages:

Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal.

Earl Camden, K. G. Lord President of the Council.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge

His R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

His R. H. the Duke of Kent.

His R. H. the Duke of Clarence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales, and Dukes of Clarence, Cambridge, and Sussex, were in coaches and six.

The Duke of York and his staff, with the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and the Colonels of Volunteers, followed the funeral Car on horseback.

Richmond

Richmond Herald (alone in a mourning coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms.

42. The Great Banner, borne in front of a mourning coach, in which were a Captain and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, dressed as those who supported the Banner.

43 Gauntlet and Spurs; Helm and Crest; Target and Sword; Surcoat; in front of four mourning coaches, in which were York, Somerset, Lancaster, and Chester Heralds, habited as before.

44. A mourning coach, in which the Coronet of the Deceased, on a black velvet cushion, was borne by Norroy King of Arms (in the absence of Clarenceux), habited as before, and attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

45. The six Lieutenants of the Victory, habited as before, with the Bannerolls, in two mourning coaches.

46. The six Admirals, in like habits, who were to bear the Canopy, in two mourning coaches.

47. The four Admirals, in like habits, to support the Pall, in a mourning coach.

48. The BODY,

placed on a funeral Car, or open Hearse, decorated with a carved imitation of the head and stern of his Majesty's ship the Victory, surrounded with Escutcheons of the Arms of the Deceased, and adorned with appropriate mottos and emblematical devices; under an elevated Canopy, in the form of the upper part of an ancient Sarcophagus, with six sable Plumes, and the Coronet of a Viscount in the centre, supported by four Columns, representing Palm Trees, with wreaths of natural laurel and cypress entwining the shafts; the whole upon a four-wheeled carriage, drawn by six led horses, the Caparisons adorned with Armorial Escutcheons.

The head of the Car, was ornamented with a figure of Fame. The stern, carved and painted in the naval style, with the word "Victory," in yellow raised letters on the poop. Between the Escutcheons were inscribed the words "Trinidad," "Bucentaur," "L'Orient," and "St. Josef." The coffin, placed on the quarter-deck, with its head towards the stern, with an English Jack pendant over the poop, and lowered half staff. The corners and sides of the Canopy were decorated with black ostrich feathers, and festooned with black Velvet, richly fringed, immediately above which, in the front, was inscribed, in gold, the word "Nile," at one end. On one side the following motto—"Hoste devicto, requievit;" behind, the word "Trafalgar;" and on the other side the motto—"Palmam qui meruit, ferat."

[N. B. The black velvet Pall, adorned with six Escutcheons of the Arms of the Deceased, and the six Bannerolls of the Family Lineage, were removed from the Hearse, in order to afford an unobstructed view of the Coffin containing the remains of the gallant Admiral.]

49. Garter, Principal King of Arms, in his official habit, with his sceptre (in his carriage, his servants being in full mourning), attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

50. The Chief Mourner, in a mourning coach, with his two supporters, and his Train-bearer; all in mourning cloaks.

51. Six Assistant Mourners (in two mourning coaches), in mourning cloaks as before.

52. Windsor Herald, acting for Norroy King of Arms (in a mourning coach), habited as the other Officers of Arms, and attended by two Gentlemen Ushers.

53. The Banner of Emblems, in front of a mourning coach, in which were two Captains, and two Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

54. Relations of the Deceased, in mourning coaches.

55. Officers of the Navy and Army, according to their respective ranks; the seniors nearest the body: The whole in 50 mourning coaches.

56. The private chariot of the deceased Lord, empty—the blinds drawn up—the coachman and footmen in deep mourning, with bouquets of Cypress.

The whole moved on in solemn pace, through the Strand to Temple Bar gate, where the Lord Mayor of London waited to receive the Procession, accompanied by the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and the following Gentlemen, selected from the Committee appointed by the Corporation for arranging their attendance at the Funeral: *Samuel Birch*, Esq. Chairman; *Daniel Pinder*, Esq. Father of the Corporation; *Sir William Rawlins*, Knight; *Solomon Wadd*, *John Nichols*, *Samuel Goodbehere*, *Jacob Boak*, *James Dixon*, *James Taddy*, *John Ord*, *Thomas Marriot*, and *Edward Colbatch*, Esquires.

On the arrival of the Military preceding the whole, the Lord Mayor had a short conversation with his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

As the Procession advanced, the Deputation of the Common Council, in six elegant chariots, and in their violet gowns, fell in, as had been previously adjusted, before the Physicians of the Deceased; and were preceded by seven select sailors from *The Victory* who had accompanied the Committee in their Barge, bearing the Union, Jack, and Pendant of the ship; whose honourable tatters attracted universal attention.

The Aldermen, in their scarlet gowns, fell in before the Masters in Chancery; and (by an especial Sign Manual) the Lord Mayor on horseback, bearing the City Sword, attended by the Sheriffs, rode between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Heralds at Arms.

On the arrival of the Procession at St. Paul's (which was filled at an early hour by all those who could obtain places), the Cavalry marched off to their barracks; the Scotch regiments drew up in the area fronting the Church, and marched in at the Western gate.

The 48 Greenwich Pensioners, with the 48 Seamen and Marines from the *Victory*, entered the Western gate, ascended the steps, and divided in a line on each side under the great Western portico.

On the arrival of the Body and the Funeral Car at the great entrance, it was drawn up without the Western gate. The Body was taken from the Car, covered with the Pall, and borne by 12 men; and was received within the gate by the Supporters and Pall-bearers, who had previously alighted for its reception.

The remainder of the Procession entered the Church, and divided on either side according to their ranks; those who had proceeded first remaining nearest the door.

Immediately

Immediately after the great banner, near the entrance of the Church, the Dean and Chapter fell into the Procession, attended by the Minor Canons and Vicars Choral, &c. of St. Paul's Cathedral, assisted by the Priests and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, and the Minor Canons and Vicars Choral of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, and others, who sang the first part of the Burial Service, set to music by Dr. Croft.

The Body was borne into the Church and Choir, preceded by Richmond Herald; the Great Banner borne by a Captain; and the Gauntlet and Spurs, Helm and Crest, Target and Sword, and Surcoat, by four Heralds as before.

The Coronet by Norroy King of Arms.

The BODY,

with the Supporters of the Pall and Canopy.

Garter, King of Arms.

Chief Mourner, and Assistant Mourners.

Windsor Herald.

The Banner of Emblems.

Relations of the Deceased; viz.

Horatio Nelson, Esq. commonly called Viscount Merton, nephew; G. Matcham, Esq. nephew; G. Matcham, Esq. brother-in-law; William Earl Nelson, sole brother and heir; T. Bolton, Esq. nephew; T. Bolton, Esq. brother-in-law. Rev. R. Rolfe, T. T. Berney, Esq. Hon. H. Walpole, Hon. G. Walpole, cousins.

The remainder of the procession followed in the order as before marshaled.

The Officers of Arms, and the Bearers of the Banners, with their Supporters, entered the Choir, and stood within, near the door; and all above and including the rank of Knights Bachelors, as well as the Staff Officers, and the Naval Officers who attended the procession, had seats assigned to them in the Choir.

The Chief Mourner, his two Supporters, and Train Bearer, were seated on chairs near the Body, on the side next the Altar; and the six Assistant Mourners, four Supporters of the Pall, and six Supporters of the Canopy, on stools on each side.

The Relations also near them in the Choir; and Garter was seated near the Chief Mourner.

The Prince of Wales, and his six Royal Brothers, were at the east end of the prebendal stalls, on the south side of the Choir.

The Duchess of York was also seated in the Choir; Her Royal Highness was conducted to her seat by the Bishop of Lincoln.

The Officers of the Navy, and the Staff Officers commanding the troops were seated near the Altar.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, were in their accustomed seats (the prebendal stalls), at the east end of the north side of the Choir; their Ladies in the closets over them; and the Deputation of the Common Council in the seats immediately under the Aldermen.

The Body, when placed in the Choir, was not covered with the Pall, nor the Canopy borne over it; the rule in that respect being dispensed with, for the reason before mentioned. The Bannerolls were borne on each side the Body.

The Carpet and Cushion (on which the Trophies were afterwards

be deposited) were laid by the Gentleman Usher who carried them, on a table placed near the grave, which was under the centre of the Dome, and behind the place which was to be there occupied by the Chief Mourner.

The Coronet and Cushion, borne by Norroy King of Arms (in the absence of Clarenceux), was laid on the Body.

The Gentlemen of the three Choirs ascended into a gallery on the east side of the organ, from which the evening service was performed.

At the conclusion of the service in the Choir, a procession was made thence to the grave, with the Banners and Bannerolls as before; during which was performed on the Organ a grand solemn Dirge, composed and played by Mr. Attwood; the Officers of Arms preceded with the Trophies; the Gentlemen of the Choir of St. Paul's accompanying the Body; the Gentlemen of the Chapels Royal and Westminster stationing themselves in a gallery on the West side of the Organ; the Body borne and attended as before.

The Chief Mourner, with his Supporters, and near them Garter, had seats at the East end of the Grave; the Train Bearer stood behind the Chief Mourner, and near him the Relations of the Deceased. At the opposite end sat the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of the Cathedral, attended by the three Canons Residentiaries. A Supporter of the Pall stood at each angle; the Assistant Mourners, Supporters of the Canopy, and Bearers of the Bannerolls, on either side. On the right of the Dean were the Chaplains; on the left the Officers of the Household of the Deceased. The Great Banner was borne on the North, the Banner of the Deceased, as a Knight of the Bath, on the South of the Grave; the Standard and Guidon behind the Dean; the Banner of Emblems behind the Chief Mourner; the Trophies in the angles.

The Royal Dukes, Foreign Ambassadors, and Naval Officers, had seats reserved for them in the front of the South side of the Dome.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the whole of the Common Council, with their Ladies, were seated in the front of the North side of the Dome.

At the Grave was sung:

“Man that is born of a woman,” &c.

The remainder of the Burial Service was then read by the Dean; and after the first Collect an Anthem was sung, selected from Handel's Grand Funeral Anthem.

There was an excellent contrivance for letting down the Body into the grave. A Bier was raised from the oblong aperture under the Dome, for the purpose of supporting the Coffin, by invisible machinery; the apparatus being totally concealed below the pavement. This contrivance prevented all those disagreeable circumstances which too often occur at the funerals of the great.

Upon a signal given from St. Paul's that the Body was deposited, the troops being drawn up in Moorfields, the Artillery fired their guns, and the Infantry gave volleys, by corps, three times repeated.

The service of the interment being over, Garter proclaimed the style; and the Comptroller, Treasurer, and Steward of the Deceased, breaking their staves, gave the pieces to Garter, who threw them into the Grave.

The interment thus ended, the Standard, Banners, Bannerolls, and Trophies, were deposited on the table behind the Chief Mourner; and the Procession, arranged by the Officers of Arms, returned.

The vast space under the Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral was illuminated by a temporary lanthorn, the contrivance of Mr. Wyatt, consisting of an octagonal framing of wood, painted black, and finished at top by eight angles, and at bottom by a smaller octagon. On it were disposed about 200 patent lamps; and it was suspended by a rope from the centre of the lanthorn. When drawn up, it illuminated the whole Church, and had a most impressive and grand effect, contributing greatly to the magnificence of the spectacle.

During the whole of this solemn Ceremony, the greatest order prevailed throughout the Metropolis; and, as the remains of the much-lamented Hero proceeded along, every possible testimony of sorrow and of respect was manifested by an immense concourse of spectators of all ranks. From the Admiralty to the Cathedral, the streets were lined with the several Volunteer Corps of London and Westminster, the Militia, and many other Military bodies, both Cavalry and Infantry.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London are entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of the public (who profited by their attention throughout every department), not only for the exemplary manner in which they provided for the peace of the City, but for the comfortable access afforded, under their direction, to all who entered it.

Upon this Celebration it seems hardly necessary to offer a word more, when we consider the general feeling of the Nation on the subject. The funeral of a Hero, who has achieved, in the service of his Country, the greatest naval exploits that were ever performed by any Conqueror that has yet existed, was attended by the seven sons of his Sovereign, by the chief Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of the Empire, and by many thousands of Subjects of all classes, with an universal, an unmixed, and a heartfelt sense of grief for his loss; but at the same time, with a glorious exultation in the deeds by which his life has been adorned, and his death consecrated to immortal honours.

When we closed our biographical sketch of the life of Mr. Pitt (See page 503) great difference of opinion prevailed in the corporation of London on the measures to be adopted in consequence of that event, and of the change of administration produced by it; we therefore omitted to notice any part of their proceedings at that time, in order that the whole of them might be presented to our readers at once, in the conclusion of our history.

The first subject of discussion was a motion, in the court of common-council, on the 6th of February.

“ That

“ That this court, deeply impressed with a sense of the inflexible integrity, transcendant ability, and splendid virtue of the late illustrious minister, the Right Hon. W. Pitt, do cause a monument to be erected within the Guildhall of this city, to perpetuate his memory, with a suitable inscription, expressive of their veneration for so pre-eminent a character, and of the irreparable loss this nation has sustained by the death of so exalted and disinterested a statesman.” After a very animated debate, the question was determined in the affirmative by a majority of six.

On the 14th another court of common-council was held for the purpose of considering a motion for an address to his majesty upon the appointment of a new administration. This question occasioned as warm a debate as the former, and was also carried in the affirmative by a majority of twelve; after which a committee was appointed to prepare the address, which was read and agreed to, but not before a great number of members had left the court. Upon the address being made public it was, however, found to contain much stronger language than the moderate supporters of it thought the case required, and that, in fact, it conveyed a direct censure upon those public measures which the corporation of London had so frequently expressed their approbation of: a requisition was, therefore, presented to the Lord-mayor to call another court to re-consider it, which was held on the 18th, and after a motion for adjourning had been rejected by a majority of 55, several amendments were made in the address, most of which were merely verbal, the paragraph principally objected to, is, however subjoined, with the one substituted in its stead.

Original.

ORIGINAL.

Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your Majesty's present Government, we have the most perfect confidence, that by a revision of past errors, a reform of public abuse, a wise application of our resources, the most efficacious means of national defence, and a dignified and conciliatory conduct towards Foreign Powers, this Country, surmounting every difficulty, may be restored to its ancient rank, power, and opulence, and the peace, happiness, and security of your majesty's dominions be established on a firm and lasting foundation.

AMENDMENT.

Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your Majesty's present Government, we have perfect confidence, that, under your Majesty's direction, the national strength will be augmented, its resources improved and preserved, and the utmost energies of a free, loyal, and united people, will be called forth into action; so that, with the blessing of divine providence, this country may keep fast its liberties and independence, and may maintain its due rank among the Nations of Europe.

The address, thus amended, was presented on the following day, and very graciously received. Addresses of a similar nature were also presented from Westminster, Southwark, and Middlesex.

The public funeral of Mr. Pitt took place on the 22nd. The body which had previously lain in state for two days, in the Painted Chamber, was deposited in the family vault, near the north door of Westminster Abbey.

A common-hall was held on the 25th of February, in which resolutions expressive of the satisfaction of the Livery at the change in his Majesty's Councils, and of their confidence in the new administration, were carried with very little opposition. It was also intended to bring forward a vote of disapproval of the resolution of the common-council to erect a monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt, but the lord-mayor refused to admit the discussion of any question relative to the expenditure of the city cash, in a common-hall, lest it might be drawn into a precedent;

dent; their opinion was, however, procured in an indirect manner by voting the thanks of the meeting to Alderman Combe, for his conduct in parliament, and for his resistance to the motion made in the House of Commons for a monument to Mr. Pitt.

An attempt was also made on the 28th in the court of common-council to procure a reversal of the vote for Mr. Pitt's monument; but the motion was lost by a majority of thirty-six.

INDEX.

A

Abbey of Graces, IV. 87.
 ----- Westminster. See
Westminster Abbey.
 Academy of Arts, Royal, institution of, II. 220.
 Acton, village of, IV. 226.
 Acts of common-council, for regulating the price of provisions, I. 170—against sabbath-breakers, 350—for regulating the election of mayor and sheriffs, 414—to regulate the taking of apprentices, 452—to restrain the citizens from carrying their goods to markets or fairs, 453—for establishing a court of requests, 485—respecting apprentices, 495—for bringing water from Hackney to Aldgate, 514—to restrain extravagant feasting, 550—to prevent the employment of foreigners, 552—for apprehending beggars and vagrants, II. 4—for regulating the exhibition of stage-plays, 9—against hawkers, 26—against stalls and stands, 45—for the better defence of the city, 65—for widening the streets after the fire, 92—for regulating elections, 109—for regulating the nightly watch, 114—to prevent

non-freemen from exercising their trades, 116—for regulating bakers, 141—respecting the election of sheriffs, 160—concerning the employment of non-freemen, 165.
 Acts of parliament, for preventing murders, robberies, &c. I. 164—to direct that all vessels of gold shall be assayed by the goldsmiths' company, 171—for regulating the number of men to be provided against the Scots, 193—for the relief of foreign merchants, 217—for regulating the wages of artificers, 234—to confirm the city's privileges, 239—to permit foreigners to sell fish in London, 279—respecting the internal government of the city, 306—for regulating foreign merchants, 317—for improving the navigation of the river Lea, 335—to prohibit the importation of foreign manufactures, 395—to prevent slaughtering of cattle in the city, 455—to prevent improper persons from being jurors, 460—for extending the jurisdiction of the London corporations to the suburbs, 490.

- Acts of parliament, for selling meat by weight, I. 505—for regulating payments to the parochial clergy, 529—to prevent combinations among journeymen, 534—for improving the navigation of the Thames, II. 39—for rebuilding the city, 92—for providing stipends for the London clergy, 93—to regulate the city elections, 130—against stock-jobbing, 138—for lighting the city, 141—in support of the Orphans' Fund, 157—for building Blackfriars-bridge, 174—for regulating the fishery on the Thames, 177—for new paving the streets, 190—for widening the avenues to the city, 334.
- Addington, village of, IV. 169.
- Adelphi, the, III. 477.
- Admiralty, court of, III. 108.
 ——— office, description of, III. 488.
- Advocates in Doctor's Commons, nature of their office, III. 109.
- Aerostatic voyage, the first in London, II. 287.
- African Company, history of the, III. 294.
- Agincourt, news of the victory at, received on Lord-mayors-day, I. 328.
- Albany, III. 529.
- Aldermanbury, its name derived from the meetings of the Aldermen, II. 521-547.
- Aldermen, first chosen in London, and changed annually, I. 11C.—one degraded, 116—charter relative to the right of chusing, 248—rated in an assessment as barons, 265—turned out by the common-council, 290—the election of, made annual by act of parliament, 306—one appointed to be judge of the Steel-yard merchants, 337—one fined for opprobrious language to the mayor, 400—one disfranchised for not serving the office of sheriff, 473—one compelled to serve as a foot-soldier, 528—their right to vote separately and put a negative on the proceedings of the common council annulled, II. 147—contested election of an, 148—all made justices of peace, 149—the majority disavow a petition to the king in their name, 230—their power to remove one of their own body established, 290—origin of the title, III. 211—manner of electing, and nature of the office, 212—court of lord mayor and, 222.
- Aldersgate, history of, II. 370.
 ——— ward, description of, III. 8.
- Aldgate, history of, II. 365.
 ——— ward, description of, II. 390.
- Alehouses, a great number of, suppressed, II. 11.
- Alfred recovers London from the Danes, I. 22—state of commerce in his reign, 24—civil government of London under, 25.
- Allen, Mr. shot during the riots in St. George's Fields, II. 215.
- Alleyn, Mr. account of his college at Dulwich, IV. 189—Life of, 434.
- Allhallows Barking, church of, II. 387.

- Allhallows Bread-street, III. 81.
 ——— the Great, II. 494.
 ——— Lombard-street, II. 452.
 ——— London-wall, II. 428.
 ——— Staining, II. 449.
- Amicable Assurance office, III. 124.
- Amphitheatre, Astley's, burnt, IV. 522.
- Amwell, village of, IV. 309.
- Ancient architecture, specimens of, II. 408-412—III. 151.
- Anne Boleyn, trial and execution of, I. 515.
 ——— of Cleves, magnificent reception of, I. 520.
 ——— daughter of James II. proclaimed queen, II. 112—sends a letter to the lord-mayor to appease discontents, 117—death of, 119.
- Anseatic Society. See *Steel-yard merchants*.
- Apothecaries Company, account of the, III. 253.
 ——— Hall, III. 79.
- Apprentices, regulation respecting the taking of, I. 452—riot occasioned by them, 481—act of common-council respecting, 495—the dress of regulated, II. 15—riot of the, and others, 48—petition parliament for a reformation in religion, 57.
- Archdeacons of St. Paul's, their office, III. 334.
- Archers, a company of, incorporated by charter, I. 520—their captain assumes the name of Duke of Shoreditch, II. 17.
- Archery, proclamation for the revival of, I. 243—the inclosures removed to encourage, II. 30.
- Arches, court of, III. 107.
- Armourer's Company, account of the, III. 253.
 ——— Hall, II. 536.
- Artillery Company, history of the, III. 349.
 ——— Ground, New, IV. 67.
 ——— Old, II. 418.
- Arundel House, III. 463.
- Aske's hospital, IV. 71.
- Askew, Anne, barbarous execution of, I. 520.
 ——— Lady Ann's, alms-houses, III. 7.
- Associations, military, during the rebellion in 1745, II. 154—establishment of, in the last war, 344.
 ——— Protestant, their meeting in St. George's-fields, II. 265.
- Asylum, history and description of the, IV. 155.
- Athelstan, his law for the encouragement of commerce, I. 26.—mints established by, ib.—site of his palace, 27.
- Audit-dinners, the expenses of, regulated, II. 273.
- Auditors, extraordinary circumstances attending the election of, II. 293.
- Audley, Lord, insurrection under him, I. 462.
- Austin Friars, II. 422.
- B
- Bacon, Sir Francis, Viscount St. Alban's, life of, IV. 424.
 ——— Sir Nicholas, life of, IV. 423.
- Bagnio, the first introduced into London, III. 26.
- Bagnigge-wells, IV. 294.
- Baker's Company, antiquity of the, I. 55—account of the, III. 254.

- Baker's Hall, II. 384.
 Ballast of the river Thames monopolized by the King, II. 47.
 Bancroft's alms-houses, IV. 82.
 ———— monument, II. 411.
 Bangor-house, remains of, III. 139.
 Bank of England, institution of the, II. 110—stoppage of the cash payments of, 339—description of the, 431—history of the company of the, III. 319.
 Bank-side, the place where the stews were formerly kept, III. 159.
 Banqueting house, the, III. 489.
 ———— the lord-mayor's, IV. 3.
 Bansted, village of, IV. 170.
 Barber-surgeon's Company, account of the, III. 255.
 ———— Hall, II. 555.
 Barbican, III. 6.
 Barking, town of, IV. 320.
 Barnard's Inn, III. 137.
 Barnes, village of, IV. 171.
 Barnet, Chipping, town of, IV. 310.
 ———— East, village of, IV. 310.
 ———— Friarn, village of, IV. 227.
 Barons, contest between them and King John, I. 91—are supported by the Londoners, *ib.*—obtain Magna Charta and Charta de Foresta, 92—are compelled to retire within the walls of London, 93—offer the crown to Louis, son of the King of France, 94—commence hostilities against Henry III. 133—are again joined by the Londoners, 136—cause the banishment of the Spencers, 196.
 Barrow, Dr. life of, IV. 432.
 Bartholomew-fair suppressed on account of the plague, II. 28—historical account of, III. 145.
 Bath, installation of the knights of the, IV. 518.
 Barton, Elizabeth, the holy maid of Kent, executed, I. 511.
 Basketmaker's company, account of the, III. 255.
 Bassishaw ward, description of II. 542.
 Battersea, village of, IV. 173.
 Battle, trial by, I. 266.—II. 6.
 Bawdy-houses, in Southwark, put down by proclamation, I. 521—regulations for the, III. 159.
 Baynard's Castle destroyed by King John, I. 89—burnt, 337.—history of, III. 93.
 Bayswater, hamlet of, IV. 227.
 Bear-garden, the, III. 173.
 Beaufort-buildings, III. 475.
 Beckenham, village of, IV. 338.
 Beckford, William, Esq. his reply to the king on presenting the city remonstrance, II. 232—his statue in Guildhall, 526.
 Beddington, village of, IV. 176.
 Bedford, village of, IV. 228.
 Bedford-square, IV. 16.
 Beer, early mention of, as a beverage in London, I. 458—discontents produced by an additional tax on strong, II. 183.
 Bellman, first appointment of a, in each ward, I. 553.
 Bellsze-house, IV. 256.
 Belvidere-house, IV. 349.
 Benevolence, a method of raising money without the consent of parliament, I. 413—456.

- Bentley Priory, IV. 269.
 Berkeley-square, III. 533.
 Bermondsey, description of, IV. 138.
 Bethlem Hospital, history and description of, II. 539.
 ——— Old, the scite of a priory, afterwards converted into an hospital for lunatics, II. 415.
 Bethnal-green, hamlet of, IV. 80.
 Bexley, village of, IV. 338.
 Bible, first printed in English by the King's authority, I. 524.
 Billingsgate, tolls taken at, I. 28—260—opened as a free market for fish, II. 111—present state of, II. 459.
 ——— ward, description of, II. 459.
 Bills of Mortality, institution of, II. 359—parishes included in, 360—history of, III. 342.
 Bishop of London, early mention of, I. 15—his precedency, 46—duties and privileges of the, III. 332.
 Bishops-gate, kept in repair by the merchants of the steelyard, I. 161—history of, II. 366.
 ——— street, II. 408.
 ——— ward, description of, II. 407.
 Black Friars, the convent of, founded, I. 159—is suppressed, 516—is made a precinct of the ward of Farringdon within, II. 140—history of the convent of, III. 77.
 Blackheath, IV. 365.
 Blacksmith's company, account of the, III. 255.
 ——— hall, III. 92.
 Blackstone, Sir William, life of, IV. 445.
 Blackwall, hamlet of, IV. 137.
 Blackwell-hall, purchased by the mayor and commonalty, I. 310—description of, II. 542.
 Blanchapelon, manor of, II. 398.
 Bloomsbury-square, IV. 22.
 Boadicea destroys London, I. 12.
 Boar's-head Tavern, in East-Cheap, II. 477.
 Body of a woman found uncorrupted, after having been buried one hundred and sixty years, II. 460.
 Boleyn, Anne, trial and execution of, I. 515.
 Bottle-conjurer, a remarkable imposition, II. 162.
 Boundaries of London, II. 358.
 Bow. See *Stratford Bow*.
 Bowyer's company, account of the, III. 256.
 Boyle's lectures, II. 512.
 Brandenburg-house, IV. 251.
 Brazier's company, account of the, III. 253.
 Bread, the consumption of fine wheaten, prohibited, IV. 505.
 Bread-street Compter discontinued, I. 552.
 ——— ward, description of, III. 81.
 Brentford, town of, IV. 228.
 Brewer's, company of, rebuild Cripplegate, II. 369—account of the, III. 256.
 ——— hall, II. 555.
 Bricklayer's company, account of the, III. 276.
 Bridewell, the old palace of, given to the city for a house of correction, I. 542—twelve granaries erected at, II. 30—

- Bridewell, history and description of, III. 118.
- Bridge, Blackfriars, act of parliament for building, II. 174—first pile driven, 179—the temporary bridge opened, 207—the toll-gates burnt by the rioters in 1780, 268—historical account of, III. 203.
- , London, obstructs the passage of Canute's fleet, I. 33—is rebuilt, 49—burnt, 88—a market on, prohibited, 160—the citizens apply to the king for aid to repair it, 161—five of the arches carried away by the ice, ib—a subsidy granted for the repairs of, 166—great justing on, 308—two of the arches fall down, 342—greatly damaged by Bastard Fauconbridge, 409—trial respecting the toll on, II. 150—the temporary wooden one burnt, 177—two vessels driven through, by the tide, 333—historical account of, III. 192.
- Westminster, historical account of, III. 199.
- Gate, history of, II. 374.
- House, III. 156.
- Ward, within, description of, II. 466.
- , without, description of, III. 153.
- Bridgewater-square, III. 6.
- British Museum, history and description of the, IV. 16.
- Briton, North, public commotions produced by a paper so called, II. 194.
- Broad-street ward, description of, II. 420.
- Bromley, town of, IV. 338.
- Bromley St. Leonard, village of, IV. 229.
- Brompton, hamlet of, IV. 231.
- Brooks-market, IV. 42.
- Brownrigg, Elizabeth, execution of, II. 209.
- Broxbourn, village of, IV. 311.
- Bruce Castle, IV. 302.
- Bubbles, or visionary projects, nature of these transactions, II. 123.
- Buckingham House, III. 498.
- Bucklersbury, II. 532.
- Buildings, regulations respecting, I. 71—112—242—II. 14—26.
- Bull and Mouth-street, III. 14.
- Bunhill-fields, appropriated to the use of the London archers, I. 463.
- Burlington House, III. 528.
- Bushey, village of, IV. 311.
- Butcher's company, account of the, III. 257.
- hall, II. 465.

C

- Cade, Jack, his insurrection, I. 357—obtains possession of London, 359—is overpowered and killed, 361.
- Camberwell, village of, IV. 178.
- Camden, the antiquarian, life of, IV. 397.
- Campden house, IV. 285.
- Canals, navigable, communicating with the Thames, III. 182.
- Candlewick-street ward, description of, II. 476.
- Canning, Elizabeth, remarkable story of, II. 169.
- Canonbury-house, IV. 280.
- Canons, IV. 306.
- Canute's canal, I. 33.

- Cardmaker's company, account of the, III. 257.
- Carlton House, description of, III. 500.
- Carmen, account of the company of, III. 257.
- Carnaby-market, III. 530.
- Carpenter's company, account of the, III. 258.
- hall, II. 428.
- Carshalton, village of, IV. 181.
- Carts, their number limited and placed under the direction of the governors of Christ's hospital, II. 88.
- Castellan of London, nature of his office, III. 94.
- Castle Baynard ward, description of, III. 93.
- Cavendish-square, IV. 8.
- Caxton, William, a mercer of London, introduces the art of printing, I. 410—life of, IV. 379.
- Ceremonials observed on holidays, III. 228.
- Chairs, Sedan, monopoly of, II. 46.
- Chamberlain, the office of, sold, I. 86—great contests for the office of, II. 139—251—election for, 343—nature of the office of, III. 215—his court, 224.
- Chamberlain-gate, II. 371.
- Champion of England, first mention of at coronations, I. 261.
- Chancellor of St. Paul's, his office, III. 333.
- Chanter of St. Paul's, his office, III. 333.
- Chapel, Henry VII's erected, I. 464—history and description of, III. 378—427.
- Chapter house, III. 74.
- Charing Cross, III. 486.
- Charles I. accession of, II. 41—exact ship-money from the city of London, 42—45—confirms the city's privileges, 47.—summary of the grievances complained of in his reign, 50—is received with apparent cordiality by the citizens, 56—difference between him and the parliament, 60—commencement of the civil war, 64—trial and execution of, 77.—, II. restoration of, II. 84—confirms the Irish estates to the citizens of London, 86—accepts the freedom of the city, 93—issues a writ of *Quo warranto* against the city charter, 101—his death, 104.
- Charlton, village of, IV. 339.
- Charters granted to London, by William the Conqueror, I. 43—Henry I. 50—Henry II. 68—Richard I. 70—76—John, 80—81—82—89—Henry III. 100—117—140—144—151—Edward I. 167—Edward II. 176—196—Edward III. 202—210—218—224—248—250—Richard II. 262—283—Henry IV. 314—Edward IV. 383—397—415—Henry VII. 465—Henry VIII. 486—Edward VI. 540—James I. II. 29—30—33—Charles I. 47—Charles II. 86.
- Charter-house, foundation of the, II. 31—history and description of, IV. 55.
- Chatham, Lord, description of his monument in Guildhall, II. 524.
- Chaucer, appointed Comptroller of the customs in the port of London, I. 247.

- Cheam, village of, IV. 182.
- Cheapside cross rebuilt, I. 347
—repaired and embellished, 452—defaced by the populace, II. 14—repaired and a new cross set up, 25—site of, III. 21.
- Cheap ward, description of, II. 516.
- Chelsea-hospital, history and description of, IV. 231.
—— Little, hamlet of, IV. 237.
—— village of, IV. 250.
—— water-works, IV. 236.
- Cherleton, John de, lends the King one thousand pounds, I. 230.
- Cheshunt, village of, IV. 311.
- Chesterfield-house, III. 533.
- Chief Butler, this office exercised by the chief magistrate of London at the coronation of Richard I. I. 70.
- Chigwell, village of, IV. 323.
- Chingford, village of, IV. 323.
- Chiselhurst, village of, IV. 342.
- Chiswick, village of, IV. 237.
- Christ Church, Newgate-street, III. 27.
—— Spitalfields, IV. 79.
—— Surrey, III. 173.
- Christ's Hospital, foundation of, I. 542—history and description of, III. 30.
- Churches, fifty new ones ordered to be built, II. 116—number in London, III. 343.
- Citizens of London, preserve a neutrality during the civil wars of the Saxons, I. 20—bravery of, 23—submit to Sweyn, 33—first oppose, and afterwards receive William the Conqueror, 42—endeavour to secure their liberties by converting them into laws, 55—take part with King Stephen, 59—form a conspiracy against Maud, 62—licentiousness of, 67—show their affection to King John, 86—but afterwards join the barons against him, 88—defeat the royal army, 94—admit Louis, son of the French King, 95—are greatly out of favour at court, 98—are obliged to pay 5000 marks to the King, 100—are compelled to raise large loans, 110—their magnificent reception of the Countess of Provence, 111—purchase Queenhithe, 112—are prohibited from carrying on any commerce during Tothill-fair, 115—decline undertaking the Holy war, 116—quarrel between them and the King's brother, 117—fined in consequence of the escape of a prisoner, 120—further privileges granted to, 125—are obliged to repair the city walls, 126—agree to the Oxford Constitutions, 129—take up arms to preserve the peace during the King's absence, 131—join the barons against the King, 133—march out to give battle to the royal army, 135—are routed by Prince Edward, with great slaughter, 137—their representatives imprisoned, 138—submit to the King, 139—are made to pay for destroying the palace of Isleworth, 144—are restored to the privilege of choosing their magistrates, 151—receive King Edward with great pomp, 154—

- Citizens of London, civil dissensions among, respecting the choice of a mayor, *ib.*—complaints respecting the mode of assessing tallages, 158—a free pardon granted them for breaches of their charters, 161—first summoned to parliament by the King's writ, 162—petition for the expulsion of foreign merchants, 165—break open the Tunne prison, on Cornhill, 167—obtain additional privileges, 169—present the King with two thousand pounds, 172—compound with the crown for a tax, 174—their goods distrained for arrears of the composition, 175—receive the King with great splendor, 176—undertake to pay the King's debts, 177—claim exemption from tallage, but without effect, 178—pull down the mud wall of the Tower, 186—new articles for their government, 187—return three representatives to parliament, 193—presentment respecting the invasion of their privileges, 194—their precautions against tumults, 195—compelled to furnish an hundred men at arms, 198—take part against the King, 199—are prohibited from wearing arms, 215—advance the King twenty thousand pounds, 221—refuse to attend the judges itinerant, 224—compulsory order for Knighting every one possessed of forty pounds per annum, 225—shun the high offices in the corporation, 229—are ordered to practise archery, 243—continue to obstruct foreign merchants, 244—petition against encroachments on their franchises, 246—answer to it, 250—entertain the Princess of Wales with a grand masque, 253—are again embroiled with the court, 254—their widows exempt from tallages, 262—the licentiousness of, corrected, 278—petition for a confirmation of their rights, 282—lend the King four thousand marks, 290—request the duke of Gloucester to assume the government, 296—petition the King for a redress of grievances, 297—receive King Richard II. with great magnificence, 304—conduct the King and new queen Isabella to the Tower with great pomp, 309—invite the duke of Lancaster to deliver the nation from oppression, 310—raise an army in support of the new King, 314—lend him ten thousand marks, 322—their magnificent reception of Henry V. 329—and of the Emperor Sigismund, *ib.*—sumptuous present to the Prince of Portugal, 336—murder the subjects of the duke of Burgundy, 341—great charity of the wealthy, 346—are plundered by the insurgents under Jack Cade, 360—admit the earl of March, 372—choose the duke of York for King, 377—new privileges granted to, by Edward IV. 398—purchase two charters of the King, 415—are invited to a grand hunt on Waltham forest, 419—

- Citizens of London, take up arms in support of Edward V: 423—receive Henry VII. at Hornsey Park, 450—lend that monarch six thousand pounds, 455—are elegantly entertained at Westminster, 459—compelled to purchase a charter of confirmation, 465—are oppressed by Empson and Dudley, 466—discontent excited among them on account of the murder of Richard Hunne, 476—level the fences erected to obstruct their field sports, 478—petition to have their sessions of peace removed from St. Martin's-le-Grand, 486—their credulity imposed upon by the astrologers, 491—resist Cardinal Wolsey's schemes for obtaining money, 492—the privilege of tronage restored to them, 504—general muster of, at Mile-end, 505—519—raise a regiment of foot, 529—refuse to raise an armed force against the King, 537—their troops revolt to Sir Thomas Wyatt, 547—complain of the encroachment of foreigners, 552—great muster of, in Greenwich Park, 556—are ordered to practise the use of arms, II. 7—their preparations against the Spanish invasion, 17—purchase the province of Ulster, 30—muster of the, 33—oppose the book of sports, 34—are applied to for a benevolence, 37—assault Gondomar the Spanish ambassador, 38—much irritated at an arbitrary demand of ships, 45—are fined fifty thousand pounds by a decree of the Star Chamber, 48—petition the King to call a new parliament, 50—refuse the King a loan, 53—proceed to unjustifiable measures, *ib.*—apparent cordiality between the King and, 56—shelter the impeached members, 60—Richmond Park given to, 79—join General Monk against the Rump Parliament, 83—restore Richmond Park to the King, 84—are greatly discontented at the influence of the Duke of York, 97—address the Prince of Orange to obtain a free parliament, 106—spirited instructions to their representatives in parliament, 120—ferment among, occasioned by a bill for regulating city elections, 129—their strenuous opposition to a general excise bill, 136—are stigmatized by the minister with the name of sturdy beggars, 143—address of, on the rebellion in Scotland, 152—subscription of, at Guildhall, for the relief of the soldiers employed against the rebels, 154—distribution of the surplus of the Guildhall subscription, 159—trial respecting the exemption of their goods from toll at fairs and markets, 173—oppose the cyder and perry bill, 192—entertain the Prince of Monaco, 212—and the King of Denmark, 218—show their attachment to Mr. Wilkes, 221—petitions and remonstrances from, relative to the Middlesex election, 227—229—their opposition to the impress service, 233—

- Citizens of London, oppose the Quebec bill, 247—proceedings of, on the change of administration, 283—their opposition to a new police bill, 289—their rights infringed by a proposed commercial treaty with France, 294—proceedings of, on the Regency-bill, 300—address the King on his recovery, 303—their right to be exempt from the operation of press warrants again discussed, 315—loyalty and patriotism of, 325—petitions of, for peace, 333—resolutions of, in support of the government, 519—proceedings of, relative to erecting a monument to the memory of Mr. Pitt, IV. 541.
- City watch, institution of the I, 134—grand cavalcade of the, 472—the march of, prevented by the sweating sickness, 497—is revived with great splendor, 535—partially renewed, 560—abolition of, II, 5.
- Clapton, hamlet of, IV. 240.
- Clare-market, III. 462.
- Clarke, Mr. murdered at the Middlesex election, II. 219.
- Clapham, village of, IV. 185.
- Clergy, London, act of parliament for providing them stipends in lieu of tythes, II. 93—ancient and present state of, III. 338—annual revenues of, 340.
- Clement's Inn, III. 460.
——— well, III. 461.
- Clerkenwell, IV. 43.
- Clifford's Inn, III. 133.
- Clink-liberty in Southwark, III. 154.
- Clockmaker's company, account of the, III. 258.
- Cloth Fair, III. 145.
- Clothworker's company, account of the, III. 252.
——— hall, II. 386.
- Coachmaker's company, account of the, III. 258.
——— hall, III. 14.
- Coal-heavers, a desperate affray among the, II. 212—battles between them and the sailors, 217.
- Coal-meter's office, committee to enquire into irregularities in, II. 118—account of the, 384.
- Cock-lane Ghost, account of that singular imposture, II. 187.
- Cold Bath-fields, house of correction in, IV. 49.
- Cold harbour, II. 493.
- Coleman-street ward, description of, II. 533.
- Colet, Dr. John, founds and endows St. Paul's school, I. 467.
——— life of, IV. 448.
- College, Dulwich, IV. 189.
——— of Heralds, III. 100.
——— of Petty Canons of St. Paul's, III. 337.
——— of Physicians, III. 36.
- Combmaker's company, account of the, III. 259.
- Commerce of London, early, I. 11—16—24—26—foundation of its greatness, 64—86—its slow rise owing to the turbulence of the times, 128—further progress of, 152—its rising influence, 200—amount of customs arising from, 215—consequences of its increase, 319—state of, 322—its state illustrated by the complaints against foreign merchants, 479—state of, 512—520—

- Commerce of London, extended to the Brazils, 523—increased by the disfranchisement of the Steel-yard merchants, 541—first, with the Canaries, 552—*is* extended to Turkey, II. 15—to the East Indies, 26—to Guinea, 35—state of, 135—*increase in*, at the close of the eighteenth century, 353—general history of, III. 281.
- Commercial-road, the new, IV. 134.
- Commonalty of London, share they possess in the government of it, III. 218.
- Common-council, first chosen, I. 163—complaints respecting their conduct, and regulations in consequence, 289—a foreigner permitted to attend all courts of, 519—order to prevent the choice of improper persons for the, II. 94—power of putting a negative upon the acts of, given to the mayor and aldermen, 130—the negative power repealed, 156—act of parliament for admitting them to a share in the government of the city hospitals, 279—the freemen resident in the Borough petition to be represented in, 300—resolutions of, respecting the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, 310—in support of the constitution, 319—origin of, III. 219—Court of, 222.
- Crier, nature of the office of, III. 217.
- Halls, the lord-mayor's power to call, disputed, 231—mode of elections in, III. 210.
- Common-Hunt, nature of the office of, III. 218.
- Serjeant, his salary increased, II. 210—the appointment of, during pleasure, rescinded, 312—nature of the office of, III. 216.
- Commons, House of, history and description of, III. 449.
- Common-seal, granted to the city, I. 100—*is* used to seal letters sent in the name of the nation to the pope, 114—description of a new one, 276.
- Companies, first established, I. 55—the twelve principal, lend money to Henry VIII. on a mortgage of the crown lands, 527—redeem the chantry lands, &c. 538—lend the queen twenty thousand pounds, 553—ordered to purchase coals to retail to the poor, II. 88—three of them dispute the power of the lord mayor to call common-halls, 231—opinion of counsel on the case of the refractory, 239—informations of disfranchisement filed against them, 242—244—trial of the cause, 246—judgment reversed, 249—general account of, III. 242.
- commercial, establishment of, III. 281.
- joint-stock, history of, III. 296.
- regulated, history of, III. 285.
- Conduits, erected in Cheapside, I. 106—in Fleet-street, Aldermanbury, and Cripplegate, 344—at St. Paul's gate, 349

- Conduits, at Aldgate, 515—
 ordered to be repaired, 526
 —a new one erected at Wal-
 brook, II. 3—site of the
 great, in Cheapside, 532.
 Conduit-mead, III. 532.
 Conservancy, court of, III. 223.
 Constable of the Tower, his
 privileges in London, I.
 279.—confirmation of them,
 292—the disputes be-
 tween him and the corpo-
 ration of London finally
 settled, II. 29.
 Contributions, voluntary, II.
 344.
 Cook's company, account of the,
 III. 259.
 Cooper, A. A. earl of Shaftes-
 bury, life of IV. 416.
 Cooper's company, account of
 the, III. 259.
 ——— hall, II. 545.
 Cordwainer's company, account
 of the, III. 260.
 ——— hall, III. 84.
 ——— street-ward, de-
 scription of, II. 508.
 Corn Exchange, II. 387.
 Cornhill, II. 435.
 ——— ward, description of,
 II. 435.
 Cornish, Alderman, condemned
 and executed for treason, II.
 104.
 Coronation, first, in London,
 I. 33.
 Coroner, his court, III. 226.
 Corporation, a rival one to Lon-
 don set up, II. 47.
 Correction, House of, in Cold
 Bath Fields, riot in, II. 350.
 Corresponding Society, the lead-
 ing members of, tried for
 high-treason, II. 331.
 Covent Garden, III. 503.
 Courts held in London: of Hust-
 ings, III. 220—Lord Mayor's,
 221—of equity, ib.—of Lord-
 mayor and aldermen, 222—
 of Common-council, ib.—
 Sheriffs, 223—of wardmote,
 ib.—of Conservancy, ib.—
 of Requests, 224—Chamber-
 lain's, ib.—of Orphans, ib.—
 Justice Hall, 225—Coroner's,
 226—of Escheator, ib.—of
 Pie-powder, ib.—of Hall-
 mote, 227.
 ——— Chancery, III. 441.
 ——— Common Pleas, III. 444.
 ——— Exchequer, III. 445.
 ——— King's Bench, III. 443.
 ——— Marshalsea, III. 169.
 ——— St. Martin's le-Grand, III.
 18.
 ——— Palace, III. 170.
 ——— Requests, III. 224.
 ——— Tower of London, III. 228.
 Cowley, Abraham, life of, IV. 401.
 Craven Buildings, III. 463.
 ——— hill, IV. 293.
 Crayford, town of, IV. 343.
 Cripplegate, history of, II. 368.
 ——— ward, description
 of, II. 546.
 Cromwell, Oliver, appointed Pro-
 tector, II. 79—his death, 80
 —his house, in Clerkenwell,
 IV. 45.
 ——— T. Earl of Essex, life
 of, IV. 421.
 Crosby house and square, II. 409.
 Crowder's well, III. 5.
 Crownsild, the, II. 511.
 Croydon, town of, IV. 187.
 Crutched Friars, fraternity of,
 II. 400.
 Cuper's gardens, IV. 158.
 Carrier's company, account of
 the, III. 260.
 ——— hall, II. 552

- Custom-house, history and description of the, II. 385.
 Custos, set over the city, I. 99
 —117—149—150—154.
 Cutler's company, their dispute with the Goldsmiths, I. 318
 —account of the, III. 260.
 ——— hall, II. 507.
- D.
- Dacre's Alms-houses, III. 454.
 Dagenham, village of, IV. 324.
 Dagger, cause of its introduction into the city arms, I. 275—276.
 Dalston, hamlet of, IV. 241.
 Danish church in Wellclose-square, IV. 88.
 Dartford, town of, IV. 344.
 Dean of St. Paul's, his office, III. 333.
 Declaration of the merchants, bankers, &c. of London, II. 322—IV. 519.
 Delegates, court of, III. 108.
 Deptford, town and Dock-yard, IV. 345.
 Despard, Colonel, apprehension and execution of, IV. 515.
 Devonshire House, III. 528.
 ——— square, II. 417.
 Diocese of London, extent of the, III. 332.
 Dissenters, are not liable to serve the office of Sheriff, II. 190.
 ——— burial-ground, IV. 68.
 Distiller's company, account of the, III. 261.
 Docks, East India, foundation-stone of, laid, IV. 529.
 ——— London, account of the, III. 189—opening of the, IV. 528.
 ——— West India, account of the, III. 189.
- Doctor's Commons, account of the college of, III. 106.
 Dollars, issue of the Bank, IV. 525.
 Dowgate ward, description of, II. 493.
 Drapers company, repair part of the city wall, I. 414—account of the, III. 247.
 ——— hall and gardens, II. 428.
 Drury-house, III. 463.
 ——— lane, III. 521.
 Dudley, See *Empson*.
 Duke's place, II. 392.
 Dulwich, village of, IV. 188.
 Durham house, III. 476.
 Dutch church, in Austin Friars, II. 423.
 Dyer's company, account of the, III. 261.
 ——— hall, II. 497.
- E.
- Ealing, village of, IV. 241.
 Eastbury-house, IV. 322.
 East Cheap, riot in, occasioned by the servants of the King's sons, I. 320—Boar's head Tavern in, II. 477.
 East India Company, establishment of the, II. 26—history of the, III. 303.
 ——— Dock Company, history of, III. 327.
 ——— description of the, II. 404.
 Eastland Company, history of the, III. 290.
 Edgware, town of, IV. 242.
 Edmonton, village of, IV. 242.
 Edward the Confessor, chosen King of England, I. 37—endows the monastery of St. Peter, at Westminster, 39.

- Edward I. accession and public entry of, I. 153—grants a duty on merchandize to the city for erecting a new wall and tower, 159—summons burgesses to parliament, 162—grants a charter of confirmation to the city, 167.
- II. his severity to the city, I. 175—his proclamation respecting the election of city officers, 183—seizes the city liberties, 197—is deposed, 200.
- III. grants several charters to London, I. 202—210—218—236—248—protects the foreign weavers, 227—exact compulsory loans, 229—revives the practice of archery, 243—his death, 259.
- the Black Prince, appointed custos of the kingdom, I. 220—his triumphal entry into London, 238.
- IV. obtains the crown, I. 382—grants two charters to London, 383—397—extends the fortifications of the Tower, 399—escapes to Holland, 404—recovers his crown, 406—enters London in triumph, 409—introduces a new mode of raising money by a benevolence, 413—grants two more charters to London, 415—entertains the citizens with a grand hunt, 419—his death, 420.
- V. proclaimed, I. 421—
— is dethroned, 439—opinions respecting his death, 441.
- VI. accession of, I. 533—
— promotes the reformation, 534—grants the citizens a charter of privileges, 541—
— founds Christ's Hospital, 542—
— his death, 543.
- Egbert, King of the West Saxons, holds a Witenagemote at London, I. 20.
- Elections, city, the King's interference in, I. 291—act of common-council for regulating, II. 109—enormous expenditure in the litigation of controverted, 122—act of parliament for regulating, 129—present mode of, III. 208—214.
- for members of parliament a candidate dies during the, II. 273—continues beyond the period for swearing in new sheriffs, 278.
- Elizabeth, queen, accession of, I. 555—her pompous entry into London, *ib.*—establishes the reformation, 556—grants a charter to the merchant-adventurers, 559—gives the name of "The Royal Exchange" to the Burse, II. 5—orders a census of the foreigners in London, 13—her preparations against the Spanish invasion, 17—attends St. Paul's on the thanksgiving for the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 21—attempts to get the nomination of the recorder, 23—her death, 27.
- Elsing-spital, II. 549.
- Elstree, village of IV. 312.
- Eltham, town of, IV. 347.
- Ely-house, grand entertainment at, I. 502—remains of the chapel, III. 141.
- place, III. 139.
- rents, dispute respecting the exercise of the lord mayor's jurisdiction in, II. 6.

- Embankment of the Thames by the Romans, III. 183.
- Embroiderer's company, account of the, III. 261.
- hall, III. 22.
- Empson and Dudley are employed by Henry VII. in oppressing the citizens, I. 466
— are beheaded on Tower-hill, 472.
- Enfield, town and chase, IV. 243.
- Engrossers, decree of the court of Star-chamber against, I. 45.
- Erith, village of, IV. 349.
- Epping, town and forest, IV. 325.
- Epsom, town of, IV. 191.
- Escheats, court of, held at Guildhall, II. 241—III. 226.
- Essex, description of the county of, IV. 319.
- Ethelred, makes laws for regulating the customs at Billingsgate, I. 28.
- Ewell, town of, IV. 191.
- Exchange, Exeter. III. 475.
- New, III. 479.
- Royal, foundation of, II. 2—history and description of, 437.
- Stock, II. 434.
- Exchequer, the, robbed, I. 172.
- Excise Office, built on the site of Gresham College, II. 208
— description of the, 421.
- scheme for a general, strongly opposed by the citizens of London, II. 136— the miscarriage of the bill celebrated by great rejoicings, 138.
- Execution, the place of, removed to Newgate, II. 282.
- F.
- Fabian, Robert, life of, IV. 377.
- Faculties and Dispensations, court of, III. 108.
- Fairlop-oak, account of the, IV. 322.
- Fairs, within fifty miles of London, suppressed on account of the plague, II. 28.
- Fan-maker's company, account of the, III. 261.
- Farmers of the markets, extortions of the, II. 110.
- Farrier's company, account of the, III. 262.
- Farringdon, the ward of, when divided, I. 222.
- within, ward of, description of the, III. 19.
- without, ward of, description of the, III. 114.
- Farthing Office, III. 143.
- Fatal Vespers, account of that event, II. 39.
- Fauconbridge, insurrection under the Bastard, I. 408.
- Feasting, sumptuary laws to restrain excessive, I. 524—551.
- Fellowship Porters, a magistrate punished for imprisoning one, II. 261—annual offering of, at St. Mary at Hill, 461.
- Feltmaker's company, account of the, III. 262.
- Fenchurch-street, II. 449.
- Fenny-about, the ancient name of Langbourn-ward, II. 448.
- Ferrers, Earl, executed at Tyburn for murder, II. 178.
- Finchley-common, encampment on, in 1745. II. 155.
- village of, IV. 245.
- Fine arts, state of, in the metropolis, in the fifteenth century, I. 379.
- Finsbury, history of the manor of, IV. 66.

- Finsbury square, IV. 69.
- Fire of London, in 1666, particulars of the, II. 89.
- Fire-beacons, antient, IV. 250.
- Fire-cocks, ordered to be placed on the water-pipes, II. 115.
- Fire-works, magnificent display of, on occasion of a peace, II. 163.
- Fish, scheme for reducing the price of, II. 190.
- species found in the Thames, III. 196.
- Fishermen, account of the company of, III. 262.
- Fishery, establishment of the Society of the Free British, II. 167.
- Fishmonger's alms-houses, IV. 144.
- company, quarrel between them and the Skinners, I. 223—account of the, III. 247.
- hall, II. 474.
- Fitz-Alwine, Henry, first mayor, I. 71.
- Fitz-Osbert's insurrection, I. 73.
- Fitzstephen, the first historian of London, I. 72.
- Fitz-walter, Robert, claims his rights as banneret and castellan of the city of London, III. 94.
- Fleet ditch made navigable, I. 464—arched over, and the site converted into a market, II. 136—antient state of, III. 115.
- market, opened, II. 136—description of, III. 117.
- prison, seizure of contraband goods in, II. 257—burnt by the rioters in 1780, 268—deemed rateable to the poor, 284—description of, III. 117.
- Fleet street, antient state of, I. 236.
- Fletcher's company, account of the, III. 263.
- Fog, remarkable, II. 245.
- Folk-mote, at St. Paul's Cross, relative to misconduct in collecting tallages, I. 122—nature of this meeting, 126.
- Foot's Cray, village of, IV. 350.
- Forest of Middlesex, disforested, I. 98.
- Forestallers, iniquitous proceedings of, I. 216—II. 296.
- Fortescue, Sir John, his sketch of the manners of our forefathers, I. 378.
- Fortifications erected during the civil wars, II. 65.
- Foxley, William, remarkable account of his long sleep, I. 529.
- Founder's company, account of the, III. 263.
- hall, II. 539.
- Foundery, the, IV. 70.
- Foundling Hospital, foundation of the, II. 146—history and description of, IV. 25.
- Framework Knitter's company, account of the, III. 263.
- Freedom of the city, regulation respecting presenting it, II. 183—question respecting the right of Jews to enjoy the, 282.
- Freeholders of Middlesex, their petition to the King, against the proceedings of the House of Commons, II. 225.
- French Protestant church, Threadneedle-street, II. 424.
- French Hospital, IV. 63.
- Fruiterer's company, account of the, III. 264.
- Fulham, village of, IV. 246.

- Funeral, public, of Lord Nelson, IV. 532.
- Furnival's Inn, III. 141.
- G.
- Gaming-houses, licensed by royal authority, II. 37.
- Gaol-distemper, fatal effects of, at the Old Bailey, II. 167.
- Gardener's company, account of the, III. 264.
- market, trial respecting their right to pay toll at Blackfriars bridge, II. 257.
- Garter place, III. 6.
- Gates, the city, ordered to be pulled down, II. 179—general description of them, 364.
- Gates, Sir Geoffrey, insurrection under him, I. 404.
- Gavelet, a privilege granted to the freeholders of London, I. 186.
- Gazette, publication of a forged Extraordinary, II. 297.
- Geffrye's alms houses, IV. 74.
- George I. accession of, II. 119. is magnificently entertained at Guildhall, 120—informs the lord mayor of the intended conspiracy in favour of the pretender, 127—his death, 132.
- II. accession of, II. 133
- dines at Guildhall, 134—informs parliament of the convention with Spain, 142—declares war against Spain, 144—grants a charter to London, 149—communicates the preparations in favour of the pretender to the lord-mayor, 151—resolves to take the field, 155—incorporates the Society of the Free British Fishery, 167—his death, 180.
- III. accession of, II. 181
- his marriage and coronation, 184—his statue erected in the Royal Exchange, 187—institutes the Royal Academy, 220—refuses to admit the livery with the city remonstrance, 241—refuses to receive the remonstrance of the livery on the throne, 278—attempt to stab, 294—his illness, 300—thanksgiving on his recovery, 304—royal procession to St. Paul's on that occasion, *ib.*—issues a proclamation against seditious meetings, 317—attempt to shoot him on his way to the parliament-house, 336—again refuses to receive a petition from the livery, on the throne, 340—attends St. Paul's, on the thanksgiving for naval victories, 342—reviews the volunteers, 347—IV. 522—is fired at in the play-house, 350—change the name of Woolwich Warren, IV. 530.
- Gerard-house, III. 526.
- Gerard's-hall Inn, III. 84.
- German Lutheran Church, III. 87.
- Gibbon, Edward, life of, IV. 469.
- Gibson's alms houses and school, IV. 130.
- Giltspur-street Compter, III. 144.
- Girdler's company, account of the, III. 264.
- hall, II. 545.
- Gladesmere heath, IV. 250.
- Glass, first manufacture of, in London, I. 553.
- Glasshouse Liberty, IV. 59.
- Glass seller's company, account of the, III. 265.

- Glazier's company, account of the, III. 265.
- Glover's company, account of the, III. 265.
- hall, III. 7.
- Gold, first coinage of, I. 127—228.
- and silver wire-drawer's company, account of the, III. 266.
- Golden square, III. 530.
- Goldsmith's company, violent tumult between them and the merchant-taylors, I. 150—all vessels of gold to be assayed by the, 171—dispute with the cutlers, 319—repair part of the city wall, 414—account of the, III. 248.
- hall, III. 13.
- row, III. 85.
- Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, insulted by the Londoners, II. 38.
- Goodman's fields, IV. 87.
- Goods, manufactured, prohibited to be imported into London, I. 395—446.
- Gordon, Lord George, account of his conduct prior to the riots in 1780, II. 262—committed to the Tower, 270—tried for high treason, 275.
- Grasschurch-market, customs of, I. 259.
- Gray's Inn, IV. 32.
- Green Coat Hospital, account of the, III. 454.
- Greenford Magna, IV. 247.
- Parva, IV. 248.
- Greenland Docks, IV. 143.
- Green Park, the, III. 499.
- Greenwich, IV. 351.
- Gresham, Sir T. life of, IV. 380.
- Grey Coat Hospital, account of the, III. 453.
- Grey Friars, historical account of the, III. 28.
- Grocer's company, account of the, III. 246.
- hall, II. 519.
- Grosvenor square, III. 532.
- Ground on which the city stands, increased height of the, II. 393—409.
- Guildhall, building of, I. 315—fire in, II. 292—description and historical account of, 521.
- chapel, II. 528.
- Guilds, adulterine, I. 67.
- merchant, establishment of, I. 55—III. 242.
- Gunmaker's company, account of the, III. 266.
- Guy, Thomas, life of, IV. 450.
- Guy's hospital, foundation of, II. 131—history and description of, III. 165.

H.

- Haberdasher's alms-houses, IV. 71.
- company, account of the, III. 250.
- hall, II. 554.
- Hackney, village of, IV. 248.
- Hackney coaches first used in London, II. 41—prohibited from plying in the streets, 46—limited to two hundred, 80—are taxed towards the repair of the pavement, 86.
- Hadley, village of, IV. 251.
- Hainault-forest, IV. 322.
- Hale, Sir Matthew, life of, IV. 442.
- Half-moon Tavern in Aldersgate-street, III. 10.
- Halley, Dr. life of, IV. 430.

- Hall-mote, court of, III. 227.
 Ham, East and West, villages of, IV. 326.
 Hamburg company, history of the, III. 286.
 Hammersmith, hamlet of, IV. 251.
 Hampstead, village of, IV. 255.
 Hampton-court and village, IV. 256.
 Handel, commemoration of, II. 286.
 Hanover-square, III. 531.
 Hanwell, village of, IV. 267.
 Hanworth, village of, IV. 267.
 Harrow on the Hill, village and school of, IV. 267.
 Harwar's alms-houses, IV. 75.
 Hatbandmaker's company, account of the, III. 266.
 Hatton Garden, III. 140.
 Havering Bower, village of, IV. 327.
 Hawkers and Pedlars, prohibited from trading in London, II. 26.
 Hayes, Kent, village of, IV. 367.
 — Middlesex, village of, IV. 269.
 Hay-hill, III. 533.
 Haymarket, the, III. 501.
 Hendon, village of, IV. 269.
 Henley, Orator, sets up a new religious sect, II. 130.
 Henry I. grants a charter to the citizens of London, I. 50—his death, 59.
 — II. abolishes the feudal system, I. 64—his charter to London, 68.
 — III. accession of, I. 95—his hostility to the city, 98—grants five charters to it, 100—his solemn entrance into London after his marriage, 105—extorts money from the citizens on various pretences, 110—111—grants another charter to London, 117—his continued enmity to it, 119—121—the parliament compels him to accede to the Oxford constitutions, 129—violates them, 131—the disputes between him and his barons submitted to the French king, 135—seizes the city liberties, 137—his death, 151.
 — IV. accession of, I. 312—popular acts of his government, 314—his charter to London, 315—entrusts the guard of the seas to the merchants, 318—his death, 323.
 — V. succeeds his father, I. 324—conspiracy against, 325—is prejudiced against the Lollards, 327—pompous entry into London after the victory of Agincourt, 329—his death, 333.
 — VI. his accession to the throne in infancy, 334—his coronation in Paris, and subsequent reception into London, 340—introduces the naturalization of foreigners, 343—is taken prisoner by the Duke of York, 363—resumes his power, 371—is deposed, 378—his death, 409.
 — VII. obtains the victory of Bosworth, and is proclaimed King, I. 449—marries the princess Elizabeth, 451—his avarice, 457—458—entertains the magistrates and citizens of London, 459—erects his chapel adjoining to Westminster Abbey, 464—his death, 467.

- Henry VIII. accession of, I. 470—marries his brother's widow, 471—establishes a royal navy, 475—his charter to London, 486—proceedings relative to his divorce, 498—musters the citizens, 505—coronation of Anne Boleyn, 506—persecutes both Papists and Protestants, 513—marries Jane Seymour, 515—suppresses the monasteries, 516—marries Anne of Cleves, 520—his cruelty, 521—marries Catherine Howard, 522—fortifies the entrance of the Thames, 527—his death, 531.
- Heralds, College of, III. 100.
- Hermione, Spanish register ship, the treasure of, brought to London, II. 190.
- Hertford, description of the county of, IV. 308.
- Heston, village of, IV. 270.
- Hewet, Sir William, singular escape of his daughter, I. 556.
- Hicks's Hall, built, II. 31.
- Highbury place and terrace, IV. 283.
- Highgate, hamlet of, IV. 270.
- High Holborn Liberty, IV. 31.
- Hillingdon, IV. 273.
- Hogarth, William, life of, IV. 437.
- Holborn paved, I. 331—512.
— hall, III. 138.
- Holland-house, IV. 286.
- Holy Trinity, Priory of the, Aldgate, account of, II. 391.
- Holywell-lane and mount, IV. 77.
- Homerton, hamlet of, IV. 274.
- Honey-lane market, II. 530.
- Horner's company, account of the, III. 267.
- Hornsey, village of, IV. 274.
- Horse-Guards, description of the, III. 493.
- Horsemonger-lane, new jail for the county of Surrey in, III. 172.
- Horse-shoes, origin of the custom of tendering six, when the sheriffs are sworn, I. 104.
- Hospitals, city, charter of incorporation of the, I. 543—the treasurer required to give security for his fidelity, II. 276—twelve common-councilmen admitted to be governors of each of the, 279.
- Houndsditch, II. 379.
- Hounslow, town and heath, IV. 275.
- Houses, number of, in London, II. 149.
- House of Commons, the authority of, in the city resisted, II. 235—attempt to burn it, 316—history and description of, III. 449.
— of Lords, history and description of, III. 445.
- Howard, John, life of, IV. 456.
- Howe, Lord, rejoicings on the news of his victory over the French, II. 327.
- Hoxton, village of, IV. 75.
- Hudson's Bay Company, description of their hall, II. 450.
— history of the, III. 312.
- Hungerford market, III. 481.
- Hunne, Richard, consequences of his murder, I. 476.
- Hustings, court of, III. 220.
- Hyde Park, III. 535.
- I.
- James I. his public entry into London, II. 28—

- James I. his charters to London, 29—30—33—orders the nobility and gentry to retire from London, 33—publishes the Book of Sports, 34—licences gaming-houses, 37—prohibits the eating flesh in Lent, 38—his death, 40.
- James II. his accession, II. 104—abdicates the crown, 105.
- Jenyns, Soame, life of, IV. 484.
- Jewin-street, formerly the only place of burial for Jews in England, III. 5.
- Jewry, the Old, II. 519—royal palace in, 535.
- Jews, brought to London by William the Conqueror, I. 48—massacre of, at the coronation of Richard I. 70—twenty thousand marks extorted from them, 110—great massacre of, 133—135—are convicted of clipping the King's coin, 160—their synagogues destroyed, 164.
- Ilford, Great, hamlet of, IV. 327.
- Little, village of, IV. 328.
- Illuminations on the King's recovery, II. 303—309—on the peace with the French republic, IV. 511.
- Income-tax, amount of paid by the corporation of London, IV. 506—petition for the repeal of, 507—further opposition of the citizens to, 518.
- Ingenuity, extraordinary instances of, II. 11.
- Innholder's company, account of the, III. 267.
- hall, II. 497.
- Inns of court, burnt by the rebels under Wat Tyler, I. 269—general history of the, IV. 35.
- Insurance upon ships and goods, history of, III. 328.
- Insurrection under Wat Tyler, documents relative to the duration of, I. 277.
- Invasion, Spanish, troops and ships provided by London against, II. 19—influence of the London merchants in postponing, 20—public thanksgiving for the defeat of it, 21.
- John, King, accession of, I. 79 grants several charters to London, 80—81—82—85—89—makes London a free city, 86—submits to the Pope, 89—the barons confederate against him, 91—signs Magna Charta, 92—his death, 95.
- Joiner's company, account of the, III. 267.
- hall, II. 496.
- Jones, Inigo, life of, IV. 382.
- Jonson, Ben, life of, IV. 405.
- Irish Estate, purchased by the citizens of London, II. 30—rapid improvement of, 33—the citizens condemned to forfeit it, by a decree of the Star Chamber, 48—is confirmed to the city by Charles II. 86.
- Ironmonger's company, account of the, III. 261.
- hall, II. 396.
- Isle of Dogs, IV. 135.
- Isleworth, battle of, I. 136—village of, IV. 276.
- Islington, village of, IV. 280.
- Judd's alms-houses, II. 411.
- Judges, the old custom of meeting them at church, on the first day of term, revived, II. 296.

Juries, monthly rotation of,
III. 221.

Jurors, punishment of perjured,
I. 401—acts to prevent im-
proper persons being impan-
nelled as, 460—474.

Justice Hall in the Old Bailey,
III. 143—Court of, 225.

K.

Kennet, Alderman, convicted of
neglect of duty, during the
riots in 1780, II. 277.

Kennington, manor of, IV. 165.

Kensington, village and palace
of, IV. 283.

Kent, description of the county
of, IV. 337.

Kentish-town, hamlet of, IV.
286.

Ken-wood, IV. 256.

Kew, village of, IV. 192.

Kidbrook, hamlet of, IV. 367.

Kilburn, hamlet of, IV. 287.

King's Bench Prison, broke
open by the Kentish rebels,
I. 268—riot at, on account
of Mr. Wilkes, II. 213—
burnt by the rioters in 1780,
268—insurrection in, 315—
description of, III. 172.

Kingsbury, village of, IV.
288.

Kingsland, hamlet of, IV. 288.

Kingston upon Thames, town
of, IV. 200.

Knights Guild, II. 377.

Knightsbridge, village of, IV.
289.

Knights Templars, subversion of
that order in London, I. 176
—history of the, III. 124—
first monastery belonging to,
IV. 41.

Kympton, Alderman, committed
to the Fleet, II. 13.

L.

Lamb, Dr. murdered by a mob
in the city, II. 43.

Lamb's Chapel, II. 556.

— Conduit, building of,
II. 12.

— street, IV. 31.

Lambeth, description of, IV.
146.

— Palace, history and
description of, IV. 146.

— South, hamlet of,
IV. 164.

Lamps or lanterns, first ordered
to be hung in the streets of
London, I. 330—act for put-
ting up a sufficient number of
glass, II. 141.

Lancaster, description of the li-
berty of the duchy of, III.
457.

Lands, value of, near London,
I. 214.

Langbourn ward, description of,
II. 448.

Lansdown-house, III. 533.

Lauderdale, the earl of, becomes
candidate for the office of
sheriff, II. 342.

Lea, act of parliament for im-
proving the navigation of, I.
335—for making it navigable
to Ware, II. 6.

Leadenhall, built for a public
granary, I. 331—is plentifully
stored with grain, 474—his-
tory of, II. 401.

— market, first estab-
lishment of, I. 511—descrip-
tion of, II. 402—408.

— street, Roman pave-
ment found in, II. 406.

Leatherseller's company, account
of the, III. 267.

— hall, II. 412.

Lee, village of, IV. 367.

- Leicester Square, III 501.
 Leland, the antiquarian, life of, IV. 398.
 Letter to the Lord Mayor, forgery of, IV. 516.
 Levant company, See *Turkey Company*.
 Lewisham, village of, IV. 368.
 Leyton, village of, IV. 328.
 Leytonstone, hamlet of, IV. 328.
 Liberty of the city, a large space without the walls, II. 359.
 Lidromen, the representatives of London in the Wittenagemote, I. 36.
 Lieutenantancy, commissioners of, III. 348.
 Limehouse, hamlet of, IV. 133.
 Limestreet ward, description of, II. 401.
 Lincoln's Inn, IV. 33.
 ———— Fields, IV. 13.
 Line of separation between London and Middlesex, its course, II. 359.
 Linen-weaver's, guild of, I. 295.
 Lion's Inn, III. 461.
 Little Britain, III. 11.
 Livery of London, present a petition to the King in their own name, II. 227—are refused admission to present a remonstrance in a body, 241—the King refuses to receive them sitting on his throne, 278—340—violent proceedings of that body in consequence, 341—again attempt without success to have their petitions received on the throne, 352—particular account of the, III. 242.
 Loan of eighteen millions, filled in a few days, II. 338.
 Lollards, persecution of the, I. 316—321—326.
 London, antiquity and original site of, I. 1—state of it at the time of the first Roman invasion, 8—is taken by Claudius, and constituted a præfecture, 10—early commerce of, 11—is destroyed by Boadicea, 12—extent of, 13—its walls built, 14—establishment of a bishop's see at, 15—perfection of the mechanical arts in, 16—state of, under the Saxon and Danish governments, 17—repeated conflagrations in, 20—is sacked by the Danes, 21—retaken by Alfred, 22—bravery of its citizens, 23—is divided into wards, 24—first buildings of brick and stone, *ib.*—has eight mints, 26—customs of the port of, 28—besieged by the Danes, 30—first coronation in, 33—is attacked by Canute, *ib.*—first sends representatives to parliament, 36—submits to William the Conqueror, 42—receives two charters from him, 43—precedency of its bishop, 46—great part of it burnt, 47—its tower built, *ib.*—damaged by tempests and fires, 48—Henry 1st. charter to, 50—first fellowships or companies in, 55—the licentiousness of the Normans restrained in, *ib.*—religious foundations in, 56—purchases liberty to choose its own sheriffs, 59—its privileges taken away by queen Maud, 60—a conspiracy formed against her, 62—its commerce benefited by the abolition of the feudal system, 64—

London, free gifts to the King, 66—licentiousness of the citizens, 67—Henry IInd's charter to, 68—the chief magistrate acts as chief butler at the coronation of Richard I. 70—Richard Ist's charter to, 70—King John's three charters to, 80—his resentment against, 88—grants another charter to, 89—is put under interdict, 93—a *custos* placed over it, 99—Henry III's five charters to, 100—an exorbitant tallage levied, 102—solemn entry of King Henry III. and his queen, 105—its liberties seized upon, 111—the command of it given to a *custos*, 117—the mayor and sheriffs imprisoned, 119—is again tallaged, 120—roll of accusations against the magistrates, 121—is delivered into the custody of the constable of the Tower, 123—the walls repaired, 126—public entry of the King and his brother, 130—precautions for the security of, 134—the populace usurp the government of, 136—the posts and chains taken away, 137—is placed under the government of seneschals, 139—charter of privileges to, 140—is seized by the rebels under the earl of Gloucester, 142—charter of confirmation, 144—a *custos* appointed, 149—amount of the King's revenue from, 149—the government of, given to the King's son, 150—expulsion of the Flemings from, 154—is divided into twenty-four wards, 163—deprived of

its liberties for twelve years, 165—receives a charter confirming all the antient privileges, 167—prohibition to burn sea-coal in, 173—severity of Edward II. to, 175—his charter, 176—commission to tax, 184—new articles for the government of, confirmed by the King, 187—number of men furnished by, against the Scots, 193—the peace of it preserved, during a contest between the King and the barons, 195—rewarded with another charter, 196—the city liberties seized, 197—Edward III's first charter to, 202—obtains a second charter, with a grant of Southwark, 210—amount of the customs of the port of, 215—third charter of confirmation, 218—ordered to be fortified against invasion, 221—order to the magistrates to preserve the peace of, 223—general *inspeximus* of the charters relative to, 224—obliged to supply the royal army with one hundred men at arms, and five hundred foot soldiers, 230—leprous persons ordered to depart from, 231—quota of shipping furnished by, 232—privilege of having gold or silver maces carried before its mayors granted, 236 grand triumphal entry of Edward the Black Prince, 238—assists in fitting out a powerful fleet, 240—advances a considerable sum to the King, 246—several of the magistrates of, discharged, and others appointed by the King's writ, 259—

- London, magnificent entry of Richard II. 263—outrages of the Kentish rebels, 271—*in-sperximus* and charter of confirmation to, 283—preparations against an invasion, 295—state of the streets of, 301—falls under the displeasure of the King, 303—Richard II. brought prisoner to, 311—laws in favour of, 313—ordered to provide armed vessels, 316—state of the clothing trade in, 317—attempt to surprize, 335—exemplification of the customs, liberties, &c. 338—distinguishes itself in raising men for the relief of Calais, 342—Jack Cade obtains possession of, 359—arbitration between the clergy and laity of, 367—state of the fine arts in, in the fifteenth century, 379—the manufacturers complain of the importation of foreign goods, 395—is attacked by the Bastard Fauconbridge, 408—the art of printing introduced into, 410—Caxton's opinion of the youth of, 411—a benevolence collected in, 413—monopolizing spirit of the merchants of, 446—the sweating sickness makes its appearance in, 450—another benevolence collected in, 456—the Flemish merchants banished from, 458—animosity between the clergy and laity of, 476—again visited with the sweating sickness, 485—a loan of twenty thousand pounds demanded from, 489—rate of house rents in, 490—Wolsey's pompous procession through, 494—number of butchers in, 506—the manufactures of, increased by foreign protestants, 536—rate of houses, 538—the corporation of, become security for a loan to the King, 541—a prest or loan demanded from, 545—attacked by Sir Thomas Wyat, 548—an account taken of all the foreigners in, II. 3—privy-counsellors appointed to consult with the lord mayor for the good government of, 9—no criminal for trial at the assizes for, 11—another census of the foreigners in, 13—troops raised, and ships fitted out by, in consequence of the Spanish invasion, 18—licentiousness of the populace of, 22—one thousand men raised and armed in, in one day, 24—the bounds of, extended by charter, 30—the nobility and gentry ordered to remove from, 33—38—first demand of ship-money from, 43—heavily amerced on account of the murder of Dr. Lamb, 44—discontents in, occasioned by the ministerial oppressions, 48—violent proceedings of the court against, 49—principal events which occurred in, subsequent to the departure of Charles I. 63—amount of the weekly assessment on, 66—General Monk takes possession of, and destroys the gates, 82—public entry of Charles II. 85—great fire of, 89.—a *Quo Warranto* issued to try the validity of its charters, 101—

- London, its manufactures and population greatly increased, 103—its charter restored, 105—a general stop put to trade by false reports, 117—loyal addresses from, on the rumour of an invasion, 121—great prevalence of robberies in, 123—papists and nonjurors commanded to remove from, 127—the merchants of, complain to parliament of the Spanish depredations, 141—number of houses in, 148—papists ordered to depart from, 157—the streets of, greatly infested with robbers, 152—alarming riots in, 212—the corporation of, refuse their support to raising men by subscription, 256—rejoicings in, on the acquittal of Admiral Keppel, 258—great riots in, in the year 1780, 261—committee to enquire into the expenditure of, 276—depredations committed in, 280—debate in the house of commons on the right of, to present petitions without previous notice, 281—resolutions respecting the jurisdiction of, in Southwark, 295—gives bounties to seamen to avoid the execution of press-warrants, 298—declaration of the merchants, bankers, &c. of, 322—propositions for the defence of, 326—difference of opinion between the livery and common council of, 338—military associations in, 344—general description of, 355—civil government of, III. 207—ecclesiastical government of, 332—military government of, 344.
- London Assurance Company, history of the, III. 330.
 ——— Docks, account of the, III. 189—history of the company, 327—opening of the, IV. 528.
 ——— Hospital, IV. 85.
 ——— House, III. 10.
 ——— Lickpenny, an ancient ballad descriptive of different parts of London, II. 477.
 ——— Lying-in-hospital, IV. 62.
 ——— Stone, II. 490.
 ——— Workhouse, II. 416.
- Long-bow string makers, account of the company of, III. 268.
- Long-ditch, III. 369.
- Long lane, Smithfield, antient buildings in, III. 151.
- Long-shop, in Cheapside, III. 22.
- Lords, house of, history and description of, III. 445.
- Loriner's company, account of the, III. 268.
- Lothbury, II. 537.
- Lottery, drawing of the first, II. 3.
- Ludgate, rebuilt, II. 18—history of, 372.
- Luxborough-house, IV. 323.
- Lying-in-hospital, Brownlow-street, IV. 14.
 ——— the London, IV. 62.
 ——— the Westminster, IV. 157.

M

- Magdalen-house, history and description of the, III. 174.
- Magna Charta, obtained from

- King John, I. 94—confirmed in full parliament at Westminster, 100.
- Malden, village of, IV. 205.
- Manchester-square, IV. 6.
- Mansion-house, foundation of the, II. 145—description of the, 483.
- Marbler's company, account of the, III. 268.
- Marine Society, institution of the, II. 175—account of, 413.
- Marlborough-house, III. 499.
- Marshals, city, institution of their office, II. 4.
- Marshalsea, the, attacked by the citizens, I. 256—broke open by the Kentish rebels, 268—III. 169.
- court, III. 169.
- Mary I. proclaimed Queen, I. 544—persecutes the protestants, 545—her coronation, 546—marries Philip II. of Spain, 550—borrows twenty thousand pounds of the city companies, 553—her death, 555.
- II. declared Queen of England, France and Ireland, II. 108—her death, 110.
- Marybone, description of, IV. 1.
- Mason's company, account of the, III. 269.
- hall, II. 545.
- May-day, custom of celebrating, I. 478.
- Evil, account of, I. 484.
- May-fair, III. 533.
- Mayor, that title first assumed by the chief magistrate, I. 72.—is to be elected annually instead of remaining for life, 87—allowed to be presented to the barons of the exchequer instead of the King, 118—is imprisoned, 119—violent contest respecting the election of, 142—154—is appointed the King's ambassador beyond seas, 159—imprisoned, 165—regulations respecting the choice of, 228—allowed to have gold or silver maces borne before them, 236—receives the additional title of *lord*, 238—first fine for not serving the office of, 244—rated in an assessment as a *right honourable* earl, 266—first created a privy counsellor, 362—first who went to Westminster by water, 362—refuses to admit an armed force within his jurisdiction, 373—claims pre-eminence as the King's representative, 398—the mode of election settled, 414—great power of, 419—collar of gold to be worn by, 527—allowed one hundred pounds towards the expense of his feast, 551—sworn in privately on account of the King's death, II. 182—his power to call common halls disputed, 231—origin of the title, III. 208—manner of choosing, *ib.*—nature of the office, 210—Court of, 221—list of, 352.
- of the staple, extent of his jurisdiction, I. 266.
- Maypole in the Strand, III. 465.
- Maze, the, in the Borough, III. 157.
- Mead, Dr. life of, IV. 451.
- Measures, the sheriffs of London ordered to provide standard, for the whole kingdom, I. 78.
- Mercer's company, account of the, III. 245.

- Mercer's hall and chapel, II. 519.
 Merchant-adventurers, charter to them, I. 319—violent contest between two companies of, 461—new charter to, 465—charter of incorporation to, 559.
 Merchant Taylors company, violent tumult between them and the Goldsmiths, I. 150—their outrageous conduct at the election of a mayor, 348—account of the, III. 249.
 ———— hall, II. 427.
 ———— school, foundation of, I. 557—description and history of, II. 498.
 Merchants of the Staple, their origin, I. 152.
 Merton, village of, IV. 205.
 Mews, the King's, III. 487.
 Middlesex, disturbances at the election for members for, II. 211—219—proceedings relative to, 223—description of the county of, IV. 225—election for, 513—525.
 ———— hospital, history and description of, IV. 9.
 Middleton, Sir Hugh, brings the New River to London, II. 32—life of, IV. 387.
 Mile-end, IV. 81.
 Militia, London, origin of the, III. 347.
 Millachip, proceedings relative to his being impressed, II. 255.
 Mills, Bromley, burnt, IV. 529.
 Milton, John, life of, IV. 393.
 Mims, South, village of, IV. 289.
 Minories, II. 378.
 Mint, the, in the Borough, III. 171.
 Mitcham, village of, IV. 207.
 Monk, General, remains of his house, III. 4.
 Monster, a villain so called, convicted, II. 312.
 Montague Close, III. 159.
 Monument, description of the, II. 468.
 Moorfields, II. 539.
 Moorgate, built, I. 329—history of, II. 367.
 Morden-college, history and description of, IV. 340.
 Morden, village of, IV. 207.
 More, Sir Thomas, life of, IV. 427.
 Morocco, company of London merchants trading to, I. 323.
 Mortality, bills of, institution of the, II. 359—parishes included in, 360.
 Mortlake, village of, IV. 208.
 Mottingham, hamlet of, IV. 369.
 Museum, British, history and description of, IV. 16.
 Musician's company, account of the, III. 269.
 Muswell-hill, hamlet of, IV. 289.
- N.
- Nantes, the revocation of the edict of, increases the population and manufactures of London, II. 103.
 Needle-maker's company, account of the, III. 269.
 Nelson, lord, presents the sword of the surviving French Admiral at the battle of the Nile, to the city of London, II. 346—death and public funeral of, IV. 531.
 New Church in the Strand, III. 464.

- Newgate, repaired by order of the King, I. 98—pestilence in, 326—rebuilt by the executors of Sir R. Whittington, 335—great tumult in, 370—riot in, II. 131—the first stone of the new prison of, laid, 233—destroyed by the rioters, 265—the place of execution removed from Tyburn to, 282—history of, 371.
- market, III. 38.
- Newington Butts, description of, IV. 143.
- Stoke, village of, IV. 290.
- New Inn, III. 461.
- Newspapers, first printed, I. 528.
- New Prison, Clerkenwell, IV. 48.
- New Testament, the English translation of, burnt at St. Paul's Cross, I. 503—printed with the King's licence, 518.
- New River, brought to London, II. 32—bursts its channel, 296—344—history and description of, IV. 51.
- company, office of the, III. 121.
- Nicholas's alms-houses, II. 556.
- Nicholson, John, religious disputation between him and Henry VIII. I. 518.
- Margaret, attempts to stab his majesty, II. 294.
- Nobility, splendor of, in the reign of Edward II. I. 179.
- Non-freemen, conditions under which they may be employed by freemen, II. 165.
- Nonsuch, palace of, IV. 183.
- Northall, village of, IV. 290.
- North-Briton, No. 45, a criminal information filed against the authors, &c. of, II. 193—
— is ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, 196—
— disturbances relative to, 197
— a bookseller pilloried for publishing, 202.
- Notes, Bank, agreement of the merchants to take them in payment, II. 153.
- Northumberland-house, III. 483.
- Norton-Falgate liberty, IV. 76.
- Norwood, Middlesex, village of, IV. 291.
- Surrey, village of, IV. 209.
- O.
- Old Bailey, III. 143.
- Oldcastle, Sir John, execution of, I. 327.
- Old Change, the, III. 25.
- Old-street, IV. 59.
- Opera-house, the, destroyed by fire, II. 309—description of the, III. 501.
- Orphan's court, III. 224.
- fund, first mention of, I. 302—act for continuing the duty on coals in favour of, II. 157.
- working school, IV. 66.
- Orpington, village of, IV. 370.
- Osterley Park, IV. 271.
- Otto, M. illumination at his house, on the peace with the French Republic, IV. 511.
- Oxford Chapel, IV. 7.
- Oyster-meters, trial respecting the wages of, II. 261.
- P.
- Paddington, village of, IV. 291.
- canal, opening of the, IV. 506.
- Paget-house, III. 529.

- Painted Chamber, account of the, III. 452.
- Painter-stainer's company, account of the, III. 270.
- hall, III. 91.
- Palace-court, III. 170.
- Palatines, a great number of distressed, arrive in London, II. 145—six hundred decoyed to London by a German officer, 201—are relieved and sent to America, 202.
- Pancras, parish of, IV. 293.
- Pannier alley, the highest ground in London, III. 38.
- Pantheon, the, fire at, II. 316—description of the, III. 530.
- Pavement, tessellated, found in Leadenhall-street, IV. 524.
- Pardon Passage, IV. 55
- Paris-garden, old manor of, III. 173.
- Parish-clerks, company of, act a play at Skinner's-well, I. 320—account of the, III. 270.
- Parliament, the citizens of London first summoned to, by the King's writ, I. 162—three representatives sent by London to, 193—petitions for a confirmation of the prerogatives of London, 282—interfere against the decree of the Star-chamber respecting the Irish Estates, II. 48—account of the forms of proceeding in both houses of, III. 447.
- Parson's Green, hamlet of, IV. 296.
- Party-walls and water-spouts, regulations respecting II. 128.
- Patten-maker's company, account of the, III. 270.
- Paving of London, acts and orders relative to, I. 235—331—506—372—523—525—II. 6—86—190.
- Paviour's company, account of the, III. 271.
- Peace, ceremony at the proclamation of, IV. 508.
- Peculiars, why certain parishes are so called, III. 333.
- Pedlar's Acre, tradition respecting, IV. 153.
- Peerless Pool, IV. 64.
- Penn, William, life of, IV. 453.
- Penny-Post, first set up by a private person, II. 103.
- Pentonville, village of, IV. 297.
- Pest-house, the city, IV. 63.
- Petersham, village of, IV. 209.
- Petition to Charles I. for a redress of grievances, II. 50.
- Petty Canons of St. Paul's Cathedral, college of, III. 112.
- Pewterer's company, account of the, III. 271.
- hall, II. 450.
- Phenomenon, singular, IV. 518.
- Philanthropic Reform, account of the, IV. 145.
- Philpot, Sir John, his expedition against the Scotch pirates, I. 264.
- Physicians, prohibited from practising without licence, I. 474—obtain a charter of incorporation, 487.
- college of, III. 36.
- Picard, Henry, a citizen of London, entertains four kings, I. 241.
- Piccadilly, III. 528.
- Pickpockets, a school for, II. 17.
- Pie-powder, court of, III. 226.

- Pinmaker's company, account of the, III. 271.
 ——— hall, II. 424.
- Pinner, hamlet of, IV. 297.
- Pipes, leaden, for conveying water under ground, invention of, I. 522.
- Pitt, the Right Hon. W. appointed prime minister, II. 283—the freedom of the city voted to, 284—receives the thanks of the city for his conduct in settling the regency, 301—life of, IV. 488—proceedings of the citizens relative to his monument in Guildhall, 541.
- Plagues, I. 28—232—241—245—319—419—463—488—527—535—553—558—II. 5—9—28—41—particulars of the dreadful one in 1665, 87.
- Plaistow, hamlet of, IV. 329.
- Plasterer's company, account of the, III. 272.
- Plays, the exhibition of, put under restrictions, II. 9—subjected to the inspection of the lord chamberlain, 141.
- Play-houses, the number of limited, II. 141.
- Plumber's company, account of the, III. 272.
 ——— hall, II. 497.
- Plumstead, village of, IV. 370.
- Police of the metropolis, a bill for regulating, rejected, II. 289—reform of the, II. 318—present state of the, III. 522.
- Pope, Alexander, life of, IV. 412.
- Poplar, hamlet of, IV. 134.
- Population of London, returns of the, II. 357.
- Porter, first brewery of, IV. 78.
- Porter's company, account of the, III. 272.
- Portland chapel, IV. 9.
 ——— place, IV. 9.
- Portman-square, IV. 6.
- Portreve, or chief magistrate of London, appointed by the King, I. 55—nature of his office, III. 207.
- Portsoken-ward, description of, II. 377.
- Postern-gate, history of the, II. 364.
- Post Office, general, description and history of the, II. 455.
- Poulterer's company, account of the, III. 273.
- Poultry, the, II. 517.
 ——— Compter, II. 518.
- Pratt, Charles, Earl Camden, life of, IV. 479.
- Prebendaries of St. Paul's, III. 334.
- Prerogative Court, III. 107.
- Press-warrants, dissensions in the corporation relative to the execution of, in the city, II. 233—235—the lord-mayor refuses to back, 252—executed without the authority of the lord-mayor, 298.
- Printers, apprehended by order of the house of commons, discharged by the sitting aldermen, II. 237.
- Printing, the art of, introduced into London, I. 410.
- Prior, Matthew, life of, IV. 403.
- Priory of St. Bartholomew, remains of the old, III. 151.
- Privileged places, suppression of, II. 111.
- Privy Gardens, III. 495.

- Procession at the funeral of Henry VII. I. 467—at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, 507—on occasion of the thanksgiving for the King's recovery, II. 304—at the thanksgiving for naval victories, 343—at the proclamation of peace, IV. 508. at the funeral of Lord Nelson, 532.
- Proclamation, relative to popular tumults at elections, I. 183—against wearing arms, 215—relative to the coin, 228—against leprous persons, 231—for the revival of archery, 243—concerning the liberties granted to the city, 286—against heresies, 502—against erecting new buildings, II. 14—26—against vagrants, 23—for the nobility and gentry to quit London, 34.
- Proctors in Doctors Commons, nature of their office, III. 109.
- Prognostications, false, I. 491—II. 166.
- Provisions, prices of, I. 30—37—63—66—171—186—217—225—232—240—341—343—350—395—452—460—536—553—II. 9—24—334—349—352.
- regulations respecting, I. 155—170—182—185—505—539—II. 7.
- Putney, village of, IV. 210.
- Q.
- Quakers, the, distinguish themselves in providing warm clothing for the soldiers employed against the rebels, II. 155.
- Quebec-bill, discontents occasioned by the, II. 247.
- Queenhithe, purchased by the citizens, I. 112—history of, III. 90.
- ward, description of, III. 86.
- Queen's Palace, description of the, III. 498.
- Square, IV. 25.
- Quo Warranto, a writ issued to try the validity of the city charters, II. 101—judgment entered up on, 103—the judgment reversed, 109.
- R.
- Rag-fair, IV. 87.
- Rain, great damage done by the, II. 299.
- Raine's hospital, IV. 130.
- Rainham, village of, IV. 329.
- Ramsey, Abbot of, remains of his mansion in Beech-lane, III. 7.
- Ranelagh-house and gardens, description of, IV. 235.
- Ratcliffe, dreadful fire at, II. 327—description of the hamlet of, IV. 130.
- Read, Alderman Richard, compelled to serve as a foot soldier, I. 518.
- Recorder, first mention of a, I. 172—attempt of the crown to nominate the, II. 23—salary of, increased, 210—proceedings of the court of common-council on his refusal to go up with the city remonstrance, 234—the salary limited to the antient sum in certain cases, 245—salary increased to a thousand pounds, 246—reduced again, 269—increase of it, 292—reduction of it, 309—nature of the office of, III. 216—list of, 366.

- Recruiting houses destroyed by the mob, II. 329—335.
- Red-cross-street library, III. 4.
- Red-lion-square, IV. 25.
- Regency-bill, proceedings of the citizens of London on the, II. 300.
- Regrators, iniquitous practices of, I. 216—II. 296.
- Regulations respecting buildings, I. 71—112—242—II. 14—26—128.
- provisions, I. 155—170—172—185—505—539—II. 7.
- Religious houses, suppression of the, I. 516.
- Remembrancer, nature of the office of, III. 217.
- Requests, court of, establishment of, I. 484—confirmed by act of parliament, II. 29—its powers extended, 447—nature of, III. 224.
- Richard I. the chief magistrate of London officiates as chief butler at the coronation of, I. 70—undertakes an expedition to Palestine, 71—changes the title of bailiff to that of mayor, 72—magnificent reception after his captivity, 73—his charter to London, 76.
- II. his coronation, I. 261—order of his public entry into London, 263—his conference with Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 271—his grant of privileges to the constable of the Tower, 279—292—his charter to London, 283—orders the city walls to be repaired, 295—his contest with the barons, 299—suspends the city magistrates, 303—finishes Westminster-hall, 307—marries Isabella, of France, 308—reviews the citizens on Blackheath, 310—is deposed, 312:— III. measures pursued by him to obtain the crown, I. 424—coronation of, 440—is defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, 448.
- Richmond, village of, IV. 211.
- Rickmansworth, town of, IV. 312.
- Riots, I. 74—99—150—194—199—211—223—227—256—288—304—310—341—364—370—459—478—479—II. 22—43—44—48—53—58—115—162—163—193—212—215—224—particulars of the great, in the year 1780, 261—281—291—317—324—329—335—on account of the high price of provisions, 351.
- Rock-lock, under London-bridge, origin of, I. 342.
- Roehampton, hamlet of, IV. 216.
- Rogers's alms-houses, II. 557.
- Rolls, chapel of the, history and description of, III. 132.
- Master of the, nature of his office, III. 133.
- Romford, town of, IV. 329.
- Rosemary-lane, IV. 87.
- Rotherhithe, description of, IV. 141.
- Royal Cumberland Free-mason's school, history and description of, III. 177.
- Exchange, foundation of, II. 2—visited by Queen Elizabeth, 5—history and description of, III. 437.
- Assurance company, history of the, III. 330.
- Society, institution of, II. 86.

- Royalty Theatre, IV. 68.
 Russel square, IV. 22.
 Russia Company, history of the,
 III. 289.
- S
- Sacheverel, Doctor, violent out-
 rages in consequence of his
 trial, II. 115.
 Sadler's company, account of
 the, III. 273.
 ——— hall, III. 24.
 ——— wells, IV. 54.
 Sailors, dangerous riots occasion-
 ed by, II. 163—a military
 guard refused at the execution
 of one of the rioters, 164—
 unrig the outward bound ves-
 sels, 214—battles between
 them and the coal-heavers,
 217—tumultuous proceedings
 of the, 281.
 St. Alban, Wood-street, II. 552.
 St. Alban's, town of, IV. 313.
 St. Alphage, London-wall, II.
 548.
 St. Andrew the Apostle, re-
 mains of, II. 409.
 ——— Holborn, III. 137.
 ——— Undershaft, II. 394.
 ——— Wardrobe, III. 112.
 St. Anne, within Aldersgate, III.
 11.
 ——— Limehouse, IV. 133.
 ——— Soho, III. 525.
 St. Antholin, Watling-street, II.
 514.
 St. Anthony, hospital and school
 of, II. 424.
 St. Augustine, Old Change, III.
 25.
 St. Bartholomew, Exchange, II.
 431.
 ——— the Great, III.
 150.
 ——— Hospital, foun-
 dation of, I. 532—history and
 description of, III. 146.
 ——— the Less, III.
 149.
 St. Bennet, Fink, II. 427.
 ——— Grass-church, II. 472.
 ——— Paul's Wharf, III.
 99.
 St. Botolph Aldersgate, III. 8.
 ——— Aldgate, II. 380.
 ——— Bishopsgate, II. 414.
 St. Bride, Fleet-street, III. 121.
 St. Catharine, Coleman, II. 397.
 ——— Cree-church, II.
 398.
 ——— near the Tower,
 IV. 127.
 St. Clement, Danes, III. 458.
 ——— East Cheap, II.
 479.
 St. Dionis Back-church, II. 451.
 St. Dunstan in the East, II. 383.
 ——— Stepney, IV. 135.
 ——— in the West, III.
 134.
 St. Edmund the King, II. 452.
 St. Ethelburga, II. 412.
 St. George, Bloomsbury, IV. 15.
 ——— Botolph-lane, II.
 464.
 ——— in the East, IV. 130.
 ——— Hanover-square, III.
 531.
 ——— Hospital, history and
 description of, III. 534.
 ——— Queen-square, IV.
 24.
 ——— Southwark, III. 170.
 St. Giles, Cripplegate, III. 2.
 ——— in the Fields, IV. 11.
 ——— Hospital of, III. 4.—
 IV. 11.
 St. Helen's, Great, II. 410.
 ——— Little, II. 412.
 St. James, Clerkenwell, IV. 43.
 ——— Duke's Place, II. 392.

- St. James Garlick-hill, II. 502.
 ———— Palace of, history and
 description of the, III. 495.
 ———— Park, III. 497.
 ———— Square, III. 529.
 ———— Westminster, III. 527.
 St. John Baptist, in the Savoy,
 III. 474.
 ———— priory of, in
 Holywell-lane, IV. 77.
 ———— Clerkenwell, IV. 46.
 ———— Evangelist, Westmin-
 ster, III. 455.
 ———— Gate, IV. 46.
 ———— Horselydown, III.
 156.
 ———— of Jerusalem, founda-
 tion of the priory of, I. 57—
 burnt by the Kentish rebels,
 269—history of, IV. 45.
 ———— Square, IV. 45.
 ———— Wapping, IV. 128.
 St. Laurence, Jewry, II. 530.
 St. Leonard, Shoreditch, IV. 72.
 St. Luke's Hospital, history and
 description of, IV. 61.
 ————, Middlesex, IV. 59.
 St. Magnus, London-bridge, II.
 466.
 St. Margaret's Hill, III. 169.
 ———— Lothbury, II. 538.
 ———— Pattens, II. 462.
 ———— Westminster, III.
 438.
 St. Martin in the Fields, III. 480.
 ———— le Grand, the sessions
 of the peace for the city of
 London formerly held there,
 I. 486—particular account of,
 III. 15.
 ———— Ludgate, III. 76.
 ———— Orgar, its remains
 converted into a French Pro-
 testant church, II. 480.
 ———— Outwich, II. 426.
 St. Mary Abchurch, II. 480.
- St. Mary, Aldermanbury, II.
 547.
 ———— Aldermary, II. 512.
 ———— Axe, II. 396.
 ———— la Bonne, IV. 3.
 ———— le Bow, II. 508.
 ———— at Hill, II. 460.
 ———— Lambeth, IV. 153.
 ———— Magdalen, Bermond-
 sey, IV. 138.
 ———— Old Fish-
 street-hill, III. 111.
 ———— Newington, IV. 143.
 ———— Overies, III. 157.
 ———— Rotherhithe, IV. 141.
 ———— Rounceval, hospital of,
 III. 483.
 ———— Somerset, III. 89.
 ———— Spital, hospital and
 priory of, II. 418.
 ———— le Savoy, III. 474.
 ———— le Strand, III. 464.
 ———— Whitechapel, IV. 83.
 ———— Woolnoth, II. 453.
 St. Matthew, Bethnal Green,
 IV. 80.
 ———— Friday-street, III.
 24.
 St. Michael, Aldgate, remains
 of the chapel of, II. 393.
 ———— Bassishaw, II. 544.
 ———— Cornhill, II. 443.
 ———— Crooked-lane, II.
 478.
 ———— Queenhithe, III.
 90.
 ———— Royal, II. 503.
 ———— Wood-street, II.
 553.
 St. Mildred, Bread-street, III.
 82.
 ———— Poultry, II. 517.
 St. Nicholas Cole-abbey, III. 87.
 St. Olave, Hart-street, II. 389.
 ———— Jewry, II. 533.
 ———— Southwark, III. 155.

- St. Paul, cathedral of, building of, I. 18—is burnt and rebuilt, 28—the spire taken down, and a new one erected, 182—the steeple burnt, 350—the chapter-house broke into by the London clergy, 504—the high altar taken down, 540—nearly destroyed by lightning, 557—the reparation of it promoted by the king, II. 36—description and historical account of, III. 39—duties and privileges of the ecclesiastical officers belonging to, 333.
- College, III. 112.
- Covent-garden, burnt, II. 335—description of, III. 504.
- School, foundation of, I. 467—the exhibitions of the scholars of, increased, II. 243—history and description of, III. 74.
- Shadwell, IV. 131.
- St. Peter, Cornhill, II. 445.
- Hospital, IV. 144.
- le Poor, II. 421.
- ad Vincula, IV. 93.
- Westminster. See *Westminster Abbey*.
- St. Saviour, Southwark, III. 157.
- St. Sepulchre, Snow-hill, III. 141.
- St. Stephen's Chapel, III. 449.
- Coleman-street. II. 536.
- Wallbrook, II. 487.
- St. Swithin, London Stone, II. 489.
- St. Thomas's hospital, charter of incorporation to the governors of, I. 542—history and description of, III. 160.
- St. Thomas Southwark, III. 165.
- St. Vedast, Foster-lane, III. 22.
- Salisbury-house, III. 476.
- Salter's company, account of the, III. 250.
- hall, II. 492.
- Sanctuary at Westminster, account of the, III. 437.
- Sandersted, village of, IV. 217.
- Savage, Richard, life of, IV. 407.
- Savoy, the, attacked by the citizens, I. 256—riot in, II. 193—set on fire by the prisoners, 298—history and description of, III. 472.
- Sayes court, the manor-house of West Greenwich, IV. 345.
- Schools, public, petition to parliament for the establishment of, I. 354.—five more founded, 367.
- Scotland-yard, III. 489.
- Scots hospital of King Charles II. III. 136.
- Scrivener's company, account of the, III. 273.
- hall, III. 14.
- Sea-coal, the burning of, prohibited in London, I. 172.
- Seditious meetings and publications, proclamation against, II. 317.
- Seneschals appointed to govern the city, I. 139.
- Serjeant's inn, Chancery-lane, III. 131.
- Fleet-street, III. 124.
- Sessions-house, Clerkenwell-green, the foundation stone laid, II. 259—opened, 279—history and description of, IV. 46.
- in the Old Bailey, III. 143.

- Shacklewell, hamlet of, IV. 297.
 Shadwell, hamlet of, IV. 134.
 Shaftesbury house, III. 11.
 Shaw, Dr. preaches at St. Paul's cross in favour of Richard III. I. 429.
 Sheen, East, hamlet of, IV. 217.
 ——— West, hamlet of, IV. 218.
 Sheriffs, the city purchases a right to choose, I. 59—punished for obstructing the King's purveyor, 87—the duration of their office limited to one year, 103—origin of the custom of the payment or tender of six horse-shoes when they are sworn,—104—one fined for not rendering his account, 105—the king's mandamus to choose one, 109—are allowed seven pounds annually on passing their accounts, 118—are imprisoned, 119—ordered to provision the Tower, 197—the number of their serjeants and clerks fixed, 411—the mode of electing, settled, 414—one fined for kneeling too close to the lord-mayor, 419—an alderman disfranchised for not serving the office of, 473—beginning of the custom of nominating, by the lord-mayor drinking to them, II. 16—dispute between the lord-mayor and commonalty respecting the right of choosing one, 54—contested election of, 99—regulations for the election of, 160—a peer offers himself candidate for the office of, 342—nature of the office and manner of choosing, III. 213—their court, 223—absent from the Easter-dinner, 507.
 Ship money, first demand of II. 43—a source of continual disputes between the ministry and citizens, 46.
 Shipwrights, the company of, admitted to their livery, II. 280—account of, III. 274.
 Shooter's hill, IV. 349.
 Shop tax, unpopularity of the, II. 290—its repeal celebrated, 309.
 Shoreditch, village of, IV. 70.
 ——— duke of, origin of that title, II. 17.
 Sierra Leone Company, history of, III. 314.
 Silk manufacture, employs many hundreds of people, II. 35—great increase of, 85.
 Silkmen, account of the company of, III. 274.
 Silkthrower's company, account of the, III. 274.
 Silkwomen, mystery of, act of parliament in their favour, I. 367.
 Simnel, Lambert, his insurrection, I. 453.
 Sion College, history and description of, II. 549.
 ——— house, IV. 276.
 Six Clerk's Office, IV. 35.
 Skinner's company, quarrel between them and the fishmongers, I. 223—repair part of the city wall, 414—account of the, III. 249.
 ——— hall, II. 497.
 Small Pox Hospital, description of IV. 294.
 Smithfield, East, IV. 87.
 ——— West, Wat Tyler killed in, I. 273. Tournaments in, I. 241—302—320—401 paved at the expense of the citizens, II. 32—historical account of, III. 145.

- Snow-hill, III. 141.
- Soap first made in London, I. 490.
 — maker's company, account of the, III. 275.
- Soho-square, III. 526.
- Somerset-house, history and description of, III. 466.
- Somer's town, hamlet of, IV. 295.
- Southampton Buildings, IV. 41.
- Southgate, hamlet of, IV. 297.
- South Sea Bubble, ruinous effects of the, II. 123—III. 300.
 — Company, history of the, III. 297.
 — House, II. 425.
- Southwark, burnt by William the Conqueror, I. 42—granted to the city of London, 210—depredations committed there by the Kentish rebels, 269—ordered to be paved, 512—the stews put down by proclamation, 521—act for establishing a market in, II. 174—proceedings respecting the bailiff's salary, 294—resolutions on the right of jurisdiction of the city of London in, 295—the freemen resident in, petition to be represented in common-council, 300—description of, III. 153.
 — place, III. 171.
- Spectacle maker's company, account of the, III. 275.
- Spencers, the favourites of Edward II. disturbances in consequence of their recall, I. 199 are executed as traitors, 200.
- Spenser, Edmund, life of, IV. 399.
- Spitalfields, hamlet of, IV. 79.
- Spital Sermons, II. 418.
- Springs, which supplied the city with water, I. 107.
- Stage performances in London, history of, III. 506.
- Staines, town of, IV. 298.
- Standard in Cheapside, water brought from Tyburn to the, I. 341.
 — on Cornhill, history of the, II. 436.
- Stanmore, village of, IV. 299.
- Stanwell, village of, IV. 300.
- Staple's Inn, III. 136.
- Star Chamber, origin of that court, I. 453.
- Starchmaker's Company, account of the, III. 275.
- Stationer's Company, account of the, III. 275.
 — hall, III. 76.
- Steel yard, II. 495.
 — Merchants of the, I. 29—
 are exempted from the payment of duties, 109—their privileges confirmed, 128—extraordinary immunities granted to, 141—
 are obliged to keep Bishopsgate in repair, 161—an alderman of London appointed to be their judge, 337—charter granted them by Edward, IV. 396—commercial treaties with, 411—their warehouses plundered, 459—prohibited from trading to the Low Countries, 465—their privileges resumed by the King, 541—last mention of, II. 24.
- Stephen, possesses himself of the throne, I. 59—is defeated and taken prisoner, 60—his restoration, 62.
- Stepney, hamlet of, IV. 135.
- Stews, or Bawdy-houses in Southwark, put down by proclamation, I. 521—regulations for the, III. 159.

Stocks, erected in every ward of the city, I. 411.
 Stocksmarket, II. 486.
 Stockwell, village of, IV. 164.
 Stow, John, description of his monument, II. 395.—life of, IV. 375.
 Strand, antient state of, I. 235. ordered to be paved, 506.
 Stratford, Bow, IV. 300.
 ——— Langthorne, abbey of, IV. 326—330.
 ——— Place, IV. 7.
 Straw, Jack, second in command to Wat Tyler, executed, I. 274.
 Strawberry-hill, IV. 303.
 Streatham, village of, IV. 218.
 Strype, John, life of IV. 378.
 Suburbs of London, increased by building in the forest of Middlesex, . 98—antient state of, 230—the jurisdiction of the London corporations extended over, 490—state of, 527.
 Supporters of the Bill of Rights, a society founded under that title, II. 223.
 Surgeons prohibited from practising without a license, I. 474.
 Surrey, description of the county of, IV. 167.
 Sutton, Mr. life of, IV. 389.
 ——— village of, IV. 219.
 Sweating Sickness, great mortality produced by it, I. 451 485—497—540.
 Swedish church in Princes Square, IV. 89.
 Sword-bearer, nature of the office of, III. 217.
 Sydenham, hamlet of, IV. 371.
 Synagogues, Jew's, II. 393—site of the first, in London, 535.

T.

Tallage, nature of that tax, I. 103.
 Tallow-chandler's company, the master and wardens empowered to examine all oils brought to London, I. 475—account of the, III. 276.
 ————hall, II. 497.
 Tanners, incorporation of, IV. 141.
 Taverns and wine-vaults, statute for the regulation of, I. 352.
 Tavistock square, IV. 23.
 Teddington, village, of, IV. 301.
 Temple, plundered by Prince Edward, I. 133—burnt by the rebels in Wat Tyler's insurrection, 269—description of the, III. 124—the old church, 128.
 ——— the Old, IV. 41.
 ——— the Outer, III. 460.
 Temple-Bar, its great antiquity as a western boundary of the city, I. 235—description of, III. 131.
 Temple, Sir William, life of, IV. 418.
 Thames, the jurisdiction of the, granted to the citizens of London, I. 78—great inundation of the, 110—151—the incroachments on, destroyed, 318—the jurisdiction of the lord-mayor, over confirmed by parliament, 455—forts erected for the defence of, 478—527—act for improving the navigation of, 39—the ballast of, monopolized by the king, 47—so low that people crossed it on foot at London Bridge, 122—act for regulating the fishery, on the, 177—

- Thames, history and description of, III. 179.
 -----street, II. 383.
 Thavies Inn, III. 137.
 Thanksgiving on the King's recovery, II. 304—for naval victories, 342.
 Theatre, Little, in the Hay-market, dreadful accident at, II. 325—Description of, III. 501.
 -----Royal, Covent Garden, III. 507.
 -----Drury-lane, a piffed at his majesty in, II. 350—description of, III. 507.
 Theobalds, hamlet of, IV. 315.
 Thorney Island, III. 369.
 Tiler's company, account of the, III. 276.
 Tilt-yard, III. 493.
 Tin-plate worker's company account of the, III. 276.
 Tobacco pipe maker's company, account of the, III. 277.
 Toll, very early, I. 230.
 Tooting, village of, IV. 220.
 Torture, record of its application on suspicion of treason, II. 35.
 Tottenham, village of, IV. 301.
 Totteridge, village of, IV. 316.
 Tournaments remarkable, in Cheapside, I. 214—in Smithfield, 241—302—320—401—on London-bridge, 308—at Greenwich 514.
 Tower of London, building of, I. 47—is strengthened to overawe the citizens, 109—taken by the Kentish rebels, 270—the fortifications of, enlarged, 399—great fire in, 474—preparations for the defence of, II. 321—history and description of, IV. 90.
 -----hantlets, IV. 126.
 -----hill, dreadful accident on, II. 195.
 -----royal, III. 505.
 -----street ward, description of, II. 382.
 Town-clerk, nature of the office of, III. 216.
 -----hall, in the Borough, III. 169.
 Trained-bands, a guard of, ordered to attend the house of commons daily, II. 62—join the Earl of Essex on Turnham Green, 65—bravery of, 68—six regiments, ordered to be raised, 81—ordered to be kept in readiness—154—174.
 Treasurer of St. Paul's, his office, III. 334.
 Treasury, description of the, III. 494.
 Treaty, first commercial, between England and France, I. 161.
 Trial, respecting the right of the citizens to distrain in Westminster, I. 133—respecting the jurisdiction of the city of London in Blackfriars, II. 140—against a freeman for not taking up the livery of his company, 150—respecting the toll on London-bridge, ib—of the rebel lords, 157—for employing a non-freeman, 164—with the tin-plate-worker's company, 169—respecting the payment of toll at fairs, 173—for acting as a broker without being admitted, 201—for refusing to obey the lord-mayor's precept to call a common-hall. 246
 249—respecting toll from gardeners at Black Friars-bridge, 257—respecting the toll on hay in Smithfield, 259—respecting the wages of oyster-

- meters, 260—respecting improving the navigation of the Thames, *ib.*—of the lord-mayor for neglect of duty during the riots, 277—respecting a freeman exercising his trade without having served an apprenticeship, 279—of the right of the court of alderman to remove one of their body, 290—respecting the erection of a floating dock in the Thames, 292—to recover a penalty for not serving the office of sheriff, 312—respecting the right of freemen of London to be exempt from toll, 313—respecting the jurisdiction of London in Southwark, 315—of some members of the Corresponding Society for High Treason, 332—of Kyd Wake for insulting the king, 337—respecting the payment of tythes, 505—respecting carrying the goods of non-freemen, IV. 528.
- Trinity alms houses, Mile end road, IV. 81.
 ——— Chapel, III. 532.
 ——— Hospital, at Deptford, IV. 346,
 ——— House, institution of the, I. 475.
 ——— New, description of, IV. 125.
 ——— Minories, church of, II. 379.
 ——— Square, IV. 125.
- Turkey Company, incorporation of the, II. 14—history of the, III. 291.
- Turner's Company, account of the, III. 277.
- Turnham green, village of, IV. 303.
- Twickenham, village of, IV. 303.
- Tyburn, village of, IV. 2.
- Tyler, Wat, his insurrection, I. 266—is killed in Smithfield by the lord-mayor, 273—275.
- Tythes, cause respecting the payment of, IV. 505.
- U.
- Ulster, the province of, bought by the citizens, II. 30.
- Union with Ireland, IV. 505.
- Union-hall, III. 172.
- Upholder's-company, account of the, III. 277.
- Usury, measures taken to prevent the practice of, I. 248.
- Uxbridge, town of, IV. 305.
- V.
- Vaccine Inoculation, city subscription to the society for the introduction of the, IV. 516.
- Vauxhall, hamlet of, IV. 159.
 ——— Gardens, history and description of, IV. 160.
- Veterinary College, IV. 295.
- Victuallers prohibited from exercising any judicial office in London, I. 279.
- Vine, cultivation of the, IV. 142.
- Viner, Sir Robert, honoured with the company of Charles II. on his entrance into office, II. 93.
- Vintner's company, account of the, III. 11.
 ——— hall, II. 502.
- Vintry ward, description of, II. 501.
- Volunteers, reviews of the, II. 347—348—350, IV. 522.
- Vow, on the re-union of a man and his wife, IV. 138.
- Voyages of discovery, Cabot's, I. 462—Hore's, 516.

- W.
- Wake, Kyd, convicted of insulting the king, II. 337.
- Walham Green, hamlet of, IV. 305.
- Walker, Walter, beheaded in Cheapside, I. 382.
- Wallbrook-house, II. 489.
- ward, description of, II. 483.
- Wallington, village of, IV. 220.
- Walloon church, II. 424.
- Walls, building of the, I. 13—
are strengthened with a deep ditch, 88—repaired by order of the king, 126—a new one built, 159—a toll established for the repair of, 295—repaired with brick, 414—general account of the, II. 363.
- Waltham Abbey, town of, IV. 330.
- Cross, hamlet of, IV. 317.
- Walthamstow, village of, IV. 332.
- Walworth, William, kills Wat Tyler in Smithfield, I. 273—is knighted in consequence, 274.
- village of, IV. 220.
- Wandsworth, village of, IV. 221.
- Wanstead, village of, IV. 332.
- Wapping, recovered from the Thames, I. 526—description of, IV. 128.
- Docks, account of the, III. 189.
- War, declaration of, IV. 517.
- Warbeck, Perkin, executed at Tyburn, I. 458.
- Wards, first division of the city into, I. 24—the city divided into twenty-four, 163—oldest general assessment of the, 221—the proportion of each to wards a fifteenth, 307—number of troops provided by each against the Spanish invasion, II. 19—history and number of, 375—rotation of juries from each, III. 221—number of men supplied by each to the city militia, 347.
- Wardmote, court of, III. 223.
- Warwick-lane, III. 36.
- Watch, nightly, regulation of the, II. 114.
- Water first brought to London by pipes, I. 105—conduits erected for the reception of, 106—344—349—515—ample supply of, II. 356.
- bailiff, nature of the office of, III. 218.
- Waterman's company, account of the, III. 277.
- hall, II. 465.
- Water-works, Chelsea, establishment of the, II. 129.
- at London bridge, first erection of, II. 16—a fifth arch allowed to the proprietors of, 208—historical account of, III. 198.
- Watford, town of, IV. 317.
- Wax-chandler's company, account of the, III. 279.
- hall, II. 554.
- Weaver's company, antiquity of the, I. 55—charter to, 66—disfranchised by King John, 85—account of the, III. 279.
- foreign, regulations respecting, I. 234.
- hall, II. 545.
- Spitalfields, their tumultuous proceedings, II. 202—disturbances between two bodies of, 209—further disturbances among, 227.
- Weigh-house, the king's, II. 462,

- Weights, standard, the sheriffs of London ordered to provide, I. 78.
- Welch charity-school, IV. 294.
- Wellclose-square, IV. 88.
- West-India Docks, account of the, III. 189—history of the company, 326—rupture of the coffer dam, IV. 515—resolutions of the corporation of London respecting the salaries of the directors, 528.
- Westminster, long election for members of parliament for, II. 285—proceedings in the house of commons on it, 288—reformation in the police of, 318—antiquity and present government of, III. 369—election in 1801, 512.
- Abbey, foundation of, I. 18—is rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, 38—grant for re-edifying, 112—the new, finished, 150—commemoration of Handel in, II. 286—history and description of, III. 375.
- Court-house, III. 438.
- Hall, built by William Rufus, I. 49—completed by Richard II. 307—damaged by a hurricane during the sitting of the courts, 289—history and description of, III. 440.
- Lying-in Hospital, history and description of, IV. 157.
- School, account of, III. 452.
- Wheelwright's company, account of the, III. 279.
- Whitchurch, or Little Stanmore, village of, IV. 306.
- Whitechapel, II. 378—description of, IV. 83.
- White Friars, history of the convent of, III. 123.
- Whitehall, history and description of the palace of, III. 489.
- Whitlock's conspiracy, I. 325.
- Whittington, munificence of, I. 319—serves the office of mayor for the third time, 332.
- college, II. 504.
- palace, remains of, II. 388.
- Whitton, hamlet of, IV. 307.
- Wickham, East and West, villages of, IV. 371.
- Wickliff's disturbances in consequence of his being cited before the bishop's court, I. 255.
- Wilkes, Alderman, life of, IV. 462.
- William the Conqueror, obtains the crown, I. 41—his two charters to London, 43—45—erects the White Tower, 47.
- Rufus oppresses London, I. 48—imposes heavy taxes on his subjects to rebuild London Bridge, 49.
- Prince of Orange, lands at Torbay, II. 105—is proclaimed king, 108—his public entry into London after the peace of Ryswick, 111—his death, 112.
- Willson, village of, IV. 306.
- Wilmot, Justice, prosecuted for imprisoning a fellowship porter, II. 261.
- Wimbleton, village of, IV. 222.
- Winchester-house, remains of, II. 425.
- in Southwark, remains of, III. 159.
- Wittenagemote at Oxford, I. 36.

- Women of London present a petition to the House of Commons, II. 67.
- Woodford, village of, IV. 334.
- Woodmonger's Company, account of the, III. 280.
- Wood-street compter, establishment of, I. 552.
- Woolmen, account of the Company of, III. 280.
- Woolstaple, fixed at Westminster, I. 234—removed to Holborn, 265.
- Woolwich, town, warren, and dock-yard, IV. 373—fire in the warren, 511.
- Worcester, John Tiptoft, Earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill, I. 405.
- Workhouse, London, II. 416.
- Wren, Sir Christopher, life of, IV. 385.
- Wyat, Sir Thomas, insurrection under, I. 546—attempts to get possession of the city, 548—execution of, 550.

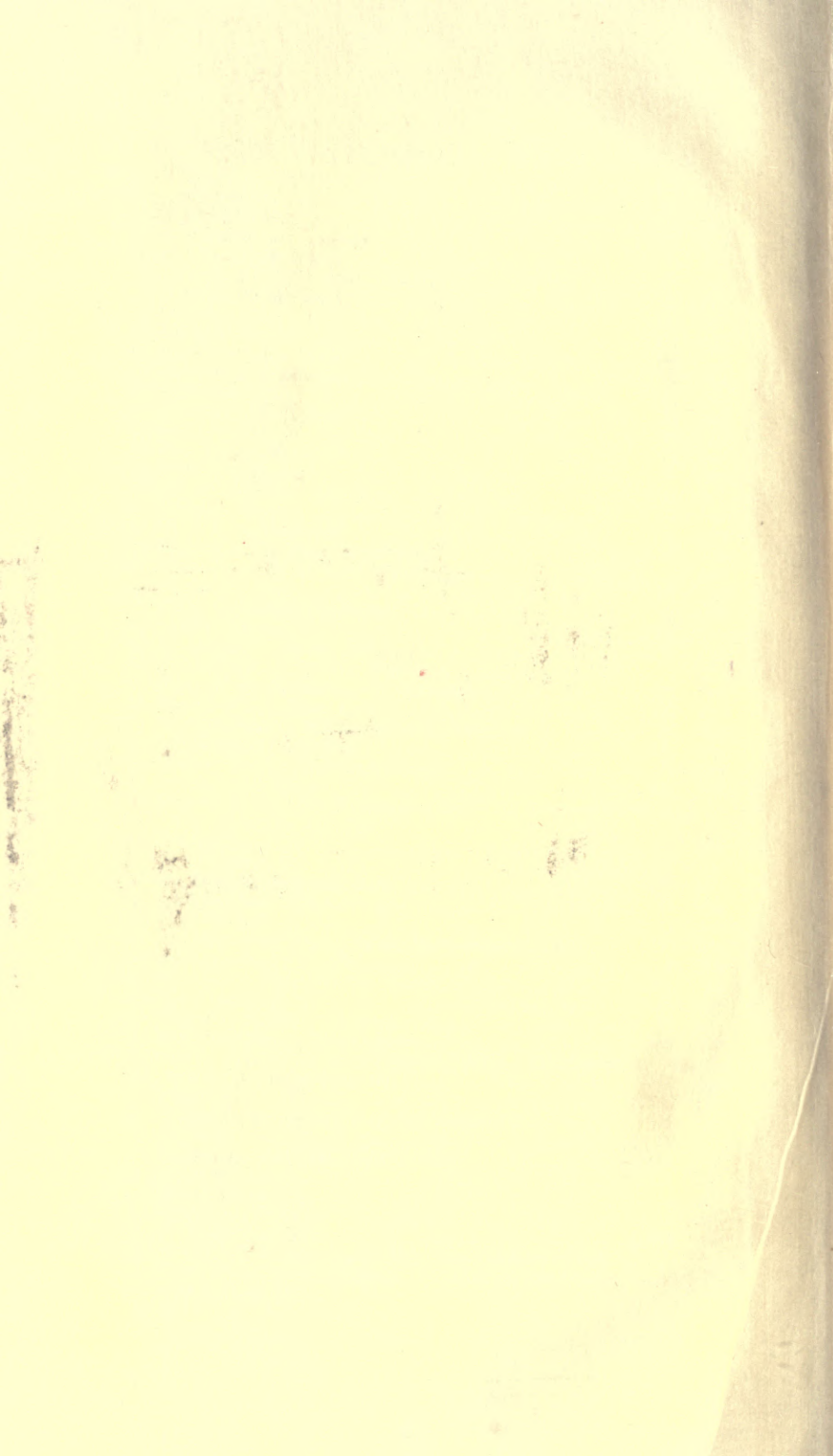
Y.

- Yeomen of the guard, establishment of that body, I. 451.
- York-buildings, III. 479.
- water-works, III. 480.
- place, III. 490.
- stairs, elegant gate at, III. 479.
- Youth of London, Caxton's account of their manners, I. 411.

FINIS.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES. Vol. Page.

No. 1	Westminster Hall	III	440
2	Cromwell's House.....	IV	45
3	Lambeth Palace.....	IV	146
4	Bridge-gate and Ludgate.....	II	374
5	Old East India House.....	II	404
6	Portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham.....	IV	380
7	Westminster Abbey.....	III	375
8	Old St. Pauls.....	III	47
9	Painted Chamber.....	III	452
10	General Monk's House.....	III	4
11	Portrait of Fitzalwine.....	I	71
12	Guildhall.....	II	521
13	Whittington's House.....	II	388
14	Royal Exchange.....	III	437
15	New East India House.....	II	404
16	Portrait of Caxton.....	IV	379
17	Aldgate and Bishopsgate.....	II	365
18	Mansion House.....	II	145
19	Old Gate at Whitehall.....	III	490
20	Portrait of Sir Hugh Middleton.....	IV	387
21	Portrait of Sir Richard Whittington.....	I	332
22	St. John's Gate.....	IV	46
23	Moor Gate and Cripplegate.....	II	367
24	Trinity House.....	IV	125
25	St. Michael's Chapel, Aldgate.....	II	393
26	Portrait of Sir William Walworth.....	I	274
27	Gate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.....	III	146
28	Bangor House, Shoe Lane.....	III	139
29	Sir Paul Pindar's House, Bishopsgate-street.....	II	408
30	Giltspur-street Compter.....	III	144
31	Crosby House, Bishopsgate-street.....	II	409
32	Somerset House.....	III	446
33	Plan of the City of Westminster in Queen Elizabeth's time. Frontispiece to Vol. III.		
34	Newgate.....	II	371
35	The Tower.....	IV	90
36	Ely Place, in its former state.....	III	139
37	Sessions House, Clerkenwell.....	II	259
38	Mercer's Hall.....	II	519
39	Cloisters of the Priory of St. Bartholomew.....	III	151
40	Aldersgate and Newgate.....	II	370
41	Great Hall of the Charter House.....	IV	55
42	The Monument.....	II	468
43	Figures at Bethlem Hospital.....	II	539
44	New Court House, Westminster.....	III	438
45	Plan of London in Queen Elizabeth's time. Frontispiece to Vol. II.		
46	View of the Fire of London.....	II	89
47	Temple Bar.....	III	131
48	London Bridge, in its antient and present state.....	III	192
49	The Bank.....	II	131
50	Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges.....	III	199
51	St James's Palace.....	III	495
52	Custom House.....	II	385
53	Shaftesbury House.....	III	11
54	St. Paul's Cathedral.....	III	39
55	Portrait of Richard Clark, Esq. Frontispiece to Vol. I.		
56	Whole Sheet Map of London, Westminster, and Southwark. Frontispiece to Vol. IV.		



BINDING SECT. FEB 17 1967

DA
677
L3
v.4

Lambert, B.
The history and survey
of London

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
