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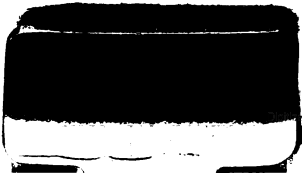
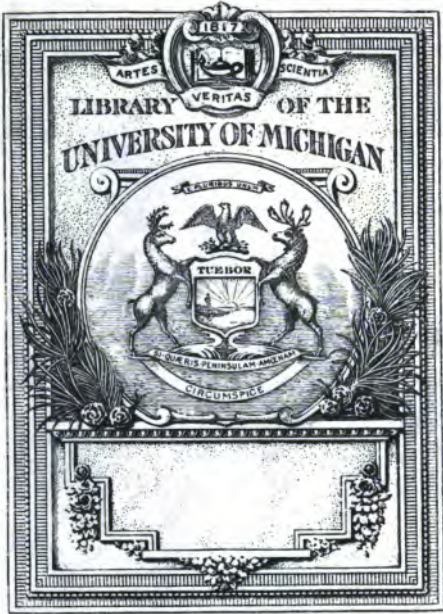
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me of youere frendz  
 for i would . . .  
 to deliue some.  
 ¶ This parlegment  
 raiseth the wickednes  
 This aduertisement  
 wherby youe . . .  
 wyth the theare be no  
 receyue a terrible  
 hatt not seie who  
 contented because  
 no harme for the  
 burnt the letter  
 race to make good  
 mend youe



Gunnpowder Plot.

LONDINIANA;  
OR,  
**Reminiscences**  
OF THE  
**BRITISH METROPOLIS:**

INCLUDING  
CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES,  
ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL, DESCRIPTIVE,  
AND LITERARY.

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BY  
EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY,  
F.S.A. M.B.S.L. &c. &c.

---

“ I'll see these Things!—They're rare and passing curious.—  
But thus 'tis ever; what's within our ken,  
Owl-like, we blink at, and direct our search  
To farthest Inde in quest of Novelties;  
Whilst here, at Home, upon our very thresholds,  
Ten thousand Objects hurtle into view,  
Of Int'rest wonderful.”

OLD PLAY.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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VOL. IV.

LONDON:  
HURST, CHANCE, AND CO.

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1829.



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## ANALYTICAL TABLE

OF

## CONTENTS.

—

### VOL. IV.

	Page.
<i>Churches burnt in the Fire of London, and not rebuilt</i>	1-4
<i>Hickes's Hall.—Sir Baptist Hickes, Viscount Campden.</i>	
—Contest for Precedency between the Knights and Aldermen	4-9
Erection of Hickes's Hall...Account of Sir Baptist Hickes...Question of Precedency...Order of the Earl Marshall on the precedency of Ambassadors, Knights, &c....Epitaph on Viscount Campden.	
<i>Campden House, Kensington</i>	9-11
Description of Campden House...Soldierly amusements of the Duke of Gloucester, son to Queen Anne...Swift's "Duke and no Duke"...Remarkable Caper Tree, <i>note</i> .	
<i>Prisoners in the Tower in Queen Elisabeth's reign</i>	11-12
<i>Ancient Articles of Visitation, or Inquiry, in the Parish Churches of London</i>	12-15
Enquiry into the conduct of Priests, Vicars, and Parishioners, and as to the state of the endowments of Chantries, and goods of the Church.	

- Arms of Islington* - - - - - 15-18  
 Speech of a Squire Minstrel of Middlesex at Kenilworth, in presence of Queen Elizabeth...Arms of Islington, burlesque and proper.
- Richard Burbage, the Comedian* - - - - - 18-23  
 Burbage, the Proteus of his time; his birth and epitaph...License granted to James, his father, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and others, to form a Company of Players, to be called the Queen's Servants...Abilities of young Burbage, and curious Elegiac Poem written on his decease.
- Astrological Fallacies, or the Horoscope of Queen Elizabeth*, 23-25  
 Jargon of Astrology, and cause of the support it still receives in the absurd promulgations of the Stationers' Company...Oracular result of Lord Burghley's configuration of Queen Elizabeth's Horoscope.
- Love Verses of Queen Elisabeth* - - - - - 25-26  
 Fondness of the Queen for the Duke of Anjou, and her impassioned Sonnet on his quitting the Kingdom.
- Burning of St. Paul's Steeple, in June, 1561* - 26-33  
 Copy of a scarce Tract "imprynted at the Weste ende of Paules Church, at the Sygne of the Hedghogge," six days after the fire, and containing particulars of the Steeple having been fired by Lightning, with an account of the progress of the flames, and of the exertions made to prevent further damages.
- London Sights in 1657.—The Turk, and the Hairy Woman* - - - - - 33-34
- Houndsditch and Long Lane — Pawnbrokers* - 34-40  
 Ancient Ditches called Houndsditch; viz. near Bishopsgate Street, in Barbican, and in the Old Bailey...Edric Streon thrown into Houndsditch...Stow's account of the bed-rid Poor, and of the

Brokers inhabiting the street called Houndsditch ... Munday's character of the usurious Pawnbrokers living there ... Houndsditch and Long Lane the Rag-fairs of that day...Lupton's character of the Clothes-brokers.

*The Gunpowder Plot* - - - - - 40-57

Relation of its discovery by Cecil, Earl of Salisbury...Anonymous Letter to Lord Mounteagle, and its consequences...Seizure and Examination of Guy Fawkes ... Probability of his Confession having been extorted by the Rack...Thomas Percy the presumed writer of the Letter which led to the discovery of the Plot...Mounteagle, or Montague, House and Close...Lines by Ben Jonson... Guy Faux Day...Curious Fire-works.

*Holbein's Pictures of Sir Thomas More, and his Family.* 58-64

Account of the several Pictures of the More Family attributed to Holbein...Their Genuineness questioned...Description of an Outline of this Family.

*Finch Lane, Cornhill* - - - - - 64

A Roman Urn found there.

*General Monck, and Nan Clarges.—Women Barbers.*

—*The Rump Parliament, and the Restoration* 65-71

Aubrey's account of General Monck...Imprisonment of the latter in the Tower, and his attachment to Nan Clarges, the daughter of a Blacksmith, and afterwards Duchess of Albemarle... Intrigues to restore the King after Monck returned from Scotland...Roasting of the Rumps and setting up of May-poles...Funeral of Monck... Satiric Verse on the Rump Parliament.

*The Islington Tunnel* - - - - - 71-73

Utility of Inland Navigation, and short Account of the Regent's Canal...Description and course of the Islington Tunnel...Skilfulness of Mr. Morgan the engineer.

*Ceremony of Burning the Pope.—The Green Ribbon Club* - - - - - 78-89

Origin and Progress of the Ceremony...Tumultuous Proceedings in 1679, extracted from a scarce Pamphlet, &c....Procession from Moor-gate to Fleet Street, and burning of the Pope at Chancery Lane end...Roger North's account of the "Pope-Burning Tumults," in Charles the Second's time, and of the Green Ribbon Club by which they were promoted ... The Protestant-Flail Pope-burning Procession of 1680, and conduct of the *Mob*, as the rabble were then first called...Preparations for the Ceremony of 1681...The Pageantry seized and the Procession suppressed by the City Magistrates...The Duke of York's Marriage with Mary D'Este, a papist, assigned by Evelyn as a cause of those tumults.

*Episcopal Residences in London in Queen Elisabeth's Reign* - - - - - 89-90

*Epitaph on Sir James Pemberton, Knt.* - - - 90-91

Monument of Sir James, and brief particulars of his Life...His panegyric Epitaph, in a poetical Dialogue between "Virtue and Death."

*Some Account of Anthony Munday* - - - 92-95

Particulars of Munday's early life, as related by his Catholic enemies...His talents as a Poet and Ballad-writer...His City Pageants, and other Poems, *note*...Panegyric Inscription on his Monument, in allusion to his continuation of Stow's London.

*Westminster Abbey.—Monuments of Margaret, Countess of Lenox, Mother of Lord Darnley; and Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, Mother of Henry the Seventh* - - - - 96-100

Descent and Marriage of the Countess of Lenox... Marriage of Henry, Lord Darnley, her second Son, to Mary, Queen of Scots...Description of her

- Monument and Effigy...Account of the Countess of Richmond and Derby, and of her foundations at Cambridge...Her Tomb, supposed to be the work of Torrigiano...Description of her Effigy... Her monumental Inscription, written by Erasmus.
- Stealing of the Crown by Colonel Blood* - - 100-102  
Particulars of the Robbery, and of the apprehension of the Offenders, from the London Gazette ...Residence of Colonel Blood in Tufton Street, Westminster.
- English Actresses.—Brandenburgh House* - - 103-105  
Opinions of Prynne and Evelyn on the appearance of Women Actors upon the English Stage... Licentiousness of Actors in Charles the Second's reign...Nell Gwynne..Brandenburgh House, given by Prince Rupert to Madame Hughes his Mistress.
- Westminster Abbey.—Monument of Mary, Queen of Scots* - - - - - 105-108  
Account of the Queen of Scots, and her successive marriages to Francis, Dauphin of France; Henry, Lord Darnley; and James, Earl of Bothwell...Her imprisonment and decapitation...Description of her Monument and recumbent statue.
- Game in the Neighbourhood of London* - - 108-109  
Proclamation of Henry VIII. for preserving the same.
- Cloisters, Westminster.—Epitaph on William Laurence*, 109-110
- Charge of the Wardmote Inquests within the City, in Henry the Seventh's reign* - - - - 110-111
- Booksellers in St. Dunstan's Church-Yard, Fleet Street; and St. Paul's Church-Yard.—Paul's Walks*, 111-119  
Imprints on old Books...Booksellers' shops in front of St. Dunstan's Church, and in St. Paul's Cathedral...Paul's Walks Illustrated ...Characteristic description of "Paul's Walke"...The *Si quis* Door...Hiring of Clergymen.



- St. Mildred's Church, Poultry.—Epitaph on Thom  
Tusser* - - - - - 1
- Palaces of the Protector, O. Cromwell* - - - - 1
- Westminster Abbey.—Historical Friese in the Chapel  
St. Edward the Confessor* - - - - 1
- Screen in St. Edward's Chapel described.—Fea  
sworn to St. Edward when in his Mother's won  
...His Birth and Coronation...Remission of Da  
Gelt...Admonition to the Thief...Miraculous a  
pearance of our Saviour to King Edward...E  
ward's vision of the Drowning of the Dani  
King, and of the Turning of the Seven Sleepers  
Quarrel of the Sons of Earl Goodwin at the Kin  
Table...Appearance of St. John the Evangelist  
Restoration of Sight to the Blind...Conjectur  
as to the period when the Screen was executed
- Grocers' Company and Hall* - - - - 1
- Grocers originally called Pepperers...Committee  
Parliament at Grocers' Hall...The Hall describ  
...Sir John Cutler.
- Spital Fields' Weavers* - - - - - 1
- Allusions to their custom of Singing when at wor
- St. George's, Southwark.—Practice of the Black Art* :  
Simon Read pardoned for professing the Art  
Invoking wicked Spirits.
- Pews in Churches* - - - - - 1
- Early Introduction of Pews...Ancient "*Stolyng.*
- Cloisters, Westminster.—Chapel of the Pix—Trial of  
Pix* - - - - - 1
- Chapel of the Pix described...Exchequer Recor  
&c. kept here...Origin of the word Pix...P  
ticulars of the Investigations, called *Trials of  
Pix*, or Processes by which the due weight a  
fineness of new Coins are ascertained.
- Haberdashers' Company and Hall* - - - - 1
- Incorporation of the Company..Haberdashers f

merly called *Milainers*...Origin of that name...  
Articles of Haberdashery...Great Trade in Pins...  
Haberdashers' Hall described.

*Prison of Newgate* - - - - - 152-160

Origin of the New-gate...Its early use as a Prison...  
Old Newgate described...Newgate the seat of dis-  
ease and contagion ... Gaol-distemper commu-  
nicated to the Judges, &c. in the Old Bailey  
Court...Erection and Description of the present  
Newgate...Set on Fire by Rioters in 1780...Ac-  
count of the Interior of the Prison, and Classifi-  
cation of the Prisoners.

*Ironmongers' Company and Hall* - - - - - 160-164

Incorporation of the Ironmongers...Description of  
the Hall...Price of Ale in 1494...Curious Entries  
in the Court Books.

*St. Paul's Church-Yard. — Ancient Clozier, or Bell  
Tower* - - - - - 165-166

Description of the Bell Tower...Won at Dice, by  
Sir Miles Partridge...Execution of Sir Miles and  
others on Tower Hill.

*Lollard's Tower at St. Paul's. — Murder of Richard  
Hunne; and Imprisonment of Peter Burchet,* 166-168

Murder of Hunne, by Dr. Horsey, Chancellor of  
St. Paul's, and a Bell-ringer...His condemnation  
as a Heretic, after death, for having had a Wick-  
liffe's Bible in his house...Proceedings against  
his Murderers...Burchet assails Sir John Haw-  
kins...His Imprisonment and Execution for mur-  
dering his Keeper.

*Monument of Lord Mansfield* - - - - - 169-170

*Adelphi. — Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manu-  
factures, and Commerce* - - - - - 170-174

Origin of the Society, and where held...Description  
of the Edifice...Account of Barry's celebrated  
Pictures.

- Cloisters, Westminster.*—*St. Katharine's Chapel* - 174-177  
 Erection of St. Katharine's Chapel...Remarkable Contest for Precedency between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York...Ceremony of Anathematization in Henry the Third's reign.
- College of Physicians, Warwick Lane* - - - 177-182  
 Institution of the College by Henry the Eighth...Ignorance of Practitioners...Erection of the College in Warwick Lane...Anecdote of Sir John Cutler...Description of the Building...Removal of the Society to a new College in Pall-Mall East.
- Westminster Abbey.*—*Monument of King Henry the Seventh, and Elisabeth, his Queen* - - 183-202  
 Henry's Compunctious Visitations, and his establishment of Masses and other superstitious rites...Pompous Solemnization of his Obsequies...His conduct on his Death-bed, as related by Bishop Fisher in his Funeral Sermon...Henry's Monument executed by Torrigiano...Description of the Tomb, and of the Statues of Henry and his Queen...Correct signification of the word *Avoures*, or *Avouries*...Explications of the Medallions on the north and south sides of the Tomb...Surrounding Screen described...Injunctions of Henry's Will in respect to the Altar of Christ adjoining the Tomb...Reliques of the Holy Cross, and Leg of St. George...Garniture of the Altar.
- St. Magnus' Church, London Bridge* - - - 202-204  
 Curious Particulars relating to this Church from "Arnold's Chronicles."
- Suppression of the Book of Sports* - - - 204-205  
 Ordinance of Parliament to burn the same by the common Hangman, copied from an original Placard.
- Church and Precincts of St. Paul, Covent Garden.*—  
*Piazza.*—*Long Acre* - - - 205-216

- The *Convent Garden* and *Seven Acres*, or *Long Acre*, granted to John Russell, Earl of Bedford..  
Erection of Bedford House, and origin of the  
Names of contiguous Streets..Building of the  
Piazza, and St. Paul's Church..The Church made  
Parochial..Situation and Description of the  
Church, with professional Critiques on its archi-  
tectural Merits..Instances of Longevity, in the  
persons of Macklin, the comedian, and Marmaduke  
Conway, Esq.
- Insignia of the Inner and Middle Temples* . . . . . 216-217  
Poetical Illustrations of the Armorial Bearings of  
the above Societies.
- Westminster Abbey—Carvings in Henry the Seventh's  
Chapel* . . . . . 217-222  
Account of the Stalls in Henry's Chapel, with re-  
marks as to the allusions of the Carvings on the  
Sub-sellia..Bas-reliefs in the Cathedral at Stras-  
bourg..Description of the Subjects carved on the  
Seats at Westminster.
- House of Commons—Dissolution of the Long Parlia-  
ment* . . . . . 222-230  
Presumed Cause of Oliver Cromwell's Dissolution  
of the Long Parliament; and accurate Particulars  
of that Event, from the respective writings of  
Dugdale, Whitelocke, Bate, Ludlow, and Lord  
Clarendon.
- Manor of Kensington—Holland House* . . . . . 230-246  
Etymology of the name of Kensington..Descent of  
the Manor..Holland House built by Sir Walter  
Cope..Designs by John Thorpe, an architect of  
Elizabeth's reign..Account of Henry Rich, Earl  
of Holland..His intimacy with Queen Henrietta  
Maria..His inglorious retreat from the Scotch  
army..Beheaded at Westminster..Celebrated  
Inhabitants of Holland House..Death of Addison

there, and notice of his last moments..Description of the Building, Pictures, and Furniture. The *Dahlia* first raised here in 1804, from seed sent from Spain by the present Lord Holland. Curious instances of Supernatural Warnings. Fatal Duel between Lord Camelford and Captain Best, in March 1804..Inscription to Lord Camelford's Memory.

*Pied Bull Inn, Church Row, Islington* . . . . . 24

This Inn originally a country Villa, reputed to have been occupied by Sir Walter Raleigh..A new Inn built in 1827..Account of the stuccoed Ceiling, and painted Glass, in the old Drawing Room.

*King's-Gate Street, Holborn* . . . . . 2

Charles the Second overset at the King's Gate.

*Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity—Aldersgate Street Saracen's-Head Inn, and Falcon-on-the-Hoop Brewery* . . . . . 3

Origin of the Brotherhood..Ancient Rental of Saracen's-Head, and Falcon-on-the-Hoop..Statutes of the Guild..Mystical Signification of Candles or Tapers used in the worship of Romish Church..Interior of the Common Room of the Holy Trinity.

*Queen's Head, Lower Street, Islington* .

The Queen's Head, an Elizabethan Edifice. Interior described.

*Somerset House and St. James's—Catholic Establishment of Queen Henrietta Maria—The King's Arrest and Dismissal of the Priests and other Servants of his Consort* . . . . .

Interview between Charles the First and his affianced Bride..Early interference of her Confessor. Particulars of her Ecclesiastical Establishment..Charles's anger at the machinations of French Servants..Account of the Queen's

son and Manners...Dismissal of her Retinue... Anecdotes of the Insolence of the French Priests, and Notices of the Penances to which they sub- jected the Queen...The King's command to the Duke of Buckingham to "Ship them off like so many wild beasts."	
<i>Westminster Abbey.—Monument of Queen Elizabeth,</i>	264-267
Funeral of the Queen...Description of her Monu- ment; now denuded of its Iron-railing...Improper removal of the Brass and Iron-work of all the Monuments in the Abbey Church.	
<i>London's Progress</i> - - - - -	268
Freeman's Epigram on the Extension of London.	
<i>Lambeth Church.—Pews and Seats</i> - - - -	268-269
Expenses of Church Pews and Seats in Elizabeth's reign.	
<i>Angel Inn, Islington</i> - - - - -	270
Account of the old Inn bearing that sign.	
<i>Rejoicings in London at the Overthrow of the Rump Par- liament.—Conduct of General Monck.—Restoration of Charles the Second</i> - - - -	271-281
Roasting of Rumps in the public Streets...Gates and Defences of the City destroyed by Order of the Rump Parliament...Re-admission of the se- cluded Members, and Monck declared General of all the Forces...Secret Machinations for restor- ing Charles the Second...Correspondence of Ad- miral Montagu with the exiled King, who is proclaimed through the Fleet in the Downs... Montagu dispatched to bring him from the Hague ...Charles's conduct on Ship-board, with details of his Escape after the Battle of Worcester... Epitaph on Captain Tattersell, who conveyed him to Normandy...Fidelity of the Penderels, and Epitaph on Richard Penderel, who was buried in St. Giles's Church-Yard...Reception of	

- the restored Monarch, on his landing at Dover...  
His triumphal Entry into London.
- Drapers' Company and Hall* - - - - 281-285  
Incorporation of the Drapers, and Description of  
their Hall...Portrait of Henry Fitz-Alwyn, the  
first Mayor of London...Interesting Picture of  
Mary, Queen of Scots, and notices of the colour  
of her Hair...Portrait of Sir Robert Clayton.
- London Scriveners.—Some Particulars of Sir Robert  
Clayton.—His Munificence when Lord Mayor, 285-288*  
Business of the Scriveners' Company...Civic Ho-  
nours of Sir Robt. Clayton...Anecdotes of his  
Rise and Progress, and Munificent Living.
- London a Link of Contraries* - - - - 288-291  
Verses on the Misnomers of Places in London...  
Enumeration of numerous Streets, &c. of similar  
Names.
- Drury Lane.—William, Lord Craven.—Craven House.  
—Olympic Theatre* - - - - 292-301  
Pennant's error in his notice of the Origin of *Drury  
Lane*...*Drury Place*...Singular Anecdote of Dr.  
Donne, and presumed visionary appearance of  
his Wife...Account of the gallant Lord Craven...  
His ardour in the suppression of Fires...His  
attachment to the Queen of Bohemia...Notices  
of William Craven, his Father, sometime Lord  
Mayor of London...Accounts of Craven House,  
and the Olympic Theatre...Craven Buildings...  
Fresco Painting of Lord Craven.
- Beech Lane, Barbican.---Residence of Prince Rupert, 301-302*  
Visit of Charles the Second to Prince Rupert.
- General Post Office, Lombard Street* - - - - 302-303  
Originally built by Sir Robert Viner...Anecdote of  
Sir Robert and Charles the Second.
- St. Peter's Church, Walworth* - - - - 304-305  
Descriptive Particulars of that Edifice.

- Aërostation*.---*Ascents of Monsieur Garnerin, in 1802; and Descent in a Parachute* - - - 305-310  
 Garnerin's Ascent from Ranelagh, with Capt. Sowden...His Charge for an Aërial Flight...Ascends from Lord's Cricket Ground, with E. H. Locker...His Presence of Mind and Firmness...His Voyage from Vauxhall to Hampstead, accompanied by Madame Garnerin and Mr. Glasford ...His Ascent from North-Audley Street, and perilous Descent at Pancras in a Parachute...Nocturnal Ascents in an Illuminated Balloon from Tivoli...His extreme danger during a dreadful tempest.
- The Old Custom House, Lower Thames Street* - 310-312  
 Custom House erected in the reign of Richard II. ...Collection of the Customs...Destruction by Fire of three Custom-Houses on the same spot... Old Custom-House described.
- Westminster Abbey*.---*Queen Katherine of Valois* - 312-314  
 Some Particulars of Queen Katherine of Valois... Exposure of her reliques, and final Inhumation of the same in 1776.
- Prices of Books in Queen Elizabeth's Reign* - - 314  
 Authentic "Household Book," of the time of Elizabeth.
- Old Buildings in Fleet Street*.---*Residence of Izaak Walton, the Angler* - - - - - 314-316  
 Brief account of Izaak Walton...His Residences in Fleet Street and Chancery Lane...Rackstrow's Museum.
- A Whale killed in the River Thames, near Greenwich*, 316-317  
 Evelyn's Account of the Killing of a Whale near Deptford in 1658.
- Seven Dials* - - - - - 317  
 Notice of, by Evelyn...Origin of the name of this District.



xviii ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

<i>Drury Lane.—Cock and Pye Public House</i>	- - -	318
May-day Revelries in this Neighbourhood...Mention of, by Pope, in his "Dunciad."		
<i>Westminster Abbey.—Names of Sculptors and Designers of Monuments in this Edifice</i>	- - -	318-320
Error of Walpole, and Vertue concerning Cavalini, the Italian Artist.		

## LIST OF PLATES IN VOL. IV.

---

<b>FAC-SIMILE</b> of the Letter to Lord Monteagle, which occasioned the Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot;	<i>To face the Title Page</i>
Campden House, Kensington . . . . .	9
Sir Thomas More and Family . . . . .	58
The Solemn Mock Procession of the Pope, Cardinals, &c. Nov. 17th, 1679 . . . . .	73
Monuments in Westminster Abbey, viz. Margaret, Count- ess of Richmond, and Margaret Douglas, mother of Lord Darnley . . . . .	96
Monument of Mary, Queen of Scots . . . . .	105
Historical Frieze on the Screen in Edward the Confessor's Chapel, Westminster Abbey . . . . .	121
Grocers' Hall . . . . .	134
Haberdashers' Hall . . . . .	149
Ironmongers' Hall . . . . .	161
Monument of Lord Mansfield . . . . .	169
Tomb of Henry VII. South side . . . . .	183
Tomb of Henry VII. North side . . . . .	193
St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden . . . . .	205
Holland House . . . . .	230

Hall of the Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity . . .	250
Monument of Queen Elizabeth,—Elevation . . .	264
Ditto, Perspective View . . . . .	266
Drapers' Hall . . . . .	281
Craven House, Drury Lane . . . . .	292
Remains of Prince Rupert's Residence, Beech Lane .	301
General Post Office, Lombard Street . . . . .	302
St. Peter's Church, Walworth . . . . .	304
The Custom House, about 1720 . . . . .	310
Old Buildings in Fleet Street . . . . .	314

## LONDINIANA.

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### CHURCHES BURNT IN THE FIRE OF LONDON, AND NOT RESULT.

The following list of Churches destroyed by the great Fire in 1666, was printed in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for January, 1824, from a communication by Henry Carrington Bowles, Esq. The Burying Grounds of those distinguished by an Asterisk,\* have each a Tablet conspicuously affixed to their respective walls, thus pointing out to the inquiring perambulator, the site and name of the late Church, and to whom dedicated;—and it is to be wished, that the other parishes would follow the example of those marked.

Alhallows, Honey-lane; the Church was situate where part of Honey-lane market now is.

Alhallows the Less, was situate in Thames-street, near Cole-harbour, now a burying-ground.

St. Andrew Hubbard, was situate where the King's Weigh-house now is.

\*St. Anne, Black Friars, was situate in Ireland-yard, now a burying-ground.

- \*St. Benet Sherehog, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Bucklersbury, now a burying-ground.
- St. Botolph, Billingsgate, was situate in Thames-street, over against Botolph-lane, late a burying-ground, now built on.
- St. Faith, was under the late Cathedral of St. Paul, where the parishioners have now a place to bury in.
- St. Gabriel Fenchurch, was situate in Fenchurch-street; the ground where it stood was laid into the highway or street.
- St. Gregory, was situate in St. Paul's Church-yard, near where Queen Anne's statue now stands.
- \*St. John Baptist, was situate on Dowgate-hill, the corner of Cloak-lane, now a burying-ground.
- St. John Evangelist, was situate in Watling-street, the corner of Friday-street, now a burying-ground.
- St. John Zachary, was situate the corner of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.
- St. Lawrence Pountney, was situate on Lawrence Pountney-hill, now a burying ground.
- St. Leonard, Eastcheap, was situate near Eastcheap, on Fish-street Hill, now a burying-ground.
- St. Leonard, Foster-lane, was situate on the West side of Foster-lane, late a burying-ground, part of the site of the intended Post-office.
- St. Margaret Moses, was situate in Passing-alley, near Friday-street, late a burying-ground, now Little Friday-street.
- St. Margaret, New Fish-street, was situate where the Monument now stands.
- St. Martin Pomeroy, was situate in Ironmonger-lane, on a part of the ground now the Church yard.
- St. Martin Orgars, was situate in Martin's-lane, where ther is now a French Church.

- St. Martin Vintry**, was situate the lower end of College-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.
- St. Mary Bothaw**, was situate in Turn-Wheel-lane, now a burying-ground.
- St. Mary Colechurch**, was situate in the Old Jewry, where the Mercers' School was, and Frederick-place now is.
- St. Mary Magdalene**, Milk-street, was situate where part of Honey-lane Market now is.
- St. Mary Mounthaw**, was situate on Labour-in-vain Hill, now a burying-ground.
- \*St. Mary Staining**, was situate on the North side of Qat-lane, now a burying-ground.
- St. Mary Woolchurch**, was situate where the Mansion-house now stands.
- St. Michael le Quern**, was situate near Paternoster-row, in the High-street of Cheapside, where a Conduit formerly stood.
- St. Nicholas Acon**, was situate in Nicholas-lane, now a burying-ground.
- St. Nicholas Olave**, was situate on Bread-street Hill, now a burying-ground.
- St. Olave**, Silver-street, was situate on the South side of Noble-street, now a burying-ground.
- St. Pancras**, Soper-lane, was situate in Pancras-lane, near Queen-street, now a burying-ground.
- St. Peter**, Cheap, was situate the corner of Wood-street, Cheapside, now a burying-ground.
- \*St. Peter**, Paul's Wharf, was situate the bottom of Peter's-hill, in Thames-street, now a burying-ground.
- St. Thomas the Apostlē**, was situate in the street or highway near the burying-ground the corner of Cloak-lane.

The Holy Trinity, was situate where there is now a Lutheran Church.

The Church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, was situate in Threadneedle-street, and pulled down in 1781 to make room for the enlargement of the Bank of England.

Mr. Bowles suggests, that it would be a considerable improvement in the *Bills of Mortality* to arrange the parishes as they are *now* united, with a brace to denote the junction,—as thus.

	Buried.
{ St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street . . .	11
{ St. Gregory, by St. Paul's . . . . .	46

HICKES'S HALL.—SIR BAPTIST HICKES, VISCOUNT  
CAMPDEN.—CONTEST FOR PRECEDENCY BE-  
TWEEN THE KNIGHTS AND ALDERMEN.

Hickes's Hall, though fast receding from popular remembrance, was, within the last fifty years, a well-known public edifice, standing in the middle of the highway, in the widest part of St. John's Street, at a short distance, eastward, from the end of St. John's Lane. It was built in the reign of James the First, at the expense of Sir Baptist Hickes, Knt. as a Shire Hall, or Sessions House, for the county of Middlesex.\* Becoming wholly ruinous, (and much impeding the thoroughfare,) it was pulled

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\* Strype, in one place, vide Stow's "London," B. I. p. 274, states, that the cost of the Hall was "900l. or thereabouts;" but in p. 288, he says it was "six hundred pounds."

down after the erection of the new Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green, under an act of Parliament, passed in 1778:

Sir Baptist Hickes, according to his epitaph in Campden Church, Gloucestershire, was born in 1551, "of a worthy family in the city of London." He was the son of Robert Hickes, a silk mercer, who kept a shop in Cheapside, "at Soper Lane end, at the White Bear."\* He was brought up to his father's business, and having extensive dealings at court, so greatly increased his fortune that he became one of the most affluent citizens of his time. His ability to give credit was of great advantage to him after the "coming in of King James, with his bare Scotch nobility and gentry," and "he got a great estate by supplying the court with silks and rich mercery wares."† In 1608 he was sworn the King's servant, and knighted, but from still continuing to "keep his shop" after obtaining that honour, he greatly offended some of the Aldermen Knights, with whom it appears to have been then customary to "lay aside their trade after knighthood." In reply to some objections made in 1607; in which year the question of *Precedency* between Sir Baptist and the Aldermen Knights, was brought before "the Lords Commissioners for the office of Earl Marshall," he stated, that "his servants kept the shop, though he had a regard to the special credit thereof;"—and, that "had two of his servants kept their promise

\* Stow's "London," B. I. p. 287.

† Ibid.



and articles concluded between them and him, he had been free of his shop two years past, and did then but seek a fit opportunity to leave the same."\*

The dispute for precedency agitated the whole city, and it remained undecided for several years. The real question was, whether a Knight *Commoner* was entitled to precede a Knight *Alderman* on the ground of *seniority* of date in respect to their knight-hood;—"the Alderman Knights and their wives striving for precedency, and Sir Baptist and his lady sometimes, for peace sake, granting it." The difference became so warm, that, at length, on the petition of the Lord Mayor and the Knights Aldermen to the King, the case was referred to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners, as mentioned above, and both parties were heard in support of their respective claims. Whilst the suit was in progress, Sir — Herrick, another Knight Commoner, joined Sir Baptist Hickes in supporting the cause, but at last, after being thrice summoned to appear in the Marshal's Court at *Whitehall*, and "making default" each time, "alleging that they would no longer stand in opposition to the premises," it was decided against them, and their Lordships (viz. H. Northampton, Lenox, Nottingham, T. Suffolk, and E. Worcester) decreed, that the Aldermen Knights should "take place and superiority in Precedency, within

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\* Stow's "London," B. I. p. 287.

† For the arguments employed see Strype, *Ibid.* B. v. p. 389—391.

the city, before the Knights Commoners." Thus ended this solemnly argued and long protracted contest. During its progress the following letter was sent to Sir Robert Cotton, by Edward, Lord Noel, who was married to a daughter of Sir Baptist Hickes.

"My Noble good Cosen;—Understandinge that the question for precedency betwixt my father-in-lawe and the Aldermen, after longe dependinge in Court Marshall before the Lords Commissioners, is nowe by them in some measure referred to yourselfe; I am verie glade that a kinsman so judicious and honourable in descent is so much interested therein; wherby I am assured that you will (as you canne) strongly defende the dignity of Knighthood in Prioritie to an Alderman; beinge one of your owne titells of lustre, you enter into the listes as a generall champion for all Knightes Bachelors; wherin, if you be victorious your applause will be glorious. But for that my father is the first in president, whoe is in-coumtred with this Hydra of many heads, both he and I repose our trust in you as his Hercules, by whose power and vertue if he shalbe redeemed from soe dangerous a serpent, neyther he nor I will fayle you in any gatefull office to geve you demonstration of our best love. And thus, wishinge you your desyred happynes I rest, Your assured lovinge kinsman to use."

"ED. NOEL."\*

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\* Whilst the cause bewteen Sir Baptist Hickes and the Aldermen was pending, the following order, now extant in the College of Arms, was made in the Earl Marshall's Court, on another question of Precedency regarding the city, viz. on March the 19th, 1609.

Sir Baptist Hickes had two daughters, coheiresses, who are reputed to have had 100,000*l.* each, for their fortune. In 1628, he was created Vicount Campden, which title after his decease, on the 18th of October, in the following year, devolved to his son-in-law, Edward, Lord Noel, who was married to Juliana his eldest daughter. Mary, his youngest, married Sir Charles Morison, of Cashibury, in Hertfordshire, Knt. and Bart. whose monument, with their effigies finely executed by Nicholas Stone, is in Watford church. Sir Baptist's life, as we are informed by his epitaph, was spent "religiously, virtuously, and generously," and of his riches "he disposed, to charitable uses, a large portion, to the value of 10,000*l.*;" besides the numerous bequests made by his will, of which gifts Strype has given a long enumeration. The same writer records these verses in "memorial" of his virtues.

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"Some question arose between *Sir Thomas Smith*, lately employed by his Majesty, Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, and certain Knights Bachelors of the city of London, more ancient than he, according to the grounds of honour, as well as the precedents of former times; by virtue of that power and authority which we have from his Majesty, by strength of his commission, to decide doubts and questions of like nature, We do resolve and judge that the precedency is due to Him [*Sir Thomas*] in respect of the Honour which he hath had to stand covered in the presence of a King:—and do further decree that the same right be yielded hereafter unto others, that upon the like reason shall pretend the like privilege."





CAMPDEN HOUSE, KENSINGTON, IN 1793.

110, Pall Mall, London.

*Reader* know,  
 Whoe'er thou be,  
 Here lies Faith, Hope,  
 And Charitie :

Faith true, Hope firm,  
 Charitie free ;  
 Baptist, Lord Campden  
 Was these three .

Faith in God,  
 Charity to brother ;  
 Hope for himself ;  
 What ought he other ?

Faith is no more ;  
 Charity is crown'd :  
 'Tis only Hope  
 Is under ground.

CAMPDEN HOUSE, KENSINGTON.

This mansion, which has very recently been pulled down, was erected in the year 1612, by Sir Baptist Hicke, whose arms, with that date, and the arms of his sons-in-law, Edward, Lord Noel, and Sir Charles Morison, were in a large bay window in the front.\* Baptist, the third Lord Campden, who was a zealous royalist, lost much property during the Civil Wars, but he was permitted to keep his estates on paying the sum of 9000*l.* as a composition. He chiefly resided at Campden House, and King Charles

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\* Gules, a fess wavy between three fleurs de lis, Or; *Hicks*.—Or, fretty Gules, a canton Ermine; *Noel*.—and Or, on a chief Gules, three chaplets of the First; *Morison*.

the Second supped with him there, about a fortnight after his restoration. In 1662, an Act was passed for settling Campden House upon this nobleman and his heirs for ever ; and in July, 1666, his son-in-law, Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, who so nobly distinguished himself by his filial piety at the battle of Edge-Hill, died in this mansion. In 1691, Campden House was hired of the Noel family by the Princess of Denmark, afterwards Queen Anne, who resided here about five years with her young son the Duke of Gloucester. The chief amusements of the latter were of a military cast, and, at a very early age he formed a regiment of boys, mostly from Kensington, which appears to have been on constant duty here. About the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, Campden House was sold to Nicholas Lechmere, an eminent lawyer, who became Attorney General, and afterwards Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1721, he was created a peer, and Swift's Ballad of " Duke and no Duke," in which the following lines occur, had origin in a quarrel between his Lordship, who then occupied this mansion, and Sir John Guise :—

" Back in the dark, by *Brompton Park*  
 He turned up thro' the *Gore*,  
 So slunk to *Campden House* so high  
 All in his coach and four.

" The Duke, in wrath, call'd for his steeds,  
 And fiercely drove them on ;  
 Lord ! Lord ! how rattled then thy stones,  
 O kingly *Kensington*."

Campden House was a complete specimen of the *melange* style of architecture prevalent in our domestic mansions in James the First's reign. After several changes in tenancy, it was latterly occupied and became eminent as a boarding school for young ladies.\*

PRISONERS IN THE TOWER IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S  
REIGN.

The following lists are curious, from containing the names of the Prisoners committed to the Tower in the first and second years of Queen Elizabeth, after the changes effected in the state of government and religion by the accession of that princess.

"The names of the Prisoners in the Tower, with the causes of their imprisonment briefly set furthe and delivered by Sir Edward Warner, Knight, Lieutenant of y<sup>e</sup> said Tower, to y<sup>e</sup> lords of y<sup>e</sup> queen's mat<sup>r</sup> privie counsell, the 26th of May, 1561."

"Doctor Heathe, late bishop of Yorke, comitted y<sup>e</sup> 10th of June, 1560.

Doctor Thirlby, late bishop of Ely, comitted the 3rd of June, 1560.

Doctor Watson, late bishop of Lincolne, } comitted  
Doctor Pates, late bishop of Worcester, } the 20  
Doctor Fakenham, late abbot of Westm. } May, 1560.

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\* Vide Lysons's "Environs," vol. iii. pp. 178—180. The remarkable Caper tree, mentioned both by Lysons and by Miller (in his Dictionary,) which flourished in the open air, in the garden at Campden House, during "the greater part of a century, and bore fruit every year," has ceased to exist.



Dr. Turberville, late bishop of Excestre, } committed  
 Doctor Beurne, late bishop of Bathe, } the 8th of  
 Mr. Boxall, } June, 1560."

"The causes of theise 8 foresaide parsons is knowne to your lordships and needithe no further rehersall."

"Prisoners in the Tower the vth of September 1552, the 4th of Elizabeth."

"The ladie Katherine Grey,	Gilbert Browne, doctor,
The erle of Hartford,	Jame Turbervill, doctor,
The erle of Lineux,	Thomas Watson, doctor,
Nicholas Heathe, doctor,	Thomas Thirlby, doctor,
Richard Pates, doctor,	Arthure Lallarde,
John Fecknam, doctor,	George Chamberlayne,
John Boxall, doctor,	Thomas Valence,
Henry Howard,	John Keyle,
Sir Tho. Stradlinge, knight,	Jamies Goldborne,
Leonard Bilson, clerke,	Francis Saunders,
Francis Yaxlee,	Robarte Goddards."

ANCIENT ARTICLES OF VISITATION, OR INQUIRY, IN  
 THE PARISH CHURCHES OF LONDON.

To the Articles of Inquiry on the *Visitations* made by the Ordinaries, originally published in Arnold's "Customes of London," or "Chronicle," and re-published by Strype,\* the following may be added as equally curious, and as containing some interesting information in regard to the government of the church in former times. They have been copied from an old manuscript, (the depository of which is not, at present, remembered,) and appear to be of an earlier

\* London, B. iv. p. 28.

date than those given by Arnold, which Strype assigns to "about the year 1498."

*These be the Fauces to be presented when the Bysshop visiteth.*

Whether it be inquired whether pson or vicare hold residence in their churches as they be bounde.

Whether any pson dispose of the church fruts in to lay fee.

Whether any church be letten to ferm without lycence of the Bysshop and to whom it is latten?

Whether pson vicare or other prist exercise the feates most unonest of secular lyving, and selling or broke, the cause.

Whether pson or vicare the edifyces of their Benefyces as nedeth do repayre and make.

Whether they intend to ryhawds or mynstrells.

Whether they exercise Tavernes, or whether they play at dyce or cards or be present at the same games.

Whether they exercise Bochery (Q' Lechery) office, or of Tavernes.

Whether they exercise Hawkinge or Huntinge or at the same be present.

Whether they have crowne and tonsure congruet.

Whether pson or vicare openly holde their Concubynne in their howse, or other suspect woma'.

Whether pson or vicare consume the church goods.

Whether pson or vicare admytt other paryshens unto the sacram'ts and sacram'talla without licence of their Curate.

Whether pson or vicare rehearse among the pysshens the form of Baptysm in lay words, as yf haply for the Article dothe behoveth to be baptized.

Whether they move their pysshens that they ley not tead

childere w<sup>t</sup> them in their bedds, lest by necligence they opp.'sse them wherby the gilt of Homycyde be found.

Whether they often publyshe amonge their pysshens that every ma' and woman aft' they have and complete the yeres discrecon, and may pray at the lastones in the yere all their synnes ought to confesse.

Whether they publyshe amonge their pysshons excōications and constitutions p'pincyall, that is to say, the Generall sentenc's.

Whether they preche or by anny other doe to be p.rched iiij tymes in the yere that is to witt, in every p'. of the yere one day, solempn or moe the xij articules of the faith and x Comand'ments. Catholyke vij works of Mcy. vij dedly synnes, vij V'tues pricipall and vij sacramt's of the Churche.

Whether the prist bereth oure Lords bodie honestly and honorably afore his brest worthilye had, with light aforegoynge and litle bell sownyng.

Whether the prist deny sepulture, baptisme or other sacrament for eney money to him or his churche due and not payde.

Whether hastily or willingly the p'st goeth to the sicke folke when he is requyred.

Whether any prist discovereth confession of any bodye to him confessed.

Whether any prist celebrating p'vie matrimonye, that is to say, wedding any bodye in places p'hibyte by the lawe, or at the same celebracon be present.

Whether prists stipendaries make to the pson or vicare wherq they syng due obedyence.

Whether any psons or vicars be Almesdoers and holde hospitalitie aft' their faculties.

Whether any prists be symonyers p'moted or ordened.

Whether any prists sing in place interdicted of man or the lawe.

Whether any psons or vicars admytt any to p'che in ther churches or church yards against the Constitucon provinciall.

Whether psons or vicars receive no Annualls to syng one yere.

Whether any priste receyve no Annualls to syng without ordynarye lycence.

Whether any decease wythoute sacramts of the Church for defaulte of the priste.

Whether any of the pysshens be adulter fornicat'. p.m' red userer, sorcerer, heretyke, accursed from the entre of the church, suspended sysmatike, or whether cryme whereof the opyn voyce and fame now labore the; And whether they belyve the same fame to be sprongen or reysed of *Enemyes or Rybawds*, or of honest and good men. And Whether they belyeve that same fame to be true or false.

Whether any holde lecheryus or cōmit Cowcoldrye.

Whether any contract pryvie matrimony and at the same p'sent.

Whether any withdrawen goods geven or assigned to Chauntries, or to the sustentacon of lights or any other mynysterye in the church to be done, or p'vert fondacons of Chauntries.

Whether books and other ornants ecclie be honestly and faithfully kept by the wardenꝝ or housebands.

Whether ornants of the church be honest and in dew maner. repayred.

#### ARMS OF ISLINGTON.

In Laneham's account of Queen Elizabeth's entertainment at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, which Sir

Walter Scott's beautiful romance, intituled "Kenilworth," has so recently again brought under public review, is the speech assigned to "a Squire Minstrel of Middlesex," from which it may be gathered that Islington was no less famous for its dairies in the "golden days of good Queen Bess," than it is at present. It is also shrewdly intimated, that the milk venders of that age (like those of our own) were accustomed to adulterate their commodities in various ways; but the most curious part of the speech is that which describes the *Arms* granted to Islington "long agoo."

"The worshipful village of Islington," says the Minstrel, "well knoocen to bee one of the most auncient and best toounz in Englande, next to London, at thiz day, for the feythful freendship of long time sheawed; as well at Cookez feast in Aldersgate streete\* yeerly upon Hollyrood day, az allso at all solemn bridaletz in the Citie of London all the yeer after, in well serving them of furmenty for porage not *oversod* till it bee too weak, mylke for theyr flawnez *not yet pild nor chalked*; of creame for theyr custardes, *not frothed nor thynkened with flour*; and of butter for theyr pastiez and pye paste, *not made of well curds*, nor gathered of whey in soomer, nor mingled in winter with salt butter watered or washt; did obteyn, long agoo, thez wborshopful *ARMES* in cooler and foorm az yee see. On a field Argent, (as the field and ground indeed whear in the milkwives of this woorthy tooun, and every man els in hys faculty, doth trade for theyr living,) on a fess Tenny, three platez between three

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\* The *Cooks' Hall* has been pulled down many years: it stood nearly opposite to the east end of St. Botolph's Lane.

mylk tankerds Proper. The three mylk tankerds as the proper vessel whearin the substauns & matter of theyr trade is too and fro transported: the fess tenny, which is a cooler betokening doub & suspition, so az suspition and good heed taking (as well to theyr markets & servants and to theyr customerez, that they trust not too farre,) may bring them unto platez, that iz coynd silver; three, that iz sufficient and plentie, for so that number in Armory may well signifie. For creast, upon a wad of ote-strawe, for a wreath, a boll of firmenty, and in the midst of it sticking a doozen of hoorn spoonz in a bunch (as the instrument meetest to eat furmenty porage withal,) that with a little licking wool alweiz bee kept as clen as a dy. This skoochion, (with beatz very aptly agreeing both to the armz and to the trade of the bearers,) gloriously supported between a gray mare, (a beast meetest for carrying of mylk tankerds,) hir pannell on hir bak, az alwais reddy for servis at every feast and brydale at need, her tayl splayd at most ~~ez,~~ and her silly fole, fallow and flaxen mane, after the syre. In the scro' [scroll,] undergraven, iz thear a proper word, well squaring with al the rest, taken out of Salern's chapter of things that moost poorish a man's body, '*Lac, caseus Infans*;' that iz, good milke and yoong cheez. And thus mooch, gentlemen, and pleas you, quoth he, 'for the armz of our worshipful tooun:' and therewithall made a mauerly leg, and so held his peas;—whereupon another good fello of the company sais, 'I am sorry to see how mooch the poor Minstrel mistakez the matter; for, indeed, the Armez are thus: three milk tankerds proper, on a field of clouted creame; three green cheeses upon a shelve of cake bread, the fermenty bool, and horn spoonz, becauz their profit comes all by horned beatz, supported by a mare with a galled

back, and therefore still covered with a pannel, fisking with her tail for fleyz, and her sely fole neying after the dam for suk. This word, '*Lac caseus infans*,' that iz, 'fresh cheez and creame,' and the common cry that theaz milk wives make in London streets, yearly, betwixt Easter and Whitsuntide. And this is the very matter ; I know it well enough."

RICHARD BURBADGE, THE TRAGEDIAN.

*Richard Burbadge*, or *Burbage*, as he is generally called, was a contemporary of Shakspeare, and the principal actor in many of the dramas of that immortal bard, under whose guidance he is supposed to have attained no inconsiderable portion of the celebrity which shed such distinguished lustre upon his name. Camden, and other writers of his day, have styled him a "second Roscius," and Sir Richard Baker characterises him, as "such an actor as no age must ever look to see the like." Flecknoe, in his *Short Discourse of the English Stage*, printed in 1664, speaks of him thus :—"He was a delightful Proteus, so wholly transforming himself into his parts, and putting off himself with his cloaths, as he never (not so much as in the tiring-house) assumed himself again until the play was done. He had all the parts of an excellent orator, animating his words with speaking and his speech with action, his auditors being never more delighted than when he spake, nor more sorry than when he held his peace ; yet, even then, he was an excellent actor still, never failing in his part when he had done speaking, but with his looks and gesture maintaining it still to the height."

This excellent performer was born before the year 1550, in Holywell Street, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and he was still a resident there at the time of his decease, in March, 1618-19. He was buried in the parish church, and his epitaph, as given in Philpot's Additions to Camden's "Remains," was even more laconic (though as strictly in character) than that of Ben Jonson, it being only "*Exit Burbadge.*" The following also, written in his praise, is recorded in a manuscript in the British Museum.

*Epitaph on Mr. Richard Burbadge, the Player.*

This life's a Play, scean'd out by nature's arte,  
Where every man hath his allotted parte.

This man hath now (as many more can tell)

Ended his part, and he hath acted well.

The play now ended, think his grave to be,

The detiring howse of his sad tragedie ;

Where to give his fame this, be not afraid,

' Here lies the best Tragedian ever plaid.'

Burbadge's father, whose christian name was James, and who is thought to have been Shakspeare's countryman, received a patent from Elizabeth, in 1574, for himself and four others (then called the Earl of Leicester's servants) to constitute a new Company of Players, who were to be denominated the Queen's Servants. Hence the early introduction of young Burbadge to the stage, which was in his childhood, and he is supposed to have first performed at the Curtain Theatre, in his own immediate neighbourhood. By Winifred, his wife, he had four daughters, two of whom were baptized by the name



of *Juliet*; his fondness for that appellation is said to have arisen from his having been the original *Romeo* in Shakspeare's drama. He was likewise most highly celebrated for his personation of Richard the Third; and his Hamlet, as will be seen from the following "nervous complimentary Eulogium on his merits," was a performance equally striking.

This curious elegiac poem was first printed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June, 1825, from a communication by Mr. Hazlewood, whose intimate acquaintance with the works of our early poets, has procured him the admiration and respect of every amateur of the recondite literature of the English press. It was copied from a small volume of poems in his own possession, "containing many productions by Carew, Corbet, Donne, Strode, and others," which "appear to have been transcribed *circa*, 1630-1640." A few pieces are distinguished by the initial letter H; but Mr. Hazlewood remarks, that "intended to denote authorship, it seems in some instances to be questionably applied."

*On y<sup>r</sup>. death of y<sup>r</sup>. famous Actor R. Burbadge. H.*

Some skillful lemner helpe mee, yf not soe  
 Some sad tragedian, to expresse my woe:  
 But (oh) hee's gon, y<sup>r</sup>. could y<sup>r</sup>. best both limne  
 And act my griefe, and onely 'tis for him  
 That I invoke this strange assistance to't,  
 And in y<sup>r</sup>. point call for himselfe to doe it:  
 For none but Tully Tully's praise could tell,  
 And as hee could, no man could act so well  
 This point of sorrow, for him none can drawe  
 So truely to y<sup>r</sup>. lyfe this map of woe,

This greifes true picture w<sup>th</sup>. his losse has bred,  
 Hee's gon and with him what a world are dead.  
 Oft have I seen him leape into a grave  
 Suiting y<sup>e</sup>. person (w<sup>ch</sup>. hee vs'd to haue)  
 Of a mad lover, w<sup>th</sup>. so true an eye,  
 That there I would have sworne he meant to dye.  
 Oft have I seene him play his part in jest  
 So lively, y<sup>e</sup>. spectators, and the rest  
 Of his crewes, whilst hee did but seeme to bleed,  
 Amazed, thought hee had bene dead indeed.  
 Oh! did not knowledge check mee, I should sweare  
 Even yet it is a false report I heare ;  
 And thinke y<sup>e</sup>. he who did so truly faigne,  
 Is only dead in jest to live againe :  
 But in this part hee acts not playes 'tis knowne,  
 Others hee plaide but now he acts his owne.  
 England's great Roscius, for w<sup>h</sup>. Roscius  
 Was more to Rome, y<sup>e</sup>. Burbadge was to us ?  
 How to y<sup>e</sup>. person hee did suite his face,  
 How did his speech become him, and his pace  
 Suite w<sup>th</sup>. his speech ; whilst not a word did fall  
 Without just weight to ballance it w<sup>h</sup>all.  
 Had'st thou but spokt to death and vs'd y<sup>e</sup>. power  
 Of thy enchanting tongue, but y<sup>e</sup>. first hower  
 Of his assault, hee had let fall his dart  
 And charmed bene by thy all charming art.  
 This he well knew, and to prevent such wrong  
 First cunningly made seisure of thy tonge,  
 Then on y<sup>e</sup>. rest twas easy ; by degrees  
 The slender iuy topps y<sup>e</sup>. tallest trees.  
 Poets! whose glory 'twas of late to heare  
 Y<sup>e</sup>. lines so well exprest ; henceforth forbear  
 And write noe more, or yf you doe let't bee  
 In comick scenes ; for tragic parts you see

Die all with him: Nay rather sluce y<sup>r</sup>. eyes,  
 And henceforth write nought else but tragedies,  
 Moist dirgies, or sad elegies, and those  
 Mournfull laments w<sup>th</sup>. may expresse y<sup>r</sup>. woes.  
 Blurr all y<sup>r</sup>. leaves w<sup>th</sup> blotts, y<sup>r</sup>. what is writ  
 May bee but one sad blacke, and vpon it  
 Draw marble lines, y<sup>r</sup>. may outlast y<sup>r</sup>. sun,  
 And stand like trophies w<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>r</sup>. world is done.  
 Or turne your inke to blood, your pens to spears,  
 To pierce and wound the hearers hearts and eares:  
 Enrag'd, write stabbing lines y<sup>r</sup>. euery word  
 May bee as apt for murder as a sword,  
 That no man may suruiue after this fact  
 Of ruthlesse Death, either to hear or act.  
 And you his sad companions, to whome Lent  
 Becomes more lenton y<sup>r</sup>. this accident,  
 Henceforth y<sup>r</sup>. wauering flagge no more hang out,  
 Play now no more at all; when round about  
 Wee looke and misse y<sup>r</sup>. Atlas of y<sup>r</sup>. spheare,  
 W<sup>th</sup> comfort thinke you have wee to bee there;  
 And how cann you delight in playing, when  
 Sad mourning so affecteth other men?  
 Yf you will hang it out, y<sup>r</sup>. let it weare  
 No more light colours, but death's livery beare,  
 Hang all your howse w<sup>th</sup>. black, y<sup>r</sup>. eaues it bears  
 W<sup>th</sup>. isicles of euer-melting teares:  
 And yf you euer chance to play againe  
 Let nought but tragedies affect y<sup>r</sup>. scene;  
 And thou deare earth, y<sup>r</sup>. enshrines y<sup>r</sup>. dust y<sup>r</sup>. must,  
 By Heauen now committed to thy trust,  
 Keepe it as precious as y<sup>r</sup>. richest mine  
 That lies entomb'd in y<sup>r</sup>. rich wombe of thine,  
 That after times may know y<sup>r</sup>. much lou'd mould  
 Fro' others dust, and cherish it as gold.

On it bee laid some soft but lasting stone,  
 With this short epitaph endorst thereon ;  
 That euery one may reade and reading weepe :  
 "'Tis England's Roscius Burbadge whom I keepe.'

ASTROLOGICAL FALLACIES, OR THE HOROSCOPE OF  
 QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The progress of Philosophical Knowledge has given the death-blow to the Science of Astrology, although it still retains some influence over weak and credulous minds. Its jargon, however, is more tolerated than believed, and it would still be much less credited were it not for the support it annually receives from the "Stationers' Company," whose "*Moore's Almanack*," (which was manufactured for so many years by poor old Andrews of Royston,) gives such an extensive circulation to the absurd prognostications of astrological soothsayers. That so rich and so honourable a society of individuals should still permit such a farrago of hieroglyphical and configurative nonsense to be promulgated under its own authority, is a disgrace to the learning of the age.

The false predictions and pretended miracles of the Catholic Church were, unquestionably, the means of rendering the minds of its devotees inadequate to a due exercise of the reasoning faculties. Hence, until long after the Reformation, the public opinion was strongly influenced by superstitious feelings; and although that absurd confidence in the legends of Romish saints and pseudo prophets, which had former-

ly obtained, was gradually weakened, yet, for a long period, it was succeeded by an acknowledged belief in stary influences, and men of the most shining abilities were swayed by the prejudices of the times into astrological studies. This cannot be more powerfully illustrated than by the fact of Mr. Secretary Cecil, afterwards the great Lord Burghley, having himself *cast the nativity* of Queen Elizabeth, in respect to matrimonial concerns; and many other persons of distinguished talent might be named who, in the same age, were addicted to astrology.

The *oracular* result of Cecil's scheme of the planetary configurations which ruled at his sovereign's birth was,—

“ That the Queen had not much inclination to marriage, yet that her wedlock would be very happy to her: that she should be somewhat elder when she entered into matrimony; and that then she would have a young man, that was never before married: that she then should be in the thirty-first year of her age; and that she should have but one husband. Then for the *quality* of the man: that he should be a foreigner. That, especially towards the middle of her age, she should not much delight in wedlock: that she should obey and reverence her husband, and have him in great respect. That she should arrive at a prosperous married state but slowly, and after much counsel taken, and the common rumour of it every where, and after very great disputes and arguings concerning it for many years, by divers persons, before it should be effected; and then she should become a bride without any impediment. That her husband should die first; and yet she should live long with her husband;

and should possess much of his estate. For *children*, but few; yet very great hope of one son, that should be strong, famous, and happy in his mature age; and one daughter.”\*

Unfortunately for the Secretary's fame as an astrologer, Elizabeth descended to the grave *unmarried*, and still—if our general Chronicles may be credited,—a *maiden Queen*.

#### LOVE VERSES OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

The cruel punishment inflicted on Stubbes and Page, the one for writing and the other for distributing a pamphlet against Elizabeth's match with the Duke of Anjou, has been noticed in the preceding volume. The cause of the excessive severity of their sentence was most probably occasioned by the Queen's infatuation for Anjou; for though he was nearly twenty-five years younger than herself, she appears to have been fully determined to marry him, and is even said to have taken up her pen to sign the marriage articles. From that indiscretion however she was saved by the remonstrances of her ministry, and the importunities of her maids of honour, who, as we are informed by Camden, spent the night in weeping and wailing round her bed. How highly impassioned her feelings were, on this occasion, may be inferred from the following lines, which are preserved among the manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum, (No. 6969-

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\* “*Strype's Annals of the Reformation,*” vol. i. p. 17.

781,) and signed, '*Eliza Regina, upon Mount-Zeur's departure.*'

I grieve, yet dare not shew my discontent,  
 I love, and yet am forced to seem to hate,  
 I dote, but dare not say I never meant,  
 I seem stark mute, but inwardly do prate.  
 I am, and not,—I freeze, and yet am burn'd,  
 Since from myself my other self I turn'd.

My care is like my shadow in the sun,  
 Follows me flying ; flies when I pursue it ;  
 Stands and lies by me ; does what I have done :—  
 This too familiar care doth make me rue it.  
 No means I find to rid him from my breast,  
 'Till by the end of things it be suppress.

Some gentler passion steal into my mind,  
 (For I am soft and made of melting snow)  
 Or be more cruel, Love, or be more kind,  
 Let me or float or sink, be high or low.  
 Or let me live with some more sweet content,  
 Or die, and so forget what love e'er meant.

**BURNING OF ST. PAUL'S STEEPLE, IN JUNE, 1561.**

The conflagration at St. Paul's Church on a summer afternoon in the above year, has been already mentioned. According to Stow, the steeple was set on fire between the hours of three and four, but from an entry in the Registry of Bishop Grindal, from a relation made upon oath, it appears that the accident happened between one and two o'clock, which corresponds with the account given in a very scarce Tract, that was published within six days after-

wards, and is here literally copied. The text, printed in the title page, was probably that with which the Bishop of Durham [Pilkington] commenced his "fruitful sermon."\*

" *The true Report of the burnyng of the Steple and Church of Poules, in London.*

" Jeremy, xviii. I wyll speake suddenlye against a nation, or agaynste a kyngedome, to plucke it up; and to roote it out, and destroye it. But yf that nation, agaynste whome I have pronounced, turne from their wickedness, I wyll repent of the plage that I thought to brynge uppon them."

" Imprynted at London, at the West ende of Paules Church, at the Sygne of the Hedghogge, by William Seres. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum. Anno 1561. The x of June."

" On Wednesday, being the fourthe day of June, in the yeare of our Lord 1561, and in the thyrde yeare of the reigne of our Soveraygne Layde Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queene of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. betweene one and two of the clocke at afternoone, was scene a marveilous great fyrie lightning, and immediatly issued a most terrible hydeous cracke of thunder, such as seldom hath been heard, and that by estimacion of sense, directlye over the citie of London. At which instance the corner of a turret of y<sup>e</sup> steple of *St. Martin's churche*, within Ludgate, was torne, and divers great stones casten downe, and a hole broken throughe the roofe and timber of the said churche by the fall of the same stones.

" For divers persons in tyme of the saide tempest

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\* "Archæologia," vol. xi. p. 73.



being on the river of *Thamys*, and others, beyng in the fieldes, nere adjoining to y<sup>e</sup> citie, affirmed that thei saw a long and speare pointed flame of fier (as it were) runne through the toppe of the *broche*, or *shaft of Paules steeple* from the easte westwarde. And some of the parish of St. Martin's then being in the streate did feel a marveylous strong ayre or whorlewynd, with a smel lyke brimstone coming from Paules church, and withal heard the rush of y<sup>e</sup> stones which fell frō their steeple into the churche. Between iiij and five of the clocke a smoke was espied, by divers, to breake oute under the bowle of the said shaft of Paules, and namely, by Peter Johnson, principal Register to the Bishop of Londrō, who immediately brought word to the Bishop's house. But sodeignly after, as it were in a momente, the flame brake forth in a circle like a garlande rounde about the *broche*, about two yards to the estimacion of sight, under the bowle of the said shaft, and increased in such wise, than within a quarter of an howre, or little more, the *crose* and the *egle* on the toppe fell downe upon the south *crose* Iale. The Lord Maior being sent for, and his brethren came with all spede possible, and had a short consultation, as in such a case might be, with y<sup>e</sup> Bishop of London, and others, for y<sup>e</sup> best way of remedy. And thither came also y<sup>e</sup> Lord Keper of the great Seale, and the Lord Treasurer, who by their wisdom and authoritie dyirected as good order, as in so great a confvsiō could possibly be.

Some ther were, pretēding experience in warres, that cōncelled the remanente of the steeple to be shot down with canons, which counsel was not liked, as most perilous both for the dispersing the fire, and destructiō of houses and people; other perceiving the steeple to be past all recovery, considering the hugeness of the fier, and the

dropping of the leade, thought best to get ladders and scale the churche, and with axe, to hew down a space of the rooffe of the churche to stay the fier, at least to save some part of the saide churche, which was concluded. But before the ladders and buckets could be brought, and things put in any order, and especially because the churche was of such height, that they could not scale it, and no sufficiente number of axes could be had, y<sup>e</sup> laborers being also troubled with y<sup>e</sup> multitude of idle gazers, the moste parte of the higheste rooffe of the churche was on fier.

“ Fyrete, the fall of the crosse and egle fired the southe crosse Isle, which Isle was first consumed, the beames and brands of the steeple fell downe on every side, and fired the other thre partes, that is to saye, the Chancel or Quier, the North Isle, and the body of the churche, so that in one howres space, y<sup>e</sup> brock of the steeple was brent downe to y<sup>e</sup> battlementes, and the most parte of y<sup>e</sup> higheste rooffe of the churche likewise consumed. The state of the steeple and churche seming both desperate, my Lord Maior was advised by one Maister Winter, of y<sup>e</sup> Admiraltie, to conserte the most part of his care and provisiō to preserve the Bishops Palace adjoyning to the north-west end of the church: least frō that house beinge large, the fier might sprede to the streetes adjoyning, whersupon the ladders, buckets, and laborers, were commanded thither, and by greate labor and diligence, a piece of the rooffe of the North Isle was cut downe, and the fier so stayed, and by much water, that parte quenched, and the said Bishops house preserved. It pleased God also at the same tyme bothe to turne and calme the winde, which afore was vehemēt, and continued stil high and great in other partes, without the citie. There were above V.C.

persons y<sup>t</sup> laboured in carrying and filling water, and divers substantial citizens tooke paynes as if thei had been laborers, so did also divers and sondrye gentlemen, whose names wer not knowen to the writer hereof, but amongst other the said M. Winter, and one Mr. Stranguish did both take notable paines in their own persons, and also much directed and encouraged other, and that not without great danger to thēselves. In y<sup>e</sup> evening came the Lord Clinton, Lord Admiral, from the court at Grenewiche, whō the Queenes Majesty, assone as the rage of the fier was espied by her Majestye and others in the court, of the pitiful inclination and love that her gracious highnesse dyd beare both to y<sup>e</sup> said church, and the citie, sent to assyst my Lord Mayor for the suppressyng of the fyre, who with his wisdom, authority, and diligent travayls did very much good thereiu. About x of the clocke the fyercenes of the fyre was past, the tymbre being fallen, and lyinge brenninge uppon the vaultes of stone, the vaultes yet (God be thanked) standyng unperished: so as onelye the tymbre of the whole church was consumed, and the lead molten, savyng the most part of the two lowe Isles of the Queare, and a piece of the North Ile, and on other smal piece of y<sup>e</sup> Southe, in the bodye of the church. Notwithstanding all which, it pleased the merciful God in his wrath to remēbre his mercie, and to enclose the harme of this most fyerce and terrible fyre wythin the walls of thys one church, not extendyng any part of his wrath in this fyre uppon the rest of the citie, which to all reason and sence of man was subject to utter destruction, for in the hole city without the churche, no stycke was kyndled surelye, notwithstanding that in divers partes and stretes, and within the houses bothe adjoynyng, and of a good distance, as in Flete Strete and

Newgate Market, by the violence of fyre, burninge coles of great bignesse fell downe almoost as thick as haylstones, and flawes of lead were blowne abrode into the gardins without y<sup>e</sup> citie, like flawes of snow in bredthe, w<sup>o</sup>ute hurt, God be thanked, to any house, or persō. Many fond talkes goe abrode of the original cause of this fier. Some say it was negligence of plumbers, whereas by due examination, it is proved that no plumbers or other workmen laboured in the church for sixe monethes before, others suspect it was done by some wicked practise of wildfyre or gunpowder, but no just suspicions thereof by any examinacion can be founde hitherto. Some suspect conjurors and sorcerers, whereof there is also no great likely hode. And if it hadde bene wrought y<sup>e</sup> waie, yet could not the devil have done it without God's permissiō, and to some purpose of his unsearchable judgmēts, as appereth in the story of Job. The true cause, as it semeth, was the tēpest by God's suffrance: for it cannot be otherwise gathered, but that at y<sup>e</sup> said great and terrible thunder clap, when St. Martin's steple was torne, the lightning, which by natural order smiteth y<sup>e</sup> highest, did first smite the top of Paules steple, and entring in at the small holes, which have always remained open for building skaffoldes to the workes, and finding the timbers very olde and drie, did kindle the same, and so the fier increasing grew to a flame, and wrought y<sup>e</sup> effecte which folowed, most terrible then to behold, and now most lamentable to looke on.

“ On Sunday folowīng, beyng the viii day of June, the reverend in God, the Bishop of Duresme, at Paules Crosse, made a learned and fruitful sermon, exhorting the auditory to a general repentance, and namely to humble obediēce of the lawes and superior powers,

which vertue is much decayed in these our daies. Seeing to have intellygēce from the Queenes hignes, that her maiestie intendeth that more severitie of lawes shall be executed against persons disobedyent, as well in causes of religion as civil, to the great rejoycing of his auditors. He exhorted also his audiēce to take this as a generall warninge to the whole realme, and namelye to the citie of London, of some greater plague to follow, if amendment of lyfe in all states did not ensue. He much reproved those persons whiche would assign the cause of this wrathe of God to any particular state of mē, or that were diligent to loke into other mens lyves, and could see no faultes in themselves; but wished that every man would descend into himself, and say with David, *Ego sum qui peccavi*, I am he that hath sinned, and so furth, to that effect very godlye. He also not only reproved the profanatyon of the said church of Paules, of long time heretofore abused by walking, jangling, brawling, fighting, bargaining, &c. namely in sermons and service time: but also answered by the way to the objections of such evil tanged persōs, which do impute this token of God's deserved ire, to alteratiō or rather reformatiō of religiō, declaring out of ancient records and histories, y<sup>e</sup> like, yea and greater matters, had befallen in the time of superstitiō and ignorance. For in the first year of King Stephē, not only the said church of Paules was brent, but also a great part of the citie, that is to say frō Londō Bridge unto St. Clemētis, without Tēple Bar, was by fier cōsumed. And in y<sup>e</sup> daies of King Hēry y<sup>e</sup> VI, y<sup>e</sup> steple of Paules was also fired by lightning, although it was then staide by diligēce of y<sup>e</sup> citizens, y<sup>e</sup> fier being thē by likelyhode not so fierce. Many other such like cōmon calamities he rehersed, whiche had happened, in other contries, both

nigh to this realm, and far of, where the church of Rome hath most authority, and therefore concluded the surest way to be, y' every one should judge, examin, and amēd himself, and embrace, believe, and truly folow y' word of God, and earnestly to pray to God to turn away fro us his deserved wrath and indignation, whereof this his terrible work is a most certain warning, if we repent not unfeinedly. The whiche God grāt maye come to passe in all estates and degrees to y' glory of his name, and to our endelesse comforte in Christ our Saviour. Amen.

God save the Queene."

LONDON SIGHTS IN 1657.—THE TURK, AND THE  
HAIRY WOMAN.

Evelyn, in his very interesting *Diary*, published in his "Memoirs," has thus described two of the London Sights, or Exhibitions, in the above year.

"Going to London, with some company, we stept in to see the famous Rope-dauncer call'd the *Turk*. I saw even to astonishment y' agilitie with which he performed: he walk'd barefooted, taking hold, by his toes only, of a rope almost perpendicular, and without so much as touching it with his hands; he daunc'd blindfold on y' high rope and with a boy of twelve yeares old tied to one of his feete, about 20 foote beneath him, dangling as he daunc'd, yet he mov'd as nimbly as if it had ben but a feather. Lastly, he stood on his head on y' top of a very high mast, daunc'd on a small rope that was very slack, and, finally, flew downe y' perpendicular on his breast, his head foremost, his legs and arms extended, with divers other activities.—I saw the *Hairy Woman*, 20 years old, whom I had before seen when a child.

She was born at Augsburg, in Germany. Her very eyebrows were comb'd upwards, and all her forehead as thick and even as growes on any woman's head, neatly dress'd; a very long lock of hair out of each eare: she had also, a most prolix beard and mustachios, with long locks growing on y<sup>e</sup> middle of her nose, like an Iceland dog exactly, the colour of a bright browne, fine as well-dress'd flax. She was now married, and told me she had one child that was not hairy, nor were any of her parents, or relations. She was very well shaped. and plaid well on y<sup>e</sup> harpsichord, &c."

The name of the Hairy Woman was Barbara Vanbeck. She was the daughter of Balthaser and Anne Urselin, but Vanbeck married her, according to Granger, "on purpose to carry her about for a show." There are three known prints of her, one Dutch, one English, (by Gaywood,) and the third in a German Work on Natural History. On the English print, her age is stated at twenty-nine, in 1651, and, consequently, when Evelyn saw her in 1657, she must have been thirty-five years old. Granger says, that "her face and hands appear hairy all over, and her aspect resembles that of a monkey." She was living in 1668, as appears from the following note, written on a print in the possession of the late Mr. Bull.—"This Woman I saw in Ratcliffe Highway, in the year 1668, and was satisfied she was a Woman.—John Bullfinch."

HOUNDSDITCH, AND LONG LANE.—PAWNBROKERS.

.. "From Aldgate north-west to Bishopsgate," says Stow, "lyeth the Ditch of the Citie, called *Hounds*

*ditch*, because that in olde time, when the same lay open, much filth, (convaied forth of the Citie,) especially dead dogges, were there layd or cast: wherefore, of later time, a mudde wall was made, inclosing the Ditch, to keep out the laying of such filth as had been accustomed."\*

But independently of the above, there were two other parts of the ditch, or moat, that surrounded the city walls, which bore the name of Houndsditch, one of them being adjacent to the ancient Watch Tower, called the *Barbican*, near Aldersgate Street, and the other in the parish of St. Sepulchre, between Newgate and Ludgate. After the Barbican had been pulled down by Henry the Third, Anno 1267, "the ditch neere thereunto, then called *Hounds-ditch*, was stopped up, yet the street of long time after, was called Houndsditch, and of late more comenly, *Barbican*,†"—by which appellation it is still known.

The third Houndsditch, or that in St. Sepulchre's parish, is mentioned, under the names of *Houndesdic* and *Hundesdich*, in a Chartulary of St. Giles's Hospital, made at the commencement of the 15th century, viz. in 1402, but containing copies of deeds of a far more ancient date: it is now preserved in the British Museum.

Edric, the Saxon Thane who so basely assassinated his Sovereign, Edmund Ironside, after losing him a battle, by treachery, was drawn by the heels from Baynard's Castle through the city, and thrown into

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\* "Survey of London," p. 232, edit. 1618. † Ibid, p. 117.



*Hounds ditch*, by command of King Canute, after he had been tormented to death by burning torches. Into which of the three ditches, however, distinguished by that name, Edric's body was thus ignominiously cast, is not, with certainty, known; but the probability is, that it was on the site of the present Houndsditch.

Stow, in speaking of this street, informs us, that — it was first paved in the year 1503. About which time, — “towards the street, were some small Cottages, of two stories high, and little garden plots backward, for poore bedred people, for in that street dwelt none other, builded by some Prior of the Ho'y Trinity, to whom that ground belonged.

“In my youth, I remember, deuout people, as well men as women of this City, were accustomed oftentimes (especially on Frydaies weekly to walk that way purposely) there to bestow their charitable almes, euery poore man or woman lying in their bedde within their window, which was towards the street, and open so low, that euery man might see them, a cleane linnen cloth lying in their window, and a paire of Beades, to shewe that there lay a bedred body, unable but to pray onely.

— “About the latter reigne of king Henry the 8. three brethren that were Gunfounders, surnamed Owens, gate ground there to build vpon, and to inclose for easting of Brasse Ordnance. These occupied a good part of the Street on the fieldside, and in short time diuers other also builded there, so that the poore bedred people were worne out, and in place of their homely Cottages, such houses builded, as do rather want roome then rent, which houses be for the most part possessed by *Brokers*,

sellers of olde apparell, and such like. The residue of the field was for the most part made into a Garden, by a Gardiner named Cawsway, one that then served the Markets with hearbs and roots: and in the last yeere of king Edward the 6. the same was parcelled into Gardens, wherein are now many faire houses of pleasure builded.

"On the ditch side of this street, the mudde wall which was, is also (by little and little) all taken downe, the Banke of the ditch, being raised, made leuell ground, and turned into Garden plots, and Carpenters yards, and many large houses are there builded, for the vses before remembered, the filth of which houses, as also the earth cast out of their Vaults, is turned into the ditch; by which means, the ditch is filled vp, and both the ditch and wal so hidden, that they cannot be seene of the passers by."\*

Anthony Munday, in his additions to Stow, speaks very indignantly of the "Unconscionable broking Usurers, a base kind of vermin," who had crept into Houndsditch, and were both the "discredit of the age, and of the place where they are suffered to live."

"These men," he continues, "or rather monsters in the shape of men, profess to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon *Pawes*, neither to any, but unto poore people onely, and for no lesse gaine, than after fifty or threescore pounds in the hundred. The pawne of the poore borrower, must needs be more then double worth the money lent upon it, and the time of limitation is no longer then a moneth: albeit they well know, that the money needs not be repaide backe, vtill a twelue moneths end. By which time, the interest groweth to be so

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"Survey of London," p. 232—234.

great, that the pawn, which (at the first) was better then twice worth the money borrowed on it, doth not (in the end) proove to be valuable to the debt, which must be payed, before the poore party can redeeme it. By which extorting meanes of proceeding, the poore borrower is quite cheated of his pawne, and for lesse then the third part, which it was truly worth indeed.\*

Houndsditch, Holborn Conduit, and Long Lane, are all mentioned in one of the Satires in "The Letting of Humour's Blood in the Head-Veine," printed in 1611; as noted for the resort of Brokers: for instance,—

"Oh Sir, why that's as true as you are heere:  
 With one example I will make it cleere;  
 And far to fetch the same I will not goe,  
 But unto *Houndsditch* to the Brokers-row;  
 Or any place where that trade doth remaine,  
 Whether at *Holborne Conduit*, or *Long-Lane*."

It should be recollected, that the term *Brokers*, which is now more particularly applied to the dealers in old furniture and household chattels, was formerly the general appellation of those who dealt in old clothes; the phrases of second-hand sale shops, and slop-sellers, not having become prevalent. Houndsditch and Long Lane, were, in fact, the Rag-fairs of that day, but they have since obtained a somewhat higher character, and though the sale of old and new apparel still forms a considerable part of the business of each, many other trades, also, are carried on in both neighbourhoods. The following characteristic

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"Survey of London," p. 232—234.

remarks are extracted from Lupton's "London and the Country carbonadoed," &c. which was first printed in 1632. From the passages relating to the laying up "clothes in lavender," and making men "pay deat for their lodging," it may be inferred, that the *clothes-brokers* took in *pawns*, and that Munday's severe invective was particularly pointed against their usury.

"*Hounds-ditch and Long Lane*.—These two are twins: they have both set up one profession; they will buy a man's suit out of his hands, but it shall be hanged or preat for't. A man that comes here as a stranger, would think there had been some great death of men and women hereabouts, he sees so many suits and no men for them. Here are suits enough for all the lawyers in London to deal withal. The inhabitants are men of many outsides; their faults are not seen easily, because they have so many cloaks for them. They should be well affected to the Roman church; for they keep and lay up old reliques. They are beholden to the hangman, for he furnishes their shops; and most of their creditors wish they may furnish his three-cornered shop [the gallows], which often comes to pass; and, as many say, the oftener the better. Broke-curs they are in two respects: most of them were *broke* before they set up, and *curs* for biting so sore ever since they set up. His shop is a hell, and he is a devil in it, that torments poor souls. The jailor and broker are birds of a feather; the one imprisons the body, the other the clothes; both make men pay dear for their lodging, but the broker seems somewhat the kinder, for he lays the clothes in lavender. He is much of a serving-man's nature, and lives much upon the reversion of cast clothes; the serving-man hath them the cheaper, but the other keeps them the better: they many times do

make a bargain. He loves those birds best that oftenest cast their feathers. To conclude ; he is no tradesman. If the whole bunch of them be weighed, you shall not scarce find a dram of honesty for a pound of craft."

#### THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

In the State Paper Office is preserved a *Relation of the Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot*, corrected in the hand writing of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, of which the following is a copy.—A Letter from the same nobleman to Sir Charles Cornwallis, Ambassador at Madrid, dated 9th of November, 1605, (only six days after the discovery,) contains a nearly similar account of the transaction, and was printed in Winwood's "Memorials," vol. ii. from a manuscript in the Cottonian Library.

" Before the King's Ma<sup>ty</sup> comming from Royston, there was a letter delivered to the lo. Mounteagle's footman as he passed in the streete towards night, directed to his lord, by a partye unknowne, written in a hand *disguised*, w<sup>th</sup>out date or name ; whereof these were the contents.

" My Lord, out of the love I beare to some of youere frends, i have a caer of your preservation. Therefor I would advyse youe, as youe tender youer lyf, to devyse some excuse to shift off youer attendance at this parleament, for God and man hath concurred to punishe the wickednes of this tyme, and thinke not slightelye of this advertisement, but retyere youre selfe into youre contri, where youe maye expect the event in safti, for thowghe theare be no apparance of anni stir yet i saye they shall receyve a teribel blowe this parleament, and yet they

shall not sei who hurts them. This counsel is not to be contemned, because it maye do yowe good, and can do yowe no harme, for the dangere is passed as soon as yowe have burnt the letter, and i hope God will give yowe the grace to mak good use of it. To whose holy protection I commed you."

"As soon as he had read it and observed the same, he resolved in his Ma<sup>m</sup> absence, to impart it to some of his M<sup>m</sup> Privy Councill, not so much in respect of any great credit his l<sup>p</sup> gave to the letter, as because he tooke himself bound in duty to make all thinges any way concerning the King's person or state, in honor or safety, knowue to his M<sup>m</sup>, either by himself immediately. or by some of those to whom the consideration thereof did more properly belong; for which purpose he repaired to Whitehall to the Earle of Salisbury, his Ma<sup>m</sup> principal secretary, whom he fownd in the company of the lo. admirall, the erle of Suffolke, erle of Worcester, and erle of Northampton, ready to go to supper, and there drewe the erle of Salisb. asyde into another chamber, and imparted to him the letter, and in what manner he received it, using onely these woords, that although he would nor take upon him to urge the importance of this advertisement, more or lesse, but rather leave the judgment to his Ma<sup>m</sup> and those with whom he did use to communicate his affairs; yet he would do himself so much right as to protest, that he had no other intention of shewing this l<sup>r</sup>e wrytten in such a fashon, but onely to manifest his love and duty to his Ma<sup>m</sup> person and state, more deare to him than his lyfe, and wherein (howsoever others may go before him in power) yett in true faith and zeale he would never be found second to any. As soon as the erle had read the letter, he made him answeare, that he had done like a discrete nobleman, not to conceale a matter of such nature,

whatsoever the consequences might prove; because often times such loose advertisements have growndes unfit to be neglected, though the qualitie of the informer, or y<sup>e</sup> sudden apprehension of great and terrible things may make them be delivered in such a style, or such a manner, as may blemish the credit of the overture: adding thus much further, that in respect he had always found his l<sup>ty</sup> full of duty and love to his M<sup>ty</sup> and the state, he would confesse thus much unto him, as an argument y<sup>e</sup> some practise might be doubted, y<sup>e</sup> he had any time these three moneths acquainted the K. and some of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> inward councellers that the priests and lay men abroad and at home, were full of the papists of this kingdome, seeking still to lay some plott, for procuring at this parlement exercise of their religion; for which they had it in consultation, under colour of delivering a petition to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, to appear in some such generall combination, as the K. and state should be loathe to denye their overtures. And so the erle concluded, that the matter was worthy consideration, and that he would communicate this presently with some of my lords (his Ma<sup>ty</sup> being not come to London), to which the lord Mounteagle willingly assented; intreating him also so to use it, as he for his extraordinary affection might not be taxd of humor or levity for his discovery, howsoever the matter should prove hereafter.

“ Whereunto the erle of Salisbury replied, that he would therein be his warrant; and so immediately the erle of Salisbury first intreated the erle of Suffolke to come into an inner room, there they three only perused the l<sup>re</sup> againe, and observing still that the words presaged some desperate and soddaine practise against the K. and the whole state, and that the party was so careful to procure the la. Mounteagle to be absent from the

Parlement House, they apprehended that forasmuch as could be collected by the woords, no other sense could be gathered, then of some resolution to attempt upon the K. and all that were in the Parlement House. Whereupon the lord Chamberlane, who hath the care of all the places where his Ma<sup>v</sup> is to come or remaine, either in publique or private forme, instantly remembered, that there were diverse houses and roomes near adjoyning to the chamber of Parlement in which he had never beene, and therefore agreed that he would take some particular care of that point. And so presently after the lo. Moñteagle was gone, the Lo. Admirall, and earles of Worcester and Northampton, were all made privy to the letter, and the manner of delivery, who fell all upon the same consideration and resolution, that the lo. Chamberlane should take care to visit all those places but not before the session, both because it mighte appeare whether any other nobleman should receyve the like advertisement, which would make the matter of more regard; and because any such as had such practise in hand might not be scarred before they had let the matter runne on to a full ripenesse for discovery, considering how apt the world is now a dayes to think all providence and intelligences to be but practises:

“ Some three dayes after his Ma<sup>v</sup> returned from Royston (being the 31st of October,) to whom the erle of Salisbury first shewed the letter privately, the Lord Chamberlane being hard by in the gallery. Whereupon the K. called him to it, at which time no one of them delivered any opinion to the King, as of a matter likely to prove materiall, but onely attended to heare his M<sup>v</sup> owne conceyte, whom they find in all such occasions not only endued with the most admirable gifts of piercing concept, and a solide judgement that ever was heard of



in any age ; but accompanied also with a kind of divine power in judging of the nature and consequence of such advertisements, wherein his own great experience and successes have appeared in matters of highest importance.

“ When his Ma<sup>ty</sup> had redd the letter (although nothing is more contrary to his nature, as to apprehend idle jealousies, or vague tayles, but still to rely on those inward and judiciall growndes, from which all his resolutions and directions do proceed,) he onely made this short replye, that although the incertainty of the writer, and generality of the advertisement, beside the small likelihood of any such conspiracy to be attempted upon the generall body of any realme compounded of such a nobility, gentry, and commonalty, as this was, gave him the lesse cause to apprehend it as a thing certaine to be putt in execution, considering that all conspiracies commonly distinguish of men and persons ; yet, seeing the words did rather seeme (as far as they were to be regarded) to presage danger to the whole court of Parleмент, over whom his care was greater than over his own lyfe, and because the words described such a forme of doing as could be no otherwise interpreted then by some stratagem of âre and powder, he wished that there might be especial consideration hadd of the nature of all places yielding commodity for those kynds of attempts ; and then, as he should be informed of all particulars, he would deliver his farther pleasure and direction how the matter should be carried ; in the mean time, he said, the lord Mounteagle had not deceyved his expectation, in yielding him this tryall of his love and duty towards himself and his countrey.

“ His Ma<sup>ty</sup> further directed, that some good observation should be made of all such as shoulde without apparent necessitie seek libertie to be absent from the Parlement ;

because it was improbable that among all the nobilitie, this warning should be onely given to one; and so the matter being left for that tyme, it was agreed by all, that the Lo. Chamberlane should take occasion to repaire to the Parlement House the day before, to see the roomes according to the accustomed fashion, and so under some other color survey all places under those chambers.

“ The next day, being Munday, about 3 o'clock, the Lo. Chamberlane, accompanied onely with the Lo. Mount-eagle (who was very desirous to go thither himself,) went accordingly to the Parlement House, and, after some tyme spent above in the place where the King and both houses should assemble, he tooke an occasion by reason of some stufte of the Kinge's, which lay in part of a cellar under those rooms in the keeping of one Wynn-yard (an honest and auncient servant of the Queene of happy memory,) to go downe into some lower roomes, and thereby finding that Wynnyard had let out some part of a roome directly under the Parlement Chamber to one that used it for a cellar, he onely looked into it sleightley, and observing store of cole, billets, and faggots piled up, he asked to whom it belonged; whereunto, when answer was made by him that had the key, that the wood belonged to Mr. Thomas Percy, one of his Ma<sup>m</sup> pensioners, his Lo<sup>pp</sup>, as it were by chance, inquired further where he was, and how long he had kept house there; to which it was answered, that he had taken that house a yeare and a half synce, but had deferred his lying there, in respect to some other occasions which had forced him to be absent.

“ As soon as the Lord Chamberlane heard that, and his name, remembering what Percy was in religion and conversation, and observing the commodity which that

place might yield for a divelish practise, he began to apprehend the more necessitie still to looke into the matter, though no other materialls were visible in the place then were ordinary to be bestowed in such roomes ; but yet forbore in any sort to give order for it, untill he had returned to the King, without shewing any suspicion there, or curiosity. To which it is not amisse to add this circumstance, that the Lord Mounteagle's mynd so much misgave him, upon hearing him named, as he very earnestly told the Lo. Chamberlane, that the more he observed the words of the letter, which conteyned a friendly warning, the more jealous he was of the matter, and of this place, because there had beene indeed long acquaintance and familiaritie betwixt Mr. Percy and him, and also because he had never so much as any inkling that he lay there ; and so, to be short, the Lo. Chamberlane returned to the court to inform his Ma<sup>v</sup> what he had fownd. This was now betwixt five and six o'clock at night ; and then his Ma<sup>v</sup> hearing all these circumstances, persisting still in his former opinion, that it could be no other kynd of attempt but with powder (reciting the woords that carried the sense,) his Ma<sup>v</sup> calling unto him some other of the lords that were in the gallery (where also the Lo. Tresorer was present) he collected again the circumstances remarqueable, and resolved of a searche to be made to the bottome of that vault, declaring, that in such a case as this, he ever held one maxime, which was either to do nothing, or else to do that which might make all sure ; to this his Ma<sup>v</sup> further added, that he would have this search made in such a fashion, as the yll affected might not disperse any malitious fruits of vaine jealousies, when no extraordinary matter should appeare ; and therefore, for avoyding of that, this way was found, that a report should

be raised, that some stuffe and hangings in the keeping of Wynnyard aforementioned were stolen, and in that respect a privy search should be made not onely in that vaulte, but in some other houses there adjoyning; and so accordingly choise was made of Sir Thomas Knevett, a gentleman of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> privy chamber, of great fidelity and good discretion, who suddaynely and secretly repaying to the place about 11 a' clock, where fynding the same party with whom the Lo. Chamberlane before and the Lord Mouteagle had spoken, newly come out of the vault, made stay of him, and so going into the vault, after a diligent and careful removing of all the materialls he found the whole masse of powder, which was laid in for execution of this most tragicall and divelish worke intended; whereupon the caytiff being surely seized, he made no difficulty to confesse, that the same should have been executed on the morrowe. Whereupon Sir Thomas Knevett bynding him hand and foote, leaving a good gard upon him, and upon the place, immediately returned to the court, to the erle of Salisbury's lodging, about one a clock at night; to whom as soon as he had imparted the matter, Sir Thomas Knevett went to the Lo. Chamberlane, and from thence sent woord to the Lo. Admirall, and erles of Worcester and Northampton, formerly acquainted, who sent to all the lords of the councell, lodged in the house, to repaire to the King's bed chamber, where, after order given to the L. of Dirlton to make all doors fast, they repaired to the K. and caused Sir Thomas Knevett to deliver all he had fownd.

“As soon as his Ma<sup>ty</sup> heard it (as is his manner on all such occasions,) he rendered a religious thanksgiving to Almighty God for his gracious goodnesse in this discovery, no lesse in respect of his deare and worthy sub-

jects, who should all have perished with him, then for himself, and so, with no manner of alteration, resorted straight to direct his councill how to procede in all things depending upon such an accydent; first, to command the Lo. Maior to sett a gard of honest citizens, for prevention of such, or spoile of them, yf upon this discoverie the parties guilty should seeke to stirre any tumult; next, to preserve the prisoner from killing himself; with diverse other directions, whereof you have seen the happy effects.

“ Upon the first apprehension, the wretch gave himself the name of John Johnson, which synce he hath confessed to be false, and his true name to be Guy Fawkes, (a gentleman born near Spofforth, in Yorkshire); he carried himself with great obstinaey, standing still for a day or two upon these grounds, that he should have been the actor himself, and the instrument to have given fire, as aforesaid; that he would reveale none of his complices; that he held it a meritorious act; that although much particular innocent blood should have been shedd, yet, in such cases, for the generall good, such private respects must be passed over; that he was sorie it was not done, and for himself despised desire of life, deriding all torture or violence that could be offered to drawe it from him: yet (all this bravery notwithstanding,) by the good directions of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, and by the wisdom of his councill (of whose care for the preservation of this estate the whole world may take notice,) as also by the particular labors and discretion of such parts of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> councill as have been used as Commissioners in this cause, viz. the Lo. Admirall, the erle of Suffolke, Lo. Chamberlane, the erles of Devonshire, Northampton, Salisbury, and Marre, and the Lo. Chiefe Justice, attended by the Attorney Generall, who privately dealt

with him in the Tower of London, the whole particular plott is clearly confessed by him, as yo<sup>e</sup> shall now heare redd, though being prest to name the rest, besides Thomas Percy, whom he called his M<sup>r</sup> [Master], he standeth nicely upon the points to name men himself, although, when he is shewed his owne vanitie herein, seeing their own flights have discovered themselves, he returned this answer, 'that it is superfluous for him to name them, seeing by the circumstances they named themselves.'"

From the last paragraph of this very curious narrative, there can be little doubt but that the *rack* was employed to extort a confession from Guy Fawkes, the daring miscreant who was to have fired the train.\*

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\* This presumption is greatly strengthened by referring to the Earl of Salisbury's words during the trial of Garnet, the Superior of the Jesuits. A conversation between Garnet and Hall had been overheard, which clearly identified the former with a knowledge of the plot; and the above Earl, in reply to some remarks by Garnet, replied—"Let it not be forgotten, that this Interlocution of yours with Hall, overheard by others, appears to be *digitas Dei*; for thereby had the Lords some light, and proof of matter against you, which must have been discovered otherwise by *violence* and *coercion*, so that you thought it best to tell the truth at last, when you saw you were confounded *tanta nube testium*. In which I protest, that I do confidently assure myself, that you would as easily have confessed yourself to be Author of all the Action, as the Concealer, but that his Majesty and my Lords were well contented to draw all from you without *racking*, or any such *bitter torments*." It is true, that Salisbury, in the same sentence, speaks of violence and coercion, as being "now forborn here," yet the paragraph in the above "Relation," which states that Fawkes was "privately dealt with in the

The Letter to Lord Mouteagle,\* which occasioned the discovery of this atrocious plot, is evidently written in a disguised hand, as may be seen from the annexed *fac-simile*; but the person who wrote it has never been decidedly ascertained. There is, however, strong reason to believe, that it was sent by Thomas Percy, one of the principal conspirators,† between whom and the Lord Mouteagle, as we learn from Cecil's "*Relation*," "there had been indeed long acquaintance and familiaritic." This surmise may be corroborated by a reference to the Examination of Guy Fawkes, Wynter, Rookwood, and Keyes, before the Lords of the Privy Council, on the 30th of November, 1605; in which occurs this passage:

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Tower of London," throws, in this instance, a strong doubt upon his veracity.

\* Lord Mouteagle was a Catholic, and eldest son of Edward Parker, Lord Morley; but he had summons to Parliament in his father's life-time, in right of Elizabeth, his mother, sole daughter and heiress of William Stanley, Lord Mouteagle.

† Percy was cousin-german to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, by whom he was admitted into the band of gentlemen-pensioners to the King without taking the customary oaths. After the discovery of the plot, the Earl was deprived of all his offices, fined 20,000*l.* and sentenced to be imprisoned for life; but after a confinement of sixteen years in the Tower, he was set at liberty in 1621. On the trial of Guy Fawkes, Sir Everard Digby, and other conspirators, the Earl of Northampton denominated Percy "the most desperate *Boutefeu* in the pack." Vide Hargrave's "*State Trials*," Vol. i. p. 247.

“They (the Conspirators) wished that certain of the nobility should be preserved, that is to say, the lord viscount Montague, the lord Mordaunt, the lord Stourton, and others. And Percy named the Earl of Northumberland and the *lord Mouteagle*. It was agreed amongst them, the *noblemen* should be *warned*.”\*

From the circumstance of Percy having thus named the Lord Mouteagle as one who “should be preserved,” we may rationally conclude, that the task

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\* Green in his “History of Worcester,” and some other writers, have given currency to the supposition, that the Letter was written to Lord Mouteagle by his sister Mary, the then wife of Thomas Habington, Esq. (or Abington) of Hinlip in Worcestershire, who was a bigotted Catholic, and after the discovery of the plot, was condemned to die for concealing Garnet and Oldcorn, the Jesuits, in his mansion at Hinlip. But if so, that lady must have had a full knowledge of the plot at least nine or ten days prior to the time appointed for the meeting of Parliament, and would therefore, in all probability, have been implicated in the proceedings. Besides this, there is nothing whatever feminine in the diction of the letter; nothing of that affectionate tenderness which must unquestionably have marked the writing of a sister, when anxious to save a beloved relation from a dreadful death.—At her and her brother’s intercession a pardon was ultimately obtained for Mr. Habington, her husband, who was the son of John Habington, cofferer to Queen Elizabeth, and had been concerned in various plots for releasing Mary, Queen of Scots. In his curious old mansion at Hinlip, he had devised many hiding-places, the access to which was through chimneys, necessary-houses, and trap-doors communicating with back stair-cases: some of the secret rooms have, on the outside, the appearance of great chimneys.



of *warning* his Lordship of danger was eventually entrusted to his discretion. The Letter itself, in which the advice given is couched in mysterious and ambiguous phraseology, was "suddenly delivered, by an unknown man, of indifferent stature," to one of Lord Mounteagle's footmen, "whom hee had sent of an errand over the street," with the charge "to put it presently into his Lord's hands." And this was immediately done; his Lordship "being then in his own lodgings at the *Strand*, ready to goe to supper at seven of the clock."—\*

In his speech at the opening of the Parliament,

\* Vide Howes' edition of Stow's "Chronicles," p. 876 : anno 1605.—This direct mention of the *Strand* nullifies the traditionary report of the Letter having been delivered to Lord Mounteagle, as his house in *Mounteagle*, or *Montague, Close*, Southwark, which is stated to derive its name from having been the estate and residence of the Mounteagle family. In Clark's "Account of the National Anthem, entitled God Save the King," there is an aquatint of *Mounteagle House*, (executed in 1822) which, the author affirms, was "undoubtedly the residence of Lord Mounteagle at the time the anonymous Letter was sent to him." But there is nothing in the building itself, which stands at a short distance from St. Saviour's Church, northwards, to substantiate that assertion. It is a large irregular brick edifice, now in a state of irreparable dilapidation, yet assuredly not by many years, of such remote age as James the First's reign. The lower part is now (October 1828) occupied by the workshops of a stone mason; but both that, and the other buildings in the Close, which is altogether in a ruinous state, will most probably be pulled down in a little time.

which in consequence of the discovery of the conspiracy, had been prorogued from the 5th until the 9th of November, King James assumes the entire credit of unravelling the dark and mysterious phraseology of this ambiguous Letter, as will be seen by the following extract from the second volume of the "Journals" of the House of Lords.

"The discovery hereof is not a little wonderful, which would be thought the more miraculous by you all, if you were as well acquainted with my natural disposition as those are who be near about me. For, as I ever did hold suspicion to be the sickness of a tyrant, so was I so far upon the other extremity, as I rather contemned all advertisements or apprehensions of practices; and yet now at this time I was so far contrary to myself, as when the letter was shewed to me by my secretary, wherein a general obscure advertisement was given of some dangerous blow at this time, I did upon the instant interpret and apprehend some dark phrases therein, contrary to the ordinary grammar construction of them (and in another sort than, I am sure, any divine or lawyer in any university would have taken them) to be meant by this horrible form of blowing us all up by gunpowder: and thereupon ordered that search to be made, whereby the matter was discovered, and the man apprehended; whereas, if I had apprehended or interpreted to any other sort of danger, no worldly provision, or prevention could have made us escape our utter destruction.

"And in that, also, there was a wonderful providence of God, that when the party himself [Guy Fawkes] was taken, he was but new come out of his house from working, having his fire-work for kindling ready in his pocket, wherewith, as he confesseth, if he had been taken

but immediately before, when he was in the house, he was resolved to have blown himself up with his takers."

On the trial of the Conspirators, Sir Edward Coke (Attorney General) gave also the full merit of the discovery to King James, who was "divinely illuminated," according to the orator, "like an Angel of God, to direct and point, as it were, to the very place, and to cause a search to be made there, out of those dark words concerning a *terrible blow*."—Thus too, but more figuratively, the Earl of Northampton in his revised speech on the trial of Garnet, stated that the King, imbued by "the Spirit of true Divination, never gave over *mining* into the purpose of the admonition contained in the Letter, with due regarding circumstances and presumptions, according to the nature of the motion, till the barrels were brought into light, and order was taken to drive the devils out of their den, the materials out of their opportunities, and the prisoners from all possibility of effecting the powder-works."

Many attempts have been made by the Catholics to rebut the evidence of this most atrocious conspiracy, but the fact of the reality of the plot is too indubitably established to admit of the least degree of valid contradiction. On this subject there is a curious passage in Evelyn's "Diary," under the date Nov. 5th, 1678, viz.

"Dr. Tillotson preached before the Commons at St. Margaret's. He said 'the Papists were now arriv'd at that impudence as to deny that there ever was any such thing as the Gunpowder conspiracy; but he affirm'd that

he himself had several letters written by Sir Everard Digby (one of the traitors,) in w<sup>ch</sup> he gloried that he was to suffer for it; and that it was so contriv'd, that of the Papiats not above two or three should have been blown up, and they, such as were not worth saying."

Crown Lands, to the annual value of 200l., in fee, and a yearly pension of 600l. were granted by the King to Lord Mounteagle, "for his discreete, timely, and dutiful imparting to the Council, the private Letter out of which they had the first ground, and only means that discovered the Powder Treason."

The following lines were addressed to "William, Lord Mounteagle," by Ben Jonson, on the importance of his information in saving the State.

Loe, what my Country should have done (have rais'd  
 An Obeliske, or Columne to thy name,  
 Or, if shee would but modestly have prais'd  
 Thy fact, in Brasse or Marble writ the same)  
 I, that am glad of thy great chance, here doo !  
 And proud, my worke shall outlast common deeds,  
 Durst thinke it great, and worthy wonder too,  
 But thine, for which I doo't, so much exceeds !  
 My Countries parents I have many known ;  
 But Sauer of my Country thee alone.

But although no commemorative Column was raised on this occasion, it was ordained by Parliament, that the Anniversary of the discovery of the Gunpowder plot, should be kept in perpetual remembrance, by a distinct Religious service in all the established churches throughout the realm. This festival of national deliverance is still celebrated, though by no means with

that enthusiastic fervour and "uproariousness" which marked the conduct of our forefathers. The greater attention given by the police, of late years, to prevent tumults, and restrain the letting-off of fireworks, is perhaps, the leading cause of this decline in the popular commemoration of the 5th of November. *Guy Faux*, however, is still burnt in effigy, but his attendants are chiefly school-boys and the low rabble. His blazing pile was formerly surrounded by more exalted personages, as may be gathered from the following advertisement of a curious display of Fireworks exhibited in Lincoln's-Inn-fields in 1647.

"A Model of the Fire Workes to be presented in LINCOLNES INN FIELDS on the 5th of November 1647, before the *Lords and Commons of Parliament*, and the *Militia of London*, in commemoration of God's great mercy in delivering this Kingdom from the hellish plots of Papists, acted in the damnable Gunpowder Treason. By George Browne gunner."

The Fire-works thus advertised consisted of twelve pieces, and were enumerated and described as follow :—

"1. *Fire-balls*, burning in the water, and rising out of the water burning, shewing the Papists conjuration and consultation with infernal spirits, for the destruction of England's King and Parliament.

"2. *Fire boxes like meteors*, sending forth many dozen of rockets out of the water, intimating the Popish Spirits coming from below, to act their treasonous plots against England's King and Parliament.

"3. *Faux with his dark lanthorne*, and many fire boxes, lights and lamps, ushering the Pope into Eng-

land, intimating the full plot to destroy England's King and Parliament.

"4. *Pluto with his fiery club*, presenting himself, maliciously bent to destroy all that have hindered the Pope from destroying England's King and Parliament.

"5. *Hercules with his fiery club*, who discomfitteth Pluto, and suffers him not, nor any of his infernal spirits, to hurt England's King and Parliament.

"6. *Runners on a line*, intimating the Papists sending to all parts of the world, for subtile, cunning, and malicious plotters of mischief against England's King and Parliament.

"7. *A Fire-wheele*, intimating the display of a Flag of victory over the enemies that would have destroyed England's King and Parliament, in the time of which motion, a payer of Virginalls musically playing of themselves.

"8. *Rocketts in the ayre*, shewing the thankfulness of all well wishers to true Religion, for the deliverance of England's King and Parliament.

"9. *Balloon breaking in the ayre*, with many streames of fire, shewing GOD's large and bounteous Goodnesse towards England's King and Parliament.

"10. *Chambers of lights*, shewing England's willingness to cherish the light of the glowing Gospel therein to be contained.

"11. *A great Bumber ball* breaking in pieces, and discharging itselpe of the other its lights, holding forth the cruelty of Papists to England's King and Parliament.

"12. *Fire-boxes* among the Spectators to warne them to take heede for the future that they cherish none that are enemies to England's King and Parliament."

HOLBEIN'S PICTURES OF SIR THOMAS MORE AND  
HIS FAMILY.

Hans Holbein, on coming to England about the year 1527, brought introductory Letters from Erasmus to his friend Sir Thomas More ; who, in consequence, became Holbein's first patron in this country, and furnished him both with employment and a residence in his own house, at Chelsea. He continued with Sir Thomas nearly three years, till King Henry the Eighth, on visiting the Chancellor, was so struck with the merit of Holbein's pictures, that he immediately took the artist into his own service, allotted him apartments in the palace, and gave him a gratuitous salary of 200 florins. Whilst living at Chelsea, Holbein drew individual portraits of Sir Thomas, his relations, and his friends ; besides, according to traditionary report, executing two or three large pictures of his patron's family. That he "was to draw such a piece," Walpole remarks, "is indubitable; since a letter of Erasmus is extant, thanking Sir Thomas for sending him the *Sketch* of it."\*

Notwithstanding this evidence, Walpole doubted the genuineness of all the large pictures of the *More family* which had been ascribed to Holbein in his time. These were three in number, of which "the most known," he says, "is that at Burford (in Oxfordshire), the seat of the famous Speaker Lenthall." It was once kept at Gubbins, in Hertfordshire,

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\* Vide Walpole's "Works," vol. iii. p. 76.

Wrayleys

Londiniana



1530

SIR THOMAS LEBBE AND FAMILY.





a seat of the Mores; and "the dispute of originality" has lain only between that piece, and the one formerly at Well Hall, an ancient seat of the Ropers, near Eltham, in Kent, but now at Nostall, in Yorkshire, the seat of the Wynne family, who obtained it partly by marriage and partly by purchase.\* Of the Burford picture, Walpole, after remarking, that "to say a performance is not equal to the reputation of its supposed author, is not always an argument sufficient to destroy its authenticity," proceeds thus:—"But there is a speaking evidence on the picture itself against its own pretensions. Holbein died in 1540: the picture at Burford is dated 1593. It is larger, and there are more figures than in its rival, the piece in Yorkshire, and some of them [which bring it down a generation or two lower†], Vertue thought, were painted from the life.‡

The picture in Yorkshire, which "Vertue thought the *very one painted for Sir Thomas himself*, and which is twelve feet wide, "is the actual piece which was in De Loo's collection, after whose death it was bought by Mr. Roper, Sir Thomas's grandson."§ Without entering into the hypothesis, more *specious* than *probable*, which Vertue and Walpole have raised in question of the genuineness of this picture,

\* The second picture, Walpole informs us "is at Heron, in Essex, the seat of Sir John Tyrrel; but having been repainted, it is impossible to judge of its antiquity."

† Vide Singer's 2nd edit. of Roper's "Life of Sir Thomas More," p. ix. ; note.

‡ Walpole's "Works," vol. iii. p. 76.

§ Ibid.

namely, that it was commenced by some other painter after Holbein had quitted the Chancellor's service, who introduced the portraits of the family, as already drawn by Holbein in separate pieces, "without making any alteration in the lights and shadows; which in different parts of the picture come from opposite sides," we may assuredly regard it as an *authentic* representation of the More Family; and as such it has been minutely described by Hearne, in his Preface to his edition of Roper's "Life of Sir Thomas More," and again by Singer, in the Appendix to his more accurately-collated reprint of the same work.

But neither of the above pictures could have been the prototype of the scarce and spirited Outline from which the annexed print has been reduced, and which measures about twenty inches by fourteen inches. It was purchased at an auction with a lot of other prints, but I have never been able to discover anything concerning the piece from which it was drawn. At the bottom are the words, "*Johannes Holbein;*" yet this is a manifest error for Hans Holbein, whose characteristic discrimination, and the marks of whose hand, as here indicated, cannot be mistaken,—"*ad Vivum delin: Londini, 1533; and Christian de Michel, sculpt. ex excudit Basileæ, 1787.*" Can it be that this outline was copied from the original *Sketch* which was sent by Sir Thomas More to Erasmus?

In this delineation, Sir Thomas and his Family appear to be congregated in a spacious room, and in

the act of listening to John More, the only son of the Chancellor, who is engaged in reading from an open book; probably of a devotional kind, as may be presumed from the attitudes and general attention of the other figures. In the central part, sitting on cushions, on a kind of tressel, or armed bench, are Sir John More (Sir Thomas's father), in his robes as a Justice of the King's Bench; and Sir Thomas More, in his Chancellor's robes, wearing a collar of eses, with a rose pendent in front: on the skirts of Sir John's garment is written "*Johannes Morus Pater anno 76*;" and on those of his son, *Thomæ Morus anno 50.*" The latter, in this, as in the other family pieces ascribed to Holbein, is represented with his hands folded together, and covered by the sleeve of his gown; a circumstance which may be accounted for by the remark of Erasmus (as given in his description of Sir Thomas's person, in a Letter to his friend Ulric Hutton), that "his hands were a little clumsy or rustic, in comparison with the rest of his body."\* On the right of the elder More, stand two females, namely, Elizabeth, Sir Thomas's second daughter, who was married to John Dancy, Esq. and Margaret Gige (wife of John Clements), the "happy companion," as styled by Erasmus, of Elizabeth and her sisters. On the petticoat of the former, who is drawing on a glove, and has a book under her arm, is written "*Elizabetha Dancea Thome Mori filia*

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\* Vide Singer's Edition of Roper's "Life of Sir Thomas More," p. 164; App. No. xvi.

anno 21 ;" and over the head of the latter, who holds an open book in her left hand, and is pointing to it with the right, is *Margareta Giga Clemētis uxor Thomæ Mori filiæq; & discipula et cognata anno 22.*" Behind the seat of Sir Thomas and his father, is *Anne Grisacria*, the youthful second wife of Sir John More, near whom is written "*Anna Grisacria Johannis Mori sponsa anno 15.*" On the left of Sir Thomas, stands his only son John More, reading, as stated above: over him is written "*Johannes Morus Thomæ filius anno 19.*" This was the youth of whom Sir Thomas is said to have told his Lady, "She had prayed so long for a boy, that she had now one who would be a boy as long as he lived."\* Next to, and partly behind him, is Henry Patenson, Sir Thomas's Fool; above whom are the words "*Henricus Patensonus, Thomæ Mori Morio anno 40.*" After his resignation of the Chancellorship, Sir Thomas bestowed Patenson on the Lord Mayor, and his successors in office; † and to him has been attributed the pre-

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\* From this parental pleasantry, the younger More has been represented as "little better than an idiot;" yet Erasmus, who corresponded with him, styles him "a youth of great hopes," and adds, "that it was of no use either to exhort him to the study of letters or the practice of virtue, since he was himself so well disposed, and had at home such a father." Vide Erasmi. Epis. Lib. xxix. No. 16.—Erasmus, also, inscribed to him, his account of Aristotle's Works; which he surely would not have done, had his understanding been so weak as it has been popularly estimated.

† Vide Lord Herbert's "Life and Reigne of King Henry VIII. p. 314.

verbal saying of "Liking every thing good," like "my Lord Mayor's Fool." Before Patenson, on the left of the picture, sitting on low stools, are Cecilia, the third daughter, and Margaret, the eldest and favourite daughter of Sir Thomas : below the former, who has one hand on a clasped book, is written, "*Cecilia Heronia Thome Mori filia anno 20*;" and on the petticoat of the latter, who holds an open book in her lap, is inscribed "*Margareta Ropera Thome Mori filia anno 22.*" Cecilia was married to Giles Heron, Esq. of Shacklewell; and Margaret to William Roper, Esq. who succeeded his father as prothonotary of the King's Bench, and was author of a *Life* of Sir Thomas More, which has been often reprinted. The last figure is that of Alicia, the second wife of Sir Thomas, by whom he had no issue.\* She is sitting and holding an open book

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\* Sir Thomas More was born in *Milk-street*, Cheapside, in 1480; and he received the rudiments of his education at St. Anthony's Free-school, in *Threadneedle-street*. After his marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of John Colt, Esq. of Colt Hall, in Essex, "he placed himself and his wife at *Bucklersbury*, in London, where he had by her three daughters and one son, in virtue and learning brought up from their youth, whom he would often exhort to "take virtue and learning for their meat, and play for their sauce."—Vide Roper's "Life" of Sir Thomas.—On his promotion to the bench, he removed to Chelsea, near the water-side, where he continued till his committal to the Tower in 1534. He was beheaded on *Tower Hill*, on the 6th of July, 1535, for refusing to take the oath acknowledging the King's Supremacy. Of his house at Chelsea not a vestige remains.

before her, on a reading-desk: a chain and cross are pendent from her neck; and at her feet, on the left, is a monkey chained. Behind her is written "*Alicia Thome Mori uxor anno 57;*"\* over which, on a stand, or cupboard, before a window, are two or three books, a high covered cup, and a flaming candle. In a small closet, or vestibule, behind Patenson, are indistinct traces of one or two other figures. Near the middle of the room, behind Sir Thomas, is suspended a clock, with strings and weights, but no case; and at a little distance hangs a bass viol. A sort of cabinet, or closet, with a cupboard before it, on which is a flower stand, ewer, and other articles, occupies the back of the apartment on the right. In this description the Latin sentences have been spelt exactly as in the outline.

#### FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

In this Lane, which Stow mentions by the name of — *Finkes Lane*, a Roman Urn, of the smallest size, was found in the year 1792, at the depth of eleven feet from the surface. The Urn was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries, in December 1795.

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\* This Lady had a shrewish disposition, and it required all the placidity and happy pleasantry of Sir Thomas's character, to live with her without bickering. It is related that, on one occasion, as she came from shrift (confession,) she said jocularly, "Be merry, Sir Thomas, for this day, I thank God, I was well shriven; I have now left off my old shrewdness."—"Yea," replied the Chancellor, "and are ready to begin afresh."

GENERAL MONCK, AND NAN CLARGES.—WOMEN BARBERS.—THE RUMP PARLIAMENT, AND THE RESTORATION.

Aubrey, in his minutes of the 'Lives' of eminent men, now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, has detailed some curious particulars of General Monck, and of the immediate circumstances which led to the Restoration of Charles the Second. From his account the following article is derived. Monck was born at Potheridge, in Devonshire, in 1608. He was of an ancient family, which, "as he himself said," had 10,000*l.* per annum, about Henry the Eighth's time. "He was a strong, lusty, well-sett young fellow, and in his youth happened to slay a man, which was the occasion of his flying into the Low-countries, where he learned to be a soldier.—He was first an ensigne, and after a captain there, and for making false musters was like to have been . . . . ., which he afterwards did not forget." On the breaking out of the Civil Wars, he returned to England and obtained a command in the King's army, but, being taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, he was kept in the Tower, "and y<sup>e</sup> truth was, he was forgotten and neglected at Court, that they did not think of exchanging him, and he was in want.—I have forgott by what means he gott his libertie, and an employment under Oliver, (I thinke) at sea, against the Dutch, where he did great service; he had courage enough: but I remember the sea-men would



laugh, that instead of crying, 'tack about,' he would say 'wheel to the right or left.' "

When imprisoned in the Tower, "his semstres, Nan Cl . . . . [Clarges] a Blacksmith's daughter,\* was kind to him in a double capacity; it must be remembered he was then in want and she assisted him. Here she was gott with child. She was not at all handsome nor cleanly. A°. . . ., her brother, T. Cl . . . ., came a ship-board to G. M. and told him his sister was brought to bed. 'Of what?' said he, 'Of a son.' 'Why then,' sayd he, 'she is my wife.' He had only this child. Her mother was one of the *five Woemen Barbers*."

Whilst commanding in Scotland, during the Protectorate, Monck was "much beloved by his soldiers, and I thinke, that country, for an enemie." But Cromwell, who suspected his fidelity, "had a great mind to have him home, and sent him a fine complimentall letter, that he desired him to come into England to advise with him. He sent his Highness word, that if he pleased he would come and waite upon him at the head of 10,000 men: so that designe was spoiled."

Monck was sent for by the Parliament, (*Rumpet*)

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\* "The shop is still of that trade; the corner-shop, the first turning on y<sup>e</sup> right hand as you come out of the Strand, into Drury Lane: the house is now built of brick."—Aubrey's Lives were written about the year 1680. The house alluded to is, probably, that at the right hand corner of Little Drury Lane, now a Butcher's, and whitened over.

† "The '*Rump* of a House,' was the wooden invention of Generall Browne, a wood-monger."

to disband Lambert's army, and he came into London, on a Saturday, the 10th of February, 1659-60, about one o'clock in the afternoon.\* Shortly after, he was sent for to the P. house, where in the house a chaire was sett for him, but he would not (in modestie) sitt doune in it. The Parliament made him odious to the Citie purposely, by pulling down and burning their gates, w<sup>ch</sup> I myselfe saw. The Rumpe invited him to a great dinner, Febr . . . ., (shortly after) from whence it was never intended that he should have returned, as I was assured by one of that Parl. The Members stayed till 1, 2, 3, 4 a clock, but at last his Excellency sent them word he could not come. I believe he suspected some treacherie.

“ You must now know, that, long before these dayes, Colonel Massey, and Tho. Mariett, of Whitchurch, in Warwickshire, Esq. held correspondence with his Majestie, who wrote them letters with his own hand, w<sup>ch</sup> I have seen. Both these were now in London privately, Tom Mariett laye with me, I was then of the M. Temple. G. M. [General Monck] lay at *Draper's Hall*, in *Throckmorton Street*. Col. Massey, (Sir Edward

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\* “ On ☉ day (the next day) S<sup>r</sup> Ralph Sydenham, his countryman, went and dined with him, and after dinner told him y<sup>t</sup> God had putt a good opportunity into his hands, inuend. restoring the K. ; to which he gave an indefinite answer, and sayed he should doe like an honest man. We y<sup>t</sup> were S<sup>r</sup> Ralph's acquaintance, were longing for his comeing home to Supper for the General's answer, who kept him till 9 at night. He, after the K.'s Restauration, made him Master of the Charter-house.”

afterwards) and T. Mariett every day were tampering with G. M. as also Col. Robinson, afterwards Lieutenant of the Tower, whom I remember they counted not so wise as King Solomon, and they could not find any inclination or propensity in G. M. for their purpose, sc. to be instrumental to bring in the K. Every night late, I had an account of all these transactions abed, w<sup>th</sup> like a sot, I did not, while fresh in memorie, committ to writing, as neither has T. M.; but I remember in the maine, that they were satisfied he no more intended or designed the K.'s restauration, when he came into England, or first came to London, than his horse did; but shortly after, finding himselfe at a losse, and that he was (*purposely*) made odious to the Citie, as aforesayd, and that he was a lost man by the Parliament, and that the generalitie of the Citie and countrey were for restoring the King, having long groaned under the tyranny of other governments, he had no way to save himselfe, but to close with the Citie, &c. Again, mem. that *Thred-needle-street* was all day long, and late at night, crammed with multitudes, crying out, '*A free Parliament, a free Parliament,*' that the aire rang with their noises. One day, viz. Febr . . . ., he coming out, on horseback, they were so violent, that he was almost afraid of himselfe, and so, to satisfie them (as they use to do to importunate children), sayed '*Pray be quiet, yee shall have a free Parliament.*' This was about 7 or rather 8, as I remember, at night; immediately a loud holla and shout was given, all the bells in the City ringing, and the whole City looked as if it had been in a flame by the bonfires, w<sup>th</sup> were prodigiously great and frequent, and ran like a train over the City; and I saw some balcones, that began to be kindled. *They made little gibbets, and roasted rumpes of mutton; nay, I sawe some very*

*good rumpes of beefe.* Health to King Ch. II. was dranke in the streets, by the bonfires, even on their knees; and this humour ran by the next night to Salisbury, where was the like joy; so to Chalke, where they made a great bonfire on the top of the hill; from hence to Blandford and Shaftesbury, and so to the Land's-end, and perhaps it was so over all England. So that the return of his most gracious Majestie was by the hand of God; but as by this person merely accidentall, whatever the pompous History in 8vo. sayes.\* Well, A free Parliament was chosen, and mett y<sup>e</sup> [25th] of [April] S<sup>r</sup> Harbottle Grimston, K<sup>t</sup>. and Baronet, was chosen Speaker. The first thing he put to the question was, 'Whether *Charles Steward* should be sent for or no?' 'Yea, yea,' *nemine contradicente*. Sir Jo. Greenvill, (now Earle of Bath) was then in towne, and posted away to Bruxells, found the King at dinner, little dreaming of so good newes, who rises presently from dinner, had his coach immediately made ready, and that night gott out of the K. of Spaine's dominions into the Prince of Orange's country, I thinke Breda. This I have heard Bp. Jo. Earle, and his wife Bridget, say several times.

"Now, as the merne growes lighter and lighter, and more glorious, till it is perfect day, so it was with the joy of the people. *May-poles*, w<sup>ch</sup> in the hypocriticall times 'twas a crime to sett up, now were sett up in every crosse-way: and at the Strand, neer Drury Lane end,

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\* "Printed at . . . ., opposite to St. Dunstan's Ch. —Qu. if not writt by Sir Tho. Clarges, brother to her Grace, formerly an Apothecary; and was Physician to the Army, and in 1660, was created M. D<sup>r</sup>. who commonly at Coffee-houses used to pretend strange things, of his contrivances and bringing on of his brother-in-law to . . ." [? bring in the King.]

was sett up the most prodigious one for height, that perhaps was ever seen : they were faine, I remember, to have the assistance of the seaman's art to elevate it.\* that w<sup>th</sup> remaines, (being broken with a high wind, I thinke about 1672) is but two partes of three of the whole height from the ground, besides what is in the earth. The juvenile and rustique folkes at that time had so much their fullnesse of desire in this kind, that I thinke there have been very few sett up since.

“The honours conferred on G. M. every one knowes. His sense might be good enough, but he was slow, and heavie. He dyed A°. [1670] and had a magnificent fune-  
rall suitable to his greatnesse. His figure in his robes was very artificially donne, w<sup>th</sup> lay in a *catafalco* under a canopie, in or neer the east end of Westminster Abbey, a month or 6 weeks. Seth Ward, L<sup>d</sup>. Bishop of Sarum, his great acquaintance, preached his Funerall Sermon. The Bp. told me he did the last office of a Confessor to his Grace, and closed his eies. His eldest brother dyed single, about the time of the King's returne: his other brother [Nicholas] was made Bishop of Hereford.

“Some moneths before G. M.'s comeing into England, the King sent S<sup>r</sup> Richard Grenvill, (since E. of B.) to him to negociate with him, that he would doe him service, and to correspond with him: Sayd he, ‘If opportunity be, I will doe service, but I will not by any meanes hold any correspondence with him;’ and he did like a wise man in it, for if he had he would certainly have been betrayed.

“’Twas shrewd advice w<sup>th</sup> . . . Wyld, then Recorder of London, gave to the Citizens, (i. e.) to keep

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\* Vide Vol. iii. pp. 246-257.

their purse-strings fast, els the Parliament would have payd the army, and kept out the King.

'This underneath was writt on y<sup>e</sup> dore of y<sup>e</sup> House of Commons:—

' Till it be understood  
 What is under Monk's hood,  
 The Citizens put in their hornes:  
 Untill the ten dayes are out,  
 The Speaker has the gowt,  
 And the Rump, they sitt upon thornes."

#### THE ISLINGTON TUNNEL.

The vast utility of inland navigation by artificial canals, which the late Duke of Bridgewater, and his ingenious engineer, Mr. James Brindley, were among the first to recommend and patronise in this kingdom, is now too generally admitted to need a single comment, although for a long series of years the persons engaged in devising schemes for its improvement were exposed to much obloquy, and often thwarted in their best designs. Experience, however, has altered the current of popular opinion; and Mr. Nash, the able projector of the *Regent's Canal*, of which the *Islington Tunnel* forms a part, has deservedly obtained an increased reputation, from the judicious means employed, under his direction, to counteract the difficulties which local circumstances rendered it necessary to contend against.

The Regent's Canal was designed to continue the *communication by water-carriage* from the interior of the country, (which had previously stopped at Pad-

dington) to the Thames at Limehouse, and to afford to the Metropolis an easy and cheap conveyance from that river, of coals, stone, timber, lime, and other heavy articles, which are still but too frequently drawn across the town, to the great annoyance of the public. In furtherance of this plan, it became requisite to cross the ridge of high ground north of London, and pass under the centre of Islington by a *Tunnel*; as the depth of cutting for the excavation, and the number of houses situated on the line of the Canal, made it impracticable to proceed with the latter in an *open* direction.

This Tunnel commences about 200 yards westward of the White-Conduit House, and terminates about 300 yards eastward of the New River, below Colebrooke-row. It is perfectly straight and level throughout its whole length, which is more than 900 yards. Its height is 18 feet, (including 7 feet 6 inches depth of water,) and its width is 17 feet in the clear; being thus of sufficient capacity for two canal boats, or one river barge, to pass with their lading at one time. It is securely bricked all round; the materials used were the very best of their kind, every necessary precaution being taken to ensure its stability. In its course from west to east, it passes under the White-Conduit Apollo Room and Gardens, under the houses built in Warren Street, crosses White-Conduit Street, Chapel Place, Union Square, the back and main roads of Islington, and is continued beneath Mr. Rhodes's cow-houses and cowlair, and the New River; which latter had its course turned to the westward during the







THE SOUS, FRIARS, &c.  
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construction of that portion of the Tunnel which passes under it.

The soil through which the Tunnel has been carried is a blue clay, with occasional small veins of sand and very thin layers of stone. But few minerals were discovered in making the excavation; and the only organic remains were some fragments of elephants' bones towards its eastern extremity, which were sent to the Geological Society.

The circumstance of constructing a passage of this description under a town, where buildings of so much value were standing, and so many inhabitants occupying them, is a rare, if not the only instance of the kind in Canal navigation; and it may appear extraordinary, but it is no less true, that no *material* injury was done to any of the houses, (the few that were damaged, by the settlement of the ground under them, being afterwards substantially repaired,) and that the inhabitants continued to occupy them during the whole time the works were in progress. The difficulty of executing such an important undertaking will be readily appreciated by every one; and very great credit is due to the engineer, Mr. Morgan, for the superior skill and ingenuity which he exercised in surmounting the many obstacles inherent in the design.

#### CEREMONY OF BURNING THE POPE.—THE GREEN RIBBON CLUB.

It was mentioned in the preceding volume,\* that

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\* Vide pp. 204-206.

after the discovery of the pretended Meal-tub Plot, in 1679, the people became so indignant against the Catholics that the annual solemnity of *Burning the Pope*, in effigy, was celebrated with additional ceremonies of mock grandeur. The proceeding itself arose in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and it was occasionally observed on the anniversay of her birth, (viz. November the 17th,) till after the commencement of the last century, although not always with a similar degree of pomp and *uproariousness*. In the latter part of Charles the Second's reign, these anti-papistical solemnities were employed as engines to excite "the popular resentment against the Duke of York and his religion," and they were performed with great state and expense. The most famous of these processions were those of 1679, 1680, and 1681, to which Dryden thus alludes at the conclusion of his Epilogue to *Œdipus* :

Yet as weak states each other's pow'r assure,  
 Weak Poets by conjunction are secure.  
 Their treat is what your palates relish most.  
 Charm! Song! and Show! A Murder and a Ghost.  
 We know not what you can desire or hope,  
 To please you more, but *Burning of a Pope*.

The following account of the tumultuary Procession in the year 1679, was extracted (with a few verbal alterations) from a very scarce pamphlet, intituled "The Burning of the Pope at Temple-bar, in London," &c. and an equally rare Broad-side, quoted by Sir Walter Scott, in the 6th volume of his edition of Dryden's Works.

Upon the 17<sup>th</sup> of November the bells began to ring about three o'clock in the morning in the City of London, and several honourable and worthy Gentlemen, belonging to the Temple as well as to the City, (remembering the burning both of London and the Temple, which was apparently executed by Popish villainy) were pleased to be at the charge of an extraordinary triumph, in commemoration of that blessed Protestant Queen, which was as follows. In the evening of the said day, all things being prepared, the *Solemn Procession* begun from Moorgate, and so to Bishopsgate Street, and down Houndsditch to Aldgate, through Leadenhall Street, Cornhill, by the Royal Exchange, through Cheapside, to Temple Bar, in order following.—

1st. Marched six Whifflers, to clear the way, in pioneer caps and red waistcoats.

2d. A Bellman, ringing his bell, and with a dolesome voice, crying all the way, 'Remember Justice Godfrey.'

3d. A dead body representing Justice Godfrey, in the habit he usually wore, (a decent black habit) and the cravat wherewith he was murdered about his neck; with spots of blood on his wrists, breast, and shirt, and white gloves on his hands, his face pale and wan, riding upon a white horse, and one of his murderers behind him, to keep him from falling, in the same manner as he was carried to Primrose Hill.

4th. A Priest came next, in a surplice, and a cope embroidered with dead men's skulls and bones and skeletons, who give out pardons very plentifully to all that would murder Protestants; and proclaiming it meritorious.

5th. Then a Priest alone, with a great Silver Cross.

6th. Four Carmelite Friars, in white and black habits.

7th. Four Grey Friars, in the proper habits of their Order.

8th. Six Jesuists, carrying bloody daggers.

9th. Four Wind-musick, called the Waits, playing all the way.

10th. Four Bishops, in purple, with lawn sleeves, with golden crosses on their breasts, and crosiers in their hands.

11th. Four other Bishops, in *Pontificalibus*, with surplices and rich embroidered copes, and golden mitres on their heads.

12th. Six Cardinals, in scarlet robes and caps.

13th. Then followed the Pope's chief Physician,\* with Jesuist's powder in one hand and an Urinal in the other.

14th. Two Priests, in surplices, with two golden crosses.

Lastly, the Pope himself, in a lofty glorious pageant, representing a chair of State, covered with scarlet, richly embroidered and fringed, and bedecked with golden balls and crosses. At his feet, a cushion of state, and two boys in surplices, with white silk banners painted with red crosses, and bloody consecrated daggers for murdering Protestant Kings and Princes, with an incense-pot before them, censing his Holiness, who was arrayed in a splendid scarlet gown, lined throughout with ermine, and richly daubed with gold and silver lace: on

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\* Sir George Wakeman. He was a Catholic and Physician to Charles the 2d's Queen. Being implicated in the Popish Plot, he was tried for his life, but the credit of the witnesses was blasted by the dying declarations of those who suffered, and he had the good fortune to be acquitted.

his head a triple crown of gold, and a glorious collar of gold and precious stones, St. Peter's keys, a number of beads, Agnus Dei's, and other Catholic trumpery. At his back, his Holiness's Privy-counsellor, the degraded Seraphim, (*anglicè*, the Devil) frequently caressing, hugging, and whispering him, and oft times instructing him aloud to destroy his Majesty, to forge a Protestant plot, and to fire the City again, to which purpose he held an infernal torch in his hand.

The whole procession was attended with 150 flambeaux and lights, by order; but as many more came in volunteers, as made up some thousands.

Never were the balconies, windows, and houses more numerous lined, or the streets closer thronged with multitudes of people, all expressing their abhorrence of Popery, with continual shouts and acclamations; so that 'tis modestly computed that, in the whole progress, there could not be fewer than two hundred thousand spectators.

Thus, with a slow and solemn state, they proceeded to Temple Bar, where, with innumerable swarms, the houses seemed to be converted into heaps of men and women, and children, for whose diversion there were provided great quantities of excellent fire-works.

Temple Bar being, since its rebuilding, adorned with four stately statues, viz. those of Queen Elizabeth, and King James on the inward, or eastern side, fronting the City, and those of King Charles the 1st, of blessed memory, and our present gracious Sovereign, (whom God, in mercy to these nations, long preserve!) on the outside, facing towards Westminster, the statue of Queen Elizabeth was, in regard to the day, provided with a crown of gilded laurel, and in her hand a golden shield, with this motto inscribed, '*The Protestant Religion and Magna*

*Charta*, and flambeaux placed before it. The Pope being brought up near thereunto; the following song, alluding to the posture of those statues, was sung in parts, between one representing the English Cardinal,\* and others acting the People.

*Cardinal Norfolk.*

From York to London town we come,  
To talk of Popish ire,  
To reconcile you all to Rome,  
And prevent Smithfield fire.

*Plebeians.*

Cease, cease, thou Norfolk Cardinal,  
See, yonder stands Queen Bess,  
Who saved our souls from Popish thrall:  
O Queen Bess, Queen Bess, Queen Bess!

Your Popish plot, and Smithfield threat  
We do not fear at all;  
For lo! beneath Queen Bess's feet,  
You fall, you fall, you fall!

'Tis true, our King's on t'other side,  
A looking tow'rds Whitehall;  
But could we bring him round about,  
He'd counterplot you all.

Then down with James, and up with Charles  
On good Queen Bess's side,

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\* Philip Howard, 3d son of Henry, Earl of Arundel, and brother to the Duke of Norfolk. He was made a Cardinal in 1675.

That all true Commons, Lords, and Earls,  
May wish him a fruitfull bride.\*

Now God preserve great Charles our King,  
And eke all honest men ;  
And traitors all to Justice bring :—  
Amen, Amen, Amen.

Then the thronging spectators were entertained, for some time, with ingenious fire-works, and a vast fire being prepared, just over against the Inner Temple Gate, his Holiness, after some compliments and reluctances, was decently toppled from all his grandeur into the impartial flames ; the crafty Devil leaving his infallibilityship in the lurch, and laughing as heartily at his ignominious end, as subtle Jesuists do at the ruin of bigotted Lay Catholics, whom themselves have drawn in ; or as credulous Coleman's abettors did, when, with pretences of a reprieve at last gasp, they had made him vomit up his soul with a lye, and sealed his dangerous chops with a halter.† This [act of] justice was attended with a prodigious shout, that might be heard far beyond Somerset-house,‡ and 'twas believed the echo, by continued reverberations, before it ceased, reached *Scotland*, (the Duke was then there) France, and even Rome itself, damping them all with a dreadfull astonishment.

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\* The barrenness of Catherine of Braganza, Charles the Second's consort, may be regarded as one of the proximate causes of the Revolution of 1688.

† Coleman was secretary to the Duke of York, and had been convicted in 1657, for carrying on a traitorous correspondence with Pere La Chaise, the French King's Confessor.

‡ Somerset-House was, at that time, the Queen's residence.



Roger North, in his '*Examen*,' concludes that these "Pope-burning Tumults," were promoted by the party in opposition, for the express purpose of inflaming the public against the Court, but whether they originated in design or accident, he admits, "doth not clearly appear." He states, however, that they were carried on, and economised under some common direction, which assigned the actors their parts, and prescribed the methods by which they should arrange their spectacles. At the head of this direction he places the Earl of Shaftesbury, "who, either of himself, or derived from some cabal superior to him, took the Presidentship of the factious counsels of that time;" and he gives the following account of the '*Green Ribbon Club*,' styling it the "more visible Administration, mediate, as it were, between his Lordship and the greater and lesser Vulgar, who were to be the immediate tools."

"The Gentlemen of that worthy society held their evening Sessions continually at the *King's Head Tavern*, over-against the Inner Temple Gate, but, upon the occasion of the signal of a *Green Ribbon*, agreed to be worn in their hats in the days of the street engagements, like the coats of arms of valiant knights of old, whereby all the warriors of the Society might be distinguished, and not mistake friends for enemies, they were called, also, the *Green Ribbon Club*. Their seat was in a sort of *Carfour* at Chancery Lane end, a centre of business and company most proper for such anglers of fools. The house was doubly balconied in the front, as may be yet seen, for the clubsters to issue forth in fresco with hats and no peruques; pipes in their mouths, merry

faces, and dilated throats, for vocal encouragement of the *canaglia* below, at bonfires, on usual and unusual occasions. They admitted all strangers that were confidently introduced; for it was a main end of their Institution to make proselytes, especially of the raw-estated youth newly come to town. This copious Society were, to the Faction in and about London, a sort of executive power, and, by correspondence, all over England. The resolves of the more retired councils of the ministry of the Faction were brought in here, and orally insinuated to the company, whether it were lies, defamations, commendations, projects, &c., and so, like water diffused, spread all over the town; whereby that, which was digested at the Club over night, was, like nourishment, at every assembly, male and female, the next day:—and thus the younglings tasted of political administration, and took themselves for notable counsellors.\*

North regarded the Green Ribbon Club as the focus of disaffection and sedition, but the bias of his mind was so evidently warped by the mischievous and debasing principle of "Kings can do no wrong," that his mere opinions on public rights and feelings are not to be depended on.† His relation of facts, however, is very curious, and there is no reason to discredit his account of those popular '*routs*,' to use his own phrase, to which he was an eye witness.

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\* North's "Examen," p. 572.

† Walpole, in his "Memoires of the last Ten Years of the Reign of George II.," aptly styles North, "the voluminous squabbler in behalf of the most unjustifiable excesses of Charles the Second's Administration."—Vide his *Postscript*, Vol. I. p. xxxvi.

The conversation and ordinary discourse of the Club, he informs us, "was chiefly upon the subject of *Braveur*, in defending the cause of Liberty and Property; and what every true Protestant and Englishman ought to venture and do, rather than be overrun with Popery and Slavery."—They were provided with silk armour for defence, "against the time that Protestants were to be massacred;" and, in order "to be assailants upon fair occasion," they had recommended to them, "a certain pocket weapon, which, for its design and efficacy, had the honour to be called a *Protestant Flail*. The handles resembled a Farrier's blood-stick, and the fall was joined to the end by a strong nervous ligature, that, in its swing, fell just short of the hand, and was made of *Lignum Vitæ*, or rather, as the Poets termed it, *Mortis*."—This engine was "for street and croud-work, and lurking perdue in a coat-pocket, might readily sally out to execution; and so, by clearing a great Hall, or Piazza, or so, carry an Election by a choice way of polling, called *knocking down!*" \*

In describing the Pope-Burning procession of the 17th of November, 1680, our Author says, that "the Rabble first changed their title, and were called *the Mob* in the assemblies of this Club. It was their Beast of Burthen, and called first, *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the contraction of one syllable, and ever since is become proper *English*." †

As the measures of the Court became more coer-

\* North's "Examen," p. 572.

† *Ibid.* p. 574.

cive and arbitrary, their papistical tendency became, also, more obvious, and the discontent thus excited in the public mind was strongly expressed by the increased numbers that attended these annual celebrations. Speaking of the Procession in 1681, North says,

“—Divers of the Club contributed voluntarily towards an *Apparatus*, as might be answerable to their zeal against Popery and arbitrary power. When the time came, they had, beside the Pope, and a *petit Diable*, his familiar, another singular figure of a Man in an ordinary gentile dress, to gratify the fancy; for, if you would have it, the King of France, or any other King, or considerable Loyalist, it would not scruple; every one had his account in it, [it] being a subtle representative, conformable to all. These figures were brought by the Mob in grand procession, from the further end of London, with honourable attendance of staffers and link-boys, sounding, as they came along, without intermission, and coming up near to the Club-Quality in the balconies, against which was provided a huge bonfire, the sound echoed from thence, and so from side to side of the street down to Temple Bar, as might have been a cure of deafness itself; and then, after numerous platoons and volleys of squibs discharged, these *Bamboches* were, with redoubled noise, committed to the flames.”\*

These annual ebullitions of metropolitan discontent gave great alarm to the Court, and previously to that of November, 1682, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were ordered to attend the King in Council, and re-

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\* North's "Examen," p. 574.

quired to "prevent all such riotous disorders," which, they were told, if "permitted to go on, were a misdemeanour of their whole body." The City authorities, however, declined to interfere; on the grounds "of the ardour of the People against Popery," and of the danger which might result from opposing a multitudinous populace on such a topic. On this refusal, North says, "there wanted not those who suggested the sending Regiments into the City,—but the King, (always witty,) said *he did not love to play with his Horse.*" By way of precaution, however, "his Majesty ordered that a party of Horse should be drawn up on the outside of Temple Bar; and all the other Guards were ordered to be in a posture at a minute's warning,—and these Guards did not break up till all the Rout was over."

"When the day of execution was come, all the Shew-Fools of the town had made sure of places, and, towards the evening, there was a great clatter in the street with taking down glass windows, and faces began to shew themselves thereat, and the hubbub was great with the shoals of people come there to take, or seek, accommodation. For the greater amusement of the People, somebody got up to the statue of Queen Elizabeth, in the niche of Temple Bar, and set her out like an heathen idol. A bright shield was hung upon her arm, and a spear put in, or leaned upon, the other hand; and lamps and candles were put about, on the wall of the nich, to enlighten her person, that the People might have a full view of the Deity, that, like the goddess Pallas, stood there as the object of the solem sacrifice about to be made. There seemed to be an inscription upon the shield, but I

could not get near enough to discern what it was, and diverse other decorations:—I could fix in no nearer post than the *Green-Dragon-Tavern* below, in *Fleet Street*, but before I settled in my quarters, I rounded the croud to observe, as well as I could, what was doing, and saw much; but afterwards heard more, of the hard battles and skirmishes, that were maintained from the windows and balconies of several parties with one and other, and the floor, as the fanny of the *Whig* and *Tory* incited; all which were managed with the artillery of squibs, whereof thousands of volleys went off to the great expence of powder and paper, and profit to the poor manufacturer; for the price of ammunition rose continually, and the whole trade could not supply the consumption of an hour or two.

“When we had posted ourselves at windows, expecting the play to begin, it was very dark, but we could perceive the street to fill, and the hum of the croud grew louder and louder, and, at length, with help of some lights below, we could discern, not only upwards towards the *Bar*, where the squib war was maintained, but downwards towards *Fleet Bridge*, the whole street cruded with people, which made that which followed seem very strange. For, about eight at night, we heard a din from below, which came up the street, continually increasing till we could perceive a motion, and that was a row of stout Fellows shouldered together cross the street, from wall to wall on each side. How the people melted away I cannot tell, but it was plain these Fellows made clear board, as if they had swept the street, for what was to come after. They went along like a wave, and it was wonderful to see how the croud made way. I suppose the good people were willing to give obedience to lawful authority. Behind this wave (which, as all the

rest, had many lights attending,) there was a vacancy, but it filled apace, till another like wave came up, and so four or five of these waves passed, one after another; and then we discerned more numerous lights, and throats were opened with hoarse and tremendous noise, and with that, advanced a *Pageant*, borne along above the heads of the croud, and upon it sat a huge Pope, in *pontificalibus*, in his chair, with a reasonable attendance for state; but his prime minister, that shared most of his car, was *il Signior Diavolo*, a nimble little fellow, in a proper dress, that had a strange dexterity in climbing and winding about the chair from one of the Pope's ears to the other."—

Jesuits, Abhorrrers, and other pageantry, filled up the procession, till, at Chancery Lane end, "these stately figures were planted in a demi-lune about an huge fire that shined upon them, and the balconies of the Club were ready to crack with their factious load, till the good people were satiated with the fine shew, and then the hieroglyphic monsters were brought condignly to a new light of their own making, being, one after another, added, to encrease the flames; all which was performed with fitting *salvos* of the rabble, echoed from all the Club, which made a proper music for so pompous a sacrifice."\*

In the following year, "it was determined and given out at the Club, that the next anniversary should be celebrated with more pomp, lustre, and variety, than ever before,"—and "extraordinary collections were made, and engineers set to work upon the fabric of various pageants." But the government,

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\* North's "Examen," pp. 577, 578.

which was now fast advancing in that career of despotism which, happily, led to the glorious Revolution of 1688, resolved to prevent the solemnity, and the then Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore, and the Sheriffs, Sir Dudley North and Sir Peter Rich, "which two latter, with unparall'd strife, had been chosen Sheriffs not long before," being decidedly in the interest of the Court, efficient measures were taken for the purpose. North, the elder Sheriff, told the Privy Council, (to which they had been summoned) that, "having his Majesty's command, and a little assistance in reserve, to be used if occasion were, they doubted not but to take away a faggot from any one that should pretend to light it."—The assistance in reserve is afterwards explained to be, "a Company of the City trained Bands in the Exchange, and a Company of Horse Guards without Temple Bar;"—but "when the time came, it happened as was prognosticated, for there was neither use nor need of extraordinary forces."

"The faction found there was to be no boy's play now, nor any connivance of the Magistrates, but, on the contrary, right down resolution in earnest to suppress the disorder; and not being œconomised for making a push upon the main at this time, they wholly withdrew, and gave up the tumultuous game for lost.—The Sheriffs, mounted *alla Capparionée* with their blue coat attendance, rode the *Petroville* about the City almost all night, and no one attempted to make a bonfire.—About three in the morning, the Sheriffs were informed that in a back building without Bishopsgate, there were some Pageants discovered, so they went, and, upon



search, found a parcel of equivocal monsters, half-formed; like those fabled of the mud of the Nile. Legs and arms lay scattered about, heads undressed, and bodies un-headed, with the wardrobe and timber-work wherewith, if this interuption had not come, and the game turned from jest to earnest, all the Shew was to have been composed. But woful was the case; for these mangled beginnings of human resemblances, being haled forth into the street, made no small sport among the very same rabble as were to have been diverted with them another way in more perfection. Thus ended these *Diavolarias*, never to appear again, till like mischiefs are hatching, and encouraged to take another tour in the same form as was here intended.\*

Among the causes which had given new energy to these Pope-Burning tumults after the Restoration of Charles II., was the Duke of York's Marriage with Mary D'Este, daughter of the Duke of Modena, which was consummated in November, 1673. On the 5th of that month, as appears from Evelyn's "Diary," the "Youths of the Citty burnt the Pope in effigy, after they had made procession with it in great triumph, they being displeas'd at the Duke for altering his religion, and marrying an Italian lady." Speaking of Easter Day, (March 30th) in the same year, Evelyn says, "At the Sermon *coram Rege*, preached by Dr. Sparrow, Bp. of Exeter, to a most crowded audiorie, I staid to see whether, according to custome, the Duke of York received the communion with the King; but he did not, to the amazement of

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\* North's "Examen," p. 589.

every body. This being the second year he had forborn and put it off, and within a day of the Parliament sitting, who had lately made so severe an act against y<sup>e</sup> increase of Poperie, gave exceeding griefe and scandal to the whole Nation, that the heyre of it, and y<sup>e</sup> sonn of a Martyr for y<sup>e</sup> Protestant Religion should apostatize. What the consequence of this will be, God only knows, and wise men dread."

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCES IN LONDON, IN QUEEN  
ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

IN April, 1797, a curious original document, indorsed "*Thomas Shakespeare's Bill,*" (of which the following is a copy,) was shewn before the Society of Antiquaries. It mentions the London residences of several Prelates.—Is it probable that the Messenger *Shakespeare* was in anywise related to our immortal Bard?

"*Mensis Maii, A<sup>o</sup>. Regni Reginae  
Elizabeth, decimo nono, 1577.*

"Thomas Shakespeare, one of the Messengers of the Queenes Ma<sup>ty</sup> Chamber, asketh allowance for being sent, by the comaundement of the Q. Ma<sup>ty</sup> most honorable pryvis counsaell from the court at Grenew<sup>ich</sup> to the Lord Bishopp of London, being at his house at *Fulham*; and ther to hym dd 1<sup>l</sup> res; from thence to the Lord Bishopp of York, being at *Tower Hill*, and ther to him delivered 1<sup>l</sup> res; and from thence to the Bishopp of Chichester, being at *Westm<sup>ster</sup>*, and ther to him delivered 1<sup>l</sup> res; and from thence to the Lord Bishopp of Durham, lyeing in *Aldersgate Streate*, and ther to him delivered 1<sup>l</sup> res; and from thence to the Lord

Bishopp of Worcester, lyeing at *Pauls Church Yard*, and ther to him delivered l<sup>r</sup>res ; wherefore, the said Thomas prayeth to have allowance for his chardgs and paynes, to be rated and paid by the Treasurer of the Queenes Majesties Chamber."

EPITAPH ON SIR JAMES PEMBERTON, KNT.

In the Church of St. John Zachary, which stood at the South end of Noble Street, and was destroyed in the Fire of London, was the costly Monument of *Sir James Pemberton, Knt.*, who was Lord Mayor in 1612, and on the day of his inauguration some splendid Pageantry was exhibited at the charge of the Goldsmiths' Company, which had been "devised and written" by Anthony Munday, (Stowe's continuator,) and of which an account, intituled "*Chryso triumphos*," &c. was published in the same year. Sir James was a native of Heskin, in the parish of Eccleston, in Lancashire, where, about the year 1596, he founded a free School, and endowed it to the amount of 50l. per annum. He was Sheriff of London in 1602-3, at the coming of King James, and on the day when that Monarch was proclaimed, he entertained nearly forty Earls and Barons at his own house. He died on the 8th of September, 1613, in his 68th year, having bequeathed 500l. to Christ's Hospital, and 200l. to the Goldsmiths' Company, besides many other gifts for charitable purposes. The following verses, in which the antithesis and the *concoetto* are curiously intermingled, formed a part of

his monumental inscription, which was composed by Munday.

*Vertue and Death being both enamoured  
On worthy Pemberton, in heate of Love  
To be possess of that each coveted,  
Thus did they dialogue, and thus they strove.*

*Vertue.* What Vertue challengeth, is but her right.

*Death.* What Death layes claim to who can contradict ?

*Vert.* Vertue, whose power exceeds all other might.

*Dea.* Wher's Vertues power when Death makes all submit ?

*Vert.* I gaue him life, and therefore he is mine.

*Dea.* That life he held no longer than I list.

*Vert.* I made him more then mortall, neere Diuine.

*Dea.* How hapt he could not then Deaths stroke resist ?

*Vert.* Because (by Nature) all are borne to dye.

*Dea.* Then thine own tongue yeelds Death the victory.

*Vert.* No, Death, thou art deceiu'd, thy enuious stroke,  
Hath giuen him life immortall 'gainst thy will:

*Dea.* VVhat life can be, but vanisheth as smoake ?

*Vert.* A life that all thy darts can neuer kill.

*Dea.* Haue I not lockt his body in my graue ?

*Vert.* That was but dust, and that I pray thee keepe.

*Dea.* That is as much as I desire to haue,  
His comely shape in my eternall sleepe.

*Vert.* But wher's his honorable life, renowne and fame ?

*Dea.* They are but breath, them I resigne to thee.

*Vert.* Them I must couet. *Dea.* I preferre my claime,  
His body mine. *Vert.* Mine his Eternity.

*And so they ceast, Death triumphs o're his graue,  
Vertue o're that which Death can neuer haue.*

## SOME ACCOUNT OF ANTHONY MUNDAY.

Anthony Munday, who has been mentioned in the preceding article as the continuator of Stowe, was, as he himself expresses it, in his '*Survey*,' a "Citie-Child." He was born in 1558, and according to a pamphlet, intituled "A True Reporte of the Martyrdom of M. Campion," &c. (probably written by Parsons, the Jesuit,) was originally a stage-player, and afterwards a tradesman's apprentice. Going to Rome, he became an inmate of the English College, as we learn from the title-pages of his "English Romayne Life" and his "Discoverie of Edmund Campion, the Jesuit," in both which he styles himself "sometimes the Pope's Scholler in the Seminarie" at Rome. Those tracts, which were composed after he had quitted the Catholic pale, gave great offence to the Romish priesthood, and in the above mentioned pamphlet, a virulent attack is made upon his character, in conjunction with others of the "ragged rabble," and "petti pratres," as they are termed, who wrote against the Catholic system. In a "caveat," at the end of the "Reporte,"—"touching A. M. his Discoverie," is the following passage respecting him.

"Munday, who first was a stage-player, (no doubt, a calling of some credit!) after an apprenticeship, which time he well served with deceiving of his master; then wandring towards Italy, by his own report became a counsener in his iourney. Comming to Rome, in his short abode there, was charitably relieved, but never admitted in the Seminary as he pleeseth to lye in the title of his

booke, and being wery of well doing, returned home to his first vomite againe. I omite to declare howe this schtoller new come out of Italy did play extempore; those gentlemen and others whiche were present can best give witness of his dexterity, who being wery of his folly, hissed him from the stage. Then being thereby discouraged, he set forth a balet against Playes, but yet (O constant youth) he now beginnes againe to ruffle vpon the stage. I omite among other places his behavior in Barbican with his good mistris and mother, from whe'ce our superintendent might fetch him to his court, were it not for loue (I would save slander) to their gospel."—

Two instances of "this boyes infelicitie," are then adduced, stating that it had been proved by those "of his owne batche" that he had written falsely both upon the death of Everard Haunse, and upon the apprehension of Campion, even "for very lucre's sake, and not for the truthe."—In what degree this stigma was deserved is now, perhaps, impossible to ascertain, but caution is requisite in considering it, as it was a particular object of the Jesuits to bring into disrepute all those who, like Munday, had written against the tyranny, superstitions, and crimes of the Romish Church. — Baker, speaking of the work from which the above extract has been given, remarks that the credit of this narrative is lessened by the facts "that our author was, after this time, servant to the Earl of Oxford, and a Messenger of the Queen's bed-chamber, posts which he would scarcely have held, had his character been so infamous as therein represented."\*

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\* "Biographia Dramatica," Vol. I. p. 334, edit. 1782.

Munday was a prolific, but, judging from those of his pieces which have descended to us, not a very judicious writer, yet Webbe, a contemporary author, in his "Discourse on English Poetrie," published in 1586, says that he has seen by Anthony Munday, an *earnest traveller* in this art, "very excellent works, especially upon Nymphs and Shepherds, well worthy to be viewed, and to be esteemed as rare poetry;"—and Meres, in his "*Palladis Tamia, Wits Treasurie*," speaks of him as "our best plotter" for Comedy. This is alluded to in an old Play, called "The Case is Altered," attributed to Ben Jonson, and published in 1609, in which he is ridiculed under the name of *Antonio Balladino*, and as a "pageant poet," one who is "in print already as the best plotter."

That he was celebrated for writing ballads appears from Kemp's "Nine Daies Wonder," printed in 1600, and likewise from the second part of "Gerileon," a tract of a still prior date, which contains an ironical admonition to the Ballad-Singers of London, written in Munday's name, under the fanciful signature of *Antonie Now Now*.\*

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\* "When I was liked," says Antonie, "there was no thought of that idle upstart generation of Ballad-Singers, neither was there a printer so lewd that would set his finger to a lasciuious line."—But now "Ballads are *abusively* chanted in every street; and from London this evil has overspread Essex, and the adjoining counties. There is many a tradesmen of a worshipful trade, yet no stationer, who after a little bringing vppe apprentices to singing brokerie, takes into his shoppe some fresh men, and trustes his olde ser-

Warton styles Munday "a City-poet, and a composer and contriver of the City-pageants,"—with which, he adds, "I suppose he was *Dumb-Show* maker to the stage." The titles of his Pageants are as follow :—"*Chryso Triumphos*," 1611 ; "*Metropolis Coronata*," 1615 ; with the story of "*Robin Hood*;" "*Chrysanaleia*," [the Golden-Fishery,] 1616 ; and "*The Triumphs of Re-united Britannia*."\* He died on the 10th of August, 1633, aged eighty years, and was buried in St. Stephen's Church, Coleman Street, in which his antiquarian talents were commemorated by the following panegyric inscription.

He that hath many an ancient Tomb-stone read,  
I'th' Labour seeming more among the Dead  
To live, than with the Living—that survaid  
Abstruse Antiquities, and ore them laid  
Such vive and beauteous Colours with his Pen,  
That, spite of Time, the old are new agen,—

vauntes of a two months standing with a dosen groates worth of Ballads. In which, if they prove thriftie, he makes them petty chapmen, able to spred more pamphlets by the state forbidden, than all the Booksellers in London."

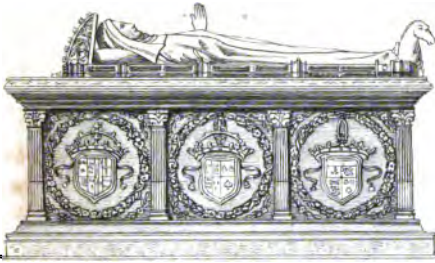
\* Among his other works, is the "*Mirroure of Mutabilitie, or Principal part of the Mirroure for Magistrates*," 4to. 1579 ; and "*A Banquet of Daintie Conceits, furnished with very delicate and choysse inventions to delight their mindes who take pleasure in Musique, and there-withal to sing sweete Ditties, either to the Lute, Bandora, Virginalles, or anie other Instrument*," 4to. 1588. His *Metropolis Coronata*, and *Chrysanaleia*, have been re-printed by Nichols in the "*Progresses, &c. of King James the First*."



Under this Marble lies interr'd ; his Tomb  
 Claiming, as worthily it may, this room  
 Among those many Monuments his Quill  
 Has so reviv'd,—helping now to fill  
 A place with those in his Survey, in which  
 He has a Monument more fair, more rich,  
 Than polisht Stones could make him, where he lyes,  
 Though Dead, still living, and in that ne'er dies.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—MONUMENTS OF MARGARET,  
 COUNTESS OF LENOX, MOTHER OF LORD DARNLEY ;  
 AND MARGARET, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND  
 DERBY, MOTHER OF HENRY THE SEVENTH.

Near the entrance of the South aisle, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, is the Monument of that illustrious Lady, *Margaret, Countess of Lenox*, who was the only daughter and heiress of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, by Margaret, Queen of Scots, daughter of Henry VII. and widow of James IV. of Scotland. She was born at Harbottle Castle, in Northumberland, in 1515, at which place her parents, having been forced into exile through the dissensions among the Scottish Nobility, then resided. Her beauty and high descent attracted the attention of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who sought her in marriage ; but was for that offence, as it was regarded by Henry VIII., her uncle, committed to the Tower, together with the Lady herself. The Duke died in confinement, but Margaret, after her release, was married to Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lenox, through which alliance, and the marriage of their second son,



MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND



MARGARET DOUGLAS MOTHER OF LORD DARNLEY

MONUMENTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London.



Henry, Lord Darnley, to Mary, Queen of Scots, her grandson, James, became King of Great Britain. Her death occurred on March 10, 1577 ; she was interred here in a small vault, wherein also were deposited the remains of her third son, Charles, Earl of Lenox, who died at the age of twenty-one. This young Nobleman was married to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, by whom he had the Lady Arabella, who dying in the Tower, in 1615, a victim to state jealousy, was also buried in this aisle.

This Monument is of alabaster, and has been wholly painted and gilt. It consists of a pannelled basement, supporting an elevated tomb, on which is a recumbent figure of the deceased, in her robes of state. Her mantle is fastened over the breast, by a large jewel, and wrapped across her limbs in broad folds. Her head rests on a cushion curiously embroidered; and at her feet is a lion couchant. She wears a stiff collar, with a small plaited ruff, close to the throat ; the former is wrought with quatrefoils within lozenges, and the front of her stomacher is worked similarly. She has on a close coif, surrounded by a coronet, now broken ; her hands, which were uplifted as in prayer, are also broken. At the sides of the tomb are kneeling figures of her children, viz.—four sons and four daughters, in the costume of the times ; of the former, Henry, Lord Darnley, and Charles, Earl of Lenox, the only two who attained to manhood, are represented in armour. Henry, also, has a long cloak ; and had formerly a crown suspended over

his head, but this crown has been destroyed, or stolen. Large shields of arms adorn both the sides and ends of the tomb, and at the angles are small obelisks, now broken. On the iron railing, which formerly surrounded this tomb, were small badges and armorial standards of the family. The inscriptions include many particulars of her illustrious descent.

The tomb of the venerable *Margaret Beaufort*, Countess of *Richmond and Derby*, and mother of Henry VII., by her first husband, Edmund Tudor, Earl of *Richmond*, stands in the same aisle as the former tomb, and, like that, was, till lately, surrounded by an iron railing, ornamented with heraldic devices and standards. This lady was the granddaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and at the time of her decease, is reputed to have been allied, either in blood or affinity, to thirty Kings and Queens. Her second husband was Sir Humphrey Stafford, a younger son of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham. She was afterwards married to Thomas, Lord Stanley, who, after the battle of Bosworth Field, placed the Crown of Richard III. on the head of her son, to whose success he had mainly contributed; and for which service, Henry created him Earl of Derby. She founded the Colleges of Christ and St. John, at Cambridge; and instituted a divinity-lectureship at each University, which is still called by her name; she also patronized the newly-introduced invention of printing. She died at an advanced age, in the palace at Westminster, in 1509; having, among

other charities, directed a weekly distribution of alms to the poor, which they still receive on Saturdays, in the College Hall, at Westminster. Her funeral sermon was preached by the celebrated Bishop Fisher, her Confessor, who was afterwards beheaded for refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of Henry VIII.

The tomb of this illustrious Lady, which was erected in pursuance of her will, is supposed to be the work of Terrigiano; but the real fact has not been ascertained: in the arrangement of the panneling and flowered wreaths, it corresponds with that of Henry VII. It is raised on a step, and is principally composed of black marble. On each side, between ornamental pilasters, are three compartments, formed by wreaths of flowers, boldly sculptured, and inclosing armorial shields of gilt copper, crowned; flowers, also, occupy the spandrils; at each end of the tomb is a similar compartment. On the slab is a recumbent figure of the deceased, with her hands uplifted as in prayer; her head lies on two small cushions, surmounted by a perforated canopy; at her feet is a hind, couchant. The features are *petite*, but so strongly characterized by the wrinkles of age, and other marks, that there cannot be a doubt of their verisimilitude, and the hands are equally true to nature. She wears a kind of hood, drawn to a point over her forehead, and falling on her shoulders; a short barbe covers her neck; the foldings of her mantle are arranged with graceful simplicity. The whole figure conveys the idea of its having been modelled from real casts of the original. It is entirely

of copper, and has been richly gilt; but the gilding is now only partially visible. On each side, lying loose on the tomb, is a slender pillar, pierced with arches, &c. in the pointed style; these, also, as well as the canopy, which they appear to support, are of gilt copper. Round the verge is the following Inscription, which was composed by the learned Erasmus, and for which, as it is entered in an ancient *Computus*, or Account-book, belonging to St. John's College, he had a reward of 20s.

MARGARETÆ. *Richemondiae*. Septimi. Henrici. Matri. Octavi. Aviae. Quae. Stipendia. Constitvit. Trib: Hoc. Coenobio. Monachis. et. Doctori. Grammatices. Apvd. Wymborn. Perq: Angliam. Totam. Divini. Verbi. Praeconi. Dvob: Item. Inter. Praetib: Litterar'; Sacrar'; Alteri. Oxoniis. Alteri. Cantabrigiae. vbi. et. Collegia. Dvo. Christo. et. Joanni. Discipulo. Eivs. Struxit. Moritur. An. Domini. M. D. IX. III. KAL. IVLII.

Weaver states, that Lady Margaret erected an almshouse for poor women, "which was afterwards turned into lodgings for the singing-men of the College," within the *Abbey Almonry*.

#### STEALING OF THE CROWN BY COLONEL BLOOD.

To the account of this singular transaction given in the preceding volume, (pp. 15-25) the following official particulars may be added from the London Gazette.

"Whitehall, May 9, 1671.

"This morning, about seven of the clock, four men

coming to Mr. Edwards, keeper of the Jewel-house, in the Tower, desired to see the regal crown, remaining in his custody; he carries them into the room where they were kept, and shows them: but, according to the villainous design they, it seems, came upon, immediately they clap a gag of a strange form into the old man's mouth, who making what noise and resistance he could, they stabbed him a deep wound in the belly with a stiletto, adding several other dangerous wounds on the head with a small beetle they had with them, as is believed, to beat together and flatten the crown, to make it more portable; which having, together with the ball, put into bags they had to that purpose brought with them, they fairly walked out, leaving the old man groaveling on the ground, gagged and pinioned; thus they passed by all the sentinels, till, in the mean time, the son-in-law of Mr. Edwards, casually passing by, and hearing the door shut, and some bustle, went in to look what it might be, where he found his old father in the miserable condition they had left him; whereupon running out in all hast, and crying to stop the authors of this horrid villainy, the persons began to hasten more than ordinary; which the last sentinel perceiving, and hearing the noise, bid them stand; but, instead of standing to give an account of themselves, one of them fires a pistol at the sentinel, and he his musket at them; which gave the alarm, so as, with the pursuit of Mr. Edward's son-in-law, two of the malefactors were immediately seized: two more, with another that held their horses without the Tower-gate, escaped. With the two that were taken were found the crown and ball, only some few stones missing, which had been loosened in the beating of the crown together, with the mallet, or beetle, spoken of.



“These two, being brought down to Whitehall, by his Majesty's command, one of them proves to be Blood, that notorious traitor and incendiary, who was outlawed for the Rebellion in Ireland, eight years ago; and the other one was Perrot, a dyer in Thames Street. Within two hours after a third was apprehended, as he was escaping on horseback, who proves to be Thomas Hunt, mentioned in his Majesty's proclamation for the discovering of the persons who some time since committed that horrid attempt upon his grace the Duke of Ormond, but is indeed, son to the said Blood; who, with great impudency, confesses, that they two were, with seven others, in that action. They are all three sent close prisoners to the Tower, for the present.”

At the corner of Peter and Tufton Streets, Westminster, there was standing, a few years ago, an old house traditionally said to have been inhabited by Colonel Blood, after his daring exploit in the Tower, which, instead of meeting with its deserved punishment, had raised him to the dignity of a court pensioner. Upon the brick-work, over the first story, was a shield, but the arms had been obliterated. This house overlooked the *Bowling-Alley*, which was once what that name implies, a place wherein the residents of the Cloisters used to play at bowls. It had also a view over the gardens and other grounds upon which the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and the various streets in its vicinity, have been erected during the two last centuries.

#### ENGLISH ACTRESSES.—BRANDENBURGH HOUSE.

Prynne was not the only person who considered

Religion to be scandalized and Decency violated by the appearance of Women Actors upon the English Stage; and although the grace and loveliness of the Fair Sex are now believed to give to the Theatre its greatest charm, the rigid precision of former times could hardly frame language strong enough to portray the "sinful practice" and "enormous shameful-ness" of female acting. Even the intelligent, scientific, and, in many things, liberal-minded Evelyn, speaks of the drama as abused to "an atheistical liberty," by the mere circumstance of Women being suffered to become performers:—for instance, under the date, in his "Diary," of October 18th, 1656, he thus writes.—

"This night was acted my Lord Broghill's Tragedy, called *Mustapha*, before their Ma.<sup>ties</sup> at Court, [Whitehall] at which I was present, very seldom going to the public theatres for many reasons, now as they were abused to an atheistical liberty, fowle and undecent women now (and never till now) permitted to appeare and act, who inflaming severall young noblemen and gallants, became their misses, and to some their wives; witness y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Oxford, Sir R. Howard, P. Rupert, the Earle of Dorset, and another greater person than any of them, who fell into their snares, to y<sup>e</sup> reproach of their noble families, and ruine of both body and soule."—

Evelyn, by "another greate person," doubtless intended the King himself, Charles the Second, who had, at least, three avowed mistresses selected from the Stage, namely, Madam Davis, Mrs. Knight, and Nell Gwynn. The latter is said to have been previously kept by Lord Buckharst, (eventually Earl of Dorset,)

who, according to a lampoon of the day, quoted by Granger,\* was only induced to part with her from being created Earl of Middlesex, the King

“— gave him an Earldom to resign his b-tch.”

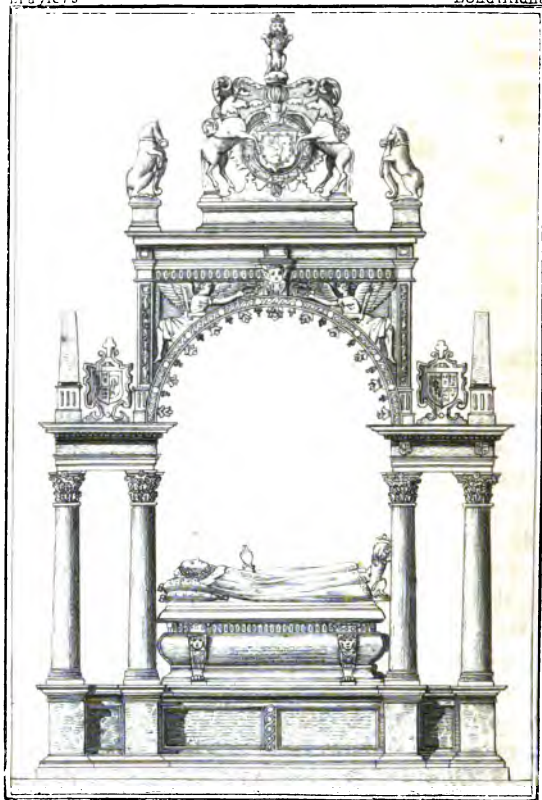
But this was a mere invention of the satirist, for the intercourse between Charles and the laughter-loving Nell, commenced several years before the period when Lord Buckhurst was made Earl of Middlesex. That the latter shared her favours with the King, is certain.

Speaking of the 3rd Part of the “Siege of Rhodes,” under the date, 9th of January, 1662, Evelyn says,— “In this acted y<sup>e</sup> faire and famous comedian, called *Roxalana*, from y<sup>e</sup> part she performed; and I think it was the last, she being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's [Aubrey de Vere] *Misse*, as at this time they began to call lewd women.”—The mistress of Prince Rupert was ‘Madam Hughes,’ with whom, according to Grammont, he became enamoured whilst the Court was at Tunbridge, and whose triumph over him is described by that lively writer, with the most felicitous gaiety.—“L'impertinente,” he concludes, “voulut être attaquée dans les formes; et résistant fièrement à l'argent, pour vendre ses faveurs plus chèrement dans la suite, elle faisoit faire un personnage si neuf à ce pauvre prince, qu'il ne paroissoit pas seulement vraisemblable.”—He afterwards purchased for her, in

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\* Henry Beauclerk, first Duke of St. Alban's, the son of Charles II. by Nell Gwynn, was born in May, 1670, and Lord Buckhurst was not created Earl of Middlesex till April, 1675, after the death of his uncle, Lionel Cranfield, the prior Earl, whose possessions he inherited.





MONUMENT OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Tho<sup>r</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London.

1683, the magnificent villa which had been erected by the celebrated Sir Nicholas Crispe, near the banks of the Thames, at Hammersmith; more recently known by the name of *Brandenburgh House*, from having for many years been the property and residence of the late Margravine of Brandenburgh Anspach. That mansion also became the residence of the late much-calumniated Queen Caroline, who died there on the 7th of August, 1821; within a few months after which it was entirely levelled with the ground.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,—MONUMENT OF MARY,  
QUEEN OF SCOTS.

The monument of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose beauty, accomplishments, character, and untimely fate, have so frequently exercised the pen of History, was erected by her son, King James, within a year or two after his accession to the English throne. This princess was born on the 7th of December, 1542. She was the daughter and heiress of James V. of Scotland, who dying when he was only a week old, she succeeded to his crown. She was married on the 28th of April, 1558, at the early age of fifteen years and a few months, to Francis, Dauphin of France, who became King in the following year, and died on the 6th of December, 1560. After her return to Scotland, she was married, secondly, to Henry, Lord Darnley, on the 29th of July, 1565. This unfortunate Peer was basely strangled, and then blown up with gunpowder, on the night of February 10, 1567, by the contrivance of James, Earl of Both-

well, and not without a suspicion that the Queen herself was privy to the foul crime. Soon afterwards, she was induced, either by force or guile, to enter a third time into the nuptial bonds, with Bothwell, her late husband's reputed murderer; who is said to have previously violated her person, and kept her in restraint; but the consequent ignominy was so great, and her subjects so offended, that she was compelled to appoint a viceroy, and resign the throne to her infant son, by the Lord Darnley. She eventually sought refuge in England; but Queen Elizabeth, without granting her an interview, committed her to the keeping of George, Earl of Shrewsbury; under whose care, and at whose houses, at Hardwicke and Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, she remained seventeen years a captive. She was then transferred to the custody of Sir Amias Paulet, and others; and in about a year afterwards, was tried and condemned to die for engaging in a treasonable correspondence with the Queen's enemies. She was beheaded in the hall of Fotheringhay Castle, in Northamptonshire, on the 8th of February, 1587, in the 45th year of her age; but there was no doubt that she fell a victim more to Elizabeth's maxims of state-policy, and jealousy of having a Catholic successor, than to any other cause. Her remains were first buried in Peterborough Cathedral; but King James, soon after his accession to the British crown, had them privately removed, and deposited in a vault in Henry VII.'s Chapel.

This monument, which stands in the South aisle,

is an elaborate and costly architectural pile: like that of Queen Elizabeth's, in the North aisle, it is principally a composition from the Corinthian order, and of similar design; but its dimensions and elevation are much greater, the armorial crests which surmount the upper entablature reaching almost to the vaulting. It is constructed of different coloured marbles. The basement is raised on a two-fold step or plinth, and has four projecting pedestals on each side, near the ends; on these stand eight columns, supporting the entablatures and canopy, beneath which, upon a sarcophagus, ornamented with Lions' heads, &c. is a recumbent statue of the Queen, of white marble, very finely executed. Her head reposes on two embroidered cushions; and her hands are raised as in prayer, but several of the fingers have been broken off. She wears a close coif, with a narrow edging, and a laced ruff, and a tucker, both plaited. Her features are small, but peculiarly sweet and delicate. Her mantle, which is lined with ermine, and fastened over the breast with a jewelled brooch, is folded gracefully over her knees and legs. The borders of her stomacher are wrought with chain-work; and her vest has a row of small buttons down the middle, with knots on each side. Her shoes are high-heeled, and round at the toes; at her feet is the Scottish lion sitting, crowned, supporting the emblems of Sovereignty.

The columns which sustain the canopy are fancifully diversified as to materials; the shafts of four of them being of black marble; and their bases



and capitals of white marble; and the shafts, bases, &c. of four others, directly the reverse. Beneath the lower entablatures are circles surrounded by small cherubs; and upon them, over the cornice, are shields of arms and small obelisks. The under part of the semicircular canopy is divided into several ranges of small panneling, thickly ornamented with roses and thistles, in complete relief. In the spandrils at the sides are angels, draped, holding chaplets; on the summit are large shields, with the royal arms and supporters of Scotland; and at the angles are four Unicorns, now broken and somewhat displaced, supporting smaller shields, charged with badges. The inscriptions, which are in Latin, include four verses, of ten lines each, and are partly in eulogy of the deceased, and partly reprehensive of the malignity of her persecutors.

#### GAME IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LONDON.

In the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, is a singularly curious and valuable collection of *Proclamations*, (both printed, and in manuscript,) among which is the following, which was issued by Henry VIII. in July, 1546, for the preservation of the Game therein mentioned, within the Honour of the Palace of Westminster.

*“A Proclamation y’ noe p’son interrupt the King’s Game of Partridge or Pheasant.*

*“Rex majori et vicecomitibus London’. Vobis mandamus,” &c.—Forasmuch as the King’s most royall ma<sup>ty</sup> is much desirous to have the Games of Hare, Par-*

*tridge, Pheasant, and Heron* p'served in and about his Honor of his *Palace of Westm'*. for his own disport and pastime; that is to saye, from his said *Palace of Westm.'* to *St. Gyles in the Fields*, and from thence to *Islington*, to *O' Lady of the Oke*, to *Highgate*, to *Hornsey Parke*, to *Hampstead Heath*, and from thence to his said *Palace of Westm'*. to be preserved and kept for his own disport, pleasure, and recreac'on; his Highnes, therefore, straightlie chargeth and commandeth all, and singular, his subjects, of what estate, degree, or condic'on soev' they be, that they, ne any of them, do p'sume or attempt to *Hunt* or to *Hawke*, or in any means to take or kill any of the said *Game* within the precinctes aforesaid, as they tender his favor, and will estchue the ymprisonment of their bodies, and further punishment at his Ma<sup>ty</sup> will and pleasure."

## CLOISTERS, WESTMINSTER.—EPITAPH ON

WILLIAM LAURENCE.

The following quaint, yet curions, inscription may yet be traced, though not without difficulty, on a commemorative stone affixed against the north wall of the Cloisters, at Westminster.

With diligence and trust most exemplary,  
Did WILLIAM LAURENCE serve a Prebendary;  
And for his Paines now past, before not lost,  
Gain'd this Remembrance at his Master's cost.

O read these Lines againe: yov seldome find,  
A Servant faithfvll, and a Master kind.

Short-Hand he wrote: his Flowre in prime did fade,  
And hasty Death Short-Hand of him hath made.  
Well covth he Nv'bers, and well mēsūr'd Land;  
Thvs doth he now that Grov'd whereon yov stand,

Wherein he lyes so Geometricall:  
 Art maketh some, bvt thvs will Nature all.

Objt Decem 28, 1621. Ætatis suæ 29.

**CHARGE OF THE WARDMOTE INQUESTS WITHIN THE  
 CITY, IN HENRY THE SEVENTH'S REIGN.**

The following particulars, which throw light on the ancient customs of the City, have been selected from the charge of the "*Quest of Wardmote*" as printed in Arnold's "*Customs of London*," 1502, but the spelling is modernised.

First, ye shall enquire if the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King be kept as it ought to be, and in whose default it hath been broke, and if there be any person within the ward that is not under frank pledge, that is to say, under love and law. Also, if there be any person or persons within the ward that make any skulk; or be a receiver or gatherer of evil company; or if there be any common rioter, barrator, or any common night-walker, without light, contrary to the ordinance of the City, dwelling within the ward; also, if there be any man that hangeth not out a lanthorn, with a candle burning therein, according to the Mayor's cry; also, if there be any taverner, osteler, [inkeeper,] or brewer, hold open his door after the hour limited by the Mayor. Also, if there be any parish clerk that ringeth curfew after the curfew be rung at Bow Church, Berking Church, or St. Bride's Church, or St. Giles' Without Cripplegate. All such to be presented.

Also, if any stew of men draw any common woman of evil name; or any woman's stew be drawing any suspicious men, or young men, or any man's apprentice, be of evil name or condition. Also, if any person cast or put

any rubbish, dung, or any other noisome thing into the Thames at Walbrook, or at the Fleet, or other ditches in the City, or in open streets in lanes of the Ward. Also, if any person keep or nourish hogs, oxen, kine, or mallards within the ward, in annoyance of their neighbours. Also, if there be any person within the Ward that hath been for his dishonesty indicted out of the Ward, but be yet dwelling within it. Also, if there be any person come in to the Ward that hath not brought a bill from his Alderman where he dwelled before, under his seal, of his good name and fame. Also, if any boatman or ferryman take more for a boat hire, or ferrying, than was customary in old time, be dwelling in the ward. Also, if there be any priest in service within the Ward, who aforesome hath been set in the "Tonne," in Cornhill, for dishonesty, and hath forsworn the City. All such should be presented. Also, ye shall inquire if there be any house in the Ward that is built with any other thing than tile, or slate, or lead, for peril of fire; also, if there be any chimney that hath a "reerdos," made uncomely, otherwise than it ought to be, for peril of fire. Also if any baker or brewer have their ovens or their furnace with stubble, straw, or reed, or any other thing that might cause peril of fire. Also, the Ward must have a rack, with two long chains of iron, and two ladders, and every house must have a tub of water, ready within, for peril of fire."

BOOKSELLERS IN ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH-YARD,  
FLEET STREET; AND ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

PAUL'S WALKS.

Many local particulars of the old topography of London might be obtained from an examination of

the title pages of books printed before the Great Fire of 1666.—For instance, various publications — are extant which were sold “at the long shop under St. Mildred’s Church, in the Poultry,” at “the shop under St. Peter’s Church, in Cornhill,” &c. and that St. Dunstan’s *Church-Yard* was a permanent station for booksellers will appear by the following imprints.

“Epigrams by H. P.” &c.—“and are to be soulede by *John Helme* at his shoppe in S. Dunstan’s Churchyarde, 1608, 4to.”

“Newes from Italy of a second Moses, or the Life of Galeacivs Caracciolvs,” &c. Printed “for *Richard Moore*, and are to be sold at his shop in St. Dunstan’s Church-yard, in Fleete Street, 1608,” 4to.—England’s Helicon, or the Muse’s Harmony,” was also printed and sold by the same Moore, or *More*, as spelt in the latter work.

“The Blazon of Jealousie,” &c. “Printed for *John Busbie*, and are to be sould at his shop in S. Dunstan’s Church-yard, 1615,” 4to.

Decker’s “Villanies discovered by Lanthorne and Candle-light, and the helpe of a New Cryer, called O per se O,” was also “printed by *John Busby* and are to be sold at his shop in Dunstan’s Church-Yard, in Fleet strete, 1616,” 4to.

At this time, there is no such place as St. Dunstan’s Church-yard, except the small inclosed burial-ground behind the Church, which is wholly untenanted, unless by the dead. But the shops mentioned were unquestionably in the high street, in front of the Church; and one shop was directly under St. Dunstan’s *Clock*, that ingenious piece of machinery,

whose *Striking* figures are still so attractive to the gaping populace, as appears from the following title-page.

"*Cœlia*; containing certaine Sonets. By David Murray, Scoto-Brittain. At London, printed for *John Smethwicke*, and are to be sold at his shop in *St. Dunstan's Church-yard*, in *Fleet street*, under the *Diall*, 1611," 12mo.\*

Before the Great Fire of 1666, *St. Paul's Church-yard* was the most celebrated mart in London for books, and the booksellers had shops, also, at all the entrances of the Cathedral. † Even the Church itself, as appears from a passage in *Decker's "Gull's Horn-book,"* (Chap. iv.) was profaned by shops, not only of booksellers, but of other trades. In his directions for the behaviour of a Gull in *Paul's Walks*, ‡ *Decker* says,—

"Your mediterranean isle, [*middle aisle*] is then your only gallery wherein the pictures of all your true fashionable and complemental Gulls are, and ought to be hung up. Into that gallery carry your neat body; but take heed you pick out such an hour, when the main shoal of islanders are swimming up and down. And first observe your door of entrance, and your exit; not much

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\* The author of the last work is supposed to have been Sir David Murray, Knt. who, in 1600, was Comptroller of the Household to James VI. of Scotland (afterwards James the First) and subsequently Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, and Groom of the Stole to Henry, Prince of Wales.

† This fact is ascertained by many imprints in old books.

‡ Vide "*Londiniana*," vol. ii: p. 70-74.

VOL. IV.

I

unlike the players at the theatres ; keeping your decourms, even in phantasticality.—

“ Now for your venturing into the walk. Be circumspect and wary what pillar you come in at ; and take heed in any case, as you love the reputation of honour, that you avoid the serving-man’s log,\* and approach not within five fathom of that pillar, but bend your course directly in the middle line, that the whole body of the Church may appear to be yours, where in view of all, you may publish your suit in what manner you affect most, either with the slide of your cloak from the one shoulder ; and then you must, as ’twere in anger, suddenly snatch at the middle of the inside, if it be taffeta at the least, and so by that means your costly lining is betrayed ; or else by the pretty advantage of compliment. But one note by the way do I especially woo you to, the neglect of which makes many of our gallants cheap and ordinary, that by no means you be seen above four turns ; but in the fifth make yourself away, either in some of the *semsters’ shops*, the new *tobacco office*, or amongst the *booksellers*, where, if you cannot read, exercise your smoke, and inquire who has written against this divine weed, &c. ; for this withdrawing yourself a little will much benefit your suit, which else, by too long

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\* This was probably an oaken *block*, affixed to some particular pillar, where the servants in waiting had their rendezvous, and serving-men waited to be hired. In Mayne’s “*City-Match*,” Act 3, Sc. 3, is this passage.

“ *Newcut*. Indeed, they say,

He was a monument of Paul’s.

“ *Timothy*. Yes, he was there

As constant as Duke Humphrey. I can shew  
The prints where he sate, holes i’ th’ logs.”

walking, would be stale to the whole spectators: but, howsoever, if Paul's Jacks\* be once up with their elbows, and quarrelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the Duke's Gallery contain you any longer, but pass away apace in open view."†

At the period when Decker wrote, (viz. about 1609,) as well as for many years after, St. Paul's Church was the regular lounging-place for all idlers, and hunters after news,‡ as well, indeed, as of men of

\* *Paul's Jacks* were the automaton figures which struck the quarters on the Clock, and, as appears from the following passage, in which Decker continues his instructions, they were connected at St. Paul's with some other machinery.

"The great *Dial* is your last monument: there bestow some half of the threescore minutes, to observe the sauciness of the *Jacks*, that are above the *Man in the moon* there; the strangeness of the motion will quit your labour."—In a colloquial way, the word *Jack* was used contemptuously for an upstart menial of assuming manners; and the still current phrase, "*a Jack in office*" has a similar meaning."

† According to Holinshed, eleven o'clock in the forenoon was the customary dinner-hour in the earlier part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and in that of James the First, it was but a little later. Hence the advice given to "his Gallants," by Decker, to quit St. Paul's, in order to repair to the Ordinary "some half hour after eleven; for then you shall find most of your fashion-mongers planted in the room waiting for meat."

‡ Greene, in the opening of his "Theeves falling out, True-men come by their goods," says "What news?" is the language, at first meetings, used in all countries. At court, it is the morning's salutation, and noone's table-talk; by



almost every profession, including cheats, wasters, and knights of the post.\* It was, likewise, a seat of traffic and negotiation; even money lenders had their stations there, and the *fiat* itself, if credit may be given to a black-letter tract, on the "Detestable use of Dice-play," printed early in Elizabeth's reign, was made a place for the advance and payment of loans, and the sealing of indentures and obligations for the security of the monies borrowed!

Innumerable allusions to the humours of Paul's Walks may be found in old plays, and pamphlets, commencing, perhaps, during the sovereignty of Elizabeth, and terminating only with the conflagration of 1656, in which the church was destroyed. But the best general picture of the scene, is unquestionably

night it is stale. In-citty, it is more common than 'What doe you lack?' and, in the countrey, whistling at plough is not of greater antiquity. Walks in the middle of Paul's, and gentlemen's teeth walke not faster at ordinaries, than there a whole day together about enquiry after 'News.'

\* Ben Jonson, in his 'character' of Shift, is "Every Man out of his Humour," calls him "A Thred-bare Sharke," whose "profession is skeldring and odling, his banke *Paules*, and his Warehouse *Pict-hatch*."—Speaking of Shift, in the opening scene of the 3rd Act, which the dramatist has laid in "the middle isle in *Paules*," Cordatus, in reply to Macilente's question—"And what makes he in *Paules* now?" says "Troth, as you see, for the advancement of a *Si quis*, or two; wherein he hath so varied himselfe, that if any one of them take, he may hull up and downe in the humorous world, a little longer."

that of Bishop Earle, who, in his "*Microcosmographia*," published in 1629, thus portrays it.

Paul's Walke is the land's Epitome, or you may cal it the lesser Île of Great Brittain. It is more than this, the whole World's map, which you may here discern in its perfectest motion, iustling and turning. It is a heape of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages, and, were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of Bees, a strange humming or bustle, mixt of walking, tongues, and feet; it is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the great Exchange of all discourse, and no businesse whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot. It is the Synod of all pates politicke, joynted and laid together in most serious posture, and they are not half so busie at the Parliament. It is the Anticke of tailes to tailes and backes to backes, and for vizards you need go no further than faces. It is the Market of young Lecturers, whom you may cheapen here at all rates and sizes. It is the general Mint of all famous lies, which are here, like the legends of Popery, first coyn'd and stamp't in the Church. All inventions are emptyed here, and not few pockets. The best sign of a Temple in it is, that it is the theves sanctuary, which robbe more safely in the croud than a wilderness, whilst every searcher is a bush to hide them. It is the other expence of the day, after playes, taverne, and a bawdy-house, and men have still some oathes left to swear here. It is the eares brothell, and satisfies their lust and ytch. The visitants are all men without exceptions, but the principall inhabitants are stale Knights and Captaines out of service, men of long rapiers and breeches, which after all turne merchants here and trafficke for newes. Some make it -

preface to their dinner, and trauell for a stomache; but thriftier men make it their ordinarie, and boorde here very cheape. Of all such places, it is least haunted with hobgoblins, for if a ghost would walk more, hee could not."—

The allusion to the "market of young Lecturers," in the above extract, may be elucidated by a passage in Bishop Hall's "Satires," (B. ii. S. 5) in which, also, the custom of affixing advertisements, (*affiches*, or *placards*), called *Si quis*,\* to a particular door is distinctly noticed.

"Saw'st thou ere *Si quis* patch'd on Paul's church door,  
To seek some vacant vicarage before?  
Who wants a churchman that can service say,  
Read fast and fair his monthly homily,

\* From the Latin words '*Si quis*,' that is '*If any one*,' with which they generally began; or, if in English, with equivalent expressions. So in the two *Si quis*'s, or bills, put up by Shift, as mentioned in a previous note;

"If there be *any* lady, or gentlewoman"—

And

"If this city, or the suburbs of the same, doe afford *any*"—

This custom of affixing a *Si quis* in public situations was not unknown to the ancients, and Mr. Archdeacon Nares has pointed out, in his invaluable "Glossary," a Roman *Si quis* in the 23rd Elegy of Book iii. of *Propertius*, thus advertising his lost tablets;

"Quas *si quis* mihi retulerit, donabitur auro."

And it was to be affixed against a column,

"I puer, et citus hæc aliquæ propone columnæ;"  
with the writer's direction,

"Et dominum Esquiliis scribe habitare tuum."

And wed, and bary, and make cristen-souls,  
Come to the *left-side alley* of Saint Poules."\*—

Yet the *Si quis* door was not confined to notices of ecclesiastical matters, but appropriated, generally, to all the variety of applications that are now found in the columns of a newspaper, or the books of a Register-office.

ST. MILDRED'S CHURCH, POULTRY,—EPITAPH ON  
THOMAS TUSSER.

Tusser, the Agricultural Poet, whose "Hundred good Points of Husbandry," was first published in 1557, and afterwards extended to "Five hundred good Points," was buried in St. Mildred's Church, in 1580; aged 65 years. Stow records his Epitaph as follows.

Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth, doth lie,  
That sometime made the "Points of Husbandrie ;"  
By Him then learn thou maist, here learne we must,  
When all is done we sleep, and turne to dust ;  
And yet, through Christ, to Heav'n we hope to goe ;  
Who reades his Bookes shall find his faith was so.

PALACES OF THE PROTECTOR, O. CROMWELL.

In the year 1654, a Sub-committee of the House of Commons was appointed to take into consideration the 38th Article of the Government, and to report, generally, on the state of the Commonwealth. From the Report then made, and which has been printed

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\* The "left-side alley," must have been the north aisle.

from a Manuscript, belonging to the late Lord Foley,\* the following are extracts.

“First, for those that are proper for the Lord Protector’s revenue, yo’ Committee offer it as their humble opinion that noe value bee sett vpon *Whitehall*, the *Cock-pitt*, the *Tennis-Court*, *Scotland-Yard*, the *Slaughter-house*, the *Tilt-yard*, *Spring Garden*, with their and every of their appertenance; *St. James’ House* and *Parke*, with their appertenance; but that they bee, from tyme to tyme, for the use of the Lord Protector.

“They fynd to bee vsold, and excepted from sale, by the late acts of Parliament for sale of the houses and lands of the late King, and Queen, and Prince, the *Houses* and *Parke* of *East Greenwich*, with the appertenance thereto belonging; the *House* and *Parke* at *Hampton Court*, with severall grounds belonging thereto; also *Somerset House*, with th’ appertenance therevnto belonging; which were surveyed, and the buildings were valued to bee worth 25,969 li. 6s. 6d.

“Their opinion is, that they are fitt places for the accommodacion of the Lord Protector; therefore not to bee valued at any grosse summe; yet they may bee allowed towards the revenue, as they are returned in the - - - - att the rent of 1254 li. 13s. 4d.

In accordance with this recommendation, all the places enumerated were assigned for the Lord Protector’s use; and a revenue of £200,000 *per annum*, was likewise settled upon him “for defraying public charges, and to maintain the dignity of his place.” †

\* Vide “Antiquarian Repertory,” Vol. ii. edit. 1808.

† Whitelock’s “Memorials,” p. 699, edit. 1789.



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& C<sup>o</sup> London

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, — HISTORICAL FRIEZE IN THE  
CHAPEL OF ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

St. Edward the Confessor's Chapel is separated from the Choir by a magnificent SCREEN of sculptured stone-work, thirty-seven feet in length, and upwards of fourteen feet high. This elaborate performance is in the pointed style of architecture, and independently of its highly-enriched niches, tracery, doorways, and architraves, it possesses, on the side within the Chapel, a sculptured *Frieze*, on which the principal events of St. Edward's Life, both real and legendary, are represented in bold relief. These are displayed in fourteen compartments, separated from each other by an equal number of irregularly-shaped quatrefoils, six of which, viz. the second (commencing at the south end,) fourth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth, are faced by blank shields; and are not only more regular in form than the others, but also diversified by indented rays, as of a glory, behind each shield; a broad label surrounds every quatrefoil, and is continued likewise under all the historical compartments, but whether originally inscribed, or not, is uncertain.

The designs for these sculptures have been chiefly deduced from Abbot Ailred's account of the Life and Miracles of King Edward, written in the time of Henry the Second. The compartments are here described in the order in which they occur, commencing on the left, as beheld by the spectator.



1. *The Prelates and Nobility swearing fealty to Edward the Confessor when in his Mother's womb.*—Ethelred II. surnamed the Unready, was twice married. By Ethelgiva, his first wife, he had Edmund Ironside, his immediate successor: by Emma, “the Pearl of Normandy,” his second, he had Alfred and Edward. During this Queen's pregnancy with the latter, afterwards Edward the Confessor, a Council was assembled to deliberate on the affairs of the kingdom, which was then, through Ethelred's pusillanimous conduct, nearly overrun by the Danes. Ethelred, desirous of appointing a successor, requested the opinion of the Council, as to whom he should nominate for that purpose. Some recommended Edmund Ironside, on account of his superior bodily strength, whilst others gave the preference to Alfred; but it having been predicted, by one of the assembly, that the former would be short-lived, and that the latter would perish immaturely, the wishes of all concentrated on the child of which the Queen was pregnant; and the King assenting to this election, the Nobility took an oath of fealty to the unborn babe. The Queen is represented as *enceinte*, and standing in the midst of the assembly, with her left hand upon her waist; all the figures have the right arm extended upwards, as if in the act of swearing allegiance.

2. *The Birth of Edward the Confessor.*—Edward is supposed to have been born about 1002, at *Gyslepe*, in Oxfordshire, now Islip, which he afterwards granted to this church by a Saxon charter, still preserved in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and of

which Bishop Kennet has printed a copy in his "Parochial Antiquities." This compartment is curious, from representing the ancient form of a state bed; in the back-ground are two of the Queen's attendants, with the infant Edward in their arms.

3. *The Coronation of Edward the Confessor.*—Edward was crowned on Easter Day, 1043. He is represented seated in a chair of state, with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York placing the crown upon his head.

4. *King Edward giving orders for the remission of Dane-gelt, after he had been alarmed by the appearance of the Devil dancing upon the money casks.*—The grievous tax called Dane-gelt, originally imposed by Ethelred, for the purpose of bribing the Danes to quit the kingdom without distressing it by their customary ravages, was continued to be levied after the Danish invasions had ceased, and was not finally abolished till the reign of King Stephen. Before that period, however, it had been remitted by Edward the Confessor, (1051,) who, according to Ingulphus, was induced to do so by seeing the spectre of the Devil capering and exulting upon the collected tribute in one of the royal chambers. The King started back in affright, and gave immediate orders that the money should be restored to its former owners, and the tax rescinded. The figure of the Devil, if introduced as dancing upon the casks, as it probably was, has been destroyed.

5. *Edward the Confessor's generous admonition to the Thief who was purloining his Treasure.*—Whilst

Edward was one day lying musing on his bed, a youthful domestic entered his chamber, and thinking that the monarch was sleeping, proceeded to a coffer (which the chamberlain had negligently left open,) and taking out a quantity of money, secreted it in his bosom, and quitted the apartment. Having placed the stolen treasure in security, he returned a second time, and did the like; and not being yet contented with his booty, he came back a third time, and was again kneeling at the chest, when the King, who knew his Chamberlain to be at hand, but wished the thief to make his escape, exclaimed, "You are too covetous, youth, take what you have and fly; for if Hugoline come, he will not leave you a single doit." The pilferer immediately fled, without being pursued. Shortly afterwards Hugoline came back, and perceiving how considerable a sum had been stolen, turned pale and trembled, sighing vehemently at the same time. The King hearing him, arose from his bed, and affecting to be ignorant of what had happened, inquired the cause of his perturbation, which Hugoline relating, "Be at peace," replied Edward, "perhaps he that has taken it, has more need of it than ourselves; let him have it; what remains is sufficient for us."—In the sculpture the King appears reclining in his bed, and the thief kneeling at the money chest.

6. *The miraculous Appearance of our Saviour to King Edward, when partaking of the Sacrament of the Eucharist.*—Among the several visions with which the Confessor is said to have been favoured on his

count of his superior sanctity, was that conceived to be represented in this compartment. He was partaking of the Sacrament in this church, and just as the officiating priest had taken in his hand the holy elements, our Saviour appeared to the King standing on the altar in his human form; and extending his right arm, he made upon the adoring Monarch the sign of the cross, bestowing on him, at the same time, his benediction. Leofric, Earl of Chester, who had accompanied the King hither, and was then at a short distance, beheld the same vision, and was hastening to impart it to his Sovereign, when the latter, divining his intentions, exclaimed; "Stay, Leofric, stay; what you see, I also behold!"—This compartment is much damaged; the King is kneeling before a desk on which is an open book; the attending Priest is headless. Earl Leofric is not represented, unless we can imagine him to be one of the three figures which appear looking through the open arches at the side of the altar:

7. *The Drowning of the King of Denmark, as beheld in a Vision by King Edward.*—At the time of the Feast of Pentecost, in a certain year, the Confessor whilst celebrating high mass, with his principal Nobility; was observed to laugh at the time when the Eucharist was presented to him. Being asked, after the conclusion of the ceremony, the cause of this seeming impropriety, he related the following particulars of a vision which he had just seen;—"The King of Denmark had assembled an army for the purpose of invading my kingdom, and commanded his ships to be got

ready. Provisions, and arms, and men, were already on board, and the wind this day favouring his expedition, he prepared to embark ; but at the instant when my countenance became more cheerful, that unjust sovereign, who had gotten into a boat in order to go on board his ship, fell over the prow thereof into the sea, and perished ; and as when the head is cut off, all the members in consequence become unfit to perform their respective functions, so their leader being thus destroyed, the army is now disbanded and dispersed. These are the circumstances with which, by Divine revelation, I was made acquainted ; and which gave occasion to that hilarity of countenance which you remarked." It was subsequently found, says the historian, that all these events had happened at the time and in the manner in which they had been revealed to the King.—In the foreground, a knight in complete armour is represented as having fallen out of a small boat into the waves ; behind is a large vessel, full of armed men, and on the right, at the top, are some falling towers, intended, probably, as a symbolical illustration of the failure of the expedition.

8. *The Quarrel between Tosti and Harold, Earl Goodwin's sons, at the King's table.*—Earl Goodwin, the Queen's father, was one day sitting at table with the King, in company with his sons, when a quarrel arose between the latter, who were yet boys, in consequence, according to Henry of Huntingdon, of the envious jealousy of Tosti, (or Toston) at the King's drinking to Harold, his younger brother, in

preference to himself. Harold, by superior strength, after Tosti had caught him by the hair, and pulled him violently to the ground, recovered his feet, "and layed mightie blowes upon his brother, so that the Kinge himself was fayne to put to his hand and to departe them."\* He then foretold the calamities which would befall the realm through the contention of the brothers when arrived at manhood, and intimated their untimely and respective fates. The outline of this narration is corroborated by different historians. The predictions are presumed to have been accomplished by the discomfiture and death of Tosti, near Stamford Bridge, in Yorkshire, in 1066; and the defeat of Harold, who was also slain in battle, at Hastings, in Sussex, a few days afterwards.—The contending brothers are represented in the foreground of the design; whilst Earl Goodwin, and the King and Queen, are on the opposite side of a table, on which is a covered cup, with several articles of food.

9. *Edward the Confessor's Vision of the Seven Sleepers.*—The King was observed to smile by Earl Harold, a bishop, and an abbot, (on a certain Easter day, after he had partaken of the Eucharist) whilst seated at dinner in his palace at Westminster, and immediately afterwards to resume his accustomed gravity. In answer to their questions he told them, that at the time to which they had alluded, "The eye of his mind was extended towards the city of Ephe-

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\* Vide Lambard's Topographical "Dictionary," article *Wynsore*.

ans, and even to Mount Celion, where he beheld the proper countenances, the size of the limbs, and the quality of the clothes, of Seven holy Sleepers, resting in a cave; that while he was regarding them with a smile, expressive of his foward joy, they suddenly turned themselves, in his sight, from the right side, on which they had rested during many years, to the left, and that this, their change of position, portended great misfortunes; for that they should lie seventy years on their left sides, during which time the Lord should visit the iniquity of his people, and deliver them into the hands of nations, who were their enemies, to reign over them." All were astonished at these words, and at the particulars which the King subsequently related of the Sleepers; and in order that posterity might credit this narration, it was judged expedient to send messengers with the King's letters to the Emperor of Constantinople, to inquire into the truth of the vision. The Earl proposed the sending a soldier, the Bishop an ecclesiastic, and the Abbet a monk; and such persons were accordingly despatched on this embassy.

The Emperor received them honourably; and, by his command, they were met at Ephesus, by the Bishop, the Clergy, and the People, who introduced them into the cave, where the Seven Sleepers were found lying on their left sides, with garments and countenances such as the King had described.—In the representation on the frieze the messengers are seen on horseback, as arriving at the cave, where the Sleepers are recumbent on their left sides, as they appeared to King Edward in his Vision.

10. *St. John the Evangelist in the garb of a Pilgrim, requesting alms of Edward the Confessor.*— Next to God and the Virgin Mary, King Edward is said to have held St. John the Evangelist in the highest degree of veneration; and being one day assisting at the consecration of a church to that Saint, he was addressed by a man in the habit of a pilgrim, who requested an alms for St. John's sake. The King having already emptied his purse in alms-giving, drew his ring from his finger, and gave it to the stranger, who, returning an abundance of thanks, disappeared. Some time afterwards, two English pilgrims, travelling in the Holy Land, were benighted and lost their way; whilst in this distress they were met by a number of young men clothed in white, accompanied by two persons, carrying two wax tapers, which cast a miraculous light. These were followed by "a venerable old man, with snow-white hair, and of a wonderfully sweet aspect and innate gravity," who entering into conversation with them, conducted them into Jerusalem, where they were feasted very magnificently, and afterwards left to their repose. On the following morning they quitted the city, in company with the venerable stranger, who, when at a short distance from it, addressed them in these terms: "The Lord will make your homeward journey prosperous; and I, for the love which I bear to your King, will watch over you all the way, for I am St. John the Apostle, and Evangelist, and entertain the highest affection for your King, whom in my name I would have you



salute ; and lest he should require some token, return him this *Ring*, which, on the dedication of my church, he gave to me, who then appeared in the garb of a pilgrim. Tell him, that the day of his death is at hand, and that I will visit him within six months, in such a manner that with me he shall follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth." The pilgrims then returned with the utmost expedition into their own country, and delivered the ring and message to the King, who burst into tears, and after enquiring all the particulars, dismissed them with gifts.

The tenth compartment is not the only one on this frieze which has relation to the above legend ; there being two others designed from the same story ; namely, the 12th, which represents *St. John delivering the Ring and Message to the two Pilgrims* ; and the 13th, which portrays *The Pilgrims returning the Ring to King Edward, in conformity with the Saint's command*.

11. *The restoring of the blind Men to sight by washing in the same water which had been used by King Edward.*—One of the attendants in the Confessor's court, observing four men at the door of the palace, three of whom were totally blind, and the other partially so, recollected that he had witnessed the restoration of a blind man to sight, by washing his eyes in the same water in which the King's hands had been washed ; and commiserating the misfortune of the persons before him, he privately procured some of the same water, with which, being fully persuaded of its efficacy, he washed the faces of the blind men,

and having made on them the sign of the cross, besought the Almighty to render it effectual, not for his own, but for the merits of the King; and the power of the Lord furthering his benevolent intention, the sight of the men was immediately restored. In the sculpture, the King is represented washing his hands in a laver on the right; and on the left are the blind men kneeling, with the attendant holding a basin to them: other figures are in the back ground.

14. The 14th, and last compartment, has been called the "Dedication of Edward the Confessor's church," the final ceremonies of which act, we are informed, were directed by the Queen, in consequence of the illness of King Edward, who was then upon his death-bed. An attentive examination of the sculpture, however, will render it evident that some other subject must have been intended, though it is not easy to determine to what event it actually refers. It displays a part of the transept and body of a church, close to which are two figures in long garments, one of them bearing a sort of a musical instrument, resembling an ancient trumpet; the other holding up a kind of scroll. Near the latter is a cask or barrel; and in the vacant space beyond, are some slight remains of a third human figure, which has been destroyed. On the north side, against the upper part of the sculptured transept, is a small mutilated animal, apparently intended either for a sphynx, or a lion.

All the above sculptures are highly relieved, in consequence of the frieze having been hollowed out

into a deep concave behind them. The general height of the principal figures is about one foot. The fourth and fifth compartments are wrought on the same stone, with the exception of a small portion of Edward's bed, which is continued on the succeeding one. Each of the other subjects occupies a single stone, except a small part of the seventh. The surmounting cornice has been very richly decorated with a running pattern of perforated foliage (now greatly broken) representing strawberry leaves; and originally, there was a crowning ornament along the summit of the whole.

The design of the lower part of the Screen is extremely elegant; and the variety of delicate tracery-work which it exhibits can hardly be paralleled. In its original state, when its niches were filled with statues, and its rich gilding and colouring were perfect,\* it must have had an exceedingly beautiful appearance, as may be readily conceived both from its mutilated grandeur on the Chapel side, and from its *restored* elegance within the choir, where it forms the back of the altar. Since the coronation of his present Majesty, George the Fourth, the altar-side has been excellently repaired by Bernasconi, with

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\* The general groundwork of the colouring appears to have been a deep brownish red; the smaller mouldings seem to have been tinted with blue. Most of the gilding has turned black, or peeled off; but the gold is still very bright where it has been preserved from the air, as on the inside of the northern doorway.

artificial stone, so as to correspond with the ancient work as nearly as could be ascertained.\*

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\* The few writers who have attempted to determine the age of this Screen, have assigned it to periods extremely remote from each other. There does not indeed appear to be any known record either of the time when it was made, or of the persons at whose charges it was undertaken. Mr. Hawkins, to whom the entire credit is due of being the first to give a detailed explication of the sculptures on the frieze (Vide Carter's "Ancient Architecture," Vol. I. p. 5,) has stated it to have been erected by Henry III. for the purpose of "transmitting to posterity the several events of the Confessor's life;" and he thence infers it to be "upwards of five hundred years old." In the total absence of documentary evidence, it is very difficult to discover the true era of this admirable work; yet there are circumstances connected with it, which may, in some degree, enable us to ascertain the fact. That it was not erected by Henry III. is clear, not only by the general style of composition, (which bespeaks a far more advanced state of the decorative parts of the pointed architecture than was practised in his reign,) but likewise from the situation of the wooden canopy over the contiguous tomb of Richard the Second, and which has evidently been cut away on the north side to make room for the stonework of the Screen. This latter circumstance furnishes a decided proof that the Screen must have been subsequent to the canopy. Richard died in 1199, but his remains were not inhumed on this spot till the year 1414, when Henry V. caused them to be removed hither from Friar's Langley; and, according to some authorities, erected over them the present monument. It may be questioned, however, whether this tomb was not raised by King Richard himself, in memory of Anne of Bohemia, his first Queen, whom he is known to have most affectionately lamented,

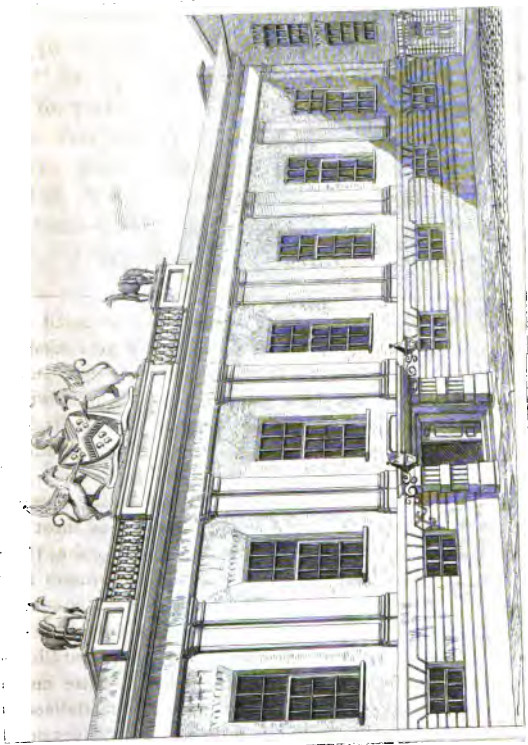
## GROGERS' COMPANY AND HALL.

The Grocers' Company was incorporated by Edward the Third, in 1345, under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocery of the City of London." The Grocers, however, under the primitive name of *Pepperers*, existed as a Company long previously to that period, perhaps for centuries; and so early as the seventeenth of Henry the Third (Anno 1232,) a Pepperer, named

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and splendidly interred, and whose arms, impaled with his own, are emblazoned on the canopy: yet, admitting it to be so, the general argument is but little altered, as the Queen's decease occurred in 1394. The tomb of Edward I. occupies a corresponding situation with that of Richard, and the canopy over it has, in like manner, been curtailed to make room for the Screen.

The monumental, or chantry, Chapel of Henry V. which forms the east end of St. Edward's Chapel, was most probably erected in the early part of the reign of his son, Henry VI.; as that sovereign, in his twenty-third year, (anno 1445) in place of 100l. yearly, which had been given for the celebration of his father's anniversary, endowed it with lands at Lidcombe Regis and Offord Cluny. The ornaments of that Chapel, though of a very elegant and enriched character, are neither so elaborate, nor yet wrought with such minute delicacy as those of the Screen. There is, however, a sufficient degree of resemblance between the forms of the canopies and the middle divisions of the small buttresses, to warrant the conjecture that the periods of their construction were not essentially remote. In the Chapel of Henry VII. the Pointed Architecture was carried to the utmost profusion of luxuriance in sculptural decoration, and intricacy of design; and in



BRAYLEYS

BRAYLEYS





Andrew Bockerell, was chosen to fill the Civic chair, and he retained his seat during six years. Several other Pepperers were advanced to the same dignity before the year 1328, when John de Grantham, another member of this Company, was elected to the Prætorian Office, under the then modern appellation of *Grocer* :\* since that period numerous members of this Company have been chosen to the same situation.

The Charter granted by Edward III. has been several times confirmed, with additional privileges ; particularly by Henry VI. and Charles I. Among

both those respects, it exceeds the general richness of the Screen, which may, therefore, with much propriety, be regarded as of an earlier date. From these united considerations, it naturally results, that the Screen was erected in the period intervening between the completion of Henry V.'s Chantry, and Henry VII.'s Chapel; and it is not improbable but that Henry VI. may himself have been at the charges of the workmanship, as he was of a very devout frame of mind, and is known to have held the memory of the Confessor in high veneration. This opinion may be corroborated by a reference to the dresses of the various figures introduced on the frieze, which bear a very close similitude to the costume of Henry VI.'s reign ; and it is a decided fact, that our ancient sculptors were accustomed to represent past events in complete accordance with the habits and manners of their own age.

\* "The word *Grocers*," says Ravenhill, "was a term at first distinguishing Merchants of this Society in opposition to inferior retailers ; for that they usually sold in *gross* quantities, by great weights ; and in some of our old books, the word signifies Merchants, that in their merchandizing dealt for the *whole of any kind*."



their other privileges was the management of the *King's Beam*, an office which appears to have been vested in the Company time immemorially; they "having had all along," says Ravenhill, the historian of the Company, "the naming of the Weightmaster, and the naming, placing, removing, and governing, of the four Porters attending that office, all to be elected out of their own Company, and to be sworn at their own Hall; a privilege allowed to them, as their undoubted and inseparable right, and as ancient as that office itself used in the City."

This Company has had the honour to enrol in its fraternity no fewer than five monarchs, besides many Princes, Dukes, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; and so highly was it once regarded in the estimation of the Citizens, that in the reign of Henry the Fourth, twelve Aldermen were members at the same time. It consists of a Master, three Wardens, fifty-two Assistants, and an extensive Livery; formerly the Master was always an Alderman.

Though the Committee of Parliament fixed upon Grocers' Hall for their place of sitting at the commencement of the unhappy disputes with Charles I., the Company itself was distinguished for its steady attachment to that unfortunate Sovereign; and it is probably on this account that Charles II., his profligate successor, became a member of it, when he accepted the freedom of the City, in the year 1675, after having been sumptuously banquetted in Guildhall, at the inauguration feast of Sir Robert Viner, Goldsmith. In the two preceding years, also, the

Civic dinner was honoured by the presence of this King; in 1673, when Sir Robert Hanson, Grocer, and in 1674, when Sir William Hooker, Grocer, took possession of the Mayoralty. On all these occasions the general splendour of the processional Show was increased by much pageantry, &c. at the charge of the respective Companies in which the Lord Mayors had taken up their freedoms.

GROCCERS' HALL is situated on the north side of the Poultry, within an enclosed court, the entrance to which is along a narrow passage, now called Groccers' Alley.\* The site of this edifice, with the "building thereupon," was originally purchased by the Company in 1411, for the sum of 320 marks, of the Baron, Robert Fitz-Walter, hereditary Castellan-Banneret, or Standard-bearer to the City of London. Here they laid the foundation of a stately Hall,

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\* This passage, as appears from Stow, (Sur. of Lond. p. 212,) was anciently called "*Cony-hope Lane*," from the sign of three Conies (Rabbits) hanging over a poulterer's stall at the Lane end; or more properly, as the historian has spelt it in the same page, "*Conningshop Lane*," i. e. "*Coney-shop Lane*. At the upper end of this lane, or rather between it and the Poultry Compter, stood the *Chapel of Corpus Christi*, and *St. Mary*, which was founded, says Stow, by a citizen named 'Jonyrunnes,' in the reign of Edward III., and to which belonged a Guild, or Fraternity, that might expend 20l. by the year. After the suppression of that foundation, the premises were purchased by a Haberdasher, who "turned the Chapel into a fair warehouse, with shops towards the Street, and ledgings over them;"—but not any vestige of this building now remains.

which being mostly destroyed by the Fire of London, was rebuilt "with a gothic front and bow window:" the charge for the great parlour and court-room was defrayed by Sir John Cutler, Bart. who was four times Master of the Company.\* In that edifice were kept the accounts, and transacted the business of the Bank of England, from the time of its incorporation, till its removal into Threadneedle-street, in June, 1734. The present Hall was built upon the ancient site between the years 1798 and 1802, from designs, by Mr. Leverton, Architect; and though not a splendid fabric, is well adapted to its inclosed situation. It is chiefly constructed of brick, but the basement story is faced with stone, and the entrance porch is ornamented with rustic work. From the base rise ten pair of stone pilasters, of the Tuscan order, (between which range the principal windows) supporting an architrave and cornice of the same material; and on the summit, over the centre of the building, on a large pedestal, are the arms and sup-

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\* Sir John Cutler, whom the rancid Satires of Pope, and the ironical representations of Pennant, have damned to immortality, as a complete picture of avarice, has been unjustly stigmatized; and were the particulars of his life fully and fairly detailed, his character would be seen to be very far removed from that disgustingly-iniquitous, and unblushing parsimony which those writers have attributed to it. Sir John Cutler was created a Baronet by Charles II. in November, 1660, for various services to the crown, but more particularly from promoting the civic subscriptions in favour of the Royal cause.

porters of the Company; having on each side a loaded Camel, in emblematical commemoration of the manner in which ~~the commodities~~ of the Grocers' trade were anciently conveyed over the Deserts of Arabia. These are of considerable size, and, as well as the arms, are composed of Coade's artificial stone.\*

Here are full-length portraits of Sir John Cutler, Bart.; Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor in 1682; and Sir John Fleet, Lord Mayor in 1693, of tolerable execution. Various Free Schools, Alms Houses, Exhibitions, &c. are supported in different parts of England by this Company. About the middle of the last century, the garden of this Hall served as a public promenade for the citizens; and a part of the ancient building, which had been purchased from Lord Fitzwalter, and had been his family mansion, was inhabited by the Beadle of the Company; but it has since given place to other erections.

#### SPITAL FIELDS' WEAVERS.

Those acquainted with the neighbourhood of Spital Fields must have often heard the Weavers *singing* at their looms, a practice which their fore-fathers brought with them from the Low Countries, and other parts

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\* The Grocers' arms are, argent, a chevron, gules, between nine cloves, sable 4, 2, and 3; an esquire's helmet: crest, a loaded camel, passant, proper: the supporters, griffins: motto, "God grant Grace." The arms are ancient; the supporters were granted by William Benote, Clarencieux, temp. Hen. VIII.

of the Continent, when despotism and intolerance obliged them to abandon their native land. Such also was the case with the Protestants at an earlier period, who coming into England from Flanders, extended our knowledge of certain branches of the woollen manufactory.—Shakspeare, in his 1st part of Henry IV. act 2, makes Falstaff allude to this custom in his interview with Prince Henry, after the memorable adventure at Gad's Hill, when he says, "I would I were a Weaver, I could sing all manner of songs."\*—Ben Jonson, also, in his *Silent Woman*, (act 3, scene iv.) has a similar allusion, where Cutbald, in humorous apology for the minister, with 'a soft, low voice,' tells Morose, "He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with cloth-workers."

ST. GEORGE'S SOUTHWARK.—PRACTICE OF  
THE BLACK ART.

There is a copy, in Rymer's "*Fœdera*," of a pardon granted by James the First, in February, 1608, to one *Simon Read*, Professor of Physic, who had been indicted for practising the *Black Art*, at different times, in the Parish of St. George, Southwark, by the 'Invocation of Wicked Spirits,' in order to discover the name of the person who, in the preceding October, had stolen 39l. 10s. from Tobias

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\* So the folio edition of Shakspeare, in 1623. Modern Editors have introduced—"I could sing psalms, or anything."

Mathew, of St. Mary Steynings, London. From this Pardon, which is drawn up in all the fullness of legal verbosity, we learn that the three 'Spirits and Cacodæmons' which he invoked, were named *Heawelen, Faternon, and Cleveton!*

## PEWS IN CHURCHES.

Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," (p. 701,) which was first published in 1631, though partly compiled in the reign of James the First, has the following passage, when speaking of inscribed grave-stones in Church pavements.—"Many monuments are covered with Seats or *pewes*, made high and easie for parishioners to sit or sleep in, a fashion of no long continuance and worthy of reformation." Pews, however, appear to have been introduced much earlier than Weever's time, for Stow, in his account of the "faire and beautiful" Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, which "hath beene new builded by the Parishioners there, since the yearē 1520, every man putting to his helpyng hand, some with their purses, other, with their bodies,"—states, that Stephen Jennings, some time Mayor of London, (besides erecting all the northern half) had "the whole South side of the Church glazed, and the *Pewes* in the South Chappell made of his costs, as appeareth in every window, and upon the said *Pewes*."\*

Lord Bacon, somewhere, says, "When Sir Thomas Moore was Lord Chancellor, he did use, at mass,

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\* "Survey of London," p. 284, edit. 1618.

to sit in the chancel, and his Lady in a *Pew*,"—but possibly, the latter was not such a formal kind of inclosure as what is now in vogue.

Prior to the introduction of Pews, a strong kind of *benching*, called '*stolyng*,' or stooling, by old writers, was used in Churches for the general congregation, and benefactions for thus seating a Church were frequently made before the Reformation. Bloomfield, in his "History of Norfolk," (vol. iii. pp. 511-12) cites legacies, made about 1502, for '*stolyng*' various parts of the Church of Swaffham, (the choir being fitted up with stalls) and particularly for making "all the gret *stolys* of both sydes of the myd alley." But almost every part of the kingdom will furnish instances of this practice.

CLOISTERS, WESTMINSTER.—CHAPEL OF THE PIX.—  
TRIAL OF THE PIX.

In the Cloisters at Westminster, on the east side, near the ancient entrance to the Chapter-house, is a vaulted chamber, usually called the *Chapel of the Pix*; an appellation which has arisen partly from its former appropriation as a Chapel, and partly from its being now used as a Repository for the different standards, &c. used in the *Trial of the Pix*; or, in other words, in ascertaining the due and legal accuracy of the Gold and Silver coinage, both as to weight and fineness.

This Chapel forms part of a long range of vaulted building, (extending Southward into the dark cloister,) which, in its original state appears to have been only a single apartment, of about 110 feet in length,

and thirty feet in breadth, but is now sub-divided by cross walls, into several chambers and store-cellars. From the style and character of the architecture, there can be little doubt of this building having been erected by St. Edward the Confessor, as part of the monastic offices, but there is no sufficient reason for calling it the 'south transept' of Edward's church, as was done by the late Mr. John Carter. The roof is supported by broad semi-circular arches, springing from the side piers of the interior, and extending to a middle row of eight massive round columns, with capitals fluted, &c. in the Norman style. This building is wholly of stone, and now forms the basement story of the Dean and Chapter's Library, and of the College School.—The entrance to the Chapel of the Pix, is by a low-pointed arched door-way, closed by two oaken doors, strongly barred, and fastened by several locks; the keys of which being kept by different officers of government, no access can be obtained but at the few periods when it is officially opened for the trials of the coinage. On the East side, under a small circular-headed window, (now closed from the exterior) is a stone altar-table, raised on two steps, and supported by a plain pedestal; near it, on the right, is a small piscina.

This Chapel appears to have been formerly used as a Repertory for a part of the records belonging to the "Four Treasuries of the Exchequer;" and there are still some state papers and records of Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and James the First; remaining here in different presses and old trunks. There



are, also, some punches, &c. for striking what has been denominated the "hammered money."

The *Trials of the Pix*\* are made in the old Exchequer Offices near the Thames, on the South side of New Palace Yard, where there is a furnace and other necessary apparatus for assaying the coins.—The following particulars of the ceremony are taken from the Gentleman's Magazine, for September, 1815, from a communication by the late Rev. Rogers Ruding.

"The TRIAL OF THE PIX, is a proceeding of great solemnity; it is an investigation or enquiry into the purity and weight of the money coined, before the Lords of the Council, aided by the professional knowledge of a Jury of the Goldsmiths' Company. It is a measure of State, instituted for the security of the Monarch, so far as regards his Prerogative of coining Money, and of satisfaction to the Public, who thereby are assured that the Currency hath been faithfully made, in fineness and in weight; and finally it enables his Majesty's Master and Worker of the Mint to be allowed his *Quietus*. A Trial of the Pix might be more properly denominated an enquiry or investigation of the Pix: no person attends it but those who have duties to execute on the occasion, and it is not open to the public. The mode in which it is conducted is as follows:

Upon a memorial being presented by the Master of the Mint, praying for a Trial of the Pix, the Chancellor

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\* The word *Pix*, that is a *Box*, is derived from the Latin *Pyxis*;—it properly signifies a Box made from the *Box-tree*. In the Catholic times *Pix* was the general name given to the shrine, or tabernacle, in which the consecrated, or holy wafers were kept

of the Exchequer moves his Majesty in Council for that purpose. A summons is then issued to certain members of the Privy Council to assemble at his Majesty's Receipt of the Exchequer. A Precept is likewise directed by the Lord High Chancellor, to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, requiring them to give in the names of a competent number of their Company, to serve upon the Jury. This number is usually twenty-five, of which their Assay-master is always one. The Jury are sworn and receive a charge from the Lord High Chancellor. The Jury then retire to the Court-room of the Duchy of Lancaster, where the Pix, or Box, which contains the Coins to be examined, is delivered to them by the officers of the Mint. The Indenture or other authorities under which the Master has acted, being read, the Pix is opened and the Coins taken out. They are enclosed in paper parcels, each under the seals of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller. From every fifteen pounds weight of Gold, and sixty pounds of Silver, which are technically called Journies, two pieces, at the least, have been previously taken at hazard for this trial. Each parcel is opened, and the contents compared with the indorsement, and when all are found to be right, the coins are mixed together in wooden bowls, and afterwards weighed. From the whole of these monies, so mingled, the Jury take a certain number of each species of coin, to the amount of one pound weight, for the Assay by fire. And the indented trial-pieces of gold and silver, of the dates specified in the Indenture, being produced by the proper Officer, a sufficient quantity is cut from either of them, for the purpose of comparing it with the pound weight of gold or silver, by the usual method of assay. The verdict of the Jury states how the Coins which have been thus examined agree, or vary,

from the weight or fineness required by the Indenture ; and how much the variations exceed or fall short of the Remedies which are allowed ; namely, one-sixth of a carat, or forty grains in the pound weight of Gold, and two penny-weights in the same weight of Silver ; considered either as to fineness or weight, or both of them taken together. And, according to the verdict, the Master's Quotus is either granted or withheld. The verdict is delivered in writing, in the course of the afternoon of the day in which the Trial has been made, by the Foreman of the Jury, (having been signed by the Jurors,) to the Lord Chancellor himself ; and is deposited among the papers of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council."—

At the last 'Trial of the Pix,' April 28th, 1822, the Lord Chancellor, (Eldon) who was attended by Lord Maryborough, Lord Stowell, Lord Harrowby, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated in his Charge to the Jury, which consisted of thirteen persons, (Goldsmiths,) that they "were assembled to inquire into the due performance of an *Indenture* entered into between his Majesty, the King, and the Right Hon. Lord Maryborough, Master of the Mint, in respect to the standard of the coin of these Realms," and that this Inquiry would "embrace an Examination of the fineness and purity of all the Gold and Silver Moneys coined between the 13th of June, 1818, and the 31st of December, 1821, during which period the immense and *unprecedented* sum of £10,473,249, Gold coin, had been delivered into the office of receipt of his Majesty's Mint ; and of Silver coin, £2,719,926, between the 21st of May, 1818, and the 31st of December, 1821."—

“The Indenture,” his Lordship continued, “proceeds to state, that upon a reasonable warning, the *Pix*, or *Box*, shall be opened, and such monies as had been delivered as good, shall be subjected to the ordeal of fire, touch, water, or weight. Should you find them good, you will say so, upon which the Crown will grant to the Master of the Mint, its Letters Patent of ease. Should your inquiries lead you to a contrary conclusion, you will report accordingly; for before the Crown will grant the release of the Master of the Mint, your consciences must be satisfied that the Cash of the present day is equal in purity to British Cash in the best of British times.”

During the period included in the Inquiry, one Sovereign was put into the *Pix* for every *Journey*, or 15lbs. troy weight, of gold which had been coined, and as the number of Sovereigns deposited in it amounted to 14,852, that aggregate was consequently the representative of the same number of *Journies*, or, in its proper meaning, of 222,780lbs. of gold. In some instances, upwards of 200 ‘*Journies*’ had been delivered in one day. The delivery of each day was inclosed in a distinct parcel, from every one of which a Sovereign was taken by the Jury, and in their presence melted into *two ingots*, from which small pieces were cut for the purpose of *assaying*, or of determining by chemical decomposition, the exact proportions between the alloy and the pure gold.

“At the same time was produced, by the proper Officer of his Majesty’s Exchequer, a ‘*Trial piece of Gold*,’ which was there deposited in October, 1688, as of the true standard of twenty-two parts gold and two parts alloy. This piece, which bears the Guinea impression

of King James the Second, on one of its corners, was of considerable weight when first deposited, but is now much reduced in size, from the number of assay pieces taken from it by the Pix Juries which have been successively held within the last 134 years. From this *Trial* piece, as from the ingots of melted Sovereigns, two small assay pieces were cut, and being of equal weight with the pieces cut from the ingots, they were separately subjected to the power of fire and of acids for the purpose of destroying every particle of alloy, and of producing pure fine gold. The fine, or pure gold being produced, it is obvious that, in the most delicate balance, the weight of the fine gold produced from the Sovereigns should exactly agree with the weight of the fine gold produced from the Exchequer Trial-piece.

“In the present Inquiry, the nicest balance, or scale, could discover no difference, and the points in the centre of the beam came in contact as the points of two fine needles, thereby enabling the Jury to return a verdict, that ‘the Coin was as good as the King had ordered, and the Master of the Mint undertaken, that it should be.’”\*

The above operations, (together with nearly a similar process in respect to the Silver monies) employed the Jury from nine o'clock in the morning till five o'clock in the afternoon, when they returned from the Exchequer to Goldsmiths' Hall, where the Lord Chancellor had agreed to receive the verdict;—after which, his Lordship, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the above-named Noblemen, and the principal Officers of the Mint, dined with the Wardens of the Company and the Jury.

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Vide “Gent.’s Mag.” for May, 1822, pp. 390-92.





**HABERDASHERS' HALL.**

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London.

## HABERDASHERS' COMPANY AND HALL.

The Haberdashers' Company was first incorporated as a Brotherhood, or Guild, by Henry VI. in the year 1447, under the appellation of the "Fraternity of St. Katharine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the City of London." There was likewise a Fraternity of Haberdashers, which had made choice of St. Nicholas as its patron; and it seems probable that both Brotherhoods were united previously to the Seventeenth of Henry VII. when this Company received a confirmation by the title of "The Master and Four Wardens of the Fraternity of the art or mystery of Haberdashers," &c. and its Members were styled Merchant Haberdashers. The more ancient name of these traders was *Milainers*, an appellation derived from their dealing in merchandize chiefly imported from the City of Milan, in Italy. They were also frequently called *Hurrers*, from dealing in hats and caps.\*

In the time of Edward VI. there were scarcely more than a dozen Haberdashers' shops in the whole

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\* In Todd's edition to Dr. Johnson's "Dictionary," the word *Huberdasher* is derived from *Berdash*, which is said "to have been a name formerly used in England for a certain kind of neck-dress, whence the maker or seller of such clothes was called a *berdasher*; and thence comes *haberdashers*." Minshew, he remarks, ingeniously deduces it from *habt ihr dass*, German, *Have you this?* the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.



City; yet within forty years after, (about 1580) they had greatly increased, and we are told, though doubtless with much exaggeration, that "the whole street from Westminster was crowded with them." They dealt largely in most of the minor articles of foreign manufacture; and among the Haberdashery of that period were "daggers, swords, owches, broaches, aiglets, Spanish girdles, French cloths, Milan caps, glasses, painted cruizes, dials, tables, cards, balls, puppets, ink-horns, tooth-picks, fine earthen pots, pins and points, hawks' bells, salt cellars, spoons, knives, and tin dishes."—A yet more curious enumeration of goods vended by the "Milliners, or Haberdashers," who dwelt at the Royal Exchange, within two or three years after it had been built by Sir Thomas Gresham, occurs in Howe, who says, they "sould mouse-trappes, bird-cages, shoong-hornes, lanthornes, and Jew's trumpes."\* The article *pins* before the introduction of which the English ladies used points, or skewers made of thorns, &c. formed a lucrative branch of trade; and 60,000*l.* annually is said to have been paid for them to foreigners in the early years of Queen Elizabeth; but long before the decease of that princess, they were manufactured in this country in great quantities; and in the time of James I., the English artisan is reported to have "exceeded every foreign competitor in the production of this diminutive, though useful article of dress." This Company is governed by a Master,

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\* Howe's "Stow's Annals," p. 869.

four Wardens, and a Court of about twenty Assistants; the Livery consists of between three and four thousand persons. The charitable disbursements of this affluent community, in the support of Free-Schools, Alms-Houses, Lectures, Exhibitions, &c. are said to amount to £3500 per annum.

HABERDASHERS' HALL is a respectable brick building, standing in Maiden Lane, Wood Street; the arms of the Company (but without the supporters) are exhibited on a small shield over the entrance.\* The Hall is a lofty and spacious room, with a wainscoting twelve feet high, painted in white and blue. Over the screen at the lower end is a music gallery, and several large glass chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling; this apartment being appropriated, during the winter season, for City balls and assemblies. Among the portraits in this edifice, are whole-lengths of *George I.*; *George II.* (when Prince of Wales;) and *Caroline*, his consort; *Prince Frederick*, when a youth, (father of *George III.*) and *Augusta*, his consort, when Princess Dowager; *William Adams*, Esq. founder of the Grammar School, and Alms-Houses at Newport, in Shropshire; *T. G. Knapp*, Esq. late clerk to the Company (probably by Law-rence); and *Micajah Perry*, Esq. Lord Mayor in

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\* The Haberdashers' Arms are Barry nebule of six, argent and azure, on a bend, gules, a lion passant, guardant, or: crest, two arms holding a laurel wreath, supported by Chamois goats, arg.: motto, "*Serve and Obey.*" The crest and supporters were granted by Thomas Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1571.

1739; a half-length of *George Whitmore, Esq.* Lord Mayor in 1631;\* *Sir Hugh Hammerley, Knt.* Lord Mayor in 1627; *Mr. Thomas Aldersey, Merchant,* of Banbury, in Cheshire, who, in 1594, vested a considerable estate in this Company, for charitable uses; *Mr. William Jones, Merchant Adventurer,* who bequeathed £18,000 for benevolent purposes; and *Robt. Ashe,* the worthy founder of the Haberdashers' Hospital, at Hoxton.

#### PRISON OF NEWGATE.

This prison derives its name from one of the City gates, which stood near it, (crossing the highway) in Newgate Street, and a portion of the site of which is included in the ground plot of the present edifice. Originally, there was no other passage through the walls of London, on the western side, but Ludgate; but in consequence of the enclosure, and great enlargement of the cemetery of St. Paul's Cathedral, by *Manritius*, the first Norman Bishop of London, the avenue from Cheapside to Ludgate was rendered so inconvenient, that it was deemed requisite to open another passage through the wall, near the North end of the Old Bailey (to connect with *Old-bourne, Holborn,* and *Smithfield,*) where previously there had been an outwork, or fort, to defend the ramparts. At this new outlet, which was made either in the reign of Henry the First, or in that of King Stephen,

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\* This was presented to the Company a few years ago, by one of his descendants.

a *New-Gate* was built, in the castellated style; and every successive structure erected upon the same site has been distinguished by a similar appellation.\*

Newgate became a prison for trespassers and felons as early as the reign of King John, if not previously; and it was afterwards used for offenders against the state. There is extant, among the close rolls in the Tower, a mandate of the 3rd of Henry III. requiring the Sheriffs of London "to repair the gaol of Newgate, for the safe keeping of the King's prisoners," but promising that the charge shall "be reimbursed from their accounts in the Exchequer." Here, according to Fabian's "Chronicle," Robert Baldocke, Chancellor to Edward the Third, was confined, and ended his days miserably. In the 1st of Henry the Sixth, anno 1442, license was granted to the executors of Sir Richard Whittington, to re-edify Newgate, for which, and many other charitable purposes, that ever-to-be-respected citizen had bequeathed considerable property.

This prison was substantially rebuilt, and most probably enlarged after the Fire of London. The

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\* Pennant, drawing a false conclusion from an inferential opinion of Maitland's, says (London, p. 202, edit. 1805) "as a military way *has been* traced under it, there can be no doubt but there had been a Gate here during the time the city was possessed by the Romans; but the place had been made up, and no vestiges of it left."—Yet no military way was *ever* traced to this spot, nor is there the least valid authority for placing a Roman gate here, the idea of which was first broached by Howell in his "Londinopolis."

Gate itself, under which was a great arch for carriages; and a portern for passengers; was embattled, and had half hexagon towers on each side. It was ornamented on each front with niches of the Tuscan order, within which were statues of Justice; Mercy, Truth, and Liberty; at the feet of the latter figure was a Cat, in allusion both to Sir Richard Whittington, and to the reputed origin of his affluence.

Newgate was the constant residence of contagion and disease, and of every other kind of evil that want of air, putrid water, murky dungeons, and consummate wretchedness could produce. "However ornamental," says Maitland, "this prison may be without, it is a dismal place within. The prisoners are sometimes packed so close together, and the air so corrupted by their stench and nastiness, that it occasions a disease called the gaol distemper, of which they die by dozens, and cart-loads of them are carried out and thrown into a pit in the church-yard of Christ Church without ceremony."\*

That this statement was not exaggerated, was proved by the evidence laid before Parliament, about the year 1770, after the Corporation of London had applied for a grant of money to rebuild the gaol. The late Mr. Akerman, the then keeper, stated, that "independently of the mortality among the prisoners, he had had nearly two sets of servants die of the gaol distemper, since he had been in office, and that he remembered when, some years ago, at the Old Bailey,

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\* "History of London," vol. ii. p. 951.

two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the Jury, and others, to the number of sixty persons and upwards, died of the gaol-distemper."—This last calamity occurred in the spring of 1750, when the infection was communicated from Newgate to the Sessions House, and proved fatal to almost all who were in court. Sir Samuel Pennant, (the Lord Mayor,) Sir D. Lambert; (an Alderman,) Sir Thomas Abney, (a Judge of the Common Pleas,) Mr. Baron Clark; and many of the lawyers who were in official attendance at the Sessions; were among the sufferers.

The appeal to Parliament was successful, and £50,000 having been granted for the erection of a new gaol, the City gave up a plot of ground on the East side of the Old Bailey, (part of which had been obtained by filling up the ancient ditch of London wall) for extending the site of the new Prison, and erecting a new Sessions-House adjacent to it.

The present NEWGATE was built from the designs, and under the superintendance of the late George Dance, Esq. and although its interior disposition is not so perfect as might be wished, according to the improved system of prison discipline, it reflects great credit on the ability of the architect. The exterior,

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• After this event, a large *Ventilator*, (having sails like a wind-mill to cause a circulation of fresh air) was placed on the top of Newgate, as may be seen by the plate of the City Gates, in the first volume of Maitland's History.—The "air drawn from the gaol," Mr. Akerman said, in his evidence, "was frequently complained of by the neighbours in warm weather."

particularly, is of an appropriate and massive character, and the principal front, which is nearly 300 feet in length, cannot but impress the intelligent observer with the fine and powerful architectural effect which may be produced by mere simplicity and magnitude of parts, without any of those incongruous decorations which, from a defective judgment, are but too frequently introduced into the best designs. Independently of the central part, (which constitutes the keeper's dwelling-house and offices,) and the entrance lodges on each side, (which break the general mass very picturesquely, and from being lower than the rest, produce a fine effect of shadow,) the walls are entirely of rustic work, divested both of apertures and ornaments, except two arcade niches in each wing, and a continued cornice: the walls are 50 feet in height; the depth of the central part is about 130 feet, and that of the wings between 80 and 90 feet.

The first stone of this edifice was laid by the patriotic Beckford, when Lord Mayor, in 1770; and it was nearly finished, and occupied, at the time of the Riots, in June, 1780, when it was assailed by an infuriated mob, and almost every thing combustible in it consumed by fire.\* The devastations thus committed were principally made good by Parliament, and the new prison was finally completed about the

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\* Some years after the Riots, the *Keys* of Newgate, which had been taken away in triumph by the mob, were found within the basin (now filled up,) which formerly occupied the centre of St. James's Square.

— year 1782 ; the Corporation having expended more than £40,000 beyond the original legislative grant ; about £16,000 of which was paid for building the Sessions House, and upwards of £6000 in the purchase of houses, &c. for the enlargement of the contiguous avenues.\*

Newgate is the common gaol for London and Middlesex. It belongs to, and is under the jurisdiction and superintendence of, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City, and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. The expense at which it is supported, including the maintenance of the prisoners, who have now a regular allowance of food, is entirely paid out of the City funds. According to the present arrangement, it is divided into stations, yards, day-rooms, and wards ; but its original plan renders it very difficult to introduce any material improvement in the discipline and classification of the prisoners, although much has been effected under the late and present keepers, Mr. W. R. H. Brown, and Mr. F. Woutner.

This prison may, in general terms, be described as consisting of three differently-sized quadrangles ; namely, a centre and two wings, independently of the press-yard and condemned wards and cells be-

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\* The space before Newgate, from Fleet Lane to the Pump opposite Giltspur Street, was occupied by a triangular range of dwelling houses, forming parts of the *Great Old Bailey*, the *Little Old Bailey*, and *Hart-Row Street* ; but the whole was removed, together with old Newgate, on the erection of the present prison.



hind the north wing, which occupy a part of the site of the old gaol. It is a substantial stone building, with extensive vaults, strongly arched with brick, beneath the lower story, several of which contain large cisterns, which are supplied with water from the New River.

Under the present system of classification, the interior is divided into three distinct stations. The *first* station, which is the north wing, has three yards, with sleeping and day-rooms attached; the first yard and rooms are occupied by adult convicts under sentence of transportation; the second yard and rooms by the boys, who have also a school-room; the third yard and rooms are used as the male infirmary and convalescent wards. On the second story, in this wing, is a carpenter's shop, and two separate workshops for men and boys. The *second* station, or centre of the prison, has also three yards, with attached day and sleeping-rooms; the first of which is occupied by criminals under sentence of imprisonment for misdemeanours and felonies, the other two yards and rooms are reserved for the untried male prisoners; the press-yard, with the attached cells, and two wards for condemned criminals, are also locally connected with this station. In the south wing, or *third* station, which is wholly occupied by female prisoners, are two yards, having sleeping wards and day-rooms attached; the first yard and rooms are occupied by females waiting their trials, and there is likewise a school for girls; the rooms of the upper story are used as the female infirmary; the

second yard and adjoining rooms are occupied by females under sentence of transportation for felonies and misdemeanours, and with this yard is connected the condemned female cell.

The principal wards and rooms in all the stations are each about 38 feet in length, and 15 feet wide; the others are about 24 feet in length by 15 in breadth. The two wards connected with the press-yard, for males under sentence of death, are each 31 feet in length, and 18 feet wide. There are three tiers of condemned cells, five in each tier, strongly arched, and measuring 9 feet by 7 feet;—but it should be stated, that though denominated cells, they are all *above* ground, and perfectly dry. In each cell there is a raised board, or kind of barrack-bedstead, and three, and sometimes four persons are inclosed at night in each cell. They are furnished with a bible and prayer-book, and allowed to burn a light till a certain hour.

In the central part, behind the keeper's house, is the Chapel, which will conveniently contain about 350 persons; but when condemned sermons are preached, and the public admitted, from six to seven, and even eight hundred people have crowded into it at one time. The interior is plain: over the women's seats, which are excluded from the sight of the male prisoners by a curtain, there is a small octagonal raised sky-light, with a moveable top for the admission of air. Upon the roof of the prison are two bells; one for the chapel service, and the other, of a larger size, for tolling at the times of execution.

There is one great change that of late years has been gradually made in the management of this prison, which deserves the highest praise, namely, the total *disuse* of *irons* or *fetters*, except in cases of extreme refractoriness; and even then, the daring offender is more frequently shut up for a time within a solitary cell, than restrained by manacles. Not even condemned criminals are now made to suffer this degrading coercion, though formerly it was the constant practice to keep them in irons to the very foot of the gallows\*

Debtors were formerly confined here; but since the building of the new prison in Whitecross Street, in 1815, it has been wholly appropriated for felons. The average number of commitments to Newgate, during the last seven years, has been about 2250 annually.

#### IRONMONGERS' COMPANY AND HALL.

The Ironmongers, although forming a very ancient Fraternity; were not regularly incorporated till 1464, when Edward the Fourth granted the Members his letters patent, under the style of "The Master, and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art, or Mystery, of the Ironmongers of London;" and confirmations were subsequently obtained from Philip and Mary, in 1558; Queen Elizabeth, in 1560; and James the Second, in 1685.

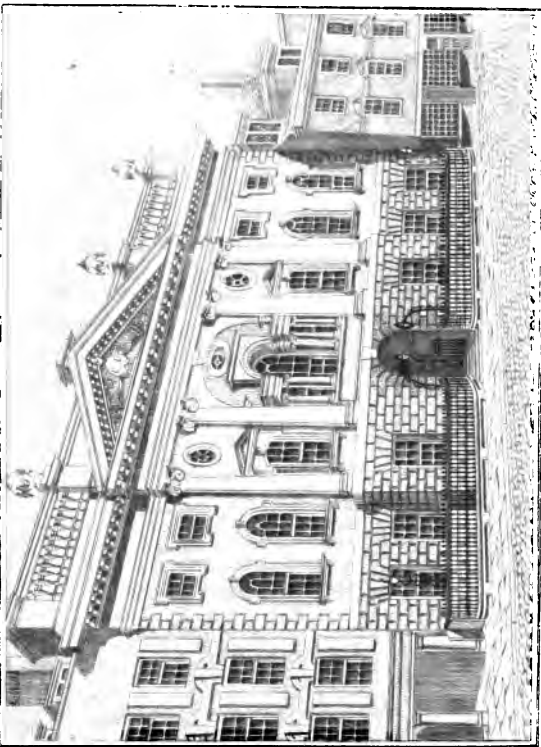
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\* This change, which was commenced by Mr. Brown, the late keeper, under the direction of the Court of Aldermen, has been entirely accomplished during the active and judicious management of Mr. Wontner, the present keeper.



Brayleys

London, and



**IRONMONGERS' HALL.**

The<sup>s</sup> Hurst Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London



The Ironmongers were originally called *Ferones*, and by that denomination were complained of to the Lord Mayor, Elyas Russel, as early as the year 1300. During the middle ages, they united the professions both of Merchant and Factor, "for while they had large warehouses and yards, whence they exported and sold bar iron, and iron rods, they had also shops, wherein they displayed abundance of manufactured articles, which they purchased of workmen in town and country, and of which they afterwards became the general retailers."

IRONMONGERS' HALL is a stately modern edifice, situated on the north side of Fenchurch Street, and is either the third or fourth which has been raised upon that spot.\* The original Hall was rebuilt in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the ground on which it stands was then given to the Company by *Sir Christopher Draper*, Lord Mayor in 1566, of whom there is a small whole length, painted on glass, in a window of the state room. The present Hall was erected by Thos. Holden, architect, whose name, with the date 1748, appears on the front, which is of Portland stone; the interior walls are principally of brick. The basement story is wrought in rustic, and has in the centre an arched

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\* In the Churchwarden's account of Alhallows, Staining, in which parish the Hall stands, is the following entry, under the year 1494.—"Payd for a *Kylcherkyn* of good ale, weche was drunkyn in the Irynmongars hall, all chargs born 12s. 2d." It may be inferred, therefore, that the price of *good ale* at that period, was but little more than 3d. per gallon.

doorway, with a window on each side; in each of the retiring parts, or wings, are two other windows. The superstructure displays four pilasters of the Ionic order, sustaining a corresponding entablature and pediment. In the central, and largest intercolumniation, over the entrance, is a spacious Venetian window, and above it an oval one within an arch; the spaces between the outer pilasters contain smaller windows, (with angular pediments) and over them are circular ones. Within the pediment are the Company's arms,\* having instead of supporters, a large cornucopia on each side, in bold relieve, pouring out fruits and flowers; the whole building is terminated by a neat balustrade, crowned with vases. The vestibule is spacious, and divided into avenues, by six columns of the Tuscan order; on the right is the entrance to the *Court-Room*, a handsome apartment, containing a well-carved statue of Edward the Fourth, in a small niche; and below it two antique Chairs, with heavy carvings of the Company's arms.

The *Hall*, or *State Room*, is a capacious and magnificent apartment. The entrance, which opens by folding-doors, is decorated with Ionic ornaments,

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\* The Ironmongers' arms are argent, on a chevron gules, three shackles, or manacles, between three steel gads, azure: crest, two scaly lizards combatant, proper, each gorged with a collar, or, the collars chained together: supported by lizards, same as the crest: motto "God is our Strength."—The arms were granted in 1455, by Lancaster, King at Arms; the supporters by William Harvey, Clarencieux, King at Arms, in 1560.

a divided pediment, and a good bust. Here are two fire-places; one on the north side, and the other at the east end, beneath the orchestra, which is supported by two pillars; on the north side, also, is a grand buffet, adorned by Ionic columns and pilasters. Behind the chairs of the Master and Wardens, which stand against the west wall, are some extremely rich carvings, in the midst of which are the Royal Arms of England. The whole room, above the windows, is encompassed by a cornice, from which rises a semi-oval ceiling, profusely stuccoed with the Company's arms, satyrs' heads, cornucopias, palm-branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large pannels, enclosed by elaborate borders. In the *With-drawing Room*, to which there is an approach by an oval geometrical stair-case, is a small statue of *Sir Robert Jeffrey*, Knt. Lord Mayor in 1686, the benevolent founder of the Ironmongers' Almshouses, or Hospital, in Kingsland Road.

In this edifice are a number of portraits of members and benefactors, whose various trusts have been vested in the Company, and the reversions arising from which amount to about £4000 annually. Among them is a very fine picture, by Gainsborough, of the late *Admiral Lord Viscount Hood*, which was presented by his Lordship on his admission into this Company, in 1783, after the freedom of the City had been conferred upon him for his eminent naval services.

This affluent Company is governed by a Master and two Wardens, a Court of about 100 Assistants, who



are chosen, as in the other City companies, from the whole Livery. The *Court Books*, which have been preserved from the time of Queen Mary, contain many curious entries, respecting supplies for state exigencies; the providing of men, arms, and ammunition at the City's cost; the storing of the Granary at the Bridge House; the expense of processional Pageants, and other matters of local interest.\*

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\* Vide Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*," vol. ii. pp. 42-49.—In 1577, a Precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to provide "100 able men, apprentices, journeymen, or others free of the City, of agilitie and honest behav', between the ages of nineteen and forty, to be trained for, "harquebussets," every one of them "havyng a murrayan, a sworde, and a dagger, and a caliver, with sufficient furniture for the same; and one halfe pound of powder, besides toche powder: 25 of the number householders, and free of the Company, to muster in their doublets, hose, and jerkins, in 13 days."—In November, 1578, the Company were required to purchase 416 quarters of wheat, to be deposited as their quota for the ensuing year, in the *Bridge House*, where the City collectively, was to store up 20,000 quarters, at 20s. *per* quarter.—In the following June, the Company were directed to carry into the Southwark market, '15 quarters of meal *per* week,' till all their old corn was sold at the market price; their stock to be renewed with wheat of the growth of that year. In the autumn of 1580, when wheat was dear, the Company were commanded to take on three days, weekly '8 quarters of corn, well ground, to the market of Queenhithe, and to retail it at 3s. *per* bushel, and not more, at their peril."—In the year 1589, the Queen in Council, ordered, that the City should furnish twenty last of gunpowder, to be ready for emergencies; in consequence of which this Company was enjoined to keep 1920 lbs.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.—ANCIENT CLOCHIER, OR  
BELL TOWER.

Stow informs us, that "of olde time," near the north side of St. Paul's School, there "was a great and high Clochier, or bel-house, four square, builded of stone, and in the same a most strong frame of timber, with four bells, the greatest that I haue heard, these were called *Jesus Bels*, and belonged to *Jesus Chappell*. The same had a great spire of Timber, couered with lead, with the Image of S. Paul on the top; but was pulled downe by Sir Miles Partridge, knight, in the reign of Henry the 8. The common speech then was, that he did set 100. pound, vpon a cast at dice against it, and so wonne the sayd Clochier and Bels of the king: and then causing the Bels to bee broken as they hung, the rest was pulled downe.—In place of this Clochiard, of old times the common Bell of the City was vsed to be rung for the assembly of the Citizens to their *folke-motes*."\* This latter fact is corroborated by Dugdale, who refers to the proceedings (in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's) under a writ of *quo warranto*, issued by Edw. I. in his 15th year, "touching purprestures," or encroachments, made upon the King's soil, "lying eastward of the Church, wherein at that time they had newly begun to bury."—In the

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\* Stow's "Survey of London," p. 662, edit. 1618.—Jesus Chapel was at the east end of the undercroft, or crypt, of St. Paul's Cathedral.

5th of Edward VI. Sir Miles Partridge was hanged (26th February, 1552) on Tower Hill, for matters relating to the Duke of Somerset, together with Sir Ralph Vane, and at the same time Sir Michael Stanhope and Sir Thomas Arundel were, beheaded; "all whiche foure persons tooke on their death that they never offended against the King's maiestie, nor against any of his counsell."\*

LOLLARD'S TOWER AT ST. PAUL'S ;—MURDER OF  
RICHARD HUNNE ;—AND IMPRISONMENT OF  
PETER BURCHET.

Stow informs us, that at "eith'er corner of the west end of old St. Paul's" there was a strong tower of stone, made for bell-towers, "and that the one towards the south was called the *Lollard's Tower*, and used as the Bishop's Prison for heretics. This was the scene of at least one "foul and midnight murder," perpetrated in December, 1514, on a respectable citizen named *Richard Hunne*, who for presuming to bring an action of premunire against a priest, was himself accused of heresy, and imprisoned in the Lollard's Tower at St. Paul's, where he was found hanged, as if he himself had committed suicide. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against those who had charge of the prison; and it was afterwards discovered that Dr. Horsey, chancellor of the diocese, assisted by the bell-ringer, had first murdered Hunne, and then hung up

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\* Stow's "Chronicle," p. 1025, edit. 1600.

his body against the wall, in his own "silken girdle." As a means of stifling the vehement clamours which this event excited, and lest the clergy should become answerable to civil jurisdiction, Fitz-James, Bishop of London, by the advice of some of his brother Prelates, held a court at St. Paul's, in which Hunne, who had now been ten days in his grave, was condemned as a heretic, for having had a Wickliffe's Bible in his house, and his body was ordered to be taken up and burnt in Smithfield. This contemptible baseness aggravated the animosity of the laity, yet although the Commons passed a bill for bringing the murderers of Hunne to justice, the clergy had enough influence to cause it to be thrown out by the Lords; and, after a long series of conferences, disputes, and bickerings, the whole business terminated in a compromise. The prelacy agreed to drop all proceedings against those who were opposed to them, provided that Horsey's plea of Not Guilty, in the Court of King's Bench, should be admitted by the King's Attorney-General as a sufficient answer to the crime of which he was accused. However imperfectly the ends of justice were fulfilled by this decision, it must be regarded as one of those efficient steps which, by slow progression, led to the downfall of the catholic hierarchy. To bring an ecclesiastic to the bar of a civil court was, in that age, to triumph over the whole body of the priesthood, who thus made at least a virtual acknowledgement of the *King's Supremacy*; and the King (Hen. VIII.) ordered them to pay 1500*l.* to the children of the deceased, in restitution of what

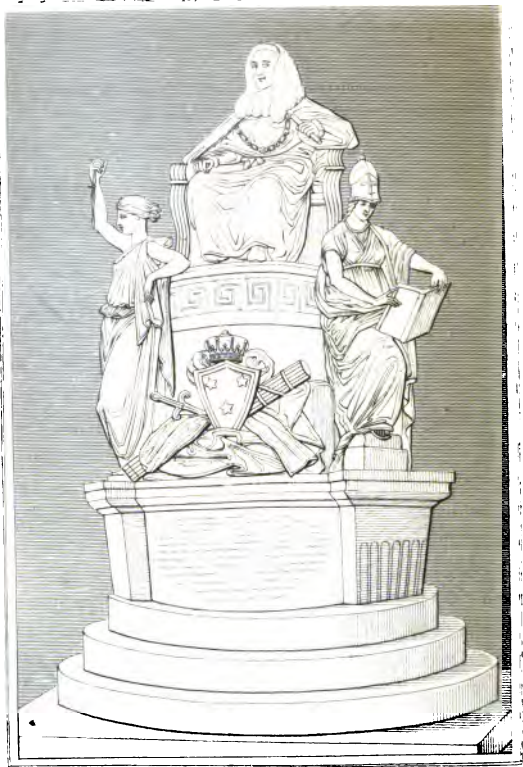
he himself styles "the cruel murder."\* The last person who is recorded to have been imprisoned in the Lollard's Tower, was *Peter Burchet*, of the Middle Temple, who mistaking the person of John Hawkins, Esq. (afterwards the famous seaman, Sir John Hawkins) for that of Sir Christopher Hatton, assailed him in the high street beyond Temple Bar, and desperately wounded him with his dagger, on the eleventh of October, 1573. On his examination for this offence, he was found to entertain 'heretical opinions,' and was therefore committed to the Lollard's Tower, till a Consistory could be held in St. Paul's Church; in which he narrowly escaped the condemnation of death, "through the earnest persuasion of divers learned men," who prevailed on him to make a reluctant recantation. He was afterwards committed to the Tower of London, where he barbarously murdered one of his keepers with a billet of wood, for which crime he was arraigned and condemned at Westminster, and, on the 12th of November, was hanged on a gibbet erected near the spot where he had wounded Hawkins, his right hand having been first "stricken off, and nayled to the gibbet."†

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\* Vide Fox's "Acts and Monuments," vol. ii. pp. 8-14.

† Howes' "Stow's Annals," p. 677. Camden states, that the Queen was so incensed at Burchet's design, that she "commanded him to be presently executed by martial, or camp law;" and we learn from Ellis's "Original Letters," 2nd Series, vol. iii. p. 27, that she ordered a Commission to be prepared for that purpose, but was prevailed on not to sign it.





MONUMENT OF LORD MANSFIELD.

Tho' Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London.

## MONUMENT OF LORD MANSFIELD.

In the north transept of Westminster Abbey stands the classic Monument of *William Murray, Earl of Mansfield*, which is of a circular form, elevated upon a plinth and three steps. This venerable judge, who was born at Scone, March 2nd, 1704, and died at Kenwood, March 20th, 1793, is represented in his judicial robes sitting in a curule chair, on a lofty pedestal; his left foot is a little advanced, his right hand rests on his knee, and in his left is a parchment roll. This attitude was taken from a fine picture of the Earl by Sir Joshua Reynolds. On the right of the pedestal stands Justice, with a Roman statura, or balance, and on the left is Wisdom unfolding the book of Law. Between these figures, in front, is an emblematical trophy, composed of a shield, with his lordship's arms, (viz. Az. within a double tressure fleury, three mullets, Arg.) surmounted by a coronet, with a mantle of estate, the fasces, or rod of justice, and the curtana, or sword of mercy. On the back of the chair, within a laurel wreath, is the Earl's motto, '*Uni æquus virtuti.*'—Friendly to virtue alone,—derived from Horace. Beneath, upon the basement, is a very beautifully-sculptured personification of Death, which is represented agreeably to the idea of the ancients, by the figure of a youth, partly prostrate, and leaning upon an extinguished torch.

This Monument was designed and executed by the late John Flaxman, R. A. in 1801, and is every way indicative of the powerful talents of that eminent



sculptor. The Earl was deposited in a vault close to the foundation, where Elizabeth, his countess, daughter to Daniel, Earl of Northampton, had been previously interred in 1784. The inscription, after recording this couplet from Pope,

“ Here Murray, long enough his country's pride,  
Is now no more than Tully or than Hyde ;”

and stating the dates of his Lordship's successive appointments, continues thus ;—“ From the love which he bore to the place of his early education, [Westminster School] he desired to be buried in this Cathedral (privately) and would have forbidden that instance of human vanity, the erecting a Monument to his memory, but a sum which, with the interest, has amounted to two thousand five hundred pounds, was left for that purpose by A. Bailey, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, which at least well-meant mark of esteem, he had no previous knowledge or suspicion of, and had no power to prevent being executed.”

**ADELPHI SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS,  
MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.**

This truly national and patriotic institution owes its origin to the persevering exertions of Mr. William Shipley, who first promulgated proposals for its formation in 1752 and 1753, on a plan analogous to that which had been established in Dublin as early as the year 1731. On the 22d of March, 1754, at a meeting held at Rawthmell's coffee-house, Henrietta street, Covent-Garden, the Society was formed, Lord

Viscount Folkestone being chosen President, in which office he continued till his decease in 1761. Mr. Henry Baker, the ingenious essayist on the microscope, drew up the first regular plan for its proper government. During the remainder of 1754, and part of 1755, the Society met at a circulating library in Crane-court, Fleet-street, and afterwards at another house in the same court. Here it was that the first premium of 5*l.* offered for drawings by boys under 14 years of age, was adjudged to the late Richard Cosway, a pupil of Mr. Shipley.

In the latter part of 1755, the Society met in Craig's Court, Charing-Cross; and in June, the following year, they removed to the corner of Castle Court in the Strand; but the rapid increase of numbers requiring more ample accommodations, they engaged rooms, in 1759, in a large mansion opposite Beaufort Buildings, the same which were afterwards tenanted by the elder Dibdin, for his *Sans Souci*.

The edifice in which the meetings of the Society are now held, stands on the north side of John Street, Adelphi. It was begun in March, 1772, and completed in 1774, from the designs and under the direction of the four enterprising architects and brethren, named Adam, to whose plans the whole of the *Adelphi* buildings derived its origin. This is an appropriate and convenient structure, 44 feet in width, 60 in depth, and 48 in height. The basement story is plain, except the entrance, or central part, which exhibits two columns and two pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature.

The façade of the principal and upper stories is of the Ionic order, and consists of four columns, fluted, sustaining an entablature and a pediment: in the middle of the fascia, within a pannel, are the words, "ARTS AND COMMERCE PROMOTED." An ornamental Venetian window occupies the central part of the principal story, and in each of the adjoining intercolaminations is a plain oblong window: the windows of the upper story approach nearly to a square; and in the centre of the pediment is a circular window.

The entrance communicates with the Register Room on the right, the great staircase on the left, and the *Repository for Models*, &c. at the back: the latter measures 42 feet by 35 feet. This apartment peculiarly deserves the inspection of the curious, and particularly of those persons who are interested in mechanism, the valuable collection of ingeniously-constructed *Models* which it contains, being the largest in Europe.

The *Society's meeting Room*, which is over the *Repository*, and lighted from a cupola, is about 40 feet in height. The walls are decorated with a series of six large paintings, executed by Barry, and which, it has been judiciously remarked, "constitute one of the grandest moral efforts of the delineative art that was ever produced, and is equally an honour to the British school, and an ornament to this capital." Barry's great object was to illustrate the maxim, that "The attainment of Happiness, both individual and public, depends on the cultivation of the Human Faculties."

1. The first picture represents *Orpheus*, as the

founder of the Grecian theology, inviting man, by the power of song, to forsake his savage or uncultivated state, and, by the use of letters, philosophy, and religion, to secure the pre-eminent advantages of instruction and social order.

2. *A Grecian Harvest Home*, in which mankind, relieved by Ceres, or agriculture, from the wants and miseries of a state of nature, are engaged in rural sports and exercises, indicative of plenty, innocence, and happiness.

3. *The Victors in the Olympic Games*; the point of time being that in which the victors are passing in procession before the *Hellanodicæ*, or Judges, and receiving their olive crowns in the presence of all the Grecians. The truth inculcated is, that both the strength of the body and the mental energies are improved by a virtuous education.

4. *The Triumph of the Thames, or Navigation*, which, by enterprise, and the use of the mariner's compass, has established a connexion between the four quarters of the Globe, and increased the happiness of man, by a reciprocal exchange of the productions of every country and of every clime.

5. *The Distribution of the Rewards* of this Society, which is represented, as an excitement to emulation and the attainment of excellence. In this picture numerous portraits are introduced of eminent and public-spirited individuals.

6. The last picture is *Elysium, or the State of Final Retribution*, in which are assembled those great and good men of all ages and nations, who have

acted as the cultivators and benefactors of mankind. The Tartarean gulf, with figures expressive of the baser passions, is also seen; and at the top of the picture the artist has glanced at that poetically-conceived Astronomical system of the Universe, which imagines innumerable suns, with their attendant worlds, to be revolving round the first *Great Cause*, the centre of *Intelligence*, the author of Creation.

Whole-length Portraits of Lord Vis. Folkestone, (the 1st President) by Gainsborough, and Lord Romney, (the 2nd President) by Sir Joshua Reynolds, are also in this room; together with a marble statue of Joseph Ward, M. D. by Carlini; busts of Dr. Franklin, Mr. Barry, and his present Majesty, George IV. when Prince of Wales; and plaster casts of Mars, Venus, and Narcissus, by the late eminent sculptor, John Bacon, R. A.

CLOISTERS, WESTMINSTER.—ST. KATHARINE'S  
CHAPEL.

ST. KATHARINE'S CHAPEL, which was attached to the *Infirmery* of the Monks at Westminster, stood on the east side of the Little Cloisters. According to Widmore, it was first built, "in or near the Confessor's time; and a few short columns and portions of semi-circular arches, probably of the original edifice, still remain, in different cellars and offices attached to the prebendal and other houses on this spot. After the year 1300, the Chapel was rebuilt in the Pointed style; but it was mostly taken down in the year 1571; the ornamented arch, now forming the principal

entrance to the Registrar's premises, was a part of the last building.

This Chapel was frequently used for the meeting of Assemblies connected with the Church; and particularly in the reign of Henry II. when several Synods were held here. In one of these, which met in 1176, and at which Hugo Petri Leonis, the Pope's Legate, presided, a most memorable contest for precedency took place between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York: the latter prelate, on endeavouring to force himself into the seat already occupied by his Grace of Canterbury, on the right hand of the Legate, was dragged down, and had his robes torn, and his person buffeted by the partizans of the other Archbishop.\* This outrage caused the Synod to

\* Holinshed, ("Chronicles," vol. ii. p. 169. edit. 1807,) gives the following particulars of this singular fracas.—

"About midlent, the King with his sonne and the Legat, came to London, where at Westminster a convocation of the cleargie was called, but when the legat was set, and the archbishop of Canturburie on his right hand as primat of the realme, the archbishop of York coming in, and disdainig to set on the left, where he might seeme to give pre-eminence unto the archbishop of Canturburie (unmanerlie inough indeed) swasht him down, meaning to thrust himselfe in betwixt the legat and the archbishop of Canturburie. And where belike the said archbishop of Canturburie was loath to remove, he set his buttucks iust in his lap, but he scarslie touched the archbishop's skirt, when the bishops and the other chaplains with their servants stept to him, pulled him away, and threw him to the ground, and beginning to lay on him with bats and fists, the archbishop of Canturburie yeelding

break up, and in the long process that followed, great advantages were reaped by the Court of Rome, to which the rival Metropolitans made divers appeals.

Some remarkable proceedings occurred, also, at a Convocation in this Chapel, in the year 1252, 37th of Henry III. in which that Monarch, laying his right hand upon the Holy Gospels, took a solemn oath to maintain the rights and privileges of the Church; and the Archbishop, and all the Bishops who were present, holding lighted candles in their hands, anathematized and excommunicated every one who should dare to violate them. The candles were then extinguished, and cast, stinking and smoking, (*projiciebantur fatentes et fumigantes*) upon the ground, the Archbishop saying, "Thus, thus, be extinguished,

good for evill, sought to save him from their hands. Thus was verified in him that sage sentence, *Nunquam periculum sine periculo vincitur*. The archbishop of York, with his rent rochet, got up, and awaie he went to the king, with a great complaint against the archbishop of Canturburie: but when upon examination of the matter the truthe was knowne, he was well laught at for his labour, and that was all the remedie he got. As he departed so bebuffeted foorth of the convocation house, towards the king, they cried upon him, "Go traitor that diddest betray that holy man Thomas, go get thee hence, thy hands yet stinke of bloud." The assemblie was by this means dispersed, and the legat fled and got him out of the waie, as he might with shame enough, which is the common panion and waiting-woman of pride, as one verie well said "*Cũd ignominia fit superbi gloria.*"

stink and smoke, the damned souls of those men who violate, or wrongly interpret this injunction."\*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, WARWICK LANE.

The contiguity of this College to the Old Bailey, and the impression excited on the mind by a view of the entrance porch, are thus humourously alluded to by Sir Samuel Garth, in the opening canto of his "Dispensary;"—

Not far from that most celebrated place,  
Where angry Justice shews her awful face,  
Where little villains must submit to fate,  
That great ones may enjoy the world in state,—  
There stands a Dome, majestic to the sight,  
And sumptuous arches bear its awful height;  
A golden globe, placed high with artful skill,  
Seems to the distant sight a *gilded Pill*.

Previously to the reign of Henry the Eighth, there were but few restraints on the practice of Physic and Surgery, and the most illiterate and ignorant pretended to professional knowledge, and exercised — the art of *killing* with impunity. At length, in 1511, an Act of Parliament was passed to restrict, "within the City of London, or within seven miles of the same," the practice of either faculty to those who should be "examined, approved of, and admitted," by the Bishop of London, or the Dean of St. Paul's,

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\* Vide Matthew Paris, in Hen. III. edit. a Watts. p. 576, *post*.



assisted by four doctors of Physic, and "other persons expert in Surgery.\*

The good effects of this act were soon apparent, and in order to extend and perpetuate its beneficial results, the King, on the 23d of September, 1518, instituted the *College of Physicians*, by his letters patent granted to certain persons therein named, who were incorporated into one body, with power to form "a perpetual Commonalty, of Fellowship, of the Faculty of Physick." Cardinal Wolsey was chiefly instrumental in inclining the king to grant the privilege desired; the principal promoters of the suit being the Drs. John Chambre, Thomas Linacre, and Fernandes de Victoria, his majesty's physicians. About four years afterwards, the privileges conferred by the charter were confirmed and extended by parliament, and the President, and three *Elects*, (of whom eight were to be appointed annually,)

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\* In the preamble to this act, we have the curious information, that "the science and cunning of physic and surgery" was daily exercised by "a great multitude of ignorant persons, of whom the greater part have no manner of insight in the same, nor in any other kind of learning; (some, also, can read no letters on the book) so far forth, that common artificers, as *smiths, weavers, and women*, boldly, and accustomably took upon them great cures, and things of great difficulty, in which they partly used *sorceries and witchcraft*, and partly applied such medicines unto the diseased as are very noisome, and nothing meet therefore; to the high displeasure of God, &c. and *destruction* of many of the King's liege people."

were empowered to examine all Physicians within the several dioceses of England, except graduates of the two Universities.—The low state of anatomy in Queen Elizabeth's reign, may be estimated from the fact of that princess having, in 1565, granted to the College the privilege "to take yearly, for ever, one, two, three, or four human bodies, to dissect and anatomize, having been condemned and dead."—Additional charters, both confirmatory and extensional, have been granted by different sovereigns; and the Society now consists of a President, Electors, Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates.

The first *Edifice* wherein the College meetings were held, was given to the Society by the far-famed Dr. Linacre, who had been physician to Henry VII., and his sons Prince Arthur and Henry VIII. It had been his own habitation, and stood in *Knight-Rider-street*: he died in 1524. In the following century, the members removed to *Amen Corner*, Paternoster Row, where they had bought some leasehold premises. Here the learned Dr. Harvey (discoverer of the circulation of the blood) erected a Convocation-Room, and a Museum in the Garden; and on the Society placing his bust in their Hall, with a suitable inscription recording his discoveries, he gave the whole to the College, in the year 1652, at a splendid entertainment, to which he had invited all the members. He also, in 1656, instituted an *anniversary feast*, and, at the first banquet, assigned his paternal estate, (which was of the then annual value of 56*l.*) to the

Society ; partly to defray the expenses of the feast, and partly to establish an annual Latin oration.

After the destruction of the College buildings, in the conflagration of 1666, the Society purchased an extensive plot of ground in *Warwick Lane*, on which the present edifice was erected between the years — 1674 and 1689 ; from the designs and under the superintendance of Sir Christopher Wren.\*

\* The following singular particulars relating to this pile, and to the placing of the statue of Sir John Cutler (whom Pope's caustic Satires have "damned to everlasting fame;" though probably to the poet's own disgrace, if the subject were thoroughly investigated,) in front of the College Theatre, within the inclosed court, are given by Pennant, from the information of Dr. Warren.

"It appears, by the annals of the Society, that in the year 1674, a considerable sum of money had been subscribed by the Fellows for the erection of a new College. It also appears, that Sir John Cutler, a near relation of Dr. Whistler, the President, was desirous of becoming a benefactor. A Committee was appointed to wait upon Sir John, and thank him for his kind intentions: he accepted their thanks, renewed his promise, and specified that part of the building of which he intended to bear the expense. In the year 1680, Statues in honour of the King and Sir John were voted by the members ; and, nine years afterwards, the College being then completed, it was resolved to borrow money of Sir John to discharge the College debt, but the sum is not specified. It appears, however, that in 1699, that Sir John's executors made a demand, on the College, of 7000*l.* which sum was supposed to include the money actually lent, the money pretended to be given, but set down as a debt in Sir John's books; and the interest on both. Lord Radnor, however, and Mr.

The ground-plan of this building is irregular and peculiar: the buildings surround a quadrangular court; but there is a considerable difference in the measurements of the north and south sides, although the fronts are nearly uniform. This variation arose from the confined situation and limited extent of the area on which the College was erected. The entrance in Warwick Lane, though of bold proportions and lofty elevation, cannot be seen from any point favourable to its architectural character.—An octangular porch, 40 feet in diameter, and of considerable height, with a few adjoining apartments, form the eastern front of this fabric. The lofty arch of entrance, which has ponderous iron gates, is flanked by two Ionic three-quarter columns on each side, the capitals of which are enriched by festoons, and sustain a pediment and attic of the Corinthian order. The porch is surmounted by a cupola, or dome (crowned by a gilt ball) which includes the *theatre*, where surgical operations were formerly performed, and lectures and orations delivered.

On the inner side, three open arches lead into the

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Boiler, Sir John Cutler's executors, were prevailed on to accept 2000*l.* from the College, and actually remitted the other 5000*l.*—So that Sir John's promise, which he never performed, obtained him the Statue, and the liberality of his executors has kept it in its place ever since; but the College have wisely obliterated the inscription, which in the warmth of its gratitude, it had placed beneath the figure—*“Omnis Cutleri cedat labor Amphitheatro.”*—Vide Pennant's “London,” p. 310, 4th edit. 1805.

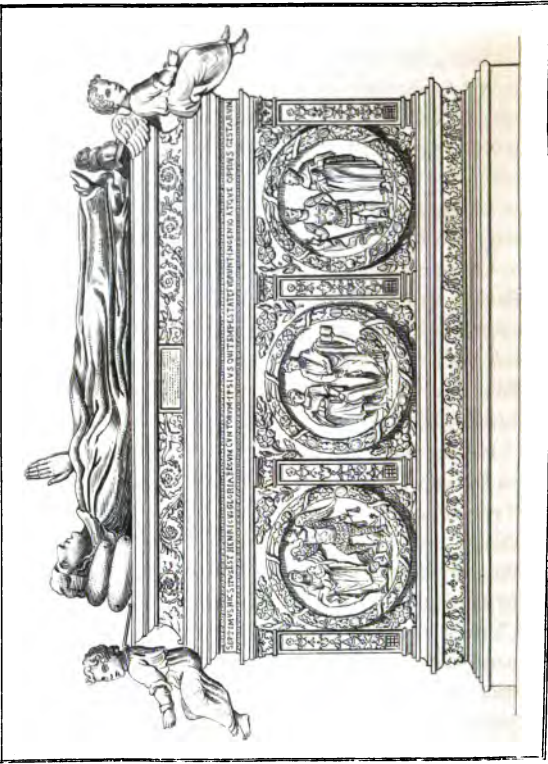
quadrangular court: the buildings are of brick, having stone dressings and enrichments. The principal front, which faces the entrance, consists of two stories, Ionic below, and Corinthian above, with their respective entablatures supported by pilasters, and crowned by an angular pediment. Over the doorway is the following inscription:—"Utriusque fortunæ exemplar ingens adversus rebus Deum probavit prosperis seipsum Collegii hujusce stator;" and in a rusticated niche above, formed in the centre of the second story, is a statue of King Charles II. The statue of Sir John Cutler stands on the opposite side of the court, within a niche in front of the theatre, in the upper story of the porch. The hall, or courtroom, is of considerable length, and well lighted on both sides by large semi-circular headed windows. The ceiling is slightly coved, and much embellished with stuccoed ornaments. An open yard, or area, extends on the west side, the entire length of the building, and is skirted by the stone walls of Newgate.

After the removal of the Society to their splendid *new College*, in Pall-Mall East, on the 25th June, 1825, these premises were for some time occupied by the *self*-named "*Equitable Loan Company*," during their late abortive attempt to supersede the business of the regular tradesman; but since the failure of that iniquitous speculation, they have been wholly untenanted.



Bravys

Londmana



WESTMINSTER ABBEY,—MONUMENT OF KING HENRY  
THE SEVENTH, AND ELIZABETH, HIS QUEEN.

Henry the Seventh lies buried under a magnificent tomb, near the middle of the eastern part of the splendid Chapel, which he founded at Westminster, in the year 1502. That monarch was born in September, 1456, and he died on the 21st of April, 1509, at his palace at Richmond, in Surrey. By his marriage with *Elizabeth*, (whose remains are deposited in the same tomb) eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, the disastrous contentions between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, were happily terminated. That prince died in child-bed, on the 11th of February, 1502-3, on the very day on which she had entered into her 38th year.

Henry, when advancing in age, and firmly seated on the throne, appears to have been alarmed by the "compunctions visitings" of a guilty conscience, and though still swayed by intense avarice, to have thought it expedient to make his peace with Heaven, by sacrificing a portion of his treasures in works of Charity and Devotion; and also by instituting a *perpetual* observance of those superstitious rites and vain ceremonies which originated in a belief of the power of the Romish Church to obtain pardon for sin, in the passage of the soul through purgatory! By the chanting of psalms, the repeating of collects, and the celebration of masses, obits, requiems, and anniversaries, he sought to secure his eternal welfare;



but, happily, with those absurdities were intermixed the useful distributions of alms to the poor.

Henry's Will, which is longer, perhaps, than that of any other sovereign in our annals,\* is extremely minute as to the religious observances which the King deemed it necessary to establish. Immediately after his decease, his executors are directed to cause 10,000 masses to be said for "the remission of his sins, and the weal of his soul;" of which number, 1500 were to be said to the honour of the Trinity, 2500 in honour of the five Wounds of Christ, 2500 in honour of the five Joys of our Lady, 450 in honour of the nine Orders of the Angels, 150 in honour of the Patriarchs, 600 in honour of the twelve Apostles, and the remaining 2300 in honour of All Saints: every Priest who said any of these masses was to be paid sixpence for each. He further directed that the sum of 2000*l.* should be distributed in alms, of which 300*l.* was to be expended among "the miserable prisoners," remaining in any prison in London or Westminster, for debt or other cause, where "the dutie and damages excede not iiii*l.* or suche as remayne in Prisonne only for lack of payment of their fees."

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\* Henry's will was published, in 4to. by the late Mr. Theo. Astle, but with considerable variations in orthography from the original, which is preserved in the Chapter House, at Westminster, under the care of John Caley, Esq. F. R. S. by whose direction this very curious instrument, which is engrossed on vellum, was substantially repaired, and bound in Russia leather.

By the same instrument it was ordered that his funeral solemnities should be remitted to the discretion of "the Sup'visours and Exæcutours" of his Testament:—"wherein we wol," says the King, "thei have a sp'ial respect and consideracion to the laude and praising of God, the welthe of our soule, and somewhat to our dignitie Roial; Eyteng alwaies dampnable pompe and outeragious sup'fluities."

Notwithstanding the latter injunction, Henry's obsequies were solemnized with every possible degree of splendour. After lying in great state at Richmond Palace during nine days, his body was conveyed in procession towards London, and at St. George's Fields was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, in black, accompanied by persons of all the Religious brotherhoods in and about the metropolis. The following particulars of its carriage through the city, have been derived from an interesting account of the funeral now preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts, (No. 3504) in the British Museum.

"In its course to St. Paul's, the Procession was headed by the Sword-bearer and Vice-chamberlain of London, with two Masters of the Bridge-house, to 'sett the Crafts [City Companies] in their order and arraye,' the King's Messengers, Trumpeters, and still Minstrels, the Florentines, Venetians, Portuguese, &c. Then came the 'Squyers for y' boddie,' the Aldermen and 'Shreves' of London, and two Heralds 'rydinge,' in coat-armours; after whom came a noble knight, Sir Edw. Darrall, mounted upon 'a goodlie Courser, trapped w<sup>th</sup>. black velvett, bearing y' Kyngs Standard;' and other Knights.

To these succeeded the King's Chaplains of Dignity, as Deans 'and suche other;' the King's Counsel, the Knights of the Garter, 'being no lords,' the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the Master of the Rolls; after whom came the 'Crowched ffryers on foote, and all the foure orders of ffreyers, singinge; then '5 Chanons of all y<sup>e</sup> places in London,' with the 'Kyngs Chappell in their surplis and grey ameces, in like wise singinge.' Then 'came rydinge all y<sup>e</sup> temporall Lords and Barrons on the left hand, and all Abbotts and Bishoppes on the right hand;' after whom rode Sir David Owen, bearing an helmet of steel, crowned with a rich crown of gold; Sir Edw. Howard, 'armed complete w<sup>th</sup>. the Kyngs harnes, his face discovered, bearinge in his hand the Kings battell axe, the heade downward, restinge on his foote;' and Sir Thomas Fynes, bearing a rich armour embroidered with the arms of England. After these Knights, bearing his mace in his hand, came the "Maïor of London, ymediatly before the *Charett* wherein y<sup>e</sup> Kyng's Corps lay, vpon the w<sup>th</sup> lay a picture resembling his p'son crowned and richly appareled in his p'liament Roobe, bearinge in his ryght hand a Sceptre, and in his left hand a ball of golde; . over whome there was hanginge a riche cloth of golde pitched vpon foure staves w<sup>th</sup> were sett at the foure corners of the said Charett, w<sup>th</sup> Charett was drawn w<sup>th</sup> seaven great Coursers, trapped in black velvett, w<sup>th</sup> the Armes of England on everie Courser set on bothe sydes, and on every side of ev'rie Courser a knyghte goinge on foote bearinge a bann'r. in his hand. And at ev'rie corner of the said Charet a Baron goinge on foote, bearinge a Bann'r in like manner. w<sup>th</sup>. iiij<sup>th</sup>. Banners were the Kyng's Avowries, whereof y<sup>e</sup> first was of the Trinitie, the second of o' Ladie, the

third of St. George, the fourth of ————. And in the saide Charett there were sittinge twoe gentlemen Usshers of the Kings Chamber, one at the heade of the Kynge and the other at y<sup>e</sup> feete mourninge." The Chariot was followed by the Duke of Buckingham, the Earls of Arundel, Northumberland, Shrewsbury, Surrey, Essex, 'and other to the number of nyne, beinge Knyghts of the Garter, in a range one after the other, as they were in degre.' They were succeeded by 'ix of the Kynge Henchemen, ridinge on goodlie Coursers trapped in black velvett, of the w<sup>th</sup>. the three foremost did beare three *capps of maintenances*, w<sup>th</sup>. three Popes had sent the Kynge duringe the tyme of his reigne: the next three Henchmen did beare three riche swoordes, the points downeward; the seaventh bare a Target of the Armes of England, otherwise called a shield crowned; the eight bare an Helmet w<sup>th</sup> a lyon of golde vpon it; the ninth bare a speare covered w<sup>th</sup> black velvett. Then followed the Master of the Horses, called S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Brandon, holdinge in his hand a goodlie Courser, trapped w<sup>th</sup> black velvett richly embrodered w<sup>th</sup> the Armes of England, whom followed the Lord Darcy, beinge Captayn of the garde; after whome came the garde and many other gentlemen. Then the wo'shipfull men of the Crafts of London w<sup>th</sup> were appointed by their fellowshipp to set in the said Corps; then Lords Servaunts followed, beinge a great number."

At the west 'dore of St. Powles, the saide Corps,' which had been thus 'brought throughe the Cittie w<sup>th</sup> torches innumerable,' was received by the Bishop of London, 'revested and mytred;' and after it had been 'encensed,' it was taken out of the Chariot, 'the said picture lyinge vpon it, and borne by xij p'sons of the garde, because of the weight thereof,' into the choir,

where it was placed before the high altar, 'vnder a goodlie curious light of nine branches,' and had 'a solempne dirige: in the w<sup>th</sup> my Lo: of London was Execute' officij; and attendant vpon him,' the Abbots of St. Alban's and Reading; 'w<sup>th</sup> done, y<sup>e</sup> Lords dep'ted frome Powles and went vnto the Bisshops Palice, the same Corps beinge watched w<sup>th</sup> diuers Knights and Herauds.' On 'y<sup>e</sup> morrowe,' after the singing of the three solem masses of 'our Ladie, of the Trinitie, and of Requiem,' by the Dean of St. Paul's, and the Bishops of Lincoln and London, and the delivery of 'a notable Sermon' by the Bishop of Rochester [Fisher] 'ev'ie man dep'ted vnto their dynner.' On their return, w<sup>th</sup> was before one of the Clock,' the Corps was again placed in the Chariot, and conveyed 'in like manner, as is aforesaid,' through 'fleete streete vnto Charinge Crosse,' where it was met by the Abbots of Westminster, St. Alban's, Reading, and Winchcomb, in *pontificalibus*, and the whole convent of Westminster in albes and copes, and borne w<sup>th</sup> procession solempny' to the west door of the Abbey Church, where the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were stationed to receive it. After these prelates had 'incensed' the Corps, it was conveyed, 'in like maner as into Powles,' into the Abbey, 'where was sett y<sup>e</sup> most costly and curious light possibly to be made by mans hand, w<sup>th</sup> was of xiiij principall Stonderds richly decked w<sup>th</sup> banne' and all other things convenient to the same, where he had his dirige solempny; the Archp. of Canterbury being 'Execut' Offici,' and attendant upon him 'xviij Bishoppes and Abbots revested and mytred.'

During the night 'certen Knights were appointed to watch y<sup>e</sup> Corps as at Powles; and on 'y<sup>e</sup> morrowe, the said Duke and Earles w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> other Lords being in y<sup>e</sup> Church before six of the clock,' three solem masses

were sung; and at the 'offerynge tyme' in the mass of Requiem, the Archbp. of Canterbury, attended by all the Bishops and Abbots, came and stood 'vpon the second stepp' of the altar, to receive the offerings, which were presented by the Duke of Buckingham as Chief Mourner, and the Earls of Arundel and Northumberland, Shrewsbury and Surrey, Essex and Kent, Derby and Aroun [Arran] 'y' Scottishe Lorde.' These noblemen were conducted to the Archbishop, in succession, by two Heralds in their tabards; and the Duke, 'rep'senting y' kyngs p'son, offered a Testament of golde:' the Earls presented 'y' Kyngs Cote-armoure, y' Kyngs Shields crowned, a goodlie riche Sworde, and y' Kyngs Hehnet crowned;' which offerings were progressively delivered to different Heralds, who stood on the south side of the Church. "Aft' this there came ryding the second sonne of thearle of Sarrey called S' Edward Howarde, armed in complete harness (his helmet except) vpon a goodlie Courser trapped in black velvett w<sup>th</sup> tharmes of England embrodered vpon the same, w<sup>th</sup> rode vnto y' railles of y' said herse, where he did alight, whome y' said herauds incontinent received, whose horse was ymediatly deliv'ed vnto a servant of the Abbots of Westm. and y' said Knight goinge betwene y' Earle of Essex and thearle of Kent, was p'sented vnto the Archebisshopp: w<sup>th</sup> done the said Knight was conveyed by twoe Monkes into the revestrie, where he was vnarmed; and aft' the said Knight came in a black gowne and offered amonge the other Knights." The Duke and the Earls next presented offerings for themselves 'in their order:' and then the Bishops and Abbots, the former 'goinge vnto y' alter, and there makinge their offerings, and the Abbotts goinge vnto the Archebp. kissinge his hands and takinge blessinge; after whome came the Lords and Barrons

making their offeringe everie man in degree.' Mean-while, "twoe herauds came againe vnto the said Duke of Buck.' and to the Earles, and conveyed them into the revestrie," where a Pall was given to each of them, and carried solemnly 'betwene their hands, vnto the said herse,' where, having kissed the Palls, they delivered them to the Heralds, who 'laide them vpon the Kyngs Corps;' that given by the Duke being 'laide in length,' and the 'residewe acrossse as thicke as they might lie: w<sup>th</sup> Palles were offered in the manner aforesaid, in token of their homage w<sup>th</sup> they of dutie ought to doe vnto the Kinge.' When the offerings had all been made, and the 'masse ended,' a Knight 'called S' Edmond Carewe came, bearinge in his hand the Kyngs great Banner w<sup>th</sup> he offered vp vnto the Archebisschopp, and S' Edward Darrell his Standard; w<sup>th</sup> done the Bishopp of London made a noble sermon;' on the conclusion of which "the Archebisschopps Bishoppes and Abbotts went incontinent vnto the herse; at whose c'ominge the Palles and the iiij banners of the Kyngs avowries were carried away by twoe Monks, w<sup>th</sup> done, the picture was taken frome the herse and borne vnto St. Edward's Shrine, the Kyngs Chappell singinge this antempn, *Circu' dederunt me penitus mortes.* The said Corps was then incensed, and all the Royall ornaments taken from the said Corps, soe y' everie man might see it cōofred in a Coffin of bordes, w<sup>th</sup> was cov'ed ov' w<sup>th</sup> black velvett, havinge a crosse of whyte satten from the one end of the said coffyn vnto the other; w<sup>th</sup> in the w<sup>th</sup> Coffyn the verie Corps of the Kyng lay enclosed in lead, vpon the w<sup>th</sup> lead was written in great l'res chased, *Hic iacet Rex Henricus Septimus.* And soe the said Corps was laid into the Vaught w<sup>th</sup> great reverence, by the noble Quene Elizabeth his wyfe; whome incontinent all the Archebisschopps Bisshoppes

and Abbotts, settinge their crosses vpon the said Corps, assoiled in most solempn mann, sayinge this Collett, *Absolvimus*: w<sup>th</sup> done, the said Archebisshopp did cast earth vpon the said Corps; and then my Lord Treasvrer and my Lord Steward did brake their staves, and did cast them into the vaught, and the other hed officers did cast their staves in all whole: w<sup>th</sup> done, the vaught was closed, and a goodlie riche Pall of clothe of gold laide vpon the said herse. And incontinent all the herauds did of [off] their Cote-Armo, and did hange them vpon the rayles of the herse: Cryinge lamentably in frenche, *The noble Kinge Henry the Seaventh is deade*; and assoone as they had so done, everie heraud putt on his Cote-armo againe, and cryed w<sup>th</sup> a loude voyce, *Vive Le noble Roy Henry le viij*; w<sup>th</sup> is to saye in the englishe tonge, *God send the noble Kyng Henry the eight longe lyfe. Amen.*"

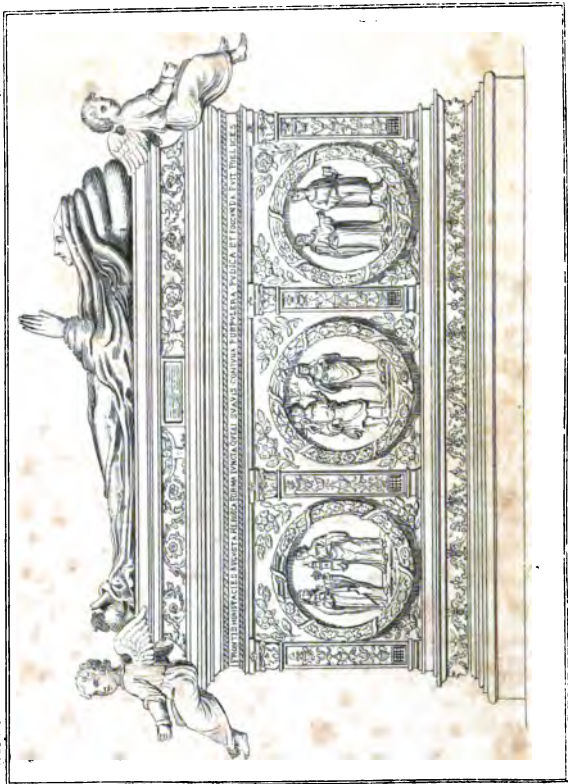
The funeral sermon on Henry VII., which was preached at St. Paul's, by Bishop Fisher, as mentioned above, was afterwards printed at the special request of the "King's moder," by Wynkyn de Worde, "in Flete Street at ye sygne of ye Sonne."—It contains many interesting particulars relating to the last illness of the king, and of his devout behaviour in his dying hours; in which he solemnly declared that, should God be pleased to "sende hym lyfe," he would have justice executed, truly and indifferently "in all causes;" bestow "promocions of ye chyrche" on able, virtuous, and learned men only; and "as touchynge ye daungers & jeopardyes of his lawes," he would grant a general pardon "for thynges done in tymes passed, unto all his people."—On the



“ daye of his departynge,” says the good bishop, “ he herde masse of ye glorious Virgyn, ye Moder of Cryste, to whome alwaye in his lyfe he had a syn- gular & specyall devocyon. The ymage of y<sup>e</sup> Crucy- fyxe many a tyme that daye full devoutly he dyd beholde with grete reverence, lyftyng up his Head as he myght, holdynge up his handes before it and often embrasyng it in his armes & with grete devocyon kyssynge it, & betynge offe his brest.”—“ Touchynge these worldly pleasures wherein men set grete parte of y<sup>e</sup> comforte bothe in body & soule, he had than [then] full lyttell comforte or pleasure in y<sup>e</sup> but rather dyscomforte & sorowe. All his goodly Houses, so rychely dekete & appareyled, his walles & galeryes of grete pleasure, his gardyns large and wyde, with *knottes curiously wrought*, his *orcheyardes set with vines*, & trees moost delicate, his *mervaylous rycheesse & tresour*; his metes and drynkes, werr they never so delycately prepayred) that many a tyme he sayd, but onely to folowe counseyle, he wold not for all y<sup>e</sup> world receyve it; wherein he well perceyved y<sup>e</sup> myseryes of y<sup>e</sup> wretched worlde.”

Henry's Monument is described by Lord Bacon, as “ one of the stateliest and daintiest in Europe;” a commendation which it still merits, though time has deteriorated from its splendor, and cupidity bereaved it of many rich decorations. The tomb itself, with the statues which lie upon it, and the casts in *alto-relievo* at the sides, was executed by the celebrated Italian artist, Pietro Torrigiano, for 1500l.; but the surrounding Screen, or “ Closure,” which is almost





IN OMNIBUS ANIMIS ET REBUS OMNIBUS UNICA OMNIA FORMATA PUDICA ET ESSENTIA SUI DIGNITAS

equally curious, although in a different style of execution, was most probably designed and wrought by English artizans, and is mentioned in the King's will as having been begun during his own life.

Among the papers of Cardinal Wolsey, in the Chapter House, at Westminster, is a "*Transcript of a draft of an Indenture of Covenants*, for the erecting of a Tomb to the Memory of King Henry the Eighth and Queen Catherine his wife." In that transcript is the recital of an *Indenture* made between the executors of Henry VII. and Torrigiano, for the erection of the tomb now under review; and from which it appears that Torrigiano resided within the precincts of the Abbey Church, that he was styled both a *graver* and *painter*; that he contracted, on the 22d of October, 1512, to make a "tombe, or sepulture," for King Henry VII. and his Queen, for 1500l. ;—and that the said tomb was completed prior to the 5th of January, 1518.

This tomb is principally of black marble, but the figures and alto-relievos (as well as the pilasters, and the small rose-branches within the spandrils at the sides) are of copper, gilt. It stands upon a low plinth; and is four feet eleven inches in height, four feet ten inches and a half in breadth, and eight feet ten inches and a half in length.

The statues of Henry and his Queen, which have evidently been modelled from actual resemblances, are executed in a style of great simplicity. Their robes consist merely of a large mantle, descending to the feet, and an inner vest, fastened by a cordon and tassels. Their

hands are raised in the usual supplicatory attitude, and their heads repose on cushions : at their feet are couchant lions. The King wears a low-topped cap, having flaps or lappets at the ears. Originally, as appears from a print in Sandford's "Genealogical History," they wore crowns ; but those have been stolen, together with another crown that surmounted the royal arms at the west end. The scales, and the sword of Justice ; the royal banner ; and the ensign of Cadwallader, the Dragon, which were formerly held by the four angels, who are yet sitting at the angles of the tomb, on the lower cornice, have shared a similar fate.

In the cavetto between the cornices are small inscribed plates of gilt copper, upheld by *basso-relievos* of demi-angels, delicately sculptured in white marble, whose extremities terminate in a continued course of scroll-work foliage, involving roses and birds. The sides of the tomb are each separated into three compartments, by metal pilasters tastefully wrought with vases, flowers, and foliage ; and having a portcullis at the bottom, and a rose at the top of every shaft. Each compartment is surrounded by a banded wreath of fruits and flowers, boldly sculptured in marble ; within which, cast in metal, and rising into full relief from the circular plate that forms the back-ground, are two principal figures, representing the "*Ymages*," of King Henry's "accustomed *Avoures* ;" or, as we should now say, of his Patron Saints and Intercessors.

"And in the sides, and booth ends of our said Towmbe," says the Monarch in his will, "in the

said tonche under the said bordure, we Wol tabernacles bee graven, and the same to be filled with Ymages, sp'cially of our said *avouries*, of coper and gilte."\*

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\* Our Lexicographers do not appear to have understood the proper signification of the word *Avoures*, or *Avouries*, for it is spelt both ways in Henry's will: yet its true meaning may be deduced from the following extracts :

In the glossary to Urry's Chaucer, p. 8, the word *Avouries*, is explained as signifying ' Religious Professions ;' in reference to the following passage in ' Jacke Upland.'—" Why name ye more the patron of your order in your *Confeteor* when ye begin masse, then other Saints, Apostles, or Martyrs, that holy church hold more glorious than 'hem, and clepe 'hem your patrons and your *avouries* :'" In Nares's ' *Glossary in Illustration of the Works of English Authors*, ' *Avoury* is declared to be ' an old law term, nearly equivalent to justification :' and the following sentence is quoted from Latimer's *Sermons*, f. 81. 6.---" Therefore away with these *avouries* : let God alone be our *avourie*. What have we to doe to runne thither & thither, but onely to the Father of Heaven ?"

Boucher, in his " Supplement to Johnson's Dict." Part I. voce *Advoure*, or *Avoure*, says, this " is conjectured to have been a *Banner* displayed and borne in processions, and especially in funeral processions, on which was represented the patron saint, and other emblems of the piety, power, and authority of the person, in honour of whom the pomp and procession were celebrated : "---and to support this conjecture, he refers to the following passages, among others, in old writers.

" Among the Ordynaunces pertayning to the burying of any person of rank and condition, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, there was ordered to be had ' a baner of the Treenite, a baner of our Ladye, a baner of St. George, a baner of

In the first compartment on the south side, are the figures of the *Virgin Mary*, having the Infant Saviour in her arms; and *St. Michael*, the Archangel, with whom she appears to be conversing. The latter is arrayed in armour, and trampling upon Satan; in his left hand he holds a pair of scales (wherein, formerly, were personal representations of moral good and evil,) which the prostrate fiend is artfully striving, with his clawed feet, to make preponderate in his

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the Seynt that was his *advoure*, and a baner of his armes." Strutt's *Horde Angel Cynnan*, vol. iii. p. 160.—It is remarkable, that in the manuscript account of Henry the VIIth's funeral, (before quoted) the banners of the Trinity, Our Lady, and St. George, are expressly mentioned; together with a fourth, the representation on which is not named: "which four banners," says the MS. "were the King's *avouries*."

"We er pouer freres, that haf neught on to lyve,  
In stede of messengeres, save-condite us gyve,  
Thorgh thi lond to go in their *avourie*,  
That non us robbe ne slo, for thi curteysie."

Langtoft's *Chronicle*, vol. ii. p. 260.

From all these passages, it is evident, however erroneously they have been explained, that an *Avourie* was a *Patron Saint*, an *Intercessor*, a Protector; and in this sense alone the word is used in Henry's will. It is derived from the French *Avoué*, i. e. a Champion, "celui qui se bat," says Carpentier, "pour un autre." The Saint depicted on the banner was the *Avouere*, and not the banner itself. Though the word has grown obsolete, its derivative, an *Advoué*, is, in legal proceedings, held to be the Patron, and Guardian of the Church, of which he possesses the *Advowson*. In the quotation from Langtoft, the words "in their *avourie*," evidently signify, "under their protection."

own favour. The scales are much damaged; in that of Evil was a naked female, now mutilated, in an attitude of levity; in that of Good, a female praying; the heads of these figures have been broken off.

In the second compartment are *St. John the Baptist*, and *St. John the Evangelist*; whose respective ages, and distinct characters of Prophet and Apostle, are marked with effective discrimination. The former is holding a book, and pointing with his forefinger to the "*Agnus Dei*," the Lamb of God, which is embossed upon its exterior; the latter has an open book, displayed in his left hand, and an eagle at his feet.

The third compartment contains the figures of *St. George*, the patron saint of England; and *St. Anthony*, of Vienna, who is celebrated as the first institutor of monastic life. *St. George* is trampling upon the Dragon: in his right hand is the Christian standard; his left is placed upon the hilt of his sword, the blade of which has been broken off. *St. Anthony* is in conventual apparel; his hands are in the attitude of prayer; and at his side is a rosary; his usual symbol, a pig, is peeping forth at the bottom of his garment.

In the first compartment on the north side, *St. Mary Magdalene* and *St. Barbara* are represented. The former has long flowing hair; in her right hand is a closed book; in her left, the box, or vase, of precious ointment, with which, according to the Scriptures, she anointed the feet of our Saviour. *St. Barbara* is distinguished by her three-windowed



Tower, significant of the Trinity, which she sustains in her right hand.

The second compartment includes the figures of *St. Christopher*, a gigantic native of Canaan; and *St. Anne*, the mother and instructress of the Virgin Mary. The former is represented, agreeably to his legend, as bearing the Saviour, under the form of a child, upon his shoulder, across a river; in his left hand he holds the branch of a tree, in allusion to the great staff, which he is said to have carried in proportion to his strength; and which on one occasion he set in the ground, where, "to the conversion of many," it "presently waxed green, and brought forth leaves, and flowers, and fruit." *St. Anne* is reading an open book; her countenance is venerable, and strongly marked.

In the third and last compartment, are contained *St. Edward the Confessor*, crowned, and *St. Vincent*. *St. Edward* has been distinguished by the ring, now gone, which he is reputed to have given to *St. John the Evangelist*, when disguised as a pilgrim; and which the Saint is said to have sent back to him shortly before his death. *St. Vincent* is in monkish vestments, and is pointing with his right hand to an open book.

These figures are about eighteen or nineteen inches high, and, like the statues upon the tomb, and other metal work, have been very richly gilt, but the gilding is now scarcely visible.

In the general design and execution of these subjects there is such great merit, that it may be ques-

tioned whether they are exceeded by any works of similar art in this country. The attitudes are easy and graceful; the drapery is finely disposed, and the folds true to nature; the countenances are expressive; and the finishing, though minute, is spirited and free.—In all the spandrels on the outside of the wreaths which inclose the above compartments, are rose-branches, with an open rose on each. The fasciæ of the plinth are of metal, neatly wrought with roses, lilies, and other flowers; and at the four angles are grotesque masks. At the west end of the tomb is a large full-leaved rose, crowned, supported by a dragon, holding a leash, in the sinister gamb; and a greyhound collared: at the east end is a shield of arms, crowned, between two Genii; and another, surrounded by a garter: these are all casts in metal.

The pierced work *Screen*, or '*Closure*,' as it is termed in Henry's Will, round this tomb, is wholly constructed of gilt brass, and copper; but has a stone plinth for its base. It is of a very elaborate design, and perfectly accords with the Tudor style of Pointed architecture in which this Chapel is built. When in its perfect state, it must have excited great admiration from its richness and elegance; but many of the smaller ornaments have been stolen or destroyed, and of the thirty-two Statues of gilt brass, which formerly adorned the small niches of the doorways, and of the perforated octagonal columns, at the angles of the Screen, only six remain; viz.—those of St.

Edward, St. Bartholomew, St. John the Evangelist, St. George, St. Basil, and St. James.\*

King Henry enjoined by his Will, that there should "bee maid," within the "Grate at oure feet, after a convenient distance from our tombe, an *Aultier* in the honour of our Salviour Jhū Crist, streight adioyning to the said grate, at which Aultier we wol certaine preists daily saie masses for the weale of our soule and remission of our synnes;" and in a subsequent page he gave the following directions for the 'garnisshing' of the same.

"The garnisshing  
of the Aultier  
within the King's  
grate."

"Also we wol, that our Ex-  
ecutours, except it be p'fourmed  
by oureself in our life, cause to be  
made for the overparte of the

Aulter within the grate of our tombe, a *table* of the lenght of the same Aultre, and halfa fote longer at either ende of the same, and a fote of height with the border, and that in the mydds of the u'half of the same table, bee made the ymage of the Crucifixe, Mary and John, in the maner accustomed; and vpon bothe sids of theim, bee made as many of the ymagis of our said Advouries, as the said table wol receive; and vnder the said Crucifixe, and ymagis of Marie and John, and other Advouries, bee made the XII Apostels: All the said table, Crucifixe, Mary, John, and other ymag's of our Aduouries and XII

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\* Widmore states, (Vide "Hiatory of Westminster Abbey," p. 141) that in the year 1570, "several things were stolen from the monument of King Henry the VIIth; and he supposes them to have been "several of the little gilded Images belonging to it."—The "thief," he adds, "one Raymond, was prosecuted by the Church."

**Apostellis**, to be of tymber, cou'ed and wrought with plate of fyne golde.

“The bequeste to } “Also we geue and bequethe  
 the same Aultier.” } to the Aultier within the grate of  
 ovr said Tombe, ovr grete pece of the *holje Crosse*, which,  
 by the high provisio' of ovr lord god, was conveied,  
 brought, and deliv'd to us, from the Isle of Cyo [Scio] in  
 Grece, set in gold, and garnished with perles and pre-  
 cious stones; and also the precieuse relique of *oon of the*  
*leggs of saint George*, set in silver parcell gilte, which  
 came to the hands of our broder and Cousyn, Loys of  
 fraunce, the tyme that he wan and recov'ed the Citie of  
 Millein, [Milan] and was geven and sent to vs by our  
 Cousyne the Cardinal of Amboys, Legate in Fraunce: the  
 which pece of the holie Crosse, and leg of Sainte George,  
 we Wol bee set vpon the said Aultier for the garnishing  
 of the same, vpon all principal and solempne fests and al  
 other fests, aft' the discretion of oure Chauntrey priests  
 singing for vs at the same Aultier.

“ALSO we geve and bequeth to the same Aultier, if  
 it be not doon by our self in our life, oon masse boke  
 hande writen, iii suts of Aultier clothes, iii paire of Veste-  
 ments, a Chales of gold of the value of oon hundreth  
 mares, a Chalece of silver and gilte of xx vnces, two  
 paire of Cruetts, silver and gilte of xx vnces, two Can-  
 dilstikks silver and gilte of c vnces, and two other Can-  
 dilstiks silver and gilte of LX vnces, and iii corporaca  
 with their cases; vi ymages, oon of our lady, another of  
 Saint John Evangelist, saint John Baptist, saint Edward,  
 saint Jerome, and Saint fraunceys, every of them of  
 siluer and gilte, of the value of xx marcs; and oon paire  
 of Basons siluer and gilte of the same value, a bell of  
 siluer and gilte of the value of iii<sup>l</sup>. vi<sup>s</sup>. viii<sup>d</sup>. and a pax  
 brede of siluer and gilt, of the value of iiiii marcs.”

Scarcely a vestige of this altar is now left, except a cross-bar near the east end. It is hardly necessary to add, that the "precious leg of St. George," and the "great piece of the Holy Cross" were taken away, and, most probably, destroyed, at the period of the Reformation.

ST. MAGNUS, LONDON BRIDGE.

In that singular miscellany called "Arnold's Chronicle," which seems to have been chiefly compiled in Henry the Seventh's reign, are the following curious particulars relating to this Church.

*"Th' Articles founde by the Inquisitours at the Visitacion done in the Chirche of Saint Magnus.*

First, that the chirche and the chauncel is not repaired in glasinge in dyuers placis.

Item that the bookis and vestmentis bien broken & vnbronest for dyuine service.

Item that many of the priestis and clerkis often were [wear] foul and vncleanly surplesis.

Item we fynde not that any cliere inventory is made of the goodis and landis of the chirche.

Item that the londis and tenementis of the chirch; by fauour of the chirchewardeyns afore tyme, ben laten vndir the very value by xx. li. yerly, and more.

Item we fynde that for defaute of good prouision bothe of the chirche wardeyns and also of the masters of the salue, neither the priestis nor clarkis that ben retayned for the chirche wil nat com to our lady masse nor salue, nor the clarkis and priestis that bien retayned by the mastirs of the salue wil com to masse or matyns in the quyer, were it myght be wele brought abowte of the

maystirs of the salue, and the wardeyns of the chirch wolde for the maÿtenyng of Goddis seruice, at the time of ressayuing of such priestis and clarkis, gif them charge for asmoche as they haue so profitable and resonable salery, that they all sulde as wel attende vpon masse, mateyns, and euynsong as vnto oure lady masse and salue, and other seruice, the whiche to doo shulde encrease in the priestis and clerkys good custum of vertu and grete encrease of dyuyue seruice.

Item that chirch wardeyns wil not shewe vs the willes of them that haue geuen goodis or londis vnto the parish, wherby we shulde further inquirye whethyr the willes be performed or not, for wythout them we cannot haue therof vnderstanding.

Item that ye wardeyns of the chirch and of the broderhed haue not gyuen ther acomptis.

Item that afortymes, for defawte of good & diligent autoryte of the acomptis of the wardeyns ther hath bien many and gret somes of money taken from the chirche, the which myght wel cum to light yf the olde acomptis were wele examyned.

Item ther is in the handis of dyuers of the perishe, restis of money of the beame light, and of the almes, gaderyng to the some of xij. or xvi. li. and that can oon Palmer shewe the trowthe.

Item that the chircheyard is vnhonstly kepte.

Item that dyuers of the preistis and clarkes, in tyme of dyuyne seruice, be at tauerns and alehowsis, at fyshing, and other trifils, wherby dyuyne seruyce is let.

Item that bi fauor of the wardeyns ther bith admitted bothe priestes beneficed and religyous wher ther myght bee more conuenient and expedient, and that haue more nede to be receyued in ther placis; and theyse bien the names, Sir Robert Smith, beneficed; and a monke, Sir

Jhñ Botel, benefited ; Sir Jhñ Bate hath a thinge that we cannot vndirstonde."

SUPPRESSION OF THE BOOK OF SPORTS.

The Proclamation of King James the First, usually called the *Book of Sports*, has been recited in the preceding volume. It gave great offence, not only to the precisions of the day, but likewise to many of the more liberally-disposed members of the established Church. Several Bishops declared their opinions against it, and Archbishop Abbot would not suffer it to be read from his pulpit at Croydon, notwithstanding the king's injunction. When re-proclaimed by Charles the Second, it proved equally obnoxious to serious minds, and, at length, in 1643, when presbyterianism had obtained ascendancy, it was, by an Ordinance of Parliament, ordered to be burnt by the common hangman: The following is a copy of an official notice, or placard, which was printed on a half sheet, and fixed up, on the occasion, in different parts of the metropolis.

*“ Die Veneris 5<sup>o</sup> Maij, 1643.*

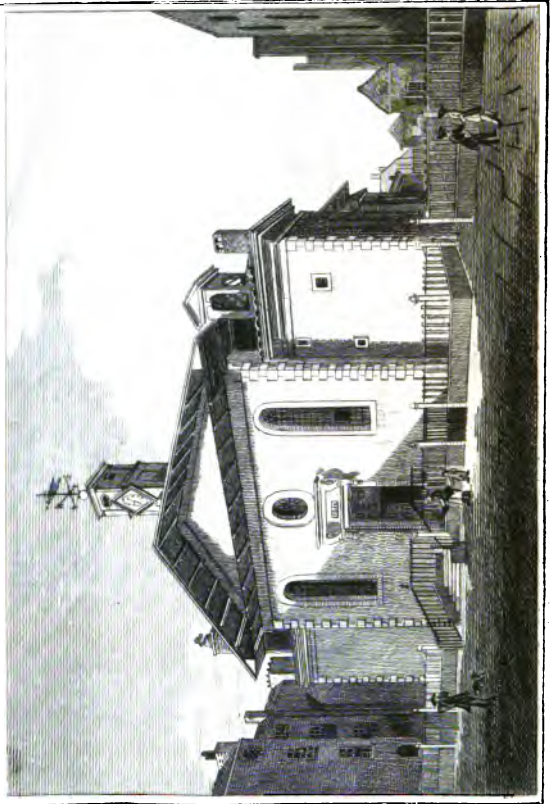
“ It is this day Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that the Booke concerning the enjoyning and tollerating of Sports upon the Lord's Day be forthwith burned by the hand of the common Hangman in Cheape-side, and other usuall places : and to this purpose, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, respectively, are hereby required to be assistant to the effectuall execution of this order, and see the said Books burnt accordingly. And all persons who have any of the said Books in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to deliver them to





Brayley's

Louisiana



OF DAVENPORT, MISSISSIPPI, WEST POINT IN 1776.

one of the Sheriffs of London, to be burnt according to this Order.

John Browne, *Cler. Parl.*”

Henry Elsygne, *Cler. P. D. Com.*

“ The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have assigned Wednesday next the 10th of this instant May, at twelve of the clock, for the putting in execution of the aforesaid Ordinance ; and therefore doe require all persons that have any of the Bookes therein mentioned to bring them in by that time, that they may be burned accordingly.

John Langham.

Thomas Andrews.

CHURCH AND PRECINCTS OF ST. PAUL, COVENT  
GARDEN.—PIAZZA.—LONG ACRE.

Most of the ground occupied by the above parish was, in ancient times, (anno 1222) an extensive garden, belonging to the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, and thence called the *Convent Garden*, from which the present appellation is an evident corruption. This estate, with other contiguous lands of the Abbots, which were originally named the *Elms*, and afterwards *Seven Acres*, and *Long Acre*, having reverted to the crown at the Dissolution, was given by Edward the VIth to his ill-fated uncle, the Duke of Somerset ; after whose attainder, as appears from the original *Minutes* of the Privy Council, there was a patent granted in March, 1552, to John Russell, Earl of Bedford, and Lord Privy Seal, *per Bill. Dom. Regis* “ of the gift of the Covent, or Convent Gar-

den, lying in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, near Charing Cross, with seven acres, called *Long Acre*, of the yearly value of £6. 6s. 8d., parcel of the possessions of the late Duke of Somerset, to have to him and his heirs, reserving a tenure to the King's Majesty in *socage* and not in *capite*."—Shortly after, the Earl of Bedford erected a mansion, principally of wood, for his town residence, near the bottom of what is now Southampton Street,\* and that building, which obtained the name of *Bedford House*, remained till the year 1704: it was inclosed by a brick wall, and had a large garden extending northward, nearly to the site of the present market-place.

Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, began the great improvement of this district in the early part of the reign of Charles I. At that period, the ground was disposed in fields, for pasture, having only a few detached dwellings, mostly thatched, and irregular stabling and out-houses scattered over it; but the Earl, employing Inigo Jones for his architect, commenced the erection of a stately *Piazza* here; and,

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\* That Street was so called in compliment to the celebrated Lady Rachel, daughter of Thos. Wriothesley, Earl of *Southampton*, and consort of William, Lord Russell. Several other places in this parish were also denominated from either the names or titles of the Russell family, as *Russell Street*, *Bedford Street* and Bury, *Tavistock Street*, *Chandos Street*, &c. *King* and *Henrietta* Streets were so named in honour of Charles I. and his Queen, and *James* and *York* Streets, of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

also, raised a *Church* for the accommodation of his new tenantry, at an expense, according to Walpole, of £4500. These buildings were begun about 1630, as may be inferred from a lease granted by the Earl, in March, 1631, in which "a parcel of ground then laid forth for a new Church-yard," is mentioned.\* It appears too, from certain proceedings which took place before his Majesty in Council, in April, 1638, on "a Petition, signed by the hands of above one hundred of the inhabitants of Covent-garden," that the Church "had remained some years unconsecrated," through a difference in respect to patronage, between the Earl, and the Rev. Mr. Bray, the then parochial vicar. Both parties were heard in support of their respective claims, and after "mature deliberation," the King, "finding that legally the new intended Church must remain as a Chapel of ease under the parish Church of St. Martin, until by act of Parliament it were made parochial, in his most princely goodness, &c. did, at the instant, give his royal and forerunning assent, that the said intended Church should hereafter be made parochial, when a Parliament should be holden, and an act prepared for that purpose; and that the said Earl, and his heirs for ever, should be fully and legally intitled to the presentation and patronage of the same."—Meanwhile, however, the new fabric

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\* In the same lease it was stipulated that an annual rent of 17l. 0s. 6d. should be paid in the Earl's dining-hall, at Bedford House.—Vide *Strype's Stow*, vol. ii. p. 682, edit. 1755.

was to remain as a Chapel of Ease to St. Martin's, the Vicar to have the right of appointing a curate, and the Earl "such a preacher as he should like best, the same being allowed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese." In consequence of this decree, an agreement was entered into between the Earl, the Vicar, and other persons, and on the 26th of September, the Earl signed his act of donation of the Church, Church-yard, &c. the plot of ground included in the gift, being described as 251 feet from east to west, and 145 feet, 5 inches, from north to south; "together with three ingrediencies, or passages, unto the same plot."—On the following day, (viz. September — 27th, 1638,) the Church was consecrated, and dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle.

In the year 1645, by an Ordinance of Parliament, this district was erected into an independent parish; and, in 1657, William, fifth Earl of Bedford, and his brothers, John and Edward Russell, Esqrs. were abated £7000 from the amount of their fines for violating the act to prevent the Increase of Buildings in and near London, in consideration of the great expenses which the family had incurred in erecting the Chapel, and improving the neighbourhood. On the Restoration of Charles II. the parliamentary Ordinance was rescinded, as illegal; but it was provided, by a new act, that the Church and parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, should thenceforth be separated from St. Martin's in the Fields, and that the patronage should be vested in William, Earl of Bedford, his heirs and assigns.

There has been a remarkable diversity of opinion respecting the architectural merits of this Church, which is built in the Tuscan order, as *described* by Vitruvius. It stands on the western side of a spacious square (now a market-place) and although not of any considerable altitude, forms, from the *uniqueness* of its character, an imposing and striking object. On the east front is a spacious portico, consisting of an angular pediment, supported by two columns and two piers of massive construction, all which diminish greatly as they approach the capitals.

Beneath the portico are, apparently, three entrances, but those at the sides only are doorways, the altar-piece being erected against the interior wall of the middle compartment. The principal entrance is on the west front, which, except the portico, is similar to the east front; here also are small uniform wings, the one used as a vestry, the other as an entrance to the church. The roof is covered with slate, and over the west end is a clock turret, or cupola.—In the year 1788, when this edifice was completely repaired at an expense of £11,000, the exterior walls, which were of brick, were substantially cased with Portland stone. At the same period, the rustic gateways (of brick and plaster) on the east side, which Inigo Jones had imitated from Palladio, were rebuilt with stone.

A few years after that reparation, the whole Church was reduced to a mere shell, by a fire that originated in the cupola, on the 17th of September, 1795, through the culpable negligence of some plumbers

who had been at work there. The parishioners, notwithstanding the very heavy charges which they had so recently sustained, determined, with the most commendable liberality, to restore the Church to its former design and character; and Mr. Hardwick, the scientific architect who had directed the late repairs, was again employed on this restoration.

The simplicity of the design, the depth of the portico, and the great extent of the roof, which, from the great projection of its cantilivers, protrudes far beyond the walls, confer a very peculiar air upon this edifice; yet the very opposite opinions which have been given of its merits by intelligent judges, are not a little extraordinary;—for instance, Ralph, the architect, in his “Critical Review of Public Buildings,” thus praises it. “The Church here is, without a rival, one of the most perfect pieces of architecture that the art of man can produce; nothing can be possibly imagined more simple, and yet magnificence itself can hardly give greater pleasure. This is a strong proof of the force of harmony and proportion; and at the same time a demonstration that it is taste and not expense which is the parent of beauty.” Walpole, on the contrary, in his “Anecdotes of Art,” thus speaks of the Church and the Piazza;—“Of these structures, I want taste to see the beauties. The barn-roof, over the portico of the Church, strikes my eyes with as little idea of dignity or beauty, as it could do, if it covered nothing but a barn.” He adds, in a note, that in justice to Inigo, “it must be owned the defect is not in the architect,

but in the order ;” and he corroborates his own judgment by repeating an anecdote which was related to him by the Speaker Onslow, namely :—“ When the Earl of Bedford sent for Inigo, he told him that he wanted a Chapel for the parishioners of Covent Garden, but added, he would not go to any considerable expense ; in short, says he, I would not have it much better than a Barn.” “ Well then,” replied Jones, “ you shall have the handsomest Barn in England.”\*

If this anecdote be true, it may be remarked that Inigo fully redeemed his pledge ; for notwithstanding the excellent proportions of the whole building,—the projections of the roof, the gable-like pediments, and the excessive plainness of the walls, combine to give to it a very homely and barn-like character ; yet still impressive from its vastness, and agreeable from its simplicity. The necessity felt by the artist of obtaining relief by broad and deep shadows, under an aspect so directly to the east, was, doubtless, the occasion of the great projection of the portico.

The following professional observations on the

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\* That such a conversation should have actually occurred between the Earl and his architect, appears somewhat questionable, when we consider the *large* sum, for those days, viz. 4500l. which this fabric cost. If, indeed, it has any foundation in truth, as was aptly remarked in a critique (vide “Gent’s Mag.” for September, 1827, p. 250) “it must have arisen from an expression of pleasantry on the part of the Earl, tortured into a meaning it was never intended to possess.”



design and merits of this edifice, were communicated by Mr. Papworth, a most respectable and intelligent architect, to a recent publication.\* They will enable the reader to form a judicious opinion as to the proper rank in the scale of excellence to which this building belongs.

“Nothing is more likely to perplex the feelings of the public on works of Art, than the conflicting criticisms of men of talent, when, delivered like mere opinions, they are unaccompanied by the reasons which have governed their decisions, and given as though taste was altogether intuitive, and not amenable at the bar of common sense and of sound judgment.

“Ralph’s unqualified praise and Walpole’s censure are alike injudicious, and so at variance with each other, that it may be well to consider them as prejudices, hastily formed, and again inquire into the claims that Inigo Jones has, justly, upon the approbation of the public on account of this building. In this investigation, it is proper to refer to the degraded state into which our Architecture had fallen about that period; our national Gothic was abandoned, a Germanised-Italian style had been encouraged by Elizabeth, which had been made worse by the northern peculiarities introduced by James I.

“The patronage of the next reign, and the genuine taste of Jones, qualified him to seek the pure sources of classic architecture; and by consulting the works of Vitruvius and the remains of other ancient masters, as well as the practice of Palladio, he introduced to Eng-

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\* Vide Britton and Pugin’s “Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London,” vol. i. pp. 114-117.

land a system of Architecture unknown to it at any former period; and in this Church particularly he exhibited a bold confidence in his correctness, by erecting an edifice on the plan and proportions of ancient Grecian and Roman Temples, and divested of all ornaments, when ornament, and even meretricious ornament, was considered to be essential to the beauty of architecture, as is manifested by contemporary works.

“That suitability to its application, stability, and economy, were primary considerations in the mind of the founder of this edifice, is apparent to every intelligent observer. How well Jones has succeeded in effecting these objects is equally manifest, but as an Architect it became him, nevertheless, to superadd as much of the graces of his art as might be consistent with rigid economy.

“For this purpose he reverted to the practice of the *Tuscans*, who had tastefully given to many of their simple, though larger edifices, arrangements, and proportions, not imitated from the elaborate Temples of the *Greeks*, but possibly from these plain and yet earlier Temples, the precursors of the noble works produced under the influence of *Pericles*, by the genius of the highly-gifted *Phidias*,

“The *Tuscan* practice, according to *Vitruvius*, allowed the frieze to be dispensed with, and all the embellishments of stone-work usually above it; thence avoiding a considerable cost, and permitting the roof to advance so far as to protect the walls from injury by wet, and producing an effect of shadow, essential both on account of usefulness and beauty;” an effect that is only ob-

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\* “Perhaps it is worthy of inquiry, if this form of roof, produced with us by double principal rafters, was not similar

tained in the best Grecian Temples, at the great cost of executing the peristyle with which they are usually surrounded; and without which relief of shadow, the sides of such buildings, however ornamented, will always appear mean and insipid.

“Having, by the adoption of the Portico and the overhanging roof, obtained as much of the means of picturesque effect as strict attention to economy would allow, the Architect endeavored to possess his building of the charms of eurythmy, or just proportion, as well as to design all the subordinate parts in a style consistent with the simplicity, and, if it may be called so, the rusticity, of the order; and it will be found, on examination, that the form of its outline,—the relation and proportion of its parts to its aggregate quantity and to each other—has produced a dignity of mien in this building, that, except in the ancient Temples, is rarely found in sacred edifices of the same size, whether devoted to Pagan or to Christian purposes.

“Having accomplished in this work all that he intended, combining with economy, suitableness,—stability,—force of effect,—and the beauty that results from propriety, and just proportion,—and as it exists an unique and chaste example of an ancient and neglected order,

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to those of the very early Greek Temples, as well as to others of later times, when, cutting off the projecting eaves, the roof made way for the refined entablature of the Doric order, without any alteration of its construction, which probably differed from that of the present day, as much as did the roof applied by Inigo Jones, which was entirely without that arch-like principle of construction added, after the fire, in 1795, by Mr. Hardwick.”

the building is surely entitled to the suffrages of the public; particularly as it has increased in reputation as the works of the Greeks have become better known to the connoisseur, and he has improved in architectural acumen; and perhaps it will not be valued the less as being an interesting subject of curiosity to enlightened foreigners, and certainly possessing their approbation."

The interior proportions of this Church are very good, and the fittings up are chaste and judicious. In the middle division of the ceiling, which is flat and stuccoed, is the word **JEHOVAH**, in hebrew, surrounded by a glory with clouds. The area is neatly paved, and on the north, west, and south sides, are handsome galleries, of wainscot, supported by Tuscan pillars, fluted. An altar-piece, chastely designed in the Corinthian order, and separated by pilasters in compartments, containing the Tables of the Law, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, is at the east end. On the apex of the pediment is a pedestal and urn, with an angel, in a reclining position on each side: these figures were from the classic chisel of the late Thos. Banks, R. A. Among the sepulchral tablets under the south gallery, is one in memory of *Charles Machlin*, the celebrated Comedian, who died on the 11th of July, 1797, at the great age of 107 years. He was buried in the church-yard, in which many other eminent actors, (but not an "incredible number," as Malcolm has strangely stated in his account of this parish,) have also been interred. Strype mentions another instance of remarkable longevity, as connected with this church; in the person of *Marmaduke*

*Conway, Esq.*, who was buried here on December the 23d, 1717, at the age of 108 years, and some months : the following account of him appeared in the newspapers of the day.

“ He had been ever in the service of the Royal families, from the last three months of the reign of King James I. to his dying day. He attended at the Coronation of King Charles I., and bore arms for the King during the whole Civil War, in which his father and himself lost an estate of 1000l. a year. After the Restoration, he had several good places under King Charles II., with whom he was very much in favour, partly from his extraordinary skill in hawking. He never had a dangerous sickness, nor lost one tooth in his whole life. He used to ride on horseback, with a hawk on his fist, which he did but two years before his death; and, in September last, he rode eight miles a hawking. He was sensible to the last moment, and discoursed very piously of his approaching end. In a word, he died purely of old age, without the least pain or sickness.”

#### INSIGNIA OF THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLES.

The armorial bearing, or cognizance, of the *Inner Temple*, is a HOLY LAMB, and that of the *Middle Temple*, a Pegasus, or WINGED HORSE. These insignia gave origin to the following *Jeu d'Esprit*, which the amusing gleaner of “*Heraldic Anomalies*,” states to have been chalked up upon one of the Temple gates.

As by the *Templars'* holds you go,  
The Horse and Lamb display'd,  
In emblematic figures show  
The merits of their trade.

That Clients may infer from thence  
 How just is their profession,  
 The LAMB sets forth their INNOCENCE,  
 The HORSE their EXPEDITION.

Oh happy Britons ! happy Isle !  
 Let foreign Nations say,  
 Where you get *Justice* without *guile*,  
 And *Law* without *delay* !

To these *self-evident* truths, as an "Apprentice of the Law" professionally remarked, some *wicked wit*, whose *judgment*, probably, had been stultified either by the murky air of the Chancery Court, or the cold pavement of Westminster Hall, thought proper to indite this answer:—

Deluded men, these holds forago,  
 Nor trust such cunning elves ;  
 These artful emblems tend to shew  
 Their CLIENTS, not THEMSELVES.

'Tis all a trick ; these are all shams  
 By which they mean to cheat you ;  
 But have a care, for you're the LAMBS,  
 And they the *Wolves* that eat you.

Nor let the thoughts of "*no delay*,"  
 To these their Courts misguide you ;  
 'Tis you're the shewy HORSE, and *they*  
 The *Jackies* that will ride you.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—CARVINGS IN HENRY  
 THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

Upon a raised flooring on each side of the nave of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, is a row of *eaten stalls*,

in front of which are reading-desks, and under the latter, on the pavement, a corresponding row of *Seats*. The *Sub-sellia* of both, which turn back on hinges, display a very whimsical arrangement of historical, grotesque, and other carvings. Though the subjects are but little in unison with the sacred character of the edifice, there is far less impropriety here than in many of our old Choirs; wherein, as Mr. Dallaway has remarked, these ornaments became “the reciprocal vehicles of Satire between the regular and the secular Clergy,” and in them “the Vices of either, be they what they might, were exhibited in images grossly indecorous.”\* With one exception, indeed, in which

\* “Anecdotes of the Arts,” p. 72, Burnet, in his Account of the Cathedral at Strasburg (Vide “Travels through Switzerland, Italy, and some parts of Germany,” in 1685-6,) has given the following description of certain sculptured bas-reliefs, in that Edifice, which fully correspond with the observations of Dallaway:—

“The Bas reliefs upon the tops of the great pillars of the Church are not so visible, but they are surprising, for this being a fabric of three or four hundred years old, it is very strange to see such representations as are there. There is a Procession represented, in which a hog carrieth the pot with the holy water, and asses and hogs in priestly vestments follow, to make up the procession. There is also an ass standing before an altar, as if he were going to consecrate; and one carrieth a case with reliques, within which one sees a fox; and the trains of all who go in this procession are carried up by monkies. This seems to have been made in hatred of the Monks, whom the secular Clergy abhorred at that time, because they had drawn the wealth, and the

the 'Foul Fiend,' is grotesquely represented in the act of bearing off a Friar on his shoulder, there does not appear to be any Conventual allusions in these carvings; and their general character is more humorous than indelicate, although in one or two instances the artist has rather overstepped the due bounds of decorum. They are, however, by no means of so reprehensible a kind as some have stated, as the reader will be convinced by the following accurate list of the principal subjects.

Under each Seat there are generally three compartments, in high relief, viz. a central and two side ones; the latter being mostly bordered by foliage, which branches out from the middle one: the figures are generally seated, or placed in inclined positions to accommodate them to the space occupied. The principal subjects are as follow:—*On the North side:* under the principal stall; Bacchanalians diverting themselves in a Vineyard; at the sides, bunches of Grapes. Under the lesser stalls; a grotesque Fiend bearing off a Friar on his shoulders; at the sides, a brawling Woman and a Monster beating a Drum. A Boor soliciting a Woman's favours by giving her money from his pouch, her hand being extended to receive it; at the sides, a Dragon devouring a plant,

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following of the world after them; and they had exposed the secular Clergy so much for their ignorance, that it is probable, after some ages, the Monks falling under the same contempt, the secular Clergy took their turn in exposing them in so fastening a representation to the scorn of the world. There is also in the pulpit a Nun, cut in wood, lying along, and a Friar lying near her, with his breviary open before him, and his head under the Nun's habit; and the Nun's feet are shod with iron shoes."



and a Hog playing on a pipe. A naked Man playing on a violin, and a Woman, also naked, sitting before him, who appears to have been blowing some instrument, now broken; at the sides, Flowers. A Dragon, very finely carved; at the sides, a Dragon collared, and a Hedge-hog. An Eagle perched on a stump, to which two animal Monsters are chained and padlocked; a Cock in armour riding on a Fox, and a Fox in armour riding on a Cock. A group of Apes, one of whom is seated on a small vessel, which another is pulling away; at the sides, grotesque Figures riding on a Ram and a Horse. A Monkey seated on the steps of a Wind-mill, and another winnowing Corn in a basket. The Judgment of Solomon; at the sides, the Woman changing the dead Child, and the quarrel between the Women. A Mermaid, with a mirror and comb; at the sides, Pomegranates. Fruit, Flowers, Foliage, Snakes, and animal heads; a fiery Monster amidst foliage; a grotesque Mask; Dragons and Foliage.—On the lower seats; Wild Men fighting; at the sides, Foliage. David, with the head of Goliath, before Saul; at the sides, David with the sling, and Goliath; and Goliath seizing men over the walls of a castle. A grotesque Mask swallowing leaves. The Arms, crowned, of Henry VII. supported on the right by a Dragon; the left supporter, a Greyhound, has been broken off; at the sides, a bunch of Pomegranates, but the principal one is gone, and a Rose-branch. Clusters of Fruit, Foliage and Flowers. Boys playing; Monsters' Heads; Dragons; Dragons fighting; grotesque Animal Heads, in foliage; Flowers entwined by Snakes; grotesque Masks; a Phoenix; Dragons and Snakes; a Bear and a Lion; bunches of Fruit, Foliage and Roses.

*On the South side:* under the principal staff; a

Family group, naked, in a garden ; at the sides, Roses. Under the lesser stalls ; a grotesque Fiend seizing a Miser, whose riches are falling from a full-charged money-bag ; at the sides, fighting Cocks, and a Monkey beating a Dram. A Woman despatching herself from the advances of a nude Boer, who is endeavouring to disarrange her kerchief and petticoats ; at the sides, Flowers. Samson rending asunder the Lion's jaws ; at the sides, Lions, one of which is preying upon a Sheep. A Dragon, finely carved ; at the sides, a Dragon coiled, and a Hedge-hog. Dragons seizing a wild Man ; at the sides, a Boy assailed by Turkeys, and a Man tearing open a Lion's jaws. A Man attacked by a Bear ; Flowers and Foliage ; a couchant Lion. A group of Boys ; one is naked, with his head between another's knees, whilst a third is flogging him with a rod. Dragons fighting ; a grotesque scroll-like Head. A Monster amidst Foliage ; Age and Youth ; a scaly Monster. Lions' heads devouring Snakes ; Snakes and Foliage ; and a Snake entwining a Dragon.—On the lower seats : a Woman with a distaff knocking down a Man, who is attempting to save his head from her blows ; at the sides are two Zanyes, one of whom is grinning ludicrously, and the other stretching his mouth open with both hands. A Woman chastising a Man, who seems to have broken her spinning-wheel, with a rod, on his bare posteriors ; at the sides, Pomegranates. A Woman repelling a male figure (the head gone) from raising her garments ; at the sides, a laughing Boy, and a Youth with a bird. A grotesque Man, naked, with a shield guarding himself from another figure who is aiming at him with a bow and arrow. Boys sitting, with their hands tied together, over their knees ; at the sides, a Youth, with a shield and a banner, and a Youth riding on a Cock-horse. Grotesque

**Animals playing.** A group of Monkeys, one of which is fondling her young one ; at the sides, a Bear, chained, playing on the bag-pipes ; and an Ape, chained, with a bottle. Foliage entwined by a Snake ; Monsters ; a Dragon ; a Lion ; Flowers ; a grotesque Mask swallowing leaves ; Foliage ; an Eagle grasping a Snake ; a wild Boar, and a grotesque Animal playing ; a group of Monsters and Snakes amidst Foliage ; the Head of Hercules ; a Monster entwined by a Snake ; a Dragon ; a Monster's Head devouring foliage, and another grasping a Snake ; Foliage and grotesque Heads.

Some of the above Carvings are particularly bold and spirited, and the foliage is free and unrestrained ; but the human figures are, in general, clumsily proportioned, the limbs and the body being too bulky for the height.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—DISSOLUTION OF THE LONG  
PARLIAMENT.

The *Dissolution of the Long Parliament*, by Oliver Cromwell, forms one of the most remarkable events in the English Annals ; and it had, indeed, no parallel in History until Buonaparte, in our own days, and evidently taking Cromwell for his model, terminated in a like manner, by military force, the sittings of the Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud.

That the Parliament had far exceeded the bounds of legitimate authority was undeniable, and the nation was highly dissatisfied at the great length of time to which its meetings had been extended. But Cromwell's intention in dissolving the House, was not so

much to conciliate the people, as to remove a barrier which so strongly interfered with his secret design of usurping the *Sovereignty*.\* His own safety, also, was in some measure at stake, for he had obtained private information that a conspiracy was forming against him, and that not only Presbyterians and Royalists were engaged in it, but also some influential members of the Independent party:—affairs, therefore, as Rapin has drawn the inference, were “in such a situation, that the Parliament was either to be subdued, or himself ruined.”†

In this extremity, a Dissolution was moved for in the House, by some of Cromwell's friends; but it was carried in the negative, and a new order was made, that “the Speaker should issue out writs for filling the vacant seats.” That was not the only act by which the Parliament seemed determined to perpetuate its power, for it was also voted that a Committee should be appointed to “prepare a Bill to forbid all persons, under the pain of High Treason, to present any petition similar to what had been

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\* This design was broadly intimated in a conversation with Whitelocke, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, who accidentally meeting with Cromwell, in St. James's Park, in November, 1652, was requested by him to “walk aside, that they might have some private discourse together.”—In the colloquy that ensued, Cromwell put this short but pithy question—“WHAT if a Man should take upon him to be KING?”—Vide Whitelocke's “Memorials,” pp. 523-526.

† “History of England,” Vol. ii. p. 589.

lately brought up from the army,"—and which stated, that "though the Parliament had done great things, yet it was a great injury to the rest of the Nation to be utterly excluded from bearing any part in the service of their country, by their ingrossing the whole power into their hands," and therefore besought them, "that they would settle a Council of War for the administration of Government during the interval, and summon a new Parliament, and then dissolve themselves," which they told them "would be the most popular act they could perform."\*

These proceedings of the House so exasperated Cromwell's party, that meetings were held at his lodgings at Whitehall, for the express purpose of contriving some expedient for a Dissolution; but Oliver, by one of those daring acts which imperious necessity can alone justify, and which, indeed, can never be practised except in a state of high political ferment, put an end to their deliberations by dissolving the Parliament by force.—The particular manner in which this was effected, will be best understood by combining into one narration, the most important passages of the different accounts given by Whitelocke, Bate, Dugdale, and Ludlow.

On the twentieth of April, 1653, whilst Cromwell, 'with a few Parliament men, and a few officers of the army,'† were in debate at his lodgings, "Cromwell was informed that the Parliament was sitting: here-

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\* Rapin's "History," ib. from Clarendon, vol. iii. p. 372.

† Whitelocke's "Memorials," p. 539.

upon he broke off the meeting, and the Members of Parliament (that were) with him, left him at his lodgings, and went to the House, and found them in debate of an Act, the which would occasion other meetings of them again, and prolong their sitting.\* Thereupon Colonel Ingoldsby went back to Cromwell, and told him what the House was doing, who was so enraged thereat, (expecting that they should have meddled with no other business, but putting a period to their own sitting without more delay,) that he presently commanded some of the officers to fetch a party of soldiers, with whom he marched to the House, and led a file of masquers in with him; the rest he placed at the door of the House, and in the Lobby before it."†

Having "sat down, and heard the debate for some time,"‡ he addressed his speech to the Chief Justice, St. John, telling him that "he was come to do that

\* Ludlow says, that the members were then passing an Act for their own dissolution, "Memoirs," p. 173.

† Whitelocke, p. 529. Bate says, "he ordered ten or twelve soldiers to follow him, and stay for him at the door; he himself accompanied only by Fleetwood, entering in, p. 161. Dugdale also states that he was accompanied by "Fleetwood, his great confident." Short View, p. 405; yet those authors must be inaccurate, as Fleetwood was then in Ireland.

‡ Ludlow, p. 173. Dugdale says that he spake to St. John 'without moving his hat, or going to any seat.' Short View, p. 405; yet this cannot be the fact, if what Ludlow states, concerning the discourse with Harrison, be true.

which grieved him to the very soul, and that he had earnestly, with tears, prayed to God against it, nay, that he had rather be torn in pieces than do it, but that there was a *necessity* laid upon him therein, in honour to the glory of God, and the good of the Nation." Whereunto St. John answered, that "he knew not what he meant; but did pray that what it was which must be done, might have a happy issue for the general good."\* Then Cromwell, "calling to Major General Harrison, who was on the other side of the House, to come to him, he told him, that 'he judged the Parliament ripe for a Dissolution, and this to be the time of doing it.' The Major General answered, as he since told me, [Ludlow] 'Sir, the work is very great and dangerous, therefore, I desire you seriously to consider of it before you engage in it.'—'You say well,' replied the General; and thereupon sat still for about a quarter of an hour; and then the question for passing the Bill being to be put, he said again to Major General Harrison, 'this is the time I must do it;' and suddenly standing up,† turning towards the Speaker, told him,‡ "You have sufficiently imposed upon the People, and provided for yourselves and relations; you have long cheated the country by sitting here, under the pretext of settling the Commonwealth, reforming the laws, and procuring the common good; whilst, in the mean time, you have only invaded the wealth of the State,

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\* Dugdale's "Short View," &c. p. 405.

† Ludlow, pp. 173, 174.      ‡ Dugdale, p. 405.

and screwed yourselves and relations into all places of honor and profit, to feed your own luxury and impiety."\* Which being said, he gave a stamp with his foot,† as a signal for the soldiers without,‡ and, in a furious manner, bid the Speaker "leave the chair,"§ and said to the House, "for shame, get you gone; give place to honest men, and those that will more faithfully discharge their trust."|| He told them "that the Lord had done with them, and had chosen other instruments for the carrying on his work that were more worthy."¶

"Some of the Members rose up to answer Cromwell's speech; but he would suffer none to speak but himself;"\*\* yet one had the boldness to tell him, "It ill suits your excellencie's Justice, to brand us all promiscuously, and in general, without the proof of crime."†† This was probably Sir Peter Wentworth, who stood up to answer him, and said, "this was the first time he ever heard such unbecoming language given to the Parliament; and that it was the more horrid in that it came from their servant, and their servant whom they had so highly trusted and obliged;" but as he was going on, the general stepped into the midst of the House, where, continuing his distracted language, he said 'Come, come, I will put an end to your sitting; call them in, call them in.'— Whereupon the Serjeant attending the Parliament

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\* Bates's "Elenchi Motuum, &c. p. 161. † Dugdale, *ibid.*

‡ Bate, *ibid.* § Whitelocke, p. 529. || Bate, *ibid.*

¶ Ludlow, p. 174. \*\* Whitelocke, *ibid.* †† Bate, *ibid.*



opened the doors, and Lieutenant Colonel Worley, with two files of Musquetiers, entered the House; which Sir Henry Vane observing from his place, said aloud 'This is not honest; yea, it is against morality and common honesty.' Then Cromwell fell a railing at him, crying out with a loud voice, 'O Sir Henry Vane, Sir Henry Vane, the Lord deliver me from Sir Henry Vane;\*' and taking him in wrath by his cloak, said 'thou art a juggling fellow.†' Then 'he told Allen, the goldsmith, (and Alderman) that he had enrich himself by cossening the state, for which he should be called to account,‡ and in a rage, committed him to the custody of one of the musquetiers.§ He next "commanded those of his guard, who at the signal of the stamp were entered the door, immediately to turn them out of the house;"|| and "as they went out of the house, he pointed at Sir Harry Martine, and Tom Challowen, and said 'Is it fit that such fellows as these should sit to govern; men of vicious lives; the one a noted whoremaster, the other a drunkard?' Nay he boldly upbraided them all with selling the Cavaliers estates by bundles;" and said, 'they had kept no faith with them.'¶

Having brought all into this disorder, Major General Harrison went to the Speaker, as he sat in the chair, and told him that, 'seeing things were reduced to this pass, it would not be convenient for him to remain there.' The Speaker answered, that 'he

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\* Ludlow, p. 174.

† Dugdale, p. 405.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ludlow, *ibid.*

|| Dugdale, *ibid.*

¶ Ibid.

would not come down unless he were forced.' Sir, said Harrison, 'I will lend you my hand ;' and thereupon, putting his hand within his, the Speaker came down. Then Cromwell, applying himself to the Members of the House, who were in number between eighty and a hundred, said to them, 'It is you that have forced me to this ; for I have sought the Lord night and day, that he would rather slay me, than put me upon the doing of this work.' Then he bid one of the Soldiers to "*Take away that Fool's bauble,*" the Mace ;\* and stayed himself to see all the Members out of the House, himself the last of them, and then caused the doors of the House to be shut up.†

"Among all the Parliament men," says Whitelocke, "of whom many were swords, and would sometimes brag high, not one man offered to draw his sword against Cromwell, or to make the least resistance against him ; but all of them tamely departed the House, and thus it pleased God, that this assembly, famous through the world for its undertakings, actions, and successes, having subdued all their enemies, were themselves overthrown and ruined by their servants ; and those whom they had raised, now pulled down their masters. An example never to be forgotten, and scarce to be paralleled in any story, by which all persons may be instructed how uncertain, and subject to change, all worldly affairs are ; how apt to fall when we think them highest ;

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\* Clarendon says, "he gave the Mace to an officer to be safely kept."

† Whitelocke, p. 529.

how God makes use of strange and unexpected means to bring his purposes to pass.\*

Cromwell, knowing that his work was incomplete whilst the *Council of State* retained its authority, proceeded on the same day to the Council Chamber, and in despite of the opposition of "honest Bradshaw, the President," as he himself avowed in a conference with Desborough, brake up the meeting.†

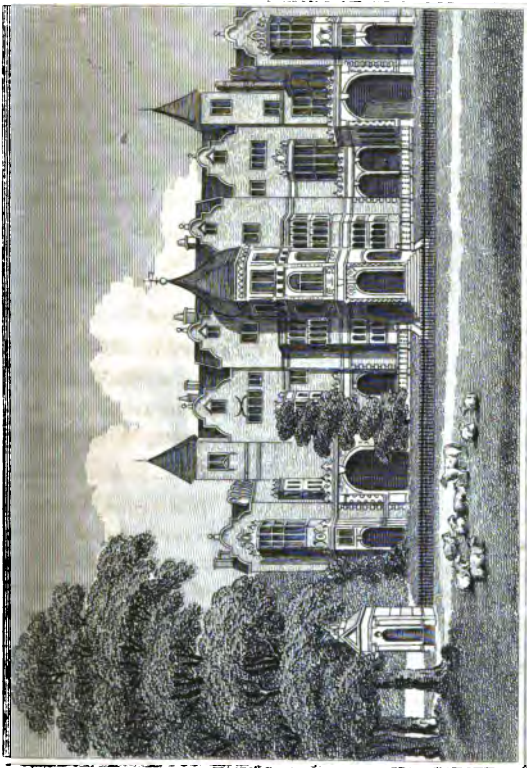
MANOR OF KENSINGTON.—HOLLAND HOUSE.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, *Kensington*, or *Chenesitun*,‡ as it is called in the Domesday Book, was possessed by Edwin, a Saxon Thane, who, we are informed by the same record, "had power to sell it." After the Conquest, William the

\* Whitelocke, p. 529. That this Dissolution, however, was fully acceptable to the Nation, was fully evinced by the *Addresses* that were transmitted to Cromwell from all parts of the country;—and the practice of addressing, which has since been so rife when important matters are on the tapis, is reputed to have arisen from that circumstance.

† The Council of State, which was composed of thirty-eight persons, had been established by an Ordinance of Parliament, in February, 1648, and was vested with extraordinary powers.

‡ *Chenesi*, as appears from the Domesday Book, was a proper name, and a person so called was in possession of the manor of Huish, in Somersetshire, in Edward the Confessor's reign. Hence, probably, *Chenesi-tun*, or the town of *Chenesi*. In ancient records Kensington is spelt *Chenesitun*, *Chensmetura*, *Kensitura*, *Kimintuna*, *Kensingtune*, and *Kensyn'ton*.



HOLLAND HOUSE, 1798.

Designed by John Nash & Co. London.



Norman granted this manor to Geoffrey, Bishop of Contances (or Constance), Chief Justiciary of England, of whom, at the period of the Domesday survey, it was held by Aubrey de Vere, who had the title of *Comes*, or Earl, and was highly favoured by the king. That nobleman, about the year 1100, with the consent of Aubrey, his eldest son, and at the intercession of his son Geoffrey (who had been cured of a dangerous illness by the Abbot of Abingdon), granted the Church of Kensington, together with two hides and a virgate of demesne land (about 270 acres), to the Abbot and Convent of Abingdon.

The estate thus separated from the principal manor, and which afterwards acquired the name of *Abbot's Kensington*, became vested in the crown at the Dissolution, and after some intermediate proceedings, was, in 1599, finally granted, in perpetuity, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Walter Cope, knt. That gentleman, in 1610, became proprietor, also, of the paramount manor of Kensington, or *Earles Court*, which, after having belonged to the De Veres for many generations, was eventually alienated to the above Sir Walter by Sir Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, Anne, his Countess, and other persons, who were the representatives of the co-heiresses of John de Vere, fourteenth Earl of Oxford. Previously to this, Sir Walter had likewise obtained, by purchase, the manor of *West Town*, in Kensington, which, in 1284, had been either wholly, or in part, granted by Robert de Vere, fifth Earl of Oxford, to Simon

Downham, his Chaplain, under the appellation of the *Groves*.\*

HOLLAND HOUSE, which is the manor-house of Abbot's Kensington, and now the seat of Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Lord Holland, was originally designed by John Thorpe, an eminent architect of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, † but it has been much altered and enlarged by different owners. It was first built in 1607, by Sir Walter Cope, a few years after he had obtained a grant of the manor, but in his time it consisted of the centre and turrets only. Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who acquired this

\* Faulkner says (vide "History, &c. of Kensington," p. 89), "The ancient Manor House, [at West Town] called in old deeds the 'ould house at Kensyngton,' stood in the gardens of Holland House, near the Moats, and was pulled down about 1801:" but he immediately adds, "part of the mansion still remains, and is used for a dwelling-house."

† Thorpe's design for this mansion is still extant in a folio volume of Architectural drawings, now in the library of John Soane, Esq. Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, by whose permission a wood-cut of the Ground Plan has been inserted in Faulkner's "History of Kensington." Some account of this curious volume has been given by Lord Orford, in the brief notice of Thorpe, which occurs in his "Anecdotes of Painting." It formerly belonged to the Warwick family, but seems to have been removed from their possession by some means unknown to the present Earl, as appears from a letter which I received from him on the subject a few years ago. Before, however, it became the property of Mr. Soane, it had passed through several intermediate hands.

estate by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter, erected the wings, and their connecting arcades, which are reported to have been designed by Inigo Jones : at the same time the interior was embellished by Francis Cleyn, of whose work Lord Orford speaks thus :—" There is still extant a beautiful chamber adorned by him at Holland-house, with a ceiling in grotesque, and small compartments on the chimneys, in the style, and not unworthy of Parmegiano : two chairs, carved and gilt, with large shells for backs, belonging to the same room, were undoubtedly from his designs, and are evidences of his taste."\*

Although the Earl of Holland was of a noble house, and had two brothers who were Earls, viz. of Warwick, and of Newport ; yet, according to Clarendon, " the reputation of his family gave him no advantage in the world ;" but, after serving in two or three campaigns in Holland, he returned to England, and after having first supported himself on the generosity and friendship of the Earl of Carlisle, acquired his fortune and honours by his courtly adulation of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

" That nobleman first preferred him to a wife, the daughter and heir of Cope, by whom he had a good fortune ; and, amongst other things, the manor and seat of Kensington, of which he was shortly made Baron ; and afterwards prevailed upon the King [James the First] to put him about his son, the Prince of Wales, and to

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\* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. p. 252, edit. 1796.



be a Gentleman of his Bedchamber. He was then made Earl of Holland, Captain of the Guard, Knight of the Garter, and one of the Privy Council; sent the first Ambassador into France to treat about the marriage of the Queen, [that is, of Charles the Second, with Henrietta Maria,] or rather privately, to treat about the marriage before he was Ambassador; and, when the Duke went to the Isle of Rhé, he trusted the Earl of Holland with the command of that army with which he was to be recruited and assisted.\*

Clarendon further states, that, after the Duke was killed, the Earl of Holland, "having the advantage of the Queen's good opinion and favour (which the Duke neither had nor cared for), made all possible approaches towards the obtaining his trust, and succeeding him in his power; or rather, that the Queen might have solely that power, and he only be subservient to her."

There can be no doubt but that the Earl was a decided favourite of the Queen (Henrietta Maria); and, judging from circumstances, had, most probably, been admitted to as intimate a familiarity with her as Harry Jermyn was at a later period. He was one of "the most accomplished courtiers of his time," according to Clarendon, who also informs us, that "he was a very handsome man, of a lovely and winning presence, and genteel conversation, and that "the Queen vouchsafed to own a particular trust in him."†

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\* Clarendon's "History of the Civil Wars," vol. i. p. 98, edit. 1807.

† In 1633, the Earl was restrained from leaving Holland

At the time of the Scotch rebellion, in 1639, the Earl of Holland was General of the Horse, and after King Charles had encamped beyond Berwick, on his advance towards Scotland, he was sent forward to engage the Scots insurgents under General Lesley. He had with him "a body of three thousand horse, and two thousand foot, with a fit train of artillery,"\* but when he had reached Dunse (about ten or twelve miles within Scotland) with the former, he found Lesley's army,—which "in all did not exceed the number of three thousand men; very ill armed, and most country fellows, who were on a sudden got together to make that shew,—so judiciously posted on the side of a hill, "with the semblance of great bodies behind," and great herds of cattle at a distance upon the hills on either side," that conceiving the Scotch army to be "very much superior in numbers to his own," he retreated ingloriously, and rejoined the King.—This movement was soon followed by a pacification, and the armies were disbanded.

During the contest between King Charles and his

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House for challenging Lord Weston, a circumstance which is thus mentioned in Howell's "Familiar Letters," p. 235, edit. 1673:—"The Lord Weston, passing by Paris, intercepted and opened a packet of my Lord of Holland's, wherein there were some letters of her Majesties; this my Lord of Holland takes in that scorn, that he defied him since his coming, and demanded the combat of him, for which he is confined to his House at Kensington."

\* Clarendon's "History of the Civil Wars," vol. i. p. 185 : edit. 1807.

Parliament, the tergiversations of the Earl of Holland occasioned him to be suspected by both parties, and eventually led to his destruction; for, after the King's affairs had become desperate, and whilst Fairfax was besieging Colchester, he made a rash, though spirited, attempt in favour of his royal master.\* Being surprised, however, at Kingston-upon-Thames, and shortly afterwards taken prisoner, he was condemned to die by the High Court of Justice, and on March 9th, 1648-9, he was beheaded in front of Westminster Hall, on the same scaffold with the Lord Capel and Duke Hamilton. He had been ill a considerable time before his decapitation, and "was then so weak," Clarendon says, "that he could not have lived long, and when his head was cut off, very little blood fol-

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\* It is not improbable, but that the Earl's temporizing conduct during the Civil War, was partly influenced by his attachment to, and partly by his jealousy of, the Queen, who, during the latter years of the struggle, formed a new connection with Jermyn, her master of the horse. From the Queen's influence with her son, afterwards Charles the Second, Jermyn was created Earl of St. Alban's prior to the Restoration; and when she returned to England after that event, he had apartments assigned to him at Somerset House, where she herself resided, and kept her court. Pepys, speaking of the year 1662, says, "The Queen-Mother is said to keep too great a court now; and her being married to the Lord St. Alban's is commonly talked of; and that they had a daughter between them in France, how true, God knows." In Ellis's "Original Letters," vol. iii. first series, there are two very curious Letters, written by the Earl of Holland, then Lord Kensington, from Paris, when negotiating the marriage between Prince Charles and Henrietta Maria: they prove how greatly he himself admired her.

lowered." His corpse was interred in the family vault at Kensington..

In the summer of 1647, Holland House became the head quarters of General Fairfax, who marched from thence to Westminster in great pomp, to reinstate the Members whom the tumultuous proceedings of the London Apprentices had driven from Westminster. In July, 1649, Lambert, the General of the Army, removed hither from Queen-street (near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields), but soon after it was restored to the widowed Countess of Holland, who lived here till her decease, in 1655. It then became the principal residence of her son, Robert, second Earl of Holland (and afterwards Earl of Warwick), and in his time, and whilst all the public theatres, which had been closed by the fanatics, continued to be shut up, was occasionally used by the players for private acting.

The celebrated poet and moralist, Addison, became possessed of this manor by his marriage, in 1716, with Charlotte, Countess Dowager of Holland and Warwick (widow of Edward, third Earl of Holland, and sixth of Warwick); but that alliance, however it might better his fortune, added nothing to his happiness, and he not unfrequently withdrew from the vexations of domestic bickering to the coffee-house, or the tavern.\* Holland House was the scene of his last

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\* The "*White Horse Inn*," at the bottom of Holland-house Lane, and "*Button's Coffee-house*," on the south side of Russell-street, Covent-garden, are mentioned as places where Addison was accustomed to "beguile his leisure hours." He died on the 20th of June, 1719.

moments, and of his affecting interview with his son-in-law, the young Earl of Warwick, 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 on his feelings. When the young nobleman came, and enquired his commands, Addison tenderly grasped his hand, uttering the memorable words,—“See in what peace a Christian can die !”\*

On the decease of Edward, fifth Earl of Holland, and eighth Earl of Warwick, this manor devolved to William Edwardes, of Haverford-west, Esq. who was maternally descended from Robert, third Earl of Warwick, of the Rich family. That gentleman was created an Irish Baron in 1776, but he had previously (about the year 1762) sold this estate to the Right

\* Tickell, in his pleasing lines on the death of Addison, thus apostrophizes the grounds of Holland House :

“Thou Hill, whose brow the antique structures grace,  
 Rear'd by bold Chiefs of Warwick's noble race,  
 Why scene so lov'd, whene'er thy bow'r appears,  
 O'er my dim eye-balls glance the sudden tears ?  
 How sweet were, once, thy prospects fresh and fair,  
 Thy sloping walks, and unpolluted air !  
 How sweet the gloom beneath thy aged trees,  
 Thy noon-tide shadow, and thy ev'ning breeze !  
 His image, thy forsaken bow'rs restore ;  
 But yet thy airy prospects charm no more ;  
 No more, the summer in thy glooms allay'd,  
 Thy ev'ning breezes, and thy noon-day shade.”

Hon. Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland, and his grandson, the present Lord, is now owner.

Many improvements have been effected in Holland House, and various additions made since it was first built. The apartments are, in general, capacious, well-proportioned, and elegantly furnished; but it is impossible, in this sketch, to particularize the numerous decorations, sculptures, pictures, articles of taste and *vertu*, books, minerals, &c. which are to be found here, and of which a complete idea can be obtained from inspection only.

In the Hall is the excellent *model* of the bronze statue of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox (whose early years were chiefly passed here) erected in Bloomsbury Square, by Richard Westmacott, R. A. It was presented to Lord Holland by that artist, and has the following ancient inscription, styled by Cicero, "an unparalleled eulogium," on the pedestal:

CAR. JAC. FOX,  
CUI PLURIMÆ CONSENTIUNT GENTES,  
POPULI PRIMARIUM FUISSE  
VIRUM.

In the Journal-room, which is so called from containing a complete set of the Journals of the Lords and Commons, is a large collection of stuffed birds, reptiles, butterflies, insects, shells, minerals, &c. and a few portraits, among which is Mary Bruce, Duchess of Richmond, ob. 1797, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The mineralogical collection is extremely curious and valuable.

The Great Staircase, and the Gilt Room, are very curious examples of the domestic architecture of James the First's reign. The former, which is of very solid construction, with massive ballstres, carved into arches, &c. is ornamented with several portraits, together with warlike implements, &c. from New Guinea and South America. The Gilt Room is lined with wainscot, framed and pannelled, and, as its name implies, rendered sumptuous by gilding and painting. The pannels are alternately adorned with gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue ground, inclosed within branches of palm; and gold crosslets, on a red ground, encircled with laurel branches, and both surmounted with an Earl's coronet. Carved and painted medallions, at the angles of the frieze, display the arms of the Cope and Rich families, and the compartments of the two fire-places exhibit various female figures, together with two painted bas-reliefs from the antique fresco, called the Aldobrandini Marriage: it was these performances of which Walpole spoke so highly. Among the other ornaments of this apartment are the following marble busts. George IV. when Prince Regent; Henry IV. of France; the Duke of Sussex; the Duke of Cumberland (uncle to his late Majesty), executed by Rysbrack in 1754; Henry Fox, first Lord Holland, by Nollekens; Francis, the late Duke of Bedford, by Nollekens; the present Lord Holland; the late C. J. Fox, by Nollekens; the Emperor Napoleon, by Milne; Melchior Gaspar de Jovelanos, a former minister in Spain, by Monastino; and the Poet Ludovico Ari-

osto, copied from his tomb at Ferrara, for Lord Holland, in 1793. Most of these busts are of very superior excellence, and that of the first Lord Holland was often declared by the late engraver, Bartolozzi, "to be one of the finest specimens of sculpture since the days of Phidias, or Praxiteles." On the pedestal of that of Fox, are engraven the following lines, written by the late General Fitzpatrick :

A Patriot's even course he steer'd  
 'Midst Faction's wildest storms unmov'd ;  
 By all who mark'd his mind, rever'd,  
 By all who knew his heart, belov'd.

In the Breakfast Room are various family portraits by Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, Höppner, &c. and in the Great Drawing Room, which is forty feet in length, eighteen in breadth, and thirteen in height, and most splendidly fitted up and furnished, are some very fine pictures, including a Scene by Hogarth, from Dryden's Indian Emperor, as it was acted by children (all portraits), at Mr. Conduitt's, master of the Mint, for the amusement of the Duke of Cumberland ; a Sea Port, with men gaming, by Velasquez ; a Holy Family, on copper, by Murillo ; another by Palma Vecchio ; two Landscapes, by Gasper Poussin ; a Man and Boy eating Fruit, by Velasquez ; Hope nourishing Love, by Sir Joshua Reynolds ; and half-lengths, by the same artist, of David Garrick, (in the character of Benedict,) and the Rev. L. Sterne.

Numerous other valuable pictures, portraits, miniatures, drawings, sculptures, &c. are preserved in the



remaining apartments, together with enriched mahogany and jasper cabinets, vases, carvings in ivory, china, elegant fillagree-work, tripods, time-pieces, and other choice articles of tasteful furniture and ornament. The miniatures include many likenesses of royal and noble personages, and also of the most illustrious natives of modern Italy. Of the paintings, one of the most noted, is that by Sir Joshua Reynolds (engraved by Watson, in mezzotinto), which represents *Lady Susan Lenox*, afterwards Lady Napier (whose bloom and beauty had, in the last reign, nearly exalted her to the throne), leaping from a window in Holland-house to receive a Dove from the hands of Lady Susan Strangeways (daughter of the first Lord Ilchester, and afterwards Lady O'Brien), near whom is Charles James Fox, when a boy of fourteen, holding a copy of verses, which he seems to be repeating to his lovely cousin.

The Library, or Long Gallery, forms the eastern wing of this edifice, and is 102 feet long, 17 feet four inches wide, and 14 feet 7 inches high. This was originally fitted up by the first Lord Holland as a family portrait gallery, but since the present nobleman began his collection, about 1796; the pictures have been wholly displaced by books, which, with their cases, not only fill the entire apartment, but also two adjoining rooms, and are now supposed to amount to 18,000 volumes. These include the best authors in most classes of literature, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Latin, &c. ; there are, likewise, some valuable manuscripts, and many auto-

graphs ; among the former, are three of the plays of Lope de Vega in his own hand-writing. Among the printed books, is a copy of one of the earliest editions of Camões, which M. de Souza, in his late splendid edition of that poet, alleges to have been in the possession of Camões himself: on the title-page is a curious entry in Spanish, wherein the writer states, that he "saw him die in an hospital at Lisbon, without even a blanket to cover him !" The upper apartments of Holland-house are stated to be on a level with the stone gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the prospects they command are extensive and beautifully diversified.

The grounds attached to this Mansion include about 300 acres, of which between sixty and seventy are disposed into pleasure gardens, &c. The oaks and cedars are very fine, and near the southern entrance of a green walk (originally an open lane) are two noble oriental planes. In a small parterre, near the house, laid out in scrolls and devices in the Italian style, on a column of Scotch granite, is a Bust of Buonaparte, executed in bronze, by Canova, when the former was Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Italy. That very beautiful exotic, the *Dahlia*, so named by the Spaniard Cavanilles, in honour of Dr. Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist) was brought to perfection in these grounds, in a nursery in the French Garden, in 1804, where it was first raised from seeds, which Lord Holland had sent from Spain in the previous year.

In the section on Apparitions, forming part of the "Miscellanies" of the credulous Aubrey, the following supernatural appearance is referred to this demesne. "The beautiful Lady Diana Rich, daughter to the Earl of Holland, as she was walking in her father's garden at Kensington, to take the fresh air before dinner, about eleven o'clock, being then very well, met with her own apparition, habit, and every thing, as in a looking-glass. About a month after she died of the small-pox. And it is said that her sister, the Lady Elizabeth Thynne, saw the like of herself also, before she died. *This account I had from a person of honour.*" In Aubrey's "Lives," it is added,— "A third daughter of Lord Holland was the wife of the first Earl of Breadalbane, and it has been recorded that she also, not long after her marriage, had some such warning of her approaching dissolution."\*

In the meadows to the west of Holland House, a fatal *Duel* was fought on the 7th March, 1804, between the late Lord Camelford and Captain Best, of the royal navy. The quarrel originated in some expressions made use of by Captain Best to a favourite

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\* If Aubrey's information be correct, in respect to these instances of an *English Second Sight*, and that the Ladies named actually believed themselves to be the objects of this apparitional identity, we must still be allowed to doubt the reality of the appearances. Nervous weakness, or disease, acting on a morbid imagination, connected with an apprehensive susceptibility, would be fully sufficient to account for these presumed supernatural visitations. Are we ever surprised at the scenes presented to the mind's eye of those who are suffering from delirium in fever?

mistress of Lord Camelford's, at the Opera, and which his Lordship resented by a challenge. Overtures were made to effect a reconciliation ; but Lord Camelford, knowing that his opponent had the fearful renown of being the *best shot* in England, obdurately rejected them, from an idea that his own reputation would suffer should he make, even the slightest concession, to such a character. The parties had been intimate friends ; and the horse on which Capt. Best rode to the combat, had been won by him from his Lordship at a match with pistols. On arriving at the field, Lord Camelford fired first, and missed, but the shot of his antagonist was more fatally directed : it pierced his Lordship's chest, and passing through the right lobe of the lungs, lodged in the canal of the sixth vertebræ. He was carried to Little Holland House, where he lingered till Saturday evening, the 10th instant, and then expired. His remains were subsequently conveyed to Switzerland, and deposited near the borders of the Lake of St. Lampierre, in the Canton of Berne, in a spot which his Lordship particularly described in a codicil to his will, written with his own hand, on the day previous to his death. Lord Camelford repeatedly declared that he was the sole aggressor, and forbid any vexatious proceedings to be instituted against his antagonist, whom he entirely forgave.\* Upon the spot where he fell, Lord Holland

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\* In accordance with Lord Camelford's wishes, Captain Best was never subjected to legal molestation. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest was, " Wilful Murder against a person or persons *Unknown*."

has placed an antique Roman altar, raised on a pedestal thus inscribed, in allusion to this fatal event :

Hoc  
DIS. MAN. VOTO  
DIRCORDIAM  
DEPRECAMUR.

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PIED BULL INN, CHURCH ROW, ISLINGTON.

On the west side of Church Row, near Islington Green, at the corner of a footway (now closed up by new houses) leading into the Back Road, was recently standing the *Pied Bull Inn*. This was originally a country Villa, erected probably a few years previously to the decease of Queen Elizabeth, and according to a long-current tradition, it was once the residence of the brave Sir Walter Raleigh,

" Whose breast with all

The sage, the patriot, and the hero, burn'd."

In the appearance of the more ancient part of this Inn, before it was altered and whitened over, there was nothing to discredit the tradition, but the late front was, comparatively, modern : the date below the sign, which was sculptured in low relief, and painted, was 1736.\* During the years 1826 and 1827,

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\* It was probably at this period that a new entrance was made from the highway, but what appeared to have been the original front was towards the north, and is represented in plate iii. of Nelson's "History and Topography of Islington."

the whole building, with its adjoining stables, &c. was pulled down, and its site occupied by new houses. A large new Inn, designated the *Old Pied Bull*, has also been erected about twenty or thirty yards to the north, at the corner of one of the streets now building across the fields between Church Row and the Back Road. Those fields, which, for upwards of a century, have been occupied by sheep and cattle pens for the use of the graziers and salesmen attending Smithfield Market, are now destined to be built on; and in all probability, will, in the course of the three next years, be entirely covered with houses.

The most remarkable apartment in the old Inn, was the Parlour (the original Dining-room), which was ornamented with an elaborately-carved chimney-piece, and a stuccoed ceiling, of several divisions, containing Personifications of the five *Senses*, with their several names, in Latin, underneath.\* The chimney-piece displayed the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, in niches, with their characteristic symbols, surrounded by a border of cherubim, fruit, and

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\* In the centre, within an oval, was *Tactvs*, represented by a female figure holding a serpent, which entwined her right arm, and was biting the hand; in her left hand was a wand, or stick, the point resting on the back of a toad at her feet. In the smaller ovals, connected with a double border surrounding the foregoing figure, were *Gustus*, *Visus*, *Auditvs*, and *Olfactvs*; the first, represented by a female bearing fruit, of which she was eating, as was also an ape at her feet; the second holding a vizard, at the feet a cat and a hawk; the third, playing on a lute, a stag listening; and the fourth, standing in a garden, and holding a bouquet, with a dog below.

foliage. At the north end was a large square window, containing two small compartments of stained glass, one of which, within a border of mermaids, sea-horses, and parrots, inclosed the arms of Sir John Miller, knt. (who resided here in 1634) viz. azure, an inescutcheon between four mascles in saltire, or; impaling Grigg, of Suffolk, viz. arg. three lions passant in pale, azure, in a border of the second: the sea-horses supported a bunch of green leaves over the shield, which leaves were commonly asserted to represent the tobacco plant, the credit of introducing which into this country has been long attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh; hence it has been conjectured that the arms of that knight originally occupied the space which is now filled by those of Sir John Miller.\* In the other compartment was a green parrot perched on a wreath, under a pediment, within a border of figures and flowers.

In an anonymous "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," published in 1740, the author, speaking of this House, which he describes as "about a bow's shot on this side the Church," says, that it "is yet popularly reported to have been a *Villa* of his;"—and this he proceeds to substantiate by the following evidence.

"The present tenant affirms, that his landlord was possessed of some old account books, by which it appears, beyond all doubt, this house, and fourteen acres of land, now let at about 70l. per annum, did belong to

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\* The arms of Sir Walter were argent, a bend lozengy, sable.

Sir Walter Raleigh, and that the oldest man in the parish would often declare that his father had told him Sir Walter purposed to wall in that ground with intention to keep some of his horses therein ; further, that some husbandmen, ploughing up the same a few years since, found several pieces of Queen Elizabeth's money, whereof they brought (whatever they might reserve to themselves) about four-score shillings to their master, the said tenant, in whose hands I have seen of the said coin. As for the house, it is, and has been, for many years, an Inn ; so that what it was, is not clearly to be judged from its present outward appearance, it being much impaired, or very coarsely repaired, and diminished, perhaps, from what it was when persons of distinction lived in it. However, there are within some spacious rooms. The parlour was painted, round the uppermost part of the wainscot, in about a dozen pannels, with Scripture histories, now so old and decayed as to be scarcely distinguishable. There is also a noble dining-room, the ceiling whereof is all over wrought in plastick, with representations of the five Senses ; and the chimney-piece, with the three principal Christian Virtues."

The present writer has been informed that an Account-book (probably one of those referred to in the above extract), proving Sir Walter Raleigh to have inhabited this mansion, is still extant, but he could never trace it to an actual possessor.

#### KING'S-GATE STREET, HOLBORN.

This avenue, leading from Holborn to *Theobald's Road*, was, in James the First's reign, the commencement of the King's private road to his Palace at *Theobald's*, in Herts. Pepys, in his "Diary," under the date March 8th, 1668-9, says, that: "the King and the



Duke of York, when going to some foot and horse-races, at Newmarket, left Whitehall by three in the morning, and had the misfortune to be overset, with the Duke of Monmouth, and the Prince [Rupert], at the King's gate, in Holborne; and the King all dirty, but no hurt:—it was dark, and the torches did not, they say, light the coach, as they ought to do."

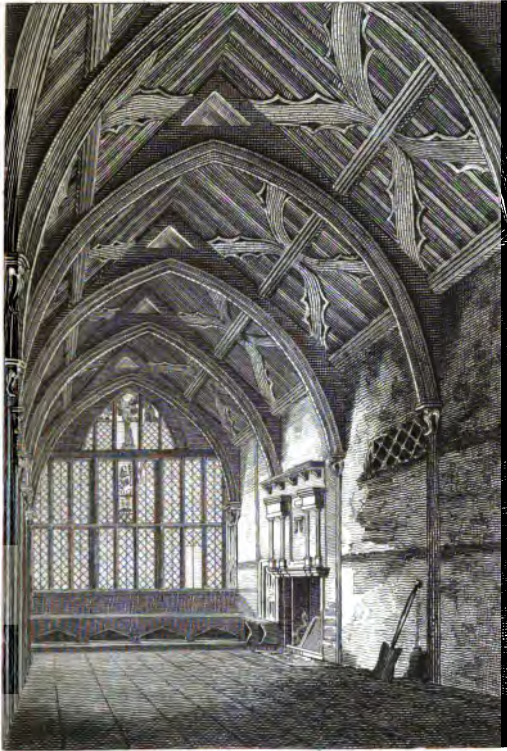
**BROTHERHOOD OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ALDERSGATE STREET.—SARACEN'S HEAD INN, AND FALCON-ON-THE-HOOP BREWERY.**

In the fifty-first year of Edward III., Anno 1377, a Guild, or Fraternity, was founded in St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate, in honour of the Body of Christ, and of the Saints Fabian and Sebastian. Its founders were "Philippus at Vyne, Agnes, *ux eius*, and Joh'es Bockyngé," and in their time, fifty-three "brethren," and twenty-nine "susteren," entered into the fraternity. Afterwards, in the 24th of Henry VI., Dame Joan Astley (some time nurse to that King) and others obtained a Licence to refound it in honour of the Holy Trinity; and under that appellation it remained till the 21st of Edward VI., when it was suppressed, and its endowments, valued at 30*l.* per annum, granted to William Harris, alias Somers.

In a Chartulary and Account-Book of this Guild, which is still extant,\* called a "BLAKE REGISTRE BOKE," are copies of all the deeds, grants, wills, evidences, and other writings, concerning "the lyvelode of

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\* Vide Hone's "Ancient Mysteries Described," pp. 77-8.



HALL OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

*As remaining in 1790.*

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London.



the breth'hode," [brotherhood] together with the statutes of the fraternity, and other interesting particulars.

"These entries," says Mr. Hone,\* "shew that the landed property of this Brotherhood consisted of Houses in Aldersgate-street, the Barbican, Lamb-alley, Fanchurch-street, and Long-lane; one of these was held on the annual payment of a rose, others in fee. They were proprietors of the *Saracen's Head Inn*, and the *Falcon-on-the-Hoop Brewery*. In the fourteenth year of King Richard II., Sir Rauff Kesteven, parson of St. Botolph, and the two churchwardens, granted a lease for twenty-one years to John Hertyshorn, of the Saracen's Head, with the appurtenances, at the yearly rent of ten marks; the appurtenances were two houses adjoining on the north side, and were included in that rental as worth eight shillings each by the year, and one on the south side, was valued at ten shillings. 'In the xxj yer of kyng Harry the vj<sup>th</sup>,' the brethren received, 'For the rent of ij yere of Wyllm Wylkyns, for the Sarresyn head, v. li. vjs. viijd.—paynge by the yer liijs. iiijd.' and 'of the Faucon on the Hope, for the same ij yer vi. li.; that is to say, paynge by the yer' iij. li.;' but the same year they demised the Falcon Brewhouse to Robert Halle and John Walpole, brewers, for four years, at eighty-four shillings per annum. Six years before, there is, in the Churchwardens' Accounts, an item for 'kerving and peinting of the seigne of the Faucon, vis.'"

It appears, from the statutes of the Guild, that the Priest, or Chaplain, was allowed ten marks annually "for his lyfode," and also "a dowble hood of the

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\* "Ancient Mysteries," &c. p. 80.

colour of the breth'hode." He was charged "for to do his masse," winter and summer, by five o'clock, "sayinge by-fore masse, duly, a Memorie of the Trynytee;" and ordered to "be meke and obedient vnto the qwer' in alle divine seruyces dvyrynge hys time, as custome is in the citee amonge all othe' p'stes." On the Sunday next after "alle Sowlen day," he was to read openly, "stondynge in the pulpyte," all the names of the brethren and sisters "that ben on lyue;" commencing with this address:

"Gode bretheren and susteren: it is foreto weten and knowen, that the begynnyng of this Bretherode of grete deuocion, eu'y ma' pay'ng a peny, forto fynde *xiiij tapers*, about the Sepulchre of C'ste at Estre, in the Chirche of Seynt Botulph withoute Alderesgate. Aft' that, throug'e more gretter deuocio'n & steryng vnto the worschippe of God, it' was yturne in'to a frat'nyte of *The Holy Trynyte*, nought with stondynge the fyndynge eu'y yere, the may'tenyng of the foresayde *xiiij tapers*; of the which breth'hode thes' were thei, &c."

It has been remarked, that in the worship of the Romish Church, "*thirteen Candles*," are an allegory of Christ and the twelve Apostles; and that, in one of its Ceremonies the twelve denoting the twelve Apostles; are extinguished, at intervals, during successive parts of the service, until one only is left, which represents Christ deserted by the disciples, and in the end that one is put out to signify his death.\*

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\* "Ancient Mysteries Described," p. 78. According to the Catholic Allegorists, Candles, or Tapers, represent Christ; the wax, his flesh; the fire, his piety; the wick, his huma-

In the wardens' account of this Brotherhood for the tenth year of "King Harry the vi<sup>th</sup>," there is the following charge: "Item, to the wexchaudeler', for making of the Sepulcr' lyght iij tymes, and of other dyuers lyghts that longen to *The Trinite*, in diu's places in the chirche, lvijs. xd."

From the utter omission, in the *Register Book*, of any notice of the Scriptures, it may be inferred that this Brotherhood never possessed them; for although their entire property, at different periods, is recorded, nothing is mentioned of the kind, except the "Mys-sall." They had, however, a "Rolle of velom', cou'ed with a goldeskyn, contenyng diu'se Pagent's paynted and lemenyd with gold," that is to say, of "The Holy Trinite, Seynt Fabyan, and Seynt Sebas-tyan, and Seynt Botulff; and the last Pagent of Terement [Interment] and gen'all Obyte, of the bre-ther'n and suster'n that be passed to God."

The *Common Hall*, and lodgings of the Priest, &c. belonging to the fraternity (consisting of eight mes-suages, or tenements), was on the west side of Aldersgate-street, near Little Britain. The present *Trinity Court* occupies a part of the site of the old buildings, and some portion of the Hall still remains, at No. 166, Aldersgate-street, where the Silver-street Chapel Sunday School is now established over a Scale-

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nity; the light, his doctrine. The wick farther signifies humility; the moulded wax, obedience; the flame, the love of God. Also, the wax and wick represent body and soul; and the light, the shining of the faith. Ibid. p. 84.

maker's workshop. The annexed print represents the interior of the Hall, as it appeared in February, 1790.\*

QUEEN'S HEAD, LOWER STREET, ISLINGTON.

The origin of this building cannot be traced, but tradition has connected it with the name of Sir Walter Raleigh, who is said to have either built or patronized it as a tavern, when, in the 30th year of Elizabeth's reign, he obtained a patent, "to make lycences for keeping of taverns, and retailing of wynes throughout Englande;" the sign of the *Queen's Head* having been adopted in compliment to his royal mistress. However this may be, it is certainly an edifice of the Elizabethan age, and the most perfect of the kind that is now remaining in the vicinity of London. The highway in front has been so much raised, that there is a descent to this house of four feet, though originally it must have been entered by an ascent of several steps. It is a strong timber and plaster building, consisting of three stories, projecting over each other, and enlightened by large square windows, supported by carved brackets: the entrance porch is ornamented in front by caryatides of carved oak and Ionic scrolls. The interior is mostly fitted up with pannelled wainscot and stuccoed ceilings. Near the middle of the parlour ceiling is a bust, or medal-

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\* The drawing was made by my late esteemed friend, and excellent artist, William Capon, Esq. whose topographical accuracy, in his numerous draughts, &c. of our National antiquities, has never been exceeded, and but seldom equalled.

lion, crowned with laurel, surrounded by different compartments, containing dolphins, cherubs, acorns, profile heads, and other ornaments, within wreathed borders of fruit and foliage. There is also a small shield, containing the initials L M, surrounded by rays, within an indented niche, round which are four cherubs. The chimney-piece is sustained by two stone figures, with drapery sculptured into festoons, &c.; and the stone slab immediately over them exhibits the story of Diana and Actæon, in relief, in two compartments, with mutilated figures of Venus, Bacchus, and Plenty. The walls are principally of framework of large timbers; the intermediate spaces are filled up with laths and plaster.

SOMERSET HOUSE AND ST. JAMES'S.—CATHOLIC ESTABLISHMENT OF QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.—  
 THE KING'S ANGER, AND DISMISSAL OF THE  
 PRIESTS AND OTHER SERVANTS OF  
 HIS CONSORT.

In the preceding volume, in the account of Somerset House, it has been mentioned, that by the Marriage Articles of Charles the First and Henrietta Maria, the latter was permitted to have a very large Establishment of *Catholic Priests*; and there cannot be a doubt but that the Marriage was assented to on the part of the Papal Hierarchy, with the secret intention of rendering it the stepping-stone to the re-establishment of the Catholic Religion in this country. The glaring imprudence, however, not to say impudence, with which the Queen's household endeavoured



to effect their purpose, and the very indecent kind of subjugation in which they enthralled their royal mistress, occasioned their absolute dismissal from the kingdom, by Charles himself, within little more than a twelvemonth after their arrival here.

The following characteristic particulars on this subject have been principally derived from the first Series of Ellis's very interesting Collection of "Original Letters, illustrative of English History;" but the Letters themselves have been referred to, in the British Museum, and the blanks left by that gentleman have been filled up, as the extreme turpitude of the Priests would not otherwise appear, nor the particular cause of the king's indignation be rendered manifest.

The Queen landed at Dover, with her retinue, on Sunday evening, June 12th, 1625: on the next day King Charles rode from Canterbury to receive her, and the nuptials were consummated in that city on the same night. In the first letter, which is dated June the 17th, and describes the meeting at Dover, is the following passage.

"The King came thither about ten of the clock, and she then being at meat, he stayed in the presence till she had done; which she, advertised of, made short work, went unto him, kneeled down at his feet, took, and kissed his hand. The King took her up in his arms, kissed her, and talking with her, cast down his eyes towards her feet (she seeming higher than report was, reaching to his shoulders), which she soon perceiving, discovered and showed him her shoes, saying to this effect: 'Sir, I stand upon my own feet. I have no helps by art: thus high I am, and am neither higher nor lower.' She

is nimble and quiet, black-eyed, brown-haired, and, in a word, a brave Lady, though perhaps a little touched with the green sickness."

In the next Letter, of the same date, it is stated that "though she were unready, as soon as she heard he [the King] was come, she hasted down a pair of stairs to meet him, and offering to kneel down and kiss his hand, he wrapt her up in his arms and kissed her with many kisses. The first words she said to him were, "Sire, Je suis venue en ce pais de vostre Ma<sup>te</sup> pour estre useé et commandéé de vous." They retired themselves an hour, and then having made herself ready, they went forth into the Presence, where she recommended all her Servants by quality and name in order. At dinner, being carved pheasant and venison by his Majestie (who had dined before) she eat heartily of both, notwithstanding her *Confessor* (who all this while stood by her), had forwarned her that it was the Eve of St. John Baptist, and was to be fasted, and that she should take heed how she gave ill example, or a scandal, on her first arrival."\* This was, probably, the first direct in-

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\* "Original Letters," vol. iii. pp. 197, 198.—"The same night, having supped at Canterbury, her Majesty went to bed; and, some space of time after, his Majesty followed her; but, being entred his bed-chamber, the first thing he did, he bolted all the doors round about (being seven), with his own hand, letting in but two of the bed-chamber to undress him, which being done, he bolted them out also. The next morning he lay till seven of the Clock, and was pleasant with the Lords that he had beguiled them; and hath ever since been very jocund." *Ibid.*

terference with his consort which the King witnessed, and it appears to have made an impression on his mind, by no means favourable to the Catholic priests.

In a Letter, dated June 25th, it is said, "Last Sunday the Queene and hers (the King inhibiting English Ladies to attend her Majestie) were at High Masse, it being then St. Peter's Day, at *Denmark House*."—"She hath twenty-nine Priests; fourteen of them Theatines, and fifteen Seculars; besides a Bishop, a young man under thirty years old." An inclosure, of the same date, contains the following passage:—"These priests have been very importunate to have the Chapel finished at St. James, but they find the King very slow in doing that. His answer one told me was, 'That if the Queen's closet, where they now say masse, were not large enough, let them have it in the Great Chamber; and if the Great Chamber were not wide enough, they might use the Garden, and if the Garden would not serve their turne, then was the Park the fittest Place.' So seeing themselves slighted, they grow weary of England, and wish themselves at home again. Besides, unto the King's devotion they cannot adde, nor with all their stratagems can bring him in the least love with their fopperies."

The assuming conduct of Henrietta's train, and their unyielding bigotry, continued greatly to irritate the King. "The *Friars* so frequent the Queen's private Chamber," says a Letter of July 2d, "that the King is much offended, and so told them, having, as he said, granted them more than sufficient liberty

in public."\* He still, however, sustained his vexation with tolerable patience till the following November, when, in a Letter to the Duke of Buckingham (whom he addresses by the familiar appellation of *Steenie*, which King James has first conferred), he says, "I writt to you by Ned Clarke that I thought I would have cause anufe in shorte tyme to put away the Monsers, ether by atempting to steal away my wyfe, or by making plots with my owen subjects. For the first I cannot say certainlie whether it was intended, but I am sure it is hindered; for the other, though I have good grounds to belife it, and am still hunting after it, yet seing daylie the malitiousness of the Monsers, by making and fomenting discontentments in my Wyfe, I could tarry no longer from adverticing of You, that I meane to seeke for no other grounds for to casier [cashier] my Monsers," &c. It was not, however, until several months after this communication that the King carried his resolution into effect. The direct circumstances attending this dismissal are thus stated in a Letter, dated on "Saturday Morning, being the 5th July, 1626.

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\* In the same Letter are the following remarks on the Queen's person and manners:—"The Queene howsoever is very little of stature, yet of a pleasing countenance (if she be pleased) but full of spirit and vigor; and seems of more than ordinary resolution. With one frown, divers of us being at White Hall to see her (being at dinner, and the roome somewhat overheated with the fire and companie), she drove us all out of the Chamber. I suppose none but a Queen could have cast such a scowl!"

“ On Munday last, about Three after noone, the King passing to the Queen's side, and finding some Frenchmen, her servants, unreverently dauncing and curvetting in her presence, tooke her by the hand and led her into his lodgings, locking the doore after him, and shutting out all save onely the Queen. Presently upon this, my Lord Conway called forth the French Bishop and others of that Clergie, into St. James's Parke, where he tolde them the King's pleasure was, all her Ma<sup>ty</sup>s servants of that nation, men and weomen, young and olde, should departe the Kingdome; together with the reasons that inforced his Majesty so to doe. The Bishop stood much upon it, that being in the nature of an Ambassador he could not goe unlesse the King his Master should command him; but he was tolde againe, that the King his Master had nothing to doe here in England, and that if he were unwilling to goe, England would finde force enough to conveye him home. The Bishop had as much reason to daunce 'loth to depart,' as the King, and all his well-affected subjects had to sende him packinge; for he had as much power of conferring *Orders*, dispensing *Sacraments*, *Oaths*, &c. as the Pope could give; and so by consequence was a most dangerous Instrument to worke the Pope's endes here.”

This Letter further states, that all the French were immediately ordered “to departe thence [St. James's] to Somerset House,” although “the Women howled and lamented as if they had been going to execution, but all in vaine, for the Yeomen of the Guard, by that Lord's [Conway] appointment, thrust them and all their country folkes out of the Queen's lodgings, and locked the doores after them. It is said, also, the Queen, when she understood the designe, grewe very impatient, and brake the glasse windows with her fiste; but since, I hear, her

rage is appeased, and the King and shee, since they went together to *Nonsuche*,\* have beene very jocund together."

In suggesting the "satisfactory reasons," which the King had for his conduct, the writer proceeds thus :

"One might be the extravagant power of this French Bishop, who, when he was last in France, suing to be a Secretary of State, fell short of that, and so took instructions from the Pope's Nuntio, which, in case he could bring to effect, he was promised a Cardinal's Hat, which now lies in the duste.

"The reste of that clergy were the most superstitious, turbulent, and Jesuitical Priests that could be found in all France ; very fitt to make firebrands of sedition in a forren state ; so that his Ma<sup>ty</sup> so long as he gave them entertainment, did but nourishe so many vipers in his bosome. Nay, their insolencies towards the Queene were not to be endured, for besides that those bawdy knaves would, by way of confession, interrogat her Ma<sup>ty</sup> howe often in a night the King had kissed her, and no longer agon then upon St. James his day last, those hypocritical dogges made the pore Queen to walke a foot (some adde barefoot) from her house at St. James to the gallowes, at Tyborne, thereby to honor the Saint of the day, in visiting that holy place where so many Martyrs (forsooth!) had shed their bloud in defense of the Catholique cause. Had they not also made her to dable in the dirt in a fowl morning fro' Somersett-house to St. James, her Luciferian Confessour, riding allong by her in his Coach! Yea, they made her to go bare-foot, to spin, to eat her meat out of tryne [treen, or

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\* Nonsuch Palace, near Ewell, in Serrey.

wooden] dishes, to wait at table, and serve her servants, with many other ridiculous and absurd penances. It is hoped, after they are gone, the Queen will, by degrees, finde the sweetnes of liberty in being exempt from those beggarly rudiments of Popish penance."

An amusing account is given in the same letter, of the peculations committed by "these French freebooters," on the Queen's "apparell and liuen," when they left her "but one gown and two smocks to her back!" About a month afterwards, the King, probably from some fresh machinations of the discarded train, thus issued his commands to the Duke of Buckingham.

STERNIE,

I have received your letter by Dic Greame, this is my Answer. I command you to send all the French away to-morrow out of the Towne. If you can, by faire meanes (but stike not long in disputing) otherways force them away, dryving them away lyke so manie wyld beastes untill ye have shipped them, and so the Devill go with them. Lett me heare no answer but of the performance of my command. So I rest

Your faithful constant,  
loving frend,

Oaking, the 7<sup>th</sup> of  
Agust, 1626.

CHARLES R."

This command was almost immediately executed, as we are informed by a Letter written on Friday, August the 11th, and from which the following are extracts.

"On Monday last was the peremptory day for the departure of the Frenche; what time the Kinges Officers

attending them with Coaches, Cartes, and Barges, they contumaciously refused to go, saying they would not depart untill they had order from their King; and above all, the Bishop stood upon his punctilios. This news being sent in poste to the King, on Tuesday morning his Majesty dispatched away to London the Captain of the Guard, attended with a competent number of his yeomen, as likewise with heralds, messengers, and trumpeters, first to proclaim his Majesty's pleasure at Somerset House gate; which, if it were not speedily obeyed, the yeomen of the guard were to put it in execution, by turning all the Frenche out of Somerset House by head and shoulders, and shutting the gate after them. Which news, so soon as the French heard, their courage came downe, and they yielded to be gone the next tyde.

“ The time being come, my Lord Conway, Mr. Treasurer, and Mr. Comptroller, went to see them performe their promise, and brought the Bishop out of the gate to the boot of his Coach, where he, making a stand, told them he had one favour more to crave at their handes, namely, that they would permit him to stay till the mid-night-tide, to the end he might go away private and coole, which was not denied him.

“ So on Tuesday night they lay at Graves Eend: on Wednesday night at Rochester: yesternight at Canterbury: and to-night they are to lodge at Dover, from whence God send them a faire winde. They were very sullen and dogged, at their first setting out, but their kind entertainment by the way made them more tame.”

On the day after, Saturday, all the French were embarqued at Dover; the same evening “ the ships that transported them all came to anchor upon the English shore,” but sailed for France with the next



tyde. By the 'Treaty,' the Queen was admitted to have about "three skore servants," but that number had been augmented to "four hundred and forty." She was suffered to retain about twenty French, twelve of whom were Musicians, and one a Priest, "but the silliest of them all:" her nurse, Madame Vantelet, that dresseth her, a cook, a baker, a pantler, and a taylor," are among those whose occupations are also specified. About 22,700*l.* was, by the King's directions, distributed in gold and jewels, as "Rewards" to "her Majestie's late Servants at their departure from England," by Sir Harry Vane, Knight Cofferer, or Treasurer of the Household. This generosity, however, was but ungratefully returned, for they palmed upon the Queen debts to the amount of 19,000*l.* "which the Queen at first took upon her to owe; but after being asked more earnestly by the King, she confessed freely those debts were but counterfeit."

With the following characteristic instance of French manners, extracted from one Letter already referred to, viz. that of August the 11th, this article will conclude:

"The Duchesse of Tremouille being defrayed here by the King, was appointed to have lyen at St. James's, had not the Housekeeper sent the King word the French had so defiled that House, as a weeke's worke would not make it cleane."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—MONUMENT OF QUEEN  
ELIZABETH.

Within the north aisle of Henry the Seventh's



MONUMENT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London



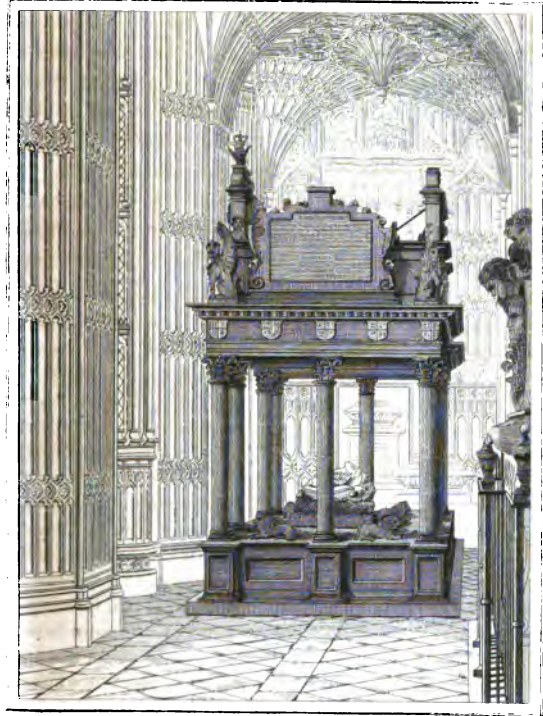
Chapel, at Westminster, is the *Monument of Queen Elizabeth*, who was the daughter of Henry the VIIIth by his second wife, Anne Boleyn. She was born at Greenwich, on the 7th of September, 1533, and died at Richmond on the 24th of March, 1602-3. Her remains having been embalmed and closed in lead, were conveyed, by water, to the Palace at Whitehall; and from thence, in a solemn procession, attended by full 1600 mourners, brought to this Chapel, and interred in a vault near her monument. The *body* of that sanguinary bigot, Queen Mary, her half sister, was buried in the same vault, but her heart and bowels were deposited in the Chapel at St. James's.

This is a sumptuous and lofty pile of the Corinthian order, though of far less grandeur than that of Elizabeth's beautiful rival and victim, Mary, Queen of Scots, in the south aisle. It consists of a low basement, pannelled, with projecting pedestals at the sides, on which stand ten columns of black marble, having bases of white marble, and gilt capitals: these support an enriched entablature, crowned by a semicircular canopy, which extends over the central part of the monument, and is surmounted, on each side, by the royal arms and other ornaments. In the recess within the columns, on a massive slab supported by four couchant lions (which were originally gilt), is a recumbent figure of the Queen, finely executed in white marble. The countenance exactly resembles the best of her portraits, when represented in advanced years; the features being strong, but dignified. Her attire is regal; but the crown that

originally adorned her brows is gone; and the sceptre and the mound, which she held in her hands, have been broken. She has on a close coif, from which her hair descends in small curls; pendant jewels are attached to her ears, and she wears a necklace of pearls, having a large drop in the centre. The point lace frill of her chemise is turned back upon a large plaited ruff, below which was a collar of the Order of the Garter, cast in lead, and gilt; but the last portion of this ornament was stolen when the iron railing surrounding the monument was taken down, by order of Dean Ireland,\* in the autumn of

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\* When the sketch of the north aisle was taken, in which this monument is represented in perspective, the iron-work round it was yet remaining, although in a broken state: it was surmounted by a continued range of fleur-de-lis and roses; and on the frieze were the initials E. R. intermixed with falcons and lions, several times repeated. Originally, also, there were standards at each angle, and in the middle of each side: the whole had been gilt and painted. Although the Dean's order had been sanctioned by a vote of Chapter, the *brass* and *iron-work* of this, as well as of several other monuments, was most improperly removed; the badges, cognizances, standards, &c. connected with them, forming an integral part of the memorials themselves. It may here be recorded, as a certain fact, that some time after the iron-work had been taken down and sold; and, under an expectation of a threatened enquiry in the House of Commons, the railing, &c. of Queen Elizabeth's Monument (and if we mistake not, of the Duchess of Newcastle's also), was hastily obtained back again, and locked up in one of the vaulted store cellars in the Dark Cloisters, where, most probably, it still remains.



MONUMENT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup>. Chance & C<sup>o</sup>. London





1822. Her head is supported by embroidered cushions ; and at her feet is a lion, couchant. The canopy is highly enriched with gilding, but several of the crests and ornaments have been dilapidated : the lower part is studded with golden roses, &c. in sunk pannelling. Round the frieze are numerous small shields of arms, neatly sculptured and emblazoned, and various others are underneath the canopy. In these, the descents and alliances of the Queen's progenitors are shewn. This monument was executed about the year 1606. Walpole has stated (vide "Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 288), from an office book in the Earl of Oxford's Collection, that the whole cost 965*l.* "besides the stone;" of which was paid to Maximilian Powtran 170*l.* to Patrick, blacksmith, 95*l.* and to John de Critz, the painter, 100*l.* He further says, that this monument, and those of the Queen of Scots, and of the young Princesses, Sophia and Mary, daughters of King James, cost 3,500*l.*

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The *Puritans* of Charles the First's time appear to have cast a longing eye on the brass and iron-work of Henry's Chapel, yet *their* Order, although entered in the "Journals of the House of Commons, under the date of April 24th, 1644, in the following words, was never carried into effect.—"Ordered, that the materials informed of by Sir Robert Harley, be forthwith sold by Sir Robert Harley, viz. the miter and crozier-staff found in St. Paul's Church, London, and the brass and iron in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, and the proceed thereof to be employed according to the direction of this house."



## LONDON'S PROGRESSE.

In a Collection of Epigrams, written by Thomas Freeman, a native of Gloucester, and published in 1614, 4to. under the title of "Rub and a Great Cast," are the following lines, called *London's Progresse*. All the propheticall annunciations of this effusion, except the union of Hoxton with Highgate, have already been accomplished; and, by the forming a new road, a few years ago, across the enclosed fields from the Haberdashers' Hospital to Lower Holloway, and by the progressive increase of buildings up Highgate Hill, the whole prediction is now in a rapid course of fulfilment.

"Why how now, *Babell*, whither wilt thou build?

The old Holborne, Charing-Crosse, the Strand,  
Are going to St. Giles's-in-the-Field;

Saint Katerne, she takes Wapping by the hand,  
And Hogsdon will to Hy-gate ere't be long.

London has got a great way from the streame;  
I think she means to go to Islington,

To eat a dish of strawberries and creame.

The *City's* sure in *Progresse*, I surmise,

Or going to revell it in some disorder,

Without the Walls, without the Liberties,

Where she needs feare nor Mayor nor Recorder.

Well, say She do, 'twere pretty, yet 'tis pity,

A *Middlesex* Bailiff should arrest the *Citty*."

## LAMBETH CHURCH.—PEWS AND SEATS.

To the notice of early pews given in a preceding article, the following may be added, from the Church-

warden's accounts of Lambeth Parish. In the reign of Philip and Mary this entry occurs :

Paid for a skin of parchment to write mens' names  
upon the Pewes - - - - - 0 0 4

At a Vestry, called in 1564, it was agreed that all who held "Seats" in "Sir John a Lee's chapel," should pay *xiid.* quarterly, for their wives, towards the reparation of the Church;—and all those who had "Seats" in the "Dutchess of Norfolk's chapell," to pay the same. The rest of the inhabitants were assessed at *1d.* per quarter. The following occur among other entries :

1573. Paid for a fote stole in Mr. Frampton's  
pewe - - - - - 0 0 3
1574. Paid to a joiner for ii new pewes on the  
north side of the Church, at the upper end of  
the eyle, and for ii seats for the clerke and  
the skolers to sit and saye sarvyse in - - 1 4 8
1582. Paid to Henry Findon for one daye's  
work in cutting down the partition between  
the church and the chancel, and making new  
setes - - - - - 0 1 3
1584. Paid for removing the curats's pew, and  
mending the clerk's seat - - - - - 0 0 6
1608. Paid to the joiner for setting up a seat in  
the south quier, for the ease of women that  
come to be churched - - - - - 0 7 10
1615. Paid the carpenter for 26 single seats  
in the middle row on the north side of the  
Church - - - - - 26 0 0

## ANGEL INN, ISLINGTON.

The *Angel Inn*, though locally considered as a part of Islington, is in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell. Its situation on the Great North Road has long rendered it the resort of travellers, and particularly of the Salesmen, Farmers, and Graziers, attending Smithfield Market. It is said to have been established as an Inn for upwards of 200 years, and the appearance of the galleries, in the adjoining yard, strongly corroborated this assertion. The whole of the old inn-yard, however, as well as the house itself, was pulled down a few years ago; and the present handsome and commodious inn erected on the site, under the conditions of a re-building lease of the entire premises, which were sold by auction on the 18th of January, 1819; some time previously to which this estate had been litigated in Chancery. The inn-yard was nearly of a quadrangular form, having double galleries, supported by plain columns and carved pilasters, with caryatides and other figures.\* At this Inn, and at another much-frequented house, bearing the sign of the *Peacock*, within a hundred yards northward, all the northern mails and stage coaches stop a few minutes to take up travellers and luggage.

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\* See Pugin's "Series of Views in Islington and Pentonville," with Descriptions by E. W. Brayley, 4to. p. 14: 1819.

REJOICINGS IN LONDON AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE  
RUMP PARLIAMENT.—CONDUCT OF GENERAL  
MONCK.—RESTORATION OF CHARLES  
THE SECOND.

After the arrival of General Monck from Scotland, on the 3d of February, 1659-60,\* and when it became evident that he intended to destroy the influence of the *Rump Parliament*, by restoring the secluded members, great rejoicings took place in London, and *Rumps* of various kinds were roasted in the Public Streets on the 11th of February, in derision of that power which, only two days before, voted "the chains and posts of the City to be taken away, and the Gates to be forthwith destroyed;" and which had been obeyed by Monck, to whom the orders were addressed. "Now were the Gates of the City," records Evelyn, in his "Diary," broken down by General Monck; the soldiers marching up and down as triumphing over it, and all the old army of the phanatics put out of their posts, and sent out of towne." Whitelocke, in his "Memorials," says that Monck executed the Parliament's Order, "and, in sight of the Citizens, took down their Portcullises and Gates, and took away their Posts and Chains; many lookers-on admired at it, but none offered any opposition."

The odium excited by this act was, doubtless, a main

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\* Not on the *tenth*, as stated by Aubrey; vide a preceding article in this volume, p. 67.

cause of the rejoicings that followed on the 11th, when it was known that Monck had sent a Letter to the Parliament, desiring, after some remonstrances on their late proceedings, that "all writs for filling up the House," should be issued by the ensuing Friday. Evelyn calls the 10th "a signal day;" and adds, that

"Monk, repenting of what he had don to y<sup>e</sup> Citty, and where he and his forces quartered, marches to Whitehall, dissipates that nest of Robbers [the Council of State is here meant], and convenes the old Parliament, the Rump Parliament being dissolved;\* and for joy whereoff were many thousand of rumps roasted publicly in y<sup>e</sup> streets at the bonfires this night," with ringing of bells, and universal jubilee."

Pepys, in his "Diary," under the same date, gives the following account of these popular festivities.

"In Cheapside there was a great many bonfires, and Bow Bells, and all the bells in all the churches as we went home were ringing. Hence we went homewards, it being about ten at night. But the common joy that was every where to be seen! The number of bonfires, there being fourteen between St. Dunstan's and Temple Bar; and at Strand Bridge, I could, at one time, tell thirty-one fires. In King-street, seven or eight; and all along burning, and roasting, and drinking for rumps;

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\* What Evelyn here states, of the Rump Parliament being dissolved at the time of the rejoicings, is not accurate; for the final dissolution did not take place till after the secluded members had been restored to their seats, and most of the vacancies supplied.

there being rumps tied upon sticks and carried up and down. The butchers at the *May Pole* in the Strand rang a peel with their knives when they were going to sacrifice their rump. On Ludgate Hill there was one turning of the spit that had a rump tied upon it, and another basting of it. Indeed it was past imagination both the greatness and the suddenness of it. At one end of the street you would think there was a whole lane of fire and smoke, so hot that we were fain to keep on the further side."

On the 21st, a number of the secluded members were re-admitted into the House, unknown to the other members, who "heard nothing of all this," says Pepys, "till they found them in the House, inso-much that the soldiers that stood there to let in the secluded members, they took for such as they had ordered to stand there to *hinder* their coming in." The immediate effect of this measure, was to make General Monck, by a resolution of the House, General of all the Forces in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Pepys, who had been spending the afternoon with the famous Musicians, Locke and Purcell, in a room near the water, in the *Coffee-House* at Westminster Hall, and hearing "a variety of brave Italian and Spanish songs, and a canon for eight voices, which Mr. Locke had lately made on these words; *Domine salvum fac Regem*; mentions the continuance of the rejoicings in these words: "Here out of the window it was a most pleasant sight to see the City, from one end to the other, with a glory about it, so high was the light of the bonfires, and so thick round the City, and the bells rang everywhere."

Under the date of March 7th, Pepys writes:—"Every body now drinks the King's health without any fear, whereas before it was very private that a man dare do it. Monk, this day, is feasted at Mercers' Hall, and is invited, one after another, to all the twelve Halls in London. Many think that he is honest yet, and some or more think him to be a fool that would raise himself, but think that he will undo himself by endeavouring it."—Again, on April 2d, Pepys says, "This morning comes Mr. Edward Pickering, he tells me that the King will come in, but that Monk did resolve to have the doing of it himself, or else to hinder it."

At this period, a very active yet secret correspondence was carried on with the exiled King, who had come to Breda for the purpose of taking advantage of contingencies. The nation was in a ferment; and any change was desirable that promised to restore it to that state of comparative tranquillity, which had been interrupted by the death of Oliver Cromwell, and the consequent struggle for supremacy between the Parliament and the Army. Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich (Pepys's cousin and patron), and Monck were voted Generals at Sea, and Pepys accompanied the former as Secretary, in the fleet which brought home the King. From the interesting account which Pepys has given of this transaction, it is clearly apparent, that Monck himself was, in no inconsiderable degree, impelled by the stream which he affected to controul, and from the strong current of which, setting into the harbour of monarchy, he derived all his subsequent honours.

The King's Letter from Breda was read in the

House of Commons on the 1st of May, 1660; and on the same day the Commons voted that "all Books whatever that are out against King, Lords, and Commons, should be brought into the House and burnéd." There was "great joy in London," Pepys states (who was then with the fleet in the Downs, and of course, in this instance, wrote from the information of others), and at night more bonfires than ever, and ringing of bells, and drinking of the King's health upon their knees in the streets, which methinks is a little too much."

On the 3d of May, Admiral Montagu, having received a copy of the King's Declaration from General Monck, summoned a Council of War on board his own ship, the Naseby, "and in the mean time did dictate to me," says Pepys, "how he would have the vote ordered which he would have pass this Council." Several Captains had been previously removed, who were regarded as inimical to the intended Restoration, so that when the Council met, the vote passed unanimously.

"Not one man," Pepys continues, "seemed to say no to it, though I am confident many in their hearts were against it. After this was done I went up to the quarter-deck with my Lord [Admiral Montagu], and the Commanders, and then read both the papers and the vote; which done, and demanding their opinion, the Seamen did all of them cry out, 'God Bless King Charles,' with the greatest joy imaginable."

On the same day Pepys went through the fleet to proclaim the King, and on his return, and acquainting



his patron with the joyous reception he had experienced from every ship, Montagu, in a transport of joy, shewed him private Letters from the King and the Duke of York,

“ Written to him in such familiar style as their common friend, with all kindness imaginable. And I found by the letters, and so my Lord told me too, that many letters had passed between them for a great while, and I perceive *unknown* to Monk ; I perceive his being willing to do all the honour in the world to Monk, and to let him have all the honour of doing the business, though he will many times express his thoughts of him to be but a *thick-sculled fool*. So that I do believe there is some agreement more than ordinary between the King and my Lord to let Monk carry on the business, for it is he that can do the business, or at least can hinder it, if he be not flattered and observed: this my Lord will hint himself sometimes.” Shortly afterwards, the Admiral received orders from the Council of Parliament to sail to the Hague, and bring over the King.

When the House of Commons voted the Restoration of the King, they also voted that 50,000l., “ to be borrowed of the City,” should be given to him for the supply of his immediate necessities. Part of that sum was carried over to the King by Sir John Grenville, who had brought his Letter to the Parliament. How greatly the King stood in need of this supply may be gathered from the following entry of Pepys, under the 17th of May.

“ This afternoon, Mr. Edward Pickering told me in what a sad, poor condition for clothes and money the King was, and all his attendants, when he came to him

first from my Lord, their clothes not being worth forty shillings the best of them : and how overjoyed the King was when Sir J. Grenville brought him some money ; so joyful, that he called the Princess Royal [Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I.], and the Duke of York, to look upon it, as it lay in the portmanteau before it was taken out."

On the 21st of May, the King, with his suite, was received on board Admiral Montagu's ship (the name of which on the same day, he altered to the Charles), amidst "infinite shooting off of guns ;" and after dinner, the Fleet weighed anchor, and set sail for England.\*—The King's landing on the 25th, at Dover, is thus described by Pepys.

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\* "All the afternoon," Pepys says, "the King walked here and there, up and down (quite contrary to what I thought, him to have been) very active and stirring. Upon the quarter-deck he fell into discourse of his escape from Worcester, where it made me ready to weep to hear the stories that he told of his difficulties that he had passed through, as his travelling four days and three nights on foot, every step up to his knees in dirt, with nothing but a green coat and a pair of country breeches on, and a pair of country shoes that made him so sore all over his feet that he could scarce stir: Yet he was forced to run away from a miller and other company that took them for rogues. His sitting at table at one place, where the master of the house, that had not seen him in eight years, did know him, but kept it private ; when at the same table was one that had been of his own regiment at Worcester, could not know him, but made him drink the King's health, and said that the King was at least four fingers higher than he. At another place he was, by some servants of the house, made to drink, that they might

“ The King and the two Dukes [of York and Gloucester] did eat their breakfast before they went, and there being set some ship’s diet, they eat of nothing else but pease and pork, and boiled beef. Dr. Clerke, who eat

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know that he was not a Round-head, which they swore he was. In another place, at his inn, the master of the house, as the King was standing, with his hands upon the back of a chair by the fire-side, kneeled down and kissed his hand privately, saying, that he would not ask who he was, but bid God bless him whither he was going. Then the difficulties in getting a boat to get into France, where he was fain to plot with the master thereof to keep his design from a footman and a boy (which was all the King’s company), and so get to Feschamp, in France. At Rouen he looked so poorly, that the people went into the Rooms before he went away to see whether he had not stole something or other.”—On the same evening Pepys heard some of the suite “ talking of more of the King’s difficulties ; as how he was fain to eat a piece of bread and cheese out of a poor body’s pocket, and how, at a Catholique House, he was fain to lie in the *Priest’s hole* a good while in the house for his privacy.”

Near the old Church at Brighton is the tomb of *Nicholas Tattersell*, who safely conveyed the King to Feschamp, in Normandy, in a small coal brig, after he had been waudering about the country for nearly six weeks. On the slab, covering the tomb, is the following extravagantly-panegyric inscription in memory of Tattersell, who died in 1674.

“ Within this marble Monument doth lie  
 Approved Faith, Honor, and Loyalty ;  
 In this cold clay HE hath now ta’eu up his station,  
 ‘At once preserv’d ye Church, the Crown, and Nation.  
 When Charles ye Greate was nothing but a Breath,  
 This valiant Soule stept betweene him and Death ;  
 Usurper’s threats, nor tyrant Rebell’s froune,  
 Could not affright his Duty to the Crowne,

with me, told me how the King had given 50l. to Mr. Shepley, for my Lord's servants, and 500l. among the officers and common men of the ship. Great expectation of the King's making some Knights, but there was

Which glorious Act of his, for Church and State,  
 Eight Princes in one Day, did 'gratulate,  
 Professing all to Him in Debt to bee,  
 As all the World are to his Memory :  
 Since Earth could not Reward the Worth him given,  
 He now receives it from the King of Heaven."

"On the evening of the 14th of October, 1651, the King was brought over the hills from Oving-dean, where he had been previously concealed at a Mr. Maunsell's, and lodged in secrecy, at a small Public House in West-street (now known by the sign of King Charles's Head), where he remained till about five o'clock on the following morning, when he embarked in Tattersell's brig, and was landed in France in the afternoon." Vide Brayley's "Topographical Sketches of Brighthelmston," pp. 55, 56.

The *Priest's hole*, in which Charles was secreted, was at the house of Mr. Thomas Whitgreave, near White Ladies, as may be gathered from an interesting narration of Mr. Whitgreave's, published in the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. lix. p. 593. He was conducted thither by Lord Wilmot and the Pendrels, to whose unshaken fidelity, and good management, the King's preservation was chiefly owing. The Priest was Mr. Huddlestone, afterwards the well-known Father Huddlestone, who administered the last rites of Catholicism to the King when on his death-bed. *Richard Penderel*, one of the brothers, was buried in the Church-yard of St. Giles's in the Fields, in February, 1671. In a scrap of paper, pasted into Bagford's "Collections," in the British Museum, is the following epitaph to his memory, which, from its high-flown style of composition, would seem to have been written

none. About noon (though the brigantine that Beale made was then ready to carry him) yet he [the King] would go in my Lord's barge with the two Dukes. Our Captain steered, and my Lord went along bare with him. I went, and Mr. Maunsell, and one of the King's footmen, and a dog that the King loved, in a boat by ourselves, and so got on shore when the King did, who was received by General Monk with all imaginable love and respect at his entrance upon the land at Dover. Infinite the crowd of people and the horsemen, citizens, and noblemen of all sorts. The Mayor of the town came and gave him his white staffe, the badge of his place, which the King did give him again. The Mayor also presented him, from the town, a very rich Bible, which he took, and said it was the thing that he loved above all things in the world. A canopy was provided for him to stand under, which he did, and talked awhile with General Monk and others, and so into a stately coach there set for him, and so away through the towne towards Canterbury, without making any stay at Dover."

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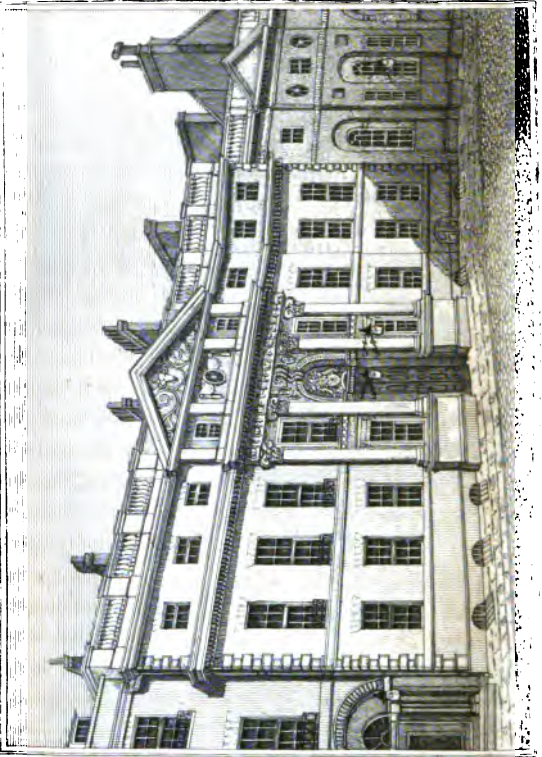
by the same hand that furnished the inscription upon Tetter-sell, as given above.

"Hold! Passenger. Here lies shrowded in this Hearse,  
 Penderel, unparallel'd throughout the Universe :  
 Like when the Eastern Star from Heav'n gave light  
 To the three lost Kings, so HE, in such dark night,  
 To Britain's Monarch, toss'd by adverse war,  
 On Earth appear'd, a second Eastern Star!  
 A Pole, a Stern in her Rebellious Main,  
 A Pilot to a Royal Sovereign.  
 Now, to Triumph in Heav'n eternal Sphere,  
 He's hence advanc'd for his just steerage here.  
 Whilst's Albion's Chronicles, with matchless Fame,  
 Embalms the Story of Great PENDEREL's Name."



Londiniana.

Braylev's



Two days afterwards, Admiral Montagu was invested with the George and Garter, on board his own ship, as General Monck had also been, at Canterbury, on the preceding day. The King entered London on his birth-day, May the 29th; and "with him, says Evelyn, in his "Diary," under that date, "a triumph of above 20,000 horse and foote, brandishing their swords and shouting with inexpressible joy; the wayes strew'd with flowers, the bells ringing, the streetes hung with tapisery, fountains running with wine; the Maior, Aldermen, and all the Companies in their liveries, chaines of gold, and banners: Lords and Nobles clad in cloth of silver, gold, and velvet; the windowes and balconies all set with ladies; trumpets, music, and myriads of people flocking, even so far as from Rochester, so as they were seven houres in passing the Citty, even from 2 in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone till 9 at night.

"I stood in the Strand and beheld it," continues Evelyn, "and blessed God."

#### DRAPERS' COMPANY, AND HALL.

The *Drapers' Company*, although an ancient fraternity, or guild, was not incorporated till 1439, when Henry the Sixth granted them a charter, under the style of "The Master, Wardens, Brethren and Sisters of the Guild or Fraternity of the blessed Mary, the Virgin, of the mystery of Drapers," &c. It is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and a Court of Assistants. About a hundred Lord Mayors are recorded to have been members of this respect-



able community ; and the names of many other eminent persons are enrolled among its freemen.

**DRAPERS' HALL**, which is situated in Throgmorton-street, near its junction with Broad-street, was erected on the site of a large mansion, that had been built in the time of Henry VIII. "in the place of olde and small tenements," by Thomas Cromwell, *Mayster of the King's Jewel-house*," and afterwards Earl of Essex. Cromwell's house, which he had thus constructed for a City residence, was subsequently purchased by the Drapers, and made their "Common Hall ;" till about the period of the Great Fire, which was here stopped in its progress northward. The present edifice, which was built partly on the site of the ancient mansion, consists of a spacious quadrangle, enclosing an open court, having a broad arcade, or piazza, surrounding it. The buildings are chiefly of brick, but the entrance front, in Throgmorton street, is highly enriched with ornamental stone-work, and has an air of much elegance. Over the gateway is a large sculpture of the Drapers' Arms, in which, however, the supporters are erroneously represented as lions instead of leopards.\* A frieze and cornice, the former displaying lions' heads, rams'

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\* The Drapers' Arms are, azure, three clouds proper, radiated, or, each surmounted by a triple crown, of the last, supported by Leopards; crest, a ram couchant: motto, "*Unto God only be the Honour and Glory.*" The arms were granted by Sir William Bruges, knt. Garter King at Arms: the crest and supporters by William Harvey, Clarencieux, in 1561.

heads, &c. in small circles, with various other architectural decorations, are likewise exhibited on this front, which was built by the Adams' architects, about fifty years ago, shortly after a disastrous fire that broke out in the vaults beneath the Hall (which had been let as a storehouse) had destroyed a considerable part of the building, together with many houses in Austin Friars.

On the eastern side of the quadrangle is the *Hall*, the ascent to which is by an elegant staircase, coved, and highly embellished with stucco-work, gilding, &c. The Hall is a magnificent apartment: the ceiling is divided into numerous compartments, chiefly circular, displaying in the centre, Phœbus in his car; and surrounding him, the signs of the Zodiac and other enrichments. Above the Screen, which is a stately piece of workmanship, curiously carved, is a very masterly painting of the great Nelson, by Sir William Beechey, who received 400 guineas for executing it, from this Company. Over the Master's Chair is a half-length, on pannel, of *Henry Fitz-Alwyn, Fitz-Leofstan*, the first Mayor of London, whom the Drapers claim as a member of their own Community, in contradiction to Stow and other writers, who describe him as belonging to that of the Goldsmiths.

In the *Court Room*, another apartment of great elegance, which was re-built at the same period as the Hall, is the interesting picture assumed to represent *Mary*, Queen of Scots, and *James*, her son, afterwards King of England, when a child of four or

five years of age. This painting is ascribed to Zuccherò, but by what means it came into the possession of this Company, is uncertain.\* It exhibits the interior of a matted room, wherein is a beautiful Lady with a laced ruff, and a close black habit, elegantly decorated: her hair is light coloured; in her left hand is a book: her right hand is placed on the head of a little boy, arrayed in a reddish-coloured vest, of a closely-wrought pattern, and holding a flower. They are both standing; and on a table, near them,

\* I was informed, by the late Mr. Smith, an aged Solicitor to the Drapers' Company, that the tradition of the house was, that the above Picture had been thrown over the garden wall into the Company's premises during the Fire of London, and never afterwards owned. Other particulars concerning it may be seen in the 48th and 49th volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine. It has been cleaned and copied by Spiridione Roma, and was engraved by Bartolozzi. An objection to the authenticity of this painting, as representing the Queen of Scots, has been raised from "the hair of the Lady being light coloured, whilst, in most of the genuine portraits of the Queen, her hair is dark or black. There is, however, a passage in Haynes's "State Papers," p. 511, which renders that objection nugatory: speaking of Mary, when a prisoner at Tutbury, the writer says, "She is a goodly personage; hath an alluring grace, a pretty Scottish speech, a searching wit, and great mildness. Her hair of itself is black, but Mr. Knolls told me, that *she wears hair of sundry colours.*" Another and stronger objection is, that this unfortunate Queen, whose beauty, talents, and errors, have engaged the pen of so many able writers, never saw her son after he was a *twelve-month old*; and, consequently, they could not have been painted together, as here represented.

is a vase with flowers. Among the other pictures, are full-lengths of all our Sovereigns, from the time of King William the Third, and a fine portrait by Gerard Voest, of *Sir Joseph Sheldon*, Lord Mayor in 1677, sitting.

In the *Ladies' Chamber*, where balls and assemblies are occasionally held, is a large and finely executed painting, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of the munificent *Sir Robert Clayton*, Lord Mayor in 1680, in his official robes, seated near a table, on which lies the City mace. Beneath this chamber is the *Record Room*, which is wholly constructed of stone and iron, and thus rendered fire-proof, for the more effectual security of the Company's archives, books, plate, &c. Many Free-Schools, Alms-houses, Lectures, and Exhibitions, are supported from the valuable trusts vested in this Company, whose expenditure, 'for charitable uses,' are stated to be between four and five thousand pounds annually.

LONDON SCRIVENERS.—SOME PARTICULARS OF SIR  
ROBERT CLAYTON.—HIS MUNIFICENCE  
WHEN LORD MAYOR.

The business of the now-extinct *Scriveners' Company*, was of a joint description, and included both banking and conveyancing. They acted for themselves as well as for others, having money deposited in their hands for lending on mortgage and purchasing estates: and in all cases they prepared the conveyances. In the time of James I., and during the troubles of his son Charles's reign, and in the Interregnum, a Citizen, named Abbot, obtained a very

great share of this kind of business, in which he was succeeded by his nephew, afterwards Sir Robert Clayton, and a Mr. Morris, who dying without issue, left all his property to his partner.

Sir Robert Clayton, whose portrait has been noticed in the preceding article, progressively attained to the highest civic honours ; and by the munificence of his living, and the liberality of his disposition, most eminently sustained the credit and dignity of the City. In the year 1672, he became Sheriff, and he kept his shrievalty in a noble brick Mansion which he had built for the purpose in the *Old Jewry* : the same house which was occupied by the London Institution from 1806 till the close of 1811, and which might still have the site of that very laudable establishment, but from some misunderstanding with the Grocers' Company, to whom it now belongs. The apartments were splendidly fitted up. Evelyn, who was the frequent guest of Sir Robert, acquaints us, in his "Diary," that "the cedar dining-room was painted with the Historie of the Gyants' War, incomparably don by Streeter ; but," he adds, "the figures are too near the eye."\*

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\* Streeter's Paintings are now at Marden, near Godstone, in Surrey, the present family seat of the Claytons, which Sir Robert had purchased of Sir John Evelyn, when it consisted only of "a barren warren," and a "despicable farmhouse." This, Evelyn informs us, Sir Robert "erected into a seate with extraordinary expence;" and he afterwards speaks with strong enthusiasm of the flourishing plantations, gardens, orangery, and other improvements, which were made there by this "prodigious rich Scrivener."

In 1679, Sir Robert was elected to the civic chair : the munificent manner in which he kept his mayoralty may be appreciated from the following memorandum which Evelyn has inserted in his "Diary," under the date of November the 18th.

"I din'd at my Lord Maior's, being desir'd by the Countesse of Sunderland to carry her thither on a solemn day, that she might see the pomp and ceremonial of this Prince of Citizens, there never having ben any, who, for y<sup>e</sup> stateliness of his palace, prodigious feasting, and magnificence, exceeded him. This Lord Maior's acquaintance had been from the time of his being apprentice to one Mr. Abbot, his uncle, who being a scrivener, and an honest worthy man, one who was condemned to die at the beginning of the troubles, 40 years past, as concern'd in the commission of array, for K. Charles I. had escap'd with his life ; I often us'd his assistance in money matters. Rob<sup>t</sup> Clayton, then a boy, his nephew, became, after his uncle Abbot's death, so prodigiously rich and opulent, that he was reckon'd one of the wealthiest citizens. He married a free-hearted woman, who became his hospitable disposition, and having no children, with the accession of his partner and fellow apprentice, who also left him his estate, he grew excessively rich. He was a discrete magistrate, and tho' envied, I think without much cause. Some believed him guilty of hard dealing, especially with the Duke of Buckingham, much of whose estate he had swallow'd, but I never saw any ill by him, considering the trade he was of. The reputation and known integrity of his uncle Abbot brought all the royal party to him, by which he got not onely great credit, but vast wealth, so as he pass'ed this office with infinite magnificence and honor."

Three days after, Evelyn again dined with Sir Robert, in company with the Earl of Ossory: "it was on a Friday, a private day," he says, "but the feast and entertainment might have become a King."

LONDON A LINK OF CONTRARIES.

Some Lines, under the above title, appeared ten or twelve years ago in one of the daily Newspapers. They have since been mixed up and incorporated with others in a similar strain, and though neither claiming, nor *affecting* a higher merit than mere *Jeux des Mots*, may at least be regarded as a tolerably-correct Index of the changes in propriety of appellation, which the mutations of "time and chance" have wrought in this immense Metropolis.

From HYDE PARK to MILE END we've seen ev'ry sight,  
 We've stray'd like *Ulysses* in *Homer* ;  
 And find that no Lawyer can LONDON indict,  
 Each Street, ev'ry Lane's a Misnomer.  
 For instance, *Cheap*-side is confoundedly dear ;  
 In *Queen* Street a *Queen* very rare is ;  
 Not a *Fan*'s in *Fan* Alley, nor any such gear,—  
 And London's one link of Contraries.

We went to *Corn*-hill for a sample of *Wheat*,  
 And sought it in vain, ev'ry shop in ;  
 The *Hermitage*, once such a tranquil retreat,  
 Is now the most noisy in *Wapping*.  
 No *Horses* are selling in *Horse-Monger* Lane ;  
*Milk* Street is denuded of *Dairies* ;  
 The *Serpentine* River's as *Straight* as my cane,  
 And London's one mass of Contraries.

*Pump Court* has no *Water*, *Well Alley* no *Spring*;  
*Field Lane* is all houses where *Jews* are ;  
 No *Partridge* in *Partridge Court* ever takes wing,  
 And *Horses*, not *Hawks*, in the *Mews* are.  
*Ocean Row's* quite a *Garden*, *Mile-End* is at *Bow*,  
*Leicester Fields* we all know a fine *Square* is ;  
 In all *Orange Street* not an *Orange* will grow ;  
 Thus *London's* made up of *Contraries*.

As for *Broad Street*, *St. Giles'*, 'tis a poor narrow *Nook* ;  
*Honey Lane* is all *Garlick* and stale *Fish* ;  
*Duke's Place*, cannot muster the ghost of a *Duke*,  
 And at *Billings-Gate* 's nothing but real *Fish*.  
 The *New River's* more than two hundred years *Old*  
 All *Mortar* and *Brick Golden Square* is ;  
 But yet at the *Bank* there are oceans of *Gold* ;  
 Thus *London's* a scene of *Contraries*.

Neither *Water* nor *Bridge* is in *Bridge-Water Square* ;  
*Fountain Court*, bless the mark ! is quite *Dry* grown ;  
 In *Thread-Needle Street* *Thread* and *Needles* are rare,  
 And all through *Rye Place* there's no *Rye* grown.  
*Cock Hill* 's quite a *Level*, no *Cocks* to be found ;  
 You may hunt for *May Fair*, where *May Fair* is ;  
 And the *Pound* of *St. Giles'* is no longer a *Pound* ;  
 For *London* is full of *Contraries*.

Not a *Mill Wind-Mill Street* can expose to the *Wind* ;  
*Milk Yard* is all *Water*, *Mint Street* has no *Coin* ;  
 Not a *Church* in *Church Place*, and we never could find,  
 Throughout *Bullock's Alley* a single *Sir-Loin*.  
 In *Shoe-Makers' Row* ev'ry foot is quite *Shoe-less*,  
 No *Swan* in *Swan Court*, in *Mare Street* no *Mare* is ;  
 Not a *Harp* in *Harp Alley*—there *Music* is viewless ;  
 Thus *London's* one scene of *Contraries*.



*Spring-Gardens*, all Wintry, appear in the wane ;  
*Sun Alley*'s an absolute blunder ;  
 And what quite a joke is, in *Bear-Binder Lane*  
 There's neither a *Bear* nor a *Binder*.  
*Battle Bridge* cannot boast of its martial affrays,  
 'Change Alley, in truth, never varies ;  
 In *Quality Court* not a Nobleman strays,  
 Though London's the pink of Contraries.

Not a *Nightingale* sings in all *Nightingale Lane* ;  
 And *Knigh-Rider Street*'s quite plebean ;  
*Round Court* is a Square, *Fleet River* a Drain ;  
*Poplar Terrace* there stands not a Tree on.  
 In *Fig Tree Court*, Temple, no Fig's to be seen,  
 In *Wyck Street* nor Witches nor Fairies ;  
 Not a Blade nor a Leaf grows on *Clerkenwell Green* ;  
 Thus London's one link of Contraries.

From *Baker Street* North ev'ry Baker has flown ;  
*Wool-Pack Yard* is all Gravel we know ;  
 In *Rose-Mary Lane* not a Shrub is now grown,  
 Nor a Rose in *Rose Alley*, I trow.  
 Not an Elm's in *Elm Street*, no Grass in *Moor Fields*,  
 And *Green-Arbour Court* bleak and bare is ;  
*Vineyard Gardens* we're sure not a single Vine yields ;  
 Thus London's mix'd up of Contraries.

In *Red-Lion Square* not a Lion we meet ;  
 Not a Fish *Fish-Street Hill* e'er produces ;  
 Not a Lamb's to be found in all *Lamb's Conduit Street*,  
 But the Fleece in *Ram Alley* quite spruce is.  
*Bow Street* and *Globe Lane* are straight as two Arrows ;  
 In all *Pear Street*, Wapping, no Pear is ;  
*Dove Court* and *Finch Buildings* breed nothing but  
 Sparrows ;  
 Thus London's a mass of Contraries.

Should Lilliput's Kings e'er their conquests advance,  
 And an Empire in Cockney-Land hit on,  
 One Lilliput Monarch will rule *Petty France*,  
 And another command *Little Britain*.  
 Their Palace will dignify *Little Park Place* ;  
*Little Wild Street* will bound their vagaries ;  
*Little Prince Street* their younglings so *petit* will grace ;  
 And thus *Contrast* prove LONDON'S CONTRARIES !\*

\* The following List of "*Names of Streets, &c.*" appeared in one of the public prints of November, 1825 : it shews to what an inconvenient extent the practice of giving the same titles to different Streets, &c. in the Metropolis is carried.

Of King-streets, &c. there	Of James-streets, &c.....	
are .....	99	Paradise-rows, &c. ... 20
George-streets, &c. ...	76	Russell .....
John-streets, &c. ....	53	Robinhoods .....
Union-streets, &c. ...	72	Devonshire .....
Charles-streets, &c. ...	41	Duke-streets, &c.....
Chapple-streets, &c....	32	Fountain-courts, &c... 12
Church-streets, &c. ...	57	Phoenix-streets, &c.... 12
Castle-streets.....	50	Black Boy-alleys .....
Charlotte-streets, &c..	30	Black Horse-courts, &c 17
Crown-courts, &c.....	44	Black Lions .....
Rose-streets, &c. ....	24	Spread Eagle -alleys
Rose and Crown .....	9	and Courts.....
Queen-squares, &c....	75	Blue Anchors .....
Princes-streets, &c... 46		Broad-streets, &c..... 28
White Horse .....	14	Brown-streets, &c..... 30
White Lion .....	19	Baker-streets, &c..... 31
Cross-streets .....	33	Back-yards .....
High-streets, &c. ....	13	Back-alleys .....
Adam and Eve .....	20	Back-streets .....
Angel-alleys .....	22	Upper and Lower..... 88
Angel-streets.....	11	Great and Little..... 208
Angel-courts.....	24	New and Old..... 180

DRURY LANE.—WILLIAM, LORD CRAVEN.—CRAVEN  
HOUSE.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

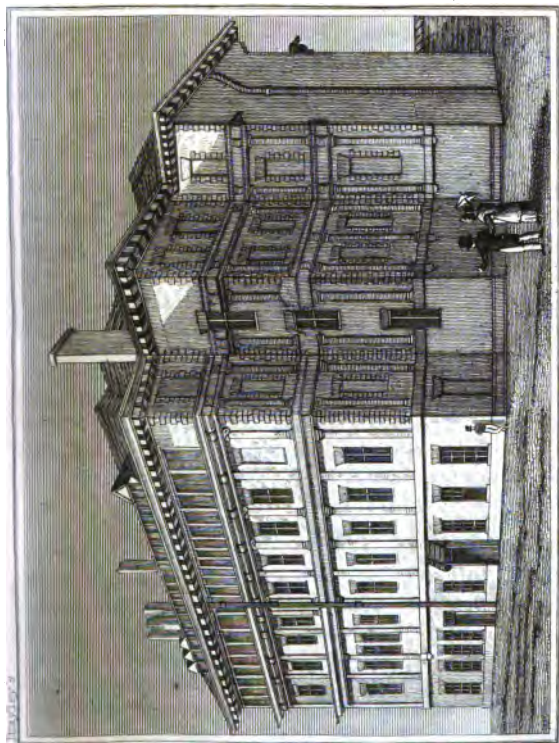
DRURY LANE derived its name from the knightly family of the *Druries*,\* who, before the reign of Henry the Eighth, were settled at *Drury Place*, near the bottom of the lane, on the ground now occupied by Craven Buildings and the Olympic Theatre. In a statute of the 34th and 35th of that King, for mending the roads "without Temple Bar," the way leading to Clement's Inn and New Inn Gates, and to Drury Place, and also one little lane (probably the present Holiwell Street) "stretching from the said way to the sign of the Bell, at Drury Lane end," is described as "very foul, and full of pits and sloughs."

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\* "It is singular," Pennant says, (London, p. 135) "that this lane, of later times so notorious for intrigue, should receive its title from a family-name, which in the language of Chaucer had an amorous signification :

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

That Pennant, however, is not correct in this application of the term, may be gathered both from the above, and many other passages in Chaucer and our old Poets, in which the unquestionable meaning of the word *druerie* is *modesty*;—and not a single instance has been found wherein it has an amorous signification. In regard to its character for intrigue, Drury Lane has but little improved since Pennant wrote; though *strictly* speaking, it is to its purlieus, courts, alleys, &c. that its low gallantries, libertinism, and other immoralities, ought to be referred.



**Craven House, Drury Lane, in 1790.**

Engraved by G. G. and J. G. G. G.



Pennant believed Drury House to have been built in Elizabeth's reign, by Sir William Drury, Knt. an able commander in the Irish Wars, who "fell in a duel with Sir John Burroughs, in a foolish quarrel about precedence;" and whose son, Sir Robert, being a great patron of Dr. Donne, assigned to him apartments in this mansion.\* The assertion that Sir Wm. Drury fell in a quarrel about *precedency*, though grounded on Kennet's "History," (vol. ii. pp. 449, 457, 473, 557) is probably inaccurate, for at the time of his decease at Waterford, in October, 1579, he was Lord Deputy of Ireland, and surely none

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\* Pennant's "London," p. 134, edit. 1805. Dr. Donne accompanied Sir Robert Drury to Paris in 1612; leaving his wife, who was then pregnant, and "under a dangerous habit of body," at Drury House. Two days after his arrival in that city, he is said to have seen his wife in a vision, pass twice before him, "with her hair hanging about her shoulders, and a dead child in her arms." The impression upon his mind was so strong, that his patron was induced to dispatch a servant to England to enquire into the state of Mrs. Donne's health. On the twelfth day "the messenger returned with this account:—'That he found and left Mrs. Donne very sad, and sick in her bed, and that after a long and dangerous labour she had been delivered of a dead child:—and upon examination, the abortion proved to be the same day, and about the very hour that Mr. Donne affirmed he saw her pass by him in his chamber.'—Vide Isaac Walton's "Lives," &c. The whole relation is curious, and Walton's reasoning upon it is not uninteresting, although the *visionary* appearance admits, perhaps, of a far more natural explication than he has given to it.

could have disputed the right of precedence with him when in that station.

William, Lord Craven, the hero of Creutznach, whose romantic attachment to Elizabeth, the titular Queen of Bohemia, (daughter of James I.) has inseparably associated their names in history, became the next owner of Drury Place; and that nobleman erected on part of the site of the old buildings, a large square pile, of brick, four stories high, which was afterwards called *Craven House*.

Lord Craven was born in 1608, most probably in London, as he was the eldest son of Sir William Craven, Knt. who resided in Leadenhall Street, and was Lord Mayor in 1611. He very early acquired distinguished reputation as a soldier under Henry, Prince of Orange, and the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. During the wars in the Palatinate, he was one of the gallant band of English volunteers that assisted Gustavus; and, at the storming of Creutznach, in February, 1632, his determined bravery was a principal cause of the fortress being taken, after a sanguinary conflict of two hours' continuance, in which all the English officers were wounded. In the first assault, the assailants were repulsed; in the second, Lord Craven, although wounded in the thigh by a pike, was "the very foremost man," and he admitted the enemy to surrender, when they called for quarter, without unnecessary bloodshed.\*

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\* Vide Harte's "Hist. of Gustavus Adolphus," vol. ii. p. 175, 3d. edit.

After the death of Gustavus, and when every chance of recovering the Palatinate was lost, his Lordship entered into the service of the States of Holland, and he continued to serve them till the Restoration. Though he never took arms against the Parliament, he aided both Charles and his son with considerable pecuniary supplies, and also joined the exiled court at Breda. In consequence of this, and through a false affirmation that he had stigmatized the Parliament by the name of "barbarous and inhuman rebels," all his estates and property in England was confiscated in March, 1650-1. The States-General interested themselves in his behalf, but he could obtain no redress until after the Restoration. Charles the Second, in March, 1664, conferred upon him the titles of Viscount Craven and Earl Craven, and on the death of Monck, gave him the Colonelcy of the Cold-stream regiment of Foot-guards. He died on April the 9th, 1697, in his 89th year; and was buried at Binley, near Coventry.

Lord Craven acquired great honour by remaining

There is a half-sheet print of Lord Craven, in armour, and on horseback, with the following lines at the bottom ;—

London's bright gem, his House's honour, and  
 A great assister of the Netherland :  
 Bounty and Valour made thy Fame shine clear,  
 By Nassau grac'd; to Swedeland's king most dear,  
 Who, when on Crusnacke walls, he understood  
 Thee wounded, came to Knight thee in thy blood ;  
 To whom when folded in his arms, he said,  
 " Rise, bravest Spirit, that ever thy City bred."



in London during the time of the dreadful Pestilence in 1665, assisting to subdue its ravages, and to preserve order.\* He likewise displayed the most com-

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\* Pepys, in his "Diary," mentions his seeing, at Sir Robert Viner's, "two or three great silver flagons, with inscriptions, made as gifts of the King to such and such persons of quality as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping things in order." One of these was for Lord Craven; to whose personal activity the same writer thus, incidentally, alludes, when speaking of the pulling down of brothels in March, 1668, by the London apprentices:—

"Thence back to Whitehall; where great talk of the tumult at the other end of the town, about *Moore-Fields*, among the prentices, taking the liberty of these holydays to pull down brothels: and Lord! to see the apprehensions which this did give to all people at Court, that presently order was given for all the soldiers, horse and foot, to be in armes; and forthwith alarmes were beat by drum and trumpet through Westminster, and all to their colours and to horse, as if the French were coming into the Town. So Creed, whom I met here, and I to *Lincolne's Inn-fields*, thinking to have gone into the fields to have seen the prentices; but here we found these fields full of soldiers all in a body, and my Lord Craven commanding of them, and riding up and down to give orders like a madman."—

The tumults continued for several days, and were not quelled without difficulty and blood-shedding. Many houses were pulled down, "and, among others," says Pepys, "the Duke of York was mighty merry at that of Daman [quære, Dame Ann] Page's, the great bawd of the seamen; and the Duke of York complained merrily that he hath lost two tenants by their houses being pulled down, who paid him for wine-licences 15l. a-year.—But these idle fellows have the confidence to say, that they did ill in contenting themselves in

mendable zeal in suppressing Fires, which in his days were of frequent occurrence among the wooden buildings of the metropolis; he was so soon upon the spot where a fire happened, that it was popularly said "his very horse smelt it out."

The attachment of Lord Craven to the titular Queen of Bohemia has been noticed above. Granger says, that when in the Low Countries, she was called the "Queen of Hearts;" and Harte, speaking of the period when her husband, the Elector Palatine, was contending for empire, affirms that her courage and presence of mind were so conspicuous, and her figure and manners so attractive,—though not to be called a consummate beauty,—that "half the army were in love with her." "The fierce Christian, Duke of Brunswick," he continues, "was her tractable slave; and so was young Thurn and Lord Craven. They all fought for her as much as for the cause, and Lord Craven, when he left the wars, all hope of recovering the Palatinate being cut off by the death of Gustavus, carried his enthusiasm so far, that he built the fine house of Hampstead Marshall, on the banks of the river Kennet, in Berkshire, a tract of country not unlike the Palatinate, nor inferior to many parts of it in beauty, as a sort of asylum for his injured Princess."\*

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pulling down the little brothels, and did not go and pull down the great one at White Hall." Pepys's "Diary," vol. iv. p. 74—77, 8vo. edit.

\* "History of Gustavus Adolphus," vol. i. p. 241. The House at Hampstead Marshall was designed by Gerbier, a

It is commonly supposed, that Lord Craven was privately married to the Electress ; and " thus," remarks Dr. Whitaker, " the son of a Wharfedale peasant, matched with the sister of Charles the First ; a remarkable instance of that Providence, which, as the Psalmist says, " raiseth the poor out of the dust, and setteth him among princes, even the princes of his people."\*

German architect, and cost (although never finished) about 60,000*l.* It was destroyed by fire in 1718.

\* " History of the Deanery of Craven," p. 457. William Craven, Lord Craven's father, was born at Appletrewick, in the parish of Burnaill, in the Deanery of Craven, in Yorkshire. His parents were poor, and, as Dr. Whitaker states in his intelligent " History," " are said to have consigned him to a common carrier for his conveyance to London, where he entered into the service of a Mercer or Draper." But little is known of his subsequent life, except that he was " first apprentice " in Watling Street, and when in business for himself, in Lendenhall Street, acquired great affluence by those old-fashioned qualifications of a citizen, industry and frugality. Camden, in 1607, described him as " equestri dignitate, et senatu Londinensis." In 1611 he was chosen Lord Mayor ; and, in the following year, he " repaired and *butifed*," (for so is the word spekt in the mouldering stone over the porch which records his generosity) his native Parish Church. His bounty was further commemorated by the following whimsical strain of eulogy, formerly inscribed on the walls of the choir of the same edifice.

" This Church of Beauty, most repaired thus so bright,  
Two hundred Pounds did coste Sir William Craven, Knights.  
Many other Workes of Charitie, whereof no mention here,  
True Tokens of his Bountie in this Parish did appeare.

Moser, in his "Vestiges," says, that "Craven House was not that (as stated by Pennant,) to which the sign of the Queen of Bohemia's Head was attached, but a large brick building, part of which, we think, is still standing, and divided into three houses, one of which is a public house (the Craven Head), situated at the corner of Craven Yard, betwixt the Buildings and Blackmoor Street. The appartanances to this house used to extend a considerable way down the stable-yard, and were let out in tenements. It has been said, that there was a subterraneous communication betwixt *Bohemia House* (which stood at a short distance, at the Upper end of Wych Street), and *Craven House*; and we have seen vaults accidentally broke into, that seem to favour this opinion."\*

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The Place of his Nativitie in Appletrewick is scene,  
 And late of London Citie Lord Mayor he hath beene.  
 The care of his Worke, so beautiful and faire,  
 Was put to John Topham, Clerke, by the late Lord Mayor  
 Of that most famous Citie of London so brighte;  
 By Sir William Craven, that bountiful Knighte,  
 Borne in this Parish at Appletrewick Towne,  
 Who regarded noe Coste soe the Worke was well done."

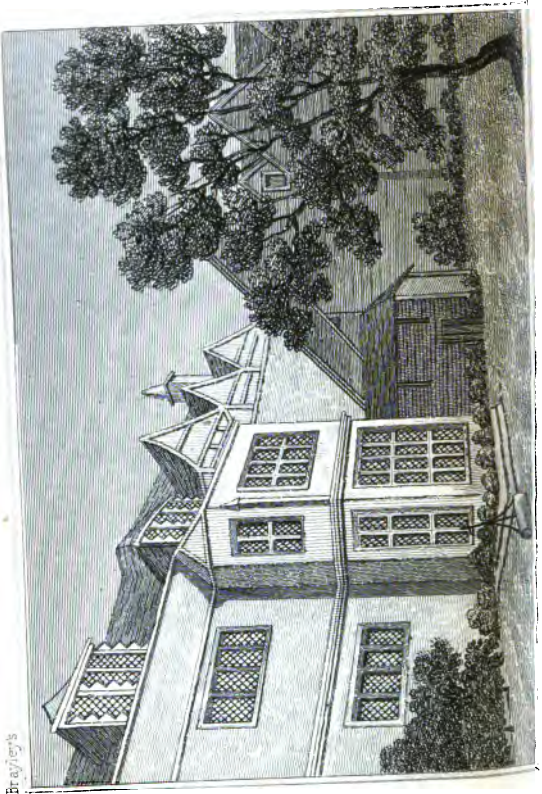
By the Will of this very worthy man (vide Strype's Stow, vol. i.), which bears date in July, 1617, considerable property was bequeathed to the poor of different Parishes, &c. and likewise 100l. each to the Hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and St. Thomas. He was buried with great pomp in the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft. The house in which he resided in Leadenhall-street, was the old *East India House*.

\* "European Magazine," for April, 1807, p. 256.

By referring to the Plan of St. Clement's Danes, &c. given in Strype's *Stow* (anno 1720), and comparing it with the offices and stabling which are yet standing on the north-western side of Craven Yard, it will be evident that *Craven House* was not on the spot indicated by Mr. Moses, but rather on the site of the present Craven Buildings, which were erected in 1723, or about three years subsequently to the publication of Strype's work. The detached mass of building, shadowed black in the plan, abutting on Magpye Alley (now Newcastle Street), was, most probably, intended for that called *Bohemia House*, which, in the early part of the last century, was converted into a tavern, and distinguished by the Head of its former mistress, the Queen. But a destructive fire happening in the neighbourhood, between thirty and forty years ago, the tavern was shut up, and the building suffered to decay; till, at length, in 1802, what remained of the dilapidated mansion was pulled down, and the materials sold. In 1803, the late celebrated equestrian performer, Mr. Philip Astley, conceiving it to be a good situation for a minor theatre, took a lease of the ground for sixty-three years, and erected the *Olympic Pavilion* on the spot, from his own designs. That edifice, which was opened on September the 18th, 1806, was considerably enlarged, and partly rebuilt, by Mr. Elliston, the late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, who, in December, 1813, established it as the *Olympic Theatre*. In February, 1826, the whole property, including wardrobe, scenery, properties, &c. was sold by auction, under the direction of Mr. Elliston's



Londimiana.



Brayley's

BRAYLEY'S PATENT SYSTEM OF BUILDING, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199.



mortgagee, for 4868l. The purchaser was Mr. John Scott, the original proprietor of the Adelphi Theatre, to whom it still belongs.\* The Craven Head was one of the offices of Craven House; and the adjoining stabling evidently belonged to that mansion.

On the Wall at the bottom of Craven Buildings, there was formerly a *fresco* painting of the Earl of Craven, who was represented in armour, mounted on a white charger, and with a truncheon in his hand. This portrait was twice or thrice repainted in oil; the last time by the late Edward Edwards, Esq. A. R. A. (author of a "Treatise on Perspective," and "Anecdotes of Painters,") but it is now entirely obliterated.

Hayman, the Painter, whose designs may readily be distinguished by the large noses and thick legs which he gave to all his figures, once lived in Craven Buildings. The famous actress, Mrs. Bracegirdle, had likewise a house here, which was afterwards inhabited by the equally-celebrated Mrs. Pritchard. Here, also, Mr. Elliston had a temporary residence during his occupation of the Olympic Theatre, in a dwelling-house at the back of that edifice and communicating with it.

BEECH LANE, BARBICAN.—RESIDENCE OF PRINCE  
RUPERT.

"On the south side of Beech Lane," says Mal-

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\* Viz. April 1, 1828, but it has very recently been advertised for sale. A more extended account of this Theatre has appeared in Brayley's "Theatres of London," 4to. 1827.



colm, "is the *shadow* of the residence of Prince Rupert, so memorable for his transactions in the reign of Charles I."\* Not even a shade of that shadow is, however, now left; yet its pictured resemblance, as it appeared in the year 1796, will be found in the annexed print, which has been engraved from a drawing by the late Mr. John Ireland. This was the "*Inne*," or "great house," mentioned in Stow, "pertaining to the Abbot of Ramsey for his lodging, when he repaired to the Citie."† It was afterwards called "*Drewry House*, of Sir Drew Drewrie, a worshipful owner thereof."‡ From a slight notice in the "*European Magazine*," for November, 1791, it appears that the ringers of Cripplegate were paid a guinea by the Parish, for complimenting Charles the Second with a peal, on occasion of his visiting Prince Rupert when a resident in this mansion.—Among his other qualifications, good and evil, (but the latter strongly preponderated), we learn from Pepys's "*Diary*," that Prince Rupert was reputed to be one of the best tennis-players in the nation.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET.

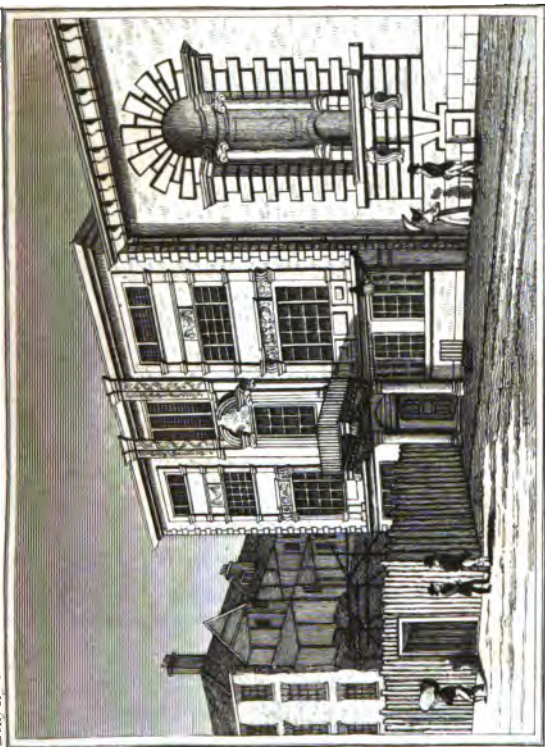
This fabric (which has undergone many alterations to adapt it to its present purpose) was erected by the "great banquer," as Evelyn calls him, Sir Robert Viner, on the site of a noted tavern that had been destroyed by the Great Fire in 1666. Strype says, "this was

\* "*Londinum Redivivum*," vol. iii. p. 306: anno 1807.

† "*Survey of London*," p. 553: edit. 1618. ‡ *Ibid.*

Brayley's

Londuniana.



GENERAL POST OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET, ABOUT 1793.

J. G. B. & Co. London.



his dwelling, being a very large and curious dwelling, with good rooms. The first entrance out of Lombard-street is through a large gate and broad entry, which leadeth into a handsome court, neatly paved with freestone, enclosed in with the buildings belonging to it," and having behind it "a yard for stabling and coaches."\* Here Sir Robert Viner kept his Mayoralty in 1675: his feast at Guildhall was honoured by the company of Charles II., to whom he had rendered great service in numerous money transactions, though not without exacting a considerable interest for his advances. In one instance alone, he received 10,000*l.* for the use of 100,000*l.* for which a part of the French gold (which had been received for the sale of Dunkirk) had been pawned to him, "till the tools could be made for minting it into the new coin."† The General Post-Office adjoins to the Church of St. Mary Woolnoth; but its business will, in the course of a year or two, be altogether removed into the new *Post-Office* in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which is now rapidly advancing to a completion, from the designs and under the direction of Smirke, the architect.

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\* "Styve's Stow," vol. i. p. 163: edit. 1720.

† Vide Pepys's "Diary," vol. ii. p. 349: octavo edition. In the warm-hearted character of Charles II., inserted in the "Spectator," No. 462, it is stated, that at the banquet in Guildhall, when the King was withdrawing to his coach, Sir Robert hastily pursued him, and "catching him fast by the hand, cried out with a vehement oath and accent, 'Sir, you shall stay and take *l'other bottle.*' The merry Monarch looked

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WALWORTH.

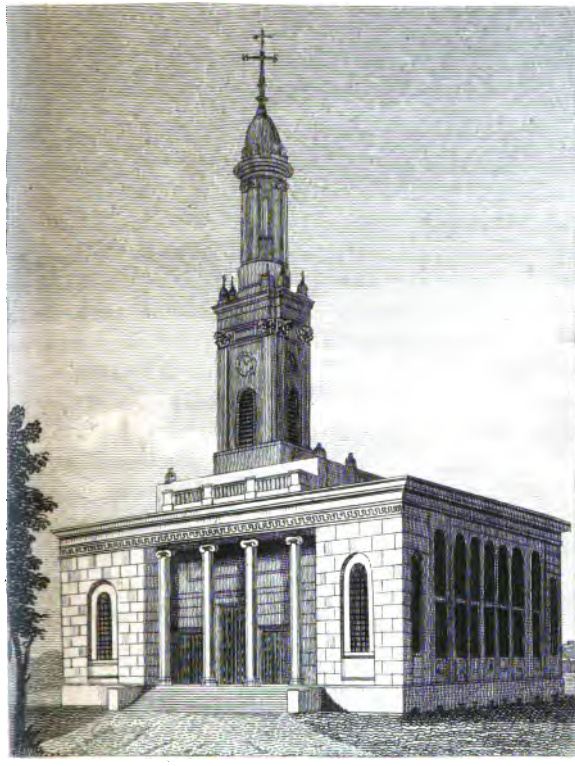
ST. PETER'S, *Walworth*, is one of the numerous Churches, which, in consequence of the vast increase of population, has been erected of late years in the suburbs of London. It was designed by John Soane, Esq. whose numerous works, although in many instances liable to strong objections in the detail, are deservedly ranked in the very highest class of modern metropolitan architecture. This edifice, which is situated in Beckwith Place, in the parish of St. Mary, Newington, and on the eastern side of the Walworth Road, was consecrated on February the 24th, 1825; the first stone was laid on the 2d of June, 1823, and the cost of the building was about £19,000. It is principally of brick, but the Ionic columns of the west front, (which is exhibited in the annexed south-west view) together with the steeple and other architectural ornaments, are of stone. The lower story of the Tower is of the Corinthian order, and the upper of the Composite. In the interior, this Church is characterised by great elegance and lightness; and the architect has displayed much originality in the gene-

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kindly at him over his shoulder, and, with a smile and graceful air, repeated this line of the old song,—

‘He that’s drunk is as great as a King;’

and immediately returned and complied with his landlord.” Another anecdote, related in the same paper, respecting the erection of a statue of Charles II. in the Stocks-market, is more indicative of the loyalty of Sir Robert Viner, than creditable to his generosity.



ST PETER'S CHURCH, WALWORTH, BUILT 1824

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hurst, Edw<sup>d</sup> Chance & C<sup>o</sup> London



ral arrangements, as well as in the tasteful propriety of the decorations.\*

AEROSTATION.—ASCENTS OF MONSIEUR GARNERIN,  
IN 1802; AND DESCENT IN A PARACHUTE.

Since the first aërostatic experiments in London, by Lunardi (of which particulars have been given in our second volume), numerous candidates for aërial fame, have, with greater or less success, daringly “winged their way” into the upper regions of the sky, but none of these adventurous aspirants have acquired so much and such deserved celebrity as the French aëronaut, Mons. Garnerin. This gentleman had served, with honour, in the republican armies of France, and shortly after the general Peace, in 1802, he came to England, and in the course of the same year, ascended four times from different stations in and near London. His Balloon, when properly inflated, was about twenty feet in diameter, and its inflammable contents were calculated at upwards of 8000 cubic feet.

On his first ascent, July the 28th, from *Ranelagh*, he was accompanied by Captain Sowden, of the royal navy,† and the day proving exceedingly tem-

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\* For an accurate and tolerably full account of this building, see “Gentleman’s Magazine,” for September, 1826, pp. 201-203.

† It was understood that Captain Sowden paid 100 guineas for his aërial voyage. The writer of this article, who was present at all Mons. Garnerin’s ascents in London, except



pestuous, the travellers were carried, by the violence of the wind, to a distance of nearly sixty miles beyond Colchester, in Essex, in about three quarters of an hour; but they then effected their descent, under circumstances of great peril, and not without being much bruised and otherwise injured.

Garnerin's second ascent, on July the 5th, was from *Lord's Cricket Ground*,\* St. Mary-le-bone, on a day almost equally stormy, and obscured by mist and rain. On this occasion, he was accompanied by Edward Hawke Locker, jun. of Greenwich Hospital, and the car, which was of slight wicker-work, was fastened close under the balloon. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the late Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Besborough, and Lord Cathcart, were on

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that with the Parachute, was asked by Garnerin himself, in a conversation at the Pantheon (where both the Balloon and Parachute were for some time exhibited), one hundred *Louis d'ors* for permission to accompany him. This demand he then thought extravagant, but when he afterwards witnessed the great consumption of oil of vitriol, &c. used in the production of hydrogen gas, the number of men employed, and the complicated machinery connected with the hogsheads, casks, tubs, &c. then used in the process, he was compelled to admit that the charge, considerable as it appeared, was not unreasonable. The aëronauts of the present day have a great advantage, in the certainty and cheapness with which their Balloons may be inflated with coal gas, from the established Gas Works of the Metropolis.

\* This Cricket Ground was at the back of Ailsop's Buildings, and now forms a portion of the Regent's Park: the new Lord's Cricket Ground is further to the west.

the ground, and Garnerin (who was understood to have received some ill-usage on his descent near Colchester), when all his preparations were completed, wrote, with a black-lead pencil, a short certificate on a scrap of paper, expressive of the Prince's satisfaction, &c. at his conduct : this, at his request, and with the same pencil, was obligingly signed by the Prince of Wales, and his company ; after whom, Sir Richard Ford, who superintended the police, somewhat *intrusively*, affixed his signature to the same paper.\* Garnerin, who was merely clothed in a jacket and trowsers, then took his place in the car, where his companion was already seated, and immediately gave the signal for his departure. Impelled by the storm, the balloon was very soon enveloped in clouds, and the weather-beaten aeronauts found their situation so uncomfortable, that they determined to descend ; and they accomplished this in safety, in a field

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\* Garnerin was the Buonaparte of Aëronauts ; his firmness and presence of mind seldom forsook him, although, in his numerous ascents he was frequently in circumstances of extreme danger. On the above occasion, after all but one of the cords had been detached, and the balloon was, with difficulty, held down by main strength, by a number of persons clinging to the car, the wicker-work partially gave way, and Sir Richard Ford hastily communicated that circumstance to Garnerin. The latter, who at once saw that as soon as the balloon was at liberty the separated wicker-work would again close, replied, with quickness, "*Laissez moi :—Soyez vous tranquille ;*" and continued his preparations with the utmost calmness.

near Chingford Green, a distance of nine miles, within fifteen minutes.

Garnerin's third aerial voyage was from a stage in *Vauxhall Gardens*, on a calm and beautiful evening, on the 3d of August. He was accompanied by Madame Garnerin and a Mr. Glasford. The ascent took place exactly at seven o'clock, and, although the balloon attained an elevation of nearly two miles, such was the clearness and stillness of the air, that it remained in sight until the travellers descended in a paddock of Lord Rosslyn's, at the top of Hampstead Hill, about an hour and a half afterwards. When at a great height, Mons. Garnerin let fall a Cat, attached to a small parachute, which, after a safe and gradual descent, came down in a garden at Hampstead.

The fourth ascent of this brave and skilful aeronaut, was from St. George's Parade, in *North Audley Street*. This was on the 21st of September; and he went up alone, for the purpose of exhibiting the perilous experiment of descending in a Parachute. On this occasion, all the different cords converging from the netting of the balloon, were brought within a hoop, about four feet in diameter, and fastened to a single but strong rope, which was carried through a tube, about twenty feet in length, that formed the central part of the Parachute: the general appearance of the latter, when expanded, was that of a vast umbrella. The covering part was of white canvas, firmly lashed and strained; this at the outer extremity, was attached to a flexible hoop, which was fastened by cordage, to the central tube; about four

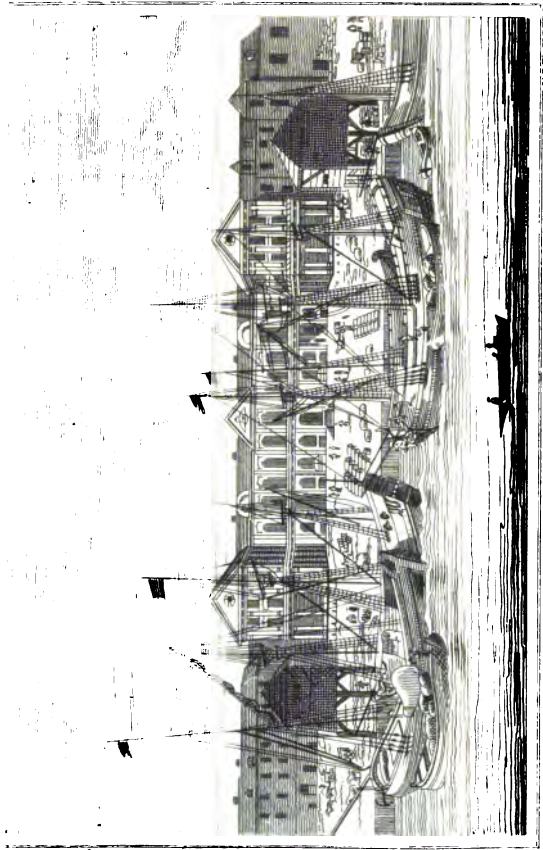
feet below which was a strong cylindrical basket, covered with red canvas. In this, which had basket-handles within side, a false bottom, and net-work at the top, the daring adventurer took his stand.—The only connection between the balloon and the Parachute was by the rope passing through the tube, which, on being cut from below, separated the respective machines, and left each to its proper action.—At ten minutes before six o'clock, the balloon ascended majestically, and in nearly a perpendicular direction ; and at six precisely, Garnerin, with a firm hand, and as he himself subsequently expressed it in his published account, “ with a conscience void of reproach,” severed the cord that suspended him between earth and heaven. At this time he was at a vast height, and the mercury in his barometer had fallen from  $29\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 23 inches. The countless multitude that witnessed his ascent, uttered a scream of terror as the Parachute, thus detached, was seen to fall with the utmost velocity and in a collapsed state. For some moments, feelings of dread and anxiety thrilled every spectator ; but the Parachute at length slowly expanded, and hope revived ; yet the oscillations of the machine became so violent, that the basket, swinging like a pendulum, very frequently appeared to be nearly in an horizontal position with the Parachute. In approaching the earth, the air, from its increasing density, opposed a stronger resistance, and the oscillations proportionally decreased. The intrepid aeronaut reached the ground in a field, at a short distance to the east of St. Pancras church-yard. Here he

was immediately surrounded by an immense crowd, who, when assured of his safety, cheered him with the loudest acclamations. His entire descent occupied about ten minutes: he was extremely pale, and the violent rocking he had experienced produced a short sickness, but was not attended by any further inconvenience. He was then mounted on horseback, and, in the midst of a vast cavalcade, conducted towards his residence, in triumph; the Parachute itself being preserved, and carried in the procession.\*

THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, LOWER THAMES-STREET.

It appears, from Strype's Stow (B. v. p. 114), that in the 9th of Richard the Second, anno 1385, a *Custom House* was built near the Tower by John Churchman, who was Sheriff of London in that year; yet both at that period and long after, "the customs

\* In the night between the 4th and 5th of August, 1807, Mons. Garnerin made a nocturnal ascent from Tivoli, near Paris, with an illuminated balloon, in honour of the peace with Russia. After being seven hours and a half in the air, he alighted near the banks of the Vesle, five leagues from Rheims, and forty-five leagues from Paris. On his second nocturnal and illuminated ascent, from the same spot, on the night of the 21st of September, he was exposed to a dreadful tempest; and, in a similar space of time to that occupied in his former voyage, was driven by the impetuosity of the storm to the distance of more than one hundred leagues from Paris. After many dangerous concussions, he was, at last, by the assistance of some peasants, enabled to alight in a forest, on the side of a mountain, beyond Mont Tonnerre.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE, ABOUT 1720.

The view from the river of London.



were collected in different parts of the City, and in a very irregular manner.' This occasioned a great loss to the revenue, to remedy which, in the year 1559, 1st of Elizabeth, an act was passed to compel all persons to land their goods in such places only as should be appointed by certain Commissioners, viz, the Lord Treasurer, the Under Treasurer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. About the same time a new and more capacious Custom House was erected on the site of the late edifice; and though inconvenient in its arrangements, it continued to be the seat of official business until wholly destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666.

Another building, erected on the same spot, about two years afterwards, by Sir Christopher Wren, underwent a like fate, in 1719; and, strange to say, the fabric by which it was replaced, and which is represented in the accompanying print, was likewise destroyed by fire, on the 12th of February, 1814. The cause of this calamity is unknown: the fire broke out in the eastern wing of the building, in the apartments allotted to the housekeeper, about a quarter past six in the morning, and by two o'clock, P. M. the entire edifice, (with several adjoining warehouses, and many houses, &c. on the opposite side of Thames Street), was destroyed by the flames. A much larger, and far more splendid, Custom House, has been since built, near Billingsgate, at a short distance westward from the former site; but the builder, Mr. David Laing, has been subjected to much reproach from a great failure in the foundation, which threatened de-



struction to the whole edifice, in the spring of 1825, but has since been remedied by other architects. The old Custom House was principally of brick; but the lower story, which was of the Tuscan order, had stone columns; the upper story was furnished with pilasters, pediments, &c. in the Ionic style.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—QUEEN KATHERINE OF  
VALOIS.

Among the curiosities formerly exhibited to visitants in Westminster Abbey, were the mouldering remains of *Katherine Valois*, the once beauteous Queen of Henry the Fifth, and afterwards the wife of Owen Tudor. This Princess was the daughter of Charles the VIIth of France, and her charms made so powerful an impression on "our fifth Harry," that he told the Duke of Burgundy "he would either enjoy the Lady Katherine, or drive the King of France from his throne, and him from his Dukedom." She died at Bermondsey Abbey, in January, 1437, in her thirty-seventh year, and was buried in the old Chapel of Our Lady, which then constituted the eastern termination of the Abbey Church, at Westminster; but when that Chapel was pulled down by her grandson, Henry VIIth, her coffin was found decayed, and her body was taken up and placed in a chest within the inclosure of her first husband's tomb, in Edward the Confessor's Chapel. From some strange neglect, this awful spectacle of frail mortality was suffered to remain above ground for upwards of two centuries

and a half; but it was, at length, finally deposited under the monument of Sir George Villiers and his Lady, in St. Nicholas's Chapel, when the vault there was made for Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland, who was buried in December, 1776.

In Pepys's "Diary," under February 23d, 1668-9, is the following passage, relating to this subject." "To Westminster Abbey, and there did see all the tombs very finely, having one with us alone (there being other company this day to see the tombs, it being Shrove Tuesday), and here we did see, by particular favour, the body of Queen Katherine of Valois; and I had the upper part of her body in my hands, and I did kiss her mouth, reflecting upon it that I did kiss a Queene, and that this was my birth-day, thirty-six years old, that I did kiss a Queene. But here this man, who seems to understand well, tells me, that the saying is not true, 'that she was never buried;' only, when Henry the Seventh built his chapel, she was taken up and laid in this coffin; but I did there see that in it the body was buried in a leaden one, which remains under the body to this day."

Keepe, who was a chorister in the Abbey Church in James the Second's reign, mentions "the wooden chest, or coffin, near Henry's tomb, wherein part of the skeleton, and parched body of Katherine Valois, from the waist upwards, was to be seen;"\* and Dart,

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\* "Monumenta Westmonasteriensis," p. 155: London, 1692.

in his "Westmonasterium," which was first published in 1722, says, "here it hath ever since continued to be seen, the bones being firmly united, and thinly clothed with flesh, like scrapings of tanned leather."

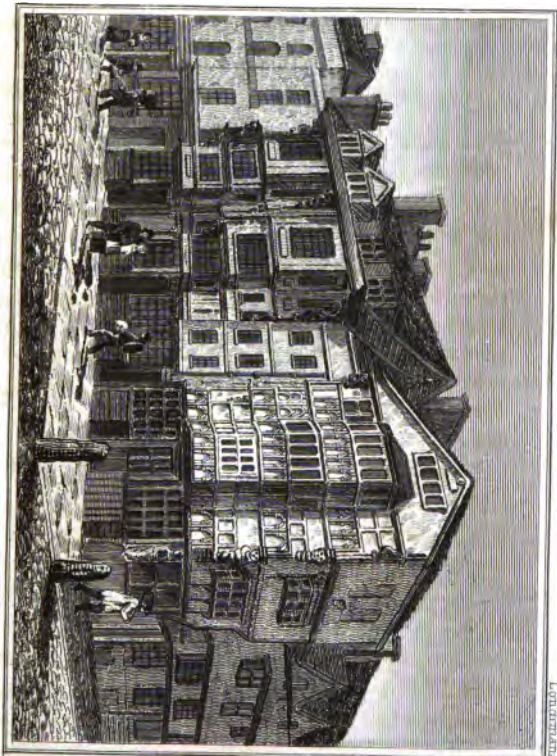
PRICE OF BOOKS IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

In an authentic "*Household Book*," of the time of Queen Elizabeth, quoted in the 3d volume of the "*Censura Literaria*," are the following items, under the date 1564 :

Iteme, for a Booke of the dysense of Horses - -	iiijd.
Iteme, for Printing the xxv Orders of Honest Men, - - -	xxd.
Iteme, pd. for a Lytt'ron in English - - - - -	xijd.
Iteme, for a Dialogge betwix the Cap and the Heade - - - - -	ijd.
Iteme, pd. for the Booke of the ij Englishe Loyers - - -	vjd.
Iteme, for a French Booke, called the Historye de Noster temes - - - - -	xvj d.
Iteme, pd. for iij French Bookes, the on called Paulus Jovius - - - - -	xxs.

OLD BUILDINGS IN FLEET-STREET.—RESIDENCE OF  
IZAACK WALTON, THE ANGLER.

The old *Buildings* delineated in the annexed print, give some insight into the state of London in former times, when timber frame-work, gable ends, projecting windows, and overhanging stories, conferred a picturesque character on our streets; although, it must be owned, too frequently to the exclusion of light and air, and most favourably to the ravages of



OLD BUILDINGS IN FLINT STREET, near Chancery Lane, IN 1790.

THE FIRST ROAD CHANCE AND FORTNIGHT



fire. This view has an adventitious value from being connected in our associations with the memory of Mr. *Isaak Walton*, author of that well-known work, "The Complete Angler." He was born at Stafford, in August, 1593, and first commenced business in the *Royal Bourse*, as it was then called, in Cornhill; but previously to the year 1624, as appears from a deed quoted by the late Sir John Hawkins, in his "Life of Walton," "he dwelt on the north side of Fleet-street, in a House two doors west of the end of Chancery Lane, and abutting on a messuage known by the sign of the *Harrow*."

"Now the old timber-house," continues his biographer (writing in 1760), "at the south-west corner of Chancery Lane, till within these few years, was known by that sign; it is, therefore, beyond doubt, that Walton lived at the very next door; and in this House he is, in the deed above referred to, which bears date 1624, said to have followed the trade of a *Linen-drapeer*. It further appears by that deed, that the house was in the joint occupation of Isaac Walton and John Mason, hosier; from whence we may conclude, that half a shop was sufficient for the business of Walton."

Walton subsequently removed into Chancery Lane, a few doors higher up, on the left hand, where in 1632, he carried on the business of a *Sempster*, or *Milliner*. He was then married: his wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas Ken, of Furnival's Inn, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Ken, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The house represented in the view, at the corner

of Chancery Lane, was that which bore the sign of the Harrow: it was pulled down a few years ago, when that end of the Lane was widened at the expense of the City. At two doors beyond it, now No. 195, was the entrance to an exhibition of natural curiosities, called *Rackstrow's Museum*, in which the skeleton of a Whale, more than seventy feet long, was a chief object of attraction. That ingenious naturalist, Donovan, subsequently exhibited his *London Museum* on the same premises, but not proving successful, his collection was sold by auction, and dispersed.

#### A WHALE KILLED IN THE RIVER THAMES.

Evelyn, in his "Diary," under the date June 31, 1658, mentions the extraordinary fact of the "killing a large *Whale*, near his seat at Sayes Court, between Deptford and Greenwich." This, probably, is the only instance upon record, of a fish of such a vast size, having been killed in the River Thames. On the preceding day the weather had been very tempestuous, and the wind had been northerly "neere six moneths." Evelyn's account follows:

"A large *Whale* was taken betwixt my land, butting on the Thames, and Greenwich, which drew an infinite concourse to see it, by water, horse, coach, and on foote, from London and all parts. It appear'd first below Greenwich at low water, for at high water it would have destroyed all y<sup>e</sup> boates; after a long conflict it was kill'd with a harping yron, struck in y<sup>e</sup> head, out of which spouted blood and water by two tunnells, and after an horrid grone, it ran quite on shore and died. Its

length was 58 foote, height 16 ; black skin'd like coach leather, very small eyes, greate taile, onely 2 small finns, a picked snout, and a mouth so wide that divers men might have stood upright in it ; no teeth, but sucked the slime onely as thro' a grate of that bone which we call whale-bone ; the throate yet so narrow as would not have admitted the least of fishes. The extreames of the cetaceous bones hang downewards from the upper jaw, and was hairy towards the ends and bottom within side; all of it prodigious, but in nothing more wonderfull then that an animal of so greate a bulk should be nourished onely by slime thro' those grates."

## SEVEN DIALS.

The district thus named was commenced in King William's reign. Evelyn, under the date of October 5th, 1694, has this passage.

"I went to see the building beginning neere St. Giles's, where 7 streets make a star from a *Doric pillar* placed in the middle of a circular area ; said to be built by Mr. Neale,\* introducer of the late *Lotteries* in imitation of those at Venice, now set up here, for himselfe twice, and now one for the State."

The *Doric pillar* was afterwards surmounted by a Clock having seven *Dials*, and hence the name by which this neighbourhood is known.

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\* This Mr. [Thos.] Neale took a large piece of ground on the North side of Piccadilly, of Sir Thomas Clarges, agreeing to lay out 10,000l. in building ; but he did not do so, and Sir Walter, son of Sir Thomas, after great trouble, got the lease out of his hands. *Clarges-street* was subsequently built on the same plot of ground.—Malcolm's Lond. vol. iv. p. 329.



DRURY-LANE.—COCK AND PYE PUBLIC HOUSE.

Nearly opposite to Craven Buildings is a low Public House, bearing the Sign of the *Cock and Pye* (a contraction for the *Cock and Magpye*), which, two centuries ago, was almost the only dwelling in the eastern part of Drury Lane, except the mansion of the Drewries before noticed. Hither, the youths and maidens of the metropolis, who in social revelry, on May-day, threaded the jocund dance around the *May-Pole* in the Strand, were accustomed to resort for Cakes and Ale, and other refreshments. Pope, in his "Dunciad," has immortalized this neighbourhood, by naming it as the scene of the "high heroic games," devised by Dulness, to "gladden her Sons."

"Amidst the area wide they took their stand,  
Where the tall May-pole once o'erlook'd the Strand;  
But now, so Anne and Piety ordain,  
A Church collects the Saints of Drury Lane."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—NAMES OF SCULPTORS, AND DESIGNERS OF MONUMENTS.

From a very careful examination of all the Monuments in the Abbey Church (made a few years ago, when the writer was collecting materials for his account of that building),\* and of most of the accessible

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\* Vide "The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster," written by E. W. Brayley, and Illustrated by J. P. Neale, 2 vol, 4to. 1823.

authorities relating to them, the following List was drawn up; and, for conveniency of reference, arranged alphabetically.

Adams, Robert, Esq.	Gibbons, Grinling
Arderne, John	Gibbs, James, M.A.
Ashton, R.	Gloucester, Thos. of, Goldsmith.
Bacon, John, R.A.	Güelphi, Sign.
Bacon, John, jun.	Hayward, R.
Banks, Thomas, R.A.	Horwell, —
Bird, Francis	Johnson, Roger, Smith.
Broker, Nicholas, Copper-smith.	Kent, George
Buckham, G.	Kneller, Sir Godfrey, Bart.
Burman, B.	Leoni, James
Bushnell, John	Le Sueur, Huber
Carter, B. and T.	Lote, Stephen
Chambers, Sir William, knt.	Moore, J. F. and Jac <sup>m</sup>
Chambers, Robert, Marble Stainer.	Nadaud, Mons.
Chantry, Francis, R.A.	Nollekens, Joseph, R.A.
Cheere, Sir Henry, knt.	Palmer, —
Coizevox, A.	Peter, of Rome.*
Coade, —	Prest, Godfrey, Copper-smith.
Delvaux, Laur.	Quellin, —
David, Sir Claud, knt.	Read, Nicholas
Fanelli, Francis	Roubiliac, L. F.
Flaxman, John, R.A.	Rysbrack, Michael
Gahagan, S.	Scheemakers, P.

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\* From the words "Petrus Romanis Civis," &c. on the Shrine of St. Edward the Confessor, Walpole and Virtue have confounded this person with Cavalini, but there is not the least valid authority for believing that Pietro Cavalini ever was in England.

Settle, —

Smith, J.

Spang, M. H.

Stanton, William

Stone, Nicholas

Stuart, James, Esq.

Taylor, Sir Robert, kut.

Turnerelli, —

Tyler, W.

Van Gelder, P.M.

Walsh, J.

Webber, H.

Westmacott, Richard, R.A.

Wilford, R.

Wilton, J.

Yevell, Henry

FINIS.

# INDEX.

---

- Abbatial Residences, i. 214.  
Actors, licentiousness of, in Charles II.'s reign, iv. 103.  
Actresses, English, Opinions of Prynne and Evelyn on the appearance of, iv. 102.  
Adam and Eve Tea-gardens, ii. 165.  
Addison, his marriage with the Countess Dowager of Holland, iv. 237...Affecting interview with his Son-in-law, 238...His Death, *ib.*  
Adelphi, the, ii. 233.  
Aërostation, ii. 161—iv. 305.  
Aggas, Ralph, his "Civitas Londinum," i. 81\*  
Agincourt, offerings for the Victory of, ii. 100.  
Albemarle, Duchess of, i. 121.  
———, Monument of the Dukes of, iii. 262.  
Ale, Derby, iii. 126. Ale, Price of in 1494, iv. 161.  
Alexander III. King of Scotland, ii. 107.  
Anathematization, Ceremony of, iv. 176.  
Angel Inn, Islington, iv. 270.  
Anlaf, the Dane, irruption of, ii. 237.  
Anne of Bohemia, Queen of Richard II., Monument of, i. 216.  
Anjou, Duke of, iii. 67...Privately visits Queen Elizabeth, *ib.*  
Anspach, Margrave and Margravine of, ii. 125  
Apollo, Roman Temple of, i. 40...Presumed Temple of, 69\*  
Apparel, wearing, prices of in the reign of Edward, II., ii. 180.  
Arthur, Prince, nuptials of, and Katharine of Spain, i. 257.  
Arundel of Wardour, Lord, apprehended, iii. 197.  
———, Sir Thomas, beheaded, iv. 166.  
Arundel House, Strand, ii. 228.  
Arx Palatina, the, i. 90.\*

- Astrology, support of, by the Stationer's Company, iv. 23.  
 Astrological Fallacies, or the Horoscope of Elizabeth, iv. 23.  
 Avoures, or Avowries, its correct signification, iv. 195  
 Ayres, Sir John, attempts to assassinate Lord Herbert, ii. 27.

## B.

- Bacon, John, the Sculptor, anecdote of, ii. 63.  
 Bailey, the Old, ii. 223.  
 Bales, Peter, the famous Penman, ii. 224.  
 Bancroft, Archbishop, bequeaths his Library to the Archbishops of Canterbury, iii. 312.  
 Bangor Court, ii. 185 : and House, *ib.*  
 Banqueting House, erected by Queen Elizabeth, ii. 30\*...  
 burnt, 41\*...rebuilt by James I., 42\*...The Lord Mayor's,  
 iii. 39.  
 Barbers, the five Women, iv. 66.  
 Bartholomew Fair, proclamation of, ii. 30.  
 ————— Faire, a curious tract, reprinted, ii. 292.  
 Bathurst, Dr. Ralph, Epigram by, on the extraordinary recovery of Anne Green, ii. 37.  
 Beaufort Buildings, ii. 236.  
 Beaumont, Count, his residence, ii. 174.  
 Bedford, Francis, Earl of, erects the Piazza and Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, iv. 206.  
 Bedford House, Strand, ii. 235.  
 Bedloe, William, arrested, iii. 199.  
 Beech Lane, Barbican, residence of Prince Rupert, iv. 301.  
 Bell Tower in St. Paul's Church Yard, iv. 165.  
 Bellasis, Lord, apprehended, iii. 197.  
 Berkeley Street, Clerkenwell, i. 148.  
 Bermondsey Abbey, Southwark, i. 206.  
 Bernes, Richard, exempted from the Mayoralty, ii. 5.  
 Bethlem Hospital without Bishopgate, iii. 7.  
 Bethlehem Hospital, Moorfields, iii. 10...Cibber's celebrated Figures there, *ib.*  
 Biggin, Mr. his disappointment, ii. 263.

- Billings-gate, ii. 189...Account of by Stow, *ib.* ...Description of the Fisherwomen, by Lupton, 190.
- Bishopgate Street, great Fire in, in 1765, iii. 98.
- Bishopric of Westminster, i. 79\*.
- Black Art, the practice of, iv. 140.
- Blackborough, Justice, residence of, ii. 287.
- Blackfriars, iii. 64...The Fatal Vespers, 117.  
 ——— near *Oldbourne*, ii. 283.
- Blackwell Hall, i. 89.
- Blind Piper, story of, as related by De Foe, ii. 74.
- Blood, Colonel, account of his stealing the Crown, iii. 15...  
 iv. 100...His residence in Tufton Street, iv. 102.
- Blue-coat Boys, dress of the, ii. 153.
- Boar's Head without Aldgate, i. 212.
- Bohemia House, iv. 299.
- Boleyn, Anne, beheaded in the Tower, i. 97.\* Married at  
 Whitehall, ii. 28\*.
- Books, Price of, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, iv. 313.
- Book of Sports, suppression of the, iv. 204.
- Bosom's Inn, ii. 138.
- Boteler, Sir Wm. exempted from the Mayoralty, ii. 6.
- Botolph's Gate, ii. 242.
- Bowling Alley, iv. 102.
- Box, Alderman, respited from the Office of Mayor, ii. 6.
- Bracegirdle, Mrs. residence of, iv. 301.
- Brandenburgh House, given by Prince Rupert to Madame  
 Hughes, iv. 104...Residence of Queen Caroline, 105.
- Bravery, Female, London Marts for, iii. 59.
- Break-neck Stairs., ii. 227.
- Brek, Simon, ii. 105.
- Breton, Nich. his "Floorish upon Fancie," iii. 59.
- Bridewell Hospital, ii. 165...Anciently a Royal Palace, *ib.*  
 ...Residence of Cardinal Wolsey, *ib.* .. Rebuilt for the  
 reception of Charles V. *ib.* .. Residence of Henry VIII.  
 and Queen Katharine whilst the question of their Mar-  
 riage was pending, 166...Granted by Edward VI. as an

- Hospital, 167 ... The ancient Chapel, 168 ... Nearly destroyed by Fire, *ib.* ... Hall, *ib.* ... Chapel, &c. 169.
- Bridge House Estates, ii. 263.
- Britain, the Bourse of, ii. 232.
- Brooms, new, i. 255.
- Browning, Thomas, his "Prison Thoughts," ii. 178.
- Brydges, Sir John, i. 99.\*
- Buckingham, Duke of, accused by Dangerfield, iii. 205.
- House, settled on the Queen, iii. 160.
- Street, iii. 104.
- Buckle, iii. 4...His Mansion, *ib.*
- Bucklersbury described, iii. 4...mentioned by Dramatists, 6.
- Bull, Dr. John, ii. 83...The composition of "God save the King" erroneously ascribed to him, 84.
- Bull Head Court, Newgate Street, sculptures there, iii. 336.
- Burbage, Richard, the Tragedian, iv. 18...His Birth, 19... Epitaph, *ib.* ..License granted to his Father by Queen Elizabeth to form a Company of Players, *ib.* ...Elegiac Poem on his decease, 20.
- Burchet, Peter, his imprisonment in the Lollard's Tower, iv. 168...Execution for the murder of his Keeper, *ib.*
- Burdett, Sir Francis, imprisoned in the Tower, i. 107.\*
- Burgh, Hubert de, his Mansion, ii. 17\*.
- Burghley House, Strand, ii. 230.
- Burial-places, in Cities, deprecated by Latimer, i. 252.
- Burning the Pope, mock solemnity of, iii. 206.
- Butcher Row, ii. 173...Residence of Count Beaumont, 174... Duc de Sully lodged there, *ib.*
- Byrde, William, his "Non nobis Domine," ii. 84-86.

## C.

- Cade, Jack, Conflict between, and the Citizens, on London Bridge, ii. 251.
- Camden, Birth-place of, ii. 223.
- Camelford, Lord, fatal duel between, and Capt. Best, iv. 244 ...Inscription to his memory, 246.
- Campden, Viscount, his Epitaph, iv. 9

- Campden House, Kensington, iv. 9.
- Campeius, Cardinal, visits Henry VIII. at Bridewell, ii. 166.
- Candles, Mystical, signification of, as used in the worship of the Romish Church, iv. 252.
- Canning, Elizabeth, extraordinary case of, iii. 111.
- Canonbury Tower and Tavern, description of, iii. 269.
- Caper Tree, remarkable, iv. 11.
- Carpenter, Jenkyn, iii. 173.
- Carlisle House, Lambeth, ii. 193.
- Cassius, Dion, his mention of a Bridge over the River Thames, ii. 236.
- Castell, Richard, the Cocke of Westminster, ii. 153.
- Cato-street Conspirators, imprisoned in the Tower, i. 107.\*
- Cavalini, Pietro, the Shrine of Edward the Confessor ascribed to him, ii. 96...Account of, 97.
- Cemeteries, British and Roman, in and near London, i. 29.
- Challoner, Sir Thomas, his house, i. 121.
- Charity Children, congregation of, iii. 253.
- Charles I. and his Queen, extracts from the "Moderate Intelligencer" concerning, iii. 96...Marriage Articles of, iv. 255...Interview between, and Henrietta Maria, 256...His Anger at the machinations of her Servants, 258...Dismisses her retinue, 260...His command to ship off her French Priests, 262...Beheaded at Whitehall, ii. 44.\*
- Charles II. proclaimed through the Fleet, iv. 275...His conduct on Ship-board, 277...Details of his escape from Worcester, *ib.*...His landing at Dover, as described by Pepys, 278...His triumphal entry into London, 281...Visits Prince Rupert, 302...Anecdote of, 303.
- Charnel House of St. Paul's, iii. 138.
- Charter granted to the City by William the Conqueror, i. 57.
- Charter House, the, ii. 198...Origin of the name, *ib.*...Foundation of the Convent, 200...Surrendered to Henry VIII. *ib.*...Persecution of the Monks, *ib.*...Grant of the site, 204...Purchased by Mr. Sutton, 210...Foundation of his hospital and school, *ib.*...The building described, 214...



- Great Hall, *ib.* ...Chapel, 215...Monument of the founder, *ib.*...Governors' room, 217...Court Room, 218...Library, 219...Governors, *ib.* ...Pensioners and scholars, 220.
- Chatham, Monument of the great Earl of, described, ii. 62.
- Chess, Game of, i. 266...London Professors of, *ib.*
- Chester, Bishop of, his Inn, ii. 228.
- Chester's Inn, Strand, ii. 228, iii. 134.
- Children, Singing, pressed into the service of the Crown, ii. 7.
- Choristers, impressing for, ii. 7.
- Christ Church, Parish of, ii. 148.
- Christ's Crown, a thorn of, ii. 98.
- Hospital, ii. 145.. Foundation of, 151... Charter, *ib.* ...Endowments, 152...Benefactors, 153 ... Suffers in the Great Fire, 154 ... The Buildings, *ib.* ... Mathematical School, 155 ... Writing School, *ib.* ... Lavatory, *ib.* ... Infirmary, *ib.* ... New Hall, *ib.* ... Dining Hall, 156... Public Suppers, *ib.*... Dietary of the Boys, 157... Instruction, 159... Exhibitions, *ib.*... Government, 160... Portraits, *ib.*
- Christian IV. Entertainment of, ii. 1.
- Christmas, Gerard, the frontispiece of Northumberland House ascribed to him, ii. 275.
- Churches burnt in the Fire of London, and not rebuilt, iv. ———, London, expenses of building, ii. 67.
- Church Yards, acting in on Sundays and Holy-days, i. 261.
- Cibber, his figures at Bethlem Hospital, iii. 10.
- Cicely, Duchess of York, mansion of, i. 261.
- Clarence, Geo. Duke of, drowned in Malmsey wine, i. 95.\*
- Clarges, Anne, anecdotes of, iii. 260...account of, iv. 65.
- Clarke, Mr. Richard, his attempt to trace the Origin of "God save the King," ii. 84.
- Clayton, Sir Robert, Lord Mayor, portrait of, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, iv. 285...His Civic Honours. 286...Anecdotes of his rise, progress, and munificent living, 287.
- Clerkenwell Close, Benedictine Nunnery there, i. 121...Residence of Justice Blackborough, ii. 287...Residence of Weaver, the Antiquary, iii. 31.

- Clocher, ancient, in St. Paul's Church Yard, iv. 163.
- Cloth Fair, ii. 192, and 292.
- Clothworker's Company, ii. 140...Their Hall described, *ib.*
- Coin, baptismal, of Constantine the Great described, i. 67\*.
- Colechurch, Peter of, repairs London Bridge, ii. 242 ... erects a new one of stone, 243...buried in the Chapel of St. Thomas, on the Bridge, 244.
- Colechurch, St. Mary, ii. 243.
- Coleman, Edward, committed to Prison, iii. 195...Convicted of High-treason, 200...Executed at Tyburn, *ib.*
- Colet, Sir Henry, ii. 6...Buried at Stepney, 297.  
 ——— Dean, his Residence at Stepney. ii. 297.
- College Hall, and Kitchen, Westminster, ii. 126.
- Compositors, foreign, employed in Elizabeth's reign, ii. 16.
- Conduit Mead, iii. 88.
- Conduits, spoiling of the City, ii. 64.
- Conscience, Robin, his walk through London, ii. 48.
- Conservancy, Court of, ii. 29.
- Constantine the Great, born in England, i. 65\*...His Conversion, Baptism, and Decease, 66-67\*.
- Convent Garden, the, iv. 205.
- Conway, Marmaduke, Esq. account of, iv. 216.
- Cordwainer's Hall, iii. 65.
- Cornet's Tower, iii. 4-5.
- Cornhill, great Fire on, in 1748, iii. 97.
- Coronation Chair, account of the, ii. 101.
- Coronation, ancient processions at, i. 108.\*
- Council Chamber of Henry VIII. ii. 191...Curious Woodcut of, *ib.*...probably designed by Holbein, 192.
- Craven, William, Lord, account of, iv. 294...His attachment to the Queen of Bohemia, 297.  
 ——— Buildings, fresco painting of the Earl of Craven, iv. 301...Portrait of ditto, ii. 218.
- Craven House, iv. 299.
- Craufort, Earl of, passage of arms between, and John de Wells, on London Bridge, ii. 248.

- Crayon, Geoffry, his description of Eastcheap, ii. 56.  
 Cries of London, i. 255.  
 Cromwell, Oliver, reputed residence of, ii. 287...Palaces of,  
 iv. 119.  
 ——— Place, ii. 287.  
 Crooked Lane, ii. 140.  
 Crown, Stealing of the, by Colonel Blood, iii. 15...Account of  
 by Bailey and Strype, *ib.* ..Particulars of, from the Lon-  
 don Gazette, iv. 100.  
 Custom House, the Old, Lower Thames Street, iv. 310...  
 thrice destroyed by Fire, 311.  
 Cutler, Sir John, Portrait of in Grocer's Hall, iv. 139...  
 Anecdote of, 180.

## D.

- Dahlia, the first raised in England, at Holland House, iv. 243.  
 Danby, Lord, impeached, iii. 201.  
 Dance of Death, Machabree's, iii. 137-171...The Poesie of,  
 translated by John Lydgate, *ib.* ..Executed at the expense  
 of Jenkyn Carpenter, *ib.* ..Engraved by Hollar, *ib.* ..Re-  
 presented in a kind of spiritual Masque, 179.  
 Darley, John, vision of, ii. 204.  
 D'Avenant, Sir William, his Jeffereidos, iii. 333.  
 David, King of Scots, conference between, and Ed. III., ii. 112.  
 Davis, Madam, mistress of Charles II., iv. 103.  
 Deanery at Westminster, account of the, ii. 126.  
 Death, extraordinary escape from, ii. 33.  
 Decker, his directions for Gulls, in Paul's Walks, iv. 113.  
 Denmark House, iii. 140.  
 Dials, curious ones, at Whitehall, ii. 45\*.  
 Diana, Roman Temple of, i. 40.  
 Distaff-lane, ii. 139.  
 Distemper, the Gaol, communicated to the Judges in the Old  
 Bailey Court, iv. 155.  
 Dobbs, Sir Richard, inscription under the portrait of, ii. 161.  
 Dobney's Bowling Green, ii. 197.  
 Dole, given by the Archbishops of Canterbury, iii. 308.

- Donne, Dr. singular anecdote of, iv. 293.  
 Drama, early, in England, i. 212.  
 Draper, Sir Christopher, iv. 161.  
 Draper's Company, iv. 281...Their Hall, 282.  
 Drury Lane, account of, iv. 292...Error of Pennant concerning the name, *ib.* ..Cock and Pye public House, *ib.*  
 Drury House, iv. 293.  
 Ducking Pond, the, ii. 197.  
 Duel, fatal, iv. 246.  
 Duke Street, Smithfield, iii. 103.  
 ———, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, ii. 179.  
 Durham House, Strand, ii. 236...Marriage of Lady Jane Grey there, 231.

## E.

- Earthquake in London, iii. 100.  
 Eastcheap, account of, ii. 55...Boar's Head Tavern, 57...  
 Mention of, by Shakespeare, *ib.*...and by Goldsmith, in his "Reverie," 58.  
 Easter Entertainments, origin of the, ii. 28.  
 Edric, the Saxon Thane, thrown into Hound's-ditch, iv. 35.  
 Edward the Confessor rebuilds Westminster Abbey, i. 73\*...  
 His Canonization, 74\*...His Remains translated, 75\*.  
 ——— I. conquers Scotland, ii. 108.  
 ——— III. conference between, and David King of Scotland, ii. 112...His exchange of Money, iii. 4.  
 ——— V. supposed murder of, i. 96\*.  
 ——— VI. holds his Court at the Tower, i. 98\*.  
 Elizabeth, Princess, confined in the Tower, i. 98\*.  
 Elizabeth, Queen, refounds the Collegiate Church at Westminster, i. 79...Her entrance into the Tower, 100\*...Monumental Inscriptions on, 241...Character of, in a Letter from Sir John Harington, ii. 11...Forced Loans in the reign of, 90...Portraits of, iii. 62...Proclamation respecting, *ib.*....  
 Anecdotes of, 99...Horoscope of, iv. 23...Love Verses 25...Her Sonnet on the Duke of Anjou quitting the King-

- dom, 26...Her Death and Funeral, 265 ...Her Monument  
in Westminster Abbey, *ib.* ...Removal of the Iron railing  
therefrom, 266.
- Elliston, Mr., Lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, iv. 300.
- Elms, The, iv. 205.
- Ely House, Holborn, i. 223.
- Essex, Earl of, accused by Dangerfield, iii. 205.
- Earl of, beheaded, i. 101\*.
- House, Strand, ii. 228.
- Ethelred, Statutes of, ii. 238.
- Evans, William, the gigantic Porter of Charles I. iii. 332...  
Sculpture of, 336.
- Evelyn, Diary of, i. 148-150.
- Everdon, Sylvester de, Tomb of, iii. 287.
- Exchange, the Middle, ii. 234...The New, 232.
- Exeter House, Strand, ii. 230.

## F.

- Falconbridge, the Bastard, his attack on London Bridge, ii.  
262.
- Falcon-on-the-Hoop Brewery, iv. 251.
- Fatal Vespers, event commemorated as the, iii. 117...  
Pamphlet on, by the Rev. Samuel Clark, 118...Account  
of by Dr. Gouge, 125.
- Faerber's Passage, ii. 169.
- Riding Academy, 170...Account of, by Evelyn, *ib.*
- Feckenham, Abbot, i. 80\*.
- Fenrother, Alderman, excused from serving the Office of  
Mayor for three years, ii. 6.
- Ferettry, Keeper of the, ii. 98.
- Fergus, the Son of Eric, ii. 105.
- Ferrers, Earl, sent to the Tower for murder, i. 106\*.
- Fill-pot Lane, ii. 138.
- Finch Lane, iv. 64.
- Finchley, Hogarth's March to, ii. 165.
- Finkes Lane, iv. 64.

- Fire of London described, i. 148.  
 Fire Workes, Model of, "to be presented in Lincoln's-Inn  
 Fields on the 5th of November, 1647," iv. 56.  
 Fisher, Bishop, miseries of, i. 256...Beheaded, ii. 194.  
 Fishmonger's Company, ii. 121...Their Hall, 123.  
 Fitz-Alwyn, Hen. first Mayor, of London, Portrait of, iv. 283.  
 ———Mary, Simon, Sheriff of London, iii. 7.  
 ———Stephen, Memoir of William, i. 59....His description of  
 London, in Henry the Second's reign, 61.  
 Fleet, Sir John, Lord Mayor, Portrait of, iv. 139.  
 Floyde, Edward, Esq. committed to the Fleet, iii. 189.  
 Folkestone, Viscount, iv. 171.  
 Folly, the, on the Thames, iii. 300.  
 Footmen, Swords worn by, iii. 83.  
 Fordon, his account of the Prophetic Stone, ii. 102.  
 Fordyce, Dr. George, directs the inflation of Lunardi's Bal-  
 loon, ii. 163.  
 Forster, Stephen, and Dame Agnes, his wife, their liberality  
 at Ludgate, ii. 177...Tradition concerning, *ib.*  
 Fox, Charles James, Monument of, in Westminster Abbey,  
 lit. 34...Alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, *ib.* ...Model of the  
 Statue of, and ancient Inscription, iv. 239.  
 Franklin, Dr. ii. 178...Engaged as a Compositor, 179...His  
 lodgings in Duke Street, *ib.*  
 Free-speaking, punishment of a Member of the Commons  
 for, iii. 186.  
 Freeman, Thomas, his "London's Progress," iv. 268.

## G.

- Gale, John, his account of the Army Surgeons, ii. 38.  
 Garnerin, Mons. the French Aëronaut, iv. 305...His Ascent  
 from Ranelagh, *ib.* ...Charge for an Aërial Flight, *ib.*...As-  
 cent from Lord's Cricket Ground, 306...His presence of  
 Mind and Firmness, 307...Ascent from Vauxhall, accom-  
 panied by Madame Garnerin, 308...Ascent from North  
 Audley Street, and descent in a Parachute, *ib.* ...Nocturnal  
 ascent from Tivoli, 310.

- Gathelus, account of, in Holinshed's "Chronicle," ii. 103.
- Gaunt, John of, his residence at the Savoy, iii. 337.
- George Street, iii. 103.
- Giant, the, and Dwarf, iii. 179.
- Gibbons, Gribelin, his Baptismal Font in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, ii. 282.
- Glass, painted, i. 78.
- Gloucester, Duke of, his soldierly Amusements, iv. 10.
- Gloucester, Robert of, his "Chronicle," ii. 104.
- God save the King, origin of, ii. 84.
- Goda, Saxon Mansion of the Countess, iii. 305.
- Godfrey, Sir Edmund Berry, Murder of, iii. 193...His Body found near Primrose Hill, 196...Interred in St. Martin's Church, 199...Tablet to his Memory, 206...His Portrait, *ib.*...Extracts from a scarce Pamphlet concerning, 207...Medals struck in Memory of, 211.
- Goldsmith, Oliver, his Reverie, ii. 58...Residence in Green Arbour Court, ii. 227.
- Goldsmith's Company, i. 276...Their Hall, *ib.*
- Gower, the Poet, ii. 9 ... Editions of his "De Confessione Amantis," 10...His Monument in St. Saviour's Southwark, *ib.*...A benefactor to that Church, 11.
- Gray, the Poet, birth-place of, iii. 98.
- Green, Anne, her extraordinary recovery after Hanging, ii. 36.
- Green Arbour Court, ii. 227...Residence of Goldsmith, *ib.*
- Green Ribbon Club, account of the, iv. 80.
- Gresham, Sir Thomas, iii. 73...Lays the foundation of the Exchange, 76...His Death, 78...His Statue, 80.
- College, Bishopgate Street, i. 194.
- Lectures, the, iii. 92.
- Grey Friars, Order of the, ii. 145...Their first settlement in London, *ib.* ... Their Library, founded by Whittington's Executors, *ib.* ... Their House surrendered to Henry VIII. 146 ... Interments in the Church, *ib.*
- Grey, Lady Jane, enters the Tower as Queen of England, i. 97\*... Imprisoned there, 98\*... Beheaded, 99\*... Account

- of the early Days of, ii. 89...Decapitation of, 141...Her Heroism, *ib.*...Her behaviour on the Scaffold, 149...Lines on the wall of her Prison, 143...Lines ascribed to her, 144. ...Her marriage, 231.
- Grocer's Company, iv. 134...Their Hall, *ib.*...Committee of Parliament held there, 136...The present Edifice, 138.
- Guildhall described, i. 89...Entertainment of the Prince Regent and Foreign Sovereigns there, in 1814, *ib.*  
 ——— Chapel, i. 89.
- Gull, Decker's character of a, ii. 43.
- Gundulph, Bishop, builds the White Tower, i. 90\*.
- Gunpowder Conspirators imprisoned in the Tower, i. 102\*.  
 ——— Plot, the, iii. 127...Testimony of, *ib.*...Relation of the discovery of, iv. 40...Anniversary of, ordained to be kept by Parliament, 55.
- Gwilt, George, Esq. his appropriate repairs of St. Saviour's, Southwark, ii. 184.
- Gwynn, Nell, mistress of Charles II. iv. 103.

## H.

- Habeas Corpus Act, the, iii. 203.
- Haberdasher's Company, iv. 149...Formerly called Milaiver's, *ib.*...Their Hall, 151.
- Haberdashery, Articles of, iv. 150.
- Halifax, Lord, accused by Dangerfield, iii. 205.
- Hall's Chronicle, account of a curious wood-cut in, ii. 191.
- Hampton Place, Strand, ii. 228.
- Hardy, Thomas, imprisoned in the Tower, i. 107\*.
- Hardyng, his "Chronicle," ii. 110.
- Hare and Fox hunting, Civic, iii. 38.
- Harington, Lord, Letter of, iii. 127.
- Hastings, Lord, beheaded, i. 96\*.
- Hawes, Dr. founds the Royal Humane Society, ii. 298.
- Hawkins, John, stabbed by Peter Burchet, iv. 168.
- Heathcote, Alderman George, excused from serving the office of Mayor, ii. 7.



- Henrietta, Maria, Queen of Charles I.** Marriage articles of, iv. 255...Her Ecclesiastical Establishment, 258...Machinations of her Servants, 258...Her Person and Manners, 259...Dismissal of her Retinue, 260...Insolence of the French Priests, 261
- Henry III.** rebuilds Westminster Abbey, i. 74\*...Monument of, 85...His Death, ii. 128.
- Henry VI.,** Intended Monument of, i. 203...His verses, ii. 9.
- Henry VII.** iv. 183...His compunctious Visitations, and Establishment of Masses, *ib.*...His Will, 184...Particulars of his Funeral Procession, from one of the Harleian MS., 185...Conduct on his Death-bed, as related by Bishop Fisher 191...His Monument, 192...Sculpture by Torregiano, *ib.*...Description of the Tomb, 193.
- Henry the VII.th's Chapel at Westminster,** account of the Stalls in, iv. 217...Description of the Carvings, 218.
- Henry VIII.** Council Chamber of, ii. 191.
- Heraclius,** his dedication of the Temple Church, iii. 280.
- Herbert, Lord, of Cherbury,** attempted assassination of, ii. 279.
- Hetherington, William,** his Charity, ii. 161.
- Hickes Sir Baptist, Viscount Campden,** iv. 4...Question of precedence between, and the Knights Alderman, 5...His Family, 8...His Epitaph, 9.
- Hickes' Hall,** Erection of, iv. 4.
- Hoare, Richard, Esq.** his Journal, ii. 19.
- Holbein, Hans,** His coming into England, iv. 58...Patronised by Sir Thomas More, *ib.*...Taken into the service of Henry VIII., *ib.*...His Pictures of the More Family, *ib.*... His death, 59.
- Holland, Henry Richard, Earl of,** iv. 233...Beheaded, 236.
- Holland House** erected by Sir Walter Cope, iv. 239...Celebrated Inhabitants of, 237...Description of the Building, Pictures, and Furniture, 239...The Dahlia first raised here, 243...Instances of supernatural warnings, 244.
- Holy Cross,** piece of the, iv. 201.
- Holy Trinity, Brotherhood of the, Aldersgate Street,** iv. 250...Their Hall, 253.

- Honey-lane, ii. 139.  
 Hood, Admiral Lord Viscount, Picture of, iv. 163.  
 Horsey, Dr., Chancellor of St. Paul's, murders Richard Hunne, iv. 166...Proceeding against, 167.  
 Houndsditch, iv. 34...Ancient ditches of that name, 35...  
 Edric Strong thrown into, *ib* ...Stow's Account of the Bed-  
 rid Poor, and of the Brokers living there, 36.  
 House of Commons, Speakers of the, ii. 82.  
 Howard, Catharine, Queen of Henry VIII., Beheaded, i. 97.  
 Howard, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, his residence at the  
 Charter House, ii. 205...Decapitated, 206.  
 Hewel, his Sonnet to Old London Bridge, ii. 271.  
 Hudson, Jeffrey, Memoir of, iii. 332.  
 Hughes, Madam, Mistress of Prince Rupert, iv. 104.  
 Humane Society, the Royal, Account of, ii. 299.  
 Hunne, Richard, Murder of, iv. 166...His Condemnation as  
 a Heretic after death, 167.

## I. J.

- James I., His Court at the Tower, i. 101\*...Anecdotes of, iii.  
 100...Parliamentary Anecdotes of the reign of, 136...  
 Epitaph on, by Sanderson, 192...Erects the Banqueting  
 House at Whitehall, ii. 42\*.  
 Jansen, Bernard, the reputed Architect of Northumberland  
 House, ii. 275.  
 Jefferies, Sir J., exempted from the Office of Mayor, ii. 7.  
 Jerusalem Chamber, ii. 127.  
 Inauguration Stone, ii. 108.  
 Inns of Court, in London, i. 138.  
 Jones, Inigo, his designs for a Palace at Whitehall, ii. 42\*...  
 Anecdote of, iv. 211.  
 Jonson, Ben, words of "God Save the King," said to be  
 written by, ii. 84...His Masques, 137, and ii. 40\*.  
 Irelaunde, Wylliam Henry, His Shakspear Forgeries, ii. 174.  
 Ironmonger's Company, iv. 160...Their Hall, 161...Entries  
 in the Court Books of, 164...Precepts issued to, in the  
 Reign of Elizabeth, ii. 90.

- Isebert, of Xaintes, ii. 245.  
 Islington, Arms of, iv. 15...The Tunnel, 71.  
 Ivy Bridge, Strand, ii. 229.

## K.

- Katharine of Valois, iv. 312...Exposure of her remains, *ib.*  
 Katharine, Princess of Spain, Nuptials of, i. 257.  
 Kemp, his "Nine Daies Wonder," iv. 94.  
 Kenneth II. of Scotland, ii. 106-107.  
 Kensington, the Manor of, iv. 230.  
 Kent, Holy Maid of, exposed, i. 248.  
 Kilmarnock, Earl of, sent to the Tower and beheaded, i. 106\*.  
 King Street, Westminster, Bridge built there by Queen Matilda, i. 69\*.  
 Kings-gate Street, Holborn, iv. 249...Charles II. overset, 250.  
 Kitchener, Dr., His account of "God Save the King," ii. 85.  
 Knight, Mr. Wm. communication of, respecting the discoveries at London Bridge, ii. 267...His description of the manner in which the Old Bridge was constructed, 270.  
 Knight, Mrs., Mistress of Charles II. iv. 103.  
 Knights Hospitallers, Priory, in St. John's Square, i. 121.

## L.

- Labarum, or Christian Standard, i. 66\*.  
 Lambeth Church, iv. 268...Pews, &c. in Elizabeth's reign, 269.  
 Lambeth Palace, iii. 301...Granted to the See of Rochester, *ib.*...Residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, 304...  
 When erected, 305...Sold by order of Parliament, 307...  
 The Gate House, 308...Great Hall, 310...Library, 312...  
 Guard Chamber, 317...Presence Chamber, 318...Great Dining Room, *ib.*...Old Drawing Room, 319...New Drawing Room, *ib.*...The Vestry, 322...The Chapel 323...Crypt, 326...Steward's Parlour, *ib.*...Post Room, 327...Lollard's Tower, *ib.*...Lollard's Prison, 328...The Grounds, 327...  
 Fig Trees planted there by Cardinal Pole, 330.  
 Langhorn, Richard, Committed to Prison, iii. 195.

- Lawrence, W. Epitaph on, at Westminster, iv. 109.
- Layer, Counsellor, Head of, placed on Temple Bar, ii. 172.
- Leicester House, Strand, ii. 228.
- Lenox, Margaret, Countess of, iv. 96 ..Her Monument, 97.
- Lewkenors Lane, ii. 175.
- Lincoln's Inn, ii. 284...The Hall, 285...Gatehouse, *ib.* ...The Chapel, *ib.*...Searle's Court, 286...Lincoln's Inn New Square, *ib.* ...Stone Buildings, *ib.*
- Linsted, Bartholomew, Prior of St. Mary Overy's, ii. 182.
- Little Britain, iii. 7.
- Littleton, Anne, Epitaph on, iii. 289.
- Liverpool Street, iii. 9.
- Lollard's Tower, St. Paul's, iv. 166.
- Lombard Street, Roman Antiquities found in, i. 21.
- Lonchamp, Bishop of Ely, his additions to the Tower, i. 91\*
- London, Origin of, i. 1...Etymology of the Name, 9...In the time of the Romans, 11...Walls of, 13...In the Saxon and Danish times, 47...Description of the City of, in the reign of Henry II., 59...Roman Antiquities of, 81...In Queen Elizabeth's reign, 81\*...Places in, mentioned by Historians in the Saxon time, 85...Antiquities of the See of, 115...Cries of, 255...Spiritual Government of, and Officers of the Diocess, 297...Prices of Poultry in, in 1575, 302...Extract from Rolle's account of the Burning of, ii. 64...Parish Churches erected in, by Sir Christopher Wren, after the Great Fire, 66...Places in, in the reign of James I., 137...Account of, at different periods of the 17th century, ii. 310...“An Honour to,” verses among the Lansdowne MS. iii. 2...Fashions, 178...Sights, 179...Sights in 1657, iv. 33...Episcopal residences in, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 89...Game in the neighbourhood of, and Proclamation of Henry VIII., concerning it, 108...A link of Contraries, 288...Enumeration of the numerous Streets, &c. in, of similar names, 291.
- London Bridge, Old, ii. 236...Early mention of a Bridge by Dion Cassius, *ib.*...Mention of, in the year 994, 237...Toll

- at, 238...Assault on, in 1008, 239...Attacked by Ethelred, *ib.*...Rebuilt by William Rufus, and again by Peter of Colechurch, 242...Stone Bridge first erected, *ib.*...Dreadful Calamity on, 245...Towers or Gates on, 246...Custody of, granted to Eleanor of Provence, 247...Five of the Arches carried away by the ice, *ib.*...Passage of Arms on, 248 .. Danger of passing beneath, 250...Conflict on, between the Citizens and Jack Cade...Assault upon, by the Bastard Falconbridge, 252...Defended against Sir Thomas Wyatt, *ib.*... View of, by Norden, 253...Houses on, destroyed by the Great Fire, 254...Replenished with new Buildings, 255... Buildings on, removed, 256...Temporary bridge, destroyed by Fire, 258...Ancient Chapel on, described, *ib.*...Mode of Construction of, 270...Howel's Sonnet to, 271.
- London Bridge, New, ii. 265...Laying the First Stone of, *ib.*... Discoveries made at laying the foundation of, 267...State of the Works in 1828, 264-266.
- London's Progress, Epigram on, iv. 268.
- London Stone, i. 17.
- London Wall, iii. 11.
- Londoners, Manners of the, iii. 110...Lines on, *ib.*
- Long Acre, or the Seven Acres, iv. 205.
- Long Parliament, Dissolution of the, by Oliver Cromwell, iv. 222...Particulars of, from the writings of Dugdale, Whitelocke, Bate, Ludlow, and Clarendon, 223.
- Lord Mayor, exemptions from serving the Office of, ii. 5.
- Lovat, Lord, his imprisonment and execution, i. 106\*.
- Lud, King, and his Sons, Statues of, ii. 177.
- Ludgate, ii. 176...Converted into a Free Prison, *ib.*...Damaged by the Great Fire, 177.
- Lunardi, Vincent, his first Aërostatic experiment in England, ii. 161...Denied the use of Chelsea Gardens, *ib.*...The Cause, 162...Accommodated with the Artillery Ground, *ib.*...His Balloon, *ib.*...Ascent, 163...Descent at Ware, 164. ...Second Ascent, *ib.*...His imminent danger, *ib.*
- Lupton, his account of the Fisherwomen at Billingsgate, ii. 190...His Characters of the Clothes-Brokers, iv. 39.

Lydgate, his "London Lyckpeny," iii. 105...Transcript from Stow's Manuscript, 107.

## M.

- Macklin, Charles, the Comedian, Monument of, iv. 215.  
 Mansel, Colonel, iii. 205.  
 Magnaville, Geoffry de, Custody of the Tower conferred on, i. 90\*...Effigy of, in the Temple Church, iii. 285.  
 Manny, Sir Walter de, ii. 199...Founds the Charter-House, for Carthusians, 200.  
 Mansfield, Lord, Monument of, at Westminster, iv. 169.  
 Mareschall, William le, Effigy of, in the Temple, iii. 286.  
 Margaret, sister of Henry VIII., ii. 278.  
 Marlborough, Duchess of, her present to the L. Mayor, ii. 46.  
 Marshal Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, Effigy of, iii. 286.  
 Marshalsea Prison, Southwark, Army Surgeons confined there in the reign of Henry VIII., ii. 38.  
 Marten, Sir William, not obliged to serve the Office of Mayor a second time, ii. 6.  
 Mary, Queen, Re-establishes the Abbey at Westminster i. 79\*  
 Holds her Court in the Tower, i. 98\*.  
 Masons, Scald miserable, procession of, iii. 330.  
 Masques, at Whitehall, ii. 21\*, 31\*, 34\*.  
 Maud, the good Queen, burial place of, i. 119.  
 May Day, Description of, iii. 224...Recorded by Spenser, *ib.*  
 ...Described by Herrick, 225...Notice of, by Stow, 227...  
 Commendation of, by Lydgate, 228.  
 May Day, Evil, iii. 223...Origin of, as related by Hall, *ib.*  
 May-pole, on Cornhill, iii. 242...Mentioned by Chaucer, *ib.* ...at Shaft Alley, *ib.* ...In the Strand, 246...Setting up of the May-pole, iv. 69.  
 Maze, the, i. 214.  
 Meal Tub Plot, iii. 205.  
 Mechanism, Ingenious, ii. 37.  
 Menagerie, Royal, in the Tower, i. 119\*.  
 Merchant Taylor's Company, ii. 76...Confirmation of the

- Guild, by Edward I., *ib.* ...Incorporated by Edward IV., *ib.*  
 ...Re-incorporated by Henry VII., 77...Members of the  
 Company, *ib.* ...Splendid entertainment given to James I.  
 79, 82...Description of their Hall, 80...The Paintings, 81.  
**Mews, the, in the Tower, i. 120\*.**
- Minstrels, pressed into the Service of the Crown, ii. 7.**
- Moderate Intelligencer, extracts from the, iii. 96.**
- Monmouth, Duke of, accused by Dangerfield, iii. 205...be-  
 headed, i.**
- Monoux, Alderman George, fined for not appearing in his  
 Office of Mayor, after having been elected, ii. 6.**
- Monck, Duke of Albermarle, his Lying in State at Somerset  
 House, iii. 153.**
- Monck, General, Anecdotes of; and Anne Clarges, iii. 260...  
 Account of, by Aubrey, iv. 65...Prisoner in the Tower, *ib.*  
 ...His Death, 70...His Figure in Westminster Abbey, *ib.*  
 Declared General of all the forces, iv. 278.**
- Montagu, Admiral, Secret correspondence of; with Charles  
 II., iv. 274...Dispatched to the Hague to bring over Charles  
 II., 276...Invested with the George and Garter, 281.**
- Monument, on Fish Street Hill, i. 190.**
- Moore, Sir John, Lord Mayor, his portrait, iv. 139**
- Moorfields, iii. 111.**
- More, Sir Thomas, and his Family, Holbein's Pictures of, iv.  
 58...Their Genuineness considered, *ib.* ...Those at Burford,  
*ib.* and in Yorkshire, 59...Description of the engraving of,  
 60...Account of Sir Thomas, 63.**
- Moret, De, attempts to ascend in a Balloon at Chelsea, ii. 162.**
- Morgan, Mr. the Engineer, skilfulness of, iv. 73.**
- Mounteagle, Lord, Letter to, which occasioned the discovery  
 of the Gunpowder Plot, iv. 50...Pension granted him by  
 the King, 55...Lines addressed to him by Ben Jonson, *ib.***
- Munday, Anthony, iv. 92...His talents as a Poet and Ballad  
 writer, 94...His City Pageants and other Poems, 95...Pa-  
 negyrical Inscription on his Monument, *ib.***

## N.

- New Church Hawe**, ii. 199.  
**Newcastle, Duchess of**, i. 121.  
**Newcastle House**, i. 121.  
**Newgate, Origin of**, iv. 150...Used as a Prison, 153...The seat of Contagion and Disease, 154...Erection of the present building, 155...Set on fire by the Rioters, 156...The Interior described, 157.  
**Newman, R. F. Esq.**, Bridge House Comptroller, ii. 263.  
**Newton, Sir Isaac**, Letter from, ii. 43.  
**Nicholson, Margaret**, her attempt on Geo. III., ii. 307  
**Nightingale, Lady**, Description of her Monument, ii. 17.  
**No Man's Land**, ii. 199—iii. 174.  
**Noel, Edward, Lord**, Letter from, to Sir Robert Cotton, iv. 7.  
*Non nobis Domine*, Account of its origin, ii. 84.  
**Nonsuch House, London Bridge**, ii. 262.  
**North, Lord**, visited by Queen Elizabeth at the Charter House, ii. 205.  
**North, Roger**, his account of the Pope-burnings, iv. 80.  
**Northampton House, Strand**, ii. 274.  
**Northbury, Michael de**, his bequest for founding a Convent ii. 200.  
**Northumberland House, Strand**, ii. 274.  
**Norwich, Bishop of**, his Inn, iii. 102.

## O.

- Oates, Titus**, iii. 193.  
**Observatory, The**, at the Tower, i. 111\*.  
**Off Alley**, iii. 103.  
**Offa, King**, Repairs St. Peter's Westminster, i. 72\*.  
**Olaf the Dane**, irruption of, ii. 237.  
**Old Barge, Sign of the**, iii. 4.  
**Oldborne Hall**, ii. 187.  
**Oldham's Satire**, iii. 7.  
**Olympic Theatre, its erection**, iv. 300.



- Orleans, Charles, Duke of, volume of Sonnets, composed by,  
 ii. 272...Taken prisoner at the battle of Azincourt, 273.  
 Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned in the Tower, i. 102\*.  
 Oxford Place, ii. 288.

## P.

- Page, Sanguinary punishment of, in the old Market Place,  
 Westminster, iii. 67...His Conduct on the Scaffold, 71.  
 Pageantry, i. 257. ii. 32\*, 34\*.  
 Paget House, ii. 228.  
 Papists commanded to quit London, iii. 197-203.  
 Pardon Church Haugh, Clerkenwell, ii. 199.—iii. 187.  
 Pardon Church Haugh, and Chapel, St. Paul's, iii. 169...  
 Founded by Gilbert Becket, 170...Dance of Death in the  
 Cloisters, 171.  
 Pardon Church Yard, Clerkenwell, iii. 174... Particulars  
 concerning, by Mr. Pegge, 177.  
 Partridge, Sir Miles, wins the Bell Tower in St. Paul's  
 Church Yard, at dice, iv. 165...Hanged on Tower Hill, 166.  
 Patience, lines on, ii. 178.  
 Pavements, tessellated. i. 25.  
 Pavy, Sal. Epitaph on by Ben Jonson, ii. 87.  
 Peacock, a sign, at Islington, iv. 276.  
 Pemberton, Sir James, Knt. brief particulars of his Life, iv.  
 90...His panegyric Epitaph, 91.  
 Penances, ancient, i. 272.  
 Penderel, Richard, epitaph on, iv. 280.  
 ———s, fidelity of this Family, iv. 279.  
 Penny-rich-street, ii. 189.  
 Pentonville, account of, ii. 88.  
 Pepys, Samuel, his Diary, i. 148...His description of the  
 Queen Dowager's Presence Chamber, iii. 150.  
 Petre, Lord, apprehended, iii. 197.  
 Pews in Churches, iv. 141...When introduced, *ib.*  
 Phillips, Mw., exempt from serving the Office of Mayor, ii. 5.  
 Phillip's Rents, ii. 193.

- Physicians, College of, Warwick Lane, iv. 177...**Institution of the Society by Henry VIII., *ib.* ... College built by Sir C. Wren, 180... Removal to Pall-Mall East, 182.
- Picher, Major, shot in St. Paul's Church Yard, iii. 96.**
- Picket Street, ii. 173.**
- Pied Bull Inn, Islington, the presumed Residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, iv. 246...**New Inn erected in 1827, 247... Account of the stuccoed ceiling and painted glass in the Old Drawing Room, *ib.*
- Pied-poudre, Court of, ii. 292.**
- Pimlico, iii. 126.**
- Pindar, Sir Paul, mansion of, ii. 134...**Biographical Sketch of, *ib.* ... His leaden Coffin, 136... Gifts, 137.
- Pins, introduction of, and great Trade in, iv. 150.**
- Pitt, William, monument of, in Westminster Abbey, iii. 34.**
- Pix, Chapel of the, iv. 142.**
- , Trial of the, iv. 144... Origin of the Word, *ib.* ... Particulars of the Ceremony, *ib.*
- Plague, the, iii. 211...**Account of a Grocer who preserved himself and Family from the, 212.
- Players, restrictions on, i. 212.**
- Plowden, monument of, iii. 289.**
- Poly-Chronicon, Higden's, iii. 274.**
- Pope, Burning of the, origin and progress of the Ceremony, iv. 73...**Account of, from a very scarce Pamphlet, 75... Account of, by Roger North, 80... Suppression of, by the City Magistrates, 83... Cause of, assigned by Evelyn, 88.
- Popish Plot, the, iii. 193.**
- Post Office, the General, Lombard Street, account of, iv. 302.**
- Powis, Lord, apprehended, iii. 197.**
- Prance, M. accused of the Murder of Sir E. B. Godfrey, iii. 201.**
- Preston, Robert, drawer at the Boar's Head, Eastcheap, his Epitaph, ii. 61.**
- Printing, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, ii. 16.**
- Prior, his Verses on Hans Carvel's Wife, iii. 6.**
- Pritchard, Mrs. the Actress, her House, iv. 301.**

- Provisions, prices of, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, ii. 46.  
 Prynne, his "Histrio-mastix," i. 283...His "Retractation,"  
 a forgery, iii. 40...Reprint of, 41...His Vindication, 47.  
 Pur-alley, ii. 189.  
 Puritanical Regulations, iii. 11.

## Q.

- Queen's Head, Islington, iv. 254.  
 Quickley, Dame, ancient abode of, in Eastcheap, ii. 55.

## R.

- Rackstrow's Museum, iv. 316.  
 Rainbow Ruffs, iii. 179.  
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, confined in the Tower, i. 101\*.  
 Rawlinson, Dr. anecdote of, ii. 172.  
 Read, Simon, pardoned for professing the art of invoking  
 wicked Spirits, iv. 140.  
 Red Cross Street, Cripplegate, i. 274.  
 Regent's Canal, iv. 71.  
 Rennie, J. Esq., his plan for the New London Bridge, ii. 264.  
 Restoration, The, Voted by the House of Commons, iv. 276.  
 Resuscitation, process of, for drowned persons, ii. 299.  
 Reynolds, John, exempted from the Mayoralty, ii. 5.  
 Richard, Cœur de Lion, anecdote of, iii. 274.  
 ——— II. Monument of, and his Queen, i. 216.  
 ——— III. Curious Painting of, ii. 128.  
 Ridley, Bishop, his Sermon at St. Paul's Cross, ii. 147...  
 Persuades Edward VI. to found Christ's Hospital, 148...  
 Letter of, to Sir William Cecyl, 167.  
 Richmond, Margaret, Countess of, Mother of Henry VII.  
 iv. 98...Her Foundations at Cambridge, *ib.*...Her Tomb in  
 Westminster Abbey, 99...Inscription by Erasmus, *ib.*  
 Roe, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor, iii. 9.  
 Roman Camps, and Fortresses, i. 37.  
 ——— Money struck in London, i. 65\*.  
 ——— Roads near London, i. 44.

- Roman Temples of Diana and Apollo, i. 40.  
 — tessellated Pavements, i. 25.  
 Ros, Lord, effigy of, in the Temple Church, iii. 286.  
 Rose Window, at Westminster, i. 77.  
 Roubiliac, his monument of Lady Nightingale, ii. 17.  
 Rowley, origin of his "A Woman never Vext," ii. 177.  
 Royal Exchange, the, iii. 72...Origin of, 73...Foundation laid, 75...Proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth, 77...Damaged by the Great Fire, 79...Rebuilt by Charles II., 84...Present Building described, 86.  
 — Society, particulars of its Origin, ii. 40...Charter of Incorporation, granted by Charles II., 43.  
 Rumford, execution of the Bailiff of, iii. 245.  
 Rump Parliament, satiric verse on the, iv. 71.  
 Rumps, Roasting of the, iv. 68—271.  
 Rupert, Priuce, his residence in Beech Lane, iv. 301.  
 Russel House, Strand, ii. 235.  
 Russel, Lord, imprisoned in the Tower, and beheaded, i. 103\*.

## S.

- Salisbury House, Strand, ii. 233.  
 Salmon Tythe, i. 72\*.  
 Salters' Company, ii. 288...Their Hall, *ib.*...The New Hall described, 289...Curious "Bill of Fare," 290.  
 Saracen's Head Inn, iv. 251.  
 Saviour's Blood, crystallized vessel of Our, ii. 98.  
 Savoy, Palace and Hospital of the, iii. 337...Its erection, *ib.*...Residence of John of Gaunt, *ib.*...French King imprisoned in the, *ib.*...Attacked by the Londoners, 338...By Wat Tyler, *ib.*...Particulars of that attack from Stow, *ib.*...Hospital founded by Henry VII., 340...Extract from his Will concerning, *ib.*...Surrendered to Edward VI., 341...Refounded by Queen Mary, 342...Dissolved in the reign of Queen Anne, *ib.*...The Building, 343...Church, *ib.*...Savoy Steps, *ib.*...Occupied as Barracks, 344.  
 Scalding-alley, ii. 138.

- Scotland, Conquest of, by Edward I., ii. 108.
- Yard, ii. 277...Ancient Palace there, *ib.*...State of, in the time of Charles II., 278...House of Sir John Vanbrugh, 279.
- Scots, Mary Queen of, iv. 105...Her Marriage, *ib.*...Her Imprisonment in the Tower, and Decapitation, 106...Monument of, in Westminster Abbey, *ib.*...Portrait of, and James her Son, in Draper's Hall, 283.
- Scrivener's Company, iv. 285.
- Scroope's Inn, Holborn, iii. 58...Scrope Place, i. 254.
- Sebert, King, builds Westminster Abbey, i. 69\*-70\*... His Monument, *ib.*
- Sergeants-at-Arms, attendant on the Lord Mayor, iii. 180... Account of, by Mr. Pegge, 182...Attendant on the Speaker of the House of Commons, 184...Their Fees, 186.
- Sergeants-at-Mace, iii. 180.
- Sergeant's Inn, Chancery Lane, iii. 57.
- , Fleet Street, iii. 53...Particulars concerning, by Archbishop Sancroft, 55...The present Buildings, 56.
- Seven Dials, origin of the name of, iv. 317.
- Shakespeare's, Thomas, Bill of, iv. 89.
- Sheldon, Sir Joseph, Lord Mayor, Portrait of, iv. 285.
- Sheriffs of London, particulars relating to, ii. 19.
- Shiple, Mr. William, founder of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. iv. 170.
- Shoemaker's Hall, iii. 65.
- Shunamites' House, i. 254.
- Sidney, Algernon, sent to the Tower, and beheaded, i. 103\*.
- Simony, early, i. 115.
- Skinner's Company, i. 29...Their Hall, *ib.*
- Sleepfulness, extraordinary instance of, i. 97\*.
- Smithson, Sir H. created Duke of Northumberland, ii. 277.
- Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., iv. 170...Origin of, *ib.*...Description of their House, 171...Account of Barry's Pictures there, 172.
- Soldiers, pressing for, iii. 151.

- Somerset, Edward Seymour, Duke of, iii. 180...Appointed Protector of the Realm, *ib.* ...Beheaded, iv.
- House and Place, name and origin of, iii. 130: Stow's description of the houses pulled down on the site of, 132...The reputed scene of the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, 154...Described by Blome, 155...Mentioned by Addison, 156...Royal Academy, 157...Description of the present Edifice, 161...The ancient Chapel, 169, 331.
- Sommers, William, Portrait of, by Holbein, i. 225\*...Lines annexed to the Engraving of, *ib.*...His Dress, 226\*...Portrait at Kensington, *ib.*...His Wit, *ib.* ...Jest concerning Wolsey, 227\* ... Anecdote of by Warton, 228\* ... His Shrewdness, *ib.* ...His Temper and Disposition, 230\*... Entries relating to his Dress, *ib.*...His Epitaph, 231\*.
- Southwark, i. 214...Proclamation of the Fair of, ii. 30.
- Sowden, Capt., ascends with Mons. Garnerin, iv. 305;
- Spenser's Red Cross Knight, iii. 272.
- Spirit of the Wall, the, i. 251.
- Spittle Croft, ii. 199.
- Sports, the Book of, iii. 263.
- Squire Minstrel, speech of a, at Kenilworth, iv. 16.
- St. Athanasius, a tooth of, ii. 98.
- Catharine's Chapel, i. 81.
- Dunstan's, Fleet Street, Booksellers in the Church Yard of, iv. 112...Clock, *ib.*
- Edward the Confessor, Chapel of, ii. 91...Shrine of, *ib.* ...His Death, and Miracles, 92...Inscriptions on the Shrine of, 95...Reliques in the Chapel of, 98...Historical Frieze in the Chapel of, iv. 121...Fealty sworn to, when in his Mother's womb, 122...His Birth, *ib.* ...Coronation, 123... Remission of Danegelt, *ib.* ...Admonition to the Thief, *ib.* ...Miraculous appearance of our Saviour to, 124...His Vision of the drowning of the King of Denmark, 125... Quarrel between the Earl of Godwin's sons at his table, 126...His Vision of the seven Sleepers, 127...Appearance of St. John the Evangelist to, 129...His restoration of Sight to the blind, 130.

- St. Elphege, Removal of his body to Canterbury, i. 261.  
 — George, the precious leg of, iv. 201.  
 — George's Fields, iii. 61...Singular accident there, *ib.*  
 — George's, Southwark, iv. 140.  
 — Giles's, entries in the Parish Book of, iii. 12.  
 — James, Clerkenwell, Church of, i. 121.. Parish of, ii. 88.  
 — James's Chapel, Pentonville, account of, ii. 88.  
 ————— Church, Piccadilly, ii. 280...Made parochial, *ib.*  
 Interior described, 281...Baptismal Font, 282...Notice of  
 the Altar Piece, by Evelyn, 283.  
 St. James's Palace, ii. 301...Erected by Henry VIII., 303...  
 Additions made by Charles I., 304...Gallery of Statues and  
 Chapel Royal, *ib.* ...Description of the Interior, 305.  
 — James's Hospital, ii. 301  
 — John of Jerusalem, Priory of the Knight's Hospitallers of,  
 i. 121...Hospital of, i. 131...Priory Church of, iii. 137.  
 — Katharine's Chapel, Cloisters, Westminster, iv. 174...  
 Contest for precedency between the Archbishops of Can-  
 terbury and York there, 175.  
 — Magnus, London Bridge, footway opened through the  
 Tower of, ii. 257...Curious particulars relating to, from  
 Arnold's "Chronicle," iv. 202.  
 — Mary, Ancient Chapel of, ii. 274.  
 — Mary-le-Strand, Church of, iii. 257...Criticism on, *ib.*  
 — Mary Overy's, Priory of, ii. 181...Account of by Stow, *ib.*  
 Its Foundation, 182 ... Burnt, 183...Rebuilt, *ib.*  
 — Mary's, or the Round Church, Temple, iii. 272...Dedica-  
 tion, 280...Ancient Inscription, 281...Endangered by Fire,  
*ib.* ... Organ Screen, 283...Monuments of Knight's Tem-  
 plars, *ib.*...The Vestibule, *ib.*...Other Monuments, 287.  
 — Olave's, Southwark, Church of, i. 214.  
 — Paul, Covent Garden, Church and Precincts of, iv. 205...  
 Church built by Inigo Jones, 206...Made Parochial, 207...  
 Professional Critiques on its Architectural Merits, 209.  
 St. Paul's Cathedral, foundation of, i. 115...History of, to the  
 Norman times, *ib.* ...Profane conduct in, ii. 70...Ancient

- Inscription on the Doors, 71...Lines over an iron Box for donations, *ib.*...Irreverent practices in, in the reign of Elizabeth, 72...Notices of the Encroachments on, 73...Houses erected against the walls of, 74...Burning of the Steeple, iv. 26...Copy of a scarce Tract concerning that event, 27...The *Si quis* Door, 118.
- St. Paul's Church Yard, iii. 96...Booksellers in, iv. 113.
- Cross, i. 244...Assemblies of the People there, and Anathemas pronounced, 245...Rebuilt as a Pulpit, 246...Tindal's Bible burnt, 247...Promulgation of the Pope's sentence against Luther, 248...Holy Maid of Kent, *ib.*...Orations made at, 249...Attack on Dr. Bourne, Bonner's Chaplain, 250...Sermons preached at, for state purposes, 252...The Shrouds, 253...Shunamite's House, 254.
- Peter, legend concerning his consecration of the Abbey Church, at Westminster, i. 71\*.
- Peter's Church, Walworth, account of, iv. 304.
- Saviour's, Southwark, Church of, iii. 49...Sudden Death at, recorded by Stow, *ib.*...Epitaph in, 50...Account of, ii. 181...Made a Parish Church, 184...Altar Screen, *ib.*
- Spirit, Chapel of, in the Strand, ii. 228.
- Stephen, Chapel of, at Westminster, iii. 5.
- Sylvester, an arm of, ii. 98.
- Vincent, Earl, Portrait of, ii. 125.
- Stanhope, Sir Michael, beheaded on Tower Hill, iv. 166.
- Stafford, Lord, apprehended, iii. 197.
- Strand, the, ii. 227.
- Bridge, ii. 228.
- Inn, ii. 228.
- Strasbourg, Bass-relief in the Cathedral at, iv. 218.
- Stephen, Sir, Fanaticism of, iii. 243.
- Stolyng, Ancient, in Churches, iv. 142.
- Stone, The Prophetic, or Fatal Stone, ii. 101.
- Strand May pole, iii. 246.
- Stratford place, when built, iii. 40.
- Stuart, Lady Arabella, Imprisoned in the Tower, i. 101\*.



- Stubbes, Mr. John, Sanguinary punishment of, in the old Market-place, at Westminster, iii. 67...His Address to the Queen, 69...His Speech on the Scaffold, 70.
- Stubbes' Anatomy of Abuses, iii. 246.
- Sturlesonius, Snorro, his account of London Bridge, ii. 239.
- Suffolk House, Strand, ii. 274...When built, *ib.*...Pictures in, as noticed by Evelyn, 276.
- Sulcardus, His account of Westminster Abbey, i. 70<sup>o</sup>.
- Sully, Duc de, lodged in Butcher's Row, ii. 172.
- Sutton, Mr. Thomas, account of, ii. 207...Founds the Charter House, 210...His death, 211...Monument of, 215.
- Swallow Street, ii. 169.
- Sweyn, King of Denmark, his attack on the City, ii. 237.
- Swift, His ballad of "Duke and no Duke," iv. 10.

## T.

- Tate, Robert, not obliged to become Mayor again, ii. 6.
- Taverns, City, Curious enumeration of the, iii. 14.
- Taylor, Sir William, Discharged from the Mayoralty, ii. 5.
- Templars Knights, Institution of the Order of, iii. 272—Established in London, 273...Foundation of the Temple, 274. ...Cruelties practised towards them, 275...Suppression of the Order of, 378.
- Temple Bar, ii. 171...Present edifice built by Sir Christopher Wren, *ib.*...Description of, 172...Heads placed on, *ib.*
- Temple, the, attacked by Wat Tyler, iii. 292...Granted to Sir Julius Cæsar, *ib.*
- Temple, the Inner, Inscription on the Round part of the Church of, iii. 294...The Hall of, described, *ib.*...Portraits *ib.*...The Library, 295...The Gardens, 298...Scene in Shakspeare's Henry VI., *ib.*...Noticed by Butler in his Hudibras, 299...By Dugdale, *ib.*
- Temple, the Middle, Hall of the, iii. 295...Curious carved Screen, *ib.*...Paintings, 297...The Library, *ib.*...The Fountain, *ib.*...The Garden, 298...Gate in Fleet Street, 300.
- Temple, The Outward, iii. 293.

- Temples, Insignia of the Inner and Middle, iv. 216...Poetical Illustrations of, *ib.*
- Tettersell, Nicholas, Epitaph on, iv. 278.
- Thavies Inn, ii. 187...Mansion of John Thavy, *ib.* ...Purchased by the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and made an Inn of Chancery, 188...Sold by them, *ib.* ...Destroyed by Fire, *ib.* ...Its present state, and Inscription there, *ib.*
- Thelwall, John, Imprisoned in the Tower, i. 107\*.
- Thirlby, Thos., the first and last Bishop of Westminster, i. 79\*...His residence at the Blackfriars, iii. 64.
- Thistlewood, Arthur, Committed to the Tower, i, 107\*.
- Thorney Island, i. 68\*.
- Threadneedle Street, ii. 139.
- Thurlow, Lord Chancellor, His Monument, iii. 289.
- Tichbourn, Sir Henry, Bart, apprehended, iii. 197.
- Tongue, Dr. iii. 193.
- Tooke, John Horne, Imprisoned in the Tower, i. 107\*.
- Tooley Street, Southwark, i. 214.
- Torrignano, his Tomb of the Countess of Richmond, iv. 99.
- Totenhall, Ancient Manor of, ii. 165.
- Tower of London, i. 89\*—Opinions as to its Roman origin, *ib.* ...Arx Palatina, 90\*...Cæsar's, or the White Tower, *ib.* ... Additions made by William Rufus, *ib.* ...Strengthened by Henry I., *ib.* ...Precincts of, extended by Longchamp, 91\* ...Besieged by Prince John, *ib.* ...Repaired by Henry III., 92\*...Birth-place of Joan Makepeace, 93\*...Richard II. takes refuge there, 94\*...State of, during the wars of York and Lancaster, 95\*...Combats of wild beasts, 101\*...Interior of the Fortress, 109\*...The ditch, *ib.* ...Inner ward, 110\*... White Tower, *ib.*...Observatory, 111\*...Volunteer Armoury, 112\*...Ancient Chapel of St. John, *ib.* ...Council chamber, 113\*...Chapel of St. Peter, *ib.* ...Beauchamp Tower, *ib.*... Devereux Tower, 114...Broad Arrow and Salt Towers, *ib.* ... Jewel Tower *ib.* ...Bowyer's Tower, *ib.* ...Bell Tower, *ib.* ... Bloody Tower, 115\* ... Lanthorn Tower, *ib.* ... Record Tower, *ib.* ...Traitor's Gate, *ib.* ...Other Towers, *ib.* ...

- Spanish Armoury, *ib.* ... New Horse Armoury, 116\* ...  
 Grand Storehouse, 118\* ... Royal Train of Artillery, *ib.* ...  
 Small Armoury, 119\* ... Jewel Room, *ib.* ... Royal Menagerie,  
*ib.* ... Mews, 120\* ... State of, in Charles 1st's time, 273 ...  
 In Henry VIth's reign, ii. 272 ... Illuminated drawing of, *ib.*  
 ... Regalia, iii. 26 ... Extracts concerning, from Bailey's  
 "History," *ib.* ... Prisoners in, in the reign of Queen Eli-  
 zabeth, iv. 11.
- Triumph, a grand one, at Whitehall, ii. 32\*.
- Turnstile, Great and Little, Holborn, ii, 125.
- Turnstile, New, ii. 126.
- Turk, The, a famous Rope Dancer, iv. 33.
- Tusser, Thomas, His complaint on being impressed for the  
 Queen's Chapel, ii. 8 ... Epigrammatic point, in his di-  
 rections for the culture of the Hop-garden, 9 ... His "Five  
 Hundred Points," iv. 119 ... His Epitaph, *ib.*
- Tyborne, Ancient Village and Church of, iii. 39.
- Tyler, Wat, insurrection of, i. 94\* ... His attack on the Savoy,  
 iii. 338.

## V.

- Vanbeck, Barbara, the "Hairy Woman," iv. 33.
- Vanbrugh, Sir John, House of, ii. 279.
- Vane, Sir Ralph, Hanged on Tower Hill, iv. 166.
- Vernon, Admiral, rejoicing in honour of, ii. 45.
- Vertue, his plan of London, i. 83\* ... Prints of the Chapel on  
 London Bridge by, ii. 258.
- Villiers Street, iii. 103.
- Vincent, Rev. Thos. Diary of, i. 148.
- Viner, Sir Robert, Anecdote of, iv. 303.
- Vintner's Company, ii. 130 .. Their Hall, 151 ... Verses on an  
 Entertainment given there, 132:
- Visitation, Ancient articles of, in the parish Churches of  
 London, iv. 12.

## W.

- Wakeman, Sir George, iii. 195, 204.

- Walbrooke, iii. 4.
- Wallace, Sir William, head of, set on London Bridge, ii. 248.
- Waller, His verses in honour of Somerset House, iii. 149.
- Walnut tree, anecdote concerning a, ii. 235.
- Walpole, His doubts concerning Holbein's Pictures of the More Family, iv. 58.
- Walton, Izaak, Account of, iv. 314...His Residence in Fleet Street, and Chancery Lane, 315.
- Walworth, Sir William, Statue of, ii. 124 ..Inscription to, *ib.* ...His Funeral Pall, 125.
- Warbeck, Perkin, execution of, i. 96.\*
- Ward, John, exempted from the Mayoralty, ii. 5.
- Wardmote Inquests, in Henry VIIIth's reign, iv. 110.
- Warwick, Earl of, his affecting interview with his Father-in-law Addison, iv. 238.
- Warwick House, Cloth Fair, ii. 192.
- Weavers, Spital-fields, Their custom of Singing when at work, 140...Alluded to by Shakspeare and Ben Jonson.
- Wells, John de, passage of arms between, and Lindsey, Earl of Crauford, on London Bridge, ii. 248.
- Weever, John, Account of, iii. 31...Epitaphs on, 32.
- Westminster Abbey, Account of, i. 68\*-85, 119-216...The Remains of Queen Katharine of Valois exhibited there, iv. 312...Names of the Designers and Sculptors of the Monuments in the Abbey Church, 318.
- Whale killed in the Thames, iv. 316.
- Whetstone's Park, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, ii. 197...Noted for its infamous inhabitants, 198.
- White-Conduit House, Islington, ii. 195...Description of the Grounds in 1774, *ib.* ...Opened as a minor Vauxhall, 196... Ducking Pond, 197.
- White-Conduit Loaves, ii. 196.
- Whitehall, anciently York House, iv. 17\*...When first so called, 26\*...Marriage of Anne Boleyn, 27\*...Deemed the King's Palace at Westminster, 29\*...New Gate House, *ib.* Gallery, 30\*...Banqueting House, 31\*...“Triumph” there,

- 32\*...Hentzner's description of its rarities, 35\* ..Masks and Mummings during James the First's reign 39\*... Designs of Inigo Jones for rebuilding the Palace, 41\*... Banqueting House, 42\*...Residence of Oliver Cromwell, 47\*...Description of, in 1672, 49\*...Curious Dials there, *ib.*...State of Whitehall in the reign of Charles II., 50\* ...Death of that Monarch, 53\*...Additions made by James II., 54\*...Destruction of Whitehall by Fire, 55\*...Banqueting House converted into a Chapel, 56\*...Cockpit Gate, *ib.* ..Busts of Hen. VII. and VIII. ; and Bishop Fisher, *ib.*  
 Whitebread, Thomas, Committed to Prison, iii, 195.  
 Wilkes, the " Patriot," committed to the Tower, i. 107\*.  
 Wimbledon House, Strand, ii. 230.  
 Wintowne's Chronikil, ii. 104.  
 Wolsey, Cardinal, his residence at York House, ii. 17\*... His Household, 18\*...His manner of living there, 20\*... His disgrace, 22\*...His state in going to Westminster Hall, iii. 59.  
 Worcester, Bishop of, his Inn, ii. 228.  
 Worcester House, Strand, ii. 235.  
 Wren, Sir Christopher, appointed Assistant Surveyor General to Sir John Denham, ii. 66...Churches erected by him after the Great Fire, 67.  
 Wyatt, Sir Thomas, London Bridge defended against, ii. 252.

## Y.

- Yelverton, Sir Christopher, His Speech, ii. 33.  
 York House, ii. 17\*...Mansion of Hubert de Borgh, *ib.*... Purchased by the Archbishop of York, *ib.* ...Residence of Cardinal Wolsey, *ib.*...Councils held there, 21\*...Occupied and enlarged by Henry VIII., 23\*...25\*.  
 — House and Buildings, iii. 108.  
 — Stairs Water-Gate, iii. 102...Described, 104.

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