A Survey of London,

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1598,

By John Stow.

"Plato was used to say, 'that many good laws were made, but still one was wanting; viz. a law to put all those good laws into execution.' Thus the citizens of London have erected many famous monuments to perpetuate their memories; but still there wanted a monument to continue the memory of their monuments (subject by time and otherwise to be defaced), which at last, by John Stow, was industriously performed."—Fuller's Worthies.

A NEW EDITION, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS,

Edited by William J. Thoms, F.S.A.

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1876.
INTRODUCTORY NOTICE

OF THE

LIFE AND WRITINGS OF JOHN STOW.

If it were given to the reader to wield for a brief space the staff of Prospero, with power to conjure up a vision of London as it existed in some former period, there can be little doubt but that he would so employ his art that the London of Shakespeare should stand revealed before him. Happily, although Prospero’s staff is broken, the conjuration and the mighty magic necessary to call up this busy pageant were lodged in the untiring pen of honest John Stow.

Fortunate indeed was it for the London of that age that one, born and bred within her walls, undertook as a labour of love a Survey which has enabled after generations

"to view the manners of the town,
Peruse the traders, gaze upon the buildings;
and acquire a knowledge of Queen Elizabeth’s capital more intimate than we possess of the same city at any other period, or of any other city in any age of the world. How well, how faithfully, this worthy citizen performed the task his patriotism selected, one glance at his straight-forward, quaint, and most picturesque of narratives will serve to show. In every page of the Survey of London we meet with evidence of an unwearied patience, a devoted love of truth, and a kindly feeling towards his fellow-men—qualities which, after the lapse of more than two centuries, have won for its author the honourable and well-deserved epithet of the Venerable Stow.

The merits of our author, and the value of his interesting work, are too well known and too highly appreciated to call for further eulogy upon this occasion; yet it seems but a proper tribute to the memory of John Stow, that the readers of this edition of his Survey of London should be presented with some notice of a life and labours devoted to preserve the memory of every thing which he thought likely to interest posterity.

John Stow was born in London, in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, in the year 1525. His father and his grandfather were likewise citizens and residents in that parish.

There can be little doubt of the supposition, that Stow followed the trade of a tailor, being well founded; since we not only find him so described in a letter written by Grindal, then bishop of London, to the Privy Council, but in a complaint made by Stow himself to the magistrates against one William Ditcher and his wife for abusing him, he states that the offenders reflected upon his Chronicles and his trade as a tailor, and called him Prick-louse knave; an epithet exclusively applied to those who follow the calling of honest Robin Starveling, who "played Thiape’s mother."* Let his calling however have been what it may, his life was devoted not to the busy pursuit of wealth, but to the study of his country’s history; and therefore, like that of any other student, it exhibits few incidents calculated to startle or surprise the reader. Indeed, the principal events of it may almost be related in the words of the worthy antiquary himself—from the autobiographical fragments scattered throughout his works.

Thus, after describing the abbey of nuns, of the order of St. Clare, called the Minories, he furnishes

* Ben Jonson likewise calls him so (see note, page xii.); and if further evidence were necessary, we have that of Sir Henry Spelman, as recorded by Aubrey. "He said to Sir William Dugdale, we are beholden to Mr. Speed and Stowe for stitching up for us our English history. It seems they were both tailors."
us with an anecdote of his boyish days, telling us,—"Near adjoining to this abbey, on the south side thereof, was sometime a farm belonging to the said nunnery; at the which farm I myself, in my youth, have fetched many a halfpenny worth of milk, and never had less than three ale pints for a halfpenny in the summer, nor less than one ale quart for a halfpenny in the winter, always hot from the kine, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwards Goodman, were farmers there, and had thirty or forty kine to the pail. Goodman's son, being heir to his father's purchase, let out the ground first for grazing of horses, and then for garden-plots, and lived like a gentleman thereby."

In another passage we are presented with an instance of overbearing conduct on the part of Cromwell, —Welsey's "good Cromwell"—towards Stow's father, which it is impossible to read without indignation:

"On the south side, and at the west end of this church [of the Augustine Friars] many fair houses are built; namely, in Throgmorton street, one very large and spacious, built in the place of old and small tenements by Thomas Cromwell, master of the king's jewel-house, after that master of the rolls, then Lord Cromwell, knight, lord privy seal, vicar-general, Earl of Essex, high chamberlain of England, &c.

This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he caused the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part thereof to be taken down; twenty-two feet to be measured forth right into the north of every man's ground; a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there, and a house standing close to his south pale; this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, ere my father heard thereof; no warning was given him, nor other answer, when he spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master Sir Thomas commanded them so to do; no man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land, and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6s. 6d. the year, for that half which was left. Thus much of mine own knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves."

From a third (vide page 55), we learn that in 1549 he was dwelling near the well within Aldgate; the bailiff of Romford, who there suffered the penalty of the law, having, to use Stow's words, been "executed upon the pavement of my door where I then kept house."

He afterwards removed to Lime street ward, where he continued to reside until his death; and where, in the year 1583, when the city furnished Elizabeth with four thousand men and their arms, Stow acted as one of the collectors of the charges for the same. This appointment, which was probably bestowed upon him in return for those exertions in resisting the encroachments of Billingsgate ward, which he relates at page 61 of this volume, affords at least satisfactory proof that he was esteemed by his neighbours to be trustworthy.

From other passages scattered throughout his works, it is evident that he suffered from the charges of false and perjured enemies; and his indignation against such slanderers is vented whenever an opportunity of alluding to their malice and wickedness presents itself.

In 1544 he appears, according to Strype, to have been greatly endangered by a false accusation made against him by a priest, who, upon the discovery of his perjury, was adjudged in the Star chamber to stand upon the pillory, and to have the letters F. A. (for False Accuser) branded on his cheek.

In 1568 he being, to use the words of Strype, "an admirer of antiquity in religion, as well as in history," was reported to the queen's council as a suspicious person, with many dangerous and superstitious books in his possession. Upon this Grindal, bishop of London, caused Watts his chaplain, Bedel, clerk to the Ecclesiastical commission, and a divine, named Williams, to search our antiquary's study *.

Whether Stow was subjected to any other inconvenience upon this occasion is not known; but two years afterwards, namely, in 1570, he was again accused before the Ecclesiastical commission by one

* The following is Strype's Account of the Report which they made to the Bishop, as the result of their search:

"That he had great collections of his own for the English Chronicles, wherein, as Watts signified to the bishop, he seemed to have bestowed much travel. They found also a great sort of old books printed; some fabulous, as of Sir Gregory Triamour, &c., and a great parcel of old MS. Chronicles, both in parchment and paper. And that besides he had Miscellaneous Tracts touching Physick, Surgery, and Herbs, and Medical Recipes; and also fantastical Popish books, printed in old time; and also others written in old English, in parchment. But another sort of books he had more modern: of which the said searchers thought fit to take an inventory, as likely most to touch him; and they were books lately set forth in the realm or beyond sea in defence of Papistry. Which books, as the Chaplain said, declared him a great fautor of that religion. Some of these books, the lists whereof so taken and sent to the bishop, were these:—A Parliament of Christ, made by Thomas Heskyns; The Hatchet of Heresy, set out by Shacklock; Exposition of the Creed, Ten Commandments, Paternoster and Ave Maria, by Bishop Bonner; Certain Sermons, set forth in print by Edgeworth, D.D.; The Maners of the List of Saints, an old printed book; Five Homilies, made by Leonard Pollard, Prebendary of Worcester; A Proof of certain Articles of Religion desired by W. Juell; A Book made by Dorman (I. Dolman); with a great many more of that kind.
who, when in his service, had despoiled him of his goods, and, what must have added to the bitterness of his grief, was his own brother. Stow escaped the danger which upon this occasion threatened to deprive him of liberty, perhaps of life; but the impression it made upon his mind was too great for him to avoid frequent allusion to it.

But great as these troubles must have been, and seriously as they must have interrupted the quiet tenor of his studies, they did not induce him to abandon the useful and honourable career which he had proposed to himself; nor prevent the publication of those various works which have secured for him the affectionate remembrance of all lovers of English history, and of which we now propose to render some account to our readers.

His first publication was his Summary of English Chronicles, published originally in 1561; but of which there is a long series of editions, probably one for every year, all now however of exceeding rarity.

A copy of the first edition, supposed to be unique, is in the valuable library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville; while the British Museum possesses copies of five editions, namely, those of 1567, 1573, 1587, 1598, and 1604. These all differ somewhat from one another, and are severally dedicated to the Lord Mayor of London for the time being (by name), to the aldermen his brethren, and to the commoners of the same city. The following dedication, which is prefixed to the edition of 1567, and addressed to Roger Martin, is here reprinted, as being one of the earliest specimens of Stow’s writing:

"Although, right honorable and worshipful, I was myself very ready to dedicate this my small tracts of English Chronicles unto you, to the intent that through your protection it might pass the wrangling of the malicious, which are always ready to hinder the good meanings of laborious men and studious writers; yet considering the occasions necessarily unto me offered, and dutifully to be considered, I thought good to begin with the right honorable the Earl of Leicester. For speaking nothing of my own duty, the commodity of my own countrymen moved me hereunto, seeing they were deceived through his authority by the furnishing of a frivolous abridgment in the frontispice with his noble name, I thought good, and that after amendment promised and not performed, at vacant times, to take me to my old delectable studies, and after a Summary of English Chronicles, faithfully collected, to acquire his Lordship’s authority to the defence of that, wherein another had both abused his lordship and deceived the expectation of the common people. But none, at the request of the Printer and other of my loving friends, having brought the same into a newe forme, such as may both ease the purse and the carriage, and yet nothing omitted convenient to be known; and besides this, having example before my face to change my Patron (revering still my Printer, as careful of his advantage rather than mine own), I am bold to submit it unto your honour and worship’s protections together, that through the thundering noise of empty tones and unfruitful graftes it may not, (as it is pretended), be covered, and overthrown. Truth’s child it is, I lay before you, the which hath been (if my own countrymen moved me hereunto, seeing they were deceived through his authority by the furnishing of a cor-

Thus the edition of 1567 is dedicated to Roger Martin; that of 1573 to Lionel Duckett; that of 1587 to Sir George Barne; that of 1599 to Sir Richard Saltsinste; and that of 1604 to Sir Thomas Benney, knight.

The following is the title of this edition:—The Summary of English Chronicles (late collected and published), abridged and continued till this present Month of November, in the yeare of our Lord God 1567, by J. S. Imprinted at London in Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan’s Church, by Thomas Morse.

From these addresses we may get an insight into Stow’s study, and gather many little hints as to his literary history.

Thus in the edition of 1573, after stating that those who “to their great costes and charges have brought hidden histories from dusky darkness to the sight of the world,” &c., “deserve at least thankes for their paines, and to be misreported of none, seeing they have laboured for all,” he proceeds, “I write not this to complaine of some men’s ingratitude towards me, although justlye I mighte;” adding, “It is now eight yeares since I, seeing the confused order of our late English Chronicles, and the ignorant handling of ancient affairs (leaving mine owne peculiar gaines), consecrated myself to the search of our famous antiquities,” &c.

Vide his Annals under the years 1556 and 1576, and Survey of London, pages 96, 143, and 159, of this edition.

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rector, and truth of a new labourer. For me a heap of old monuments, witnesses of times, and bright beams of the truth, can testify that I have not swerved from the truth; the which, as I am ready at all times to show mine own safe conduct against the adversaries, so am I most certain that he that pretendeth most hath had very small store of authors for himself before time, and now hath brought his warnerly Manuel with such merchandise (as to you it shall be most manifest at your conference), that by the buying of my Summary he secured newly, or cleverly altered his old Abridgment. What pre-occupation or what insinence is it then to transfer that unto me that can farthest from such dealing. And yet having much better precedents before mine eyes (even that excellent learned Dr. Cooper, that I name no ancienter, whose order and devise privately he condemned, and yet openly transformeth into his own Abridgment), his accusation of counterfeiting his volume, and order, whereas it might be well said unto him, “What hast thou that thou hast not received of me.”

But that I be not against my nature angry with my undeserved adversary, I will here suecease to trouble you any farther at this time, most earnestly requiring your honour and worship, all, once again to take the tuition of this little book upon you. The which, if I may perceive to be taken thankfully, and fruitfully used to the amendment of such gross errors as hitherto have been in The Great Abridgments, and presently are in the Manuel of the Chronycles of Englands, in The abridged Abridgement, in The Briefe Collec-

Too many names of Histories committed, I shall be encouraged to perfect that labour I have begun, and for a trige. such worthy works of ancient authors that I have with great pains gathered together, and partly performed in M. Chaucer and other, I shall be much incensed by your gentleness to publish to the commodity of all the Queen’s Majesty’s loving subjects.

"Your most humble,
"JOHN STOW."

By the "thundering noise of empty tones and unfruitful groves of Momus’ offspring," in the foregoing Dedication, Stow alludes to the labours of his contemporary, Richard Grafton, whose Abridgement, published in 1563, or Manual, as it was called in the edition of 1567, was a rival work to the Summary of our author.

Grafton was no less ready than Stow at a punning and slighting allusion to the work of his brother chronicler, and accordingly sneered at “the memories of superstitious foundations fables, and lies foolishly Stowed together.” As may be supposed, the quarrel was “a very pretty quarrel,” and how hot it waxed may be gathered from the following address "To the Reader," inserted by Stow in the edition of his Summary, published in 1573:

"TO THE READER.

"Calling to memory (gentle reader) with what diligence (to my great cost and charges) I have travailed in my late Summary of the Chronicles, as also the unhonest dealings of somebody towards me (whereof I have long since sufficiently written and exhibited to the learned and honorable), I persuaded with myself to have succeeded from this kind of travail wherein another hath used to reap the fruit of my labors. But now for divers causes thereto moving me, I have once again briefly run over this small abridgment, placing the yeare of our Lord, the yeare of the Kings, with the Sheriffs and Mayors of London, in a far more perfect and plain order than hertofore hath been published.

"Touching Ri. Grafton his slanderous Epistle, though the same with other his abusing of me was answered by the learned and honorable, and by them forbidden to be reprintd, he hath since that time in his second impression placed his former lying preface, wherein he hath those words:—Gentle reader, this one thing offendeth me so much, that I am inforced to purge mysel thereof, and shew my simple and plain dealing therein. One John Stow, of whom I will say none evil on, hath publised, but not without mangling, and (as he saith) without any ingenuous and plain declaration thereof. The other thing that he chargeth me withal is, that a Chronicle of Harding which he hath, doth much differ from the Chronicle which under the said Harding’s name was printed by me, as though I had falsified Harding’s Chronicle, &c.

* I leave his simple and plain dealing to the judgment of others.
† In commending mine authors.

"For answer, I say * the offence by me committed resulteth not such forced purgation, I have not so bitterly charged him as he hath plainly accused himself. † My words be these. Some body (without any ingenuous and plain declaration thereof) hath published, but not without mangling, Master Halles book for his own. I named not Grafton. This is the first. The second is thus:—
LIFE AND WRITINGS OF JOHN STOW.

I say not I have such a Chronicle as J. Harding, &c.

"John Harding, &c. exhibited a Chronicle of England, with a Map or Description of Scotland, to King Henry the Sixth, which Chronicle doth almost altogether differ from that which his name was imprinted by R. Grafton.

"After this, in the same preface, he braggeth to have a Chronicle of John Harding's, written in the Latin tongue, which he assured himself I never saw, and doubteth whether I understand. If he have any such book, it is like he would allege it, as he hath done many other authors, whereof I am better assured he hath never seen so much as the outside of their books. If there be no such Chronicle of John Harding's, as he braggeth on, it is like I have not seen it, and must needs be hard to understand it.

"Then he with my latter Summary differeth clean from the rest. To this I answer, I have not changed either work or title, but have corrected my first book as I have found better authors. But he himself hath made his last abridgment not only clean contrary to his first, but the two impressions contrary the one to the other, and every one contrary to his more history. For his true alleging of authors let men judge by those which are common in our vulgar tongue, as Policronicon, R. Fabian, Ed. Hall, Doctor Cooper. Look those authors in those years, and peradventure ye shall find no such matter. Try, and then trust."

But as the limits assigned to us will not admit of our entering into many such details as these, we must content ourselves by referring those desirous of becoming acquainted with the history of this literary squabble, to the pages of Ames' Typographical Dictionary, wherein it will be found duly set forth at pages 422—427 of the third volume of Dibdin's edition, and proceed to notice Stow's other claims to the gratitude of posterity.

Of his "Annales" Stow published four editions, viz. in 1580, 1592, 1601, and 1605; the last, which is the same as that of 1601, having only one sheet (Qqqq) reprinted, and the rest added being continued down to the 26th of March, 1603, only ten days before the author's death; thus proving how he persevered in his labours even in the midst of poverty, sickness, and old age. The "Annales" are now generally known by the name of Stow's Chronicle, having been re-edited under that title by Edmond Howes in folio, 1615 and 1631.

In addition to these publications illustrative of the general history of England, for which we are indebted to John Stow, it must be remembered that he caused the Flores Historiarum, compiled by Matthew of Westminster, to be printed in 1567, the Chronicle of Matthew Paris in 1571, and that of Thomas Walsingham in 1574, being strongly encouraged to this good work by the liberal patronage of Archbishop Parker; and, lastly, that he himself had compiled "a farre larger volume," which as we learn from his continuator Howes, he "purposed if hee had lived but one yeare longer to have put in print, but being prevented by death, left the same in his studie orderly written, ready for the presse, but it came to nothing."

Of this unpublished Chronicle, described in his "Annales" (edit. 1592, p. 1295) as a "larger volume and historic of this iland," "ready for the presse," he thus speaks, at the conclusion of the edition of that work published in 1605, and which, as we have already observed, is continued down to within ten days of his death.

"Thus, good reader, I desire thee to take these and other my labours in good part, like as I have painfully (to my great cost and charges) out of old hidden histories and records of antiquitie brought the same to light, and for thy great commoditie bestowed them upon thee; so shalt thou encourage me (if God permit me life) to publish or leave to posterity a farre larger volume, long since by me laboured, at the request and commandement of the Reverend Father, Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury; but he then deceasing, my worke was prevented, by printing and reprinting (without warrant or well-liking) of Raigne Wolfs Collection, and other late commers, by the name of Raphael Holinshed his Chronicle."

The manuscript of this work, which, as we have seen, was "orderly written," is not known to be now in existence; but it has been suggested that the book entitled, "The Successions of the History of England," by John Stow, folio, 1638, and of which an account will be found in Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual, was a portion of this work.

Among those works indirectly illustrative of English history, which owed their appearance to Stow's talents, industry, and good judgment, the Works of Chaucer must not be forgotten; nor can the good service he rendered to the Father of English Poetry be better described than in his own words:—"His
works” (he says, vide p. 171 of this volume) were partly published in print by William Caxton, in the reign of Henry VI., increased by William Thinne, esquire, in the reign of Henry VIII.; corrected and twice increased through mine own painful labours, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to wit, in the year 1561; and again beautified with notes by me, collected out of divers records and monuments, which I delivered to my loving friend, Thomas Speght; and he having drawn the same into a good form and method, as also explained the old and obscure words, &c. hath published them in anno 1597.

As the works of Chaucer were twice increased through our author's own painful labours, so was that one to which he is perhaps indebted for the larger portion of his reputation, and which is now reprinted, The Survey of London.

This work, which has been pronounced by a late writer as being "now perfectly invaluable," was first published by him in 1598 (some copies have the date of 1599 on the title page), and again in 1603. From that time to the present the simple text of Stow has never been reprinted. A third edition of the work, with numerous additions, but no amendments, was published by Anthony Munday, who says he had the use of Stow's papers, in 1618, in quarto, as the others had been. A fourth edition by Munday and Dyson appeared in 1633. This was in folio. The fifth edition, edited by Strype, in two volumes, was published in 1720, and the sixth and last, by the same editor, appeared in 1754.

The want of an edition of Stow's work in its original state, with its simple unadorned picture of London at the close of the sixteenth and commencement of the seventeenth century, has long been felt; and the present is an attempt to supply such an edition of our author's admirable work, accompanied simply by such notes illustrative of early manners, or explanatory of obsolete terms and usages, as might serve to bring Stow's vivid portraiture of London life distinctly beneath the eye of the general reader; for it is to be remembered, that for such, and not for the mere student of antiquities, this reprint is intended.

On this principle the editor has felt it right to modernize the orthography, and instead of encumbering the volume with notes explanatory of the numerous minute variations of the text to be found between the two editions, take as the basis of the present work the edition of 1603, and give in the notes, the corresponding passages in the edition of 1598, wherever such variation gives a different version of the facts.

One other point for which the memory of John Stow is to be honoured, remains to be mentioned—his care in preserving for posterity the labour of his predecessors. Thus, when Hearne undertook to print Leland, much of the original, which had been lost, was supplied by a transcript made by our author. This was, no doubt, the transcript alluded to by him at page 130 of the present work, and which he sold to Camden for an annuity of eight pounds a year.

The fate and final disposal of Stow's Manuscript Collections," says one of his recent biographers, "have never been exactly traced. It is satisfactory to know, that many of them have, in various ways, found a resting place in the British Museum; where the historical inquirer, who meets with his uncommonly neat handwriting, may rejoice for a time, as in a pleasant pasture, disencumbered of the briars and thistles of the court and current hands in which many of the manuscripts of the same period are disguised. In the Harleian MS. 367, are several papers more immediately relating to Stow's private affairs, his quarrel with Grafton, his petition for relief, &c., many of them bearing the marks of having been retained for a considerable time in the old chronicler's pocket.

* An accomplished friend of the editor of this volume, John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., has it in contemplation to put forth, for the use of the antiquarian reader, an edition of Stow's text, formed, as this has been, by a comparison of the first and second editions. When he does so, we trust he will accompany it by the notes which his extensive acquaintance with all matters connected with historical and genealogical literature would enable him to append: and by that life of John Stow which Mr. Bolton Corney has promised at his hands, and which, to use the language of that gentleman, his "hereditary love of research, and minute acquaintance with our national antiquities, peculiarly qualify him to undertake."

† In the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1837, pp. 48—52, accompanying a fac simile of a contemporary engraving of Stow's portrait, in which he is designated "Antiquarius Anglicus," which was found pasted to the back of the title of the "Survey," edit. 1603. Until this print was discovered, no other portrait of him was known besides the terra-cotta effigy on his monument.

1 Chiefly through the Collections of Sir Symond D'Ewes, among whose manuscripts, No. 215, was "Giraldus Cambrensis, translated by Mr. Stow, and wrote with his own hand." No. 116, Florentius Wigorniensis, a Continuation of him from 900 to 1061; Aluredus Rievallensis, and Nicholas Trivet, all also translated and written by Stow. Smith's Cat. MSS. Ang. ii. 587. These are now Nos. 551, 563, of the Harleian Collection, and many others may be traced in the Catalogue: see the index.

To this it may be added, that the Harleian MS. No. 543, contains a volume of Stow's transcripts, from the third of which, The Restoration of Edward the Fourth, the first publication of the Camden Society was derived.
Such is a brief record of Stow's various works, printed and manuscript—the busy labours of a long and well-spent life—works, which, to use his own words, had "cost him many a weary mile's travel, many a hard-earned penny and pound, and many a cold winter's night's study." What think you then, reader, was the fate of him who toiled thus assiduously to preserve the history of his country's greatness? It was—to be honoured when living by the esteem of the good and of the learned, by the patronage and favour of Archbishop Parker, by the friendship of LAMBANDE, by the respect of Camden; yet, as in the pursuit of his favourite study he had neglected his worldly calling, the result was—but the sad story shall be told in the words of one of his most enthusiastic admirers.*

"Stow passed a prolonged life in the love-making or wooing of truth; and never had truth a more faithful admirer. England is indebted to him for the most elaborate coeval picture of the brilliant era of Elizabeth; and London, for the traces of her growth during six centuries; but neither the nation nor the metropolis did him justice. Poverty was the unmeet companion of his latter years; and when his claims were represented to the British Solomon, the British Solomon, in recompense of the toil of nearly half a century, and as an encouragement to others, graciously permitted him to become a MENDICANT! Behold, in proof, one of the Curiosities of Literature!—

James, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith,

To all our well-beloved Subjects greeting.

Whereas our loving Subject John Stowe (a very aged and worthy member of our city of London) this fire and forty years hath to his great charge, and with neglect of his ordinary means of maintenance (for the generally good, as well of posterity as of the present age) compiled and published diverse necessary books, and Chronicles; and therefore we, in recompense of these his painful labours, and for encouragement to the like, have in our royal inclination ben pleased to grant our Letters Patents under our great seal of England, dated the eighth of March, 1603, thereby authorizing him, the said John Stowe, and his deputies, to collect amongst our loving subjects, their voluntary contributions and kind gratuities; as by the said Letters Patents more at large may appeare: Now, seeing that our said Patents (being but one in themselves) cannot be shewed forth in diverse places or parishes at once (as the occasions of his speedy putting them in execution may require) we have therefore thought expedient in this unusual manner, to recommend his cause unto you; having already, in our own person, and of our special grace, begun the largesse for the example of others. Given at our palace at Westminster, 1603.

The true date of the Letters Patent cited in this document is the 8th of March, 1604. Stow was then on the verge of his eightieth year, and closed a life of labour on the 6th of April 1605, leaving a name which still acts as a charm on the lovers of English history."

He lies buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, where the affection of his widow erected a monument to his memory, which exhibits a terra cotta figure of him sitting in a chair and reading. When the Great Fire of London committed so many ravages, among the noble relics of foregone ages which then adorned that city, the devouring element, as if pitying his fate, and honouring his labours, spared the monument of him who had so carefully preserved the history of London's greatness.

I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, Mr. J. Payne Collier, for directing my attention to an allusion to Stow's poverty, written obviously in the interval between his death and the erection of his monument, which has hitherto escaped the notice of his biographers.

It is contained in Warner's Albion's England, which was originally published in 1586, and printed again in 1592, 1597, 1606, and 1612. In 1692 was added for the first time, "an Epitome of the whole history of England in prose;" and in 1606 was published "a Continuance of Albion's England," dedicated to Lord Chief Justice Coke. Some lines "To the Reader," which are prefixed to this

* Bolten Corney, in his Curiosities of Literature Illustrated, p. 55.
† "As early as 1565," observes Mr. Bolton Corney, "he thus announced his views on the subject of historical composition, 'in hystories the chiefe thyng that is to be desyred is truth'; and he added this caution on phrase-makers—"Of smooth and flatteryng speache, remember to take hede; For trouthe in playn wordes may be tolde, of craft a lye hath nede.'"
‡ We are sorry," says Chalmers in his Biographical Dictionary, "to add a very disgraceful circumstance to this account, which was not known to the editors of the edition of 1754, and which we have upon the authority of Maitland. After noticing this monument, and paying a just compliment to the deceased's character, Maitland adds, 'that neither that nor any other consideration was sufficient to protect his repository from being spoiled of his injured remains by certain men in the year 1732, who removed his corpse to make way for another.'"
"Continuance," make interesting mention of the poverty of Spenser and Stow at the time of their deaths, though the passage in some places is rather obscure.

"The Musists, though themselves they please, Their doteage els finds meete nor ease. Vouch Spenser, in that rank preferr'd, Per accident only interr'd. Nigh Venerable Chaucer, lost, Had not kind Bingham rear'd him cost; Found next the doore, church-outed neare, And yet a knight, arch-laureat heere. Add Stow's late antiquarian pen, That annal'd for ungrateful men. Next-chronicler, omit it not, His leisner's Basons little got; Lived poorely where he trophies gave, Lies poorely there in notelesse grave."

But though, as we have seen, the world smiled not upon Stow, though his toil and study brought him no higher reward than the esteem of good men, and the approval of his own conscience, Providence, in its mercy, had gifted him with a humble, lowly, and religious spirit. He knew full well that "gain" was not "godliness," but that "godliness with content is great riches;" and that knowledge deprived his poverty of its sting, and his old age of its fretfulness, and enabled him to live not merely a cheerful but a "merry old man."

Ben Jonson, in his Conversations with Drummond of Hawthornden, has told how he jested with his own poverty, asking two mendicants whom they met what they would have to take him to their order; and Holland's Monumenta Sepulchrorum Sancti Pauli (1614) furnishes another illustration of his lively temper:—"Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Francis Walsingham have no tombs; whereupon John Stow, saith a merry poet, wrote thus:—

'Philip and Francis have no tombe, For great Christopher takes all the roome.'"

And no doubt but the merry poet was the merry old man Stow himself.

But it is time to bring this notice to an end; and we cannot find a better conclusion to it than the interesting sketch of his person and character, which has been handed down to us by his literary executor, Edmond Howes.

"He was tall of stature, lean of body and face, his eyes small and chrystaline, of a pleasant and cheerful countenance; his sight and memory very good; very sober, mild, and courteous to any that required his instructions; and retained the true use of all his senses unto the day of his death, being of an excellent memory. He always protested never to have written any thing either for malice, fear, or favour, nor to seeke his owne particular gaine or vaine glory; and that his only paines and care was to write truth. He could never ride, but travelled on foot unto divers cathedral churches, and other chief places of the land, to search records. He was very carelessse of scoffers, backbiters, and detractors. He lived peacefully, and died of the stone collicke, being four score yeares of age, and was buried the 8th of April, 1605, in his parish church of Saint Andrewes Undershaft; whose mural monument neere unto his grave was there set up at the charges of Elizabeth his wife."

PEACE TO HIS MEMORY.

* "John Stow had monstrous observations in his Chronicle, and was of his craft a tailor. He and I walking alone, he asked two cripples what they would have to take him to their order."—Notes of Ben Jonson's Conversations with William Drummond of Hawthornden, edited by David Laing, Esq., for the Shakespeare Society. p. 36.

† It should have been stated in the note to this couplet at p. 126, that it was written by Stow himself.
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT LEE,

LORD MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

TO THE COMMONALTY AND CITIZENS OF THE SAME,

JOHN STOW, CITIZEN, WISHETHE LONG HEALTH AND FELICITY.

Since the first publishing of the perambulation of Kent by that learned gentleman, William Lambert, Esq., I have heard of sundry other able persons to have (according to the desire of that author) essayed to do somewhat for the particular shires and counties where they were born or dwelt; of which none that I know (saving John Norden, for the counties of Middlesex and Hertford) have vouchsafed their labour to the common good in that behalf. And, therefore, concurring with the first, in the same desire to have drawn together such special descriptions of each place, as might not only make up a whole body of the English chorography amongst ourselves, but also might give occasion and courage to M. Camden to increase and beautify his singular work of the whole, to the view of the learned that be abroad, I have attempted the discovery of London, my native soil and country, at the desire and persuasion of some of my good friends, as well because I have seen sundry antiquities myself touching that place, as also for that through search of records to other purposes, divers written helps are come to my hands, which few others have fortuned to meet withall; it is a service that most agreeeth with my professed travels; it is a duty that I willingly owe to my native mother and country, and an office that of right I hold myself bound in love to bestow upon the politic body and members of the same. What London hath been of ancient time men may here see, as what it is now every man doth behold. I know that the argument, being of the chief and principal city of the land, required the pen of some excellent artizan, but fearing that none would attempt and finish it, as few have essayed any, I chose rather (amongst other my labours) to handle it after my plain manner, than to leave it unperformed. Touching the dedication, I am not doubtful where to seek my patron, since you be a politic estate of the city, as the walls and buildings be the material parts of the same. To you, therefore, do I address this my whole labour, as well that by your authority I may be protected, as warranted by your own skill and understanding of that which I have written. I confess that I lacked my desire to the accomplishment of some special parts*, which some other of better ability promised to perform; but as I then professed, have since out of mine old store-house added to this work many rare notes of antiquity, as may appear to the reader, which I do afford in all duty, and recommend to your view, my labours to your consideration, and myself to your service, during life, in this or any other.

* The Dedication of the first edition is precisely the same, except in the concluding paragraph, which there stands as follows:—

"I confess that I lacked my desire to the accomplishment of some special partes: but I trust hereafter that shall be supplied, and I profess (if more touching this worke come unto me) to afford it, in all dutie. In the meantime I recommend this to your view, my labours to your consideration, and myself to your service (as I have professed during life) in this or any other."
# A Table

**OF THE CHAPTERS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK.**

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A

SURVAY OF
LONDON.

Conteyning the Originall, Antiquity,
Increase, Moderne estate, and description of that
City, written in the yeare 1598, by Iohn Stow
Citizen of London.

Since by the same Author increased,
with diuers rare notes of Antiquity, and
published in the yeare,
1603.

Also an Apologie (or defence) against the
opinion of some men, concerning that Citie,
the greatnesse thereof.

VWith an Appendix, contayning in Latine
Libellum de situ & nobilitate Londini: Written by
William Fitzstephen, in the raigne of
Henry the second.

Imprinted by Iohn Windet, Printer to the hono-
orable Citie of London,
1603.
The ancient Palace at Greenwich called Placentia, the Birth-place of Queen Elizabeth.
As the Roman writers *, to glorify the city of Rome, derive the original thereof from gods and demi-gods, by the Trojan progeny, so Geoffrey of Monmouth, the Welsh historian, deduceth the foundation of this famous city of London, for the greater glory thereof, and emulation of Rome, from the very same original †. For he reporteth that Brute, lineally descended from the demi-god Æneas, the son of Venus, daughter of Jupiter, about the year of the world 2855, and 1108 before the nativity of Christ, built this city near unto the river now called Thames, and named it Troyovant, or Trenovant. But herein, as Livy, the most famous historiographer of the Romans, writeth, antiquity is pardonable, and hath an especial privilege, by interlacing divine matters with human, to make the first foundation of cities more honourable, more sacred, and, as it were, of greater majesty.

King Lud (as the aforesaid Geoffrey of Monmouth noteth) afterwards not only repaired this city, but also increased the same with fair buildings, towers, and walls, and after his own name called it Caïre Lud *, as Lud's town; and the strong gate which he built in the west part of the city he likewise, for his own honour, named Ludgate.

This Lud had issue two sons, Androgeus and Theomantius, who being not of age to govern at the death of their father, their uncle Cassibelan took upon him the crown; about the eighth year of whose reign, Julius Cæsar arrived in this land with a great power of Romans to conquer it; the manner of which conquest I will summarily set down out of his own Commentaries, which are of far better credit than the relations of Geoffrey Monmouth.

The chief government of the Britons, and ordering of the wars, was then by common advice committed to Cassibelan, whose seigniory was separated from the cities towards the sea-coast by the river called Thames, about fourscore miles from the sea. This Cassibelan, in times past, had made continual war upon the cities adjoining; but the Britons being moved with the Roman invasion, had resolved in that necessity to make him their sovereign, and general of the wars (which continued hot between the Romans and them); but in the mean while the Troyovants, which was then the strongest city well near of all those countries (and out of which city a young gentleman, called Mænubrace, upon confidence of Cæsar's help, came unto him into the main-land of Gallia, now called France, and thereby escaped death, which he should have suffered *).

* Cair Lundein, in the list of ancient British cities, preserved in Nennius.
ferred at Cassibeln's hand), sent their ambassadors to Caesar, promising to yield unto him, and to do what he should command them instantly, desiring him to protect Mandubrace from the furious tyranny of Cassibelan, and to send him into their city with authority to take the government thereof upon him. Caesar accepted the offer, and appointed them to give unto him forty hostages, and withal to find him grain for his army; and so sent he Mandubrace unto them.

When others saw that Caesar had not only defended the Trinobants against Cassibulan, but had also saved them harmless from the pillage of his own soldiers, then did the Comimagues, Segontians, Ancalits, Bibrokes, and Cassians, likewise submit themselves unto him; and by them he learned that not far from thence was Cassibelan's town, fortified with woods and marsh ground, into the which he had gathered a great number both of men and cattle.

For the Britons call a town (saith Caesar), when they have fortified a cumbersome wood with a ditch and rampart, and thither they resort to abide the approach of their enemies; to this place therefore marched Caesar with his legions; he found it excellently fortified, both of nature and by man's advice; nevertheless he resolved to assault it in two several places at once, whereupon the Britons, being not able to endure the force of the Romans, fled out at another part, and left the town unto him; a great number of cattle he found there, and many of the Britons he slew, and others he took in the chase.

Whilst these things were doing in these quarters, Cassibelan sent messengers into Kent, which lieth upon the sea, in which there reigned then four particular kings, named Cingetorex, Carvill, Taximagull, and Segonax, whom he commanded to raise all their forces, and suddenly to set upon and assault the Romans in their trenches by the sea-side; the which, when the Romans perceived, they sallied out upon them, slew a great sort of them, and taking Cingetorex their noble captain prisoner, retired themselves to their camp in good safety.

When Cassibelan heard of this, and had formerly taken many other losses, and found his country sore wasted, and himself left almost alone by the defection of the other cities, he sent ambassadors by Comius of Arras to Caesar, to intreat with him: a great number of cattle he found there, of which there reigned then four particular kings, named Cingetorex, Carvill, Taximagull, and Segonax; with houses, nor strongly walled with stone, but with houses, nor strongly walled with stone, but

Mandubrace and the Trinobants yield to Caesar, who defends them. Trinobantium, new London. STOW'S SURVEY

London most famous for merchants and intercourse. The Britons went naked, their bodies painted.

his Commentaries use the word civitas, only for a people living under one and the same prince and law; but certain it is that the cities of the Britons were in those days neither artificially built with houses, nor strongly walled with stone, but were only thick and cumbersome woods, plastered within and trench’d about. And the like in effect do other the Roman and Greek authors directly affirm, as Strabo, Pomponius Mela, and Dion a senator of Rome, which flourished in the several reigns of the Roman emperors, Tiberius, Claudius, Domitian, and Severus; to wit, that before the arrival of the Romans the Britons had no towns, but called that a town which had a thick entangled wood, defended, as I said, with a ditch and bank, the like whereof, the Irishmen, our next neighbours, do at this day call Fastness*. But after that these hitherto parts of Britain were reduced into the form of a province by the Romans, who sowed the seeds of civilization over all Europe; this city, whatsoever it was before, began to be renowned, and of fame. For Tacitus, who first of all authors nameth it Londinum, saith, that in the 62nd year after Christ, it was, albeit no colony of the Romans, yet most famous for the great multitude of merchants, provision, and intercourse. At which time, in that notable revolt of the Britons from Nero, in which 70,000 Romans and their confederates were slain, this city, with Verulam, near St. Albans, and Maldon, in Essex, then all famous, were ransacked and spoiled. For Suetonius Paulinus, then lieutenant for the Romans in this isle, abandoned it, as not then fortified, and left it to the spoiler.*

Shortly after, Julius Agricola, the Roman lieutenant, in the time of Domitian, was the first that by adhorting the Britons publicly, and helping them privately, won them to build houses for themselves, temples for the gods, and courts for justice, to bring up the noblemen's children in good letters and humanity, and to apparel themselves Roman like, whereas before (for the most part) they went naked, painting their bodies, &c. as all the Roman writers have observed.

True it is, I confess, that afterwards many cities and towns in Britain, under the government of the Romans, were walled with stone, and baked bricks or tiles, as Silchester § in Hampshire, Wroxeter || in Shropshire; Kentester § in Warwickshire; Silchester § in Hampshire, seven miles from Basing-stoke; the Caer Segontium, or Segontium of the Romans, and Silcestre of the Saxons; Leland states its walls to have been two miles in compass. || Wroxeter, five miles from Shrewsbury. Its walls are stated to have been three yards in thickness, and to have extended for a circumference of three miles. * Silchester, in Hampshire, seven miles from Basing-stoke; the Caer Segont of the Britons, and Segontium of the Romans, and Silcestre of the Saxons; Leland states its walls to have been two miles in compass. * Kenchester, three miles from Hereford, supposed to be the Arizentum of the Romans.

11 Kenchester, three miles from Hereford, supposed to be the Arizentum of the Romans.
tml remains which have been brought to light in this city during the last twenty years would occupy a good sized volume; and yet, strange to say, the Corporation of London have no museum as a depository for such relics! I cannot conclude these hasty remarks without allusion to a remark- able fact; namely, that while we have but few vestiges of the antiquities of our ancestors, innumerable relics of a people, whose seat of empire was far distant from this island, are perpetually discovered, to the great astonish- ment of the people, whose seat of empire was once Romano-Celtic; and it is to be regretted, that those who have written upon Stow's narrative. For let us consider the antiques of the past time, and the confusion of the states of the ancients, and the want of masons built that wall, not of stone as they were wanted for, and indeed, all was wanted in the Roman remains which have been brought to light in this city during the last twenty years would occupy a good sized volume; and yet, strange to say, the Corporation of London have no museum as a depository for such relics! I cannot conclude these hasty remarks without allusion to a remark- able fact; namely, that while we have but few vestiges of the antiquities of our ancestors, innumerable relics of a people, whose seat of empire was far distant from this island, are perpetually discovered, to the great astonish- ment of the people, whose seat of empire was once Romano-Celtic; and it is to be regretted, that those who have written upon Stow's narrative. For let us consider the antiques of the past time, and the confusion of the states of the ancients, and the want of masons built that wall, not of stone as they were wanted for, and indeed, all was wanted in the Roman remains which have been brought to light in this city during the last twenty years would occupy a good sized volume; and yet, strange to say, the Corporation of London have no museum as a depository for such relics! I cannot conclude these hasty remarks without allusion to a remark- able fact; namely, that while we have but few vestiges of the antiquities of our ancestors, innumerable relics of a people, whose seat of empire was far distant from this island, are perpetually discovered, to the great astonish-ment of the people, whose seat of empire was once Romano-Celtic; and it is to be regretted, that those who have written upon Stow's narrative. For let us consider the antiques of the past time, and the confusion of the states of the ancients, and the want of masons built that wall, not of stone as they were wanted for, and indeed, all was wanted in the Roman remains which have been brought to light in this city during the last twenty years would occupy a good sized volume; and yet, strange to say, the Corporation of London have no museum as a depository for such relics! I cannot conclude these hasty remarks without allusion to a remark- able fact; namely, that while we have but few vestiges of the antiquities of our ancestors, innumerable relics of a people, whose seat of empire was far distant from this island, are perpetually discovered, to the great astonish-ment of the people, whose seat of empire was once Romano-Celtic; and it is to be regretted, that those who have written upon Stow's narrative. For let us consider the antiques of the past time, and the confusion of the states of the ancients, and the want of masons built that wall, not of stone as they were wanted for, and indeed, all was wanted in the Roman remain...
The Britons given to gluttony, &c.—Plagued for it. — The Saxons sent for to defend the Britons.

strong as their faint heart and cowardice; and for so much as they thought that it would be no small help and encouragement unto their tributary friends whom they were now forced to forsake, they built for them a wall of hard stone from the west sea to the east sea, right between those two cities, which were there made to keep out the enemy, in the selfsame place where Severus before had cast his trench. The Britons also putting to their helping hands as labourers.

This wall they built eight feet thick in breadth, and twelve feet in height, right, as it were by a line, from east to west, as the rulers thereof remaining in many places until this day do make to appear. Which work, thus perfected, they give the people strait charge to look well to themselves, they teach them to handle their weapons, and they instruct them in warlike feats. And lest by the sea-side southwards, where their ships lay at harbour, the enemy should come on land, they made up so strong a bank of earth somewhat distant from the other, and so bid them farewell, as making no more to return. This happened in the days of the Emperor Theodosius the younger, almost 500 years after the first arrival of the Romans here, about the year after Christ's incarnation, 454.

The Britons after this, continuing a lingering and doubtful war with the Scots and Picts, made choice of Vortigern to be their king and leader, which man (as saith Malmesbury †) was neither valorous of courage, nor wise of counsel, but wholly given over to the unlawful lusts of his flesh; the people likewise, in short time, being grown to some quietness, gave themselves to gluttony and drunkenness, pride, contention, envy, and such other vices, casting from them the yoke of Christ. In the mean season, a bitter plague fell among them, consuming in short time such a multitude, that the quick were not sufficient to bury the dead; and yet the remnant remained so hardened in sin, that neither death of their friends, nor fear of their own danger, could make them to move from the error of their ways, hereupon a greater stroke of vengeance ensued upon the whole sinful nation. For being now again infested with their old neighbours the Scots and Picts, they consult with their king Vortigern ‡, and send for the Saxons, who shortly after arrived here in Britain, where, saith Bede, they were received as friends; but as it proved, they minded to destroy the country as enemies; for after that they had driven out the Scots and Picts, they also drove the Britons, some over the seas, some into the waste mountains of Wales and Cornwall, and divided the country into divers kingdoms amongst themselves.

These Saxons were likewise ignorant of building with stone until the year 680; for then it is affirmed that Benet, abbot of Wirral‡, master to the reverend Bede, first brought artificers of stone houses and glass windows into this island amongst the Saxons, arts before that time unto them unknown, and therefore used they but wooden buildings. And to this accordeth Polleroniceon, who says, "that then had ye wooden churches, nay wooden chalices and golden priests, but since golden chalices and wooden priests." And to knit up this argument, king Edgar in his charter to the abbey of Malmesbury, dated the year of Christ 974, hath words to this effect: "All the monasteries in my realm, to the outward sight, are nothing but worm-eaten and rotten timber and boards, and that worse is, within they are almost empty, and void of Divine service."

Thus much be said for walling, not only in respect of this city, but generally also of the first within the realm. Now to return to our Trinobant (as Cesar hath it, the same is since by Tacitus, Poloenena, and Antoniuns, called Londinunm, Lon¬gidiunm; of Ammianus, Lundinium, and Augustus, who calleth it an ancient city; of our Britons, Lundayne; of the old Saxons, Lumleenceaster, Lundenbrig, Loundennir; of strangers Londra and Londres; of the inhabitants, London; whereof you may read a more large and learned discourse, and how it took its name, in that work of my loving friend, Master Camden, now Charnecieux, which is called "Britannia."

This city of London having been destroyed and burnt by the Danes and other Pagan enemies, about the year of Christ, 839, was by Alfred, king of the West Saxons, in the year 866, repaired, honourably restored, and made again habitable. Who also committed the custody thereof unto his son-in-law, Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, unto whom before he had given his daughter Ethelhild.

And that this city was then strongly walled may appear by divers accidents, whereof William of Malmesbury hath, that about the year of Christ 994, the Londoners shut up their gates, and defended their king Ethelred within their walls against the Danes.

In the year 1016 *, Edmund Ironsides reigning over the West Saxons, came the Dane bringing his navy into the west part of the bridge, cast a trench about the city of London, and then attempted to have won it by assault, but the citizens repulsed him, and drove them from their walls.

Also, in the year 1052, Earl Goodwin, with his navy, sailed up by the south end of the bridge, and so assailed the walls of this city.

William Fitzstephen, in the reign of King Henry II., writing of the walls of this city, hath these words: "The wall is high and great, well towered on the north side, with due distances between the towers. On the south side also the city was walled and towered, but the fishful river of Thames, with his ebbing and flowing, hath long since subverted them."

By the north side, he meaneth from the river of Thames in the east to the river of Thames in the west, for so stretched the wall in his time, and the city being far more in length from east to west than in breadth from south to north, and also narrower at both ends than in the midst, is therefore compassed with the wall on the land side, in form of a bow, except denting in betwixt Cripplegate and Aldersgate; but the wall on the south side, along by the river of Thames, was straight as the string of a bow, and all furnished with towers or bulwarks (as we now term them) in due distance very one from other, as witnesse we our author, and

* Asser, Marianaus, Florentius.
his with fixed there: the mayor, three places betwixt Aldgate and Bevis Marks, towards Bishops-
to be burnt into lime in the same Moorfield, for and brick thereof to be made and burnt; he like¬
Archaologia, referred a very agreeable paper by Mr. Craik, entitled the city, and indeed of its Roman remains generally, is made all
Drapers, that part betwixt Bishopsgate and Aldersgate J. The perusal of these papers city has undergone of late years, by Mr. C. Roach Smith,
ruins." See also the note on Aldersgate, p. 16. The city of London walled round about by the river of Thames.—Wall of London repaired.
ourselves may behold from the land side. This may suffice for proof of a wall, and form thereof, about this city, and the same wall was repaired by the executors of Sir John Crosby, late alderman, as may appear by his arms in two places there fixed: and other com-
companies repaired the rest of the wall to the postern of Cripplegate. The Goldsmiths repaired from Cripplegate towards Aldersgate, and there the work ceased. The circuit of the wall of London on the land side, to wit, from the tower of London in the cast unto Aldgate, is 62 perches; from Ald¬gate to Bishopsgate, 86 perches; from Bishopsgate in the north to the postern of, Cripplegate, 162 perches; from Cripplegate to Aldersgate, 75 perches; from Aldersgate to Newgate, 60 perches; from Newgate to Fleet Bridge, which make up two English miles and more by 608 feet.

OF ANcient AND PREsent RIVERS, BROOKS, Bourns, POOLS, Wells, and conduits of fresh water, SERVING THE CITY, AS ALSO OF THE DITCH COMPASS¬ING THE WALL OF THE SAME FOR DEFENCE THEREOF.

Anciently, until the Conqueror’s time, and two hundred years after, the city of London was watered, besides the famous river of Thames on the south part, with the river of Wells, as it was then called, on the west; with the water called Walbrooke running through the midst of the city in the river of Thames, serving the heart thereof; and with a fourth water innown, which ran within the city through Langborne ward, watering that part in the cast. In the west suburbs was also another great water, called Oldborne, which had its fall into the river of Wells; then were there three principal fountains, or wells, in the other suburbs; to wit, Holy well, Clement’s well, and Clarks’ well. Near unto the town were found other wells, to wit, Skinners’ well, Fages’ well, Tode well, Lodger’s well, and Radwell. All which said wells, having the fall of their overflowing in the aforesaid river, much increased the stream, and in that place gave it the name of Well. In West Smithfield there was a pool, in records called Horsepeck, and one other pool near unto the parish church of St. Giles without Cripplegate. Besides which all, they had in every street and lane of the city divers fair wells and fresh springs; and after this manner was this city then served with sweet and fresh waters, which being since decayed, other means have been sought to supply the want, as shall be shown. But first of the aforesaid rivers and other waters is to be said, as following:

Thames, the most famous river of this island, beguneth a little above a village called Winchcombe, in Oxfordshire; and still increasing, passeth first by the University of Oxford, and so with a marvelous quiet course to London, and thence breaketh into the French ocean by main tides, which twice in twenty-four hours’ space doth ebb and flow more than sixty miles in length, to the great commodity of travellers, by which all kind of
merchandise be easily conveyed to London, the principal store-house and staple of all commodities within this realm so that, omitting to speak of great ships and other vessels of burden, there pertaineth to the cities of London, Westminster, and borough of Southwark, above the number, as is supposed, of 2000 wherries and other small boats, whereby 3000 poor men, at the least, be set on work and maintained.

That the river of Wells, in the west part of the city, was of old so called of the wells, it may be proved thus:—William the Conqueror, in his charter to the college of St. Martin le Grand, in London, hath these words: "I do give and grant to the same church all the land and the moor without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either part of the postern; that is to say, from the north corner of the wall, as the river of the Wells, there near running, departeth the same moor from the wall, unto the running water which entereth the city." This water hath long since been called the river of the Wells, which name of river continued; and it was so called in the reign of Edward I., as shall be shown, with also the decay of the said river. In fair books of parliament records, now lately restored to the Tower, it appeareth that a parliament being held at Carlile in the year 1307, the 35th of Edward I., "Henry Lacey, earl of Lincoln, complained, that whereas in times past the course of water, running at London under Oldborne bridge and Fleetbridge into the Thames, had been of such breadth and depth, that ten or twelve ships navies at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the foresaid bridge of Fleet, and some of them to Oldborne bridge: now the same course, by filth of the tanners and such others, was sore decayed; also by raising of wharfs; but especially, by a diversion of the water made by them of the new Temple, for their mills standing without Baynardes Castle, in the first year of King John, and divers others impediments, so as the said ships could not enter as they were wont, and as they ought; wherefore he desired that the mayor of London with the sheriffs and other discreet aldermen, might be appointed to view the course of the said water; and that by the oaths of good men, all the aforesaid hindrances might be removed, and it to be made as it was wont of old. Whereupon Roger le Brabason, the constable of the Tower, with the mayor and sheriffs, were assigned to take with them honest and discreet men, and to make diligent search and enquiry how the said river was in old time, and that they leave nothing that may hurt or stop it, but keep it in the same state that it was wont to be." So far the record. Whereupon it followed that the said river was at that time cleansed, these mills removed, and other things done for the preservation of the course thereof notwithstanding never brought to the old depth and breadth; whereupon the name of river ceased, and it was since called a brook, namely, Turnmill or Tremill brook, for that divers mills were erected upon it, as appeareth by a fair register-book, containing the foundation of the priory at Clarkenwell, and donation of the lands thereunto belonging, as also by divers other records. This brook hath been divers times since cleansed, namely, and last of all to any effect, in the year 1502, the 17th of Henry VII., the whole course of Fleet dike, then so called, was scourred, I say, down to the Thames, so that boats with fish and fuel were rowed to Fleet bridge, and to Oldborne bridge, as they of old time had been accustomed, which was a great commodity to all the inhabitants in that part of the city.

In the year 1589 was granted a fifteenth, by a common council of the city, for the cleansing of this brook or dike; the money, amounting to a thousand marks, was collected, and it was undertaken, that by drawing divers springs about Hampstead heath into one head and course, both the city should be served of fresh water in all places of want; and also, that by such a follower, as men call it, the channel of this brook should be scourred into the river of Thames; but much money being therein spent, the effect failed, so that the brook, by means of continual encroachments upon the banks getting over the water, and casting of soilage into the stream, is now become worse cloyed and choked then ever it was before.

The running water, so called by William the Conqueror in his said charter, which entereth the city, &c. (before there was any ditch) between Bishopsgate and the late made postern called Moor-gate, entered the wall, and was truly of the wall called Walbrooke, not of Guano, as some have far fetched: it ran through the city with divers windings from the north towards the south into the river of Thames, and had over the same divers bridges along the streets and lanes through which it passed. I have read in a book entitled the Customs of London, that the prior of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate ought to make over Walbrooke in the ward of Brodstreit, against the stone wall of the city, viz. the same bridge that is next the Church of All Saints, at the wall. Also that the prior of the new hospital, St. Mary Spittle without Bishopsgate, ought of right to scour the course of the said brook, and therefore the sheriffs were commanded to distrain the said parisioners so to do, in the year 1300. The keepers of those bridges at that time were William Jordan and John de Bever. This water-course, having divers bridges, was afterwards vaueted over with brick, and paved level with the streets and lanes where through it passed; and since that, also houses have been built thereon, so that the course of Walbrooke is now hidden under ground, and thereby hardly known.

Langborne water, so called of the length thereof, was a great stream breaking out of the ground in Peuchurch-street, which ran down with a swift course, west, through that street, athenway Gran-street, and down Lumland street, to the west end of
St. Mary Woolnoths church, and then turning the course down Shavsborne lane, so termed of sharing or dividing, it brake into divers rills or rillets to the river of Thames: of this bourn that took the name, and is till this day called Langborne ward. This bourn also is long since stopped up at the head, and the rest of the course filled up and covered over, so that it no longer remaineth more than the names aforesaid.

Oldborne, or Hilborne, was the like water, breaking out about the place where now the bars do stand, and it ran down the whole street till Oldborne bridge, and into the river of the Wells, or Turnermill brook. This bourn was likewise long since stopped up at the head, and in other places where the same hath broken out, but yet till this day the said street is there called High Oldborne hill, and both the sides thereof, together with all the grounds adjoining, that lie betwixt it and the river of Thames, remain full of springs, so that water is there found at hand, and hard to be stopped in every house.

There are (saith Fitzstephen) near London, on the north side, special wells in the suburbs, sweet, wholesome, and clear; amongst which Holy well, Clarkes' well, and Clement's well, are most famous, and frequented by scholars and youths of the city in summer evenings, when they walk forth to take the air.

The first, to wit, Holy well, is much decayed and marred with filthiness purposely laid there, for the heightening of the ground for gardens, plots.

The fountain called St. Clement's well, north from the parish church of St. Clements, and near unto an inn of Chancery called Clement's Inn, is fair curbed square with hard stone, kept clean for the air.

The third is called Clarkes' well, or Clarkenwell, and is curbed about square with hard stone, not far from the west end of Clarkenwell church, but clomp without the wall that incloseth it. The said church took the name of the well, and the well took the name of the parish clerks in London, who of old time were accustomed there yearly to assemble, and to play some large history of Holy Scripture. And for example, of later time, to wit, in the year 1590, the 14th of Philip and Mary, the parish clerks of London, on the 18th of July, played interludes at Skinners' well, near unto Clarkes' well, which lasted eight days, and was of matter from the creation of the world. There were to see the same the most part of the nobles and gentles in England, &c.

Other smaller wells were many near unto Clarkes

* This precise definition of the nature of the performances of the parish clerks, "some large hystorie of Holy Scripture," does not occur in the first edition of the Survey, and has consequently escaped the notice of Mr. Collier, the accomplished Editor of Shakspeare, who, in his valuable *Annales of the Stage* (1.19), after quoting the more particular account of these dramatic performances given by Stow in his *Chronicle* (p. 540, ed. 1615), adds, "The expression used by Stow, that the great play was 'of matter from the creation of the world,' indicates sufficiently clearly that the performances were a series of dramatic representations founded upon Scripture."
Henry VI. in the year 1442 granted to John Hatherley, mayor, license to take up two hundred folders of lead for the building of conduits, of a common garnery, and of a new cross in West Cheape, for the honour of the city.

The Conduit in West Cheape, by Powle's gate, was built about the year 1442; one thousand marks were granted by common council for the building thereof, and repairing of the other conduits.

The Conduit in Aldermanbury, and the Standard in Fleet street, were made and finished by the executors of Sir William Eastfield in the year 1471; a cistern was added to the Standard in Fleet street, and a cistern was made at Fleetbridge, and one other without Cripplegate, in the year 1478.

A cistern was added to the Standard in Fleete street, and a cistern was made at Fleetbridge, newly made by William Lambe 1577.

Conduit in Grasstreet, in the year 1491.

Conduit at Oldbourne cross about 1493; again new made by William Lambe 1577.

Little conduit by the Stockes market, about 1500.

Conduit at Bishopsgate, about 1513.

Conduit at London wall, about 1528.

Conduit at Aldgate without, about 1535.

Conduit in Lothbury, and in Coleman street, 1516.

Conduit of Thames water at Dowgate, 1563.

Thames water, conveyed into men's houses by pipes of lead from a most artificial forcier standing near unto London bridge, and made by Peter Moris, Dutchman, in the year 1562, for service of the city, on the east part thereof.

Conduits of Thames water, by the parish churches of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Nicolas Colde Abbey near unto Old Fish street, in the year 1538.

One other new forcier was made near to Broken wharfe, to convey Thames water into men's houses of West Cheape, about Powle's, Fleet street, &c., by an English gentleman named Bevis Bumer, in the year 1594. Thus much for waters serving this city; first by rivers, brooks, bourns, fountains, pools, &c.; and since by conduits, partly made by good and charitable citizens, and otherwise by charges of the commonalty, as shall be shown in description of wards wherein they be placed. And now some benefactors to these conduits shall be remembered.

In the year 1236 certain merchant strangers of cities beyond the seas, to wit, Amiens, Corby, and Nele, for privileges which they enjoyed in this city, gave one hundred pounds towards the charges of conveying water from the town of Teyborne. Robert Large, mayor, 1439, gave to the new water conduits then in hand forty marks, and towards the vaulting over of Walbrook near to the parish church of St. Margaret in Lothbery, two hundred marks.

Sir William Eastfield, mayor, 1438, conveyed water from Teyborne to Flete street, to Aldermanbury, and from Highbery to Cripplegate.

William Combes, sheriff, 1441, gave to the work of the conduits ten pounds.

Richard Rawson, one of the sheriffs, 1476, gave twenty pounds.

Robert Revell, one of the sheriffs, 1490, gave ten pounds.

John Mathew, mayor, 1490, gave twenty pounds.

John Bucke, tailor, in the year 1494, towards repairing of conduits, gave one hundred marks.

Dame Thomason, widow, late wife to John Percivall Taylor, mayor, in the year 1498 gave toward the conduit in Oldbourne twenty marks.

Richard Shore, one of the sheriffs, 1505, gave to the conduit in Oldbourne ten pounds.

The Lady Ascue, widow to Sir Christopher Ascue, 1543, gave towards the conduits one hundred pounds.

David Wedrooffe, sheriff, 1554, gave towards the conduit at Bishopsgate twenty pounds.

Edward Jaekman, one of the sheriffs, 1564, gave toward the conduits one hundred pounds.

Barnard Randolph, common sergeant of the city, 1563, gave to the water conduits nine hundred pounds.

Thus much for the conduits of fresh water to this city.

The town ditch without the wall of the city.

The ditch, which partly now remaineth, and compassed the wall of the city, was begun to be made by the Londoners in the year 1211+, and was fiu-hed in the year 1213, the 15th of King John.

This ditch being then made of 200 feet broad, caused no small hindrance to the canons of the Holy Trinity, whose church stood near unto Aldgate; for that the said ditch passed through their ground from the Tower of London unto Bishopsgate. This ditch, being originally made for the defence of the city, was also long together carefully cleansed and maintained, as need required; but now of late neglected and forced either to a very narrow, and the same a filthy channel, or altogether stopped up for gardens planted, and houses built thereon; even to the very wall, and in many places upon both ditch and wall houses to be built; to what danger of the city, I leave to wiser consideration, and can but wish that reformation might be had.

In the year of Christ 1354, the 28th of Edward II., the ditch of this city flowing over the bank into the Tower ditch, the king commanded the said ditch of the city to be cleansed, and so ordered, that the overflowing thereof should not force any filth into the Tower ditch.

Anne 1579, John Philpot, mayor of London, caused this ditch to be cleansed, and every household to pay five pence, which was for a day's work towards the charges thereof. Richard II., in the 10th of his reign, granted a toll to be taken of wares sold by water or by land, for ten years, towards repairing of the wall and cleansing of the ditch.

Thomas Falconer, mayor, 1414, caused the ditch to be cleansed.

Ralph Joceline, mayor, 1477, caused the whole ditch to be cast and cleansed, and so from time to time it was cleansed, and otherwise reformed, namely, in 1519, the 10th of Henry VII., for cleansing and seovering the common ditch between Aldgate and the postern next the Tower ditch. The chief ditcher had by the day seven pence, the second ditcher six pence, the other ditchers five pence. And every vagabond (for so were they termed) one penny the day, meat and drink, at charges of the city. £95. 3s. Id.

* In the first edition, Barnard Randolph's gift is stated to be 700l. only.

In my remembrance also the same was cleansed, namely the Moore ditch, when Sir William Hollies was mayor, in the year 1540, and not long before, from the Tower of London to Aldgate.

It was again cleansed in the year 1549, Henry Amoets being mayor, at the charges of the companies. And again, 1569, the 11th of Queen Elizabeth, for cleansing the same ditch between Aldgate and the postern, and making a new sewer, and wharf of timber, from the head of the postern into the town ditch, £814. 15s. 8d. Before the which time the said ditch lay open, without wall or pale, having therein great store of very good fish, of divers sorts, as many men yet living, who have taken and tasted them, can well witness; but now no such matter: the charge of cleansing is spared, and great profit made by letting out the banks, with the spoil of the whole ditch.

I am not ignorant of two fifteenths granted by a common council in the year 1595, for the reformation of this ditch, and that a small portion thereof, to wit, betwixt Bishopsgate and the postern called Mooregate, was cleansed, and made somewhat broader; but filling again very fast, by reason of overraising the ground near adjoining, therefore never the better: and I will so leave it, for I cannot help it.

BRIDGES OF THIS CITY.

The original foundation of London bridge, by report of Bartholomew Linsted, alias Fowle, last prior of St. Bartholomew's, was this: A ferry being kept in place where now the bridge is built, at length the ferryman and his wife deceasing, left the same ferry to their only daughter, a maiden named Mary, which with the goods left by her parents, and also with the profits arising of the said ferry, built a house of Sisters, in place where now standeth the east part of St. Mary Overies church, above the choir, where she was buried, unto which house she gave the oversight and profits of the ferry; but afterwards the said house of Sisters being converted into a college of priests, the priests built the bridge (of timber) as all the other the great bridges of this land were, and from time to time kept the same in good repair, and repaired, till at length, considering the great charges of repairing the same, there was, by aid of the citizens of London, and others, a bridge built with arches of stone, as shall be shown.

But first of the timber bridge, the antiquity thereof being great, but uncertain; I remember to have read, that in the year of Christ 994, Sweyn, king of Denmark, besieging the city of London, then called Buttolph's God there, a gate in London, then called Buttolph's gate, with a wharf which was at the head of London bridge.

We read likewise, that in the year 1114, the 14th of Henry I., the river of Thames was so dried up, and such want of water there, that between the Tower of London and the bridge, and under the bridge, not only with horse, but also a great number of men, women, and children, did wade over on foot.

In the year 1122, the 22nd of Henry I., Thomas Arden gave the monks of Bermondsey the church of St. George, in Southwark, and five shillings rent yearly, out of the land pertaining to London bridge.

I also have seen a charter under seal to the effect following—"Henry king of England, to Raife B. of Chichester, and all the ministers of Sussex, sendeth greeting, know ye, &c. I command by my kingly authority, that the manor called Aleestone, which my father gave, with other lands, to the abbey of Battle, be free and quiet from shires and hundreds, and all other customs of earthly servitude, as my father held the same, most freely and quietly, and namely, from the work of London bridge, and the work of the castle at Pevensey: and this I command upon my forfeiture. Witness, William de Pontlearche, at Byrre." The which charter, with the seal very fair, remaineth in the custody of Joseph Holland, gentleman.

In the year 1136, the 1st of King Stephen, a fire began in the house of one Allewearde, near unto London stone, which consumed east to Aldgate, and west to St. Erkenwald's shrine, in Powle's church; the bridge of timber over the river of Thames was also burnt, &c. but afterwards again repaired. For Fitzstephen writes, that in the reign of King Stephen and of Henry II., when pastimes were showed on the river of Thames, men stood in great number on the bridge, wharfs, and houses, to behold.

Now in the year 1163, the same bridge was not

Moreover, in the year 1016, Canute the Dane, with a great navy, came up to London, and on the south of the Thames caused a trench to be east, through the which his ships were towed into the west side of the bridge, and then with a deep trench, and straight siege, he compassed the city round about.

Also, in the year 1062, Earl Goodwin, with the like navy, taking his course up the river of Thames, and finding none that offered to resist on the bridge, he sailed up the side of the said river. Furthermore, about the year 1067, William the Conqueror, in his charter to the church of St. Peter at Westminster, confirmed to the monks serving God there, a gate in London, then called Batteloph's gate, with a wharf which was at the head of London bridge.

"Saxonici," in which he speaks of a woman, who being condemned to death for aiming at the life of a nobleman, by means of witchcraft, and the sticking pins into a waxen image, was executed by drowning at London bridge, it is shown that a bridge was in existence there in the middle of the preceding century. While Mr. C. Roach Smith, in a paper on "Roman Remains recently found in London," (Archaeologia, xxix. 145) has lately produced some most satisfactory arguments in support of the opinion of a bridge having existed on the site of the present London bridge during the settlement of the Romans in Britain.

* Will. Malmesb.  
† The statement of William of Malmesbury referred to by Stow, and which may be found, vol. i. p. 296, of the edition of the "Gesta Regum Anglorum," edited by Mr. Hardy, for the English Historical Society, only proves the existence of a bridge at London at the commencement of the eleventh century; but from a passage in Mr. Kench's Introduction (p. 11x.) to the first vol. of his "Codex Diplomaticus Angl. Evi"
only repaired, but newly made of timber as before, by Peter of Cole Church, priest and chaplain.

Thus much for the old timber bridge, maintained partly by the proper lands thereof, partly by the liberality of divers persons, and partly by taxation, in divers shires, have I proved for the space of 215 years before the bridge of stone was built.

Now touching the foundation of the stone bridge, it followeth:—About the year 1176, the stone bridge over the river of Thames, at London, was begun to be founded by the aforesaid Peter of Cole Church, near unto the bridge of timber, but somewhat more towards the west, for I read, that Buttolph was, in the Conqueror’s time, at the head of London bridge*. The king assisted this work: a cardinal then being legate here; and Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, gave one thousand marks towards the foundation; the course of the river, for the time, was turned another way about, by a trench cast for that purpose, beginning, as is supposed, east about Radcliffe, and ending in the west about Patrickeye, now turned Betersey. This work, to wit, the arches, chapel and stone bridge, over the river of Thames, at London, having been thirty-three years in building, was in the year 1209 finished by the worthy merchants of London, Sirle Mercer, William Almaine, and Benedict Botewright, principal masters of that work, for Peter of Colechurch deceased four years before, and was buried in the chapel on the bridge, in the year 1205.

King John gave certain void places in London to build upon, the profits thereof to remain to the charges of building and repairing the same bridge: a mason being master workman of the bridge, builded from the foundation the large chapel on that bridge of his own charges, which chapel was then endowed for two priests, four clerks, &c. besides chantries since founded for John Hatfield and other. After the finishing of this chapel, which was the first building upon those arches, sundry houses at times were erected, and many charitable men gave lands, tenements, or sums of money, towards maintenance thereof, all which was sometime noted and in a table fair written for posterity remaining in the chapel, until the same chapel was turned into a dwelling house, and then removed to the bridge house, the effect of which table I was willing to have published in this book, if I could have obtained the sight thereof. But making the shorter work, I find by the account of William Mariner and Christopher Eliot, wardens of London bridge from Michaelmas, in the 22d of Henry VIII., unto Michaelmas next ensuing, by one whole year, that all the payments and allowances came to £815. 17 s. 2 d. as is shown by particulars, by which account then made, may be partly guessed the great charges and discharges of that bridge at this day, when things be stretched to so great a price. And now to actions on this bridge.

* Liber Waverley.
† "For Peter of Colechurch deceased four years before this work was begun, and was buried in the said chapel, builded on the same bridge, in the year 1205."—1st edition, p. 21.
‡ So that in the yeare 23 of Henrie the 6. there was 4 chaplens in the said chappell."—1st edition, p. 21.

The first action to be noted was lamentable; for within three years after the finishing thereof, to wit, in the year 1212, on the 10th of July, at night, the borough of Southwark, upon the south side of the river of Thames, as also the church of our Lady of the Canons there, being on fire, and an exceeding great multitude of people passing the bridge, either to extinguishe and quench it, or else to gaze at and behold it, suddenly the north part, by blowing of the south wind was also set on fire, and the people which were even now passing the bridge, perceiving the same, would have returned, but were stopped by fire; and it came to pass, that as they stayed or protracted time, the other end of the bridge also, namely, the south end, was fired, so that the people thronging themselves between the two fires, did nothing else but expect present death; then came there to aid them many ships and vessels, into which the multitude so unadvisedly rushed, that the ships being drowned, they all perished*. It was said, that through the fire and shipwreck there were destroyed about three thousand persons, whose bodies were found in part, or half burnt, besides those that were wholly burnt to ashes, and could not be found.

About the year 1226, through a great frost and deep snow, five arches of London bridge were burned down and carried away.

In the year 1289, the bridge was so sore decayed for want of reparations, that men were afraid to pass thereon, and a subsidy was granted towards the amendment thereof, Sir John Britain being custos of London. 1381, a great collection or gathering was made of all archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical persons, for the reparations of London bridge. 1381, Wat Tyler, and other rebels of Kent, by this bridge entered the city, as ye may read in my Summary and Annals.

In the year 1339, on St. George’s day, was a great justing on London bridge, betwixt David Earl of Crawford of Scotland, and the Lord Wells of England; in the which the Lord Wells was at the third course borne out of the saddle: which history proveth, that at that time the bridge being cope’d on either side, was not replenished with houses built thereupon, as it hath since been, and now is. The next year, on the 13th of November, the young queen Isabel, commonly called the little, for she was but eight years old, was conveyed from Kenington beside Lambeth, through Southwark to the Tower of London, and such a multitude of people went out to see her, that on London bridge nine persons were crowded to death, of whom the prior of Tiptre, a place in Essex, was one, and a matron of Cornhill was another.

The Tower on London bridge at the north end of the draw-bridge, (for that bridge was then readily to be drawn up, as well to give passage for ships to Queenhithe, as for the resistance of any foreign force,) was begun to be built in the year 1426, John Rainwell being mayor.

Another tower there is on the said bridge over the gate at the south end towards Southwark, whereof in another place shall be spoken.

† Patent of Edward II.
In the year 1450, Jack Cade, and other rebels of Kent, by this bridge entered the city: he struck his sword upon London Stone, and said himself then to be lord of the city, but were by the citizens overcome on the same bridge, and put to flight, as in my Annals.

In the year 1471, Thomas, the bastard Fawconbridge, besieged this bridge, burnt the gate, and all the houses to the draw-bridge, that time thirteen in number.

In the year 1481, a house called the common siege on London bridge fell down into the Thames; through the full wherelse five men were drowned.

In the year 1553, the 3rd of February, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and the Kentish men, marched from Depeford towards London; after knowledge whereof, forthwith the draw-bridge was cut down, and the bridge gates shut. Wyatt and his people entered Southwarke, where they lay till the 6th of February, but could get no entry of the city by the bridge, the same was then so well defended by the citizens, the Lord William Howard assisting, wherefore he removed towards Kingstone, &c. as in my Annals.

To conclude of this bridge over the said river of Thames, I affirm, as in other my descriptions, that it is a work very rare, having with the draw-bridge twenty arches made of squared stone, of height sixty feet, and in breadth thirty feet, distant one from another twenty feet, compact and jointed together with vaults and cellars; upon both sides be houses built, so that it seemeth rather a continual street than a bridge; for the fortifying whereby against the incessant assaults of the river, it hath overseers and officers, viz. wardens, as aforesaid, and others.

Fleet bridge in the west without Ludgate, a bridge of stone, fair coperd on either side with iron pikes; on the which, towards the south, be also certain lanthorns of stone, for lights to be placed in the winter evenings, for commodity of travellers. Under this bridge runneth a water, sometimes called, as I have said, the river of the Wels, since Turnemill brooke, now Fleet dike, because it runneth by the Fleet, and sometime about the Fleet, so under Fleet bridge into the river of Thames. This bridge hath been far greater in times past, but lessened, as the water course hath been narrowed. It seemeth this last bridge to be made or repaired at the charges of John Weis, mayor, in the year 1431, for on the coping is engraven Weis embraced by angels, like as on the standard in Cheape, which he also built. Thus much of the bridge: for of the water course, and decay thereof, I have spoken in another place.

Oldbourne bridge, over the said river of the Wels more towards the north, was so called, of a bourn that sometimes ran down Oldbourne hill into the said river. This bridge of stone, like as Fleet bridge from Ludgate west, serveth for passengers with carriage or otherwise, from Newgate toward the west and by north.

Cowbridge, more north, over the same water by Cowbridge street or Cowlane: this bridge being lately decayed, the number of timber is made some what narrower, by Chick lane, &c.

Bridges over the town ditch there are divers; to wit, without Aldgate, without Bishopsgate, the postern called Moorridge, the postern of Cripplegate without Aldersgate, the postern of Christ's hospital, Newgate, and Ludgate; all these be over paved likewise with stone level with the streets. But one other there is of timber over the river of Wels, or Fleet dike, between the precinct of the Black Friers, and the house of Bridewell.

There have been of old time also, divers bridges in sundry places over the course of Walbrook, as before I have partly noted, besides Horseshow bridge, by the church of St. John Baptist, now called St. John's upon Walbrooke. I read, that of old time every person having lands on either side of the said brook, should cleanse the same, and repair the bridges so far as their lands extended. More, in the 11th of Edward III. the inhabitants upon the course of this brook were forced to pile and wall the sides thereof. Also, that in the 3rd of Henry V. this water-course had many bridges, since vaulted over with bricks, and the streets where through it passed so paved, that the same water-course is now hardly discerned. For order was taken in the 2nd of Edward IV., that such as had ground on either side of Walbrooke, should vault and pave it over, so far as his ground extended. And thus much for bridges in this city may suffice.

GATES IN THE WALL OF THIS CITY.

Gates in the wall of this city of old time were four; to wit, Aldgate for the east, Aldersgate for the north, Ludgate for the west, and the Bridgegate over the river of Thames for the south; but of later times, for the ease of citizens and passengers, divers other gates and posterns have been made, as shall be shown.

In the reign of Henry II. (saith Fitzstephen) there were seven double gates in the wall of this city, but he nameth them not. It may, therefore, be supposed, he meant for the first, the gate next the Tower of London, now commonly called the Postern, the next be Aldgate, the third Bishopsgate, the fourth Aldersgate, the fifth Newgate, the sixth Ludgate, and the seventh Bridgegate. Since the which time hath been builded the postern called Moorridge, a postern from Christ's hospital towards St. Bartholomew's hospital in Smithfield, &c. Now of every of these gates and posterns in the wall, and also of certain water-gates on the river of Thames, severally somewhat may, and shall be noted, as I find authority, or reasonable conjecture to warrant me.

For the first, now called the postern by the Tower of London, it showeth by that part which yet remaineth, to have been a fair and strong arched gate, partly built of hard stone of Kent, and partly of stone brought from Caen in Normandy, since the Conquest, and foundation of the high tower; and

* "Should vault, or bridge, and cleanse the same."—1st edition, p. 24.
† "Which then served as a postern for passengers out of the east, from thence through Tower street, Eastcheap, and Candleweeke street to London Stone, the middle point of that highway, then through Budge row, Watheling street, and leaving Paul's church on the right hand, to Ludgate in the west; and Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aldersgate, Ludgate, and the Bridgegate over the Thames. Since the which time hath been builded Newgate," &c.—1st edition, p. 25.
served for passengers on foot out of the east, from thence through the city to Ludgate in the west. The ruin and overthrow of this gate and postern began in the year 1190, the 2d of Richard I., when William Longshampe, bishop of Ely, chancellor of England, caused a part of the city wall, to wit, from the said gate towards the river of Thames to the white tower, to be broken down, for the enlarging of the said tower, which he then compassed far wide about with a wall embattled, and is now the outer wall. He also caused a broad and deep ditch to be made without the same wall, intending to have derived the river of Thames with the stones taken from the Jews' broken houses, namely, Aldgate being then most ruinous, (which had given them easy entry,) they repaired, or rather newly built, after the manner of the Normans, strongly arched with bulwarks of stone from Caen in Normandy, and small brick, called Flanders tile, was brought from thence, such as had been here used since the Conquest, and not before.

In the year 1471, the 11th of Edward IV., Thomas, the bastard Fawconbridge, having assembled a riotous company of shipmen and other in Essex and Kent, came to London with a great navy of ships, near to the Tower; whereupon the mayor and aldermen, by consent of a common council, fortified all along the Thames side, from Baynard's castle to the Tower, with armed men, guns, and other instruments of war, to resist the invasion of the mariners, whereby the Thames side was safely preserved and kept by the aldermen and other citizens that assembled thither in great numbers. Whereupon the rebels, being denied passage through the city that way, set upon Aldgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Aeldersgate, London bridge, and along the river of Thames, shooting arrows and guns into the city, fired the suburbs, and burnt more than threescore houses. And further, on Sunday the eleventh of May, five thousand of them assaulting Aldgate, won the bulwarks, and entered the city; but the portcloses were let down, such as had entered were slain, and Robert Basset, alderman of Aldgate ward, with the recorder, commanded in the name of God to draw up the portcloses; which being done, they issued forth, and with sharp shot, and fierce fight, put their enemies back so far as St. Bottolph's church, by which time the Earl Rivers, and lieutenant of the Tower, was come with a fresh company, which joining together, discomfited the rebels, and put them to flight, whom the said Robert Basset, with the other citizens, chased to the Mile's End, and from thence, some to Popular, some to Stratford, slew many, and took many of them prisoners. In which space the Bastard having assayed other places upon the water side, and little prevailed, fled toward his ships. Thus much for Aldgate.

The next gate in the east is called Aeldgate, of the antiquity or age thereof. This is one and the first of the four principal gates, and also one of the seven served for passengers on foot out of the east, from thence through the city to Ludgate in the west. The ruin and overthrow of this gate and postern began in the year 1190, the 2d of Richard I., when William Longshampe, bishop of Ely, chancellor of England, caused a part of the city wall, to wit, from the said gate towards the river of Thames to the white tower, to be broken down, for the enlarging of the said tower, which he then compassed far wide about with a wall embattled, and is now the outer wall. He also caused a broad and deep ditch to be made without the same wall, intending to have derived the river of Thames with the stones taken from the Jews' broken houses, namely, Aldgate being then most ruinous, (which had given them easy entry,) they repaired, or rather newly built, after the manner of the Normans, strongly arched with bulwarks of stone from Caen in Normandy, and small brick, called Flanders tile, was brought from thence, such as had been here used since the Conquest, and not before.

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BISHOPS Gates.

The third, and next toward the north, is called Bishopsgate, for that, as it may be supposed, the same was first built by some Bishop of London, though now unknown when, or by whom; but true it is, that the first gate was first built for ease of passengers toward the east, and by north, as into castle, where they were well received by William Beauchamp, and captain of the same; having then also secret intelligence that they might enter the city of London if they would, they removed their camp to Ware, from thence in the night coming to London, they entered Aeldgate, and placing guardians or keepers of the gates, they disposed of all things in the city at their pleasure. They spoiled the friars' houses, and searched their coffers; which being done, Robert Fitzwalter, Geoffry Magnavile earl of Essex, and the Earl of Gloucester, chief leaders of the army, applied all diligence to repair the gates and walls of this city with the stones taken from the Jews' broken houses, namely, Aldgate being then most ruinous, (which had given them easy entry,) they repaired, or rather newly built, after the manner of the Normans, strongly arched with bulwarks of stone from Caen in Normandy, and small brick, called Flanders tile, was brought from thence, such as had been here used since the Conquest, and not before.

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that Thomas Falconer, mayor, about the year 1415, 

Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, &c.; the travellers into which parts, before the building of this gate, were forced, passing out at Aeldgate, to go east till they came to the Mile's end, and then turning on the left hand to Bethlemhall given * to Cambridge heath, and so north, or east, and by north, as their journey lay. If they took not this way, by the cast out at Aeldgate, they must take their way by the north out at Aldersgate, through Aldersgate street and Goswel street towards Isledon, and by a cross of stone on their right hand, set up for a mark by the north end of Golding lane, to turn eastward through a long street, until this day called Alder street, to another cross standing, where now a smith's forge is placed by Sewer's ditch church, and then to turn again north towards Totenham, Endfield, Waltham, Ware, &c. The eldest note that I read of this Bishopsgate, is that William Blund, one of the sheriffs of London †, in the year 1210, sold to Serle Mercer, and William Almaine, procurators or wardens of London bridge, all his land, with the garden, in the parish of St. Butolph without Bishopsgate, between the land of Richard Casinarius, towards the north, and the land of Robert Crispie towards the south, and the highway called Berewards lane on the east, &c.

Moreover, about the year 1551, these Haunce merchants of the said Haunce, granted two hundred marks, and ten marks sterling to the mayor and citizens; and covenanted that they and their successors and successors should from time to time repair the same gate.

Next I read in a charter, dated the year 1235, that Walter Brune, citizen of London, and Rosia his wife, having founded the priory or new hospital of our blessed Lady, since called St. Mary Splitle of this gate.

And now for repairing the same, I find that Henry II. confirmed to the merchants of the Haunce, that had a house in the city called Guildhall Theutonicorum, certain liberties and privileges; Edward I. also confirmed the same in the tenth year of whose reign it was found that the said merchants ought of right to repair the said gate called Bishopsgate; whereupon Gerard Marbod, alderman of the Haunce and other, then remaining or common trespasses, were committed, as they be now, to the compters, which thing appeareth by a writ of Edward I. in these words: "I do give and grant to the same church and canons, serving God therein, all the land and the moore without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either side the postern." More I read, that Alfune built the parish church of St. Giles, near unto the cathedral church of St. Paul. Moreover, the charter of William the Conqueror, confirming the foundation of the college in London, called St. Martin the Great, hath these words †: "I do grant and give to the same church and canons, serving God therein, all the land and the moore without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either side the postern." More I read, that Alfune built the parish church of St. Giles, now called the gate of the city, called Porta Contractorum, and canons, serving God therein, all the land and the moore without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either side the postern.

This postern was sometime a prison, whereunto such citizens and others, as were arrested for debt or common trespasses, were committed, as they be now, to the compters, which thing appeareth by a writ of Edward I. in these words: "Lex ecc. London, solvatur: ex gravi quemque B. esyn. & debit. in prouina nostra de Crippes gate pro x. quin corum Redulpho de Sandwico tunc custod. civit. nostra London. & I. de Blackwell civis recognit. debit. §c." This gate was new built by the brewers of London in the year 1244, as saith Fabian's manuscript. Edmond Shaw, goldsmith, mayor in the year 1493, at his decease appointed by his testament his executors, with the cost of four hundred marks, and the stuff of the old gate, called Cripplegate, to build the same gate of new, which was performed and done in the year 1491.

POSTERN OF CRIPPLEGATE.

The next is the postern of Cripplegate, so called long before the Conquest. For I read in the history of Edmond *, king of the East Angles, written by Abbo Floriacensis, and by Burchard, sometime secretary to Offa, king of Mercia, but since by John Liddgate, monk of Bury, that in the year 1010, the Danes spoiling the kingdom of the East Angles, Alwine, bishop of Helmeham, caused the body of King Edmond the Martyr to be brought from Bedworth (now called Bury St. Edmendes), through the kingdom of the East Saxons, and so to London in at Cripplegate; a place, saith mine author, so called of cripples begging there: at which gate, it was said, the body entering, miracles were wrought, as some of the lame to go upright, praising God. The body of King Edmond rested for the space of three years in the parish church of St. Gregorie, near unto the cathedral church of St. Paul. Moreover, the charter of William the Conqueror, confirming the foundation of the college in London, called St. Martin the Great, hath these words †: "I do grant and give to the same church and canons, serving God therein, all the land and the moore without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either side the postern." More I read, that Alfune built the parish church of St. Giles, now called a gate of the city, called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplegate, about the year 1069.

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** Abbo Floriacensis, Burchardus. 
† Lib. Custom. London. 
# Lib. Triinitat.
Aldersgate.

The next is Eldersgate, or Aldersgate *, so called not of Aldrich or of Elders, that is to say, ancient men, builders thereof; not of Eldarne trees, growing there more abundantly than in other places, as some have fabled *, but for the very antiquity of the gate itself, being one of the first four gates of the city, and serving for the northern parts, as Aldgate for the east; which two gates, being both old gates, are for difference sake called, the one Ealdegate, and the other Aldersgate †. This is the fourth principal gate, and hath at sundry times been increased with buildings, namely, on the south, or inner side, a great frame of timber hath been added and set up, containing divers large rooms and lodgings; also on the east side is the addition of one great building of timber, with one large floor, paved with stone or tile, and a well therein curbed with stone, of a great depth, and rising into the said room, two stories high from the ground; which well is the only peculiar note belonging to that gate, for I have not seen the like in all this city to be raised so high. John Day, stationer, a late famous printer of many good books, in our time dwelt in this gate, and built much upon the wall of the city towards the parish church of St. Anne.

Postern out of Christ's Hospital.

Then is there also a postern gate, made out of the wall on the north side of the late dissolved cloister of Friers minors, commonly of their habit called Grey friars, now Christ's church and hospital. This postern was made in the first year of Edward VI. to pass from the said hospital of Christ's Church unto the hospital of St. Barthlemy in Smithfield.

Newgate.

The next gate on the west, and by north, is termed Newgate, as latelier built than the rest, and is the fifth principal gate. This gate was first erected about the reign of Henry I. or of King Stephen, upon this occasion ‡: The cathedral church of St. Paul, being burnt about the year 1086, in the reign of William the Conqueror, Mauritius, then bishop of London, repaired not the old church, as some have supposed, but began the foundation of a new church, such as our present judges say have been performed; it was to them so wonderful for height, length, and breadth, as also in respect it was raised upon arches or vaults, a kind of workmanship brought in by the Normans, and never known to the artificers of this land before that time, &c. After Mauritius, Richard Beamore did wonderfully advance the work of the said church, purchasing the large streets and lanes round about, wherein were wont to dwell many lay people, which grounds he began to compass about with a strong wall of stone and gates. By means of this increase of the church territory, but more by inclosing of ground for so large a cemetery or churchyard, the high and large street stretching from Aldgate in the east until Ludgate in the west, was in this place so crossed and stopped up, that the carriage through the city westward was forced to pass without the said churchyard wall on the north side, through Pater noster row; and then south, down Ave Mary lane, and again north through Bowyer row to Lud¬gate; or else out of Cheep, or Wateling street, to turn south, through the old Exchange; then west through Carter lane, again north by Creede lane, and then west to Ludgate: which passage, by reason of so often turning, was very cumbersome and dangerous both for horse and man; for remedy whereof a new gate was made, and so called, by which men and cattle, with all manner of carriages, might pass more directly (as afore) from Newgate, through West Cheape by Paules, on the north side; through St. Nicholas shambles and Newgate market to Newgate, and from thence to any part westward over Oldborne bridge, or turning without the gate into Smithfield, and through Iseldon to any part north and by west. This gate hath of long time been a gaol, or prison for felons and trespassers, as appeareth by records * in the reign of King John, and of other kings; amongst the which I find one testifying, that in the year 1218, one Richard Herdwyn, the king's clerk, writeth unto the sheriffs of London, commanding them to repair the gaol of Newgate for the safe keeping of his prisoners, promising that the charges laid out should be allowed unto them upon their account in the Exchequer.

Moreover, in the year 1241, the Jews of Norwich were hanged for circumcising a Christian child; their house called the Thor was pulled down and destroyed; Aron, the son of Abraham, a Jew, at London, and the other Jews, were constrained to pay twenty thousand marks at two terms in the year, or else to be kept perpetual prisoners in Newgate of London, and in other prisons. In 1253, King Henry III. lodging in the tower of London, upon displeasure conceived towards the city of London, for the escape of John Offrem, a prisoner, being a clerk convict, out of Newgate, which had killed a prior that was of alliance to the king, as cousin to the queen; he sent for the mayor and sheriffs to come and answer him; the mayor laid the fault from him to the sheriffs, forasmuch as to them belonged the keeping of all

* Close roll.

‡ About the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. † 1st edition, p. 30.
prisoners within the city; and so the mayor returned home, but the sheriffs remained there prisoners by the space of a month and more; and yet turned home, but the sheriffs remained there prisoners within the city; and so the mayor resided in the bishop's officers; for whereas the bishop's officers were granted license to imprison the offender within the city, they excused themselves, in that the fault chiefly rested in the bishop's officers; for whereas the prisoner was under custody, they at his request had granted license to imprison the offender within the gaol of Newgate, but so as the bishop's officers were charged to see him safely kept. The king, notwithstanding all this, demanded of the city three thousand marks for a fine.

In the year 1326, Robert Baldoke, the king's chancellor, was put in Newgate, the 3rd of Edward III. In the year 1337, Sir John Poulteyne gave four marks by the year to the relief of prisoners in Newgate. In the year 1335, William Walworth gave somewhat to relieve the prisoners in Newgate, and William Grove, executors to Richard Whittington, to re-edify the gaol of Newgate, which was granted to John Coventre, Jenken Carpenter, and the same sheriffs (through the false suggestion of John Kingesell, jailor of Newgate) set from thence. This gate was made a free prison in the year 1578, the 1st of Richard II., Nicholas Bremar being mayor. The same was confirmed in the year 1582, John Northampton being mayor, by a common council in the Guildhall; by which it was ordained that all freemen of this city should, for debt, trespasses, accounts, and contests, be imprisoned in Ludgate, and for treasons, felonies, and other criminal offences, committed to Newgate, &c. In the year 1431, the 10th of King Henry VI., John Wells being mayor, a court of common council ordained that all freemen of this city should, for debt, trespasses, accounts, and contests, be imprisoned in Ludgate, and for treasons, felonies, and other criminal offences, committed to Newgate, &c. In the year 1457, a great fray was in the north country between Sir Thomas Pereice, Lord Egremont, and the Earl of Salisbury's sons, whereby many were maimed and slain; but, in the end, the Lord Egremont being taken, was by the king's counsel found in great default, and therefore condemned in great sums of money, to be paid to the Earl of Salisbury, and in the mean time committed to Newgate. Not long after, Sir Thomas Pereice, Lord Egremont, and Sir Richard Pereice his brother, being in Newgate, broke out of prison by night, and went to the king; the other prisoners took the leads of the gate, and defended it a long while against the sheriffs and all their officers, insomuch that they were forced to call more aid of the citizens, whereby they lastly stanched them, and laid them in irons: and this may suffice for Newgate.

LUDGATE.

In the west is the next, and sixth principal gate, and is called Ludgate, as first built (saith Geoffrey Mommouth) by King Lud, a Briton, about the year before Christ's nativity, 66. Of which building, and also of the name, as Ludgate, or Findsgate, hath been of late some question among the learned; wherefore I overpass it, as not to my purpose, only referring the reader to that I have before written out of Caesar's Commentaries, and other Roman writers, concerning a town or city amongst the Britons. This gate I suppose to be one of the most ancient; and as Alldgate was built for the east, so was this Ludgate for the west. I read, as I told you, that in the year 1215, the 17th of King John, the barons of the realm, being in arms against the king, entered this city, and spoiled the Jews' houses; which being done, Robert Fitzwater and Geoffrey de Magnavilla, Earl of Essex, and the Earl of Gloucester, chief leaders of the army, applied all diligence to repair the gates and walls of this city, with the stones of the Jews' broken houses, especially (as it seemed) they then repaired, or rather new built Ludgate. For in the year 1566, when the same gate was taken down to be newly built, there was found couched within the wall thereof, an image of the Jews' houses, wherein was graven in Hebrew characters these words following: *Here est statio Rabbi Moses, filii insignii Rabbi Isaac:* which is to say, this is the station or ward of Rabbi Moses, the son of the honourable Rabbi Isaac, and had been fixed upon the front of one of the Jews' houses, as a name or sign that such a one dwelt there. In the year 1260, this Ludgate was repaired and beautified with images of Lud, and other kings, as appeareth by letters patent, of license given to the citizens of London, to take up stone for that purpose, dated the 25th of Henry III. These images of kings in the reign of Edward VI. had their heads smitten off, and were otherwise defaced by *+* such as judged every image to be an idol; and in the reign of Queen Mary were repaired, as by setting new heads on their old bodies, &c. All which so remained until the year 1586, the 28th of Queen Elizabeth, when the same gate was taken down to be newly built, and in the mean time remaining in the large south-east quadrant to the same gate adjoining; and the same year the whole gate was newly and beautifully built, with the images of Lud and others, as afore, on the east side, and the picture of her majesty Queen Elizabeth on the west side; all which was done at the common charges of the citizens, amounting to fifteen hundred pounds or more.

This gate was made a free prison in the year 1578, the 1st of Richard II., Nicholas Bremar being mayor. The same was confirmed in the year 1582, John Northampton being mayor, by a common council in the Guildhall; by which it was ordained that all freemen of this city should, for debt, trespasses, accounts, and contests, be imprisoned in Ludgate, and for treasons, felonies, and other criminal offences, committed to Newgate, &c. In the year 1431, the 10th of King Henry VI., John Wells being mayor, a court of common council

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* Roger Wendover, Matthew Paris.
* "By unadvised folk."—1st edition.
* Record, Guildhall.
established ordinances (as William Standon and Robert Chicheley, late mayors, before had done), touching the guard and government of Ludgate and other prisons.

Also in the year 1463, the third of Edward IV., Mathew Philip, being mayor, in a common council, at the request of the well-disposed, blessed, and devout woman, Dame Agnes Forster, widow, late wife to Stephen Forster, fishmonger, sometime mayor, for the comfort and relief of all the poor prisoners, certain articles were established. Imprimis, that the new works then late edified by the same Dame Agnes, for the enlarging of the prison of Ludgate, from thenceforth should be had and taken as a part and parcel of the said prison of Ludgate; so that both the old and new work of Ludgate aforesaid be one prison, gaol keeping, and charge for evermore.

The said quadrant, strongly built of stone by the before-named Stephen Forster, and Agnes his wife, contained a large walking-place by ground of thirty-eight feet and a half in length, besides the thickness of the walls, which at least six feet and tother forty-four feet and a half; the breadth within the walls is twenty-nine feet and a half, so that the thickness of the walls maketh it thirty-five feet and a half in breadth. The like room it hath over it for lodgings, and over it again fair leads to walk upon, well embattled, all for fresh air and ease of prisoners, to the end they should have lodging and water free without charge, as by certain verses graven in copper, and fixed on the said quadrant, I have read in form following:—

"Devout souls that pass this way,
For Stephen Forster, late mayor, heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes his spouse to God consecrate,
For Stephen Forster, late mayor, heartily pray j
That of pity this house made for Londoners in Ludgate.
And Dame Agnes his spouse to God consecrate,
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mentioned by W. Fitzstephen; which gate being new made, when the bridge was built of stone, hath been oftentimes since repaired. This gate, with the tower upon it, in the year 1436 fell down, and the two of the farthest arches southwards also fell therewith, and no man perished or was hurt therewith. To the repairing whereof, divers wealthy citizens gave large sums of money; namely, Robert Large, sometime mayor, one hundred marks; Stephen Forster, twenty pounds; Sir John Crosbye, alderman, one hundred pounds, &c. But in the year 1471, the Kentish mariners, under the conduct of bastard Fauconbridge, burned the said gate and thirteen houses on the bridge, besides the Beer houses at St. Katherine's, and many others in the suburbs.

The next is Buttolph's gate, so called of the parish church of St. Buttolph, near adjoining. This gate was sometime given or confirmed by William Conqueror to the monks of Westminster in these words: "W. rex Anglite, &c. William, king of England, sendeth greeting to the sheriffes and all his subjects, French and English, of London: Know ye that I have granted to God and St. Peter of Westminster, his ministers, as also to all his loving subjectes, with sake and soke, &c." W. Duntherne.

The next is Bellingsgate, used as an especial port, or harbour, for small ships and boats coming therto, and is now most frequented, the Queen's hithe being almost forsaken. How this gate took port, or harbour, for small ships and boats coming to enjoy the same well and quietly and honourably, head of London bridge, and all other his lands with the houses, and one wharf, which is at the same; and I will and command that they shall leave uncertain, as not having read any ancient record thereof, more than that Geoffrey Monmouth writeth, that Belin, a king of the Britons, about four hundred years before Christ's nativity, built this gate, and named it Belin's gate, after his own calling; and that when he was dead, his body being burnt, the ashes, in a vessel of brass, were set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the same gate. But Caesar and other Roman writers affirm, of cities, walls, and gates, as ye have before heard; and therefore it seemeth to me not to be so ancient, but rather to have taken that name of some later owner of the place, happily named Beling, or Biling, as Somar's key, Smart's key, Frosh wharf, and others, thereby took their names of their owners. Of this gate more shall be said when we come to Bell's gate westward.

Then have you a water-gate, on the west side of Wool wharf, or Customers' key §, which is commonly called the water gate, at the south end of Water lane.

One other water-gate there is by the bulwark of the Tower, and this is the last and farthest water-gate eastward, on the river of Thames, so far as the city of London extendeth within the walls; both which last named water-gates be within the Tower wall.

Besides these common water-gates, were divers private wharfs and keys, all along from the east to the west of this city, on the bank of the river of Thames; merchants of all nations had landing-places, warehouses, cellars, and stowage of their goods and merchandizes, as partly shall be touched in the wards adjoining to the said river. Now, for the ordering and keeping these gates of this city in the night time, it was appointed in the year of Christ 1258, by Henry III., the 42d of his reign, that the ports of England should be strongly kept, and that the gates of London should be new repaired, and diligently kept in the night, for fear of French deceits, whereof one writeth these verses:

"Per noctem portae clauduntur Londinianarum. Muemia et forte fraus frangat Francigenarum."

OF TOWERS AND CASTLES.

"The city of London (saith Fitzstephen) hath in the east a very great and a most strong palatine Tower, whose turrets and walls do rise from a deep foundation, the mortar thereof being tempered with the blood of beasts. In the west part are two most strong castles, &c." To begin therefore with the most famous Tower of London, situate in the east, near unto the river of Thames: it hath been the common opinion, and some have written (but of none assured ground), that Julius Caesar, the first conqueror of the Britons, was the original author and founder, as well thereof as also of many other towers, castles, and great buildings within this realm; but (as I have already before noted) Caesar remained not here so long, nor had he in his head any such matter, but only to dispatch a conquest of this barbarous country, and to proceed to greater matters. Neither do the Roman writers make mention of any buildings erected by him here; and therefore leaving this, and proceeding to more grounded authority, I find in a fair register-book, containing the acts of the Bishops of Rochester, set down by Edmond de Hadenham, that William I., surnamed Conqueror, built the Tower of London; to wit, the great white and square tower there, about the year of Christ 1078, appointing Gundulph, then Bishop of Rochester, to be principal surveyor and overseer of that work, who was for that time lodged in the house of Edmere, a burgess of London; the very words of which mine author are these: "Gundulphus Episcopus mandato Willidmi Rafts magistri prefuit operi magna Turris Loundon, qua tempore hospitatus est apud quendam Edmerum Burgensem."

Ye have before heard that the wall of this city was all round about furnished with towers and bulwarks, in due distance every one from other; and also that the river Thames, with its ebbing and flowing, on the south side, had sundered the said materials of the former were sold for £177. 10s.; those of Cripplegate for £91; those of Ludgate for £148; the purchasers undertaking to remove the rubbish.

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"Weekly made."—1st edition, p. 36.
† W. Duntherne.
§ "The largest water-gate on the river of Thames, and therefore most frequented."—1st edition, p. 30.
§ "Which is now of late most beautifully enlarged and built."—1st edition, p. 37.
* Matthew Paris.
wall and towers there. Wherefore King William, for defence of this city, in place most dangerous, and open to the enemy, having taken down the second bulwark in the east part of the wall from the Thames, built this tower, which was the great square tower, now called the White Tower, and hath been since at divers times enlarged with other buildings adjoining, as shall be shown. This tower was by tempest of wind sore shaken in the year 1090, the 4th of William Rufus, and was again by the said Rufus and Henry I. repaired. They also caused a castle to be built under the said tower, namely, on the south side towards the Thames, and also incastrated the same round about.

Henry Huntington, libro sexto, hath these words: "William Rufus challenged the investure of prelates; he pilled and shaved the people with tribute, especially to spend about the Tower of London, and the great hall at Westminster."

Otherwise, Acolinius, Otto, and Geoffrey Magnaville, Earl of Essex, were four the first constables of this Tower of London, by succession; all which held by force a portion of land (that pertained to the priory of the Holy Trinite within Aldgate); that is to say, East Smithfield, near unto the Tower, under the said inclosure, and and would not depart from it till the 2nd year of King Stephen, when the same was abridged and restored to the church. This said Geoffrey Magnaville was Earl of Essex, constable of the Tower, sheriff of London, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire, as appeareth by a charter of Maad the empress, dated 1141. He also fortified the Tower of London against King Stephen; but the king took him in his court at St. Albones, and would not deliver him till he had rendered the Tower of London, with the castles of Walden and Plashey in Essex. In the year 1153 the Tower of London and the castle of Windsor were by the king delivered to Richard de Lucie, to the same in the place without his Tower of London, to the poor brethren of the hospital of St. Katherine's, mill stood where now is the Iron Gate, built by William Rufus, and open to the enemy, having taken down the second bulwark in the east part of the wall from the Thames, built this tower, which was the great square tower, now called the White Tower, and hath been since at divers times enlarged with other buildings adjoining, as shall be shown. This tower was by tempest of wind sore shaken in the year 1090, the 4th of William Rufus, and was again by the said Rufus and Henry I. repaired. They also caused a castle to be built under the said tower, namely, on the south side towards the Thames, and also incastrated the same round about.

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park, which he walled about with stone, seven miles in compass, destroying for the same divers villages, churches, and chapels; and this was the first park in England. He placed therein, besides great store of deer, divers strange beasts to be kept and nourished, such as were brought to him from far countries, as lions, leopards, inces, porpentines, and such other. More I read, that in the year 1233, Frederick the emperor sent to Henry III. three leopards, in token of his regal shield of arms, wherein three leopards were pictured; since the which time those lions and others have been kept in a part of this bulwark, now called the Lion Tower, and their keepers there lodged. King Edward II., in the 12th of his reign, commanded the sheriffs of London to pay to the keepers of the king's leopard in the Tower of London sixpence the day for the sustenance of the leopard, and three-halfpence a day for diet of the said keeper, out of the fee farm of the said city. More, in the 16th of Edward III., one lion, one lioness, one leopard, and two cat lions, in the said Tower, were committed to the custody of Robert, the son of John Bower. Edward IV. fortified the Tower of London, and in the year 1542, a certain piece of ground, taken out of the Tower Hill, west from the Lion Tower, now called the bulwark. His officers also, in the 5th of his reign, set upon the said hill both scaffold and gallows, for the execution of offenders; whereupon the mayor and his brethren complained to the king, and were answered that the same was not done in derogation of the city's liberties, and thereof caused proclamation to be made, &c., as shall be shown in Tower street.

Richard III. repaired and built in this tower somewhat. Henry VIII., in 1532, repaired the White Tower, and other parts thereof. In the year 1542, the 2nd of Edward VI., on the 22nd of November, in the night, a Frenchman lodged in the round bulwark, betwixt the west gate and the postern, or drawbridge, called the warders' gate, by setting fire on a barrel of gunpowder, blew up the said bulwark, burnt himself, and no more persons. This bulwark was forthwith again new built. And here, because I have by occasion spoken of the west gate of this tower the same, as the most principal, is used for the receipt and delivery of all kinds of carriages, without the which gate divers bulwarks and gates, towards the north, &c. Then near within this west gate, opening to the south, is a strong postern for passengers by the ward-house, over a drawbridge let down for that purpose. Next on the same south side, toward the east, is a large water-gate, for receipt of boats and small vessels, partly under a stone bridge from the river of Thames. Beyond it is a small postern, with a drawbridge, seldom let down but for the receipt of some great persons, prisoners. Then towards the east is a great and strong gate, commonly called the Iron gate, but not usually opened. And thus much for the foundation, building, and repairing of this tower, with the gates and posterns, may suffice. And now somewhat of accidents in the same shall be spoken.

In the year 1166, William Fitzrosbert, a citizen of London, seditionally moving the common people to seek liberty, and not to be subject to the rich and more mighty, at length was taken and brought before the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Tower, where he was by the judges condemned, and by the heels drawn thence to the Elms in Smithfield, and there hanged.

In 1214, King John * wrote to Geoffrey Magniville to deliver the Tower of London, with the prisoners, armour, and all other things found therein belonging to the king, to William, archdeacon of Huntington. In the year 1216, the 1st of Henry III., the said Tower was delivered to Lewis of France and the barons of England.

In the year 1206 pleas of the crown were pleaded in the Tower; likewise in the year 1220, and likewise in the year 1224, and again in the year 1243, before William of Yorke, Richard Passelewe, Henry Brache, Jerome of Saxton, justices.

In the year 1222, the citizens of London having made a tumult against the abbot of Westminster, Hubert of Burge, chief justice of England, came to the Tower of London, called before him the mayor and aldermen, of whom he inquired for the principal authors of that sedition; amongst whom one, named Constantine Fitz Achello, avowed that he was the man, and had done much less than he ought to have done: whereupon the justice sent him with two other to Falks de Brent, who with armed men brought them to the gallows, where they were hanged.

In the year 1244, Griffith, the eldest son of Leo-line, Prince of Wales, being kept prisoner in the Tower, devised means of escape, and having in the night made of the hangings, sheets, &c. a long line, he put himself down from the top of the Tower, but in the sliding, the weight of his body, being a very big and a fat man, brake the rope, and he fell and brake his neck withall.

In the year 1253, King Henry III. imprisoned the sheriffs of London in the Tower more than a month, for the escape of a prisoner out of Newgate, as you may read in the chapter of Gates.

In the year 1260, King Henry, with his queen (for fear of the barons), were lodged in the Tower. The next year he sent for his lords, and held his parliament because London.

In the year 1263, when the queen would have removed from the Tower by water towards Windsor, sundry Londoners got them together to the bridge, under which she was to pass, and not only cried out upon her with reproachful words, but also threw mire and stones at her, by which she was constrained to return for the time; but in the year 1265, the said citizens were found to submit themselves to the king for it, and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs were sent to divers prisons, and a custos also was set over the city; to wit, Othon, constable of the Tower, &c.

In the year 1292, Lesline, prince of Wales, being taken at Beawith castle, Roger Lostrange cut off his head, which Sir Roger Mortimer caused to be crowned with ivy, and set it upon the Tower of London.

In the year 1290, divers justices, as well of the bench as of the assizes, were sent prisoners to the Tower, which with great sums of money redeemed their liberty. Edward II., the 14th of his reign,
appointed for prisoners in the Tower, a knight two-pence the day, an esquire one penny the day, to serve for their diet.

In the year 1320, the king's justices sat in the Tower, for trial of matters; whereupon John Giffors, late mayor of London, and many others, fled the city, for fear to be charged of things they had presumptuously done.

In the year 1321, the Mortimers yielding themselves to the king, he sent them prisoners to the Tower, where they remained long, and were adjudged to be drawn and hanged. But at length Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore, by giving to his keepers a sleepy drink, escaped out of the Tower, and his uncle Roger, being still kept there, died about five years after.

In the year 1326, the citizens of London won the Tower, wresting the keys out of the constable's hands, delivered all the prisoners, and kept both city and Tower, in the use of Isabel the queen, and Edward her son.

In the year 1330, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, was taken and brought to the Tower, from whence he was brought to the Elms, and there hanged.

In the year 1341, King Edward I., in the 18th of his reign, commanded florences of gold to be made and coined in the Tower; that is to say, a penny piece of the value of five shillings and eight pence, the halfpenny piece of the value of three shillings and four pence, and a farthing piece worth twenty pence; Ferevalle de Port of Lake being then master of the coin. And this is the first coinage of gold in the Tower, wherefo I have read, and also the first coinage of gold in England. I find also recorded, that the said king in the same year ordained his exchange of money to be kept in Seme's Tower, a part of the king's house in Bucklesbury. And here to digress a little (by occasion offered), I find that, in times before passed, all great sums were paid by weight of gold or silver, as so many pounds or marks of silver, or so many pounds or marks of gold, cut into blanks, and not stamped, as I could prove by many good authorities which I may appear by divers statutes, namely, of weights and measures, made in the 31st of Henry I. in these words: "Thirty two grains of wheat, drie and round, taken in the midst of the ear, should be the weight of a stearling penny, 20 of those pence should make one ounce, 12 ounces a pound Troy." It followeth in the statute eight pound to make a gallon of wine, and eight gallons a bushel of London measure, &c. Notwithstanding which statute, I find, in the 8th of Edward I., Gregorie Rokesley, mayor of London, being chief master or minister of the King's Exchange, or minutes, a new coin being then appointed, the pound of easterling money should contain as afore twelve ounces; to wit, fine silver, such as was then made into foil, and was commonly called silver of Guthorrons lane, eleven ounces, two easterlings, and one fering or farthing, and the other seventeen pence ob. q. to be alloy. Also, the pound of money ought to weigh twenty shillings and three-pence by account; so that no pound ought to be over twenty shillings and three-pence, nor less than twenty shillings and two-pence by account; the ounce to weigh twenty pence, the penny weight twenty-four grains (which twenty-four by weight then appointed were as much as the former thirty-two grains of wheat), a penny force twenty-five grains, and a half, the penny deble or feeble twenty-two grains and a half, &c.

Now for the penny easterling, how it took that name I think good briefly to touch. It hath been said, that Numa Pomplius, the second king of the Romans, commanded money first to be made, of whose name they were called nummi; and when a contemporary, and destined to ornament the cathedral of Bayeux, the bishop of which was a brother of the Conqueror.

* W. Malmesbury.
† Roger Hoveden.
‡ The great recoinage here referred to by Stow was perhaps the largest ever known up to the reign of William and Mary. The indenture with William de Turmire is extant in the Liber Rubens.
§ Guthuron's lane, now Gutter lane, leading out of Cheapside, a small lane, formerly tenanted by goldsmiths; the person who gave his name to the lane, was evidently of Saxon or Danish origin.
¶ The great recoinage here referred to by Stow was perhaps the largest ever known up to the reign of William and Mary. The indenture with William de Turmire is extant in the Liber Rubens.
|| That is, seventeen pence halfpenny farthing to be alloy. * By the terms force and deble, it is presumed the maximum and minimum weights are intended.

copper pence, silver pence, and gold pence, were made, because every silver penny was worth ten copper pence, and every gold penny worth ten silver pence, the pence therefore were called in Latin, denarii, and oftentimes the pence are named of the matter and stuff of gold or silver. But the money of England was called of the workers and makers thereof; as the florin of gold is called of the flower times, that were the workers thereof, and so the castering money took their name of the Easterlings which did first make this money in England, in the reign of Henry II.

Thus have I set down according to my reading in antiquity of money matters, omitting the imaginations of late writers, of which many have said castering money to take that name of a star, stamped in the border or ring of the penny; other some of a bird called a star or starling stamped in the circumference; and other (more unlikely) of some of a bird called a star or starling stamped in the bore of assay, and deliver other irons new graven, what sum had been coined, and also their pix or spent and worn, to receive them with an account. Paul, and is to this day commonly called the Old Exchange.

In the reign of Henry II. there should be twenty-three carats, three grains and a half fine, &c., and for silver, thirty-seven shillings and four pence, the which should be called a noble of gold, of the which piece of eight shillings and four pence sterling, and to be of them given silver money of less value than the old by four pence in the noble, so that fifty nobles should be a pound troy weight.

In the year 1421 was granted to Henry V. a fifteenth, to be paid at Candlemas and at Martinmas, of such money as was then current, gold or silver, not overmuch clipped or washed; to wit, that if the noble were worth five shillings and eight pence, then the king should take it for a full noble of six shillings and eight pence, and if it was less of value than five shillings and eight pence, then the person paying that gold to make it good to the value of five shillings and eight pence, the king always receiving for a whole noble of six shillings and eight pence. And if the noble so paid be better than five shillings and eight pence, the king to pay again the surplusage that it was better than five shillings and eight pence. Also this year was such scarcity of white money, that though a noble were so good of gold and weight as six shillings and eight pence, men might get no white money for them.

In the year 1465, King Edward IV. caused a new coin both of gold and silver to be made, whereby he gained much; for he made of an old noble a royal, which he commanded to go for ten shillings. Nevertheless, to the same royal was put eight pence of alloy, and so weighed the more, being smitten with a new stamp, to wit, a rose. He likewise made half-angels of five shillings, and farthings of two shillings and sixpence, anglets of six shillings and eight pence, and half-angels of three shillings and four pence. He made silver money of three pence, a groat, and so of other coins after that rate. But before this, in the year 1351, William Edington, bishop of Durham, was made master of the king's mints, and undertook to make the monies under form following, to wit,—of gold, a piece of eight shillings and four pence sterling, which should be called a noble of gold, of the which piece of eight shillings and four pence, the king should take it for a full noble of six shillings and eight pence, and of the wealth of the whole realm, and common people, that if the noble were worth five shillings and eight pence, the king should take it for a full noble of six shillings and eight pence, and if it was less of value than five shillings and eight pence, then the person paying that gold to make it good to the value of five shillings and eight pence, the king always receiving for a whole noble of six shillings and eight pence. And if the noble so paid be better than five shillings and eight pence, the king to pay again the surplusage that it was better than five shillings and eight pence. Also this year was such scarcity of white money, that though a noble were so good of gold and weight as six shillings and eight pence, men might get no white money for them.

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In the year 1526, the 18th of Henry VIII., the angel noble being then the sixth part of an ounce.

* Thomas Walsingham.
troy, so that six angels were just an ounce, which was forty shillings, and the angel was also worth two ounces of silver, which was twenty shillings. A proclamation was made on the sixt of September, that the angel should go for seven shillings and four pence, the royal for eleven shillings, and the crown for four shillings and four pence. And on the fifth of November following, again by proclamation, the angel was enhanced to seven shillings and sixpence, and so every ounce of gold to be forty-five shillings, and the ounce of silver at three shillings and nine pence in value.

In the year 1544, the 35th of Henry V. 11, on the 16th of May, proclamation was made for the enhancing of gold to forty-eight shillings, and silver to four shillings the ounce. Also the king caused for to be coined base moneys, to wit, pieces of twelve pence, six pence, four pence, two pence, and a penny, in weight as the late sterling, in show good silver, but inwardly copper. These pieces had whole, or broad faces, and continued current after that rate till the 5th of Edward VI., when they were on the 9th of July called down, the shilling to nine pence, the great four pence, ten, and on the 17th of August from nine pence to six pence, &c. And on the 30th of October was published new coins of silver and gold to be made, a piece of silver five shillings, a piece of two shillings and five pence, of twelve pence, of six pence, a penny with a double rose, half-penny a single rose, and a farthing with a portcullis. Coins of fine gold: a whole sovereign of thirty shillings, an angel of ten shillings, an angle or five shillings. Of crown gold: a sovereign twenty shillings, half-sovereign ten shillings, five shillings, two shillings and six pence, and base moneys to pass as before, which continued till the 2nd of Queen Elizabeth, then called to a lower rate, taken to the mint, and refined, the silver whereof being coined with a new stamp of her majesty, the dress was carried to foul high ways, to heighten them. This base money, for the time, caused the old sterling moneys to be hoarded up, so that I have seen twenty-one shillings current given for one old angel.

In the year 1360, the peace between England and France being confirmed, King Edward came over into England, and straight to the Tower, to see the French king then prisoner there, whose ransom he assessed at three millions of florences, and so delivered him from prison, and brought him with honour to the sea.

In the year 1381, the rebels of Kent drew out of the Tower (where the king was then lodged) Simon Suderie, archbishop of Canterbury, lord chancellor, Robert Hales, prior of St. John's, and treasurer of England, William Appleton, friar, the king's confessor, and John Legg, a sergeant of the king's, and beheaded them on the Tower hill, &c.

In the year 1387, King Richard held his feast of Christmas in the Tower. And in the year 1399, the same king was sent prisoner to the Tower.

In the year 1414, Sir John Oldeastell brake out of the Tower. And the same year, a parliament being held at Lyecester, a power of the Tower was at that time beheaded, whose head was sent up, and set over the Tower gate, for consuting to one Whitlei, that brake out of the Tower.

In the year 1419, Friar Randolph was sent to the Tower, and was there slain by the parson of St. Peter's in the Tower.

In the year 1428, there came to London a lewd fellow, folging himself to be sent from the Emper to the young King Henry VI., calling himself Baron of Blackamoore, and that he should be the principal physician in this kingdom; but his subtlety being known, he was apprehended, condemned, drawn, hanged, headed, and quartered, his head set on the Tower of London, and his quarters on four gates of the city.

In the year 1458, in Whitsuntide, the Duke of Somerset, with Anthonie Rivers, and other four, kept jousts before the queen in the Tower of Lon don, against three esquires of the queen's, and others.

In the year 1465, King Henry VI. was brought prisoner to the Tower, where he remained long.

In the year 1470, the Tower was yielded to Sir Richard Lee, mayor of London, and his brethren the aldermen, who forthwith entered the same, delivered King Henry of his imprisonment, and lodged him in the king's lodging there; but the next year he was again sent thither prisoner, and there murdered.†

* The mint remained in the Tower until the commence ment of the present century. The subject of the coinage, &c. having attracted the attention of the legislature, a Commission was issued by the King on the 7th of Feb. 1798, "To take into consideration the state of the coins of this kingdom, and the present establishment and constitution of His Majesty's mint." About 1806, in consequence of this commission, and the military departments in the Tower having greatly encroached upon the buildings originally appropriated to coining, the Government directed the erection of the present mint upon Tower hill. Sir Robert Smirke was the architect employed, and the work was completed in eight years, at an expense, including the machinery, of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

† The death of Henry VI.—respecting which Fabian says, "diverse tales were told; but the most common fame
In the year 1476, George Duke of Clarence was drowned with malice in the Tower; and within five years after King Edward V., with his brother, were said to be murdered there.

In the year 1455, John Earl of Oxford was made constable of the Tower, and had custody of the lions granted him.

In the year 1501, in the month of May, was a royal tourney of lords and knights in the Tower of London before the king.

In the year 1502, Queen Elizabeth, wife to Henry VII., died of childbirth in the Tower.

In the year 1512, the chapel in the high White Tower was burnt. In the year 1536 Queen Anne Bullen was beheaded in the Tower. 1541, Lady Katherine Howard, wife to King Henry VIII., was also beheaded there.

In the year 1546, the 27th of April, being Tuesday in Easter week, William Foxley, potmaker for the Mint in the Tower of London, fell asleep, and so continued sleeping, and could not be wakened with prickings, crampings, or otherwise, burning whatsoever, until the first day of the term, which was full fourteen days and fifteen nights, or more, for that Easter term beginneth not before seventeen weeks.

Thus much for these accidents: and now to conclude thereof in summary. This Tower is a citadel to defend or command the city; a royal palace for assemblies or treaties; a prison of state for the most dangerous offenders; the only place of coinage for all England at this time; the armory for warlike provison; the treasury of the ornaments and jewels of the crown; and general conservor of the most records of the king's courts of justice at Westminster.

TOWER ON LONDON BRIDGE.

The next tower on the river of Thames is on London bridge, at the north end of the drawbridge, wute, that he was styked with a dagger by the handes of the Duke of Gloucester,—is one of those obscure events, the truth of which cannot fail to become matter of dispute.

The Editors of The Restoration of Edward the Fourth, and of Worwicke's Chronicle, published by the Camden Society, have in the notes to their respective works collected, as far as possible, all the contemporary statements connected with this event. And here it may be well to notice, that the former of these documents is printed from a transcript made by Stow, now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.

* Patent, 1st of Henry VII.

† A very ample description of the Tower, viewed under these several aspects, and including interesting notices of the most remarkable personages who have ever sojourned within its walls, is contained in Mr. Barley's History and Antiquities of the Tower of London. While in the first volume of the Vetusta Monumenta, published by the Society of Antiquaries, will be found "A Plan of the Tower Liberties," from a survey made under the direction of Sir John Peyton, the then governor, in 1597, the very year preceding that in which Stow published the first edition of the present work.

* W. D楠thorne.

† Fitzstephen, Gerv. Tilbury.
24 Keeping of Hertford castle belonged to Fitzwalter.

Baynard castle destroyed.—Rebuilt.

Keeping of Hertford castle belonged to Fitzwalter.

STOW'S SURVEY


begat Robert and other: he deceased in the year 1198, and was buried at Dunmow; after whom succeeded Robert Fitzwater, a valiant knight.

About the year 1213 there arose a great discord between the king and his barons, because Matilda, surnamed the Fair, daughter to the said Robert Fitzwater, whom the king unlawfully loved, but could not obtain her, nor her father would consent thereunto, whereupon, and for other like causes, ensued war through the whole realm.

The barons were received into London, where they greatly endangered the king; but in the end the king did not only therefore banish the said Fitzwater, amongst other, out of the realm, but also caused his castle called Baynard, and other his houses, to be spoiled; which thing being done, a messenger being sent unto Matilda the Fair about the king's suit, whereunto she would not consent, she was poisoned; Robert Fitzwater, and other, being then passed into France, and some into Scotland, &c.

It happened in the year 1214, King John being then in France with a great army, that a truce was taken betwixt the two kings of England and France, because of a dispute of five years' standing, whether the French should have the right of the arm of the sea, being then between either host, there was a knight in the English host, that cried to them of the other side, willing some one of their knights to come and joust a course or twain with him; whereupon, without stay, Robert Fitzwater, being on the French part, made himself ready, ferried over, and got on horseback, without any man to help him, and showed himself ready to the face of his challenger, whom at the first course he struck so hard with his great spear, that horse and man fell to the ground; and when his spear was broken he went back to the King of France; which when the king had seen, "By God's tooth," quoth he, "he were a king indeed that had such a kule." The friends of Robert, hearing these words, knee'd down, and said:—"O king, he is your knight; it is Robert Fitzwater." And thereupon, the next day he was sent for, and restored to the king's favour; for which service he was rewarded, and he received his livings, and had license to repair his castle of Baynard, and other castles.

The year 1216, the 1st of Henry III., the castle of Hartford being delivered to Lewis the French prince, and the barons of England, Robert Fitzwater requiring to have the same, because the keeping thereof did by ancient right and title pertain to him, was answered by Lewis, "that Englishmen were not worthy to have such holds in keeping, because they did betray their own lord," &c.

This Robert deceased in the year 1234, and was buried at Dunmow, and Walter his son that succeeded him, 1238, his barony of Baynard, was in the ward of King Henry, in the monage of Robert Fitzwater. This Robert took to his second wife, Aeliana, daughter and heir to the Earl of Ferrars, in the year 1239; and in the year 1303, on the 12th of March, before John Blondon, mayor of London, he acknowledged his service to the same city: and gave upon the Evangelists, which he and his ancestors had by Castle Baynard, in the said city. In time of war the said Robert, and his heirs, ought to serve the city in manner as followeth: that is, The said Robert ought to come, he being the twentieth man of arms on horseback, covered with cloth, or armour, unto the great west door of St. Paul, with his banner displayed before him of his arms: and when he is come to the said door, mounted and apparelled, as before is said, the mayor with his aldermen and sheriffs armed in their arms, shall come out of the said church of St. Paul unto the said door, with a banner in his hand, all on foot, which banner shall be gules, with the image of St. Paul, gold, the face, hands, feet, and sword, of silver; and as soon as the said Robert shall see the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, come on foot out of the church, armed with such a banner, he shall alight from his horse, and salute the mayor, and say to him, "Sir mayor, I am come to do my service, which I owe to the city." And the mayor and aldermen shall answer, "Welcome to you, as our bannerer of fee in this city, this banner of this city to bear, and govern to the honour and profit of the city to our power." And the said Robert and his heirs shall receive the banner in his hands, and shall go on foot out of the gate with the banner in his hands; and the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, shall follow to the door, and shall bring a horse to the said Robert worth twenty pounds, which horse shall be saddled with a saddle of the arms of the said Robert, and shall be covered with sandals of the said arms. Also they shall present to him twenty pounds sterling money, and deliver it to the chamberlain of the said Robert for his expenses that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the mayor presented to him, with the banner in his hand, and as soon as he is up, he shall say to the mayor, that he cause a marshal to be chosen for the host, one of the city; which marshal being chosen, the said Robert and his heirs shall command the mayor and burgesses of the city to warn the commoners to assemble together, and they shall all go under the banner of St. Paul, and the said Robert shall bear it himself unto Aldgate, and there the said Robert and mayor shall deliver the said banner of St. Paul from thence, to whom they shall assent or think good. And if they must make any issue forth of the city, then the said Robert ought to choose two forth of every ward, the most sage persons, to foresee to the safe keeping of the city after they be gone forth. And this counsel shall be taken in the priory of the Trinity near unto Aldgate. And before every town or castle which the host of London besiege, if the siege continue a whole year, the said Robert shall have for every siege of the comity of London an hundred shillings for his travail, and no more. These be the rights that the said Robert hath in the time of war—Rights belonging to Robert Fitzwater, and
Rights belonging to Robert Fitzwalter, castellan and banner-bearer of London.

OF LONDON.

Baynard's castle burnt and rebuilt.

Edward IV. elected king in St. John's field.

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to his heirs in the city of London, in the time of peace, are these: that is to say, the said Robert hath a soken or ward in the city, that is, a wall of the canony of St. Paul, as a man goeth down the street before the brewhouse of St. Paul unto the Thames, and so to the side of the mill, which is in the water that cometh down from the Fleet bridge, and goeth so by London walls, betwixt the Friars preachers and Ludgate, and so returneth back by the house of the said Friars unto the said wall of the said canony of St. Paul, that is, all the parish of St. Andrew, which is in the gift of his ancestors by the said seigniority. And so the said Robert hath appendant unto the said soken all these things underwritten,—that he ought to have a soke man, and to place what soke man he will, so he be of the sokemannya, or the same ward; and if any of the sokemannya be impeached in the Guildhall, of any thing that toucheth not the body of the mayor that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no sheriff, it is not lawful for the sokeman of the sokemannya of the said Robert Fitzwalter to demand a court of the said Robert, and the mayor, and his citizens of London, ought to grant him to have a court, and in his court he ought to bring his judgments, as it is assented and agreed upon in this Guildhall, that shall be given them. If any, therefore, be taken in his sokenly, he ought to have his stocks and imprisonment in his soken; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall before the mayor, and there they shall provide him his judgment that ought to be given of him; but his judgment shall not be published till he come into the court of the said Robert, and in his liberty. And the judgment shall be such, that if he have deserved death by treason, he be to be tied to a post in the Thames at two ebbings and two flowings of the water*. And if he be condemned for a common thief, he ought to be led to the Elms, and there suffer his judgment as other thieves. And so the said Robert and his heirs have honour that he holdeth a great franchise within the city, that the mayor of the city and citizens are bound to do him of right, that is to say, that when the mayor will hold a great council, he ought to call the said Robert, and his heirs, to be with him in council of the city, and the said Robert ought to be sworn to be of council with the city against all thieves. And so the said Robert and his heirs have according to the record of the recorders of the said Guildhall; and so many waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the bailiffs of the town, or to whom he will, by the counsel of the mayor of the city. These be the franchises that belonged to Robert Fitzwalter in London, in time of peace; which for the antiquity thereof I have noted out of an old record.

This Robert deceased in the year 1305, leaving issue Walter Fitzrobert, who had issue Robert Fitzwalter, unto whom, in the year 1320, the citizens of London acknowledged the right which they ought to him and his heirs for the Castle Baynard; he deceased 1325; unto whom succeeded Robert Fitzrobert, Fitzwalter, &c. More of the Lord Fitzwalter may ye read in my Annals in 51st of Edward 111. But how this honour of Baynard's castle, with the appurtenances, fell from the possession of the Fitzwarters, I have not read; only I find, that in the year 1426, the 7th of Henry VI., a great fire was at Baynard's castle, and that same Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, built it of new. By his death and attainder, in the year 1446, it came to the hands of Henry VI., and from him to Richard, Duke of York, of whom we read, that in the year 1457 it was lodged there, as in his own house. In the year 1460, the 1st of March, the Earl of March and of Warwick, with a great power of men, but few of name, entered the city of London, where they were of the citizens joyously received; and upon the 3rd of March, being Sunday, the said earl caused to be mustered his people in St. John's field; whereunto that host was showed and proclaimed certain articles and points wherein King Henry, as they said, had offended; and thereupon, it was demanded of the said people, whether the said Henry was worthy to reign as king any longer or not: whereunto the people cried Nay. Then it was asked of them, whether they would have the Earl of March for their king; and they cried, Yes, Yes. Whereupon, certain captains were appointed to bear report thereof unto the said Earl of March, then being lodged at his castle of Baynard. Whereof when the earl was by them advertised, he thanked God, and them for their election; notwithstanding he showed some countenance of practised for the sceptre in his hand.

Edward IV. being dead, leaving his eldest son Edward, and his second son Richard, both infants, Richard, Duke of Gloucester*, being elected by the nobles and commons in the Guildhall of London, took on him the title of the realm and kingdom, as being imposed upon him in this Baynard's castle, as ye may read penned by Sir Thomas More, and set down in my Annals.

* Stow in his first edition says, "there practised for the crown..."; and the admirable scene in Richard the Third, (act III se. 7.), in which Gloucester is by Buckingham, the mayor, and citizens of London, "enforced to a world of cares," is laid by Shakspere with great historic truth in "the court of Baynard's castle."
Henry VII., about the year 1501, the 16th of his reign, repaired, or rather new built this house, not embattled, or so strongly fortified castle like, but so beautiful and commodious for the entertainment of any prince or great estate. In the 17th of his reign, he, with his queen were lodged there, and came from thence to Powies church, where they made their offering, dined in the bishop's palace, and so returned. The 18th of his reign he was lodged there, and the ambassadors from the king of the Romans, as the said king had sworn to him.

The 20th of the said king, he with his knights of the order, all in their habits of the Garter, rode from the Tower of London, through the city, unto the cathedral church of St. Paul's, and there heard even song, and from thence they rode to Baynard's castle, where the king lodged; and on the next morrow, in the same habit they rode from thence again to the said church of St. Paul's, went on procession, heard the divine service, offered, and returned. The same year the king of Castile was lodged there.

In the year 1553, the 19th of July, the council, partly moved with the right of the Lady Mary's cause, partly considering that the most of the realm were wholly bent on her side, changing their mind from Lady Jane, lately proclaimed queen, assembled themselves at this Baynard's castle, where they commended with the Earl of Pembroke, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir John Mason, clerk of the council, sent for the lord mayor, and then riding into Cheap to the cross, where Garter King at Arms, trumpet being sounded, proclaimed the Lady Mary, daughter of King Henry VII., and Queen Katherine, queen of England, &c.

This castle now belongeth to the Earl of Pembroke.

Next adjoyning to this castle was sometime a tower, the name whereof I have not read; but that the same was built by Edward II. is manifest by this that followeth. King Edward III., in the second year of his reign, gave unto William de Ros, of Hamolake, in Yorkshire, a tower upon the water of Thames, by the castle of Baynard in the city of London, which tower his father had built; he gave the said tower and appurtenances to the said William Hamolake, and his heirs, for a rose yearly, to be paid for all service due, &c. This tower, as seemeth to me, was since called Legat's inn, the 7th of Edward IV.

TOWER OF MOUNTQUIFT.

The next tower or castle, banking also on the river of Thames, was, as is afore showed, called Mountquift's castle, of a nobleman, Baron of Mountfiquit, the first builder thereof, who came with William the Conqueror, and was since named Le Sir Mountfiquit. This castle he built in a place not far distant from Baynard's, towards the west. The same William Mountquift lived in the reign of Henry I., and was witness to a charter then granted to the city for the sheriffs of London. Richard Mountquift lived in King John's time; and in the year 1213, was by the same king banished the realm into France, when peradventure King John caused his castle of Mountfiquit, amongst other castles of the baron, to be overthrown; the which, after his return, might be by him again re-edified; for the total destruction thereof was about the year 1276, when Robert Kilwarby, archbishop of Canterbury, began the foundation of the Fryers Preachers church there, commonly called the Blacke Fryers, as appeareth by a charter the 4th of Edward I., wherein is declared that Gregorie de Rocksley, mayor of London, and the barons of the same city, granted and gave unto the said Archbishop Robert, two lanes or ways next the street of Baynard's castle, and the tower of Mountfiquit, to be applied for the enlargement of the said church and place.

One other tower there was also situate on the river of Thames near unto the said Blacke Fryers church, on the west part thereof built at the citizen's charges, but by license and commandment of Edward I. and of Edward II., as appeareth by their grants; which tower was then finished, and so stood in the space of the said year, and was at the last taken down by the commandment of John Shaw, mayor of London, in the year 1502.

Another tower, or castle, also was there in the west part of the city pertaining to the king. For I read, that in the year 1067, the 20th of William I., the city of London, with the church of St. Paul, being burned, Maurice, then bishop of London, afterward began the foundation of a new church, whereunto King William, saith mine author, gave the choice stones of this castle standing near to the bank of the river of Thames, at the west end of the city. After this Mauritius, Richard his successor purchased the streets about Paul's church *, compassing the same with a wall of stone and gates. King Henry I. gave to this Richard so much of the moat or wall of the castle, on the Thames side to the south, as should be needful to make the said wall of the churchyard, and so much more as should suffice to make a way without the wall on the north side, &c.

This tower or castle thus destroyed, stood, as it may seem, where now standeth the house called Bridewell. For notwithstanding the destruction of the said castle or tower, the house remained large, so that the kings of this realm long after were lodged there, and kept their courts; for until the 9th year of Henry III. the courts of law and justice were kept in the king's house, wheresoever he was lodged, and not elsewhere. And that the kings have been lodged, and kept their law courts in this place, I could show you many authors of record, but for plain proof this one may suffice. "Hoc ed. fina in concordia, facta in Curia Domini regis et Sanct. Bridgid. Londin. a die Sancti Michaelis in * Vita Arkenwald.

† Our author is not quite correct in this statement. One of the articles of Magna Charta expressly declares: "Common Pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be holden in some certain place." See Taylor's Book of Rights, p. 26. On which Sir James Mackintosh, History of England, i. p. 220, remarks: "The provision which directs that the supreme civil court shall be stationary, instead of following the king's person, is in regard to that respect a sensible, independent, and dignity of public justice, of which the general predominance peculiarly characterises that venerable monument of English liberty."
and held the city against the king; but the barons thrown and destroyed; and although the ditch near be plucked down, and the ditches to be filled up, so being reconciled to his favour in the year 1267, he other way, east, north, or west.

good height, was in old time as a watch-tower for view the whole city towards the south, and also the city, from whence a man might behold and placed on a high ground, and also built of some Iiedcross street, there was a tower, commonly called city, as I have showed in my Summary, Annals, for great part waste, and, as it were, but a laystall
tower of London when the rebels possessed it. was lodged there; being forced to fly from the king, &c. This house of St. Bride's of latter time insomuch that the very platform thereof remained for great part waste, and, as it were, but a laystall

Barbican, The plot or seat of this burhkenning, for that the same being

Barbican, or Burhkenning; for that the same being

of Base court, in the parish of St. Giles without

being left, and not used by the kings, fell to ruin,

of Base court, in the parish of St. Giles without

of this house, namely, as the east, north, or west.

King Henry III., when the barons were in arms,

their fellowes, and the faults of others, though

masters made solemn meetings in the churches,

famous schools by

merit. et aids baronibus Domini regis

Matthew Paris hath, about the year 1210, King

York, Oehart filio Heraey, Walter De Crippisg Justi-

et alii baronibus Domini regis?" More, as

and not used by the kings, fell to ruin, insomuch that the very platform thereof remained for great part waste, and, as it were, but a laystall

and large Chronicles.

15 dies, Anna regni regis Johannis 7, vnum G. Fil. Petri, Benedictus de Faverole, Johanne de Gest-

Bridewell a royal residence. Barbican, burhkennings, or watch-towers.

their names, moved thereby much

and omitting nothing that might serve their pur-

Svenes tower in Bucklesberie, was sometime the king's house. Edward III., in the 18th of his reign, appointed his exchange of moneys therein to be kept; and in the 32d, he gave the same tower to his free chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster. On the north-west side of the city, near unto Bedcross street, there was a tower, commonly called Barbican, or Burhkenning; for that the same being placed on a high ground, and also built of some good height, was in old time as a watch-tower for the city, from whence a man might behold and view the whole city towards the south, and also into Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, and likewise every other way, east, north, or west.

Some other Burhkennings, or watch-towers, there were of old time in and about the city, all which were repaired, yea, and others new built, by Gilbart de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of King Henry III., when the barons were in arms, and held the city against the king; but the barons being reconciled to his favour in the year 1267, he caused all their burhkennings, watch-towers, and bulwarks, made and repaired by the said earl, to be plucked down, and the ditches to be filled up, so that ought of them might be seem to remain; and then was this burhkenning, amongst the rest, overthrown and destroyed; and although the ditch near thereto called Hound's ditch, was stopped up, yet the street of long time after was called Hound's ditch; and of late time more commonly called Barbican. The plot or seat of this burhkenning, or watch-tower, King Edward III., in the year 1336, and the 10th of his reign, gave unto Robert Uffward, Earl of Suffolk, by the name of his manor of Base court, in the parish of St. Gikos without Cripplegate, of London, commonly called the Barbican.

Tower Royal was of old time the king's house. King Stephen was there lodged; but sitthence called the Queen's Wardrobe. The princess, mother to King Richard II. in the 4th of his reign was lodged there; being forced to fly from the Tower of London when the rebels possessed it. But on the 15th of June, (saith Froissart) Wat Tyler being slain, the king went to this lady princes, to be kept; and in the 32d, he gave the same tower to his free chapel of St. Stephen at Westminster.

OF OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER HOUSES OF LEARNING.

OF SCHOOLS AND OTHER HOUSES OF LEARNING.

a In the reign of King Stephen and of Henry II.," saith Fitzstephen, " there were in London three principal churches, which had famous schools, either by privilege and ancient dignity, or by favour of some particular persons, as of doctors which were accouted notable and renowned for knowledge in philosophy. And there were other inferior schools also. Upon festival days the masters made solemn meetings in the churches, where their scholars disputed logically and demonstratively; some bringing enthimemes, other perfect sylogisms; some disputed for show, other to trace out the truth; cunning sophisters were thought brave scholars when they flowed with words; others used fallacies; rhetoricians spake aptly to persuade, observing the precepts of art, and omitting nothing that might serve their purpose: the boys of diverse schools did cap or pot verses, and contended of the principles of grammar; there were some which on the other side with epigrams and rymes, nipping and quipping laughter among their auditors." Hitherto Fitzstephen, for schools and scholars, and for their exercises in the city in his days; sitthence the which time, as to me it seemeth, by the increase of colleges and students in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the frequenting of schools, and exercises of scholars in the city, as had been accustomed, hath much decreased. The three principal churches which had these famous schools by privileges, must needs be the cathedral church of St. Paul for one; seeing, that by a general council, holden in the year of Christ 1176, at Rome, in the patriarchy of Laterane, it

* Liber Burton, super Trent.

See Roqeford's Glosaire, s. v.

Chaucer, too, in his Monks Tale, line 14532, &c. says—

" Ne dorste never be so corageous Ne non Egiptien, Ne non Ermin, ne non Ermicin, Ne non Serriyen, ne non Aramen."
was decreed, that every cathedral church should have his schoolmaster to teach poor scholars, and others as had been accustomed, and that no man should take any reward for license to teach. The second, and comparatively to have been the monastery of St. Peter's at Westminster, whereof Ingulphus, Abbot of Crowland, in the reign of William the Conqueror, writeth thus:—

"I, Ingulphus, an humble servant of God, born of English parents, in the most beautiful city of London, for to attain to learning, was first put to Westminster, and after to study of Oxford," &c. And writing in praise of Queen Edgitha, wife to Edward the Conessor: "I have seen her," saith he, "often when being a boy, I came to see my father dwelling in the king's court, and often coming from school, when I met her, she would oppose me, touching my learning and lesson; and falling from grammar to logic, wherein she had some knowledge, she would subtilly conclude an argument with me, and by her handmaiden give me three or four pieces of money, and send me unto the palace where I should receive some victuals, and then be dismissed."

The third school seemeth to have been in the monastery of St. Saviour, at Bermondsey in Southwark; for other priories, as of St. John by Smithfield, St. Bartholomew in Smithfield, St. Mary Overy in Southwark, and that of the Holy Trinity by Aldgate, were all of later foundation, and the Friaries, colleges, and hospitals, in this city, were raised since them in the reigns of Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., &c. All which houses had their schools, though not so famous as these first named.

But touching schools more lately advanced in this city, I read, that King Henry V., having suppressed the priories aliens, whereof some were about London; namely, one hospital, called Our Lady of Rouncivall, by Charing Cross; one other hospital in Oldborne; one other without Cripplegate; and the fourth without Aldersgate; besides other that are now worn out of memory, and whereof there is no monument remaining more than Rouncivall, covered with weeds, which stood in the reign of Henry VIII. or Edward VI. This, I say, and other their schools being broken up and ceased, King Henry VI., in the 24th of his reign, by patent, appointed, that there should be in London grammar schools, besides St. Paul's, at St. Martin's le Grand, St. Mary le Bow in Cheap, St. Dunstan's in the west, and St. Anthony's. And in the next year, to wit, 1394, the said king ordained by parliament that four other grammar schools should be erected, to wit, in the parishes of St. Andrew in Oldborne, Allhallowes the Great in Thames street, St. Peter's upon Cornhill, and in the hospital of St. Thomas of Acon's in West Cheap; since the which time as divers schools, by suppressing of religious houses, whereof they were members, in the reign of Henry VIII., have been decayed, so again have some others been newly erected, and founded for them; as namely Paul's school, in place of an old ruined house, was built in most ample manner, and large endowed, in the year 1512, by John Collet, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of Paul's, for one hundred and fifty-three poor men's children, for which there was ordained a master, surmaster, or usher, and a chaplain. Again, in the year 1553, after the creation of Christ's hospital, in the late dissolved house of the Gray Friars, a great number of poor children being taken in, a school was also ordained there at the citizens' charges. Also, in the year 1561, the Merchant Taylors of London founded one notable free grammar school, in the parish of St. Laurence Pountney, in the famous street, Richard Hils, late master of that company, having given five hundred pounds towards the purchase of a house, called the Manor of the Rose, sometime the Duke of Buckingham's, wherein the school is kept. As for the meeting of the schoolmasters on festival days, at festival churches, and the disputing of their scholars logically, &c., whereof I have before spoken, the same was long since discontinued; but the arguing of the schoolboys about the principles of grammar hath been continued even till our time; for I myself, in my youth, have yearly seen, on the eve of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, the scholars of divers grammar schools repair unto the churchyard of St. Bartholomew, the priory in Smithfield, where upon a bank boarded about under a tree, some one scholar hath stepped up, and there hath opposed and answered, till he had made the school over again one. And when he is done down; and then the overcomer taking the place, did like as the first; and in the end the best opposers and answerers had rewards, which I observed not but it made both good schoolmasters, and also good scholars, diligently against such times to prepare themselves for the obtaining of this garland. I remember there repaired to these exercises, amongst others, the masters and scholars of the free schools of St. Paul's in London, of St. Peter's at Westminster, of St. Thomas Acon's hospital, and of St. Anthonie's hospital; whereof the last-named commonly presented the best scholars, and had the prize in those days.

This priory of St. Bartholomew being surrendered to Henry VIII., these disputations of scholars in that place surceased; and was again, only for a year or twain, in the reign of Edward VI., revived in the cloister of Christ's hospital, where the best scholars, then still of St. Anthonie's school,* were rewarded with bows and arrows of silver, given to them by Sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith. Nevertheless, however the encouragement failed, the scholars of Paul's, meeting with them of St. Anthonie's, would call them Anthonie pigs, and they again would call the other pigeons of Paul's, because many pigeons were bred in St. Paul's church, and St. Anthonie was always figured with a pig following him; and mindful of the former usage, did for a long season disorderly in the open street provoke one another with, Salve tu quoque, place tibi necum disputare? Placeat. And so proceeding from this to questions in grammar, they usually fell from words to blows with their satchels full of books, many times in great heaps, that they troubled the streets and passengers; so that finally they were restrained with the decay of St. Anthonie's school. Out of this school have sprung divers famous persons, whereof although time hath buried the names of many, yet in mine own remembrance may be numbered these following:—Sir Thomas More, knight, lord chancellor of England, Dr. Anthony pig.

Of later time, in the year of Christ 1592, there was founded a public lecture in chirurgie, to be read in the College of Physicians in Knight's street, to begin in the year 1594, on the sixth of May, and so to be continued for ever, twice every week, on Wednesday and Friday, by the honourable Sir John Lord Lumby, and the learned Richard Caldwell, doctor in physic, the reader whereof to be Richard Forster, doctor of physic, during his life.

Furthermore, about the same time there was also begun a mathematical lecture to be read in a fair old chapel, built by Simon Ayre, within the Leaden hall; whereof a learned citizen born, named Thomas Hood, was the first reader. But this chapel, and other parts of that hall, being employed for stowage of goods taken out of a great Spanish caracke, the said lecture ceased any more to be read, and was then in the year 1596 read in the house of master Thomas Smith in Grasse street, and was then in the year 1588 read in the house of the Lady Anne Gresham, which happened in the month of June, 1597, whose names were, Anthony Wootton, for divinity; Doctor Mathew Guin, for grammar and geometry, within his dwelling-house in Bishop's street, and to bestow the sum of two hundred pounds, the sum of one hundred and fifty mercers likewise are to find three readers, that is, four to read lectures of divinity, astronomy, music, and commonalty of London and their successors, and was then in the year 1588 read in the house of master Thomas Smith in Grasse street, &c.

Last of all, Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, agent to the queen's highness, by his last will and testament made in the year 1579, gave the Royal Exchange, and all the buildings thereunto appertaining; that is to say, the one moiety to the mayor and commonalty of London and their successors, upon trust that they perform as shall be declared; and the other moiety to the mercers in like confidence. The mayor and commonalty are to find four to read lectures of divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, within his dwelling-house in Bishopsgate street, and to bestow the sum of two hundred pounds; to wit, fifty pounds the piece, &c. The mercers likewise are to find three readers, that is, in civil law, physic, and rhetoric, within the same dwelling-house, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; to every reader, fifty pounds, &c.: which gift hath been since that time confirmed by parliament, to take effect and begin after the decease of the Lady Anne Gresham, which happened in the year 1596, and so to continue for ever. Whereupon the lecturers were accordingly chosen and appointed to have begun their readings in the month of June, 1597; whose names were, Anthony Wootton, for divinity; Doctor Mathew Guin, for physic; Doctor Henry Mountow, for the civil law; Doctor John Bull, for music; Beercow, for astronomy; Henry Briggs, for geometry; and Caleb Willis, for rhetoric. These lectures are read daily, Sundays excepted, in the term times, by every one Sundays excepted, in the term times, by every one upon his day, in the morning betwixt nine and ten, in Latin; in the afternoon, betwixt two and three, in English; save that Dr. Bull is dispensed with to read the music lecture in English only upon two several days, Thursday and Saturday, in the afternoons, betwixt three and four of the clock.*

* The Gresham Lectures are now delivered in the theatre of the City of London School.

The realm, not living of common stipends, as in other universities it is for the most part done, but of their own private maintenance, as being altogether fed either by their places, or practice, or otherwise by their proper revenue, or exhibition of parents and friends; for that the younger sort are either gentlemen or the sons of gentlemen, or of other most wealthy persons. Of these houses there be at this day fourteen in all; whereof nine do stand within the liberties of this city, and five in the suburbs thereof to the liberties of Westminster.

Within the liberties.

Sercents' inn in Fleet street, Sercents' inn in Chancery lane; for judges and sercents only.
The Inner temple, the Middle temple, in Fleet street; houses of court.
Clifford's inn in Fleet street, Thavies inn in Oldborne, Furnival's inn in Oldborne, Barnard's inn in Oldborne, Staple inn in Oldborne; houses of Chancery.

Without the liberties.

Gray's inn in Oldborne, Lincoln's inn in Chancery lane by the old Temple; houses of court.
Clement's inn, Now inn, Lion's inn; houses of Chancery, without Temple bar, in the liberty of Westminster.

There was sometime an inn of sercents in Oldborne, as you may read of Serop's inn over against St. Andrew's church.

There was also one other inn of Chancery, called Chester's inn, for the nearness to the Bishop of Chester's house, but more commonly termed Strand inn, for that it stood in Strand street, and near unto Strand bridge without Temple bar, in the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster. This inn of Chancery, with other houses near adjoining, were pulled down in the reign of Edward VI. by Edward Duke of Somerset, who in place thereof raised that large and beautiful house, but yet unfinished, called Somerset house.

There was moreover, in the reign of King Henry I., a tenth house of Chancery, mentioned by Justice Fortescue in his book of the laws of England, but where it stood, or when it was abandoned, I cannot find, and therefore I will leave it, and return to the rest.

The houses of court be replenished partly with young students, and partly with graduates and practisers of the law; but the inns of Chancery being, as it were, provinces, severally subjected to the inns of court, be chiefly furnished with officers, attorneys, solicitors, and clerks, that follow the courts of the King's Bench or Common Pleas; and yet there want not some other being young students, that come thither sometimes from one of the universities, and sometimes immediately from grammar schools; and these having spent some time in studying upon the first elements and grounds of the law, and having performed the exercise of their own houses (called Bolts Mootes), and put-

** "In Oldborne."—1st edition.

\* Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, says, "Bolting is a term of art used in Gray's Inn, and applied to the bolting or sifting of meat through a bag. All readers of Shakspere must be familiar with the use of the word in the latter sense. These meetings, or disputations in the Inns of Court
Apprentices at the law.
Sergeants at law.
Orders and customs.

STOW’S SURVEY

Men of all trades
in their distinct places.

ting of cases), they proceed to be admitted, and become students in some of these four houses or inns of court, where containing by the space of seven years or thereabouts, they frequent readings, meetings, boltings, and other learned exercises, whereby growing ripe in the knowledge of the laws, and approved withal to be of honest conversation, they are either, by the general consent of the benchers or readers, being of the most ancient, grave, and judicial men of every inn of the court, or by the special privilege of the present reader there, selected and called to the degree of utter barristers, and so enabled to be common counsellors, and to practice the law, both in their chambers and at the bars.

Of these, after that they be called to a further step of preferment, called the Bench, there are in every year chosen among the benchers of every inn of court to be readers there, who do make their readings at two times in the year also; that is, one in Lent, and the other at the beginning of August.

And for the help of young students in every of the inns of Chancery, they do likewise choose out of every one inn of court a reader, being no bencher, but an utter barrister there, of ten or twelve years’ continuance, and of good profit in study. Now, from these of the said degree of counsellors, or utter barristers, having continued therein the space of fourteen or fifteen years at the least, the chiefest and best learned are by the benchers elected to increase the number, as I said, of the bench amongst them; and so in their time do become first single, and then double, readers to the students of these houses of court; after which last reading they be named apprentices at the law, and, in default of a sufficient number of sergeants at law, these are, at the pleasure of the prince, to be advanced to the places of sergeants; out of which places of judges do run races for wagers, with a desire of praise, or hope of victory. In another part of that field are to be sold all implements of husbandry, as also fat swine, milk kine, sheep, and oxen; there stand also mares and horses fit for plough, and teams, with their young colts by them. At this city, merchant strangers of all nations had their keys and wharfs; the Arabians sent gold; the Sabians spice and frankincense; the Seythian armour, Babylon oil, Indian purple garments, Egypt precious stones, Norway and Russia amber-greece and sables, and the Frenchmen wine. According to the truth of Chronicles, this city is ancienter than Rome, built of the ancient Troyans and of Brute, before that was built by Romulus and Remus, and therefore useth the ancient customs of Rome. This city, even as Rome, is divided into wards; it hath yearly sheriffs instead of consuls; it hath the dignity of senators in aldermen. It hath under officers, common sewers, and conduits in streets; according to the quality of causes, it hath general courts and assemblies upon appointed days.

Thus far Fitzstephen, of the estate of things in his time, whereunto may be added the present, by conference whereof the alteration will easily appear.

Men of trades and sellers of wares in this city have oftentimes since changed their places, as they have found their best advantage. For whereas
mercers and haberdashers used to keep their shops in West Cheape, of later time they held them on London Bridge, where partly they yet remain. The goldsmiths of Gutteren’s lane and Old Exchange are now removed into the south side of West Cheape, the pepperers and grocers of Soper’s lane are now in Bucklersberrie, and other places dispersed. The drapers of Lombard street and of Cornwall are seated in Candlewick street and Wathingel street; the skinnerers from St. Marie Pellepers, or at the Axe, into Budge row and Wallbrooke; the stock fishmongers in Thames street; wet fishmongers in Knightsriders street and Bridge street; the ironmongers, of Ironmongers’ lane and Old Jury, into Thames street; the vinters from the Vinetree into divers places. But the brewers for the more part remain near to the friendly water of Thames; the butchers in Eastcheape, St. Nicholas shambles, and the Stocks market; the hosiers of old time in Hosier lane, near unto Smithfield, are since removed into Cordwayner street, the upper part thereof by Bow church, and last of all into Birdcoves lane by Cornwall; the shoe-makers now into Cordwayner street, the one to St. Martin’s le Grand, the other to London wall near unto Mooregate; the founders remain by themselves in Loutherie; cooks, or pastelers, for the more part in Thames street, the other dispersed into divers parts; poulterers of late removed out of the Pouitre, betwixt the Stockes and St. Nicholas shambles; bowyers, from Bowyers’ row by Ludgate into divers places; poulters of late other dispersed. The drapers of Lombard street, are now for the most part removed into the south side of West Cheape, the peperers and grocers of Soper’s lane are now in Bucklesberrie, and other he taketh me by the hande.

Thus Lydgate, in his ballad of London Lackpenny (see p. 105 of the Selection from his Minor Poems, edited by Mr. Halivell for the Percy Society): "Then to the Chepe I began me drawne, Where much people I saw for to stande: One offered me velvet, sylke and lawne, An other he taketh me by the hande. "Here is Parys thred the fynest in the lande," &c. The cooks in Lydgate’s time, as we learn from the same ballad, resided chiefly in Eastcheape: "Then I byed me into East Chepe: One cryes ribbs of befe, and many a pye: Pever pottes they clatterred on a heape; There was harpe, pype and mynstrelsye," &c.

Merceurs in West Cheape. Brewers remain near the friendly water of Thames. OF LONDON. Plagues of London.

Immoderate quailing and casualties by fire.

no question, be wrote likewise of his own experience, as being born and brought up amongst them.

"And to confirm his opinion, concerning merchandizes then hither transported, whereof happily may be some argument, Thomas Clifford * (before Fitzstephen’s time), writing of Edward the Confessor, saith to this effect: "King Edward, intending to make his sepulchre at Westminster; for that it was near to the famous city of London, and the river of Thames, that brought in all kind of merchandizes from all parts of the world, &c." And William of Malmesbury, that lived in the reign of William I. and II., Henry I., and King Stephen, calleth this a noble city, full of wealthy citizens, frequented with the trade of merchandizes from all parts of the world. Also I read, in divers records, that of old time no weed was stowed or harboured in this city, but all was presently sold in the ships, except by license purchased of the sheriffs, till of more later time; to wit, in the year 1236, Andrew Bokerell, being mayor, by assent of the principal citizens, the merchants of Amiens, Nele, and Corby, purchased letters inscribed with the common seal of the city, that they when they come might harbour their woods, and therefore should give the mayor every year fifty marks sterling; and the same year they gave one hundred pounds towards the conveying of water from Tyburn to this city. Also the merchants of Normandie made fine for license to harbour their woods till it was otherwise provided, in the year 1263. Thomas Fitz Thomas being mayor, &c., which proved that then as afore, they were here amongst other nations privileged.

It followed in Fitzstephen, that the plagues of London in that time were immoderate quailing among fools, and often casualties by fire. For the first—to wit, of quailing—it continued as afore, or rather is mightily increased, through greatly qualified among the poorer sort, not of any holy abstinence, but of mere necessity, ale and beer being small, and wines in price above their reach. As for prevention of casualties by fire, the houses in this city being built all of timber, and covered with thatch of straw or reed, it was long since thought good policy in our forfathers wisely to provide, namely, in the year of Christ 1189, the first of Richard I., Henry Fitzalwine * being then mayor, that all men in this city should build their houses of stone up to a certain height, and to cover them with slate or baked tile; since which time, thanks be given to God, there hath not happened the like often consuming fires in this city as afore.

But now in our time, instead of these enormities, others are come in place no less meet to be reformed; namely, purprestures, or encroachments on the highways, lanes, and common grounds, in and about this city; whereof a learned gentleman and grave citizen hath not many years since written and exhibited a book to the mayor and commonalty; which book, whether the same have been by them read and diligently considered upon, I know not, but sure I am nothing is reformed since concerning this matter.

Then the number of cars, drays, carts, and

* Thomas Clifford.
‡ W. Patten.
But in the next year, the said King Richard took i other knights and esquires attending on horseback. Aubery de Vere, that bare the king’s sword, with are mentioned in the charges here, rather than in any part of the land and orders of the city, and those to be contributary with the citizens, every man observing the customs young men, with disarmed lances and shields, and rest; then march forth the citizen’s sons, and other having houses here, lived together in good amity this city, of what estate soever, spiritual or temporal, those days the inhabitants and repairers to this for the wars, &c. All which sayings of the said horsemen and forty thousand footmen, serviceable This city, in the troublesome time of King Ste¬ they do show good proof how serviceable they attainers of noblemen repair to this exercise, and practise feats of war; many courtiers likewise and horseback, and the best horsemen conducteth the he hath these words: “Every Sunday in Lent a spent their money there.” And in another place and freemen of London, had many fair houses to and great lords of the land, as if they were citizens these words: “Most part of the bishops, abbots, were glad to go on foot.

Last of all, mine author in this chapter hath these words: “Most part of the bishops, abbots, and great lords of the land, as if they were citizens and freemen of London, had many fair houses to resort unto, and many rich and wealthy gentlemen spent their money there.” And in another place he hath these words: “Every Sunday in Lent a fresh company of young men comes into the fields on horseback, and the best horsemen conducteth the rest; then march forth the citizen’s sons, and other young men, with disarmed lances and shields, and practise feats of war; many courtiers likewise and attendants of noblemen repair to this exercise, and whilst the hope of victory doth inflame their minds, they do show good proof how serviceable they would be in martial affairs, &c.” Again he saith: “This city, in the troublesome time of King Ste¬ phen, showed at a muster twenty thousand armed horsemen and forty thousand footmen, serviceable for the wars, &c.” All which sayings of the said author, well considered, do plainly prove that in those days the inhabitants and repairers to this city, of what estate soever, spiritual or temporal, having houses here, lived together in good amity with the citizens, every man observing the customs and orders of the city, and those to be contributary to charges here, rather than in any part of the land wheresoever. This city, being the heart of the realm, the king’s chamber and prince’s seat, where—

* Lib. S. Mariae Eborum.
† Carts shed or bound with iron. Carreata for ligata are mentioned in the Liber Gardineræ, Edw. I.
‡ W. Fitzstephen.
Item, for seven furs of variable miniver (or powdered ermine), seven hoods of purple, three hundred and ninety-five furs of badge for the liveries of barons, knights, and clerks, one hundred and twenty-three furs of lamb for esquires, bought at Christmas, 147L. 17d.

Item, sixty-five cloths, saffron colour, for the barons and knights in summer, twelve red cloths, mixed, for clerks, twenty-six cloths, ray, for esquires, one cloth, ray, for officers' coats in summer, and four cloths, ray, for carpets in the hall, for 54L. 13s. 8d.

Item, one hundred pieces of green silk for the knights, fourteen badge furs for surcoats, thirteen hundred of badge for clerks, and seventy-five furs of lambs for the lord's liveries in summer, with canvas and cords to truss them, 72L. 19s.

Item, saddles for the lord's liveries in summer, 51L. 6s. 8d.

Item, one saddle for the earl of the prince's arms, 40s.

Sum, 1079L. 18s. 3d.

Item, for things bought, whereof cannot be read in my note, 241L. 14s. 1d.

For horses lost in service of the earl, 8L. 6s. 8l.

 Fees paid to earks, barons, knights, and esquires, 623L. 15s. 5d.

In gifts to knights of France, the Queen of England's nurses, to the Countess of Warren, esquires, minstrels, messengers, and riders, 92L. 14s.

Item, one hundred and sixty-eight yards of russet cloth, and twenty-four coats for poor men, with money given to the poor on Maundy Thursday, 8L. 16s. 0d.

having no doubt been borrowed from the French language, and signifying a thing delivered. The badge consisted of the master of the prince's arms, or any arms, or a separate piece of furs or sometimes silver, in the form of a shield, fastened to the left sleeve. In Elizabeth's time, as appears from Hentzer's Travels, p. 156, the nobility gave silver badges; but from Fynes Morison, who says, "The servants of gentlemen were wont to wear blue coats, with their master's badge of silver on the left sleeve, but now they most commonly wear clokes garded with lace, all the servants of one family the same liverie for colour and ornament." It is supposed the sleeve badge was left off in the reign of James I. The badge, which was at one time so general an accompaniment to a blue coat, that when any thing wanted its usual appendage, it was provably said to be like a blue coat without a badge, was not confined to menial servants, but extended to retainers; a class of men of no small importance among our ancestors, and not always consisting of men of low condition. The following stanza from the fine old ballad of Time's Alteration, is highly illustrative of the subject:

"The nobles of our land Were much delighted then, To have at their command A crew of lusty men; Which by their coats were known, Of tawny, red, or blue, With crests on their sleeves shown, When this old cap was new."  

Northern russet, half a yard and half a quarter broad, I have seen sold for four-pence the yard, and was good cloth of a mingled colour.—Slow.

* Much illustration of the customs connected with the distribution of alms and bounty on the day preceding Good Friday, which is supposed to have given rise to its name from the miniver, or baskets, in which such gifts were contained (as Shakspeare says, "A thousand favours from her manau she drew").

Item, twenty-four silver dishes, so many sauces and so many cups for the buttery, one pair of pater noster, and one silver coffin, bought this year, 103L. 5s. 6d.

To divers messengers about the earl's business, 34L. 19s. 8d.

In the earl's chamber, 5L.

To divers men for the earl's old debts, 88L. 16s. 0d.

Sum, 1207L. 7s. 11d.

The expenses of the countess at Pickering for the time of this account, as in the pantry, buttery, kitchen, and other places, concerning these offices, 285L. 13s. 0d.

In wine, wax, spices, cloths, furs, and other things for the countess' wardrobe, 154L. 7s. 4d.

Sum, 439L. 8s. 0d.

Sum total of the whole expenses, 7957L. 13s. 4d.

Thus much for this Earl of Lancaster.

More I read, that in the 14th of the same Edward II., Hugh Spencer the elder (condemned by the commons at Westminster for the murder of Barnard the valu) ; at which time it was found by inquisition that the said Spencer had in sundry shires, fifty-nine mansors:

he had twenty-eight thousand sheep, one thousand oxen and steers, one thousand two hundred kine, with their calves, forty mares with their colts, one hundred and sixty drawing horses, two thousand hogs, three hundred bullocks, forty tons of wine, six hundred bacons, eighty cervices of Martillasse beef, six hundred nuttions in harder, ten tons of beer; his armour, plate, jewels, and ready money, better than 10,000L., thirty-six sacks of wool, and a library of books. Thus much the record, which provision for household followed a great family there to be kept.

Nearer to our time, I read *, in the 36th of Henry VI., that the greater estates of the realm being called up to London.

The Earl of Salisbury came with five hundred men on horseback, and was lodged in the Herber. Richard, Duke of York, with four hundred men, lodged at Baynard's castle.

The Dukes of Exeuster and Somerset, with eight hundred men.

The Earl of Northumberland, the Lord Egremont, and the Lord Clifford, with fifteen hundred men.

Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, with six hundred men, all in red jackets, embroidered with ragged staves before and behind, and was lodged in Warwicke lane; in whose house there was oftentimes six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat; for he that had any acquaintance in that house, might have there so much of sodden and roast meat as he could prick and carry upon a long dagger.

Richard Redeman, Bishop of Ely, 1500, the 17th of Henry VII., besides his great family, house—will be found in Thomas' Book of the Court, p. 310—315; where it is stated that one of the earliest instances on record is preserved in the Rotulii Maior, or Roll of the Wardrobe Expenses of King John, in which there appears an item of fourteen shillings and one penny for arms to thirteen poor persons, every one of whom receive thirteen pence at Roschester, on Thursday, in Cena Domini; * John having then reigned thirteen complete years.

* Rob. Fabian, manuscript.

+ Liber Ely.
keeping, alms dish, and relief to the poor, where¬
soever he was lodged. In his travelling, when at
his coming or going to or from any town, the bells
being rung, all the poor would come together, to
whom he gave every one six-pence at the least.
And now to note of our own time somewhat.
Omitting in this place Thomas Wolsey, Archbishop
of York, and at Cardinal, I refer the reader to my
Annals, where I have set down the order of his
house and household, passing all other subjects of
his time*. His servants, daily attending in his house,
were near about four hundred, omitting his serv¬
ants' servants, which were many.
Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, in the year 1532,
keeping, alms dish, and relief to the poor, where¬
sioned his having no skirts to his coat when he next appeared
sit upon his skirts: he threatened to
which menace occa¬
sioned his being Surgery his shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that
his lacke of charity, having put it
into the cardinal, by putting it
upon his skirts: he threatened to
which menace occa¬
sioned his being Surgery his shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that
his lacke of charity, having put it
in his shoes.

Of charitable alms in old times

These, all other of their times, gave great re¬
lied to the poor. I myself, in that declining time
of charity, have oft seen at the Lord Cromwell's
gate in London more than two hundred persons
served twice every day with bread, meat, and
drink sufficient; for he observed that ancient and
charitable custom, as all prelates, noblemen, or men
of honour and worship, his predecessors, had done
before him; whereof somewhat to note for exam¬
ple, Venerable Bede writeth, that prelates of his
time having peradventure but wooden churches,
had notwithstanding on their board at their meals
one alms' dish, into the which was carved some
portion of meat out of every other dish
brought to their table; all which was gi' en to the
poor, besides the fragments left, in so much as in a
hard time, a poor prelate wanting victuals, hath
caused his alms' dish, being silver, to be divided
among the poor, therewith to shift as they could,
till God should send them better store.

Such a prelate was Ethelward, Bishop of Win¬
chester, in the reign of King Edgar, about the year
of Christ 965: hereof a great family sold away all
the sacred vessels of his church for to relieve the
most starved people, saying that there was no reason
that the senseless temples of God should abound in riches, and lively temples of the Holy
Ghost to lack it.

Walter de Sandale, Bishop of Norwich, was of the like mind; about the year 1045, in a time of
great dearth, he sold all his plate, and distributed
it to the poor pennyworth.

Robert Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury,
about the year 1293, besides the daily fragments of
his house, gave every Friday and Sunday, unto
every beggar that came to his gate, a leaf of bread
sufficient for that day, and thereon was sold away all
such alms' day, in time of dearth, to the number of
five thousand, and otherwise four thousand, at the
least; more, he used every great festival day to
give one hundred and fifty pence to so many
poor people, to send daily meat, bread, and drink,
to such as by age or sickness were not able to
fetch his alms, and to send meat, money, and
apparel to such as he thought needed it.

I read*, in 1171, that Henry I., after his return
into England, did penance for the slaughter of
Thomas Becket, of whom (a sore dearth increasing)
ten thousand persons, from the first of April, till
now corn was inewed, were daily fed and sustained.

More, I find recorded†, that in the year 1236, the
day of the Circumcision of our Lord, six thousand
poor people should be fed at Westminster, for the
state of the king, queen, and their children. The
like care the Lord Chamberlain took about the said
King Henry gave to
Hugh Gifford and William Browne, that upon Fri—

* A most striking account of the magnitude and extent of
the household of the great cardinal, who

* Though from an humble stock, undoubtedly
Was fashioned to much honour from his cradle;" will be found in the interesting Life of Wolsey, by George
Cavendish, his gentleman usher, edited by Mr Singer.
† Every weary cost had three yards of broad cloth.—Stow.
‡ A curious and characteristic illustration of this phrase
occurs in Dods's Church History of England, i. 165, where we
are told that Wolsey, who longed to supplant the Duke
of Buckingham in the favour of Henry VIII., either from va¬
ility or insolence dipped his finger in the basin which the
duke had just before held to the king, while he washed his
hands; upon which, Buckingham poured the water into the
cardinal's shoes. This so provoked the haughty prelate, that
he threatened to sit upon his skirts; which menace oc¬
asioned his having no skirts to his coat when he next appeared
in the royal presence. The king, asking the reason of this
singularity, the duke, with an air of pleasantry, told him
that it was only to disappoint the cardinal, by putting it
out of his power to do as he had threatened—sit upon his
skirts.

Edward, Duke of Sommerset, was not inferior in
keeping, alms dish, and relief to the poor. I myself, in that declining time
of charity, have oft seen at the Lord Cromwell's
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* Pater de Joham
† Record of the Tower.
day next after the Epiphany, they should cause to be fed in the great hall at Windsor, at a good fire, all the poor and needy children that could be found, and the king's children being weighed and measured*, their weight and measure to be distributed for their good estates. These few examples for charity of kings may suffice.

I read, in the reign of Edward III., that Richard de Berie, Bishop of Durham, did weekly bestow for the relief of the poor eight quarters of wheat made into bread, besides his alms dish, fragments of his house, and great sums of money given to the poor when he journeyed. And that these alms dishes were as well used at the tables of noblemen as of the prelates, one note may suffice in this place.

I read, in the year 1452, that Richard, Duke of York, then claiming the crown, the Lord Rivers sent him the image of St. George in silver and gold, to be sold, with the alms dish of the Duke of Glocester, which was also of great price, for coin had they none.

To end of orders and customs in this city, also of great families kept by honourable persons thither staying in this city, or liberties thereof, did without other of honour and worship, in former times lodging in this city, or liberties thereof, did without grudging bear their parts in charges with the citizens, without any difference, which armour and coats they wore amongst the citizens, without any difference, and marched through the city to Westminster.

LET US NOW," saith Fitzstephen, "come to the sports and pastimes, seeing it is fit that a city should not only be commodious and serious, but also merry and sportful; whereupon in the seals of the popes, not only be commodious and serious, but also merry and sportful; whereupon in the seals of the popes, until the time of Pope Leo, on the one side was a city, and this inscription on it: 'Auris Roma.' Likewise to the praise of Augustus Cæsar and the city, in respect of the shows and sports, was written: 'Nec te pluribus omnia,' &c.

"All night it rains, and shews at morn tide returne again, And Caesar with almighty Jove hath matcht an equal reign."

"But London, for the shows upon theatres, and comical pastimes, hath holy plays, representations of miracles, which holy confessors have wrought, or representations of torments wherein the constancy of martyrs appeared. Every year also at Shrove Tuesday, that we may begin with children's sports, seeing we all have been children, the school-boys do bring cocks of the game to their master, and all the forenoon they delight themselves in cock-fighting: after dinner, all the youths go into the fields to play at the ball.

"The scholars of every school have their ball, or baston, in their hands; the ancient and worthy men of the city came forth on horseback to see the sport of the young men, and to take part of the pleasure in beholding their agility. Every Friday in Lent a fresh company of young men comes into the field on horseback, and the best horseman conducted the rest. They march forth the citizens' sons, and other young men, with disarmed lances and shields, and there they practise feats of war. Many courtiers likewise, when the king lieth near, and attendants of noblemen, do repair to these exercises; and while the hope of victory doth inflame their minds, do show good proof how serviceable they would be in martial affairs.

"In Easter holidays they fight battles on the water; a shield is hung upon a pole, fixed in the midst of the stream, a boat is prepared without oars, to be carried by violence of the water, and in the fore part thereof standeth a young man, ready to give charge upon the shield with his lance; if so be he breaketh his lance against the shield, and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy deed; if so be, without breaking his lance, he runneth strongly against the shield, down he falleth into the water, for the boat is violently forced with the tide; but on each side of the shield ride two boats, furnished with young men, which recover him that falleth as soon as they may. Upon the bridge, wharfs, and houses, by the river's side, stand great numbers to see and laugh thereat.

"In the holidays all the summer the youths are exercised in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrestling, casteing the stone, and practising their shields; the maidens trip in their timbrels, and dance as long as they can well see. In winter, every holiday before dinner, the bears prepared for brawn are set to fight, or else bulls and bears are baited.

"When the great fen, or moor, which watereth the walls of the city on the north side, is frozen, many young men play upon the ice; some, striding as wide as they may, do slide swiftly; others make themselves seats of ice, as great as millstones; one sits down, many hand in hand do draw him, and one slipping on a sudden, all fall together; some tie bones to their feet* and under their heels; and showing themselves by a little picked staff, do slide as swiftly as a bird fleeth in the air, or an arrow out of a cross-bow. Sometimes two run together

The singular practice here alluded to by Stow is clearly closely allied to that which obtains at the distribution of the Royal alms on Maundy Thursday, the amount of which is then regulated by the age of the reigning sovereign, as it appears in the case before us to have been by the weight and measure of the king's children.

* The Tibia of a horse, fashioned for the purpose of being used as a shield, the under surface being highly polished, was found in Moorfields some two or three years since, and is now in the possession of Mr. C. Beach Smith, F.S.A.
with poles, and hitting one the other, either one or both do fall, not without hurt; some break their arms, some their legs, but youth desirous of glory hunting in Middlesex, Hartfordshire, all Chiltron, stephen of sports.

may read in anno 1391, a play by the parish clerks of London at the Skinner's well besides Smithfield, till our time, namely, in stage plays, whereof ye world, whereat was present most part of the nobi¬days, and was of matter from the creation of the queen, and nobles of the realm being present. And which continued three days together, the king, of those stage plays, hath been used comedies, travlity and gentry of England. Of late time, in place made for that purpose. The ball is used by noble¬of meaner sort in the open fields and streets.

The marching forth of citizens' sons, and other young men on horseback, with disarmed lances and shields, there to practise feats of war, man against man, hath long since been left off, but in their stead were called barons, the said Londoners, not able Londoners, which for the dignity of the city, and ancient privilege which they ought to have enjoyed, were called barons, the said Londoners, not able to bear so to be misused, fell upon the king's servants, and beat them shrewdly, so that upon com¬plain to the king he fined the citizens to pay a thousand marks. This exercise of running at the quinten was practised by the youthful citizens as well in summer as in winter, namely, in the feast of Christmas, I have seen a quinten set upon Cornhill, by the Leadenn hall, where the attendants on

whoever did best should have a peacock, which they had prepared as a prize. Certain of the king's servants, because the court lay then at West¬minster, came, as it were, in spite of the citizens, to that game, and giving reproachful names to the Londoners, which for the dignity of the city, and ancient privilege which they sought to have enjoyed, were called barons, the said Londoners, not able to bear so to be misused, fell upon the king's servants, and beat them shrewdly, so that upon com¬plain to the king he fined the citizens to pay a thousand marks. This exercise of running at the quinten was practised by the youthful citizens as well in summer as in winter, namely, in the feast of Christmas, I have seen a quinten set upon Cornhill, by the Leadenn hall, where the attendants on
their several show, but especially the fishmongers, which in a solemn procession passed through the city, having, amongst other pageants and shows, four sturgeons gilt, carried on four horses; then four salmon of silver on four horses; and after them six and forty armed knights riding on horses, made like fowls of the sea; and then one representing St. Magnus, because it was upon St. Magnus' day, with a thousand horsemen, &c.

One other show, in the year 1377, made by the citizens for disport of the young prince, Richard, son to the Black Prince, in the feast of Christmas, in this manner:—On the Sunday before Candlemas, in the night, one hundred and thirty citizens, disguised, and well horsed, in a mummery, with sound of trumpets, sackbutts, cornets, shalmes, and other musitres, and innumerable torch lights of wax, rode from Newgate, through Cheape, over the bridge, through Southwarke, and so to Kennington beside Lambeth, where the young prince remained with his mother and the Duke of Lancaster his uncle, the Earls of Cambridge, Hertford, Warwick, and Suffolk, with divers other lords. In the first rank did ride forty-eight in the likeness and habit of esquires, two and two together, clothed in red coats and gowns of say or sandal, with black visors on their faces; after them came riding forty-eight knights in the same livery of colour and stuff; then followed one richly arrayed like an emperor; and after him some distance, one sately attired like a pope, whom followed twenty-four cardinals, and after them eight or ten with black visors, not amiable, as if they had been legates from some foreign princes. These maskers, after they had entered Kennington, alighted from their horses, and entered the hall on foot; which done, the prince, his mother, and the lords, came out of the chamber into the hall, whom the said mummers did salute, showing by a pair of dice upon the table their desire to play with the prince, which they so handled that the prince did always win when he cast them. Then the mummers set to the prince three jewels, one after another, which the prince did also win when he cast them. After which they were feasted, and the music sounded, the prince and lords danced on the one part with the mummers, which did also dance; which jollity being ended, they were again made to drink, and then departed in order as they came.

The like was in Henry IV., in the 2nd of his reign, he then keeping his Christmas at Eltham, and the music sounded, the prince and lords danced on the one part with the mummers, which did also dance; which jollity being ended, they were again made to drink, and then departed in order as they came.

The like was in Henry IV., in the 2nd of his reign, he then keeping his Christmas at Eltham, and other lords, to every one a ring of gold, which, upon the table their desire to play with the prince, made to drink, and then departed in order as they

and belonged to that class of professed jesters, styled by Mr. Dacres in his dissertation on the clowns and fools of Shakespere, (Illustrations of Shakespere, i. 304), the city or corporation fool. A portrait of one of these worthies, William Weber, "Spruchsprecher" to the city of Nuremberg, is given by Fiegel; and the reader who would see the extra ordinary liberties which these privileged masters of merry disport were sometimes permitted, is referred to the Harleian MS. No. 6395, where he will find numerous tales illustrative of this point, and the manners of the times; but of which one only was found to be sufficiently free from grossness to admit of its being printed in the collection of Anec¬dotes and Traditions, published by the Camden Society.

Strange to say, this curious allusion to a very remarkable custom appears to have escaped the notice not only of Brand, but of his learned and accomplished editor, Sir Henry Ellis. The tree here alluded to was doubtless brought in as an emblem of authority, perhaps of judicial authority, since in the middle ages, courts of justice were so frequently held under the shadow of some wide-spreading and well-known tree, that "under the linden" became a common mode of expressing the locality in which justice was administered. See Grimm's Deutsche Rechts Alterthümer, p. 706, and the fine old Dutch ballad, "Het dagheet den kosten," in Hoff¬man's Histoires Belges (para II. Holländische Volkslieder, p. 101.)

"The maiden took her mantle, And hastened on her way, Where under the green linden Her murdered lover lay." And which words, "under the green linden," are sup
In the month of May, namely, on May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walk into the sweet meadows and green woods, there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers, and with the harmony of birds, praising God in their kind; and for example hereof, Edward Hall hath noted, that King Henry VIII., as in the 3rd of his reign, and divers other years, so namely, in the 7th of his reign, on May day in the morning, with Queen Katherine his wife, accompanied with many lords and ladies, rode a-maying from Greenwith to the high ground of Shooter's hill, where, as they passed by the way, they espied a company of tall yeomen, clothed all in green, with green hoods, and bows and arrows, to the number of two hundred; one being their chieftain, was called Robin Hood, who required the king and his company to stay and see his men shoot; wheronunto the king granting, Robin Hood-whistled, and all the two hundred archers shot off, loosing all at once; and when he whistled again they likewise shot again; their arrows whistled by craft of the head, so that the noise was strange and loud, which greatly delighted the king, queen, and their company. Moreover, this Robin Hood desired the king and queen, with their retinue, to enter the green wood, where, in harbours made of bushes, and decked with flowers, they were set and served plentifully with venison and wine by Robin Hood and his men, to their great contentment, and had other pageants and pastimes, as ye may read in my said author.

I find also, that in the month of May, the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or three parishes joining together, had their several mayings, and did fetch in May-poles, with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morris dancers, and other devices, for pastime all the day long; and toward the evening they had stage plays, and bonfires in the streets. Of these mayings we read, in the reign of Henry VI., that the aldermen and sheriffs of London being on May-day at the Bishop of London's wood, in the parish of Stewunheath, and having there a worshipful dinner for themselves and other commyners, Lydgate the poet, that was a monk of Bury, sent to them, by a pursuivant, a joyful commendation of that season, containing sixteen staves of metre royal, beginning thus:

"Mightie Flora! goddess of fresh flowers,—
Whose cloathed hath the soyle in lustie greene,
Made buds spring, with her sweete showers,
Hath Vere downe sent her owne daughter deare.

For to transcend, most holsome and most soote,
Hath clothed hath the soyle in lustie greene,
Unto the States which now sit here.

* A paper by Mr. Saunders, in Knight's London, 1.169, entitled, "The Old Spring Time in London," forms a very agreeable commentary on this section of our author's work.

* Rich thieves most worthy to be hanged. The judgment of fire and water, called ardalii, was condemned by Pope Innocent III. 1203. Decretat, lib. 5. Sec. 65.

For further information on the subject of ordeals, which Grimm designates as being "of heathen origin, and of the highest antiquity," and "as having taken so deep a root in the opinions of the people, that Christianity, and laws of more

the governors and masters of this city, with the triumphant setting up of the great shaft (a principal May-pole in Cornwall, before the parish church of St. Andrew), therefore called Undershaff, by means of an inscription of youths against aliens on May-day, 1517, the 9th of Henry VII., have not been so freely used as afore, and therefore I leave them, and will somewhat touch of watches, as also of shows in the night.*

Of watches in this city, and other matters commanded, and the cause why.

William Conqueror commanded that in every town and village, a bell should be nightly rung at eight o'clock, and that all people should then put out their fire and candle, and take their rest; which order was observed through this realm during his reign, and the reign of William Rufus. But Henry I., resorting to his subjects the use of fire and lights, as afore; it followeth, by reason of wars within the realm, that many men also gave themselves to robbery and murders in the night; for example thereof in this city Roger Hoveden wrieth thus:— In the year 1175, a council was kept at Sutton Brake, in time of which council a brother of the Earl Ferrers being in the night privily slain at London, and thrown out of his inn into the dirty street, when the king understood thereof, he swore that he would be avenged on the citizens. For it was then (saith mine author) a common practice in the city, that a hundred or more in a company, by one or another, would make nightly invasions on houses of the wealthy, to the intent to rob them; and if they found any man stirring in the city within the night that were not of their crew, they would presently murder him, insomuch that when night was come no man durst adventure to walk in the streets. When this had continued long, it fortified that as a crew of young and wealthy citizens, assembling together in the night, assaulted a stone house of a certain rich man, and breaking through the wall, the good man of that house, having prepared himself with others in a corner, when he perceived one of the thieves named Andrew Bucquint to lead the way, with a burning brand in the one hand, and a pot of coals in the other, which he essayed to kindle with the brand, he flew upon him, and smote off his right hand, and then with a loud voice cried 'Thieves!' at the hearing whereof the thieves took their flight, all saying he that had lost his hand, whom the good man in the next morning delivered to Richard de Lucie, the king's justice. This thief, upon warrant of his life, apprehended his confederates, of whom many were taken, and many were fled. Among the rest that were apprehended, a certain citizen of great countenance, credit, and wealth, named John Senex, who for as much as he could not acquire..."
Bonfires and banqueting in the streets.

Marching watch at Midsummer.

Almost one thousand cresset lights for the watch at Midsummer.

OF LONDON.

OF LONDON.

Almost one thousand cresset lights for the watch at Midsummer.
Wrestling before the mayor, Shooting with the long bow suspended. Bowling allies erected.

In the month of August, about the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, before the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and other officers of the city, there was a great wrestling held, in the spacious field of Aldersgate, a little nearer to the织金, of which old time, were divers

31st of Henry VIII., in which year, on the 8th of May, a great muster was made by the citizens at the Mile's end, all in bright harness, with coats of white silk, or cloth and chains of gold, in three great battles, to the number of fifteen thousand, which passed through London to Westminster, and so through the Sanctuary, and round about the park of St. James, and returned home through Oldborne. King Henry, then considering the great charges of the citizens for the furniture of this unusual muster, forbade the marching watch provided for at Midsummer for that year, which being once laid down, was not raised again till the year 1548, the 2nd of Edward VI., Sir John Gresham then being mayor, who caused the marching watch, both on the eve of St. John the Baptist and of St. Peter the Apostle, to be revived and set forth in a comely order as it had been accustomed, which watch was also beautified by the number of more than three hundred demilances and light horsemen, prepared by the citizens to be sent into Scotland for the rescue of the town of Hadington, and others kept by the Englishmen. Since this mayor's time, the like marching watch in this city hath not been used, though some attempts have been made therefor, for the rescue of the town of Hadington, and others in times of peace to be used, he hath words to this effect: "The artisans of sundry sorts were thereby well set a-work, none but rich men charged, poor men helped, old soldiers, trumpeters, drummers, fifes, and ensign-bearers, with such like men, meet for princes' service, kept in use, wherein the safety and defence of every common weal consisteth. Armour and weapon being yearly occupied in this wise, the citizens had of their own readily prepared for any need; whereas by intermission hereof, armours are out of work, soldiers out of pay, weapons overgrown with foulishness, few or none good being provided," &c.

In the month of August, about the feast of St. Bartholomew, the Apostle, before the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and other officers of the city, there was a great wrestling held, in the spacious field of Aldersgate, a little nearer to the Clarkewell, of old time, were divers

In the time of Christianity, it hath brought forth many others, subdued many kingdoms, and also the Roman empire. The Londoners, sometime called Trinobantes, repelled Caesar, which always made his passage by shedding blood; whereupon Lucan sung: 'Territae quæsitis ostendit tegae Britannia.'

The city of London hath bred some which have subdued many kingdoms, and also the Roman empire. It hath also brought forth many others, whom virtue and valour hath highly advanced; according to Apollo, in his Oracle to Brute, 'Sub terrae quadrato,' &c. In the time of Christianity, it hath brought forth that noble emperor, Constantine, which gave the city of Rome and all the imperial ensigns to God, St. Peter, and Pope Silvester; choosing rather to be called a defender of the church than an emperor; and, lest peace might be violated, and their eyes troubled by his presence, he retired from Rome, and built the city of Constantinople. London also in late time hath brought forth famous kings: Maude the empress, King Henry, son to Henry II., and Thomas the Archbishop, &c.

This Thomas, surnamed Becket, born in London, brought up in the priory of Marton, student at Paris, became the sheriff's clerk of London for a time, then parson of St. Mary bill, and a prebend at London, another at Lincoln, studied the law at Bononie, &c., was made Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. Unto this might be added innumerable persons of honour, wisdom, and virtue, born in London; but of actions done by worthy citizens I will only note a few, and so to other matters.

The citizens of London, time out of mind, founded an hospital of St. James in the fields for leprous women of their city.

In the year 1197, Walter Brune, a citizen of London, and Rosia, his wife, founded the hospital of our Lady, called Domus Dix, or St. Marie Spitille, without Bishopsgate of London; a house of such relief to the needy, that there was found standing at the surrender thereof nine score lods, well furnished for receipt of poor people.

In the year 1216, the Londoners sending out a navy, took ninety-five ships of pirates and scur-
robbes; besides innumerable others that they drowned, which had robbed on the river of Thames. In the year 1247, Simon Fitzmerry, one of the sheriffs of London, founded the hospital of St. Mary called Bethlem, and without Bishopsgate. In the year 1263, Henry Wallic, then mayor, built the Tun upon Cornhill, to be a prison for night-walkers, and a market-house called the Stocks, both for fish and flesh, standing in the midst of the city. He also built divers houses on the west and north side of Paule’s churchyard; the profits of all which buildings are to the maintance of London Bridge.

In the year 1332, William Elsing, micer of London, founded Elsing Spittle within Cripplegate, for sustentation of an hundred poor blind men, and became himself the first prior of that hospital.

Sir John Poulteyne, draper, four times mayor, in 1337 built a fair chapel in Paule’s church, wherein he was buried. He founded a college in the parish church of St. Laurence, called Poulteyne: he built the parish church called Little Allewhowes, in Thames street; the Carmelitte friars church in Coventry: he gave relief to prisoners in Newgate and in the Fleet, and ten shillings a-year to St. Giles’ hospital by Oldborne for ever, and other legacies long to rehearse.

John Stodie, vintner, mayor 1358, gave to the vintners all the quadrant wherein the Vintners’ hall now standeth, with all the tenements round about, from Stadies lane, wherein is founded thirteene alms houses for so many poor people, &c.

Henry Picard, vintner, mayor 1357, in the year 1363, did in one day sumptuously feast Edcomers that were willing to play at dice and hazard. Other noblemen, and after kept his hall for all about, from Stadies lane, wherein is founded thirteene alms houses for so many poor people, &c.

In the year 1381, William Walworth, then mayor, a most provident, valiant, and learned citizen, did by his arrest of Wat Tyler (a presumptuous rebel, upon whom no man durst lay hands), deliver the king and kingdom from the danger of most wicked traitors, and was for his service knighted in the field.

Nicholas Bremhar, John Filpot, Robert Laund, Nicholas Twiford, and Adam Frances, aldermen, were then for their service likewise knighted; and Sir Robert Knole, for assisting of the mayor, was made free of this city.

This Sir Robert Knoles, thus worthily infranchised a citizen, founded a college with an hospital at Pontefract: he also built the great stone bridge at Rochester, over the river of Medway, &c.

In the year 1307, John Churchman, grocer, one of the sheriffs, 1336, for the quiet of merchants, built a certain house upon Wool wharf, in Tower ward, to serve for tronage or weighing of wool, and for the customer, comptroller, clerks, and other officers to sit, &c.

Adam Barne, goldsmith, mayor 1391, in a great dearth, procured corn from parts beyond the seas, to be brought hither in such abundance as sufficed to serve the city, and the countries near adjoining; to the furtherance of which good work he took out of the orphans’ chest in the Guildhall two thousand marks to buy the said corn, and each alderman laid out twenty pounds to the like purpose.

Thomas Knoles, grocer, mayor 1400, with his brethren the aldermen, began to new build the Guildhall in London, and instead of an old little cottage in Aldermanberie street, made a fair and goodly house, more near unto St. Laurence church in the Jurie: he re-edified St. Anthony’s church, and gave to the grocers his house near unto the same, for relief of the poor for ever. More, he caused sweet water to be conveyed to the gates of Newgate and Ludgate, for relief of the prisoners there.

John Hinde, draper, mayor 1405, newly built his parish church of St. Swithen by London stone: his monument is defaced, save only his arms in the glass windows.

Thomas Falcornar, mercer, mayor 1414, lent to King Henry VI., towards maintenance of his wars in France, ten thousand marks upon jewels. More, he made the postern called Moregate, caused the ditches of the city to be cleansed, and did many other things for good of the same city.

William Seveynke, grocer, mayor 1419, founded in the town of Sevenoke, in Kent, a free school for poor men’s children, and thirteen alms houses: his testament saith, twenty poor men and women.

Richard Whittington, mercer, three times mayor, in the year 1421 began the library of the grey friars in London, to the charge of four hundred pounds: his executors with his goods founded and built Whittington college, with alms houses for
thirteen poor men, and divinity lectures to be read there for ever. They repaired St. Bartholomew's hospital in Smithfield; they bare some charges to the glazing and paving of the Guildhall; they bare half the charges of building the library there, and they built the west gate of London, of old time called Newgate, &c.

John Carpenter, town-clerk of London, in the reign of Henry V., caused with great expense to be curiously painted upon board, about the north cloister of Paule's, a monument of Death* leading all estates, with the speeches of Death, and answer of every state. This cloister was pulled down 1540. He also gave tenements to the city, for the finding and bringing up of four poor men's children with meat, drink, apparel, learning at the schools in the universities, &c., until they be preferred, and then other in their places for ever.

Robert Chicheley, grocer, mayor 1422, appointed by his testament, that on his minde day*, a competent dinner should be ordained for two thousand four hundred poor men, householders of this city, and every man to have two pence in money. More, he gave one large plot of ground, thereupon to build the new parish church of St. Stephen, near unto Walbrooke, &c.

Ravall Fishmonger, mayor 1427, gave tenements to discharge certain wards of London of fifteenths and other payments.

John Wells, grocer, mayor, 1433, a great builder of the chapel or college of the Guildhall, and was there buried. He caused fresh water to be conveyed from Tyborne to the standard in West Cheape for service of the city.

William Eastfield, mercer, 1438, appointed his executors of his goods to convey sweet water from Tyborne, and to build a fair conduit by Aldermanthistle, to bring water to the hospitals, besides a thousand pounds to poor households in London, and two hundred pounds to poor householders in Norfolke*.

Richard Rawson, one of the sheriffs 1477, gave by testament large legacies to the prisons, hospitals, and lazars, besides a thousand pounds to poor householders in London, and two hundred pounds to poor householders in Norfolke*.

Richard Rich, mercer, one of the sheriffs 1442, founded almshouses at Hodsdon in Hertfordshire.

Simon Eyre, draper, mayor 1346, built the Leaden hall for a common garner of corn for the use of this city, and left five thousand marks to charitable uses.

Godfrey Boleyn, mayor of London, 1458, by his testament, gave liberally to the prisons, hospitals, and lazars, besides a thousand pounds to poor householders in London, and two hundred pounds to poor householders in Norfolke*.

* The remarkable allegory of the middle ages, known as "The Dance of Death," has attracted in a very high degree the attention of some of the most learned antiquaries; but the result of their inquiries has as yet proved far from satisfactory. The late Mr Douce, one of the most accomplished and profound scholars in mediaeval literature, which this country has ever produced, published in 1833 the result of many years in the investigation into the origin and history of this subject, in the shape of "A Dissertation on the several Representations of the Dance of Death, but more particularly on those ascribed to Mackab and Hans Holbein." It is a complete storehouse of learning on this particular point of inquiry; and we are indebted to it for the following allusion to this painting from the pen of Sir Thomas More:—

"But if we not only hear this word Death, but also let sink into our hearts the very fantasy and deep impression thereof, we shall perceive thereby that we were never so greedy moved by the beholding of the Dance of Death pictured in Paule's, as we shall fele our body altered, and altered by the seeing of that imagination in our hearts. And no marvel. For those pictures expresse only the lethally figure of our deadly-bodied, &c.—Works, ed. 1557, folio, p. 77.

† The investigation into the origin and history of The Mised Day, or Dies commemoratioinis, so frequently mentioned by our early writers, would occupy a volume instead of a note. This subject is touched upon in vol. ii. pp. 192—4. of the edition of Brand's Popular Antiquites, lately published by Sir Henry Ellis; in Hampson's Medit. Erst Kalenderium, ii. 274; and much curious illustration of it will be found in Grimm's Deutsche Mythologie, p. 36.

Prussia, causing corn to be brought from thence*; whereby he brought down the price of wheat from three shillings the bushel to less than half that money.

Philip Malpas, one of the sheriffs 1440, gave by his testament one hundred and twenty-five pounds to relieve poor prisoners, and every year for five years, four hundred shirts and smocks, forty pairs of sheets, and one hundred and fifty gowns of frieze, to the poor; to five hundred poor people in London six shillings and eight pence; to poor maids' marriages one hundred marks; to highways one hundred marks; twenty marks the year to a graduate to preach; twenty pounds to preachers at the Spittle the three Easter holidays, &c.

Robert Large, mercer, mayor 1440, gave to his parish-church of St. Olave in Surry two hundred pounds; to St. Margaret's in Lotherbie twenty-five pounds; to the poor twenty pounds; to London Bridge the hundred marks for vaulting over the water-course of Walbrooke two hundred marks; to poor maids' marriages one hundred marks; to poor householders one hundred pounds, &c.

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Richard Rawson, one of the sheriffs 1477, gave by testament large legacies to the prisons, hospitals, lazars, besides to poor maids' marriages three hundred and forty pounds, and his executors to build a large house in the churchyard of St. Marie Spittle, wherein the mayor and his brethren do use to sit and hear the sermons in the Easter holidays.

Thomas Ilam, one of the sheriffs 1460, newly built the great conduit in Cheape, of his own charges.

Edward Shaw, goldsmith, mayor 1493, caused the Cripple-gate of London to be newly built of his goods, &c.

Thomas Hill, grocer, mayor 1493, caused of his goods the conduit of Grasse street to be built.

Hugh Clifton, mercer, during his life a bachelor, mayor 1492, built the great stone-arched bridge at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, and did many other things of great charity, as in my Summary.

Robert Fabian, alderman, and one of the sheriffs, 1494, gathered out of divers good authors, as well Latin as French, a large Chronicle* of England and
of France, which he published in English, to his great charges, for the honour of this city, and common utility of the whole realm.

Sir John Percivall, merchant-taylor, mayor 1498, founded a grammar-school at Macclefield in Cheshire, where he was born; he endowed the same school with sufficient lands for the finding of a priest master there, to teach freely all children thither sent, without exception.

The Lady Thomasine his wife founded the free school, together with fair lodgings for the schoolmasters, scholars, and other; and added twenty pounds of yearly revenue for supporting the charges, at St. Mary Wike in Devonshire, where she was born.

Stephen Gennings, merchant-taylor, mayor 1509, founded a fair grammar-school at Ulfrimhampton* in Staffordshire, left good lands, and also built a great part of his parish church, called St. Andrew's Undershaw, in London.

Henry Keble, grocer, mayor 1511, in his life a great benefactor to the new building of old Mary church, and by his testament gave a thousand pounds towards the finishing thereof; he gave to highways two hundred pounds; to poor maids' marriages one hundred marks; to poor husbandmen in Oxford and Warwick shires one hundred and forty ploughshares, and one hundred and forty coulters of iron; and in London, to seven almshouses for thirteen alms people, and twenty-five shillings and four pence the year; and by his testament gave a thousand great charges, for the honour of this city, and common utility of the whole realm.

Sir John Collet, a citizen of London by birth and dignity, dean of Paul's, doctor of divinity, erected and built one free school in Panic's churchyard, 1512, for three hundred and fifty-three poor men's children to be taught free in the same school, appointing a master, a surmaster, and a chaplain, with sufficient stipends to endure for ever, and committed the oversight thereof to the mercers in London, because himself was son to Henry Collet, merchant, mayor 1514, and one of the judges in the Sheriffs' court; he wrote and published a famous and eloquent chronicle, entitled, "The Uniting of the Two noble Families, Lancaster and Yorke.*"

Sir Andrew Jud, skinner, mayor 1551, erected one notable free school at Tunbridge in Kent, and alms houses nigh St. Helen's church in London, and left to the Skinners lands to the value of sixty pounds three shillings and eight pence the year; for the which they be bound to pay twenty pounds to the schoolmaster, eight pounds to the usher, yearly, for ever, and four shillings the week to the six alms people, and twenty-five shillings and four pence the year in coals for ever.

Sir Thomas White, merchant-taylor, mayor 1554, founded St. John's college, Oxford, and gave great sums of money to divers towns in England for relief of the poor, as in my Summary.

Edward Hall, gentleman, of Gray's Inn, a citizen by birth, and often sergeant of the gown, was one of the judges in the Sheriffs' court; he wrote and published a famous and eloquent chronicle, entitled, "The Uniting of the Two noble Families, Lancaster and Yorke.*"

Sir Richard Hills, merchant-taylor, mayor 1560, gave five hundred pounds towards the purchase of a house called the marner of the Rose, wherein the merchant-tailors founded their free school in London; he also gave to the said merchant-tailors one plot of ground, with certain small cottages on the Tower hill, where he built fair alms houses for fourteen sole women.

About the same time William Lambert, Esq., born in London, a justice of the peace in Kent, founded a college for the poor, which he named of Queen Elizabeth, in East Greenwich.

William Harper, merchant-taylor, mayor 1562, founded a free school in the town of Bedford, where he was born, and also buried.

* The first edition of Hall's Chronicle appeared in 1548, and is a scarce and beautifully executed book. The edition of 1580 is a reprint of it, carefully collated with that of 1550.
Sir Thomas Gresham, mercer, 1566, built the Royal Exchange in London, and by his testament left his dwelling house in Bishopsgate street to be a place for readings, allowing large stipends to the readers, and certain alms houses for the poor.

William Patten, gentleman, a citizen by birth, a customer of London outward, justice of peace in Middlesex, the parish church of Stokenewenton being ruinous, he repaired, or rather new built.

Sir Thomas Roo, merchant-taylor, mayor 1568, gave to the merchant-taylors lands or tenements, out of them to be given to ten poor men, clothworkers, carpenters, tilers, plasterers, and armourers, forty pounds yearly, namely, four pounds to each; also one hundred pounds to be lent to eight poor men; besides he enclosed with a wall of brick nigh one acre of ground, pertaining to the hospital of Bethlem, to be a burial for the dead.

Ambrose Nicholas, saltier, mayor 1576, founded twelve alms houses in Monk's well street, near unto Cripplegate's gate, wherein he placed twelve poor people, having each of them sevenpence the week, and once every year five sacks of coals, and one quarter of a hundred faggots, all of his gift for ever.

William Lambe, gentleman and clothworker, in the year 1577, built a water-conduit at Oldborne cross to his charges of fifteen hundred pounds, and did many other charitable acts, as in my Summary.

Sir T. Offley, merchant-taylor, mayor, deceased 1580, appointed by his testament the one half of all his goods, and two hundred pounds deducted out of the other half given to his son H.—, to be given and bestowed in deeds of charity by his executors, according to his confidence and trust in them.

John Haydon, sheriff 1563, gave large legacies, more than three thousand pounds, for the relief of the poor, as in my Summary.

Barnard Randolph, common sergeant of London, in 1563, gave and delivered with his own hand, nine hundred pounds towards the building of water-conduits, which was performed. More, by testament he gave one thousand pounds to be employed in charitable actions; but that money being in hold fast hands, I have not heard how it was bestowed, more than of other good men's testaments—to be performed.

Sir Wolston Dixie, skinner, mayor 1586, founded a free school at Bosworth, and endowed it with twenty pounds land by year.

Richard May, merchant-taylor, gave three hundred pounds toward the new building of Blackwell hall in London, a market-place for woollen cloths.

John Fuller, Esq., one of the judges in the sheriffs' court of London, by his testament, dated 1592, appointed his wife, her heirs and assigns, after his decease, to erect one alms house in the parish of Stikenoth *, for twelve poor single men, aged fifty years or upwards, and one other alms house in Shoreditch, for twelve poor aged women of like age, she to endow them with one hundred pounds the year, to wit, fifty pounds each for ever, out of his lands in Lincolnshire, assured ever unto certain tiffs in trust, by a deed of coemption. Item: more, he gave his messuages, lands, and tenements, lying in the parishes of St. Boten and St. Peter, by Powle's wharf in London, to feoffees in trust, yearly for ever, to disburse all the issues and profits of the said lands and tenements, to the relieving and discharge of poor prisoners in the Hole, or two penny wards in the two compters in London, in equal portions to each compter, so that the prisoners exceed not the sum of twenty-six shillings and eight pence for every one prisoner at any one time.

Thus much for famous citizens have I noted their charitable actions, for the most part done by them in their lifetime. The residue left in trust to their executors, I have known some of them hardly (or never) performed; wherefore I wish men to make their own hands their executors, and their eyes their overseers, not forgetting the old proverb:

"Women be forsetfull, children be unkind, Executors be covetous, and take what they find. If any body ask where the dead's goods became, They answere. So God me help, and holy dome, he died a poore man."

One worthy citizen merchant-taylor, having many years considered this proverb foregoing, hath therefore established to twelve poor aged men, merchant-taylors, six pounds two shillings to each yearly for ever. He hath also given them gownes of good broad cloth, lined thoroughly with bays, and are to receive every three years' end the like new gownes for ever.

And now of some women, citizens' wives, deserv- ing memory, for example to pesterity shall be noted.

Dame Agnes Foster, widow, sometime wife to Stephen Foster, fishmonger, mayor 1545, having enlarged the prison of Ludgate in 1463, procured in a common council of this city, certain articles to be established for the case, comfort, and relief of poor prisoners there, as in the chapter of gates I have set down.

Avice Gibson, wife unto Nicholas Gibson, grocer, one of the sheriffs 1539, by license of her husband, founded a free school at Radcliffe, near unto London, appointing to the same, for the instruction of sixty poor men's children, a schoolmaster and usher twenty pounds; she also built alms houses for fourteen poor aged persons, each of them to receive quarterly six shillings and eight pence the piece for ever; the government of which free school and alms houses she left in confidence to the Coopers in London. This virtuous gentlewoman was after joined in marriage with Sir Anthony Knevet, knight, and so called the Lady Knevet; a fair painted table of her picture was placed in the chapel which she had built there, but of late removed thence, by the like reason as the Grocer's arms fixed on the outer wall of the school-house are pulled down, and the Coopers set in place. *

Margaret Danne, widow to William Danne, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs of London, gave by her testament to the ironmongers, two thousand pounds, to be lent to young men of that company, paying after the rate of five pounds in the year for every hundred; which one hundred pounds so

* "Cursed is hee that removeth his neighbors mark, have I read."—Psalm.
John Lydgate, in praise of Londoners.
The city divided into parts.

OF LONDON.

From the north to the south, the city was of old time divided by a fair brook of sweet water.

rising yearly, to be employed on charitable actions, as she then appointed, but not performed in more than thirty years after.

Dame Mary Ramsey, wife to Sir Thomas Ramsey, mayor about the year 1577, being seized of lands in fee simple of her inheritance to the yearly value of two hundred and forty-three pounds, by his consent gave the same to Christ's hospital in London towards the relief of poor children there, and other ways, as in my Summary and Abridgment I have long since expressed; which gift she in her widowhood confirmed and augmented, as is showed by monuments in Christ's hospital erected.

Thus much for the worthiness of citizens in this city, touching whom John Lydgate, a monk of Bury, in the reign of Henry VI., made (amongst other) these verses following:—

"Of seven things I praise this city,
Of true meaning and faithful observance;
Of righteousness, truth, and equity;
Of staidness aye kept in legislance;
And for of vertue thou hast suffiſcence;
Of true meaning and faithful observance;
Of righteousnes, truth, and equity;
And generally, by the eye discern it, and in English, laying much stress on the same.

Having thus in generality handled the original, the walls, gates, ditches, and fresh waters, the bridges, towers, and castles, the schools of learning and houses of law, the orders and customs, sports and pastimes, watchings and martial exercises, and lastly, the honour and worthiness of the citizens. I am now to set down the distribution of this city into parts; and more especially to declare the antiquities noteworthy in every of the same; and how both the whole and parts have been from time to time ruled and governed.

The ancient division of this city was into wards or aldermanries. And therefore I will begin at the east, and so proceed through the high and most principal street of the city to the west, after this manner.

First, Through Aldgate street to the west corner of St. Andrew's church, called Undershaft, on the right hand, and Lyme street corner on the left; all which is of Aldgate ward; from thence through Cornhill street to the west corner of Leaden hall; all which is of Lyme street ward. From thence, leaving the street that leadeth to Bishopsgate on the right hand, and the way that leadeth into Grasse street on the left, still through Cornhill street, by the conduit to the west corner against the Stocks; all which is in Cornhill ward. Then by the said Stocks (a market-place both of fish and flesh standing in the midst of the city) through the Poultry (a street so called) to the great conduit in West Cheape, and so through Cheape to the standard, which is of Cheape ward, except on the south side from Bow-lane to the said standard, which is of Cordwainer street ward. Then by the standard to the great cross, which is in Cripplegate ward on the north side, and in Bred street ward on the south side. And to the little conduit by Paule's gate, from whence of old time the said high street stretched straight to Ludgate, all in the ward of Faringdon within, then divided truly from east to west; but since by means of the burning of Paule's church, which was in the reign of William L., Mauricius, then bishop of London, laid the foundation of a new church, so far in largeness exceeding the old, that the way towards Ludgate was thereby greatly straitened, as before I have discovered.

Now from the north to the south this city was of old time divided, not by a large highway or street, as from east to west, but by a fair brook of sweet water, which came from out the north fields through the wall, and midst of the city, into the river of Thames; which division is till this day constantly and without change maintained. This water was called (as I have said) Wallbrooke, not Galus brook of a Roman captain slain by Asclepiodatus, and thrown therein, as some have fabled, but of running through, and from the wall of this city; the course whereof, to prosecute it particularly, was and is from the said wall to St. Margaret's church in Lothberrie; from thence beneath the lower part of the Grocers' hall, about the east part of their kitchen, under St. Mildred's church, somewhat west from the said Stocks' market; from thence through Bucklesberry, by one great hew built of stone and timber called the Old Barge, because barges out of the river of Thames were rowed up so far into this brook, on the backside of the houses in Wallbrooke street (which street taketh the name of the said brook) by the west end of St. John's church upon Wallbrooke, under Horseshew bridge, by the west side of Tallow-chandler's hall, and of the Skinner's hall, and so behind the other houses to Elbow lane, and by a part thereof down Greenewitch lane, into the river of Thames.

This is the course of Wallbrooke, which was of old time bridged over in divers places, for passage of horses and men, as need required; but since, by means of encroachment on the banks thereof, the channel being greatly straitened, and other noyances done thereunto, at length the same by common consent was arched over with brick, and paved with stone, equal with the ground, where through it passed, and is now in most places built upon, that so may no man by the eye discern it, and therefore the trace thereof is hardly known to the common people.

This city was divided from east to west, and from north to south. I am further to show how the same was of old time broken into divers parts called wards, whereof Fitzstephen, more than four hundred years since (saith he) even as Rome, is divided into wards; it hath yearly sheriffs instead of consuls. It hath the dignity of senators in aldermen," Ac. The number of these wards in London was, both before and in the reign of Henry I., twenty-four in all; whereof thirteen lay on the east side of the said Wallbrooke, and eleven on the west. Notwithstanding these eleven grew much more large than those on the east; and therefore in the year of Christ 1393, in the 17th of Richard II., Faringdon ward, which was then one entire ward, but mightily increased of buildings without the gates, was by act of parliament appointed to be divided into two, and to have two aldermen, to wit, Faringdon within, and Faringdon without, which made up the number of twelve wards on the west side of Wallbrooke, and so the whole number of twenty-five on both sides. Moreover, in the year 1550, the mayor,commonalty, and citizens of London, purchasing the liberties of the borough of Southwark, appointed the
same to be a ward of London, and so became the number of thirteen wards on the east, twelve on the west, and one south of the river Thames, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, which in all arise to the number of twenty-six wards, and twenty-six aldermen of London.

Wards on the east part of Walbrook are these:
1. Portsoken ward without the walls.
2. Tower street ward.
3. Ealdegate ward.
4. Lime street ward.
5. Bishopsgate ward, within the walls and without.
6. Oudoord ward.
7. Cornhill ward.
8. Langbourne ward.
10. Bridge ward within.
11. Candlewicke street ward.
12. Walthamstow ward.
13. Downtongate ward.

Wards on the west side of Walbrook are these:
14. Vintry ward.
15. Cordwainer street ward.
16. Cheape ward.
17. Coham street ward.
18. Basinghall wards.
19. Cripplegate ward, within and without.
20. Aldersgate ward, within and without.
21. Farringdon ward within.
22. Bread street ward.
23. Queenhithe ward.
24. Castle Baynard ward.
25. Farringdon ward without the walls.

One ward south the river Thames, in the borough of Southwark, by the name of
26. Bridge ward without.

OF PORTSOKEN WARD, THE FIRST IN THE EAST PART.

Seeing that of every of these wards I have to say somewhat, I will begin with Portsoken ward without the walls.

This Portsoken, which soundeth * the franchise of the street that goeth from Aldgate in the county of Surrey, which in all arise to the number of twenty-six wards, and twenty-six aldermen of London.

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2. Tower street ward.
3. Ealdegate ward.
4. Lime street ward.
5. Bishopsgate ward, within the walls and without.
6. Oudoord ward.
7. Cornhill ward.
8. Langbourne ward.
10. Bridge ward within.
11. Candlewicke street ward.
12. Walthamstow ward.
13. Downtongate ward.

Wards on the west side of Walbrook are these:
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20. Aldersgate ward, within and without.
21. Farringdon ward within.
22. Bread street ward.
23. Queenhithe ward.
24. Castle Baynard ward.
25. Farringdon ward without the walls.

One ward south the river Thames, in the borough of Southwark, by the name of
26. Bridge ward without.

* This mode of defining the limits of a property which borders on a stream, or rather how far the right of the owner extend, is of the highest antiquity; and Grimm, in his Deutsche Rechts Alterthümer (s. 55—68), has collected much and very curious evidence upon the subject.

Mr. Kemble, in his Codex Diplomaticus Saxonici (tom. i. introd. 50), having quoted a charter of Cnut’s, in which the following passage occurs: “ita ut malum nare in flumine cum pleumus fuerit, quam longius de navis potest socius parvius, quam Angli covert tapet-eax, super terram praecipui, minori ecclesie Christi rectitudines acceptitudines addit in a note: “The instance of Hammo worf, which still subsists in some manors, is peculiarly interesting.”

† Liber Trinitat.

The names of the wards in London.

The survey of the wards of London, given to the canons of the Holy Trinity.

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which dissolution of that house, the said ward of Portsoken hath been governed by a temporal man, one of the aldermen of London, elected by the citizens, as the aldermen of other wards. Thus much for the out-bounds of Knighten guild, or Portsoken ward, and for the antiquity and government thereof.

Now, of the parts therein, this is specially to be noted. First, the east part of the Tower standeth there, then an hospital of St. Katherine's, founded by Matilda the queen, wife to King Stephen, by license of the priory and convent of the Holy Trinity in London, on whose grounds he founded it. Heliamor the son, and widow, to King Edward I., a second foundress, appointed there to be a master, three brethren chaplains, and three sisters, ten poor women, and six poor clerks; she gave to them the manor of Carlton in Wiltshire, and Upchurch in Kent, &c. Queen Philippa, wife to King Edward III., 1351, founded a chantry there, and gave to that hospital two pounds land by year; it was of late time called a free chapel, a college, and an hospital for poor sisters. The choir, which of late years was not much inferior to that of Pauls, was dissolved by Dr. Wilson, a late master there, the brethren and sisters remaining: this house was valued at 315l. 14s. 2d., being now of late years in closed about, or restored, with small tenements and homely cottages, having inhabitants, English and strangers, more in number than in some city in England. There lie buried in this church the countess of Huntington, countess of the March in her time, 1429; John Holland, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntington, 1447, and his two wives, in a fair tomb on the north side the choir; Thomas Walsingham, esquire, and Thomas Ballard, esquire, by him, 1465; Thomas Fleming, knight, 1466, &c.

On the east and by north of the Tower, lieth East Smithfield and Tower hill, two plots of ground so called, without the wall of the city; and east from them lieeth some ground, sometimes called New Abbey, founded by King Edward III., in the year 1359, upon occasion as followeth:

In the year 1348, the 23rd of Edward III., the first great pestilence in his time began, and increased so sore, that for want of room in churchyards to bury the dead of the city and of the suburbs, one John Corey, clerk, procured of Nicholas, prior of the Holy Trinity within Aldgate, one toft† of ground near unto East Smithfield, for the burial of them that died, with condition that it might be called the churchyard of the Holy Trinity; which ground he caused, by the aid of divers devout citizens, to be enclosed with a wall of stone. Robert Elsing, son of William Elsing, gave five pounds thereunto; and the same was dedicated by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, where innumerable bodies of the dead were afterwards buried, and a chapel built in the same place to the honour of God: to the which King Edward setting his eye (having before, in a tempest on the sea, and peril of drowning, made a vow to build a monastery to the
honour of God, and our lady of grace, if God would
a monastery, placing an abbot, and monks of the
Cistercian, or White order. The bounds of this
plot of ground, together with a decree for tithes
thereof, are expressed in the charter, the effect
whereof I have set down in another place, and
have to show. This house, at the late general sup¬
pression, was valued at £40. 6s. 4d. yearly; it
pression, was valued at £40. 6s. 4d. yearly; it
expression, was valued at £40. 6s. 4d. yearly; it
expression, was valued at £40. 6s. 4d. yearly; it
expression, was valued at £40. 6s. 4d. yearly; it
expression, was valued at £40. 6s. 4d. yearly; it
expression, was valued at £40. 6s. 4d. yearly; it

For Tower hill, as the same is greatly diminished
by building of tenements and garden-plots, &c. So
it is of late, to wit, in the year of Christ 1503, on
the north side thereof, and at the west end of Hog
street, building to contain their alms houses, strong¬
ly built of brick and timber, and covered with
slate for the poor, by the merchant-tailors of Lon¬
don, in place of some small cottages given to them
by Richard Hils, sometime a master of that com¬
porary, one thousand loads of timber for that use, be¬
ing also being given by Anthonie Radcliffe, of the same
society, alderman. In these alms houses, fourteen
charitable brethren of the said merchant-tailors
yet living, have placed fourteen poor sole women,
which receive each of them of their founder six¬
teen pence, or better, weekly, besides £2 15s. yearly,
paid out of the common treasury of the same cor¬
poration for fuel.

For the west part of this Tower hill, towards
Aldgate, being a long continual street, amongst
other smaller buildings in that row, there was
sometime an abbey of nuns of the order of St.
Clare, called the Minories, founded by Edmond,
Earl of Lancaster, Leycester, and Darbie, brother
to King Edward III. in the year 1293 ; the length
of this street from the turn in the wall to the par¬
che, from ten to twelve perches, or about half of
seven feet, near unto the king's street or highway,
and so deep, that divers, watering horses
therein to walk, shoot, and otherwise to recreate
them, trees, with bridges and easy stiles to pass over into
the pleasant fields, very commodious for citizens
and gardeners, and small cottages ; and the fields on either
sides be turned into garden-plots, tenter yards,
bowling alleys, and such like, from Houndsditch
in the west, as far as White Chappell, and further
up to the Bars ; but now that street is not only
pestered with divers alleys, on either side to the
wards Goodman, were the farmers there, and had
forty or thirty kine to the pail. Goodman's son
being heir to his father's purchase, let out the
ground first for grazing of horses, and then for
garden-plots, and lived like a gentleman thereby.

On the other side of that street lieth the ditch
without the walls of the city, which of old time was
used to be open, always from time to time cleansed
from filth and mud, as need required ; of great
breadth, and so deep, that divers, watering horses
where they thought it shallowest, were drowned,
both horse and man. But now of later time the
same ditch is inclosed, and the banks thereof let
out for garden-plots, carpenters' yards, bowling
alleys, and divers houses thereon built, whereby the
city wall is hidden, the ditch filled up, a small
channel left, and that very shallow.

From Aldgate, east, lieth a large street and high¬
way, sometime replenished with few, but fair and
colony buildings; on the north side thereof, the
first was the parish church of St. Buttolph, in a
large cemetery or churchyard. This church has
been lately new built at the special charges of the
priors of the Holy Trinity; patrons thereof, as it
appeareth by the arms of that house, engraven
on the shelve over against the church. The family of
being of late years mightily increased, the church
is pestered with lots and seats for them. Monu¬
ments in this church are few: Henry Jorden,
founded a chantry there; John Romany Ollarie,
and Agnes his wife, were buried there about 1406 ;
Richard Chester, alderman, one of the sheriffs,
1434; Thomas Lord Darcie of the north, knight of the
garter, beheaded 1537; Sir Nicholas Carew, of
Bedington, in Surrey, knight of the garter, be¬
headed 1538; Sir Arthur Darbie, youngest son to
Thomas Lord Darcie, decaessed at the new abbey
on the Tower hill, was buried there. East from
this parish church, there were certain fair inns for
receipt of travellers repairing to the city, up
towards Hog lane end, somewhat within the bars, a
mark showing how far the liberties of the city do
extend.

This Hog lane stretcheth north toward St. Mary
Spittle without Bishopsgate, and within these forty
yards hath a bridge and several steps, and seven
foot, near unto the king's street or highway, &c.,
as appeareth by a deed, dated 1303.

A plague of pestilence being in this city, in the
year 1515, there died in this house of nuns pro¬
ferred to the number of twenty-seven, besides other
people, servants in their house. This house was
valued to dispend £40. 6s. 4d. yearly, and was
succeeded by Dame Elizabeth Salvage, the last
abbess there, unto King Henry VIII. in the 30th
of his reign, the year of Christ 1539.

In place of this house of nuns is now built divers
fair and large storehouses for armour and habili¬
ments of war, with divers workhouses, serving to
the same purpose : there is a small parish church
headed 1538; Sir Arthur Darcie, eldest son to
Richard Chester, alderman, one of the sheriffs,
1434; Thomas Lord Darcie of the north, knight of the
garter, beheaded 1537; Sir Nicholas Carew, of
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this parish church, there were certain fair inns for
receipt of travellers repairing to the city, up

* In this pleasant little autobiographical digression, in
which, as in many other parts of his history, our worthy au¬
thor shows, like Falstaff, a disposition to "babble of green
fields," the reader is presented with a view of what Good¬
man's son and his contemporaries knew that densely pe¬
up to the Bars ; but now that street is not only
fully replenished with buildings outward, and also
pestered with divers alleys, on either side to the

† "These forty-four yeares last."—1st edition, p. 92.
In my youth, I remember, devout people, as well a clean linen cloth lying in their window, and a street, open so low that every man might see them, alms; every poor man or woman lying in their time divers others also built there, so that the poor part of the street on the field side, and in a short ground there to build upon, and to inclose for first paved in the year 1503.

About the latter reign of Henry VIII., three brethren that were gounders, surnamed Owens, got ground there to build upon, and to inclose for for the most part made into a garden by a gardener. On the ditch side of this street the mud wall is turned into the ditch, by which means the ditch being raised, made level ground, and the wall of the city of old time went straight from the postern gate south to the river of Thames, before that the Tower was built. From and without the Tower ditch, west and by north, is the said hill, sometime a large plot of ground, now greatly straitened by encroachments (unlawfully made and suffered) for gardens and houses; some on the bank of the Tower ditch, whereby the Tower ditch is marred, but more next unto the wall of the city from the postern north, till over against the principal fore-gate of the Lord Lumley's house, &c.; but the Tower ward goeth no further that way.

Upon this hill is always readily prepared, at the charges of the city, a large scaffold and gallows of timber, for the execution of such traitors or transgressors as are hereafter to be so directed; and whatsoever was done in that point was not in derogation of the city's liberties, and therefore commanded proclamation to be made, as well within the city as in the suburbs, as followeth: "Fons much as, the seventh day of this present month of November, gallows were erected and set up besides our Tower of London, within the liberties and franchises of our city of London, in derogation and prejudice of the liberties and franchises of this city, the king our sovereign lord would it be certainly understood that the erection and setting up of the said gallows was not done by his commandment; wherefore the king our sovereign lord wills, that the said gallows be not any precedent or example thereby hereafter to be taken, in hurt, prejudice, or derogation of the franchises, liberties, and privileges of the said city, which he at all times hath had, and hath in his bounteous, tender favour, and good grace, &c. Apud Westminst. 9 die Novemb. anno regni nostri quinto." On the north side of this hill is the said Lord Lumley's house, and on the west side divers houses lately built, and other encroachments along south to Chick lane, on the east of Barking church, at the end whereof you have Tower street stretching from the Tower hill, west to St. Margaret Patten's church parsonage.

Now therefore, to begin at the east end of the street, on the north side thereof, is the fair parish church called Allhallows Barking, which standeth in a large, but sometime far larger, cemetery or churchyard; on the north side whereof was sometime built a fair chapel, founded by King Richard I.

* Lib. 1 folio 95.  
† Proclamation. W. Dunthorn.  
‡ "And to here an end,"—1st edition, p. 95.  
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under the high altar *. This chapel was confirmed and augmented by King Edward I. Edward IV. gave license to his cousin John, Earl of Worcester, to found there a brotherhood for a master and brethren; and he gave to the custos of that fraternity, which was Sir John Scot, knight, Thomas Colte, John Tate, and John Croke, the priory of Tetingbecke, and advowson of the parish church of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, with all the members and appurtenances, and a part of the priory of Okeborn in Wiltshire, both priors aliens, and appointed it to be called the king's chapel or chantry, In capella Beate Mariæ de Barking. King Richard III. now built and founded therein a college of priests, &c. Hamond de Lega was buried in that chapel. Robert Tate, mayor of London, 1468 †, and other, were there buried. This chapel and college were suppressed and pulled down in the year 1546, the 2nd of King Edward VI. The ground was employed as a garden-plot during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, till at length a strong frame of timber and brick was set thereon, and employed as a store-house of merchants' goods brought from the sea by Sir William Winter, &c.

Monuments in the parish church of Allhallows Barking, not deceased, are these:—Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Norwich diocese, knight, 1469; Thomas Gilbert, draper and merchant of the staple, 1463; John Bolt, merchant of the staple, 1459; Sir John Stile, knight, draper, 1500. William Thinne, esq., one of the clerks of the Green cloth, and master of the household to King Henry VIII., 1535; Humfrey Howard, Earl of Surrey, beheaded 1546; Sir Richard Devereux, esq., 1552; William Armorer, clothworker, esquire, governor of the pages of honour, or master of the heane men ‡, servant to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary, buried 1560. Besides which there be divers tombs without in

* The body of Richard was buried at Pontevraud, at the feet of his father. "His lien heart," says Lingard, History of England, ii. 531, fourth edition, "the epithet had formerly flattered him, he bequeathed to the citizens of Rouen, in gratitude for their loyalty and attachment."

A point of rock, called by the peasantry of Limoges la pierre de Maucomant, is pointed out as the precise spot on which Richard was standing at the moment he received the fatal wound. See Marchanty, Tristian le Voyngeur, vi. 398.

† "When he deceased, 1501."—1st edition, p. 95.

‡ "No word has been more commented upon than Hennence or Henchmen. Without entering into the controversy, it may be sufficient to state, that in the reign of Henry VIII. it meant pages of honour. They were the sons of gentle

The William Armerer here referred to, is no doubt the "William Armerer, the king's footman," mentioned in the Privy Purse of Henry VIII., p. 323, where he says, "No word has been more commented upon than Hennence or Henchmen. Without entering into the controversy, it may be sufficient to state, that in the reign of Henry VIII. it meant pages of honour. They were the sons of gentle

p. 432.

§ "Cambire for the king's shirts, for shirting for Master Weston, Knevet, and the two Guillams, &c.," are recorded as having been made to "William Armerer, the king's footman's wife."


By the west end of this parish church and chapel, lieth Sidon lane, now corruptly called Sything lane, from Tower street north to Hart street. In this Sidon lane divers fair and large houses are built, namely, one by Sir John Allen, sometime mayor of London, and of council unto King Henry VIII.; Sir Francis Walsingham, knight, principal secretary to the queen's majesty that now is, was lodged there, and so was the Earl of Essex, &c. At the north-west corner of this lane standeth a proper parish church of St. Olave, which church, together with some houses adjoining, as also others over against it in Hart street, are of the said Tower street ward. Monuments in this parish church of St. Olave be these:—Richard Cely and Robert Cely, fellowmongers, principal builders and benefactors of this church; Dame Johane, wife to Sir John Cely, 1439; John Clarenciaulx, king of arms, 1427; Sir John Holle, 1427; Sir Richard Haddon, mercer, mayor 1512; Thomas Burnell, mercer, 1548; Thomas Morley, gentleman, 1566; Sir John Radcliff, knight, 1568; and Dame Anne his wife, 1585; Chappone, a Florentine gentleman, 1582; Sir Hamond Vaughan, knight; George Stoddard, merchant; &c.

Then have ye out of Tower street, also on the north side, one other lane, called Marte lane, which runneth up towards the north, and is for the most part of this Tower street ward; which lane is about the third quarter thereof divided from Albiate ward, by a chain to be drawn a straight line, the said lane, above the west end of Hart street. Cokedon hall, sometime at the south-west end of Marte lane, I read of.*

A third lane out of Tower street, on the north side, is called Minecheon lane, so called of tenements there sometime pertaining to the Minchus or mans of St. Helen's in Bishopsgate street. This lane is all of the said ward, except the corner house towards Fenchurch street. In this lane of old time dwelt divers strangers, born of Genoa and those parts; these were commonly called galley men, as men that came up in the galleys brought up wines and other merchandises, which they landed in Thames street, at a place called Galley key; and sold to the custom of silver amongst themselves, which were halfpence of Genoa, and were called Galley halfpence; these halfpence were forbidden in the 13th of Henry IV., and again by parliament in the 4th of Henry V. It was, that if any person bring into this realm halfpence, suskinges, or dodkins, he should be punished as a thief; and he that taketh or payeth such money shall lease a hundred shillings, whereof the king shall have the one half, and he that will sue the other half. Notwithstanding, in my youth, I have seen them pass current, but with some difficulty, for that the English halfpence were then, though not so broad, somewhat thicker and stronger.

The Clothworkers' hall is in this lane. Then at the west end of Tower street have ye a little turnings towards the north to a fair house sometime belonging to one named Griste, for he dwelt there in the year 1449. And Jack Cade, captain of the
in the west; it is a fair and large church of an ancient building, and within a large churchyard; it hath a great parish of many rich merchants, and other occupiers of divers trades, namely salters and ironmongers.

The monuments in that church be these:—In the choir, John Kenington, parson, there buried 1374; William Islip, parson, 1382; John Kryoll, esq., brother to Thomas Kryoll, 1400; Nicholas Bond, Thomas Barre, merchant, 1445; Robert Shelly, esq., 1420; Robert Peppere, grocer, 1445; John North, grocer, 1390; Alice Browne, wife to John Coventry, sometime mayor of London, 1433; William Isaack, draper, alderman, 1500; Edward Skales, merchant, 1521; John Ricroft, esq., ser¬
gnant of the larder to Henry VI. and Henry VII., 1532; Edwaters, esq., sergeant-at-arms, 1558; Sir Bartholomew James, draper, mayor 1479, buried under a fair monument with his lady; Rafe Greenway, grocer, alderman, under the stone of Robert Peppere, 1559; Thomas Biedlow, one of the sheriffs 1472; James Bacon, fishmonger, sheriff, 1573; Sir Richard Champion, draper, mayor 1568; Henry Herdson, skinner, alderman, 1555; Sir James Garnado, knight; William Ha¬riot, draper, mayor 1481, buried in a fair chapel by him built, 1517; John Tate, son to Sir John Tate, in the same chapel in the north wall; Sir Chris¬
topher Draper, ironmonger, mayor 1566, buried 1530. And many other worshipful personages besides, whose monuments are altogether defaced.

Now for the two Church lanes, they meeting on the south side of this church and church yard, do join in one, and running down to the Thames street, the same is called St. Dunstan's hill, at the lower end whereof the said Thames street towards the west on both sides almost to Belin's gate, but towards the cast up to the water gate, by the bul¬wark of the Tower, is all of Tower street ward. In this street, on the Thames side, are divers large landing-places called wharfs or keys, for conveyance up of wares and merchandise, as also for shipping of wares from thence to be transported. These wharfs and keys commonly bear the names of their owners, and are therefore changeable. I read, in the 26th of Henry VI., that in the parish of St. Dunstone in the east, a tenement, called Passeke's wharf, and another called the water gate on the west, to serve for tronage, or weighing of wools in the port of London; whereupon the king granted that during the life of the said John, the aforesaid tronage should be held and kept in the said house, with easements there for the balances and weights, and

*Full particulars of the duties attached to the office which was filled by this "jolly" old courtier of the queen's, may be gathered from the Ordinances made at Eltham by Henry VIII., and the other valuable documents of a similar nature which were printed by the Society of Antiquaries, under the title of A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, &c. 1720. It may be stated that these duties consisted, as the name of the office implies, in providing for the occupation and harbourage of the king and royal family when they moved in progresses. The gentleman-barber made the same provision for the great officers of state, and the yeoman¬barber for the rest of the retinue.

The term tronage, or tronage, is obviously alluded to that weight now called Troy, but formerly Trone weight; and which it is stated in Strype's Stow, sect. 32 and 127:—"The term troynage, or tronage, as the Saxon called the Hustings weights of London, and kept in the Hustings. So an ancient record in the Book of Remany, sects. 32 and 127:—"I, Ethelgina Countess, bequeath two silver cups of twelve marks of the Hustings weight, of London."
a counting place for the customer, controllers, clerks, and other officers of the said tronage, together with ingres and egress to and from the same, even as was had in other places, where the said tronage was wont to be kept, and that the king should pay yearly to the said John during his life forty shillings at the terms of St. Michael and Easter, by even portions, by the hands of his customer, without any other payment to the said John, as in the indenture thereof more at large appeareth.

Near unto this Customer’s key towards the east, is the said water gate, and west from it Porter’s key, then Galley key, where the gallies were used to unlade and land their merchandises and wares; and that part of Thames street was therefore of some called Galley row, but more commonly Petty Wales.

On the north side, as well as on the south of this Thames street, are many fair houses large for stowage, built for merchants; but towards the east end thereof, namely, over against Galley key, Wool key, and the Custom house, there have been of old time some large buildings of stone, which nowhere do yet remain, but the first builders and owners of them are worn out of memory, wherefore the common people affirm Julius Caesar to be the builder thereof, as also of the Tower itself. But thereof I have spoken already. Some are of another opinion, and that a more likely, that this great stone building was sometime the lodging appointed for the princes of Wales, when they repaired to this city, and that, therefore, the street in that part is called Petty Wales, which name remaineth most commonly until this day; even as where the kings of Scotland were used to be lodged between Charing cross and White hall, it is likewise called Scotland, and where the ears of Britons were lodged without Aldersgate, the street is called Britain street, &c.

The said building might of old time pertain to the princes of Wales, as is aforesaid, but is since turned to other use.

It is before noted of Galley key, that the gallies of Italy, and other parts, did there discharge their wines and merchandises brought to this city. It is like, therefore, that the merchants and owners procured the place to build upon for their lodgings and trades and the storage of the wares of the Hanse. Almaine were licensed to have a house, called Gilda Testocorum, the Guild hall of the Germans. Also the merchants of Burdeaux were licensed to build at the Vintry, strongly with stone, as may be yet seen, and seemeth old, though often repaired; much more cause have those buildings in Petty Wales, though as lately built, and partly of the like stone, brought from Caen in Normandie, to seem old, which for many years, to wit, since the gallies left their course of landing there, hath fallen to ruin, and been let out for stabling of horses, to tippers of beer, and such like; amongst others, one Mother Mampudding (as they termed her) for many years kept this house, or a great part thereof, for victualling; and it seemeth that the builders of the hall of this house were shipwrights, and not house carpenters; for the frame thereof (being but low) is raised of certain principal posts of main timber, fixed deep in the ground, without any groundnails.

* * * No gallies landed here in memory of men living."—Stow.
confirmed her gift. This church was given to Norman, first canon regular in all England. The said queen also gave unto the same church, and those that served God therein, the plot of Aldgate, and the soke therunto belonging, with all customs so free as she had held the same, and twenty-five pound blankes, which she had of the city of Exces-
ter, as appeareth by her deed, wherein she nameth the house Christ's church, and reporteth Aldgate to be of her domains, with two parts of the rent of the city of Excester, Norman took upon him to be prior of Christ's church, in the year of Christ 1108, in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene, St. Michael, St. Katherine, and the Blessed Trinity, which now was made but one parish of the Holy Trinity, and was in old time of the Holy Cross or Holy Rosal parish. The priory was built on a piece of ground in the parish of St. Katherine towards Aldgate, which lieth in length betwixt the King's street and the wall of the city, towards the north, and containeth in length eighty-three ells, half, quarter, and half-quarter of the king's iron chin, and lieth in breadth, &c. The soke and ward of Aldgate was then bounded as I have before showed. The queen was a means also that the land and English Righten Guild was given unto the prior Norman; the honourable man, Goffrey de Glinton, was a great helper thereto, and obtained that the canons might enclose the way betwixt their church and the wall of the city, &c. This priory, in process of time, became a very fair and large church, rich in lands and ornaments, and passed all the priories in the city of London or shire of Middlesex; the prior whereof was an alderman of London, towit, of Portsoken ward.

I read, that Eustacius, the eighth prior, about the year 1264, because he would not deal with temporal matters, instituted Thosdaii Fitz Ivonis, alderman of Portsoken ward under him, and that William Rising, prior of Christ's church, was sworn alderman of the said Portsoken ward in the 1st of Richard I. These priors have sitten and ridden amongst the aldermen of London, in lively like unto them, saying that his habit was in shape of a spiritual person, as I myself have seen in my childhood; at which time the priory kept a most bountiful house for the poor, of which the dean and chapter either yearly, as well within the house as at the gates, to all comers, according to their estates.

These were the monuments in this church:—Sir Robert Turke, and Dame Alice his wife; John Firel, esquire; Simon Kempe, esquire; James Manthorpe, esquire; John Asene, esquire; Thomas Fauset, of Scalset, esquire; John Kempe, gentleman; Robert Chirwode, esquire; Sir John He- ningham, and Dame Isabel his wife; Dame Agnes, wife first to Sir William Bardolph, and then to Sir Thomas Mortimer; John Ashfield, esquire; Sir John Deldam, knight; Sir Ambrose Charsam; Joan, wife to Thomas Nucht, gentleman; John Husse, esquire; John Boreingam, esquire; Tho-
mas Goodwine, esquire; Ralph Walles, esquire; Dame Margaret, daughter to Sir Ralph Chevie, wife to Sir John Barkeley, to Sir Thomas Barnes, and to Sir W. Barsie; William Rofo; Simon Frances; John Breton, esquire; Helling, esquire; Joan Malbow and his wife; Antho-
nic Wels, son to John Wels; Nicholas de Ave-
sex, and Margarie his wife ; Anthony, son to John Milkes; Baldwine, son to King Stephen, and Ma-

thirda, daughter to King Stephen, wife to the Earl of Meual; Henry Fitzalwine, mayor of London, 1213; Geoffrey Mandevelle, 1215; and many other. But to conclude of this priory: King Henry VIII., minding to reward Sir Thomas Audley, speaker of the parliament against Cardinal Wolsey, as ye may read in Hall, sent for the prior, commending him for his hospitality, promised him preference, as a man worthy of a far greater dignity, which promise surely he performed, and compounded with him, though in what sort I never heard, so that the prior surrendered all that priory, with the appur-
tenances, to the king, in the month of July, in the year 1531, the 23rd of the said king's reign. The canons were sent to other houses of the same order, and the prior, with the appurtenances, King Henry gave to Sir Thomas Audley, newly knighted, and after made lord chancellor.

Sir Thomas Audley offered the great church of this priory, with a ring of nine bells well tuned, (whereof four the greatest were since sold to the parish of St. Dunstan, and the five lesser to the parish of St. Stephen in Coleman street,) to the parishioners of St. Katherine Christ church, in exchange for their small parish church, minding to have pulled it down, and to have built there towards the street; but the parishioners having doubts in their heads of after-claps, refused the offer. Then was the priory church and steeple proffered to whomsoever would take it down, and carry it from the ground, but no man would undertake the offer; whereupon Sir Thomas Audley was fain to be at more charges than could be made of the stones, timber, lead, iron, &c. For the workmen, with great labour, beginning at the top, loosed stone and timber, lead, iron, &c. For the workmen, with more charges than could be made of the stones, and after made lord chancellor.

The weather cocke, with flying, as ye would kill, When ye be stuffed, bet of wine, then brede, Then looke ye, when your wombe doth fill, That all the streete may heare your body cloke t.

At the north-west corner of this ward, in the said high street, standeth the fair and beautiful parish church of St. Andrew the Apostle; with an addition, to be known from other churches of that name, of the knape * or undershaft; and so called St. Andrew Undershaft, because that of old time, every year on May-day in the morning, it was used, that an high or long shaft, or May-pole, was set up there, in the midst of the street, before the south side of the said church; which shaft, when it was set on end and fixed in the ground, was higher than the church steeple. Geffrey Chaucer, writing of a vain boastor, hath these words, meaning of the said shaft:

* Right well aloft, and high ye beare your head.

That steeple may heare your body cloke t.

This shaft was not raised at any time since evil May-day (so called of an insurrection made by appren-
tices and other young persons against aliens in the year 1517); but the said shaft was laid along over the doors, and under the pentises of one row of houses and alley gate, called of the shaft Shaft alley (being of the possessions of Rochester bridge), in the ward of Lime street. It was there, I say, hanging on iron hooks many years, till the third of King Edward VI., that one Sir Stephen, curate of St. Katherine Christ's church, preaching at Paulcs cross, said there that this shaft was made an idol, by naming the church of St. Andrew with the addition of "under that shaft he persuaded there-

* Knape, from the Anglo-Saxon Cnap, Cnapp, which Bow-

...
dined, to make themselves strong, gathered more help, and with great labour raising the shaft from the hooks, whereon it had rested two and thirty years, they sawed it in pieces, every man taking for his share of the work what had lain over his door and stall, the length of his house; and they of the alley divided among them so much as had lain over their alley gate. Thus was this idol (as he termed it) mangled, and after burned.

Soon after was there a commotion of the commons in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and other shires; by means whereof, strict orders being taken for the suppression of rumours, divers persons were apprehended and executed by martial law; amongst which the bailliff of Romford, in Essex, was one, a man very well beloved; he was early in the morning of Mary Magdalen's day, then kept holiday, brought by the sheriffs of London and the knight-marshal to the well within Aldgate, there to be executed upon a gibbet set up that morning, where, being on the ladder, he had words to this effect: "Good people, I am come hither to die, but know not for what offence, except for words by me spoken yeasternight to Sir Stephen, curate and parson of the parish, whereof I have been thus asked me, 'What news in the country?' I answered, 'Heavy news.' 'Why?' quoth he. 'It is said,' quoth I, 'that many men be up in Essex, but, thanks be to God, all is in good quiet about us; and this was all, as God be my judge,' &c. Upon these words of the prisoner, Sir Stephen, to avoid reproach of the people, left the city, and was never heard of since amongst them to my knowledge. I heard the words of the prisoner, for he was executed upon the pavement of my door where I then kept house. Thus much by digression: now upon these words of the prisoner, Sir Stephen, thus to the west part of the church was glazed, and the pews in the south chapel made of his costs, as appeareth in the record. This brotherhood, and one old man and his wife to see them served in the church towards the north, stand divers fair houses for merchants and other; namely, one fair great house, built by Sir William Pickering the father, possessed by Sir William his son, and since by Sir Edward Wotton of Kent. North from this place is the Fletchers' hall, and so down to the corner of that street, over against London wall, and against eastwards to a fair house lately new built, partly by Master Robert Beale, one of the clerks of the council.

Then come you to the Papey, a proper house, wherein in time was kept a fraternity or brotherhood of St. Charity and St. John Evangelist, called the Papey, for poor impotent priests (for in some language priests are called papes), founded in the year 1430 by William Oliver, William Barnabie, and John Stafford, chaplains or chantry priests in London, for a master, two wardens, &c., chaplains, chantry priests, conductors, and other brethren and sisters, that should be admitted into the church of St. Augustine Papey in the wall. The brethren of this house becoming lame, or otherwise into great poverty, were here reliev'd, as to have chambers, with certain allowance of bread, drink, and coal, and one old man and his wife to see them served and to keep the house clean. This brotherhood, among others, was suppressed in the reign of Edward VI.; since the which time in this house hath been lodged Master Moris of Essex; Sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary to her majesty; Master Barret of Essex, &c.

Then next to one great house, large of rooms, for fair courts, and garden-plots; sometimes pertaining to the Bassetts, since that to the abbots of Bury in Suffolk, and therefore called Buries markes, corruptly Bevis markes, and since the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, to Thomas Henage the father, and to Sir Thomas his son. Then next unto it is the before-spoken priory of the Holy Trinity; to wit, the west and north part thereof, which stretcheth up to Aldgate, where we first began.

Now in the second way from Aldgate, more

* Though one can scarcely doubt the accuracy of Stow's derivation of the name Papey, without incurring the risk of being considered "fantasque comme la mule du Pape," nevertheless, as priests are called pompis in no other modern language than the Dutch and Flemish, it would seem more reasonable to derive the name Papey from the Latin Pappus, rather than Papue; for in some language priests are called papes, corruptly Bevis markes, and since the dissolution of the abbey of Bury, to Thomas Henage the father, and to Sir Thomas his son. Then next unto it is the before-spoken priory of the Holy Trinity; to wit, the west and north part thereof, which stretcheth up to Aldgate, where we first began.

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† The following definition of the old French conducker, given by Roquefort, may serve to explain Stow's meaning: "La papee du clerc du Chanonn, et Chanoine du second rang."
Adjoining unto this friars' church, by the east end thereof in Woodroffe lane towards the Tower hill, are certain proper almshouses, fourteen in number, built of brick and timber, founded by Sir John Milborne, draper, sometime mayor, 1521, wherein he placed thirteen aged poor men and their wives, if they have wives: these have their own dwellings rent free, and 2s. 4d. the piece, the first day of every month, for ever. One also is to have his house over the gate, and 4s. every month: more, he appointed every Sunday for ever, thirteen penny loaves of white bread, to be given in the parish church of St. Edmonds in Lombard street, to thirteen poor people of that parish; and the like thirteen loaves to be given in the parish church of St. Michael upon Cornhill, and in either parish every year one load of chest coal, of thirty sacks in the load; and this gift to be continued for ever: for performance whereof, by the master and wardens of the drapers in London, he assured unto them and their successors twenty-three messuages and tenements, and eighteen garden-plots, in the parish of St. Olave in Hart street; with proviso, that if they perform not those points* above-mentioned, the said tenements and gardens to remain to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London. Next unto these alms houses is the Lord Lumley's house, built in the year Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Wiat the father, upon one plot of ground of late pertaining to the foresaid Crossed friars, where part of their house stood: and this is the farthest part of Aldgate ward towards the south, and joyneth to the Tower hill. The other side of that line, over against the Lord Lumley's house, on the wall side of the city, is now for the most part (or altogether) built even to Aldgate. Then have you on the south side of Fenchurch street, over against the well or pump, amongst other fair and large built houses, one that sometime belonged to the prior of Monte Joves, or Monastery Cornute, a cell to Monte Joves beyond the seas, in Essex: it was the prior's inn, when he repaired to this city. Then a lane that leadeth down by Northumberland house towards the Crossed friars, as is afore showed. This Northumberland house, in the parish of St. Katherine Colman, belonged to Henry IV ere, Earl of Northumberland, in the 33rd of Henry VI., but of late being left by the ears, the gardens thereof were made into bowling alleys, and other parts into dice houses, common to all comers for their money, there to bowl and hazard; but now of late so many bowling alleys, and other houses for unlawful gaming, hath been raised in other parts of the city and suburbs, that this their ancient and only patron of misrule, is left and forsaken of her gamessters, and therefore turned into a number of great rents, small cottages, for strangers and others. At the east end of this lane, in the way from Aldgate toward the Crossed friars, of old time were certain tenements called the poor Jurie, of Jews dwelling there. Next unto this Northumberland house is the parish church of St. Katherine, called Coleman; which addition of Coleman was taken of a great hav-yard†, or garden, of old time called Coleman hav, in the parish of the Trinity, now called Christ's church, and in the parish of St. Katherine and All Saints called Coleman church. Then have you Blanch Apleton; whereof I read, in the 13th of Edward I., that a lane behind the

* "These points not performed. The Drapers have unlawfully sold these tenements and garden plots, and the poore be wronged"—Stow.

† From the Anglo-Saxon Ort-geard,—an orchard, or garden.
said Blanche Apleton was granted by the king to be inclosed and shut up. This Blanche Apleton was a manor belonging to Sir Thomas Roce of Hamelake, knight, the 7th of Richard I., standing at the north-east corner of Mart lane, so called of a privilege sometime enjoined to keep a mart there, long since discontinued, and therefore forgotten, so as nothing remained for memory but the name of Mart lane, and that corruptly termed Marke lane. I read that, in the third of Edward IV., all basket-makers, wire-drawers, and other foreigners, were permitted to have shops in this manor of Blanche Apleton, and not elsewhere, within this city or suburbs thereof; and this also being the fairest west part of this ward on that south side, I leave it, with three parish churches, St. Katherine Christ church, St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Katherine Coleman; and three halls of companies, the Bricklayers' hall, the Fletchers' hall, and the Ironmongers' hall. It was at one time the deputy Wardmote men for inquest eighteen, and a mon councillor six, constables six, scavengers' hall. It hath an alderman, his deputy, commissioners six, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen in London at five pounds *.

LIME STREET WARD.

The next is Lime street ward, and taketh the name of Lime street ward, from the north corner thereof to the midst, is of the city of making or selling of lime there also. It is taxed to the fifteen in London at five pounds *.

LIME STREET WARD.

OF LONDON.

Lime street ward.

Philip Malpas robbed.

The Green gate, afterwards Mutas' house.

containing in the high street one great house, and before it to the corner of Lime street three other tenements, the corner house being the largest, and then down Lime street divers proper tenements; all which the merchant-tailors, in the reign of Edward VI., sold to Stephen Rivers, merchant-tailor and alderman; he gave, with his daughter Grisild, to Nicholas Woodroffe the said great house, with two tenements before it, in lieu of a hundred pounds, and made it up in money 366s. 13s. 4d. This worshipful man, and the gentlewoman his widow after him, kept those houses down Lime street in good reparation, never put out but one tenant, took no fines, nor raised rents of them, which was ten shillings the piece yearly; but whether that favour did overlive her funeral, the tenants now can best declare the contrary.

Next unto this, on the high street, was the Lord Sowche's messuage or tenement, and other; in which were, in the time of King Henry VII., an alderman of the city, a man of some place; and this alderman and councillor six, constables six, scavengers nine, wardmote men for inquest eighteen, and an alderman for his common, or places notable, in this ward be permitted to have shops in this manor of Blanch Apleton, and not elsewhere, within this city or suburbs thereof; and this also being the fairest west part of this ward on that south side, I leave it, with three parish churches, St. Katherine Christ church, St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Katherine Coleman; and three halls of companies, the Bricklayers' hall, the Fletchers' hall, and the Ironmongers' hall. It was at one time the deputy Wardmote men for inquest eighteen, and a mon councillor six, constables six, scavengers' hall. It hath an alderman, his deputy, commissioners six, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen in London at five pounds *.

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man, sold it over to John Moore, alderman, that now possesseth it.

Next is a house called the Leaden porch, lately divided into two tenements; whereof one is a tavern, and then one other house for a merchant, likewise called the Leaden porch, but now turned to a cook's house. Next is a fair house and a large, wherein divers mayoralities have been kept, whereof twain in my remembrance; to wit, Sir William Bowyar and Sir Henry Hubertorne.

The next is Leaden hall, of which I read, that in the year 1309 it belonged to Sir Hugh Nevill, knight, and that the Lady Alice his widow made a footment thereof, by the name of Leaden hall, with the advowsons of the church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, and other churches, to Richard, Earl of Arundell and Surrey, 1362. More, in the year 1390, Alice Nevill, widow to Sir John Nevill, knight, of Essex, confirmed to Thomas Gogshall and others the said manor of Leaden hall, the advowsons, &c. In the year 1364, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, had the said manor. And in the year 1408, Robert Rikeden, of Essex, and Margaret his wife, confirmed to Richard Whittington, and other citizens of London, the said manor of Leaden hall, with the appurtenances, the advowsons of St. Peter's church, St. Margaret's Patterns, &c. And in the year 1411, the said Whittington and other confirmed the same to the mayor and commonalty of London, whereby it came to the possession of the city. Then in the year 1443, the 21st of Henry VI., John Hatherley, mayor, purchased license of the said king to take up two hundred hoth'er of lead, for the building of water conduits, a common granary, and the cross in West Cheape, more richly, for the honour of the city. In the year next following, the parson and parish of St. Dunston, in the east of London, seeing the famous and mighty man (for the word be in the grant, cum nobilia et potens vir,) Simon Eyre, citizen of London, among other his works of piety, effectually determined to erect and build a certain granary upon the soil of the same city at Leadenhall, for the common utility of the said city, to the amplifying and enlarging of the said granary, granted to Henry Frowicke, then mayor, the aldermen and commonalty, and their successors for ever, all their tenements, with the appurtenances, sometime called the Horsemill, in Grasse street, for the annual rent of four pounds, &c. Also, certain evidences of an alley and tenements pertaining to the Horsemill adjoining to the said Leaden hall in Grasse street, given by William Kingstone, fishmonger, unto the parish church of St. Peter upon Cornhill, do specify the said granary to be built by the said honourable and famous merchant, Simon Eyre, sometime an upholsterer, and then a draper, in the year 1419. He built it of squared stone, in form as now it showeth, with a fair and large chapel in the east side of the quadrant, over the porch of which he caused to be written, Deo Domini exaltacit me (The Lord's solemn service, with procession and the honour of the city, for the laying and housing of the wools there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c. Touching the chapel there, I find, that in the year 1466, by license obtained of King Edward IV., in the 6th of his reign, a fraternity of the Trinity, of sixty priests, besides other brethren and sisters, in the same chapel, was founded by William Rouse, John Risbie, and Thomas Ashby priests, some of the which sixty priests, every market-day in the forenoon, did celebrate Divine service by note for ever, in his chapel of the Leaden hall; also, one master, with an usher, for grammar, one master for writing, and the third for song, with housing there newly built for them for ever; the master to have for his salary ten pounds, and every other priest eight pounds, every other clerk five pounds six shillings and eight pence, and every other chorister five marks; and if the drapers refused this grant, in one year after his decease, then the three thousand marks to remain to the prior and convent of Christ's church in London, with condition to establish, as is aforesaid, within two years after his decease; and if they refused, then the three thousand marks to be disposed by his executors, as they best could devise, in works of charity. Thus much for his testament, not performed by establishing of Divine service in his chapel, or free schools for scholars; neither how the stock of three thousand marks, or rather five thousand marks, was employed by his executors, could I ever learn. He left issue, Thomas, who had issue, Thomas, &c. True it is, that in one year, 1464, the 2d of Edward IV., it was agreed by the mayor, alderman, and commonalty of London, that notwithstanding the king's letters patent, lately before granted unto them, touching the tronage or weighing of wares to be held at the Leaden hall, yet suit should be made to the king for new letters patent to be granted to the mayor of the staple for the common utility of the said wares to be held there, and order to be taken by the discretion of Thomas Cooke, then mayor, the counsel of the city, Geffrey Filding, then mayor of the staple at Westminster, and of the king's counsel, what should be paid to the mayor and aldermen of the city, for the laying and housing of the wools there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

In the year 1408, a great fire happened upon Lime street ward. — Leaden porch, Simon Eyre builds a granary for the city at Leadenhall. - STOW'S SURVEY Simon Eyre leaves legacies for three free schools, &c.
much housing was there destroyed, with all the stocks for guns, and other provision belonging to the city, which was a great loss, and no less charge to be repaired by them.

In the year 1503, the 18th of Henry VII., a request was made by the commons of the city, concerning the usage of the said Leaden hall, in form as followeth:—"Please it, the lord mayor, and common council, to enquire, that all Frenchmen bringing canvas, linen cloth, and other wares to be sold, and all foreigners bringing wolsteds, sayes, staines, coverings, nails, iron work, or any other wares, and also all manner of foreigners bringing lead to the city to be sold, shall bring all such their wares aforesaid to the open market of the Leaden hall, there and nowhere else to be sold, and all foreigners bringing wolsteds, sayes, staines, coverings, nails, iron work, or any other wares, and also all manner of foreigners bringing lead to the city to be sold, shall bring all such their wares aforesaid to the open market of the Leaden hall, there and nowhere else to be sold, and all foreigners bringing wolsteds, sayes, staines, coverings, nails, iron work, or any other wares, and also all manner of foreigners bringing lead to the city to be sold, shall bring all such their wares aforesaid to the open market of the Leaden hall, there and nowhere else to be sold; 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would have it used, viz. * Meekly beseeching, show¬
eth unto your good lordship and masterships, divers citizens of this city, which under correction think, that the great place called the Leaden hall should, nor ought not to be letten to farm to any person or persons, and in especial to any fellowship or company incorporate, to have and hold the same hall for term of years, for such inconveniences as thereby may ensue, and come to the hurt of the common weal of the said city in time to come, as somewhat more largely may appear in the articles following.

* First, If any assembly or hasty gathering of the commoners of the said city, for suppressing or subdaining of misrule or people within the said city, hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the mayor, aldermen, and other governors and councillors of the said city for the time being, there is none so convenient, meet, and necessary a place, to assemble them in, within the said city, as the said hall; for largeness of room, and their sure defence in time of their counselling together about the premises. Also, in that place hath been used the artillery, guns, and other armours of the said city, to be safely kept in a readiness for the safeguard, wealth, and defence of the said city, to be had and occupied at times when need required. As also the store of timber for the necessary reparations of the tenements belonging to the chamber of the said city, there commonly hath been kept. Item, If any triumph or nobleness were to be done, or shown by the commonalty of the city, for the honour of our sovereign lord the king and realm, and for the worship of the said city, the said Leaden hall is most meet and convenient place to prepare and order the said triumph therein, and from thence to issue forth to the places therefore appointed. Item, at any largess or dol* of any money made unto the poor people of this city, it hath been used to be done and given in the said Leaden hall, for that the said place is most meet therefore. Item, the honourable father, that was maker of the said hall, had a special will, intent, and mind, that (as it is commonly said) the market men and women that came to the city with victuals and other things, should have their free standing within the said Leaden hall in wet weather, to keep themselves and their wares dry, and thereby to encourage them, and all other, to have the better will and desire the more plentifully to resort to the said city, to viueta the same. And if the said hall should be letten to farm, the will of the said honourable father should never be fulfilled nor take effect. Item, if the said place, which is the chief fortress, and most necessary place within all the city, for the tuition and safeguard of the same, should be letten to farm out of the hands of the chief heads of the same city, and especially to another body politic, it might at length by likelihood be occasion of discord and debate between the said bodies politic, which God defend.

"For these and many other great and reasonable causes, which hereafter shall be showed to this honourable court, your said beseechers think it much necessary that the said hall be still in the hands of this city, and to be surely kept by sad and discreet officers, in such wise, that it may alway be ready to be used and occupied for the common weal of the said city when need shall require, and in no wise to be letten to any body politic."

Thus much for the petition.

About the year 1354, great means were made about the Leaden hall to have the same made a burse, for the assembly of merchants, as they had been accustomed by a common council, for suppressing or resting of the pageants, which then were used, and the common councils were called to that end: but in the year 1355, John Champneys being mayor, it was fully concluded that the burse should remain in Lombard street as afore, and Leaden hall no more to be spoken of concerning that matter.

The use of Leaden hall in my youth was thus:—In a part of the said quadrant, on the east side of the north gate, were the common beams for weighing of wool and other wares, as had been accustomed; on the west side the gate were the scales to weigh meal; the other three sides were reserved for the most part to the making and resting of the pageants, which then were used, and the common councils were called to that end: but in the year 1355, John Champneys being mayor, it was fully concluded that the burse should remain in Lombard street as afore, and Leaden hall no more to be spoken of concerning that matter.

Now on the north of Lime street ward in the high street are divers fair houses for merchants, and proper tenements for artificers, with an alley called Shaft alley, of the shaft or May-pole sometime resting over the gate thereof, as I have declared in Aldgate ward. In the year 1576, partly at the charges of the parish of St. Andrew, and partly at the charges of the chamber of London, a water-pump was raised in Lime street ward, near unto Lime street corner; for the placing of the which pump, having broken up the ground, they were forced to dig more than two fathom deep* before they came to any main ground, where they found a hearth made of Britain, or rather Roman tile, every tile half a yard square, and about two inches thick; they found coal lying there also (for that lying whole will never consume); then digging one fathom into the main, they found water sufficient, made their pond, and set up the pump; which pump, with oft repairing and great charges to the parish, continued not four-and-twenty years, but being rooted, was taken away

* The word Largest, which is here used for alms generally, is more frequently applied to the present made to burses, at the conclusion of harvest, as a reward for their extra excursions. The Dole was a distribution of alms at funerals, originally given, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, for the purpose of procuring rest to the soul of the deceased, and that he might find his judge propitious. * Offertories at funerals are spoken of in the first Liturgy of King Edward VI." Sparrow, Rationale of Common Prayer, and Nichols in his History of Leicestershire, sec. ii. part i. p. 357, speaks of the existence of the practice so lately as the year 1799.

* "Cornhill street, in some place rayed two fadome higher than of old time, as appeared by buildings found so deep."—Stow.

† "As they call it."—1st edition, p. 125.
up and a new set in place in the year 1600. Thus
pressured, the church of St. Augustin was pulled
of Allhallows in the wall, which is in Broad street
of this church were appointed to the parish church
have spoken in Aldgate ward. The parishioners
or the poor, as I have read in the reign of Edward
the city, and otherwise called St. Augustin's Papey,
end of this church was sometime a fair wall, now
turned to a warehouse for a merchant. Against the east
of this church was sometime a fair wall, now
turned to a pump. Also against the north end of
this St. Mary street, was sometime one other parish
church of St. Augustine, called St. Augustine in
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LONDON.
Part of it unjustly withheld by Bishopsgate ward.

Line street ward.  Church of St. Augustin made a chapel
to the Papey—pulled down.

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BISHOPS GATE WARD.

The next is Bishopsgate ward; whereof a part is without the gate and of the suburbs, from the bars by St. Mary Spittle to Bishopsgate, and a part of Houndsditch; almost half thereof, also without the wall, is of the same ward. Then within the gate is Bishopsgate street, so called of the gate, to a pump, where sometime was a fair well, with two buckets, by the east end of the parish church of St. Martin Oteswich, and then winding by the west corner of Leaden hall down Grass street to the corner over against Grass church; and this is the bounds of that ward.

Monuments most to be noted are these: The parish church of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, in a fair churchyard, adjoining to the town ditch, upon the very bank thereof, but of old time inclosed with a comely wall of brick, lately repaired by Sir William Allen, mayor, in the year 1571, because he was born in that parish, where also he was buried. An anchoress received 40s. the year of the sheriff of London.

Now without this churchyard wall is a causeway, leading to a quadrant, called Petty France, of Frenchmen dwelling there, and to other dwelling-houses, lately built on the bank of the said ditch by some citizens of London, that more regarded their own private gain than the common good of the city. Forty canons of the church of Coke's various appointments and honours; and among others, that "22° Maii, 1603, opud Greenwich, in privata camera, Rex Jacobus ex magno favore constituit me militem inter horas 11 et 12 die Nativitatis," became of it, and other the like, in this manner: a narrow channel, and almost filled up with unsavoury things, to the danger of poisoning the whole city.

Next unto the parish church of St. Botolph is a fair inn for receipt of travellers; then an hospital of St. Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon Fitz Mary, one of the sheriffs of London, in the year 1246: he founded it to have been a priory of canons, with brethren and sisters; and King Edward III. granted a protection, which I have seen, for the brethren, Miliciae beatæ Marie de Bethlem, within the city of London, the 14th year of his reign. It was an hospital for distracted people: Stephen Gensis, merchant-tailer, gave 40l. towards purchase of the patronage by his testament, 1528; the mayor and commonly purchased the patronage thereof, with all the lands and tenements thereunto belonging, in the year 1546; the same year King Henry VIII. gave this hospital unto the city; the church and chapel whereof were taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Queen houses built there by the governors of Christ's hospital in London. In this place people that be distraight in wits are, by the suit of their friends, received and kept as afores, but not without charges to their bringers in. In the year 1569, Sir Thomas Roe, merchant-tailer, mayor, caused to be inclosed with a wall of brick about one acre of ground, a part of the said hospital of Bethlem; to wit, on the west, on the bank of Deep Ditch, so called, parting the said hospital of Bethlem from the More field: this he did for burial and ease of such parishes in London as wanted ground convenient within their parishes. The holy his wife was there buried (by whose persuasion he inclosed it), but himself, born in London, was buried in the parish church of Hackney.

From this hospital northward, upon the street's side, many houses have been built with alleys backward, of late time too much pestered with people (a great cause of infection) up to the bars. The other side of this high street from Bishopsgate and Hounds ditch, the first building a large inn for receipt of travellers, and is called the Dolphin, of such a sign. In the year 1513, Margaret Rieroff, widow, gave this house, with the gardens and appurtenances, unto William Gam, R. Cye, their wives, her daughters, and to their heirs, with condition they yearly do give to the warden or governors of the Grey friers church within Newgate forty shillings, to find a student of divinity in the University for ever. Then is there a fair house, of late built by John Powlet. Next to that, a far more large and beautiful house, with gardens of pleasure, bowling alleys, and such like, built by Jasper Fisher, free of the goldsmiths, late one of the six clerks of the chancellery and a justice of the peace. It hath since for a time been the Earl of Oxford's place. The queen's majesty Elizabeth hath lodged there. It now belongeth to Sir Roger Manara *. This house, being so large and sumptuously built by a man of no greater calling, possession, or wealth (for he was indebted to many) was mockingly called Fisher's folly, and a rhythm was made of it, and other the like, in this manner:

"Kirkebyes Castell, and Fishers Follie, Spinillas pleasure, and Megses glory."

* "To Master Cornwalles."—1st edition, p. 128.
And so of other like buildings about the city by citizens, men have not letted to speak their pleasure.

From Fisher's Folly up to the west end of Berward's lane, of old time so called, but now Hogge lane, because it meeteth with Hogge lane, which cometh from the bars without Aldgate, as is afore showed, is a continual building of tenements, with alleys of cottages, pestered, &c. Then is there a large close, called Tasel close, sometime for that there were tasses planted for the use of cloth-workers, since letten to the cross-bow makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the popinjay; now the same being inclosed with a brick wall, serceth to be an artillery yard, whereunto the gunners of the Tower do weekly repair, namely, every Thursday; and there levelling certain brass pieces of great artillery against a butt of earth, made for that purpose, they discharge them for their exercise.

Then have you the late dissolved priory and hospital, commonly called St. Mary Spittle, founded by Walter Brune and Rosia his wife, for canons regular. Walter, archdeacon of London, laid the foundation stone of the church, then bishop of London, dedicated to the worship of Jesus Christ and his mother, the perpetual Virgin Mary, by the name of Dei, and Beate Marivn, extra Bisliopsgate, in the parish and wardrobe of St. Buttolph; the bounds whereof, as appeareth by composition betwixt the parson and prior of the said hospital concerning tithes, beginneth at Berford St. Buttolph; and there stand at a fair window, or sit at their pleasure. And here is to be noted, that, time out of mind, it hath been a laudable custom, that on Good Friday, in the afternoon, some especial learned man, by appointment of the prelates, hath preached a sermon at Paulus cross, treating of Christ's Passion; and upon the three next Easter holidays, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the like learned men, by the like appointment, have used to preach on the forenoon at the said Spittle, to persuade the article of Christ's Resurrection; and then on Low Sunday, one other learned man at Paulus cross, to make rehearsal of those four former sermons, either commend ing or reproving them, as to him by judgment of the learned divines was thought convenient. And that done, he was to make a sermon of his own study, which in all were five sermons in one. At these sermons, so severally preached, the mayor, with his brethren the aldermen, were accustomed to be present in their scarlets at Paulus on Good Friday, and in their scarlets at the Spittle in the holidays, except Wednesday in violet, and the mayor with his brethren on Low Sunday in scarlet, at Paulus cross, continued until this day.

Touching the antiquity of this custom, I find, that in the year 1388, King Richard having procured from Rome confirmation of such statutes and ordinances as were made in the parliament, begun at Westminster and ended at Shrewsbury, he caused the same confirmation to be read and pronounced at Paulus cross, and at St. Mary Spittle, in the sermons before all the people. Philip Malpas, one of the sheriffs in the year 1439, gave twenty shillings by the year to the three preachers at the Spittle. Stephen Forster, mayor in the year 1454, gave forty pounds to the preachers at Paulus cross and Spittle. I find also that the aforesaid house, wherein the mayor and aldermen do sit at the Spittle, was built for that purpose of the goods and by the executors of Richard Lawson, alderman, and Isabell his wife, in the year 1468.

The most celebrated Spital sermon of our times was that preached by Dr. Parr upon Easter Tuesday, in the year 1800. When Bishop Warburton died with the last mayor, about preaching the sermon, the lord mayor told him, "The common council were much obliged to his lordship, for that this was the first time he ever heard them pray for." "I considered them as a body who much needed the prayers of the church," was Warburton's characteristic reply.
In the year 1594, this pulpit being old was taken down, and a new set up; the preacher's face turned towards the south, which was before toward the west; also a large house, on the east side of the said pulpit, was then built for the governors and children of Christ’s hospital to sit in, and this was done of the goods of William Elkens, alderman, late deceased; but within the first year the same house decaying, and like to have fallen, was again with great cost repaired at the city’s charge.

On the east side of this churchyard lieth a large field, of old time called Lolesworth, now Spittle field; which about the year 1576 was broken up for clay to make brick; in the digging whereof many earthen pots, called vases, were found full of ashes, and burnt bones of men, to wit, of the Romans that inhabited here; for it was the custom of the Romans to burn their dead, to put their ashes in an urn, and then bury the same, with certain ceremonies, in some field appointed for that purpose near their city. Every of these pots had in them with the ashes of the dead one piece of copper money, with the inscription of the emperor then reigning; some of them were of Claudius, some of Vespasian, some of Nero, of Antoninus Pius, of Trajanus, and others. Besides those urns, many other pots were there found, made of a white earth with long necks and handles, like to our stone jugs; these were empty, but seemed to be buried full of some liquid matter long since consumed and soaked through; for there were found divers phials and other fashioned glasses, some most cunningly wrought, such as I have not seen before, as I have not seen the like, and some of crystal; all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearness, taste, or savour from common spring water, whatsoever it was at the first; some of these glasses had oil in them very thick, and earthly in savour; some were supposed to have balm in them, but had lost the virtue; many of these pots and glasses were broken in cutting the clay, so that few were taken up whole. Some were also found divers dishes and cups of a fine red-coloured earth, which showed outwardly such a shining smoothness as if they had been of coral; those had in the bottoms Roman inscriptions about them, some three or four images made of white earth, about a span long each of them: one I remember was of Pallas, the rest I have forgotten. I myself have reserved, among divers of these antiquities there, one urn, with the ashes and bones, and one pot of white earth very small, not exceeding the quantity of a quarter of a wine pint; in this urn was found the skull and lower jaw of a man, the teeth being great, sound, and fast fixed, which, among other many monuments there found, I have yet to show; but the nail lying dry, is by scaling greatly wasted. And thus much for this part of Bishopsgate ward, without the gate; for I have in another place spoken of the gate, and therefore I am to speak of that other part of this ward which lieth within the gate.

And first to begin on the left hand of Bishopsgate street, from the gate you have certain tenements of old time pertaining to a brotherhood of St. Nicholas, granted to the parish clerks of London, for two chaplains, to be kept in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, near unto the Guildhall of London, in the 27th of Henry VI. The first of these houses towards the north, and against the wall of the city, was sometime a large inn or court called the Wrestlers, of such a sign, and the last in the high street towards the south was sometime also a fair inn called the Angel, of such a sign. Among these said tenements was on the same street side a fair entry, or court, to the common hall of the said parish clerks, with proper alms houses, seven in number, adjoining, for poor parish clerks, and their wives and their widows, such as were in great years not able to labour. One of these, by the said brotherhood of parish clerks, was allowed to Sir Robert Chester pullet down the hall, sold the timber, stone, and lead, and after having prevailed, the said Sir Robert Chester pulled down the hall, sold the timber, stone, and lead, and thereupon the suit was ended. The alms houses remain in the queen’s hands, and people are there placed, such as can make best friends; some of them, taking the pension appointed, have let forth their houses for great rent, giving occasion to the parson of the parish to challenge titles of the poor, &c.

Next unto this is the small parish church of St. Ethelburga Virgin, and from thence some small distance is a large court called Little St. Helens, because it pertained to the nunns of St. Helen’s, and
was their house; there are seven alms rooms or houses for the poor, belonging to the company of Leathersellers. Then, somewhat more west, is a large house, with a winding lane, which cometh out against the west end of St. Andrew Undershaft church. In this court standeth the church of St. Helen, sometime a priory of black nuns, and in the same a parish church of St. Helen.

This priory was founded before the reign of Henry II. in the 2nd year of Edward II. was held also to be a founder, or rather a helper there. This priory being valued at 31l. 2s. 6d. was surrendered the 25th of November, the 30th of Henry VIII.; the whole church, the portion between the monks' church and parish church being taken down, remained now to the parish, and is a fair parish church, but wanteth such a steeple as Sir Thomas Gresham promised to have built, in recompense of ground in their church filled up with his monument. The hall, and other houses thereto appertaining, was since purchased by the company of the Leathersellers, and is their common hall; a fair monument of him and his lady is raised there. He gave towards the reforming of that church five hundred marks, which was bestowed with the better, as appeareth by his arms, both in the stone work, roof of timber, and glazing. I hold it a false said of him to be named Crosbie, of being found by a cross, for I have read of other to have that name of Crosbie before him; namely, in the year 1406, the 7th of Henry IV., the said king gave to his servant John Crosbie the wardship of Joan, daughter and sole heir to John Jordaine, fishmonger, &c. This Crosbie might be the father or grandfather to Sir John Crosbie.

Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and lord protector, afterward king, by the name of Richard I., was lodged in this house; since the which time, among other, Anthony Bonvice, a rich merchant of Italy, dwelt there; after him, Germain Cioll, then William Bond, ironmonger, alderman, 1474; Sir John Crosby, alderman, 1475; and Ann his wife; Thomas Williams, gentleman, 1495; Joan Cocken, wife to John Cocken, esquire, 1509; Marie or Mary, wife to Sir Lewes Orrell, knight; Henry Sommer, and Katherine his wife; Walter Huntington, esquire; John Langthorpe, esquire, 1510; John Gower, steward of Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, in place of certain tenants which were made.

Then have you one great house called Crosby hall, made great reparations, kept his mayoralty there, and since built a most large warehouse and spacious court with a winding lane, which cometh out against the west end of St. Andrew Undershaft church. In this court standeth the church of St. Helen, sometime a priory of black nuns, and in the same a parish church of St. Helen.

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Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and lord protector, afterward king, by the name of Richard I., was lodged in this house; since the which time, among other, Anthony Bonvice, a rich merchant of Italy, dwelt there; after him, Germain Cioll, then William Bond, ironmonger, alderman, 1474; Sir John Crosby, alderman, 1475; and Ann his wife; Thomas Williams, gentleman, 1495; Joan Cocken, wife to John Cocken, esquire, 1509; Marie or Mary, wife to Sir Lewes Orrell, knight; Henry Sommer, and Katherine his wife; Walter Huntington, esquire; John Langthorpe, esquire, 1510; John Gower, steward of Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, in place of certain tenants which were made.

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ellers, and some houses for men of worship; namely, one most spacious of all other thereabouts, built of brick and timber by Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, who deceased in the year 1579, and was buried in St. Helen's church, under a fair monum-
ent, by him prepared in his life: he appointed by his testament this house to be made a college of readers, as before is said in the chapter of schools and houses of learning.

Somewhat west from this house is one other very fair house, wherein Sir William Hollies kept his city alms houses for six poor alms people near to the said parish church, and gave lands to the Skinners, of the which they are to give 4s. every week to the six poor alms people, 8d. the piece, and 25s. 4d. the year, in coals amongst them for ever.

Alice Smith, of London, widow, late wife of Thomas Smith, knight, her father, in the parish of Great St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate street, in London. She hath also given in her said last will and testament, in other charitable uses, as to the hospitals and to the poor of other parishes and good preach- ers, the sum of 300l. As also to the poor scholars in the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge the sum of 200l.; of which, her last will and testament, she made her sons, Thomas Smith, late sheriff of Lon-
don, and Richard and Robert Smith, her executors, who have performed the same according to her godly and charitable mind.

Then in the very west corner, over against the east end of St. Martin's Otewich (from whence the street windeth towards the south), you had of old time a fair well, with two buckets, so fastened that the drawing up of the one let down the other; but now of late that well is turned into a pump.†

From this to the corner over against the Leaden hall, and so down Grasse street, are many fair houses for merchants and artificers, and many fair inns for the conveyances given to the corner where that ward endeth, over against Grasse street. And thus much for this Bishopsgate ward shall suffice; which hath an alderman, two deputies, one without the gate, another within, common councillors six, constables seven, scavengers seven, for wardmote inquest thirtres, and a beadle: it is taxed to the fifteen at 13s. 4d.†

BROAD STREET WARD.

The next is Brode street ward, which beginneth within Bishopsgate, from the water conduit westward on both sides of the street, by Allhallows church, to an iron grate on the channel which runneth into the water-course of Walbrook, before you come to the postern called Mooregate; and not an oak."

31x611]GO Charitable bequests of Sir Andrew STOW'S SURVEY Church of Allhallows built of brick and timber by Sir Thomas Gresham, vellers, and some houses for men of worship; tenements, divers fair inns, large for receipt of travellers, and some houses for men of worship; namely, one most spacious of all other thereabouts, built of brick and timber by Sir Thomas Gresham, knight, who deceased in the year 1579, and was buried in St. Helen's church, under a fair monument, by him prepared in his life: he appointed by his testament this house to be made a college of readers, as before is said in the chapter of schools and houses of learning.

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Then have you Brode street, whereof the ward...
said, stretcheth to the north corner of Brode street, and then turneth up Brode street all that side to
and beyond the east end of the said Friars church.

It was built by the said lord treasurer in place of Augustine friars house, cloister, and gardens, &c.
The Friars church he pulled not down, but the west end thereof, inclosed from the steeple and
choir, was in the year 1550 granted to the Dutch
nation in London, to be their preaching place :
the other part, namely, the steeple, choir, and side
aisles to the choir adjoining, he reserved to house
hold uses, as for stowage of corn, coal, and other
things; his son and heir, Marquis of Winchester,
sold the monuments of noblemen there buried in
great number, the paving stone and whatsoever
(cost many thousands), for one hundred
pounds, and in place thereof made fair stabling for
horses. He caused the lead to be taken from the
roofs, and laid tile in place wherof; which ex-
change against his money. He said Sir Thomas
Talmonde, knight; Sir David Cra-
docke, knight; the mother to the Lord Spencer's
wife: Sir Bartlemew Rodlidge; John, son to Sir
John Wingfield; Sir Walter Mewes; Robert New-
centon, esquire; Philip Spencer, son to Sir Hugh
Spencer; Dame Isabel, daughter to Sir Hugh
the Lord John Vere, Earl of Oxford, beheaded on
the Tower hill 1463; Aubrey de Vere, son and heir
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  "Courtney."—1st edition, ibid.

—OF LONDON.

Monuments in the church of       the Augustine Friars.

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standing close to his south pale; this house they loosen from the ground, and bare upon rollers into the street, and bare upon rollers into the street, and bare upon rollers into

The company of the Drapers in London bought this house, and now the same is their common hall. This company obtained of King Henry VI., in the 17th of his reign, to be incorporate; John Sidney was chosen to be their first master, and the four wardens were, J. Wotton, J. Darbie, Robert Breton, and T. Cooke. The arms granted to the said company by Sir William Bridges, knight, first garter king at arms, in blason, are thus: Three sunbeams issuing out of three clouds of flame, crowned with three crosiers imperial of gold, upon a field argent. As this house now stands, the only thing of note is that the sudden rising of some men causeth them to forget themselves.

Benedick Augustus; Sir William Drifeld, knight; John Oteswieh, and his wife, under a fair monument on the south side; John Churchman, one of the sheriffs, in the year 1335; Richard Naylor, tailor, alderman, 1483; James Falleron; John Machelborne; Thomas Hey, and Hells his wife; William Clitherow, and Margaret his wife; Oliver and William, sons to John Woodroffe, esquire; Hugh Pemberton, tailor, alderman, 1500, and Katherine his wife; Matthew Pemberton, merchant-tailor, about 1514; he gave 50l. to the repairing of St. Lawrence chapel. The aforesaid John Churchman, for William and John Oteswieh, by license of Henry IV., the 6th of his reign, gave the advowson or patronage of this church, four messuages, and seventeen shops, with the appurtenances in the parish of St. Martin's Oteswieh, & c., to the master and wardens of tailors and linen-armourers, keepers of the guild and fraternity of St. John Baptist in London, and to their successors, in perpetual alms, to be employed on the poor brethren and sisters; whereupon, adjoining unto the west end of this parish church, the said master and wardens built about a proper quadrant or square court, seven alms houses, wherein they placed seven alms men of that company, and their wives (if they had wives); each of these seven of old time had 13d. a week, but now of later time their stipend by the said master and wardens hath been augmented to the sum of 2d. the quarter, which is 5s. 4d. the year to each of them, besides coals; more, to each of them 20s. the year, by gift of Walter Fish, sometime master of that company, and tailor to her majesty.

Some small distance from thence is the Merchant-Tailors' hall, pertaining to the guild and fraternity of St. John Baptist, time out of mind called of tailors and linen-armourers of London; for I find
that Edward I., in the 28th of his reign, confirmed this guild by the name of Tailors and Linen-armourers, and also gave to the brethren thereof authority every year at Midsummer to hold a feast, and to choose unto them a governor, or master, with wardens; whereupon the same year, 1300, on the feast day of the nativity of St. John Baptist, they chose Henry de Ryall to be their pillar for the master of this mystery (as one that travelled for the whole company was then so called) until the 11th of Richard II.; and the four wardens were then called purveyors of alms (now called quarterage) of the said fraternity. This merchant-tailors' hall, sometime pertaining to a worshipful gentleman named Edmond Creping, (Dominus Creping after some record,) he in the year of Christ 1331, the first of Edward III., for a certain sum of money to him paid, made his grant thereof by the name of his principal messuage in the wards of Cornhill and Brode street, which Sir Oliver Ingham, knight, did then hold to John of Yakley, the king's pavilion maker. This was called the new hall, or tailors' inn, for a difference from their old hall, which was about the back side of the Red Lion in Basing lane, and in the ward of Cordwainer street.

The 21st of Edward IV., Thomas Holme, after Clarencieux king of arms for the south part of England, granted by his patents to the said fraternity and guild of St. John Baptist, of tailors and linen-armourers, to bear in a field silver, a pavilion between two mantels imperial purple garnished with gold, &c. After this King Henry VII. being himself a brother of this fraternity, so that the said scholars shall be first instructed after the rate of ten pence the week for every scholar, and appropriated the said hospital unto the maintenance of five scholars in the university. And amongst other things, was given to this hospital, one messuage and garden, wheresof was built the fair large free school, and one other parcel of ground, containing thirty-seven feet in length, and eighteen feet in breadth, wheresof was built the alms houses of hard stone and timber, in the reign of Henry VI., which said Henry VI., in the 20th of his reign, gave unto John Carpenter, D.D., master of St. Anthony's hospital, and to his brethren and their successors for ever, his manor of Ponington, with the appurtenances, with certain pensions and portions of Milburne, Burnworth, Charlton, and Up Wimborne, in the county of Southampton, towards the maintenance of five scholars in the university of Oxford, to be brought up in the faculty of arts, after the rate of ten pence the week for every scholar, so that the said scholars shall be first instructed in the rudiments of grammar at the college of Eaton, founded by the said king.

In the 36th of Edward IV., granted to William Say, B.D., master of the said hospital, to have priests, clerks, scholars, poor men, and brethren of the same, clerks, or laymen, choristers, proctors, messengers, servants in household, and other things whatsoever, like as the prior and convent of St. Anthony's of Vienna, &c. He also annexed, united, and appropriated the said hospital unto the collegiate church of St. George in Windsor.

The proctors of this house were to collect the benevolence of charitable persons towards the building and supporting thereof. And amongst other things observed in my youth, I remember that the officers charged with oversight of the markets in this city, did divers times take from the market people, pigs starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man's sustenance; these they slit in the car. One of the proctors for St. Anthony's tied a bell about the neck, and let it feed on the dung-hills; no man would hurt or take them up, but if any gave to them bread, or other feeding, they would know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them; whereupon was raised

that Edward I., in the 28th of his reign, confirmed this guild by the name of Tailors and Linen-armourers, and also gave to the brethren thereof authority every year at Midsummer to hold a feast, and to choose unto them a governor, or master, with wardens; whereupon the same year, 1300, on the feast day of the nativity of St. John Baptist, they chose Henry de Ryall to be their pillar for the master of this mystery (as one that travelled for the whole company was then so called) until the 11th of Richard II.; and the four wardens were then called purveyors of alms (now called quarterage) of the said fraternity. This merchant-tailors' hall, sometime pertaining to a worshipful gentleman named Edmond Creping, (Dominus Creping after some record,) he in the year of Christ 1331, the first of Edward III., for a certain sum of money to him paid, made his grant thereof by the name of his principal messuage in the wards of Cornhill and Brode street, which Sir Oliver Ingham, knight, did then hold to John of Yakley, the king's pavilion maker. This was called the new hall, or tailors' inn, for a difference from their old hall, which was about the back side of the Red Lion in Basing lane, and in the ward of Cordwainer street.

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a proverb, "Such an one will follow such an one, and whine as it were an Anthonie pig *" but if such a pig grew to be fat, and came to good liking (as oftentimes they did), then the procotor would take him up to the use of the hospital.

In the year 1500, Sir John Tate, sometime alderman, then a merchant, caused his law-house, called the Swan, near adjoining to the said free chapel, college, or hospital of St. Anthonie, to be taken down for the enlarging of the church, which was then new built, toward the building whereof the said Tate gave great sums of money, and finished in the year 1501. Sir John Tate deceased 1514, and was there buried under a fair monument by him prepared. Dr. Tayler, master of the rolls, and other 1.

Walter Champion, draper, one of the sheriffs of London 1529, was buried there, and gave to the beadmen twenty pounds. The lands by year of this hospital were valued in the 37th year of Henry VII. to be fifty-five pounds six shillings and eight pence.

One Johnson (a schoolmaster of the famous free-school there) became a prebend of Windsor, and then by little and little followed the spoil of this hospital. He first dissolved the choir, conveyed the plate and ornaments, then the bells, and lastly put the alms men from their houses, appointing them portions of twelve pence the week to each (but now I hear of no such matter performed), their houses with other be letten out for rent, and the church is a preaching place for the French nation.

This school was commended in the reign of Henry VI., and sinecuse commended above other,*

* Figs have long been placed under the protection of St. Anthony.

"The bristled hoggges doth Anthenioe preserve and cherish well," says Barnabe Googe in The Popish Kingdom, fol. 95. And in The World of Wonders is the following epigram upon the subject —

"Once fed'st thou, Anthony, an herd of swine, And now an herd of monks thou feedest still; For wisdom and gut alike both charges bin; Both loven filth alike; both like to fill Their greedy paunch alike. Nor was that kind More beastly, sottish, swinish, than this last, For wit and gut alike both charges bin; And now an herd of monks thou feedest still; Thou feedest not thy monks with oaken mast."

A very curious illustration of the custom recorded by Stow is to be found in Bale's comedy of Three Laws, 1535, sign. E. viii. 6; where Infedelity begins his address—

"Good Christen people, I'm come hyther verelye As a true proctor of the house of S. Antonye." And boasts, among other charms,—

"Lo here is a belle to hange upon your hogges, And save your cattel from the bytynge of a dogge."

† "This goodly foundation having a free school and alms houses for poore men (built of hard stone) adjoining to the west end of the church, was of old time confirmed by the grace of God, Bishop of Ely, that I will be chaste from all fornication, and all uncleanliness, to God during the term of my life, and will not be ashamed to be called a Christian woman, nor in the presence and face of the people to be compared with any woman of stain."


but now decayed, and come to nothing, by taking that from it what thereunto belonged.

Next is the parish church of St. Bartholomew, at the end of Bartholomew lane. Thomas Pike, alderman, with the assistance of Nicholas Yoo, one of the sheriffs of London, about the year 1438, new built this church. Sir John Fray, knight, was buried there, Margery his daughter and heir, wife to Sir John Leptong, knight, founded there a chantry the 21st of Edward IV. Alderman, a Gascoyne, was buried there; Sir William Capel, mayor 1509, added unto this church a proper chapel on the south side thereof, and was buried there; Sir Giles Cappell was also buried there; James Wilford, tailor, one of the sheriffs 1499, appointed by his testament a doctor of divinity, every Good Friday for ever, to preach there a sermon of Christ's Passion, from six of the clock till eight before noon, in the said church. John Wilford, merchant-tailor, alderman, 1544; Sir James Wilford, mayor 1550; Sir George Barne, mayor 1552; John Dent; Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Excester; Thomas Dancer, and Anne his wife.

Then lower down towards the Stocks' market is the parish church of St. Christopher, but re-edified of new stones by Richard Stone, mayor 1506, gave money towards the building of the steeple. There lie buried Richard Sherington, 1392, who gave lands to that church; the Lady Margaret Norford, 1406; John Clavering, 1421, who gave lands thereunto; John Godnay, draper, mayor 1427. This Godnay, in the year 1444, weds the lady Anne of Hertford, large late mayor, which widow had taken the mantle and ring * and the vow to live chaste to God during the term of her life, for the breach whereof, the marriage done, they were troubled by the church, and put to penance, both he and she. William Hampton, mayor 1472, was a great benefactor, and glazed some of the church windows; Sir William Martin, mayor 1492; Roger Ashley, mayor 1511, he dwelt in Cornhill ward, in a house belonging to Cobham college, rented by the year at twenty-six shillings and eight pence; Robert Thorne, merchant-tailor, a bachelor, 1532 — he gave by his testament a church in charity more than four

* It was formerly a common custom for widows to make a vow to observe chastity in honour of their deceased husbands. The following translation of the ceremonial observed upon such an occasion, which is given by Fosbrooke in his British Monachism, p. 510, will sufficiently explain Stow's allusion to the mantle and ring.

† "1. Blanch, heretofore wife to Sir Nicholas de Styevele, knight, alleging that she was a parishioner of Lord John Bishop of Ely, bubbly supplicated the said bishop, that he would think worthy to accept her vow of chastity, and from consideration of regard confer upon her the mantle and ring; &c. and afterwards the said Lady Blanch, in the chapel of the manor of Dodyntung, in the diocese of Ely, before the high altar, in the presence of the said reverend father, then and there solemnly celebrating mass, made solemnly her vows of chastity, as follows, in these words:

"1. Blanch, heretofore wife to Sir Nicholas de Styevele, knight, vow to God, and our holy Lady Saint Mary, and all saints, in presence of our Reverend Father in God, John, by the grace of God, Bishop of Ely, that I will be chaste from henceforth during my life."

"And the said reverend father received her vow, and solemnly consecrated and put upon the said vowess the mantle and ring in the presence of, &c." One of the witnesses, adds Fosbrooke, "is a notorious public.
thousand four hundred and forty-five pounds; John Norryholem; Ralph Batte; Alice Percivall; Jane Drew; William Borresbie; John Broke; Richard Sutton; William Batte; James Well; Henry Beacher, alderman, 1570.

West from this church have ye Scalding alley, of old time called Scalding house, or Scalding wike, because that ground for the most part was then employed by poulterers that dwelt in the high street from the Stocks’ market to the great conduit. Their poultry, which they sold at their stalls, were scalded there. The street doth yet bear the name of the Poultry, and the poulterers are but lately departed from thence into other streets, as into Grasse street, and the ends of St. Nicholas flesh shambles. This Scalding wike is the farthest west part of Brode street ward, and is by the water called Wallbrook parted from Cheap ward. This Friariet street ward, being flowed in Lime street ward; yet it appeareth of record, that in the year 1522, the rippers of Rie and other places, sold their fresh fish in Leaden hall market upon Cornhill, but beef weighing two pounds and a half at the least, for three shillings and four pence, a fat calf the shillings and eight pence at the most, a fat wether for eight pence, at the dearest. What the price is now I know not.

Then have ye a fair conduit of sweet water, castellated in the midst of that ward and street. This conduit was first built of stone in the year 1282, by Henry Walles, mayor of London, to be a prison for night-walkers, and other suspicious persons, and was called the Tun upon Cornhill, because the same was built somewhat in fashion of a tun standing on the one end.

To this prison the night watches of this city committed not only night walkers, but also other persons, as well spiritual as temporal, whom they suspected of incontinence, and punished them according to the customs of this city; but complaint thereof being made, about the year of Christ 1297, King Edward I. wroteth to his citizens thus:—

Edward, by the grace of God, &c. Whereas Richard Gravesend, bishop of London, hath showed unto us, that by the Great Charter of England, the Church hath a privilege, that no clerk should be imprisoned by a lay man without our commandment, and breach of peace, which notwithstanding, some citizens of London, upon mere spie, do enter in their watches into clerks’ chambers, and like felons carry them to the Tun, which Henry le Walckys, sometime mayor, built for night walkers; wherefore we will that this our commandment be

* "Their beef and mutton by weight, to wit."—1st edition, p. 148.

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OF LONDON. Cornhill ward.

Higher ground in the city.

Broad street ward.

Scalding wike, now the Poultry.

Cornell ward.

of a tun standing on the one end.

could be no gainer, but by likewise raising his price *. The number of butchers then in the city and suburbs was accounted six score, of which every one killed six oxen a piece weekly, which is in forty-six weeks thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty oxen, or seven hundred and twenty oxen weekly. The foreign butchers for a long time stood in the high street of Lime street ward on the north side, twice every week, namely, Wednesday and Saturday, and were some gain to the tenants before whose doors they stood, and into whose houses they set their blocks and stalls; but that advantage being espiè, they were taken into Leaden hall, there to pay for their standing to the chamber of London. Thus much for the market upon Cornhill.

The chief ornaments in Cornhill ward are these: first, at the east end thereof, in the middle of the high street, and at the parting of four ways, have ye a water standard, placed in the year 1582, in manner following. A certain German, named Peter Norris, having made an artificial forer for that purpose, conveyed Thames water in pipes of lead over the steeple of St. Magnus church, at the north end of London bridge, and from thence into divers men’s houses in Thames street, New Fish street, and Grasse street, up to the north-west corner of Leaden hall, the highest ground of all the city, where the waste of the main pipe rising into this standard, provided at the charges of the city, with four spouts did at every tide run (according to custom) four ways, plentifully serving to the commodaty of the inhabitants near adjoining in their houses, and also cleansed the channels of the street towards Bishopsgate, Aldgate, the bridge, and the Stocks’ market. But now no such matter, through whose default I know not +.

* "But the true cause of enhancing the prices both of those and other victuals are not to be disputed here."—1st edition, p. 148.

† It would seem, from the addition of these words, which are not in the first edition, that this conduit ceased so as to run between the years 1598 and 1603.
proclaimed in full hastyng, and that no watch hereafter enter into any clerk’s chamber, under the forfeit of twenty pounds. Dated at Carlisle the 18th of March the 15th of Edward I., and signed by Oliver de Merton, the mayor of the city.

More, I read that about the year of Christ 1299, the 27th of Edward I., certain principal citizens of London, to wit, T. Romaue, Richard Gloucester, T. Romaue, Richard Gloucester, and William Starkford, brake up this prison called the Tun, and took out certain prisoners, for which they were sharply punished by long imprisonment and great fines. It cost the citizens (as some have written) more than twenty thousand marks, which they were amerced in, before William le March, treasurer of the king’s exchequer, to purchase the tun, and took out certain prisoners, for which they abhorred not only the negligence of their prelates, but also detested their avarice, that studying for money, and therefore to be suspected of a bad conscience. I would wish a more careful choice of jurors to be had; for I have known a man carded, rung with basons, and banished out of Bishopsgate ward, and afterward in Aldgate ward admitted to be a constable, a grand jurymen, and foreman of the wardmote inquest in every ward of the city, lest, through God’s vengeance, either the pestilence or sword should happen to them, or that they would procure themselves to be foremen, to come on by a gainful occupation thereof, will appear on Nisi-prises, or he be warned, or procere himself to be warned, to come out by a tales. He will also procure himself to be foreman when he can, and take upon him to overrule the rest to his opinion; such an one shall be laboured with the hands and necks of several persons at the same time.

Thus much for the Tun in Cornhill have I read. The Tun made a conduit.
In the year 1546, Sir Martin Bowes, mayor, dwelling in Lombard street, and having his back gate opening into Cornhill against the said conduit, minded to build thereon a stone house, which he set on fire with a west end, like as Robert Dropho before had done towards the east; view and measure of the plot was taken for this work; but the pillory and cage being removed, they found the ground planted, and the well aforesaid worn out of memory, which well they revived and restored to use—it is since made a pump; they set the pillory somewhat west from the well; and so this work ceased.

On the north side of the street, from the east unto the west, have ye divers fair houses for merchants and other, amongst the which one large house is called the Wey house, where merchandises brought from beyond the seas are to be weighed at the king's beam. This house hath a master, and under him four master porters, with porters under them: they have a strong cart, and four great horses, to draw and carry the wares from the merchants' houses to the beam and back again. Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, built this house, with a fair place for merchants to assemble, at his own proper charges. And he, on the 7th of June, laying the first stone of the foundation, being brick, accompanied with some aldermen, every of them laid a charge. And he, on the 7th of June, laying the first stone of the foundation, being brick, accompanied with some aldermen, every of them laid a charge. He then was under him four master porters, with porters under them: they have a strong cart, and four great horses, to draw and carry the wares from the merchants' houses to the beam and back again. Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, built this house, with a fair place for merchants to assemble, at his own proper charges. And he, on the 7th of June, laying the first stone of the foundation, being brick, accompanied with some aldermen, every of them laid a charge.

The first stone of this foundation was placed on the 7th of June, and the work was finished on the 1st of September, in the reign of Henry VIII., it being esteemed a stone house, and not otherwise.

In the year 1570, on the 23d of January, the same was covered with slate, and shortly after the same was placed, and the well aforesaid worn out of memory, which well they revived and restored to use—it is since made a pump; they set the pillory somewhat west from the well; and so this work ceased.

The Wey-house, or king's beam. OF LONDON. The house called the Royal Exchange, Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill.

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The Wey-house, or king's beam. OF LONDON. The house called the Royal Exchange, Church of St. Peter upon Cornhill.
Grammar schools commanded

by STOWS SURVEY

Ugly shapes seen in St. Michael's steeple.

Print of claws to be seen in hard stone.

of old time, built of stone, and of late repaired with brick by the executors of Sir John Crosby, alderman, as his arms on the south end doth witness.

This library hath been of late time, to wit, within these fifty years, well furnished of books; John Leyland viewed and commended them; but now those books be gone, and the place is occupied by a schoolmaster and his usher, over a number of scholars learning their grammar rules, &c. Notwithstanding, before that time a grammar school had been kept in this parish, as appeareth in the year 1423. I read, that John Whitby was rector, and John Stewart schoolmaster there; and in the 25th of Henry VI., it was enacted by parliament, that four grammar schools in London should be maintained, namely, in the parishes of Althallows, in Thames street, St. Andrew in Oldbourne, St. Peter's upon Cornhill, and St. Thomas of Aears.

Monuments of the dead in this church defaced: I read, that Hugh Waltham, Nicholas Pricot, mercer, alderman, Richard Manhall, 1503; William Kingston, fishmonger, gave his tenements called the Horse mill in Grasse street to this mercer, alderman, Richard Manhall, 1503; William Kingston, fishmonger, gave his tenements called the Horse mill in Grasse street to this

church, and was there buried about the year 1298; John Unisbrugh, poulterer, 1410; John Law.

William Brampton and William Askham, fishmongers of late buried there; Sir William Bow.

liam Kingston, fishmonger, alderman, Richard Manhall, 1503; Sir Henry Iluberthorn, mayor 1543; Sir Henry Hubberthorn, mayor 1546; Sir Christopher Morice, master-gunner of England to King Henry VIII.; Edward Elrington, esquire, chief-buter to Edward VI.; Thomas Gardener, grocer; and Justice Smith, and other.

But to return. William Rus was a special benefactor to this church; his arms yet remain in the windows. William Comerton, Symon Smith, Walter Belingham, were buried there, and founded chantries there; John Grace, 1439; Robert Drope, mayor, buried on the north side of the church, under a fair tomb of grey marble, 1465, he gave to poor maid's marriages of that parish twenty pounds, to poor of that ward ten pounds, shirts and smocks three hundred, and gowns of broad cloth one hundred, &c.; Jane his wife, matching with Edward Gray, Viscount Lisle, was buried by her first husband, 1500; she gave ninety pounds in money to the same time certain main timber posts at Queene Hith were scratched and cleft from the top to the bottom; and the pulpit cross in Powle's churchyard was likewise scratched, cleft, and overthrown. One of the ringers lived in my youth, whom I have oft heard to verify the same to be true.
Lin the cloister under a fair tomb now defaced; purtenances in the parish of St. Michael, which of the poor for ever, his tenement with the apt to the reparation of that church, and relief parishioners, that being informed thereof, make no claim thereto. Philip Gunter, that was alderman for a time, and gave four hundred pounds to thereunto. Philip Gunter, that was alderman for a time, and gave four hundred pounds to be discharged thereof, was buried in the cloister about the year 1562, and Anne his wife, &c. Thomas Houghton, father to the said Peter Houghton, is laid in their vault, 159b. Robert Fabian, aider of them. Peter Hawton, late alderman, is laid in the churchyard to be enlarged by ground pur- in Lombard street. Some say this was King John's time also the wine drawer of the Pope's head tavern, they said, was their market. At that time the wine drawer of the Pope's head tavern (standing without the door in the high street) took the same man by the sleeve, and said, "Sir, will you drink a pint of wine?" Whereunto he answered, "A penny spend I may;" and he drank his pint, for bread nothing did he pay, for that was allowed free.

This Pope's head tavern, with other houses adjoining, strongly built of stone, hath of old time been all in one, pertaining to some great estate, or rather to the king of this realm, as may be supposed both by the largeness thereof, and by the

This parish church hath on the south side thereof a proper cloister, and a fair church yard, with a pulpit cross, not much unlike to that in Paul's churchyard. The king's house there. Fripperers, or upholders, In Cornhill. OF LONDON. Langborne ward, and Fenne about. Langborne ward, so called of a long borne of sweet water, which of old time breaking out into Fen church street, ran down the same street and Lombard street to the west end of St. Mary Woolnoth's church, where turning south, and breaking into small shares, rills, or streams, it left the name of Share borne lane, or South borne lane (as I have been inhabited for the most part with wealthy drapers, from Birehove's lane, on that side the street down to the stocks, in the reign of Henry VI., had ye for the most part dwelling Fripperers or Upholders, that sold old apparel and household stuff. I have read of a countryman, that then having lost his hood in Westminster hall, found the same in Cornhill hanged out to be sold, which he challenged, but was forced to buy, or go without it, for their stall, they said, was their market. At that time the wine drawer of the Pope's head tavern (standing without the door in the high street) took the same man by the sleeve, and said, "Sir, will you drink a pint of wine?" Whereunto he answered, "A penny spend I may;" and he drank his pint, for bread nothing did he pay, for that was allowed free.

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read), because it ran south to the river of Thames. This ward beginneth at the west end of Aldgate ward in Fenne church street, by the Ironmongers' hall, which is on the north side of that street, at a place called Culver alley, where sometime was a lane, through the which men went into Lime street, but that being long since stopped up for suspicion of thieves that lurked there by night, as is shown in Lime street ward, there is now this said alley, a tennis-court, &c.

Fenne church street took that name of a fenny or moorish ground, so to be meant of this boste which passed through it, and therefore until this day in the Guildhall of this city, that ward is called by the name of Langborne and Fennie about, and not otherwise; yet others be of opinion that it took that name of Fomes, that is, hay sold there, as Grasse street took the name of grass, or herbs, there sold.

In the midst of this street standeth a small parish church called St. Gabriel Fen church, corruptly Fan church.

Helming Legget, esquire, by license of Edward I., in the 49th of his reign, gave one tenement, with a curtelage thereto belonging, and a garden, with an entry thereto leading, to John H. Parrot, parson of Fenchurch, and to his successors for ever; the house to be a parsonage-house, the garden to be a church-yard, or burying-place for the parish.

Then have ye Lombard street, so called of the Longobards, and other merchants, strangers of divers nations assembling there twice every day of what original or continuance I have not read of record, more than that Edward II., in the 12th of his reign, confirmed a messuage, sometime belonging to Robert Turke, abutting on Lombard street toward the north, for the merchants of Florence, which proved that street to have had the name of Lombard street before the reign of Edward II. The meeting of which merchants and others there continued until 22nd of December, in the year 1568; on which day the said merchants began to make their meetings at the borse, a place then new built for that purpose in the ward of Cornhill, and to hold a lodging in Lombard street; I do so read it in evidences of record, for that the grass market went down that way, when that street was far broader than now it is, being straitened by incroachments.

This church was lately new built. John Warner, armourer, and then grocer, sheriff 1549, built the south aisle; his son, Robert Warner, esquire, finished it in the year 1516. The pewterers were benefactors towards the north aisle, &c. The steeple, or bell tower, thereof was finished in the year 1544, about the 30th of Henry VIII. The fair stone porch of this church was brought from the late dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem by Smithfield, so was the frame for their bells, but the bells being bought, were never brought thither, by reason that one old Warner, draper, of that parish deceasing, his son Marke Warner would not perform what his father had begun, and appointed, so that fair steeple hath but one bell, as friars were wont to use. The monuments of this church be these. The said Warners, and John Walden, draper.

Next is a common hostelry for travellers, called the George, of such a sign. This is said to have pertained to the Earl Ferrers, and was his London lodging in Lombard street, and then called Fenne church street, by the Ironmongers' hall, which company were admitted to be a brotherhood in the 13th of Edward IV.

At the south-west corner of Lime street standeth a fair parish church of St. Dionys called Backe church, lately new built in the reign of Henry VI. John Bugge, esquire, was a great benefactor to that work, as appeareth by his arms, three water stones of the stone-work of the church, the upper end on the north side, where he was buried. Also John Darby, alderman, added thereunto a fair aisle, or chapel, on the south side, and was there buried about the year 1466. He gave (besides sundry ornaments) his dwelling-house and others unto the said church. The Lady Wich, widow to Hugh Wich, sometime mayor of London, was there buried, and gave lands for sermons, &c. John Master, gentleman, was by his children buried there 1444; Thomas Britaine; Henry Travers, of Maidstone, in Kent, merchant, 1501; John Bond, about 1504; Robert Paget, merchant-tailor, one of the sheriffs, 1536; Sir Thomas Cartes, pewterer, then fishmonger, mayor, 1557; Sir James Harvie, ironmonger, mayor, 1581; William Peterson, esquire; William Sherington; Sir John Osborne, clothworker, mayor, &c.

Then by the four corners (so called of Fenchurch street in the east, Bridge street on the south, Grasse street on the north, and Lombard street on the west), in Lombard street is one fair parish church called Allhallows Grasse church, in Lombard street; I do so read it in evidences of record, for that the grass market went down that way, when that street was far broader than now it is, being straitened by incroachments.

This church was lately new built. John Warner, armourer, and then grocer, sheriff 1549, built the south aisle; his son, Robert Warner, esquire, finished it in the year 1516. The pewterers were benefactors towards the north aisle, &c. The steeple, or bell tower, thereof was finished in the year 1544, about the 30th of Henry VIII. The fair stone porch of this church was brought from the late dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem by Smithfield, so was the frame for their bells, but the bells being bought, were never brought thither, by reason that one old Warner, draper, of that parish deceasing, his son Marke Warner would not perform what his father had begun, and appointed, so that fair steeple hath but one bell, as friars were wont to use. The monuments of this church be these. The said Warners, and John Walden, draper.

Next is a common hostelry for travellers, called the George, of such a sign. This is said to have pertained to the Earl Ferrers, and was his London lodging in Lombard street, and then called Fenne church street, by the Ironmongers' hall, which company were admitted to be a brotherhood in the 13th of Edward IV.
mayor of London, and then one other, sometime belonging to William de la Pole, knight banneter, and yet the king's merchant*, in the 14th of Edward III., and after him to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in the 14th of Richard II., and was his merchant's house, and so down towards the Stockes market. The churchwardens were forced to leave the houses there.

The south side of this ward beginneth in the east, at the chain to be drawn athwart Mart lane up into Fenchurch street, and so west by the north end of Minchen lane to St. Margareet Fatten's street, or Roode lane, and down that street to the midway towards St. Margaret's church; then by Philip lane (so called of Sir John Philpot that dwelt there, and was owner thereof), and down that lane some six or eight houses on each side, is all of this ward.

Then by Grasse church corner into Lombard street to St. Clement's lane, and down the same to St. Clement's church; then down St. Nicholas lane, and down the same to St. Nicholas church, and the same church is of this ward. Then to Abchurch lane, and down some small portion thereof; then down Sherborne lane, a part thereof, and a part of Bearebinder lane, be of this ward; and then down Lombard street to the sign of the Angel, another corner over against the Stockes market.

On the south side of this ward, somewhat within Mart lane, have you the parish church of Allhallows, commonly called Stane church (as may be supposed), for a difference from other churches of that name in this city, which of old time were built of timber, and since were built of stone. In this church have been divers fair monuments of the dead, namely, of John Costin, girdler, a great benefactor: he deceased 1244. His name remaineth painted in the church roof: if it had been set in brass, it would have been fetched down.† He gave out of certain tenements to the poor of that parish a hundred quarters of charcoals yearly for ever.

The rest being all pulled down, and swept out of certain tenements to the poor of that parish, the rest being all pulled down, and swept out of certain tenements to the poor of that parish. Joan, wife to Sir William Hall, esquire; John Writhesley, son to Sir John Writhesley, Garter, gentleman; Sir John Writh, or Writhesley, esquire; Hugh Moresby; Gilbert Prince, alderman; Oliver Lewkner, esquire; William Frier; John Hamburger, tailor; Joan, wife to John Chamberlane, esquire, daughter to Robert Lewkner, esquire, goldsmith, master of the king's jewels; Sir Martin Bowes, mayor, buried about 1569: he gave lands for the discharge of that Langbourn ward, of all fifteen to be granted to the king by parliament; George Hasken, Sir Thomas Ramsey, late mayor, daughter of Richard Walmorfe; Barbara Hungerford, daughter to Sir John Writhesley, wife to Anthony Hungerford, son to Sir Thomas Hungerford, of Dennmampney, in the county of Gloucester.

The cause for the omission of these names is explained at the close of the paragraph in the text; which is however so indistinctly expressed, that its meaning could not very well be ascertained except by a reference to what was originally written.

† "Mother of William Lambert, yet living."—1st edition, p. 159.
‡ "Hugh Acton, tailor."—Ibid.
&c. Thus have ye seven parishes in this ward, one hall of a company, divers fair houses, and others monuments none. It hath an alderman, his deputy, common councillors eight, constables fifteen, scavengers nine, men of the wardmote inquest seventeen, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen*, in the exchequer, at 20£. 9s. 8d.

BILLINGSGATE WARD.

Billingsgate ward beginneth at the west end of Tower street ward in Thames street, about Smart's key, and runneth down along that street on the south side to St. Magnus church at the bridge foot, and on the north side of the said Thames street, from over against Smart's key, till over against the north-west corner of St. Magnus church aforesaid, on this north side of Thames street, is St. Marie hill lane, up to St. Margaret's church, and then part of St. Margaret Patten's street, at the end of St. Marie hill lane. Next out of Thames street is Lucas lane, and then Buttolph lane, and at the north end thereof Philpot lane; then is Rother lane, of old time so called, and thwart the same lane is Little Eastchepe; and these be the bounds of Billingsgate ward.

Touching the principal ornaments within this ward. On the south side of Thames street, beginning at the east end thereof, there is first the said Smart's key, so called of one Smart sometime owner thereof; the next is Billingsgate, whereof the whole ward taketh name; the which (leaving out of the thereof; the next is Belinsgate, whereof the whole ward beganneth at the west end of Billingsgate, in these words: "In Billingsgate, in the reign of Edward III., every great ship lauding there paid for standage two-pence, every little ship with orellocks a penny, the lesser boat called a Battle a halfpenny; of two quarters of corn measured the king was to have one farthing, of a combe of corn a penny, of every weight going out of the city a halfpenny, of two quarters of sea coal measured a farthing; and of every ton of ale going out of England beyond the seas, by merchant strangers, four-pence, of every thousand herring a farthing, except franchises, &c. Touching the ancient customs of Belingsgate in the reign of Edward III., every great ship lauding there paid for standage two-pence, every little ship with orellocks a penny, the lesser boat called a Battle a halfpenny; of two quarters of corn measured the king was to have one farthing, of a combe of corn a penny, of every weight going out of the city a halfpenny, of two quarters of sea coal measured a farthing; and of every ton of ale going out of England beyond the seas, by merchant strangers, four-pence, of every thousand herring a farthing, except franchises, &c.

Next is the parish church of St. Buttolphs, a proper church, and hath had many fair monuments therein, new made and gone: notwithstanding I find few records; but the ward of St. Buttolph of the name so called in the times of William the Conqueror, and of Edward the Con¬gressor, as I have shown already in the description of the gates.

Billingsgate ward.
Church of St Mary on the hill.
St. Margaret Pattens, now Roode lane.

OF LONDON.

Billingsgate ward.
Church of St. George's in Buttolph lane.

to such charges as other citizens do." Thus much for that south side of this ward.

On the north side is Bosses alley, so called of a boss of spring water continually running, which standeth by Billingsgate against this alley, and was sometime made by the executors of Richard Whitington.

This is St. Marie hill lane, which runneth up north from Billingsgate to the end of St. Margaret Pattens, commonly called Roode lane, and the greatest half of that lane is also of Belingsgate ward. In this St. Marie hill lane is the fair parish church of St. Marie, called on the hill, because of the ascent from Billingsgate.

This church hath been lately built, as may appear by this that followeth. Richard Hackney, one of the sheriffs in the year 1322, and Alice his wife, were there buried, as Robert Fabian writeth, saying thus:—"In the year 1497, in the month of April, as labourers digged for the foundation of a wall within the church of St. Marie hill, near unto Billingsgate, they found a coffin of rotten timber, and therein the corpse of a woman, whole of skin, and of bones undissoevered, and the joints of her arms pliable, without breaking of the skin, upon whose sepulchre this was engraven:—" Here lieth the bodies of Richard Hackney, fishmonger, and Alice his wife." The which Richard was sheriff in the 15th of Edward II. Her body was kept above ground three or four days without nuisance, but then it waxed unsavoury, and so was again buried. John Mordand, stock-fishmonger, was buried there, 1397; Nicholas Exton, fishmonger, mayor 1420; Michael Cambridge, mayor 1422; William Cambridge, mayor 1432; William Stokar, draper, one of the sheriffs 1477; Richard Bamme, esquire, his son, of Gillingham in Kent, 1500; William Holstocke, esquire, 1501; John Walton, gentleman, 1401; Marpor, a gentleman, 1400; John St. John, merchant of Lewant, and Agnes his wife, 1400; Hugh Spencer, esquire, 1424; William Combes, stockfishmonger, one of the sheriffs 1452, who gave forty pounds towards the works of that church; John Stokar, draper, one of the sheriffs 1477; Richard Dryland, esquire, and Katherine his wife, daughter to Morrice Brune, knight, of Southucketon in Essex, steward of household to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, 1497; Nicholas Patrick, one of the sheriffs 1510. In the churchyard: William Pormen, mayor 1538; James Mumford, esquire, surgeon to King Henry VIII., buried 1544; Thomas Gayle, haberdasher, 1340; Nicholas Wilford, merchant-tailor, and Elizabeth his wife, about the year 1551; Edward Heyward, 1573, &c. Roger Delakere founded a chantry there.

Then have ye one other lane called Rothen lane, or Red Rose lane, of such a sign there, now commonly called Pudding lane, because the butchers of Eastcheap have their scalding house for hogs there, and their puddings, with other filth of beasts, are voided down that way to their dung boats on the Thames.

This lane stretcheth from Thames street to Little East Cheape, chiefly inhabited by basket-makers, turners, and butchers, and is all of Billingsgate ward. The Garland in Little East Cheape, sometime a brewhouse, with a garden on the backside, adjoining to the garden of Sir John Philpot, was the chief house in this East Cheape; it is now divided into sundry small tenements, &c.

This ward hath an alderman, and his deputy, common councillors, constables eleven, scavengers six, for the wardmote inquest fourteen, and a beadle; it is taxed to the fifteen in London at thirty-two pounds, and in the Exchequer at thirty-one pounds ten shillings.

BRIDGE WARD WITHIN.

Bridge ward within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principal part of that ward, and beginneth at the stolpes on the south end by Southwalk, runneth along the bridge, and north up Bridge street, commonly called (of the fish market) New Fish street, from Fish street hill, up Grasse street, to the north corner of Grasse church; all the
bridge is replenished on both the sides with large, fair, and beautiful buildings, inhabitants for the most part rich merchants, and other wealthy citizens, and burghers.

In New Fish street be fishmongers and fair taverns on Fish street hill and Grasse street, men of divers trades, grocers and haberdashers.

In Grasse street have ye one fair conduit of sweet water castellated with cress and vent, made by the appointment of Thomas Hill, mayor 1484, who gave by his testament one hundred marks towards the conveyance of water to this place. It was begun by his executors in the year 1491, and finished of his goods whatsoever it cost.

On the east side of this bridge ward have ye the fair parish church of St. Magnus; in the which church have been buried many men of good worship, whose monuments are now for the most part utterly defaced. I find John Blund, mayor 1307; Henry Yeuol, freemason * to Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., who deceased 1400; his monument yet remaineth; William Brampston, John Michell, mayor 1450; John French, baker, vecer, on the west side of this ward, so called to Henry VII., mayor 1510; Robert Clarke, fishmonger, esquire, Ac.

In the parish where he was born; a fair monument in the parish of St. Margaret, as presently hereafter, deceased 1571 in the parish of St. Christopher, but was buried in this church of St. Margaret as in the parish where he was born; a fair monument is there raised on him; Robert Harding, salter, one of the sheriffs 1568; Richard Turk, one of the sheriffs, 1521; Richard Turke, mayor 1555; a grave, wise, and discreet citizen, equal with the best and inferior to none of our time, deceased 1571 in the parish of St. Christopher, but was buried in this church of St. Margaret as in the parish where he was born; a fair monument is there raised on him; Robert Harding, salter, one of the sheriffs 1568; Simon Low, merchant-tailor, esquire, Ac.

The church of St. Margaret on Fish street hill, a proper church, but monuments it hath none: a footway passeth by the south side of this church from Fish street hill unto Rother lane.

* To the uninitiated in the secrets of Freemasonry this passage affords a strong argument against the antiquity of this mysterious institution. It is clear that no one would now speak of any member of the craft being Freemason to Queen Victoria. The name must therefore have borne a different signification from that now attached to it—viz., that of a member of a secret association. Those who feel interested in the investigation of this curious historical problem should read the Historico-Critical Inquiry into the Origin of the Rosicrusians and Freemasons, which the English Opium-eater abstracted and re-arranged from the German work of Professor Buhle, and communicated to the London Magazine for Jan. 1824. Its perusal can scarcely fail to produce a conviction of the accuracy of the writer's conclusion, that "To a hoax played off by a young man of extraordinary talents in the beginning of the 17th century (i.e. about 1610-1614), for the purpose to which it was put, the reader will find that the whole mysteries of freemasonry, as now existing all over the world after a lapse of more than two centuries, are here distinctly traced." On the other hand, those brothers of the craft who are sticklers for its antiquity will doubtless be satisfied with the confirmation of their views, which they will find in the curious poem on Freemasonry, communicated by Mr. Halliwell to the Society of Antiquaries, and since printed In a separate form, under the title of Early History of Freemasonry in England.

Up higher on this hill is the parish church of St. Leonard, Milke church, so termed of one William Melker, an especial builder thereof, but commonly called St. Leonard's in Eastcheap, because it standeth at East Cheap corner. Monuments there be of the Doggats, namely, Walter Dogget, vintner, one of the sheriffs, 1380; John Dogget, vintner, and Alice his wife, about 1456; this John Dogget gave lands to that church; William Dogget, Ac.

This church, and from thence into Little Eastcheap to the east end of the said church, is of the Bridge ward.

Then higher in Grasse street is the parish church of St. Benett, called Grasse church, of the herb-market there kept: this church also is of the Bridge ward, and the farthest north end thereof. Some monuments remain there undecayed, as of John Harding, salter, 1576; John Sturgeon, haberdasher, chamberlain of London; Philip Cushman, Florentine, a famous merchant, 1600.

The customs of Grasse church market, in the reign of Edward III., as I have read in a book of customs, were these: Every foreign cart laden with corn or malt, coming thither to be sold, was to pay one halfpenny, every foreign cart bringing cheese two-pence, every cart of corn and cheese together (if the cheese be more worth than the corn) two-pence, and if the corn be more worth than the cheese, it was to pay a halfpenny; of two horses laden with corn or malt the bailiff had one farthing; the cart of the franchise of the Temple and of St. Martin le Grand paid a farthing; the cart of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem paid nothing for their proper goods, and if the corn were brought by merchants to sell again, the load paid a halfpenny, &c.

On the west side of this ward, at the north end of London bridge, is a part of Thames street, which is also of this ward, to wit, so much as of old time was called Stocke Fishmonger row, of the stock fishmongers dwelling there, down west to a water-gate, of old time called Egbate, since Egbate lane, and now the Old Swan, which is a common chair on the plain to the north of the city, the passage thereon being one means of encroachments. On the south side of Thames street, about the midway betwixt the bridge foot and Egbate lane, standeth the Fishmongers' hall, and divers other houses for merchants.

These fishmongers were sometimes of two several companies, to wit, Stock-fishmongers and Salt-fishmongers, of whose antiquity I read, that by the name of fishmongers of London, they were, for forestalling, &c., contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city, fined to the king at five hundred marks, the 18th of King Edward I. More, that the said fishmongers, hearing of the great victory obtained by the same king against the Scots, in the 26th of his reign, made a triumphant and solemn show through the city, with divers pages, and more than one thousand horsemen, &c., as in the chapter of sports and pastimes. These two companies of stock-fishmongers and salt-fishmongers of old time had several halls; to wit, in Thames street, in New Fish street twain, and in Old Fish street twain; in each place one for either company, in all six several halls, the
company was so great, as I have read, and can prove by records. These fishmongers having been John More, Richard Northbery, and other, were, in the space of twenty-four years; to wit, Walter Turke, 1350; John Loftin, 1353; John Wroth, 1361; John Peche, 1362; Simon Morden, 1369; and William Walworth, 1374. It followed that in the year 1382, through the counsel of John Northampton, draper, then being mayor, William Essex, John More, recorder, and Richard Northborne, the said fishmongers were greatly troubled, hindered of their liberties, and almost destroyed by congregations made against them, so that in a parliament at London the controversy depending between the mayor and aldermen of London, and the fishmongers there, Nicholas Exton, speaker for the fishmongers, by the king's charter patents, were re- stored to their liberties; notwithstanding in the petitions to prison. In this parliament the fishmongers' company, more than that he slew Jack Straw, which is a mere fable, for the said Straw was after overthrowing of the rebels, taken, and by judgment of the mayor beheaded; whose confession at the gallows is extant in my Annals, where also is set the whole act under a new charter of incorporation, dated 2d of James I. Neither, to say of the said Sir William Walworth, against the principal rebel Walter Tighlar. As in reproof of Walworth's monument in St. Michael's church, I have declared, and wished to be reformed there, as in other places.

On that south side of Thames street have ye Drinkwater wharf and Fish wharf, in the parish of St. Magnus. On the north side of Thames street is St. Martin's lane; a part of which lane is also of this ward, to wit, on the one side to a well of water, and on the other side as far up against the said well. Then is St. Michael's lane, part whereof is also of this ward up to a well there, &c. Then at the upper end of New Fish street is a lane turning towards St. Michael's lane, and is called Crooked lane, of the crooked windings thereof.

Above this lane's end, upon Fish street hill, is one great house, for the most part built of stone, which pertained sometime to Edward the Black Prince, son to Edward III., who was in his lifetime lodged there. It is now altered to a common hostelry, having the Black Bell for a sign. "Above this house, at the top of Fish street hill, is a turning into Great Eastcheap, and so to the corner of Lombard street, over against the north-west corner of Grasse church; and these be the whole bounds of this Bridge ward within: the which hath an alderman and his deputy, for the common council sixteen, constables fifteen, scavengers six, for the wardmote inquest sixteen, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen in London at forty-seven pounds.

Thus Eastcheap is now a flesh market of butchers there dwelling on both sides of the street: it had sometime also cooks mixed amongst the butchers, and such other as sold victuals ready dressed of all sorts. "For of old time, when friends did meet, and were disposed to be merry, they went their antiquities, not able to show a reason why or when they were joined in amity with the goldsmiths, do give part of their arms, &c. Neither, to say aught of Sir William Walworth, the glory of their company, more than that he slew Jack Straw, which is a mere fable, for the said Straw was after overthrowing of the rebels, taken, and by judgment of the mayor beheaded; whose confession at the gallows is extant in my Annals, where also is set the whole act under a new charter of incorporation, dated 2d of James I. Neither, to say of the said Sir William Walworth, against the principal rebel Walter Tighlar. As in reproof of Walworth's monument in St. Michael's church, I have declared, and wished to be reformed there, as in other places.

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CANDLEWICK STREET WARD

Candlewick street, or Candlewright street ward, beginneth at the east end of Great Eastcheap; it passeth west through Eastcheap to Candlewright street, and through the same, down to the north end of Suffolk lane on the south side, and down that lane by the west end of St. Laurence churchyard, which is the farthest west part of that ward. The street of Great Eastcheap is so called of the market there kept in the east part of the city, as Westcheap is a market so called of being in the west.

This Eastcheap is now a flesh market of butchers there dwelling on both sides of the street: it had sometime also cooks mixed amongst the butchers, and such other as sold victuals ready dressed of all sorts. "For of old time, when friends did meet, and were disposed to be merry, they went
not to dine and sup in taverns, but to the cooks, where they called for meat what they liked, which they always found ready dressed at a reasonable rate, as I have before showed.

In the year 1410, the 11th of Henry IV., upon the even of St. John Baptist, the king's sons*, Thomas and John, being in Eastcheap at supper (or rather at breakfast, for it was after the watch was broken up, betwixt two and three of the clock after midnight), a great debate happened between their men and other of the court, which lasted one hour, till the mayor and sheriffs, with other citizens, appeased the same; for which the afterwards the said mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs were called to answer before the king, his sons, and divers lords, being highly moved against the city. At which time, William Gascoyne, chief justice, required the mayor and aldermen, for the citizens, to put them in the livery as they were as summoned; whereupon they answered, that they had not offended, but (according to the law) had done their best in stining debate and maintaining of the peace; upon which answer the king remitted all his ire, and dismissed them. And to prove this Eastcheap to be a place replenished with cooks, it may appear by a song called London Midnight), a great debate happened between their maidens and household stuff in Eastcheap. "—Halliwell's edition of Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 10f>:
The following is the stanza alluded to by Stow from Mr. Halliwell's edition of Lydgate's Minnes, p. 106:—

"Then into Corn lyl anione I rode,  
Where was much stolen gere amonge;  
I saw where honge myne owne hoode,  
That I had lost amounce the thranpe:  
To by my own hoode I thought it wronge;  
I knew it well as I did my cred.  
But for lack of money I could not spede."

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wax and tallow; for candlewright is a maker of candles, or of wick, which is the cotton or yarn thereof; or otherwise wike*, which is the place where they used to work them, as Sealing wike by the Stocks market was called of the poulterers seading and dressing their poultry there; and in divers countries, dairy houses, or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called wicks. There dwelt also of old time divers weavers of woolen clothes, brought in by Edward III. For I read, that in the 44th of his reign, the weavers, brought out of Flanders, were appointed their meetings to be in the churchyard of St. Laurence Poultney, and the weavers of Brabant in the churchyard of St. Mary Sommervet. There were then in this city weavers of divers sorts; to wit, of drapery, or tapery, and naperie. These weavers of Candlewright street being in short time worn out, their place is now possessed by rich drapers, sellers of woolen cloth, &c.

On the north side of this ward, at the west end of Eastcheap, have ye St. Clement's lane; a part whereof on both sides is of Candlewick street ward, to wit, somewhat north beyond the parish church of St. Clement in Eastcheap. This is a small church, void of monuments, other than of Francis Barnam, alderman, who deceased 1575, and of Benedicke Barnam, his son, alderman also, 1508. William Chartney and William Overie founded a chantry there.

Next is St. Nicholas lane, for the most part on both sides of this ward, almost to St. Nicholas church. Then is Alchurch lane, which is on both sides almost wholly of this ward, the parish church there (called of St. Marie Abchurch, Apecchurch, or Upchurch, as I have read it), standeth somewhat near unto the south end thereof, on a rising ground; it is a fair church. Simon de Winche-pyn founded a chantry there the 19th of Richard II.; John Littleton founded another, and Thomas Hondon another; and hath the monuments of J. Long, esquire, of Bedfordshire, 1442; William Wikenson, alderman, 1519; William Jawdrell, tailor, 1440; Sir James Hawes, mayor 1574; Sir John Branche, mayor 1500; John Miners; William Kettle, &c.

On the north side of this ward, beginning again at the east, is St. Michael's lane, which lane is almost wholly of this ward, on both sides down towards Thames street, to a well or pump there. On the east side of this lane is Crooked lane aforesaid, by St. Michael's church, towards New Fish street. One the most ancient house in this lane is called the Leaden porch, and belonged sometime to Sir John Merston, knight, the 1st of Edward IV. It is now called the Swan in Crooked lane, possessed of strangers, and selling of Rhenish wine. The parish church of this St. Michael's was sometime but a small and homely thing, standing upon part of that ground wherein now standeth the parsonage-house; and the ground there about was a filthy plot, by reason of the butchers in Eastcheap, who made the same their laystall. William de

* "Wike is a working place."—Stow.

It is the Anglo-Saxon Wic, Wyg, which Bosworth in his Dictionary defines—Dwelling-place, habitation, village, street. In a location it signifies a dwelling, station, village, castle, or tow.
Burgh gave two messages to that church in Candlewick street, 1317. John Lofkin, stock-fishmonger, four times mayor, built in the same ground this fair church of St. Michael, and was buried there in the choir, under a fair tomb, with the images of him and his wife, in alabaster. The said church hath been since increased with a new choir, and side chapels by Sir William Walworth, stock-fishmonger, mayor, sometime servant to the said John Lofkin; also the tomb of Lofkin was removed, and a flat stone of grey marble garnished with plates of copper laid on, as it yet remaineth in the body of the church. This William Walworth is reported to have slain Jack Straw*, but Jack Straw being afterward taken, was first adjudged by the said mayor, and then executed by the loss of his head in Smithfield.

True it is that this William Walworth, being a man wise, learned, and of an incomparable manhood, arrested Wat Tyler, a presumptuous rebel, upon whom no man durst lay hand, whereby he delivered the king and kingdom from most wicked tyranny. And in the time of this great battle fought, the head with a sound blow, whereupon Wat Tyler furiously struck the mayor with his dagger, but hurt him not, by reason he was well armed. The mayor, having received his stroke, drew his hauberk, and grievously wounded Wat in the neck, and withal gave him a great blow on the head; in which conflict, an esquire of the king's house, called John Cavendish, drew his sword, and wounded Wat twice or thrice even to the death; and Wat, spurring his horse, cried to the commons to revenge him: the horse bare him about eighty feet from the place, and there he fell down half dead; and by and by they which attended on the king envied him and his wife, in alabaster. The said church of St. Michael, Crooked lane, was there delivered the new seal to the said Sir William Walworth, and then executed by the loss of his head in Smithfield, and there he fell down half dead; and by and by they which attended on the king envied him and his wife, in alabaster. The said church of St. Michael, Crooked lane, was there delivered the new seal to the said Sir William Walworth, and then executed by the loss of his head in Smithfield.}
Is requiem eternam, now Jesus grant it me, When I have ended all mine adversities, Grant me in Paradise to have a mansion, That sheddest thy blood for my redemption."

John Eynkell, one of the sheriffs 1487, was knighted, and gave forty pounds to this church, the one half for his monument. John Pattesey, mayor 1411; Thomas Euen, grocer, bare half the charges in building of the steeple, and was buried 1501; William Combes, gentleman, of Stoke, by Guilford in Surrey, 1502; Sir John Bridge, mayor 1530, gave fifty pounds for a house called the College in Crooked lane; he was buried in St. Nicholas Bacon. Waler Fairfard; Robert Barre; Alexander Hayman; John Motte; John Granstone; John Brampton; John Wood, stock-fishmonger, 1531; Sir Amoetis, mayor 1548, &c. Hard by this St. Michael's church, on the south side thereof, in the year 1500, on the fifth of July, through the shooting of a barrel of gunpowder, four houses were blown up, and divers other sore shattered; eleven men and women were slain, and sixteen so hurt and bruised, that they hardly escaped with life.

West from this St. Michael's lane is St. Martin Orgar lane, by Candlewick street, which lane is on both sides down to a well, replenished with fair tesselated pavements, and other remains of Roman workmen. "There were discovered some tessellated pavements, and other remains of Roman workmanship and buildings." "Probably," adds the account, "this might in some degree have imitated the Forum at Rome, or milestone, similar to that in the forum at Rome, from which the British high roads radiated, and the distances on them were reckoned."

That sheddest thy blood for my redemption."
ened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheele be broken, and the stone itself unshaken.

The cause why this stone was set there, the time when, or other memory thereof, is none, but that the same hath long continued there is manifest, namely, since (or rather before) the Conquest; for in the end of a fair written Gospel book given to Christ's priory of the same, hath long continued there is manifest, namely, of a fair written Gospel book given to Christ's

The same set to be paid for every parcel of wool weighed. This tronage or weighing of wool, till the 6th of Richard II., was there continued; John Churchman then built the Custom house upon Wool key, to serve for the said tronage, as is before showed. This church is reasonable fair and large, and was lately new built by license granted in the 20th of Henry VI., with condition to be built fifteen foot from the Stocks market, for sparing of light to the same Stocks. The parson of this church is to have four marks the year for the tithe of the said Stocks, paid him by the masters of the Bridge house, by special decree made the 2d of Henry VII. John Whynar, grocer, mayor 1504, was a great helper to the building of this church, and was there buried 1503; he gave unto it by his testament two large basons of silver, and twenty pounds in money. Also Richard Shore, draper, one of the sheriffs 1505, was a great benefactor in his life, and by his testament gave twenty pounds to make a porch at the west end thereof, and was there buried; Richard Hatfield of Stepneyenord in Cambridgeshire, lieth entombed there, 1467; Edward Dodey, esquire, 1467. John Handford, grocer, had this church, very curiously wrought, and gilded, and was there buried. John Archer, fishmonger, 1497; Anne Cawode founded a chantry there, 1467. From the Stocks' market and this parish church cast up into Lombard street, some four or five houses on a side, and also on the south side of Wool church have ye Bearbinder lane, a part whereof is of this Walbrooke ward; then lower down in the street called Wallbrooke, is one other fair church of St. Stephen, lately built on the east side thereof, for the old church stood on the west side, in place where now standeth the parsonage house, and therefore so much nearer the bank, even on the bank. Robert Chichley, mayor in the year 1423, the 6th of Henry VI., gave to this parish of St. Stephen one plot of ground, containing two hundred and eight feet and a half in length, and sixty-six feet in breadth, thereupon to build their new church, and for their church yard; and in the 7th of Henry VI. the said Robert, one of the founders, laid the first stone for himself, the second for William Steddon, mayor, with whose goods the ground that the church standeth on, and the housing, with the ground of the church yard, was bought by the said Chichley for two hundred marks from the Grocers, which had been letten before for six-and-twenty marks the year; Robert

11th of Henry IV., and was finished in the year next following. In the year 1567, the same was rented 50l. 19s. 10d. And in the year 1543, John Cotes being mayor, there were in this Stocks market for fishmongers twenty-five boards or stalls, rented yearly to 31l. 13s. 4d., there were for butchers eighteen boards or stalls, rented at 41l. 16s. 4d., and there were also chambers above, sixteen, rented at 8l. 13s. 6d., in all 82l. 3o.

Next unto this Stocks is the parish church of St. Mary Wool church, so called of a beam placed in the church yard, which was thereof called Wool church lawh, of the tronage, or weighing of wool there used; and to verify this, I find amongst the customs of London written in French in the reign of Edward II., a chapter intituled Les Oubances de Wolchurch Haw, wherein is set down what was there to be paid for every parcel of wool weighed. This tronage or weighing of wool, till the 6th of Richard II., was there continued; John Churchman then built the Custom house upon Wool key, to serve for the said tronage, as is before showed. This church house, by special decree made the 2d of Henry VII. John Whynar, grocer, mayor 1504, was a great helper to the building of this church, and was there buried 1503; he gave unto it by his testament two large basons of silver, and twenty pounds in money. Also Richard Shore, draper, one of the sheriffs 1505, was a great benefactor in his life, and by his testament gave twenty pounds to make a porch at the west end thereof, and was there buried; Richard Hatfield of Stepneyenord in Cambridgeshire, lieth entombed there, 1467; Edward Dodey, esquire, 1467. John Handford, grocer, had this church, very curiously wrought, and gilded, and was there buried. John Archer, fishmonger, 1497; Anne Cawode founded a chantry there, 1467. From the Stocks' market and this parish church cast up into Lombard street, some four or five houses on a side, and also on the south side of Wool church, have ye Bearbinder lane, a part whereof is of this Walbrooke ward; then lower down in the street called Wallbrooke, is one other fair church of St. Stephen, lately built on the east side thereof, for the old church stood on the west side, in place where now standeth the parsonage house, and therefore so much nearer the bank, even on the bank. Robert Chichley, mayor in the year 1423, the 6th of Henry VI., gave to this parish of St. Stephen one plot of ground, containing two hundred and eight feet and a half in length, and sixty-six feet in breadth, thereupon to build their new church, and for their church yard; and in the 7th of Henry VI. the said Robert, one of the founders, laid the first stone for himself, the second for William Steddon, mayor, with whose goods the ground that the church standeth on, and the housing, with the ground of the church yard, was bought by the said Chichley for two hundred marks from the Grocers, which had been letten before for six-and-twenty marks the year; Robert
MONUMENTS in St. Stephen Walbrook.
Church of St. John upon Walbrook.

STOW’S SURVEY

Walbrook ward.
Church of St. Mary Botham. Dowgate ward.

Whittingham, draper, laid the third stone, Henry Barton then mayor, &c. The said Chichley gave more, one hundred pounds to the said work, and bare the charges of all the timber work on the processional way, and laid the lead upon it of his own cost; he also gave all the timber for the roofing of the two side aisles, and paid for the carriage thereof. This church was finished in the year 1439; the breadth thereof is sixty-seven feet, and length one hundred and twenty-five feet, the church yard ninety feet in length, and thirty-seven in breadth and more. Robert Whittingham (made Knight of the Bath), in the year 1452, purchased the patronage of this church from John Duke of Bedford, uncle to Henry VI., and Edward IV., in the 20 of his reign, gave it to Richard Lee, then mayor. There be monuments in this church of Thomas Southwell, first parson of this new church, who lieth in the choir; John Dunstable, master of astronomy and music, in the year 1453; Sir Richard Lee, mayor, who gave the said parsonage to the Grocers; Rowland Hill, mayor 1549; Sir Thomas Pope, first treasurer of the augmentations, who gave the said parsonage to the Grocers; Sir John Coote, mayor 1552; Sir John Yorke, knight, merchant-tailor, 1549; Edward Jackman, sheriff 1564; Richard Ashley, grocer; Dr. Owyn, physician to King Henry VIII.; John Kirby, grocer, 1578; and others.

Lower down from this parish church be divers fair houses, namely, one wherein of late Sir Richard Baker, a knight of Kent, was lodged, and wherein dwelt Master Thomas Gore, a merchant famous for hospitality. On the west side of this Walbrook street, over against the Stocks’ market, is a part of the high street called the Poultry, on the south side west till over against St. Mildred’s church, and the Skalding wick is of this ward. Then down again Walbrook street some small distance, is Buckles bury, a street so called of Buckle, that sometime was owner thereof, part of which street on both sides, three or four houses, to the course of the brook, is of this ward, and so down Walbrook street, and through that alley south by the west end of St. John’s church upon Walbrook, by the south side and east end of the same again to Walbrook corner. This parish church is called St. John upon Walbrook, because the west end thereof is on the very bank of Walbrook, by Horseshew bridge, in Horseshew bridge street. This church was also lately new built; for about the year 1412, license was granted by the mayor and commonalty to the parson and parish, for enlarging thereof, with a piece of ground on the north part of the choir, twenty-one feet in length, seventeen feet and three inches in breadth, and on the south side of the choir one foot of the common soil. There be no monuments in this church of any account, only I have learned, William Cobarton, skinner, who gave lands to that church, was there buried 1410, and John Stone, tailor, one of the sheriffs 1454, was likewise buried there.

On the south side of Walbrook ward, from Candlewicke street, in the mid way betwixt London stone and Walbrook corner, is a little lane with a turnpike in the midst thereof, and in the same a proper parish church, called St. Mary Bothar, or Boatehaw by the Erber; this church being near unto the Dowgate on the river of Thames, hath the addition of Boatehaw or Boathaw, of near adjoining to a hay or yard, wherein of old time boats were made, and landed from Dowgate to be mended, as may be supposed, for other reason I find none why it should be so called. Within this church, and the small closet adjoin ing, divers noblemen and persons of worship have been buried, as appeareth by arms in the windows, the defaced tombs, and print of plates torn up and carried away: there remain only of John West, esquire, buried in the year 1408; Thomas Huytley, esquire, 1539, but his monument is defaced since; Lancelet Baturst, &c.

The Erbar is an ancient place so called, but not of Walbrook ward, and therefore out of that lane to Wallbrook corner, and then down till over against the south corner of St. John’s church upon Walbrook. And this is all that I can say of Walbrook ward. It hath an alderman, and his deputy, common councillors eleven, constables nine, scavengers six, for the wardmote inquest thirteen, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen in London to 33l. 5s.

DOWNGATE WARD.

Dowgate ward beginneth at the south end of Walbrook ward over against the east corner of St. John’s church upon Walbrook, and descendent on both the sides to Dowgate on the Thames, and is so called of that down going or descending thenceunto; and of this Dowgate the ward taketh name. This ward turneth into Thames street westward, some ten houses on a side to the course of Walbrook, but east in Thames street on both sides to Elgate lane, or Old Swan, the land side whereof hath many lanes turning up, as shall be shown when I come to them.

But first to begin with the high street called Dowgate; at the upper end thereof is a fair conduit of Thames water, castellated, and made in the year 1568, at charges of the citizens, and is called the conduit upon Dowgate. The descent of this street is such, that in the year 1574, on the 4th of September, in the afternoon, there fell a storm of rain, where through the channels suddenly arose, and ran with such a swift course towards the common shores, that a lad of eighteen years old, minding to have leapt over the channel near unto the said conduit, was taken with the stream, and carried from thence towards the Thames with such a violence, that no man with staves or otherwise could stay him, till he came against a cart wheel that stood in the said watergate, before which time he was drowned, and stark dead.

On the west side of this street is the Tallow-chandlers’ hall, a proper house, which company was incorporated in the 20 year of Edward IV.

Somewhat lower standeth the Skinners’ hall, a fair house, which was sometime called Copped hall, by Dowgate, in the parish of St. John upon Walbrook. In the 19th year of Edward II., Ralph Cobham possessed it with five shops, &c.†

† In London to forty pound, and in the Exchequer to thirty-five pounds. — 1st edition, p. 181.

† The origin and history of the Skinners’ Company are treated of at great length in Herbert’s Twelve Livery Companies of London, ii. 297; et seq; from which it appears that
This company of Skinners in London were incorporeal by Edward III., in the 1st of his reign; they had two brotherhoods of Corpus Christi, viz. one at St. Mary Spittle, the other at St. Mary Bethlem without Bishopsgate. Richard IL, in the 18th of his reign, granted them to make their two brotherhoods one, by the name of the fraternity of Corpus Christi. Of Skinners, divers royal persons were named to be founders and brethren of this fraternity, to wit, kings six, dukes nine, earls two, lords one. Kings, Edward III., Richard IL, Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV. This fraternity had also since every year, on Corpus Christi day afternoon, a procession passed through the principal streets of the city, wherein was borne more than one hundred torches of wax (costly garnished) burning light, and above two hundred clerks and priests, in surplices and cope, singing. After the which were the sheriffs' servants, the clerks of the compters, chaplains for the sheriffs, the mayor's sergeants, the counsel of the city, the mayor and aldermen in scarlet, and then the Skinners in their best liveries. Thus much to stop the tongues of unthankful men, such as used to ask, Why have ye not noted this, or that! and give no thanks for what is done.

Then lower down was a college of priests, called Jesus' Commons, a house well furnished with brass, pewter, nappy, plate, &c. besides a fair library well stored with books, all which of old time was given to a number of priests that should keep commons there, and as one left his place, by death or otherwise, another should be admitted into his room, but this order within this thirty years being discontinued, the said house was dissolved, and turned to tenements.

Down lower have ye Elbow lane; and at the corner thereof was one great stone house, called Old ale; it is now taken down, and divers fair houses of timber placed there. This was sometime pertaining to William de Pont le Arch, and by him given to the priory of St. Mary Overie in Southwark, in the reign of Henry I. This Elbow lane is the inholders' hall, and other fair houses; this lane runneth west, and suddenly turneth south into Thames street, and in this lane is the fire, which is called Elbow lane. On the east side of this Downgate street is the great old house before spoken of, called the Erber, near to the church of St. Mary Bethlaw; Geoffrey Sercope held it by the gift of Edward III., in the 14th of his reign; it belonged since to John Nevell, Lord of Rabbi, then to Richard Nevell, Earl of Warwick; Nevell, Earl of Salisbury, was lodged there 1457; then it came to George Duke of Clarence, and his heirs male, by the gift of Edward IV., in the 14th of his reign. It was lately new built by Sir Thomas Pullison, mayor, and was afterward inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, his lordship's one, by partner. Next to this great house is a lane turning to Bush lane, (of old time called Carter lane, of carves and carnage having stables there,) and now called Chequer lane, or Chequer alley, of an inn called the Chequer.

In Thames street, on the Thames side, west from Downgate, is Grenewitch lane, of old time so called, and now Frier lane, of such a sign there the present acting charter of the company is that which was granted to them by James I. in the 4th year of his reign. set up. In this lane is the joiners' hall, and other fair houses.

Then is Grandham's lane, so called of John Grandham, sometime mayor, and owner thereof, whose house was very large and strong, built of stone, as appeareth by gates arched, yet remaining. Ralph Dodmer, first a brewer, then a mercer, mayor 1529, dwelt there, and kept his mayoralty in that house; it is now a bawm house as it was aforesaid. Then is Dowgate, whereof is spoken in another place. East from this Dowgate is Cosin lane, named of William Cosin that dwelt there in the 4th of Richard II., as divers his predecessors, father, grandfather, &c. had done before him. William Cosin was one of the sheriffs in the year 1366. That house stoodeth at the south end of the lane, having an old and artificial conveyance of Thames water into it, and is now a dyehouse called Lombard's messuage. Adjoining to that house there was lately created an engine to convey Thames water unto Dowgate conduit aforesaid.

Next to this lane, on the east, is the Steelyard, as they term it, a place for merchants of Almaine, that used to bring hither as well wheat, rye, and other grain, as cables, ropes, masts, pitch, tar, flux, hemp, linen cloth, wainscots, wax, steel, and other profitable merchandises. Unto these merchants in the year 1259, Henry III., at the request of his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwell, king of Almaine, granted that all and singular the merchants, having a house in the city of London, commonly called Gallada Aula Throntoniana, should be maintained and uphelden through the whole realm, by all such freedoms, and free usages, or liberties, as by the king and his noble progenitors' time they had and enjoyed, &c. Edward I. renewed and confirmed that charter of liberties granted by his father. And in the 19th year of the same Edward, Henry Wales being mayor, a great controversy did arise between the said mayor, and the merchants of the Hanne of Almaine*, about the reparations of Bishopsgate, then likely to fall, for that the said merchants enjoyed divers privileges in respect of maintaining the said gate, which they now denied to repair; for the appeasing of which controversy the king sent his writ to the treasurer and barons of his Exchequer, commanding them to make inquisition thereof; before whom the merchants being called, when they were not able to discharge themselves, sith they enjoyed the liberties to them granted for the same, a precept was sent to the mayor and sheriffs to distrain the said merchants to make reparations, namely, Gerard Marboed, alderman of the Hanne, Ralph de Cusarde, a citizen of Colen, Ludger de Donewar, a burgess of Trivar, John of Aras, a burgess of Trivon, Bartram of Hamburdge, Godcstalke of Hundondale, a burgess of Trivon, John de Dele, a bur-
Privileges enjoyed by the STOW'S SURVEY from time to time repair the said gate, and bear ten marks sterling to the mayor and citizens, and as it stood with the customs of the city. Thus behave themselves in their office according to law, them to maintain justice in their courts, and to should be chosen, and should take an oath before the mayor and aldermen of the city, so oft as any always that he were of the city, and presented to reasonable occasions. Also they might have their expressly forbidden, because of dearth, or other they might lay up their grain which they brought they have enjoyed, as namely, amongst other, that said merchants their liberties, which till of late time made and sold in the high street. This is a fair church, with a large cloister on the south side thereof about their churchyard, but foully defaced and ruined.

The church also hath had many fair monuments, but now defaced. There remaineth in the choir some plates on grave stones—namely, of William Lichfield, D.D., who deceased in the year 1447; he was a great student, and compiled many books, both moral and divine, in prose and in verse, namely, one intituled "The Complaint of God unto Sinful Man." He made in his time three thousand and eighty-three sermons, as appeared by his own handwriting, and were found when he was dead. One other plate there is of John Brickies, diaper, who deceased in the year 1451; he was a great benefactor to that church, and gave by his testament certain tenements to the relief of the poor, &c. Nicholas Loven and William Peston founded chantries there.

At the east end of this church goeth down a lane called Hay wharf lane, now lately a great brewery, built there by one Pot; Henry Campion, esquire, a beer-brewer, used it, and Abraham his son now possesseth it. Then was there one other lane, sometime called Wooffe's gate, now out of use; for the lower part thereof upon the bank of Thames is built by the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and the other end is built on and stopped up by the chamberlain of London. John Butler, draper, one of the sheriffs in the year 1420, dwelt there; he appointed his house to be sold, and the price thereof to be given to the poor; it was of Alhallowes parish the less. Then is there the said parish church of Alhallows called the Less, and by some Alhallows on the Collars, for it standeth on vaults; it is said to be built by Sir John Poulney, sometime mayor. The steeple and choir of this church standeth on an arched gate, being the entry to a great house called Cold Harbrough. The oriel of late being fallen down, is now again at length, in the year 1594, by the parishioners new built. Touching this Cold Harbrough, I find, that in the 13th of Edward II., Sir John Abel, knight, demised or let unto Henry Stow, draper, all that his capital messuage called the Cold Harbrough, in the parish of All Saints ad fasum, and all the appurtenances within the gate, with the key which Robert Hart ford, citizen, son to William Hart ford, had, and ought; and the foresaid Robert paid for it the rent of thirty-three shillings the year. This Robert Hart ford being owner thereof, as also of other lands in Surrey, deceasing without issue male, left two daughters his coheirs, to wit, Idoia, married
to Sir Ralph Bigot, and Maude, married to Sir Stephen Cosmont, knights, between whom the said house and lands were parted. After the which, John Bigot, son to the said Sir Ralph, and Sir John Cosmont, did sell their moietyes of Cold Harbrough unto John Poultney, son of Adam Poultney, the 8th of Edward III. This Sir John Poultney dwelled in this house, and being four times mayor, the said house took the name of Poultney's inn. Notwithstanding this, John Poultney, the 21st of Edward III., by his charter, gave and confirmed, to Humfrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, his whole tenement called Cold Harbrough, with all the tenements and key adjoining, and appurtenances, sometime pertaining to Robert de Hereford, on the way called Hay wharf lane, &c. for one rose at Midsummer *, to him and to his heirs for all services, if the same were demanded. This Sir John Poultney deceased 1349, and left issue, by Margaret his wife, William Poultney, who died without issue, and Margaret his mother was married to Sir Nicholas Lovel, knight, &c. Philip S. Cleare gave two messuages pertaining to this Cold Harbrough in the Roperie, towards the enlarging of the parish church and churchyard of All Saints, called the Less, in the 20th of Richard II. It belonged since to H. Holland, Duke of Excester, and their successors for ever. Little in London, &c. then counted a right fair and stately house; but in the next year following I find that Edmond, Earl of Cambridge, was there lodged, notwithstanding the king's heralds and pursuivants of arms, granted and gave to John Writh, alias Garter, to the principal king of arms of Englishmen, and to the great rents and tenements now letten out for great rents to people of all sorts.

Then is the Dyers' hall, which company was made a brotherhood or guild, in the 4th of Henry VI., and appointed to consist of a guardian or warden, and a commonalty, the 12th of Edward IV. Then be there divers large brewhouses and warter-courses of Walbrook, and hath not any one house on the west side of the said brook. It hath an alderman, his deputy, common councillors nine, constables eight, scavengers five, for the wardmote inquest fourteen, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen eight and-twenty pounds †.

WARDS ON THE WEST SIDE OF WALBROOKE, AND FIRST OF VINTRY WARD.

Now I am to speak of the other wards, twelve in number, all lying on the west side of the course of Walbrooke. And first of Vintry ward, so called of vintners, and of the vintry, a part of the bank of the river of Thames, where the merchants of Burdeaux eraned their wines out of lighters and other vessels, and there landed and made sale of them within forty days next after, until the 28th of Edward I., at which time the said merchants complained that they could not sell their wines, paying poundage, neither hire houses or cellars to lay them in; and it was redressed by virtue of the king's writ, directed to the mayor and sheriffs of London, dated at Carlaveroke, or Carlisle, since the which time many fair and large houses, with vaults and cellars for stowage of wines, and lodging of the Burdeaux merchants have been built in place where before time were cooks' houses; for Fitzstephen, in the reign of Henry II., writeth, that upon the river's side, between the wine in ships, and the wine to be sold in taverns, was a common cookery or cooks' row, &c., as in another place I have set down; whereby it appeareth, that in those days (and till of late time) every man lived by his professed trade, not I

* A payment somewhat more difficult to be rendered, viz., that of a red rose at Christmas, and a snowball at Midsummer, the rent of a farm at Brook House in Langsett in the parish of Penistion in the county of York. See Blean's *Frumenta Antiquitatis* or, *Ancient Tenures*, p. 241, ed. Berkweth.

† This school is for two hundred and fifty boys, who are admitted at the age of seven years. See further the *History of Merchant-Tailors' School*, published by Dr. Wilson in 1812.
of Downegate ward, as the water-course of Walbrook parteth them, to wit, at Grantham's lane, on the Thames side, and at Elbow lane on the land side; it runneth along in Thames street west some three houses beyond the Old Swanne, a brewhouse, and on the land side some three houses west beyond St. James' at Garlick Heth. In breadth this ward straights from the Vintry, north to the wall of the west gate of the Tower Royall; the other north part is of Cordwayerne street ward. Out of this Royal street, by the south gate of Tower Royall, runneth a small street east to St. John's upon Walbrook, which street is called Horseshow bridge, of such a bridge sometime over the brook there, which is now vaulted over. Then from the said south gate west, runneth one other street, called Knight riders' street, by St. Thomas Apostle's church on the north side, and Wringwren lane by the said church, at the west end thereof, and to the east end of the Trinitie church in the said Knight riders' street, where this ward endeth on that south side the church of Garlick Heth in the north side it runneth no further than the corner against the new built tavern and other houses, in a plot of ground where sometime stood Ormond place; yet have ye one other lane lower down in Royall street, stretching from over against St. Michael's church, to, and by the north side of St. James' church by Garlick Heth; this is called Kerion lane. And thus much for the bounds of Vintry ward. Now, on the Thames side, west from Grantham's lane, have ye Herber lane, or Brikels' lane, so called of John Brikels, sometime owner thereof.

Then is Simpson's lane, of one Simpson, or Emperour's head lane, of such a sign. Then the Three Cranes' lane, so called not only of a sign of three cranes at a tavern door, but rather of three strong cranes of timber placed on the Vintry wharf by the Thames side, to crane up wines there, as is aforeshowed. This lane was of old time, to wit, the 9th of Richard II., called The Painted Tavern lane, of the tavern being painted.

Then next over against St. Martin's church, is a large house built of stone and timber, with vaults for the storage of wines, and is called the Vintry. There dwelt John Gisers, vintner, mayor of London, and constable of the Tower, and then was Henry Picard, vintner, mayor. In this house Henry Picard feasted four kings in one day (as my Summary I have showed). Then next is Vanner's lane, so called of one Vanner that was owner thereof; it is now called Church lane, of the coming up from the wharf to St. Martin's church. Next is Brode lane, for that the same is broader for the passage of carts from the Vintrie wharf, than be the other lanes. At the north-west corner of this lane is the Parish Clerks' hall, lately by them purchased, since they lost their old hall in Bishopsgate street. Next is Spittle lane, of old time so called, since Stodie's lane, of the owner thereof named Stodie. Sir John Stodie, vintner, mayor in the year 1357, gave it with all the quadrant wherein Vintners' hall now standeth, with the tenements round about unto the Vintners; the Vintners built for themselves a fair hall, and also thirteen alms houses there for thirteen poor people, which are kept of charity rent free.

The Vintners in London were of old time called Merchant-vintners of Gascoyne; and so I read them in the records of Edward II., the 11th year, and Edward III., the 9th year: they were as well Englishmen as strangers born beyond the seas, but then subjects to the kings of England, great Burgundian merchants of Gascoyne and French wines, divers of them were mayors of this city, namely John Adrian, vintner, Reginald at conduit, John Oxenford, Hen. Picard, that feasted the kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cypres, John, Stodie, that gave Stodie's lane to the Vintners; which four last named were mayors in the reign of Edward III.; and yet Gascoyne wines were then to be sold at London not above fourpence, nor Rhenish wine above sixpence the gallon. I read of sweet wines, that in the 50th of Edward III., John Peachie, fishmonger, was accused, for that he procured a license for the only sale of them in London; which notwithstanding he justified by law, he was imprisoned and fined. More, I read, that in the 6th of Henry VI., the Lombards corrupting their sweet wines, when knowledge thereof came to John Rainwater mayor of London, he on the north side of the city commanded the heads of the butts and other vessels in the open streets to be broken, to the number of one hundred and fifty, so that the liquor running forth, passed through the city like a stream of rain water, in the sight of all the people, from whence there issued a most loathsome savour. I read, in the reign of Henry VII., that no sweet wines were brought into this realm but Malmseys by the Longabards, paying to the king for his license six shillings and eight pence of every butt, besides twelvepence for bottle large. I remember within this fifty-four years Malmsey not to be sold more than one penny halfpenny the pint. For proof whereof, it appeareth in the church book of St. Andrew Undershaft, that in the year 1547 I. G. and S. K., then churchwardens, for eighty pints of Malmsey spent in the church, after one penny halfpenny the pint, paid at the year's end for the same ten shillings. More, I remember that no sacks were sold but Runney, and that for medicine more than for drink, but now many kinds of sacks are known and used. And so much for wines.

For the Vintry, to end therewith *, I read, that in the reign of Henry IV., the young prince Henry, Thomas Duke of Clarence, John Duke of Bedford, and Humfrey Duke of Glocester, the kings of England were among the merchants of London in the Vintry, in the house of Lewes John, Henry Seogan sent to them a ballad beginning thus:

"My noble sons and eke my lords deare, I your father, called unworthily, Send unto you this ballad following here, Written with mine own hand full rudely, Although it be that I not reverently Have written to your estates, I you pray Mine uncunning, taken benignly, For God's sake, and hearken what I say."

Then fellow in like metre twenty-three staves, containing a persuasion from losing of time folly in lust and vice, but to spend the same in virtue and godliness, ye may read in Geoffrey Chaucer's works lately printed. The successors of these

* Consult, for further history of the Vintners company, and much valuable illustration of Stow's narrative, Herbert's Twelve Livery Companies of London, p. 625, et seq.
vintners and wine-drawers that retailed by the gallon, pottle, quart, and pint, were all incorporated by the name of Wine-tanners * in the reign of Edward III., and confirmed in the 15th of Henry VI.

Next is Palmer's lane, now called Anchor lane; the Plumbers have their hall there, but are tenants to the Vintners. Then is Worcester house, sometime belonging to the Ears of Worcester, now divided into many tenements; the Fruitlers have their hall there. Then is the Old Swan, a great brewhouse. And this is all on the Thames' side that I can note in this ward.

On the land side is the Royall street and Paternoster lane, I think of old time called Arches; for I read that Robert de Saffolke gave to Walter Darford his tenement with the appurtenance in the lane called Les Arches, in the parish of St. Michael de Paternoster church, between the wall of the field called Winechester field on the east, and the same lane towards West, the first part of a stone house called Sto da de Winton juxta Stenden bridge, which in that lane was over Wallbrook water.

Then is the fair parish church of St. Michael called Paternoster church in the Royall. This church was new built, and made a college of St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by Richard Whitington, mercren, 4, four times mayor, for a master, four fellows—masters of art, clerks, conductors, chorists, &c, and an alms house called God's house, or hospital, for thirteen poor men, one of them to be tutor, and to have sixteen pence the week; the other twelve, each of them to have fourteen pence the week for ever, with other necessary provisions, a buttch with three looks, a common seal, &c. These were bound to pray for the good estate of Richard Whittington and Alice his wife, their founders, and for Sir William Whittington, knight, and Dame Joan his wife, and for Hugh Fitzwarren, and Dame Molde his wife, the fathers and mothers of the said Richard Whittington, &c. The license for this foundation was granted by King Henry IV., the 11th of his reign, and in the 12th of the same king's reign, the mayor and commonalty of London granted to Richard Whittington a vacant piece of ground, there to build his college in the Royall, all which was confirmed by Henry VI., the 3rd of his reign, to John Coventrie, Jenkin Carpenter, and William Grove, executors to Richard Whittington. This foundation was again confirmed by parliament, the 10th of Henry VI., and was suppressed by the statute of Edward VI.

The alms houses, with the poor men, do remain, and are paid by the Mercers. This Richard Whittington was in this church three times buried: first by his executors under a fair monument; then in the reign of Edward VI., the parson of that church, thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his leaden sheet, and again the second time to be buried; and in the reign of Queen Mary the parishioners were forced to take him up, to lap him in lead as afore, to bury him the third time, and to place his monument, or the like, over him again, which remained, and so he resteth. Thomas Windford, alderman, was buried in this church 1448; Arnold Mackam, vintner, a merchant of Burdeaux, 1457; Sir Heere Tanke, or Hartaneules, knight of the garter, born in Almayne, a noble warrior in Henry V. and Henry VI. days; Sir Edmund Mulshe, knight, near to Thomas Cockham, records of London; the Lady Kyme; Sir William Gual, knight, 1469; William Barnecke; Sir John Yong, grocer, mayor 1466; Agnes, daughter to Sir John Yong, first married to Robert Sherington, after to Robert Mulleneux, then to William Cheynye, esquire; John Having, gentleman; William Roswell, esquire; William Postar, clerk of the crown, 1520; Sir William Bayly, draper, mayor 1533, with Dame Katherine his wife, leaving sixteen children; John Haydon, mercre, sheriff 1562, who gave legacies to the but a still earlier allusion to the "famous fable of Whittington and his puss," is in the play of Eastward Hoe, written soon after 1663, and the popularity of the story is shown by Granger (Biographical History of England, i. 65), who, describing the print of Whittington, engraved by Elstrake, in which he is represented in a collar of SS, with his right hand on a cat, adds:—

"The cat has been inserted, as the common people did not care to buy the print without it: there was none originally in the plate, but a skull in the place of it. I have seen only two proofs of the portrait in its first state, and these were fine impressions."
thirteen alms men, and otherwise, for a lecture.

At the upper end of this street is the Tower Royal, wherof that street taketh name. This Tower and great place was so called of pertaining Royall, whereof that street taketh name. This was first built, or of what antiquity continued, I have not read more than that in the reign of Edward 1. the 21st, 3rd, and 7th years, it was the tenement of Symon Beawmes; also, that in the 36th of Edward 11., the same was called the Royal, in the parish of St. Michael de Paternoster, and that in the 43d of his reign, he gave it by the name of his inn, called the Royal, in the city of London, in value twenty pounds by year, unto his college of St. Stephen at Westminster; notwithstanding, in the reign of Richard 11. it was called the Queen's Wardrobe, as appeareth by this that followeth:—

King Richard having in Smithfield overreome and dispersed his rebels, he, his lords, and all his company, entered the city of London, with great joy, and went to the lady princess his mother, who was then lodged in the Tower Royal, called the Queen's Wardrobe, where she had remained three days and two nights, right sore abashed; but when she saw the king her son she was greatly rejoiced, and said, "Ah, son! what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day!" The king answered and said, "Certainly, madam, I know it well; but now rejoice, and thank God, for I have this day recovered mine heritage, and the realm of England, which I had near hand lost."

This tower seemeth to have been at that time of good defence; for when the rebels had beset the Tower of London, and got possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed, as in my Annals I have shown, the princess being forced to fly, came to this Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be also supposed that the king himself was at that time lodged there. I read, that in the year 1386, Lyon King of Armonie, being chased out of his realm by the Tartarians, received innumerable fly, came to this Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be also supposed that the king himself was at that time lodged there. I read, that in the year 1386, Lyon King of Armonie, being chased out of his realm by the Tartarians, received innumerable fly, came to this Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be also supposed that the king himself was at that time lodged there. I read, that in the year 1386, Lyon King of Armonie, being chased out of his realm by the Tartarians, received innumerable fly, came to this Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be also supposed that the king himself was at that time lodged there. I read, that in the year 1386, Lyon King of Armonie, being chased out of his realm by the Tartarians, received innumerable fly, came to this Tower Royal, where she was lodged, and remained safe, as ye have heard; and it may be also supposed that the king himself was at that time lodged there. I read, that in the year 1386, Lyon King of Armonie, being chased out of his real
William Shipton, William Champion, and John de Barford, had chancies there; John Martin, butcher, one of the sheriffs, was also there 1333; in 1311, and grew in favour with the said king. The said William was shortly called back again, and departed the land; but it seemeth that the other Flemings, fearing the indignation of the new king, departed the land; and canons of the Holy Trinity in London: he founded the abbey of Boxley in Kent, &c. In the year 1138, and grew in favour with the said king for his services, so far that he built this his house near Tower Roall, in the which tower it seemeth the king was then lodged, as in the heart of the city, for his more safety.

Robert, Earl of Gloucester, brother to the empress, being taken, was committed to the custody of this William, to be kept in the castle of Rochester, till King Stephen was also taken, and restored both to the king's favour and to his old possessions here, so that the name and family continued long after in this realm, as may appear by this which followeth.

In the year 1377, the 31st of Edward III., the citizens of London, minding to have destroyed John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Henry Percy, marshal (for cause shown in my Annals), sought to take them, for they could not find them, for they had knocked and could not be let in, he said to Haveland the porter, "If thou love my lord and thy life, open the gate;" with which words he got entry, and with great fear he tells the duke, that without the gate were infinite numbers of armed men, and unless he took great heed, that day would be his last; with which words the duke kept so hastily from his sisters, that he hurt both his legs against the form: wine was offered, but he could not drink for haste, and so fled with his fellow Henry Percy out at a back gate, and entering the Thames, never stayed rowing until they came to a house near the manor of Kennington, where at that time the princess lay with Richard the young prince, before whom he made his complaint, &c.

On the other side, I read of a messuage called Ringed hall. King Henry VITI., the 32nd of his reign, gave the same, with four tenements adjoining, unto Morgan Philip, alias Wolfe, in the parish of St. Thomas Apostles, in London, &c.

Over against Ipres inn, in Knight riders street, at the corner towards St. James at Garlickhithe, was sometime a great house built of stone, and called Ormonde place, with all the appurtenances to the same, situate in the parish of St. Trinitie in Knight riders street, in London. This house is now lately taken down, and divers fair tenements are built there, the corner house whereof is a tavern. Then lower down in Roall street is Kerion lane, of one Kerion sometime dwelling there. In this lane be divers fair houses for merchants, and amongst others is the Glaziers' hall. At the south corner of Roall street is the fair parish church of St. Martin called in the Vintry, sometime called St. Martin de Beromand church. This church was new built about the year 1399 by the executors of Mathew Columbus, a stranger born, a Burleaux merchant of Gascoyne and French wares; his arms remain yet in the east window, and between a chevron, three cumbins. There lie buried in this church—Sir John Gisors, mayor 1311; Henry Gisors, his son, 1343, and John Gisors, his brother, 1359; he gave to his son Thomas his great mansion-house called Gisors hall, in the parish of St. Mildred, in Bread street. This Thomas had issue, John and Thomas; John made a feoffment, and sold Gisors hall and other his lands in London, about the year 1386; Thomas deceased 1395. Henry Vennar; Bartholomew de la Vauch; Thomas Cornwalles, one of the sheriffs 1344; John Cornwalles, esquire, 1346; John Mustrell, vintner, 1424; William Hodson; William Cadetton; John Gray; Robert Dalusse, barber, in the reign of Edward IV., with this epitaph:

"As flowers in the field thus passeth life,
Naked, then clothed, feeleth in the end.
It sheweth by Robert Dalusse, and Alson his wife,
Christ them save from the power of the fiend."

Sir Raph Austrie, fishmonger, new roofed this church with timber, covered it with lead, and beautifully glazed it; he deceased 1494, and was there buried with his two wives; Raph Austrie, his son, gentleman; William Austrie, and other of that name; Bartrand, wife to Grumond Deswur, esquire, a Gascoyne and merchant of wines, 1494; Thomas Batson; Alice Fowler, daughter and heir to John Howton, wife to John Hulton; James Bartlet, and Alice his wife; William Pemmer; Roger Cotton; Robert Stocker; John Pemberton; Philip de Plasse; John Stapleton; John Mortimer; William Lee; William Hausted; William Stolesbie, and Gilbert March, had chancies there. Then is the parish church of St. James, called at Garlick hithe, or Garickle hive; for that of old time, on the bank of the river of Thames, near to this church, garlick was usually sold. This is a proper church, whereof Richard Rothing, one of the sheriffs 1326, is said to be the new builder, and lieth buried in the same: so was Walter Nele, blader, one of the sheriffs 1337; John of Oxenford, vintner, mayor 1341. I read, in the 1st of Edward I., that this John of Oxenford gave to the priory of the Holy Trinity in London two tofts of land, one mile, fifty acres of hand, two acres of wood, with the appurtenances, in Kentish town, in value 20s. 3d. by year. Richard Goodschape, John de Cressingham, and John Whittborne, and before them, Galfrid Moncely, 1281, founded a chantry there.

Monuments remaining there: Robert Gabeter,
esquire, mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1510 ;
John Gisors ; William Titigham ; John Stanley ;
Lord Strange, eldest son to the Earl of Derby, 
1503 ; Nicholas Statham ; Robert de Luton, 1561 ;
Richard Lions, a famous merchant of wines, and a 
lapidary, sometime one of the sheriffs, beheaded in 
Cheape by Wat Tyler and other rebels in the year 
1381 ; his picture on his grave-stone, very fair and 
large, is with his hair rounded by his ears, and 
curled ; a little beard forked ; a gown, girt to him 
down to his feet, of branched damask, wrought with 
the likeness of flowers ; a large purse on his right 
side, hanging in a belt from his left shoulder ; a 
plain hood about his neck, covering his shoulders, 
and hanging back behind him. Sir John Wrotch, 
fishmonger, mayor 1381, deceased 1407 ; Thomas 
Stounarde, of Oxfordshire ; John Bromer, fishmong-
er, alderman 1474 ; the Lady Stanley, mother to 
the Lord Strange ; the Countess of Huntingdon ; 
the Lady Harbert; Sir George Stanley ; Gilbert 
Bovet, 1396 ; a Countess of Worcester, and one of 
her children ; William More, vintner, mayor 1395 ; 
William Venor, grocer, mayor 1395 ; Robert Chich-
ley, mayor 1421 ; James Spencer, vintner, mayor 1543 ; 
Richard Plat, brewer, founded a free school 
there 1601.

The next is Cordwainer street ward, taking that 
name of cardwainers, or shoemakers, curriers, and 
workers of leather, dwelling there ; for it appears in 
the records of Henry VI., the 9th of his reign, 
that an order was taken then for cardwainers and 
curriers in Corney street and Sopars lane.

This ward beginneth in the east, on the west side 
of Walbrook, and turneth west through Budge row 
(a street so called of the Budge furre, and of skin-
ners dwelling there), then up by St. Anthony's 
church through Aetheling (or Noble street), as 
Leland termeth it, commonly called Wathling 
street, till over against the Red Lion : and 
then west from St. An-
thonies church is the south end of Sopar's lane, 
which reacheth from the north end of St. Sithes 
church, have ye St. Sithes lane, so called of St. 
Sithes church (which staudeth against the north 
end of that lane), and this is wholly of Cordwainers 
street ward: also the south side of Needlers lane, 
end of that lane), and this is wholly of Cordwainers 
street ward. Cordwainer street ward.

Now again, on the north side of the high street in 
Budge row, by the east end of St. Anthonies church, 
there 1601. 

* "In London at six and thirty pounds, and in the Ex-
chequer at thirty-five pounds five shillings."—1st edition, 
p 195.

CORDWAINER STREET WARD.

This Basing lane west to the back gate of the 
Red Lion, in Watling street, is of this Cordwainers 
street ward.

And thus an end of Vintry ward, which hath an 
alderman, with a deputy, common councillors nine, 
constables nine, scavengers four, wardinote inquest 
fourteen, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen *
in London at six and thirty pounds, and in the Ex-
chequer at thirty-five pounds five shillings."—1st edition,
p 195.

* "Gray sope made in London dearer than bought from 
Bristol."—Sroow.
eer, lieth in the church wall toward the south; his arms be three colts, and his epitaph thus:

"Such as I am, such shall you be,
Grocer of London sometime was I,
The king's wayer more then yeares twentie,
In foriture and foriture was I.
Simon Streets called in my place,
And good fellowship false would trace;
Therefore in heaven, everlasting life,
Jesu send me, and Agnes my wife:"

"Kerlie Merlie," my words were the,
And "Deo gratias" I coupled thereto:
I passed to God in the yeare of grace,
A thousand foure hundred it was," &c.

William Dunstey, mercer, one of the sheriffs, buried 1542. Henry Collet, mercer, mayor, a great benefactor to this church; the pictures of him, his wife, ten sons, and ten daughters, remain in the glass window on the north side of the church; but the said Henry Collet was buried at St. Burchith. Henry Halton, grocer, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1415; Thomas Spight, merchant-tailor, 1533; and Roger Martin, mercer, mayor, deceased 1573, John Grantham and Nicholas Bull had chantries there.

Next on the south side of Budge row, by the west corner thereof, and on the east side of Cordwainer street, is one other fair church called Aldemarie church, because the same was very old, and elder than any church of St. Marie in the city, till of late years the foundation of a very fair new church was laid there by Henry Keble, grocer, mayor, who deceased 1518, and was there buried in a vault by him prepared, with a fair monument raised over him on the north side the choir, now destroyed and gone: he gave by his testament one thousand pounds towards the building up of that church, and yet not permitted a resting-place for his bones there. Thomas Roman, mayor 1310, had a chantry there. Richard Chaucer, vintner, gave to that church his tenement and tavern, with the appurtenance, in the Royal street, the corner of Kerion lane, and was there buried 1348. John Britton; Roger the alderman, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1452; William Taylor, grocer, mayor, deceased 1483: he discharged that ward of fifteens to be paid by the poor. Thomas Hinde, mercer, buried in St. Anthonies, gave ten foder of lead to the covering of the middle aisle of this Aldemarie church. Charles Blunt, Lord Montjoy, was buried there about the year 1545: he made or glazed the east window, as appeareth by his arms; his epitaph, made by him in his lifetime, thus:

"Willingly have I fought, and willingly have I found
The fatal end that wrought therith as duty bound:

*Probably a vulgar form of the 'Kyrie Eleison.'
† "Richard Chaucer, father to Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, as may be supposed."—Stowe.

Leland says that Chaucer's father was of a noble family: Pitres, that Chaucer was the son of a knight; Speght, who says that he was the son of a vintner, had John Stow for his authority; but Sir Harris Nicolas, who has given great attention to the question, states that the names of Chaucer's parents are unknown, and the conjectures that have been hazarded on the subject are too vague to justify the adoption of either of them."—Scrope and Grosvenor Roll, ii. 104.

Discharged I am of that I ought to my country by honest wound,
My soul departed Christ hath bought, the end of man is ground."

Sir William Laxton, grocer, mayor, deceased 1556, and Thomas Lodge, grocer, mayor 1553, were buried in the vault of Henry Keble, whose bones were unkindly cast out, and his monument pulled down: * in place whereof monuments are set up of the later buried. William Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, buried there 1594, &c.

At the upper end of Hosier lane, toward Westcheap, is the fair parish church of St. Mary Bow. This church, in the reign of William Conqueror, being the first in this city built on arches of stone, was therefore called New Marie church, of St. Marie de Arcubus †, or Le Bow, in West Cheaping; as Stratford bridge being the first built (by Matilde the queen, wife to Henry I.) with arches of stone, was called Stratford le Bow; which names to the said church and bridge remaineth till this day.

The court of the Arches ‡ is kept in this church, and taketh name of the place, not the place of the court; but of what antiquity or continuation that court hath there remained I cannot learn.

This church is of Cordwainer street ward, and for divers accidents happening there, hath been made more famous than any other parish church of the whole city or suburbs. First, we read, that in the year 1090, and the 3rd of William Rufus, by tempest of wind, the roof of the church of St. Marie Bow, in Cheape, was overturned, wherewith some persons were slain, and four of the rafters, of twenty-six feet in length, with such violence were pitched in the ground of the high street, that severely four feet of them remained above ground, which were fain to be cut even with the ground, because they could not be plucked out (for the city of London was not then paved, and a marshy ground).

* "Sir William Laxton, grocer, mayor, deceased 1556, was buried in the vault prepared by Henry Keble, principal founder of that church, for himself, but now his bones are unkindly cast out; his monument was pulled downe, and the bodies of the said Sir William Laxton, and of Sir Thomas Lodge, grocer, mayor, are laid in place, with monuments over them for the time, till an other give money for their place, and then away with them."—1st edition, p. 199.
† "Called de Arcubus of the stone arches or bowes on the top of the steepole or bell tower thereof, which arching was as well on the old steepole as on the new, for no other part of the church seemeth to have been arched at any time; yet hath the said church never been knowne by any other name than St. Mary Bow, or le Bow; neither is that church so called of the court there kept, but the said court taketh name of the place wherein it is kept, and is called the Court of Arches."—1st edition, p. 203.
‡ "The Court of Arches is a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; whereby the judge is called the Dean of the Arches, because he anciently held his court in the church of St. Mary le Bow (Sancta Maria de Arcubus), though all the principal spiritual courts are now holden at Doctors' Commons. His proper jurisdiction is only over the thirteen peculiar parishes belonging to the archbishop in London; but the office of Dean of the Arches having been for a long time united with that of the bishop's principal officer, he now, instead of the last-mentioned officer (as also the official principal of the Archbishop of York), receives and determines appeals from the sentences of all inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province."—Blackstone's Commentaries, book ili. cap. 5. § 1.
In the year 1196, William Fitz Osbert, a seditions tailor, took the steeple of Bow, and fortified it with munitions and victuals, but it was assaulted, and William with his accomplices were taken, though not without bloodshed, for he was forced by fire and smoke to forsake the church; and then, by the judges condemned, he was by the heels drawn to the Elms in Smithfield, and there hanged with nine of his fellows; where, because his favourers came not to deliver him, he forsook Mary's son (as he termed Christ our Saviour), and called upon the devil to help and deliver him. Such was the end of this deceiver, a man of an evil life, a secret murderer, a filthy fornicator, a polluter of concubines, and (amongst other his detestable facts) a false accuser of his elder brother*, who had in his youth brought him up in learning, and done many things for his preferment.

In the year 1271, a great part of the steeple of Bow fell down, and slew many people, men and women. In the year 1294, the 13th of Edward I., Laurence Ducket, goldsmith, having grievously wounded one Ralph Crepin in Westcheap, fled into Bow church; into the which in the night time entered certain evil persons, friends unto the said Ralph, and slew the said Laurence lying in the steeple, and then hanged him up, placing him so that he might have hung himself, and, after the said work of the steeple was finished in the year 1512. The arches or bowes thereupon, with the lanterns, five in number, to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top in the middle upon the arches, were also afterward finished of stone, brought from Caen in Normandy, delivered at the Customers key for 4s. 6d. the ton; William Copland, tailor, the king's merchant, and Andrew Fuller, mercer, being churchwardens 1515 and 1516. It is said that this Copland gave the great bell, which made the fifth in the ring, to be rung nightly at nine of the clock. This bell was first rung as a knell at the time of the death of Laurence Ducket, goldsmith, having grievously wounded one Ralph Crepin in Westcheap, fled into Bow church; into the which in the night time entered certain evil persons, friends unto the said Laurence Ducket, being drawn by the feet, was brought him up in learning, and done many things for his preferment.

The parish church of St. Mary Bow, by mean of inercrouchment and building of houses, wanting room in their churchyard for burial of the dead, John Rotham, or Rodham, citizen and tailor, by his testament, dated the year 1465, gave to the parson and churchwardens a certain garden in Hosier lane, for the which cause, Jordan Goodcheape, Ralph Crepin, Gilbert Clarke, and Geoffrey Clarke, were attained; a certain woman named Alice, that was chief causer of the said mischief, was burnt, and to the number of sixteen men were drawn and hanged, besides others that being richer, after long imprisonment, were hanged by the purse.

The church was interdicted, the doors and windows were stopped up with thorns, but Laurence was taken up, and honestly buried in the churchyard.

The parish church of St. Mary Bow, by mean of incarceration and building of houses, wanting room in their churchyard for burial of the dead, John Rotham, or Rodham, citizen and tailor, by his testament, dated the year 1465, gave to the parson and churchwardens a certain garden in Hosier lane to be a churchyard, which so continued near a hundred years; but now is built on, and is a private man's house. The old steeple of this church was by little and little re-edified, and new up, at the least so much as was fallen down, many men giving sums of money to the furtherance thereof; so that at length, to wit, in the year 1469, it was decided by a common council that the Bow bell should be nightly rung at nine of the clock. Shortly after, John Donne, mercer, by his testament, dated 1472, according to the trust of Reginald Loudon, gave to the parson and churchwardens of Bow bell rung nightly.

Monuments in Bow church.

* "A false accuser of his elder brother, in the end was hanged."—Stow.

In his first edition, p. 263, this note is continued as follows: "God amend, or shortly send such an end to such false bre hraen."

* From the absence of every allusion on the part of Stow to the common definition of a cockney, "a person born within the sound of Bow bells," the saying would appear to be of somewhat more recent date.

† "Of some unknowne founder."—1st edition, p. 205.
Mary Bow, towards West Cheape, standeth one fair building of stone, called in record Seldam, a shed, which greatly darkeneth the said church; for by the said church gate, on the south, to pass up all that south side, and to the Standard on the north side; and the north side of Cheape, in the Jurie, is altogether of Cheape ward. Then again in Cheape, more towards the west, is of St. Lawrence lane, and over against the church gate, on the south, to pass up all that south side, and to the Standard on the north side; and thus far to the west is of Cheape ward.

On the south side of this high street is no lane turning south out of this ward, more than some portion of Soper's lane, whereof I have before written. But on the north side of this high street is Cony- hoppe lane, about one quarter of Old Jury lane on the west side, and on the east side almost as much, to the sign of the Angel. Then is Ironmonger's lane, all wholly on both sides, and from the north end thereof through Catton street, west to the north end of St. Lawrence lane, and some four houses west beyond the same on that side, and over against Ironmonger's lane end on the north side of Catton street up by the Guildhall and St. Lawrence church in the Jurie, is altogether of Cheape ward. Then again in Cheape, more towards the west, is of St. Lawrence lane before named, which is all wholly of this ward. And last of all is Hony lane, and up to the Standard on the north side of Cheape. And so stand the bounds of Cheape ward.

Now for antiquities there. First is Buckles bury, so called of a manor and tenements pertaining to one Buckle, who there dwelt and kept his courts. This manor is supposed to be the great stone building, yet in part remaining on the south side of the street, which of late time hath been called the Old Barge, of such a sign hanged out near the gate thereof. This manor or great house hath of long time been divided and letten out into many tenements; and it hath been a common speech, that when Walbrooke did lie open, barges were rowed out of the Thames, or towed up so far, and therefore the place hath ever since been called the Old Barge. Also on the south side of this street, directly over against the said Buckles bury, was one ancient and

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* In the first edition there is inserted an account of this building, which was afterwards amplified and added to the ward of Cheape, where the reader will now find it, at p. 101 of the present edition.

† "And in the Sth of the same Henry called Tamarsilde."

strang tower of stoue, the which tower King Edward 11., in the 18th of his reign, by the name of the king's house, called Cornette stoure in London, did appoint to be his Exchange of money there to be kept. In the 29th he granted it to Fydus Gynys-sane and Landus Bardolie, merchants of Luke, for twenty pounds the year. And in the 32d he gave the same tower to his college or free chapel of St. Sythe's lane, as is aforesaid. This small parish church of St. Sith a hath also an addition of Bennet shorne (or Shrog or Shorehog), by for all these names have I read it, but the most ancient is Shorne, wherefore it seemeth to take that name of one Benedict Shorne, sometime a citizen and stock¬fishmonger of London, a new builder, requireth, or benefactor thereof, in the reign of Edward 11., so that Shorne is but corruptly called Shrog, and more correctly Shorehog. There lie buried in this church, John Froysli, merce, mayor, 1394 ; John Rochford and Robert Rochford ; John Hold, alder-man, Henry Frow¬cke, merce, mayor 1555 ; Edward Warrington ; John Morrice ; John Huntley ; Richard Lincoln, fellmonger, 1546 ; Sir Raph Warren, merce, mayor 1535 ; Sir John Lich, grocer, 1554 ; these last have monuments, the rest are all defaced. Edward Hall, gentleman of Greyes inn, common sergeant of this city, and then undersheriff of the same; he wrote the large chronicles from Richard II. till the end of Henry V111., and was buried in this church.

Then in Soper's lane have ye the parish church of St. Pancrate, a proper small church, but divers rich paris¬sioners therein, and hath of old time many liberal benefactors, but of late such as (not regarding the order taken by her majesty), the least bell in their church being broken, have rather sold the same * for half the value than to put the parish to charge with new casting; late experience hath proved this to be true, besides the spoil of monuments there. In this church are buried Sir Aker ; John Aker ; John Barons, merce, mayor 1570 ; John Beston and his wife ; Robert Rayland ; John Hamber ; John Gage ; John Rowley ; John Lambe ; John Halley, grocer, mayor 1579 ; Richard Gardener, merce, mayor 1478 ; John Stockton, merce, mayor 1470 ; John Dante, merce ; John Parker ; Robert Marshall, alderman, 1439 ; Robert Corcheforde ; Robert Hatfichle ; and Robert Harfield ; Nicholas Wilfide, and Thomas Tusser, f. 1580, with this epitaph :—

"Here Thomas Tusser, clad in earth, both lie,
That sometime made the Poyntes of Husbandrie;
By him then learn thou maist, here learn we must,
When all is done we sleep and turne to dust,
And ye that would be wise, Christ to have before
Who reads his books shall find his faith was so."

* " Justice's charged to punish such as sel bcls from there churches, Elizabeth 14."—Stow.


‡ Tusser's Hundred Good Points of Husbandrie, first
On the north side of the churchyard remain two tombs of marble, but not known of whom, or otherwise than by tradition it is said, they were of Thomas Mondslame and William, brothers, about 1347, &c.

Some four houses west from this parish church of St. Mildred is a prison house pertaining to one of the sheriffs of London, and is called the Compter in the Poultry. This hath been there kept and continued time out of mind, for I have not read of the original thereof. West from this computer was a proper chapel, called of Corpus Christi, and St. Mary, at Conyhope lane end, in the parish of St. Mildred, founded by one named Jon. Trumus, a citizen of London, in the reign of Edward III., in which chapel was a guild or fraternity, that might depend in lands better than twenty pounds by year; it was suppressed by Henry VIII., and purchased by one Thomas Hobson, haberdasher; he turned this chapel into a fair warehouse and shops towards the street, with lodgings over them.

Then is Conyhope lane, of late time so called of such a sign of three comies hanging over a poulterer's stall as the cross marks last. The book of the Grocers' hall, which company being of old time called Pepperers *, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers in the year 1345, at which time they elected for custers, or guardian, of their fraternity, Richard Osmin and Laurence HailweIl, and twenty brethren were then taken in to be of their society. In the year 1411, the custer or guardian, and the brethren of this company, purchased of the Lord Ro. Fitzwaters one plot of ground, with the building thereupon, in the said Conyhope lane, for three hundred and twenty marks, and then laid the foundation of their new common hall.

About the year 1429, the Grocers had license to purchase five hundred marks land, since the which time, near adjoining unto the Grocers' hall, the said company had built seven proper houses for seven aged poor alms people. Thomas Knowles, grocer, mayor, gave his tenement in St. Anthony's churchyard to the Grocers, towards the relief of poor brethren in the company. Also H. Keckle, grocer, mayor, gave to the seven alms people sixpence the piece weekly for ever; which pension is now increased by the masters, to some of them two shillings the piece weekly, and to some of them less, &c. Henry Adie, grocer, 1563, gave one thousand marks to the Grocers to purchase lands. And Sir John Pechie, knight banneret, free of that company, gave them five hundred pounds to certain uses; he built alms houses at Ludgstone in Kent, and was there buried.

West from this Conyhope lane is the Old Jury, whereof some portion is of Cheape ward, as afore is showed: at the north end of this lane is the parish church of St. Mary Colechurch, founded of one Cole that built it; this church is built upon a wall above ground, so that men are forced to go to ascend up thereunto by certain steps. I find no monuments of this church, more than that Henry IV. granted license to William Marshal and others, to found a brotherhood of St. Katherine therein, because Thomas Becket, and St. Edward, the archbishop, were baptized there. More, I read of Burilhangly lane, to be in that parish. And thus much for the north side of the Poultry. The south side of the said Poultry, beginning on the bank of the said brook over against the parish church of St. Mildred, passing by some old common and new fair houses, which were sometimes inhabited by poulterers, but now by grocers, haberdashers, and upholsters.

At the west end of this Poultry, and also of Beccles bury, beginneth the large street of West Cheaping, a market place so called, which street stretheth west till ye come to the little conduit by Paule's gate, but not all of Chepe ward. In the east part of this street standeth the great conduit of sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead under ground from Paddington * for the service of this city, castellated with stone, and cisterned in lead, about the year 1295, and again new built and enlarged by Thomas Ham, one of the sheriffs 1479.

About the midst of this street is the Standard in Cheape, of what antiquity the first foundation I have not read. But Henry VI. by his patent dated at Windsor the 21st of his reign, which patent was confirmed by Parliament. And again, on the same charter, Sir John Pechie, knight banneret, free of that company, he built seven alms houses at Ludgstone in Kent, thousand marks to the Grocers to purchase lands. And Sir John Pechie, knight banneret, free of that company, gave them five hundred pounds to certain uses; he built alms houses at Ludgstone in Kent, and was there buried.

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* This conduit was first sweet water that was conveyed by pipes of lead under ground to this place in the time from Paddington. — 1st edition, p. 210.
dity and honour of the city, with the goods of the said testator, without interruption, &c.

Of executions at the Standard in Cheap, we read, that in the year 1293 three men had their right hands smitten off there, for rescuing of a prisoner that in the year 1293 three men had their right arrest by an officer of the city. In the year 132G, other, to be beheaded at the standard in Cheape, but I read not of their offence; 1301, Wat Tyler beheaded Richard Lions and other there. In the year 1399, Henry IV. caused the blanch charters made by Richard II. to be burnt there. In the year 1450, Jack Cade, captain of the Kentish rebels, beheaded the Lord Say there. In the year 1461, John Davy wife died at Hardeby (a town near unto the city of London, procured, in the year 1441, license of King Henry VI. to re-edify the same in more beautiful building thereof of certain conduits, and a common garnery. This cross was then curiously wrought and cementarius exception of that erected at Charing, and the contract for work of more magnificence than any of the others, with the building thereof of certain conduits, and a common garnery. This cross was then curiously wrought and cementarius exception of that erected at Charing, and the contract for work of more magnificence than any of the others, with the building thereof of certain conduits, and a common garnery. This cross was then curiously wrought

The cross at West Cheap would appear to have been a work of more magnificence than any of the others, with the exception of that erected at Charing, and the contract for building it amounted to 300L. Magister Michael de Cantueria cementarum (Michael of Canterbury, mason,) was the contractor, and he received in several sums in 1291, 1292, and 1293, 226/ 13s. 4d. 1291, 1292, and 1293, 226/ 13s. 4d. Mayister Michael de Cantu-
Edward II., was by the burgesses of London behed at this cross called the Standard, without the north door of St. Paul's church; and so is it noted in other writers that then lived. This old cross stood and remained at the east end of the parish church called St. Michael in the corner by Paule's gate, near to the north end of the old Exchange, till the year 1390, the 13th of Richard II., in place of which old cross then taken down, the said church of St. Michael was enlarged, and also a fair water conduit built about the 9th of Henry VI.

In the reign of Edward III. divers joustings were made in this street, betwixt Soper's lane and the great cross, naming, once in the year 1331, the 21st of September, as I find noted by divers writers of that time. In the middle of the city of London (say they), in a street called Cheape, the stone pavement being covered with sand, that the horses might not slide when they strongly set their feet to the ground, the king held a tournament three days together, with the nobility, valiant men of the realm, and other some strange knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better case see the same, there was a wooden scaffold erected across the street, like unto a tower, wherein Queen Philippa, and many other ladies, richly attired, and assembled from all parts of the realm, did stand to behold the jousts; but the higher frame, in which the ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were with some shame forced to fall down, by reason whereof the knights, and such as were underneath, were grievously hurt; wherefore the queen took great care to save the carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the king and counsellors, and punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the king and counsellors, and thereby purchased great love of the people. After which time the king caused a shed to be strongly made of stone, for himself, the queen, and other estates to stand on, and there to behold the joustings, and other shows, at their pleasure, by the church of St. Mary Bow, as is showed in Cordwainer street ward. Thus much for the high street of Cheape.

Now let us return to the south side of Cheape ward. From the great conduit west be many fair and large houses, for the most part possessed of mercers up to the corner of Cordwainer street, corruptedly called Bow lane, which houses in former times were but sheds or shops, with solers over them, as of late one of them remained at Sopar's lane end, wherein a woman sold seeds, roots, and herbs; but those sheds or shops, by encroachments on the high street, are now largely built on both sides outward, and also upward, some three, four, or five stories high.

Now of the north side of Cheape street and ward, beginning at the great conduit, and by St. Mary Cole church, where we left. Next thence to westward is the Mercers' chapel, sometime an hospital, intituled of St. Thomas of Aeon, or Aears, for a master and brethren, "Militia hospitalis," &c., saith the record of Edward III., the 14th year; it was founded by Thomas Fitzthebald de Heili, and Agnes his wife, sister to Thomas Becket, in the reign of Henry II.; they gave to the master and brethren the lands, with the appurtenances that sometimes were Gilbert Becket's, father to the said Thomas, in the which he was born, there to make a church. There was a charmed, and a chapel over it, of St. Nicholas and St. Stephen. This hospital was valued to dispense 277. 3s. 4½d., surrendered the 30th of Henry VIII., the 21st of October, and was since purchased by the Mercers, by means of Sir Richard Gresham, and was again set open on the eve of St. Michael, 1541, the 33rd of Henry VIII.; it is now called the Mercers' chapel; therein is kept a free grammar school, as of old time had been accustomed, commanded by parliament.

Here be many monuments remaining, but more have been defaced:—James Butler, Earl of Ormond, and Dame Joan his countess, 1428; John Norton, esquire; Stephen Cavendish, draper, mayor 1562; Thomas Cavendish; William Cavendish; Thomas Gun, called Pike, one of the sheriff 1410; Hunagate, of Yorkshire; Ambrose Cresacre; John Chester, draper; John Trudat, mercer, 1437; Theo. Norland, sheriff 1453; Sir Edmond Shu, goldsmith, mayor 1482; Sir Thomas Hill, mayor 1485; Thomas Ham, sheriff 1470; Lionel Laken, esquire; Ralph Thlney, sheriff 1453; Garth, esquire; John Rich; Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, 1513; Sir W. Butler, grocer, mayor 1513; W. Browne, mercer, mayor 1513; John Loke, 1519; Sir T. Baldry, merchant, mayor 1523; Sir W. Locke, merchant, sheriff 1548; Sir John Allen, merchant, mayor 1525, deceased 1544; Sir Thomas Leigh, merchant, mayor 1558; Sir Richard Malory, merchant, mayor 1561; Humf. Baskerville, mercur, sheriff 1561; Sir G. Bond, mayor 1567; &c.

Before this hospital, towards the street, was built a fair and beautiful chapel, arched over with stone, and therupon the Mercers' hall, a most curious piece of work; Sir John Allen, mercur, being founder of that chapel, was there buried; but since his tomb is removed thence into the body of the hospital church, and his chapel, divided into shops, is letten out for rent.

These Mercers were enabled to be a company, and to purchase lands to the value of twenty pounds the year, the 17th of Richard II.; § they had three messuages and shops in the parish of St. Martin Outswich, in the ward of Bishopsgate, for the sus-

* Soler is described by Tyrwhitt, in his edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, as originally signifying an open gallery or balcony at the top of the house, though latterly used for any upper room, loft, or garret. Tyrwhitt refers in his Glossary, to the Cook's Tale of Gogemel, for an authority for the use of the word in the latter case—

"He fleigh up untill alofe, And shut the dore fast."

* * *

And saugh where he looked out At a solere window."
tentation of the poor, and a chantry of the 22d of Richard II. Henry IV., in the 12th of his reign, confirmed to Stephen Spilman, W. Marchford, and John Whattle, mercers, by the name of one new seldam, shed, or building, with shops, cellars, and edifices whatsoever appertaining called Crownsild, situate in the Mercery in West Cheape, in the parish of St. Mary de Arundoe in London, &c. to be holden in burgage, as all the city of London is, and which were worth by year in all issues, according to the true value of them, 1s. 13s. 4d., as found inquisition before T. Knolles, mayor, and escheator in the said city. Henry VI., in the 3rd of his reign, at the request of John Coventrie, John Carpenter, and William Grove, granted to the Mercers to have a chaplain and a brotherhood, for relief of such of their company as came to decay by misfortune on the sea. In the year 1536, on St. Peter's night, King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane his wife, stood in this Mercers' hall, then new built, and beheld the marching watch of this city most bravely set out, Sir John Allen, mercer, one of the king's council, being mayor.

Next beyond the Mercers' chapel, and their hall, is Ironmonger lane, so called of ironmongers dwelling there, whereof I have, in the reign of Edward I., &c. This lane is the small parish church of St. Martin called Pomary, upon what occasion I certainly know not. It is supposed to be of apples growing where houses are now lately built; for myself have seen large void places there. Monuments in that church none to be accounted of.

Farther west is St. Lawrence lane, so called of St. Lawrence church, which stoodeth directly over against the north end thereof. Antiquities in this lane I find none other, than that among many fair houses, there is one large inn for receipt of travelers called Blossoms inn, but corruptly Bosoms inn, and hath to sign St. Laurence the Deacon, in a border of blossoms or flowers.

Then near to the Standard in Cheape is Honey lane, so called, not of sweetness thereof, being very narrow, and somewhat dark, but rather of often washing and sweeping, to keep it clean. In this lane is the small parish church called Alhallows in Honey lane, being no monument in this church worth the noting. I find that John Norman, draper, mayor 1453, was buried there; he gave to the Drapers his tenements on the north side the said church, they to allow for the beam light and lamp, 13s. 4d. yearly from this lane to the Standard.

And thus much for Cheape ward in the high street of Cheape, for it stretcheth no farther.

Now for the north wing of Cheape ward have ye Catte street, corruptly called Catteten street, which beginneth at the north end of Ironmonger lane, and runneth to the west end of St. Lawrence church, as is afore showed. On the northern side of the street is the Guildhall, wherein the courts for the city be kept, namely, 1. The court of common council; 2. The court of the lord mayor and his brethren the aldermen; 3. The court of hustings; 4. The court of orphans; 5. The court of the wardmote; 7. The court of hallmote; 6. The court of requests, commonly called the court of conscience; 9. The chamberlain's court for apprentices, and making them free.

This Guildhall, saith Robert Fabian, was begun to be built new in the year 1411, the 12th of Henry IV., by Thomas Knoles, then mayor, and his brethren the aldermen: the same was made, of a little cottage, a large and great house, as now it standeth; towards the charges whereof the companies gave large benvolences; also offenses of men were pardoned for sums of money towards this work, extraordinary fees were raised, fines, amercements, and other things employed during seven years, with a continuation thereof three years more, all to be employed to this building.

The 1st year of Henry VI., John Coventrie and John Carpenter, executors to Richard Whittington, gave towards the paying of this great hall twenty pounds, and the next year fifteen pounds more, to the said pavement, with hard stone of Purbeck; they also glazed some windows thereof, and of the mayor's court; on every which windows the arms of Richard Whittington are placed. The foundation of the mayor's court was laid in the 3rd year of the reign of Henry VI., and of the porch on the south side of the mayor's court, in the 4th of the said king. Then was built the mayor's chamber, and the council chamber, with other rooms above the stairs; last of all a stately porch entering the great hall was built, the front thereof towards the south being beautified with images of stone, such as is showed by these verses following, made about some thirty years since by William Elderton, at that time an attorney in the sheriffs' courts there:

"Though most of the images be pulled down, And none be thought remanny in towne, I can assure there be in London yet, Seven images in such and in such a place; But few or none I think will hit, Yet every day they show their face; And thousands see them every year, But few I think can tell me where, Where Jesu Christ aloft doth stand; Law and Learning on eather hand, Discipline in the Devil's necke, And hard by her are three direct, Where Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance stand, Where find ye the like in all this land?"

Divers aldermen glazed the great hall and other courts, as appeared by their arms in each window. William Hariot, draper, mayor 1481, gave forty pounds to the making of two looters in the said Guildhall, and offences of men were made the glazing thereof. The kitchens and other houses of office adjoining to this Guildhall, were built of later time, to wit, about the year 1501, by procurement of Sir John Sha, goldsmith, mayor (who was the first that kept his feast there), and towards the charges of which work the mayor had of the fellowships of the city, by their own agreement, certain sums of money, as of the Mercers forty pounds, the Grocers twenty pounds,

* Stow's expression, "at that time an attorney in the sheriffs' courts," serves to confirm the received accounts of this guildhall. He obtained great notoriety by his ballads; one of which, "The God of Love, That sits above," is quoted by Bentley, in *Alack Aa do Nothing*. See also the note in p. 33, of the reprint of Kemp's *New Dutch Wonder*, edited by the Rev. A. Dyce, for the Camden Society.
the drapers thirty pounds, and so of the other fellowships through the city, as they were of power. Also widows and other well-disposed persons gave certain sums of gold or silver, and also some very considerable sums of money, the Lady Austrie ten pounds, and so of many others, till the work was finished, since which time the mayor's feasts have been yearly kept there, which before time had been kept in the Tailors' hall, and in the Grocers' hall. Nicholas Alvey, grocer, mayor 1490, deceased 1503, gave by his testament for a hanging of tapestry, to serve for principal days in the Guildhall, 73l. 6s. 3l. How this gift was performed I have not heard, for executors of our time having no conscience, I speak of my own knowledge) prove more testaments than they perform.

Now for the chapel or college of our Lady Mary Magdalen, and of All Saints, by the Guildhall, called London college, I read that the same was built about the year 1299, and that Peter Fane-love, Adam Francomb, and Henry Frowike, citizens, gave one messuage, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Fawstar, to William Brampton, custos of the library of the Guildhall, 1511, having the said chapel with four chaplains, and one other house in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, in the 27th of Edward III., was given to them. Moreover, I find that Richard II., in the 20th of his reign, granted to Stephen Spilman, mercer, license to give one messuage, with the appurtenances, being in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, to the custos and chaplains of the said chapel, and to their successors, for their better relief and maintenance for ever.

King Henry VI., in the 8th of his reign, gave license to John Barnard, custos, and the chaplains, to build of new the said chapel or college of Guildhall; and the same Henry VI., in the 27th of his reign, granted to the parish clerks in London a guild of St. Nicholas, for two chaplains by them to be kept in the said chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, near unto the Guildhall, and to keep seven alms persons. Henry Barton, skinner, mayor, founded a chantry there; Roger Dopham, mercer, and Sir William Langford, knight, had also chaplaincies there. This chapel or college had a custos, seven chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers.

Monuments there have been sundry, as appeareth by the tombs of marble yet remaining, seven in number, but all defaced. The uppermost in the choir by the tombs of marble yet remaining, seven chaplains, three clerks, and four choristers.

Stomine is written in the window by the haberdasher. Under flat stones do lie divers custos of the chapel, chaplains and officers to the chamber. Amongst others, John Clissington, priest, sometime custos of the library of the Guildhall, 1457; another of Edmund Alison, priest, one of the custos of the library, 1510, &c. Sir John Langley, goldsmith, mayor 1576, lieth buried in the vault, under the tomb of John Wells before-named. This chapel, or college, valued to dispend 15l. 8s. 9d. by the year, was surrendered amongst other: the chapel remaineth to the mayor and commonalty, wherein they have service weekly, as also at the election of the mayor, and at the mayor's feast, &c.

Adjoining to this chapel, on the south side, was sometime a fair and large library, furnished with books, pertaining to the Guildhall and college. These books, as it is said, were in the reign of Edward VI. sent for by Edward, Duke of Somerset, lord protector, with promise to be restored: none fled from thence three carries with them, but they were never returned. This library was built by the executors of Richard Whittington, and by William Baxtes, mayor, and by Andrew Hubbard, to the custos and chaplains of the same, on the one side in the stone work, and two letters, to wit, W. and B., for William Bury, on the other side: it is now lofted through, and made a storehouse for clothes.

South-west from this Guildhall is the fair parish church of St. Laurence, called in the Jury, because of old time* many Jews inhabited there about. This church is fair and large, and hath some monuments, as shall be shown. I myself, more than seventy years since†, have seen in this church the shank-bone of a man (as it is taken), and also a tooth ‡, of a very great bigness, hanged up for show in chains of iron, upon a pillar of stone; the tooth (being about the bigness of a man's fist) is long since conveyed from thence: the thigh, or shank-bone, of twenty-five inches in length by the rule, remaineth yet fastened to a post of timber, and is not so much to be noted for the length as for the thickness, hardness, and strength thereof; for when it was hanged on the stone pillar it fretted with moving the said pillar, and was not itself fretted, nor, as seemeth, is not yet tightened by remaining dry; but where or when this bone was first found or discovered I have not heard, and therefore, rejecting the fables of some late writers, I overpass them. Walter Binnell had a chantry there, the 14th of Edward II. There he buried in this church—Elizabeth, wife to John Fortescue; Katherine Stoketon; John Stratton; Philip Altor; John Fleming; Philip Agmondesham; William Skywith; John Horbage; John Baker; Thomas Alleyn; William Barton, mercer, 1110; Andrew Hubbard, to the custos and chaplains of the said chapel, and to their successors, for their better relief and maintenance for ever.

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William Melrith, mercer, one of the sheriffs, 1425; Simon Bartlet, mercer, 1428; Walter Cartsey, draper, one of the sheriffs 1430; Richard Rich, esquire, of London, the father, and Richard Rich, his son, mercer, one of the sheriffs 1442, deceased 1469, with this epitaph:

"Respice quod opus est presentis temporis annum. Omne quod est, nihil est praeter amare Deum."

This Richard was father to John, buried in St. Thomas Aears, which John was father to Thomas, father to Richard Lord Ritch, &c.; John Pickering, honourable for service of his prince and for the English merchants beyond the seas, who deceased 1448; Godfrey Bollen, mercer, mayor 1457; Thomas Bolleu, his son, esquire, of Norfolk, 1471; John Atkenson, gentleman; Dame Mary St. Maure; John Walham; Roger Boufant; John Chayhee; John Abbot; Geoffrey Filding, mayor 1452, and Angell his wife; Simon Benington, draper, and Joan his wife; John Marshal, mercer, mayor 1493; William Purchat, mayor 1498; Thomas Burgoyne, gentleman; Dame Mary St. Maure; Joan his wife; Simon Benington, draper, and Joan his wife; John Marshal, mercer, mayor 1493; William Purchat, mayor 1498; Thomas Burgoyne, gentleman, mercer, 1517; the wife of a master of the Grocers' company, gentleman, 1517; Sir Richard Gresham, mayor 1537; Sir Michell Doran, mayor 1541; Robert Charske, one of the sheriffs 1438; Sir William Row, ironmonger, mayor 1541; Samuel Thornhill, 1397. Thus much for Cheape ward, which hath an alderman, his deputy, common councillors eleven, constables eleven, scavengers nine, for the wardmote inquest twelve, and riffs 1548; Sir William Row, ironmonger, mayor 1541; Robert Charsey, one of the sheriffs 1438; Richard Gresham, mayor 1537; Sir Michell Doran, mayor 1541; Robert Charcey, one of the sheriffs 1438; Sir William Row, ironmonger, mayor 1541; Samuel Thornhill, 1397. Thus much for Cheape ward, which hath an alderman, his deputy, common councillors eleven, constables eleven, scavengers nine, for the wardmote inquest twelve, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen at 72s. 16d., and in the Exchequer at 52½. 11s. 1d.†

COLEMAN STREET WARD.

Next to Cheape ward, on the north side thereof, is Coleman street ward, and beginneth also in the east, on the course of Walbrook in Lothbury, and runneth west on the south side to the end of Ironmongers' lane, and on the north side to the west corner of Bassinges hall street.

On the south side of Lothbury is the street called the Old Jury; the one half, and better on both sides, towards Cheape, is of this ward. On the north side lieth Coleman street, whereof the ward taketh name, wholly on both sides north to London wall, and from that north end along by the wall, and Moregate east, to the course of Walbrook; and again from Coleman street west to the iron grates: and these be the bounds of this ward.

Antiquities to be noted therein are these: First, the street of Lothberie, Lathberie, or Loundberie (for by these names have I read it), took the name (as it seemeth) of berie, or court of old time for the wheel, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scarting (as some do term it), making a loathsome noise to the by-passers that have not been used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called Lothberie.

On the south side of this street, amongst the founders, be some fair houses and large for merchants, namely, one that of old time was the Jews' synagogue, which was defaced by the citizens of London, after that they had slain seven hundred Jews, and spoiled the residue of their goods, in the year 1262, the 47th of Henry III. And not long after, in the year 1291, King Edward I. banished the remnant of the Jews out of England, as is afore showed. The said synagogue being so suppressed, certain friars got possession thereof; "for in the year 1257," said Matthew Paris, "there were seen in London a new order of friars, called De Penitentia Jesu, or Fratres de Stoica, because they were apparelled in sackcloth, who had their house in London, near unto Aldersgate without the gate, and had license of Henry III., in the 54th of his reign, to remove from thence to any other place; and in the 58th he gave unto them this Jews' synagogue; after which the Earl of Warwick, the queen, wife to Edward I., took into her protection, and warranted unto the prior and brethren De Penitentia Jesu Christi of London, the said land and building in Colechurch street, in the parish of St. Olave in the Jury, and St. Margaret in Lothbury, by her granted, with consent of Stephen de Fulbourne, under-warden of the Bridge-house, and other brethren of that house, for sixty marks of silver, which they had received of the said prior and brethren of repentance, to the building of the said bridge." This order of friars gathered many good scholars, and multiplied in number exceedingly, until the curate at Lyons, by which it was decreed, that from that time forth there should be no more orders of begging friars permitted, but only the four orders; to wit, the Dominiecrs, or preachers, the Minoritics, or grey friars, the Carmelites, or white friars, and the Augustines: and so from that time the begging friars deceased, and fell to nothing.

Now it followed, that in the year 1305, Robert Fitzwalter requested and obtained of the said King Edward I., that the same friars of the Sacke might assign to the said Robert their chapel or church, of old time called the Synagogue of the Jews, near adjoining to the then mansion place of the same Robert, which was in place where now standeth the Grocers' hall; and the said Synagogue was at the north corner of the Old Jury. Robert Large, mercer, mayor in the year 1439, kept his mayoralty adjoining to the then mansion place of the same Robert, which was in place where now standeth the Grocers' hall; and the said Synagogue was at the north corner of the Old Jury. Robert Large, mercer, mayor in the year 1439, kept his mayoralty in this house, and dwelt there until his dying day. This house standeth, and is of two parishes, as being into Lothberie, of St. Margaret's parish, and opening into the Old Jury of St. Olave's parish. The said Robert Large gave liberally to both these parishes, but was buried at St. Olave's. Hugh Chaucer, who tells us that among the pilgrims to Canterbury, "A friar there was, a wanton and a merry, A Lutinour, a full solemne man: In all the orders four is none that can So moche of daliance and fayre langage," presents us with a characteristic picture of these mendicant friars. The reader, who would view the benevolent influence they must have exercised over the morals of the people, is referred to Fosbrooke's British Monachism, p. 233 et seq.—of which a new edition is on the eve of publication.
Clpton, mercer, mayor 1492, dwelt in this house, and kept his mayoralty there; it is now a tavern, and hath to sign a windmill. And thus much for this house, sometime the Jews' synagogue, since a house of friars, then a nobleman's house, after that a merchant's house, wherein mayoralities have been kept, and now a wine tavern.

Then is the Old Jurie, a street so called of Jews sometime dwelling there, and near adjoining, in the parishes of St. Olave, St. Michael Basings hall, St. Martin Ironmonger lane, St. Lawrence, called the Jury, and so west to Wood street. William, Duke of Normandy, first brought them from Rome to inhabit here.

William Rufus favoured them so far, that he sware by Luke's face, his common oath, if they could overcome the Christians, he would be one of their sect.

Henry II. grievously punished them for corrupting his coin.

Richard I. forbade Jews and women to be present at his coronation, for fear of enchantments; for breaking of which commandment many Jews were slain, who being assembled to present the king with some gift, one of them was stricken by a Christian, which some untrue people perceiving, fell upon them, beat them to their houses, and burnt them therein, or slew them at their coming out. Also the Jews at Norwich, St. Edmondsbury, Lincoln, Stamford, and Lyune, were robbed and spoilt; and at York, to the number of five hundred, besides women and children, entered a tower of the castle, plundered money to be in surety of their lives, but the Christians would not take it, whereupon they cut the throats of their wives and children, and cast them over the walls on the Christian's heads, and then entering the king's lodging, they burnt both the house and themselves.

King John, in the 11th of his regn, commanded all the Jews, both men and women, to be imprisoned and grievously punished, because he would have all their money; some of them gave all they had, and promised more, to escape so many kinds of torments, for every one of them had one of their eyes at the least plucked out; amongst whom there was one, whose teeth were all torn out, who would not ransom himself, till the king had caused every day one of his great teeth to be plucked out by the space of seven days, and then gave the king ten thousand marks for the queen; and before he had taken of the same Jew as much as in all amounted to thirty thousand marks of silver, and two hundred marks of gold to the queen; in the 40th, were brought up to Westminster two hundred and two Jews from Lincoln, for crucifying of a child named Hugh; eighteen of them were hanged; the 43rd, a Jew at Tewkesbury fell into a prison, and so was it called St. Anthonie's hospital: this Henry founded a church and house for converted Jews in New street, by the Temple, whereby it came to pass that in short time there was gathered a great number of converts. The 26th of this Henry, seven Jews were brought from Norwich, which had stolen a christened child, had circumcised, and minded to have crucified him at Easter, wherefore their bodies and goods were at the king's pleasure: the 26th, the Jews were constrained to pay to the king twenty thousand marks, at two terms in the year, or else to be kept in perpetual prison; the 35th, he taketh inestimable sums of money of all rich men, namely, of Aaron, a Jew, born at York, fourteen thousand marks for himself and ten thousand marks for the queen; and before he had taken of the same Jew as much as in all amounted to thirty thousand marks of silver, and two hundred marks of gold to the queen; in the 40th, were brought up to Westminster two hundred and two Jews from Lincoln, for crucifying of a child named Hugh; eighteen of them were hanged; the 43rd, a Jew at Tewkesbury fell into a privy on the Saturday, and would not that day be taken out for reverence of his Sabbath; wherefore gilt spurs*, and to do the service thereof due unto the lord's court. In like manner, and for like services, the king granted to Guizo for his homage the other part of the lands of the said Bononye in St. Michael's parish, which lands that Paynter held, and was the king's escheat, and the lands of the said Bononye in the said parish, which Walter Turner held, and fifteen feet of land, which Hugh Harman held, with fifteen iron ells of land, and half in the front of Ironmonger lane, in the parish of St. Martin, which were the said Bononies of the fee of the hospital of St. Giles, and which Adam the smith held, with two stone-houses, which were Moses', the Jew of Canterbury, in the parish of St. Olave, and which are of the fee of Arnold le Reus, and are the king's escheats as before said.

The 16th of the said Henry, the Jews in London built a synagogue, but the king commanded it should be dedicated to our Blessed Lady, and after gave it to the brethren of St. Anthonie of Vicuna, and so was it called St. Anthonie's hospital: this Henry founded a church and house for converted Jews in New street, by the Temple, whereby it came to pass that in short time there was gathered a great number of converts. The 20th of this Henry, seven Jews were brought from Norwich, which had stolen a christened child, had circumcised, and minded to have crucified him at Easter, wherefore their bodies and goods were at the king's pleasure: the 26th, the Jews were constrained to pay to the king twenty thousand marks, at two terms in the year, or else to be kept in perpetual prison; the 35th, he taketh inestimable sums of money of all rich men, namely, of Aaron, a Jew, born at York, fourteen thousand marks for himself and ten thousand marks for the queen; and before he had taken of the same Jew as much as in all amounted to thirty thousand marks of silver, and two hundred marks of gold to the queen; in the 40th, were brought up to Westminster two hundred and two Jews from Lincoln, for crucifying of a child named Hugh; eighteen of them were hanged; the 43rd, a Jew at Tewkesbury fell into a priory on the Saturday, and would not that day be taken out for reverence of his Sabbath; wherefore

* In Blount's Ancient Tenures (p. 54, ed. Beckwith), we find an instance of a somewhat similar tenure. King John having granted, in the 14th of his reign, to William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, a house in London, in the parish of St. Margaret's, which was Isaac's, the Jew of Norwich, to be held of the king and his heirs by this service; to wit, That he and his heirs should serve before the king and his heirs held of the king and his heirs by this service; to wit, That he and his heirs should serve before the king and his heirs at dinners, on all annual feasts, when they celebrated a feast,

† The story of Hugh of Lincoln was worked up into a ballad, which was exceedingly popular. In Ferdinand Wolf's admirable work upon the Lays of the Middle Ages, Ueber die Lais, Sequenzen, und Lieder, 8vo, Helselberg, 1811, will be found an Anglo-Norman ballad on the subject, taken from a volume published at Paris in 1834, entitled Hugues de Lincoln. Recueil de Ballades Anglo-Normandes et Ecossaises. - See also Robert de Normandie, renomme par les Juifs, en MCCLV. The reader who would sup full of horrors may peruse a list of similar enormities, alleged to have been committed by this oftimes unjustly persecuted race, in Eisenmenger's Entdecktes Judenthmn, i. Theol. x. 217 ff.
Richard Clare, Earl of Gloucester, kept him there till Monday, that he was dead: the 47th, the barons slew the Jews at London seven hundred; the rest were spoiled, and their synagogue defaced, because one Jew would have forced a Christian to have paid more than two-pence for the loan of twenty shillings a week.

The 3rd of Edward I., in a parliament at London, usury was forbidden to the Jews; and that all usurers might be known, the king commanded that every usurer should wear a table on his breast, the breadth of a paveline, or else to avoid the realm. The 6th of the said Edward a reformation was made for clipping of the king's coin, for which offence two hundred and sixty-seven Jews were drawn and hanged; three were English Christians, and other were English Jews: the same year the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which reason many Jews at London were drawn and hanged. The 11th of Edward I., John Petham, Archbishop of Canterbury, commanded the Bishop of London to destroy all the Jews' synagogues in his diocese. The 16th of the said Edward, all the Jews in England were in one day apprehended by precept from the king, but they remained themselves for twelve thousand pounds of silver; notwithstanding, in the 19th of his reign, he banished them all out of England, giving them only to bear their charge, till they were out of his realm: the number of Jews then expelled were fifteen thousand and sixty persons.

The king made a mighty mass of money of their houses, which he sold, and yet the commons of this church, to the commendation of the parsons and parishioners, the monuments of the dead removed, and parvities and absentees are in the church; the Jews were the first builders or owners of Coleman street, and of St. Stephen's church, at that time as a chapel annexed to St. Stephen, then built in Coleman street ward. In the year 1399, Hugh Clopton, mercer, mayor, deceased; John Dimocke, Anselme Becker, in the year 1399; John Julian, and William Ilford, chantries there; Richard Witch, entombed there 1466: he gave to the choir of that church, one hundred shillings and twenty pounds for ornaments; more, to the vauling over the water-course of Walbrook by the said church, for the enlarging thereof two hundred marks.

There be monuments in this church—of Reginald Coleman, son to Robert Coleman, buried there 1443: this said Robert Coleman may be supposed the first builder or owner of Coleman street, and that St. Stephen's church, then built in Coleman street, was but a chapel belonging to the parish church of St. Olave in the Jury; for we read (as afore that John Forest, vicar of St. Olave's, and of the chapel annexed of St. Stephen, deceased in the year 1399; Hugh Clpton, mercer, mayor, deceased 1496; John Dimocke, Anselme Becker, Julian, and William Ilford, chanoines there; Sir Brian Tewke, knight, treasurer of the chamber to King Henry VIII., and Dame Grisilde his wife, that deceased after him, were there buried 1536; John Petiflaze, draper, esquire, 1464, and John his wife Elsibeth, daughter to Richard Witch, entombed there 1466: he gave to his third wife three thousand pounds, and to maids' marriages five hundred marks; Sir John Leigh, 1564, with this epitaph:

“No wealth, no prayse, no bright renowne, no skill, No force, no fame, no princes love, no toyle, Though forraigne land by trauell search ye will, No faithfull seruice of God ye shall find, Can life prolong one minute of an houre, But death at length will execute his power; Though safe on seas, though sure on land ye seeke, Yet here he lyes too soone by death opprest, His fame yet liues, his soul in heauen doth rest.”

By the west end of this parish church have ye a fair water conduit, built at the charges of the city in the year 1546. Sir Martin Bowes being mayor; and schoolmaster for the French tongue to Prince Arthur and to the Lady Mary, 1533; Richard Chamberlaine, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, 1562; Edmond Burlaunce, mercer, 1563; John Brian, &c.

From this parish church of St. Olave, to the north end of the Old Jewry, and from thence west to the north end of Ironmongers' lane, and from the said corner into Ironmongers' lane, almost to the parish church of St. Martin, was of old time one large building of stone, very ancient, made in place of Jews' houses, but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was built, or for what use, I have not learnt, more than that King Henry VI., in the 16th of his reign, gave the office of being porter or keeper thereof unto John Stent for term of his life, by the name of his principal palace in the Old Jury: this was in my youth called the old Wardrobe, but of later time the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken down, and divers fair houses built thereupon, even round about.

Now for the north side of this Lothburie, beginning again at the east end thereof, upon the water-course of Walbrook, have ye a proper parish church called St. Margaret, which seemeth to be newly re-edified and built about the year 1440; for Robert Large gave to the church of this church one hundred shillings and twenty pounds for ornaments; more, to the vauling over the water-course of Walbrook by the said church, for the enlarging thereof two hundred marks.

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<tr>
<th>Coleman street ward.</th>
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<td>Church of St. Olave Upwell.</td>
<td>Church of St. Martin, Lothbury.</td>
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<td>106 STOW'S SURVEY</td>
<td>1st edition, p. 228.</td>
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OF LONDON.

COLEMAN STREET.

Parish church of St. Stephen sometime a synagogue of the Jews.

BASSINGHALL STREET.

Two fifteens were levied on the citizens toward the charges thereof. This water is conveyed in great abundance from divers springs lying betwixt Hoxton and Islington.

Next is the Founders’ hall, a proper house, and so to the south-west corner of Basinghalls hall street, have ye fair and large houses for merchants; namely, the corner house at the end of Basinghalls hall street; an old piece of work, built of stone, sometime belonging to a certain Jew named Man- sere, the son of Aaron, the son of Cole the Jew, the 7th of Edward I.; since to Rahe de Soper’s lane, then to Simon Francis. Thomas Bradbery, mercer, kept his mayorality there; deceased 1509.

Part of this house hath been lately employed as a market-house for the sale of wooden bays, wattles, flannels, and such like. Alderman Bonnet now possesses it.

On this north side against the Old Jury is Coleman street, so called of Coleman, the first builder and owner thereof; as also of Colechurch, or Coleman church, against the great conduit in Cheape. This is a fair street, on both sides built with divers fair houses, besides alleys, with small tenements in great number. On the east side of this street, almost at the north end thereof, is the Armourers’ hall, which company of armourers were made a fraternity or guild of St. George, with a chantry in the chapel of St. Thomas in Paul’s church, in the 1st of Henry VI. Also on the same side is King’s alley and Love lane, both containing many tenements; and on the west side, towards the south end, is the parish church of St. Stephen, wherein the monuments are defaced: notwithstanding, I find that William Crayhay founded a chantry there in the reign of Edward II., and was buried there*; also John Essex, the 35th of Edward III.; Adam Goodman, the 37th of Edward I.; William King, draper, sometime owner of King’s alley, the 18th of Richard II.; John Stokelinge, the 10th of Henry VI.; John Arnold, hatter-seller, the 17th of Henry VI.; Thomas Bradberie, mercer, the 35th of Edward VII.; his tomb remaineth on the north side the choir; Richard Hamney, 1418; Birmingham, 1468: Sir John Garne; Richard Cobol; Edmond Harbeke, carrier; all these were benefactors, and buried there. This church was sometime a synagogue of the Jews, then a parish church, then a chapel to St. Olave’s in the Jury, until the 7th of Edward IV., and was then incorporated a parish church.

By the east end of this church is placed a tomb of divers fair houses, have ye fair and large houses for merchants; namely, the Musæus’ hall for the first, but of what antiquity that company is I have not read. The next is the Weavers’ hall, which company hath been of great antiquity in this city, as appeareth by a charter of Henry II., in these words, Rex omnium ad quo, &c., to be Englished thus:—“ Henrie, king of England, duke of Normandie, and of Guian, Earl of Anjou, to the bishop, justices, shirifves, karron, ministers, and all his true liesges of London, sendeth greeting: Know ye that we have granted to the weavers in London, as their guild, with all the freedoms and customs that they had in the time of King Henrie my grandfather, so that none but they intermit within the citie of their craft but he be of their guild, neither in Southwark, or other places pertaining to London, otherwise than it was done in the time of King Henrie my grandfather; wherefore I will and straightly command that over all lawfully they may treate, and have all aforesaid, as well in peace, free, worshipfull, and wholly, as they had it, freer, worshipfuller, and wholer, than in the time of King Henrie my grandfather, so that they yield yearly to mee two markes of gold at the feast of St. Michael: and I forbid that any man to them do any unright, or dissemble, upon paine of ten pound. Witnes, Thomas of Canterbury, Warwiche fili Gar, Chamberlaine at Winchester.” Also I read, that the same Henry II., in the 31st of his reign, made a confirmation to the weavers that had a guild or fraternity in London, wherein it appeareth that the said weavers made woolen cloth, and that they had the correction thereof; but amongst other articles in that patent, it was decreed, that if any man made cloth of Spanish wool, mixed with English wool, the portogre, or principal magistrate of London, ought to burn it, &c.

Moreover, in the year 1197, King Richard I., at the instance of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Justicier of England, ordained that the woolen clothes in every part of this realm should be in breadth two yards within the lists, and as good in the midst as in the sides, &c. King Henry II., in the 3rd of his reign, granted an order of agreement between the weavers of London, Englishmen, and aliens, or strangers born, brought in by Edward I., and the said weavers. Lower down is the Girdlers’ hall, and this is all touching the east side of this ward.

* "There is one tomb on the south side the quire, but without inscription."—1st edition, p. 225.
† "It is taxed to the fifteenth in London at nineteen pound, and in the Exchequer at nineteen pound."—1st edition, p. 225.

Furthermore, the Girdlers were incorporated by letters patent of 27th Henry VI. 6th Aug. 1449, which were confirmed by Elizabeth in 1588, when the plunders and wire-drawers were incorporated with them. Smyre says they seem to have been a fra-
On the west side, almost at the south end thereof, is Bakewell hall, corruptly called Blackewall hall: concerning the original whereof I have heard divers opinions, which I overpass as fables without colour of truth; for though the same seemed a building of great antiquity, yet in mine opinion the foundation thereof was first laid since the conquest of William, Duke of Normandie; for the same was built upon vaults of stone, which stone was brought from Caen in Normandie, the like of that of Paul’s church, built by Mauritius and his successors, bishops of London; but that this house hath been a temple or Jewish synagogue (as some have fancied) I allow not, seeing that it had no such form of roundness, or other likeness, neither had it the form of a church, for the assembly of Christians, which are built east and west, but contrariwise the same was built north and south, and in form of a nobleman’s house; and therefore the best opinion in my judgment is, that it was of old time belonging to the family of the Bassings, which was in this realm a name of great antiquity and renown, and that it bare also the name of that family, and was called therefore Bassings haugh, or hall: whereas I am the rather induced, for that the arms of that family were of old time so abundantly placed in sundry parts of that house, even in the stone-work, but more especially on the walls of the hall, which carried a continual painting of them on every side, so close together as one escutcheon could be placed by another, which I myself have often seen and noted before the old building was taken down: those arms were a gyronny of twelve points, gold and azure. Of the Bassings therefore, builders of this house and owners of the ground near adjoining, that ward tooketh the name, as Coleman street ward of Coleman, and Faringden ward of William and Nicholas Faringden, men that were principal owners of those places.

And of old time the most noble persons that inhabited this city were appointed to be principal magistrates there, as was Godfrey de Magun (or Magnavile), portgrave, or sheriff, in the reign of William Conqueror, and of William Rufus; Hugh de Buch, in the reign of Henry I.; Auberie de Vieux, portgrave, or sheriff, in the reign of King Stephen; after that, Godfrey de Magnavile, the son of William, the son of Godfrey de Magnavile, Earls of Essex, were portgraves or sheriffs of London and Middlesex. In the reign of Henry II., Peter Fitzwalter; after him, John Fitznigel, &c.; so likewise in the reign of King John, the 16th of his reign, a time of great troubles, in the year 1214, Salomon Bassing and Hugh Bassing, barons of this realm, as may be supposed, were sheriffs; and the said Salomon Bassing was mayor in the year 1216, which was the 1st of Henry III. Also Adam Bassing, son to Salomon (as it seemeth), was one of the sheriffs in the year 1243, the 28th of Henry III. Unto this Adam de Bassing King Henry III., in the 31st of his reign, gave and confirmed certain messuages in Aldermanbury, and in Milke street (places not far from Bassinges hall), the advowson of the church at Bassinges hall, with sundry liberties and privileges.

This man was afterwards mayor in the year 1251, the 36th of Henry III.; moreover, Thomas Bassing was one of the sheriffs 1263; Robert Bassing, sheriff, 1279; and William Bassing was sheriff 1268, &c.; for more of the Bassings in this city I need not note, only I read of this family of Bassings in Cambridgeshire, called Bassing at the bourn, and more shortly Bassing bourn, and gave arms, as is afore showed, and was painted about this old hall. But this family is worn out, and hath left the name to the place where they dwelt. Thus much for this Bassings hall.

Now how Blakewell hall took that name is another question; for which I read that Thomas Bassing dwelt in this house in the 36th of Edward I.; and that in the 20th of Richard II., the said king, for the sum of fifty pounds, which the mayor and commonalty had paid into the hanaper, granted licence so much as was in him to John Frosh, William Parker, and Stephen Spilman (citizens and mercers), that they, the said messuage called Bakewell hall, and one garden, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Michael of Bassinge, which was in this realm a name of great antiquity, and of St. Laurence in the Jurie of London, and one messuage, two shops, and one garden, in the said parish of St. Michael, which they held of the king in burgage, might give and assign to the mayor and commonalty for ever. This Bakewell hall, thus established, hath been long since employed as a weekly market-place for all sorts of woollen cloths, lavender and narrow, brought from all parts of this realm, there to be sold. In the 21st of Richard II., R. Whittington, mayor, and in the 22nd, Drench Barrington being mayor, it was decreed that no foreigner or stranger should sell any woollen cloth but in the Bakewell hall, upon pain of forfeiture thereof.

This house of late years growing ruinous, and in danger of falling, Richard May, merchant-tailer, at his decease gave towards the new building of the outward part thereof three hundred pounds, upon condition that the same should be performed within three years after his decease; whereupon the old Bakewell hall, being in the month of February next following, the foundation of a new, strong, and beautiful storehouse being laid, the work thereof was so diligently applied, that within the space of ten months after, to the charges of two thousand five hundred pounds, the same was finished in the year 1538.

Next beyond this house he placed divers fair houses for merchants and others, till ye come to the back gate of Guildhall, which gate and part of the building within the same is of this ward. Some small distance beyond this gate the coopers have their common hall. Then is the parish church of St. Michael, called St. Michael at Bassings hall, a proper church lately re-edified or new built, whereunto John Barton, mercer, and Agnes his wife, were great benefactors, as appeareth by his mark placed on the church at Bassings hall, with sundry liberties and privileges.

This man was afterwards mayor in the year 1251, the 36th of Henry III.; moreover, Thomas Bassing was one of the sheriffs 1263; Robert Bassing, sheriff, 1279; and William Bassing was sheriff 1268, &c.; for more of the Bassings in this city I need not note, only I read of this family of Bassings in Cambridgeshire, called Bassing at the bourn, and more shortly Bassing bourn, and gave arms, as is afore showed, and was painted about this old hall. But this family is worn out, and hath left the name to the place where they dwelt. Thus much for this Bassings hall.

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Basinghall ward.

Church of St. Michael at Basinghall —

Monuments therein.

Throughout the whole roof of the choir and middle aisle of the church: he deceased in the year 1460, and was buried in the choir, with this epitaph:

"John Barton lyeth under here,
Sometimes of London, citizen and mercer,
And in Basinghall churchyard, with their gravene;
Beast turned to earth as ye may see:
Friends free what so ye bee,
Pray for vs we you pray,
As you see vs in this degree,
So shal you be another day."

Frances Cooke, John Martin, Edward Bromfitt, esquire, of Warwickshire, 1480; Richard Barnes, esquire, of Warwickshire, 1479; Sir James Yarford, mercer, mayor, deceased 1526, buried under a fair tomb with his lady in a special chapel by him built on the north side of the choir; Sir John Gresham, mercer, mayor, deceased 1554; Sir John Althe, chirurgeon, then a grocer, one of the sheriffs 1548; Nicholas Balchurst, on the premises of Sir Roger Velden, mayor, mayor 1555, &c. Thus have you noted one parish church of St. Michael, Bakewell hall, a market-place for woollen cloths; the Masons' hall, Weavers' hall, Cordellers' hall, and Coopers' hall. And thus I end this ward, which hath an alderman, his deputy, for common council four, constables two, scavengers, two, more than his age, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen in London at seven pounds, and likewise in the Exchequer at seven pounds.

**CRIPPLESGATE WARD.**

The next ward is called of Cripplegate, and consists of divers streets and lanes, lying as well without the gate and wall of the city as within: first within the wall, on the east 47th Sir James Bakewell hall, a market-place for woollen cloths; the Masons' hall, Weavers' hall, Cordellers' hall, and Coopers' hall. And thus I end this ward, which hath an alderman, his deputy, for common council four, constables two, scavengers, two, more than his age, and a beadle. It is taxed to the fifteen in London at seven pounds, and likewise in the Exchequer at seven pounds.

On the west side of Wood street is Huggen lane, by the south side of St. Michael's church, and goeth through to Gutheruens lane. Then lower is Maiden lane, which runneth west to the north end of Gutheruens lane, and up the said lane on the east side thereof, till against Kery lane, and back again; then the said Maiden lane, on the north side, goeth up to Shaving lane, and up a part thereof, on the east side, to the farthest north part of Holcwnshers' hall, and back again to Wood street; and there lower down is Silver street, which is of this ward, till ye come to the east end of St. Olave's church, on the south side, and to Munkes well street on the north side; then down the said Munkes well street on the east side thereof, and so to Cripplegate, do make the bounds of this ward within the walls.

Without Cripplegate, Fore street runneth thwart before the gate, from against the north side of St. Giles church, along to More lane end, and to a Postern lane end, that runneth betwixt the town ditch on the south, and certain gardens on the north, almost to Moregate; at the east of which lane is a pot-maker's house, which house, with all other the houses and alleys, on that side the Morefields, till ye come to a bridge and cow-house near unto Fensbury street, is all of Cripplegate ward; then to turn back again through the said Postern lane to More lane, which More lane, with all the alleys and buildings there, is of this ward; after that is Grub street, more than half thereof to the straitening of the street; next is Whitecross street, up to the end of Bech lane, and then Redcross street wholly, with a part of Golding lane, even to the posts there placed, as a bounder.

Then is Bech lane before spoken of, on the east side of the Red cross and the Barbican street, more than half thereof toward Aldersgate street; and so have you all the bounds of Cripplegate ward without the walls.

Now for antiquities and ornaments in this ward to be noted: I find first, at the meeting of the corners of the Old Jurie, Milke street, Lad lane, and Aldermanbury street, there was of old time a fair well, with two buckets, of late years converted to a pump. How Aldermanbury street took that name many fables have been bruited, all which I overpass as not worthy the counting; but to be short, I say, this street took the name of Alderman's burie (which is to say a court), there kept in their bery, or court, but now called the Guildhall; which hall of old time stood on the east side of the same street, not far from the west end of Guildhall, now used. Touching the antiquity of this old Alderman's burie or court, I have not read other than that Richard Renery, one of the sheriffs of London in the 1st of Richard I., which was in the year of Christ 1189, gave to the church of St. Mary at Osney, by Oxford, certain ground and rents in Aldermanbury of London, as appeareth by the register of that church, as is also entered into the lieatings of the Guildhall in London. This old bery court or hall continued, and the courts of the mayor and aldermen were continually holden there, until the new bery court, or Guildhall that now is, was built and finished; which hall was first begun to be founded in the year 1411, and was not fully finished in twenty years after. I myself have seen the ruins of the old court hall in Aldermanbury.
street, which of late hath been employed as a carpenter's yard, &c.

In this Aldermanbury street be divers fair houses on both the sides, meet for merchants or men of worship, and in the midst thereof is a fair conduit, made at the charges of William Eastfield, sometime mayor, who took order as well for water to be conveyed from Tyborne, and for the building of this Conduit, not far distant from his dwelling-house, as also for a Standard of sweet water, to be erected in Fleet street, all which was done by his executors, as in another place I have said.

Then is the parish church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, a fair church, with a churchyard, and cloister adjoining; in which the cloister is hanged and fastened a shank-bone of a man (as is said), very great, and larger by three inches and a half than that which hungeth in St. Lawrence church in the Jury, for it is in length twenty-eight inches and a half of assise, but not so hard and steele-like as the other, for the same is light, and somewhat pory and spongy. This bone is said to be found amongst the bones of men removed from the charnel-house of Powles, or rather from the cloister of Powles church; or both which reports I doubt, for that there lay in St. Lawrence church, where William Eastfield paid for the carriage of those bones from the charnel to the Morefields), told me of some thousands of carcife loads and more to be conveyed, whereof he wondered, but never told me of any such bone in either place to be found; neither would the same have been easily gotten from him if he had heard thereof, except he had reserved the like for himself, being the greatest preserver of antiquities in those parts for his time*. True it is, that this bone (from whence sewer it came) being of a man (as the form showeth), must needs be monstrous, and more than after the proportion of five shank-bones of any man now living amongst us.

There lie buried in this church—Simon Winecombe, esquire, 1301; Robert Comarton, 1422; John Wheatley, mercer, 1428; Sir William Estfield, knight of the bath, mayor 1436, a great benefactor to that church, under a fair monument: he also built their steeple, changed their old bells into five tuneable bells, and gave one hundred pounds to the churchwardens, and also paid for the carriage of those bones from the charnel to the Morefields. Then is the parish church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, near Cripplegate*. This house was after called a priory, or hospital, of St. Mary the Virgin, founded in the year 1332 by W. Elsing, for canons regular; the which William became the first prior there. Robert Elsing, son to the said William, gave to the hospital twelve pounds by the year, for the finding of three priests: he also gave one hundred shillingk towards the inclosing of the churchyard without Aldgate, and one hundred shillings to the inclosing of the new churchyard without Aldersgate; to Thomas Elsing, his son, eighty pounds, the rest of his goods to be sold and given to the poor. This house, valued 1537. £5. 5s. 4d., was surrendered the eleventh of May, the 22nd of Henry VIII.

The monuments that were in this church defaced:—Thomas Cheney, son to William Cheney; John, and William Cheney; John Northamptom, draper, mayor 1361; Edmond Hungerford; Henry Frowike; Joan, daughter to Sir William Cheney, wife to William Stoke; Robert Eldarbrooke, esquire, 1460; Dame Joan Ratcliffe; William Fowler; William Kingstone; Thomas Swineley, and Helen his wife, &c. The principal aisle of this church towards the north was pulled down, and a frame of four houses set up in place: the other part, from the steeple upward, was converted into a parish church of St. Alphage; and the parish church which stood near unto the wall of the city by Cripplegate was pulled down, the plot thereof made a carpenter's yard, with saw-pits. The hospital, moreover, he caused with other lodgings, were made a dwelling-house; the churchyard is a garden plot, and a fair gallery on the cloister; the lodgings for the poor are translated into stabling for horses.

In the year 1541, Sir John Williams, master of the king's jewels, dwelling in this house on Christmas eve at night, about seven of the clock, a great fire began in the gallery thereof, which burned so sore, that the flame firing the whole house, and consuming it, was seen all the city over, and was hardly quenched, whereby many of the king's jewels were burnt, and more embrazed (as was said). Sir Rowland Heyward, mayor, dwelt in this Spittle, and was buried there 1553; Richard Lee, alias Clarencieux king of arms, 1597.

Now to return to Milk street, so called of milk

* "Reyne Wolf, a grave antiquary, collected the great chronicles, increased and published by his executors, under the name of Ralph Holenshead."—Stow.

The first edition of Holmshead's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was printed for John Harrison the elder in 1577. From Holmshead's dedicatory epistle to Lord Burleigh, it would seem that Reginald Wolfe projected and even executed the greater part of the work, it having "persuaded God to call him to his mercie after xxv years travail spent therein." Wolfe, in fact, intended to make these Chronicles the foundation of "An Universal Cosmography of the Whole World."
OF LONDON.

Cripplegate ward.

Monuments in the churches of St. Alban and St. Michael, Wood street.

Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams; Thomas Halton, mercer, mayor 1450; Thomas Ostrich, halberdsher, 1463; Richard Swetenham, esquire; and William Dunthorne, town-clerk of London, with this epitaph:

"Faelix prima dies postquam mortalibus avi
Ceserit, hic moratus subit, aigne repente succinct.
Tum moris, sum nostrom Dunthorn excidere Williamum,
Haeque eum quaestus vixit, dignissimus inconuus.
Artibus hie Doctor, nec non celeberrimus hujus
Clavis Urbis erat, pravis, pulchilus secludus,
Moribus, ingeniis, studio, nil diversa iti,
Quin derelit nature boni, puerque hunc invenient.
Longanumis, soleri, patiens, super ananas gratus,
Quique sub immensus euras varioque labore,
Anxius atteritur vitas, dum carpserit auras,
Quique sub immensas curas variosque laborer,
Moribus, ingenio, studio, nil dixeris illi,
Long animus, solers, patiens, super omnia grains,
Artibus hie Doctor, nec non celeberrimus hujus
Rex, princeps,动作, victor, tempestas synonymos.
Haud cuiquam latuisse rear, dignissimus (inquamj.
Cesserit,
Turn mors, qua nostrum Dunthorn cecidisse Wile/num,
""

Simon Morsted; Thomas Pilkhurst, esquire; Richard Take; Robert Ashecombe; Thomas Lovet, esquire, sheriff of Northamptonshire 1491; John Spare; Katherine, daughter to Sir Thomas Mirley, knight *; William Linchllade, mercer, 1392; John Peke, mercer, 1450; John Thomas, mercer, 1463; Christopher Hawse, mercer, one of the sheriffs 1503; William Skarborough, vintner; Simon de Borching; Sir John Cheke, knight, schoolmaster to King Edward VI., deceased 1557; do lie here.

Then is Adle street, the reason of which name I know not, for at this present it is replenished with fair buildings on both sides; amongst which there was sometime the Londoners' hall, but that company been decayed, it is now the Plaisterers' hall.

Not far from thence is the Brewers' hall, a fair house, which company of Brewers was incorporated by King Henry VI., in the 16th of his reign, confirmed by the name of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, the 19th of Edward IV.

From the West end of this Adle street, Little Wood street runneth down to Cripplegate: and somewhat cast from the Sun tavern, against the wall of the city, is the Curriers' hall.

Now, on the west side of Wood street, have ye Huggen lane, so called of one Huggan that of old time dwelt there; he was called Huggen in the lane, as I have read in the 34th of Edward I. This lane runneth down by the south side of St. Michael's church in Wood street, and so growing very narrow by means of late encroachments to Galthiron's lane.

The parish church of St. Michael in Wood street is a proper thing, and lately well repaired. John lve, parson of this church, John Forster, goldsmith, and Peter Fikelden, tailor, gave two messuages, and two shops, with solars, cellars, and other edifices, in the same parish and street, and in Ladle lane, to the repairs of the church, chancel, and other works of charity, the 16th of Richard II.

The monuments here be of William Bambrough, the son of Henry Bambrough of Skarborough, 1392; William Turner, waxenhandler, 1400; John Peke, goldsmith, 1441; William Tawner, girdler, 1454; William Mancer, ironmonger, 1465; John Nash, 1466, with an epitaph; John Allen, ironmonger, 1441; Robert Draper, 1500; John Lambrie, draper, alderman, one of the sheriffs of

* "As is supposed."—1st edition, p. 235.
† "Without being bounden to reparations or other charge." Ibid.


Cripplegate ward.

Church of St. Mary Magdalen. The Compter in Wood street.

sold there *, there be many fair houses for wealthy merchants and other; amongst the which I read, that Gregory Rokesby, chief assay master of the king's mints and mayor of London in the year 1275, dwelt in this Milk street, in a house belonging to the priory of Lewes in Sussex, whereof he was tenant at will, paying twenty shilling by the year; and beneath that is Love lane, so called of after their own name.

In this Milk street is a small parish church of St. Marie Magdalen, which hath of late years been repaired. William Browne, mayor 1513, gave to this church forty pounds, and was buried there; Thomas Exmew, mayor 1528, gave forty pounds, and was buried there; so was John Millford, one of the sheriffs 1375; John Olney, mayor 1475; Richard Rawson, one of the sheriffs 1476; Henry Kelsey; Sir John Browne, mayor 1497; Thomas Muschampe, one of the sheriffs 1463; Sir William Cantillo, knight, mercer, 1462; Henry Cantlow, mercer, merchant of the Staple, who built a chapel, and was buried there 1495; John West, alderman, 1491, dwelt there; he was an especial benefactor of the monastery of St. Clara, and was buried there 1495; John Milford, one of the sheriff's 1392; William Turner, waxohandler, 1400; John Olney, mayor 1475; Richard II.

In this Milk street were houses that lay in the Compter in Bread street. Beneath was pre¬ pared to be a prison house in the year 1555; and was moved to this Compter in Wood street. Beneath this Compter is Lad lane, or Ladle street; and beneath that is Love lane, so called of after their own name.

As to the building of St. Peter's church at Wood street end, he also built the beautiful front of this church forty pounds, and was buried there; so was John Milford, one of the sheriff's 1392; William Turner, waxohandler, 1400; John Peke, goldsmith, 1441; William Tawner, girdler, 1454; William Mancer, ironmonger, 1465; John Nash, 1466, with an epitaph; John Allen, ironmonger, 1441; Robert Draper, 1500; John Lambrie, draper, alderman, one of the sheriffs of

* "As is supposed."—1st edition, p. 235.
† "Without being bounden to reparations or other charge." Ibid.

London, who deceased 1554, and was father to * William Lambarde, esquire, well known by sundry learned books that he hath published; John Medley, chamberlain of London; John Marsh, esquire, mercer, and common sergeant of London, &c. There is also (but without any outward monument) the head of James, the fourth king of Scots of that name, slain at Flodden field, and buried here by this occasion: After the battle the body of the said king being found, was enclosed in lead, and conveyed from thence to London, and so to the monastery of Shene in Surrey; where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certain; but since the dissolution of that house, in the reign of Edward VI., Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, being lodged, and keeping house there, I have been shown the same body so lapped in lead, close to the head and body, thrown into a waste room amongst the old timber, and other rubbish. Since the which time workmen there, for their foolish pleasure, hewed off his head; and Launcelot Young †, master glazier to her majesty, feeling a sweet savour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moisture, and yet the form remaining, with the hair of the head, and beard red, brought it to London, and had it dressed in a covered street, where for a time he kept it for the sweeteness, but in the end caused the sexton of that church to bury it amongst other bones taken out of their charnel, &c.

I read in divers records of a house in Wood street, then called Black hall, but no man at this day can tell thereof.

On the north side of this St. Michael's church is Mayden lane, now so called, but of old time Inge lane, or Ingl lane. In this lane the Waxchandlers have their common hall, on the south side thereof; and the Haberdashers have their like hall on the north-side, at Staying lane end. This company of the Haberdashers, or Hurrers, being one company, have their common hall, on the south side thereof; in which house in Wood street, then called Black hall, but no man at this day can tell thereof.

And on the north side thereof is Monkswell street, so called of a well at the north end thereof, where the Abbot of Garendon had a house, or cell, called St. James in the wall by Cripplegate, and certain monks of their house were the chaplains there, wherefore the well (belonging to that cell, or hermitage) was called Monks' well, and the street, of the well, Monkswell street.

The east side of this street, down against London wall, and the south side thereof to Cripplegate, be of Cripplegate ward, as is afore shewn. In this street, by the corner of Monkswell street, is the Bowyers' hall. On the east side of Monkswell street be proper alms houses, twelve in number, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, salter, mayor 1575, wherein be placed twelve poor and aged people rent free, having each of them seven pence the week, and once the year, each of them five sacks of charcoal, and one quarter of a hundred fagots, of wood, and so.

† At this present."—Ibid.

Then, in Little Wood street be seven proper chambers in an alley on the west side, founded for seven poor people therein to dwell rent free, by Henry Barton, skinner, mayor 1416. Thus much for the monuments of this ward within the walls.

Now, without the postern of Cripplegate, first is the parish church of St. Giles, a very fair and large church, lately repaired, after that the same was burnt in the year 1545, the 37th of Henry VIII., by which mischance the monuments of the dead in this church are very few; notwithstanding I have read of these following:—Alice, William, and John, wife and sons to T. Clarell; Agnes, daughter to Thomas Niter, gentleman; William Atwell; Felix, daughter to Sir Thomas Gisors, and wife to Thomas Travars; Thomas Mason, esquire; Edmund Wartar, esquire; Joan, wife to John Chamberlane, esquire, daughter to Roger Lewkner; William Fryer; John Hamberger, esquire; Hugh Moreby; Gilbert Prince, alderman; Oliver Cholkey, gentleman; Sir John Wright or Writshesley, alias Garter king-at-arms; Joan, wife to Thomas Writshesley, Garter, daughter and heir to William Hal, esquire; John Writshesley, the younger, son to Sir John Writshesley and Alianor; Alianor, second wife, daughter to Sir Henry Grey, knight, and heir to Richard Arnold, esquire; John, her son and heir; Margaret, with her daughter; John Brigg; Thomas Ruston, gentleman; John Talbot, esquire, and Katherine his wife; Thomas Wardle, and Isabel his wife; Thomas Luce, gentleman, 1417; Ralph Rochford, knight, 1469; Edmund Water, esquire; Elizabeth, wife to Richard Barnes, sister and heir to Richard Malgrave, esquire, of Essex; Richard Gowre, and John Gowre, esquires; John Baronic, of Millian, 1516; Sir Henry Grey, knight, son and heir to George Grey, Earl of Kent, 1562; Reginal Grey, Earl of Kent; Richard Choppin, tallow-chandler, one of the sheriffs 1530; John Hamber, esquire, 1573; Thomas Hanley, alias Clareanciax king-at-arms; Thomas Busby, cooper, who gave the Queen's head tavern to the relief of the poor in the parish, 1579; John Wheler, goldsmith, 1575; Richard Bolene, 1565; John Bolene, 1573; Thomas Hanley, alias Clareanciax king-at-arms; Robert Crowley, cooper, who gave the Queen's head tavern to the relief of the poor in the parish, 1579; John Wheler, goldsmith, 1575; Richard Bolene, 1565; John Bolene, 1573; W. Bolene, physician, 1587; Robert Crowley, vicar of monks-well, 1588.

There was in this church of old time a fraternity, or brotherhood, of Our Blessed Lady, or Corpus Christi, and St. Giles, founded by John Belancier, in the reign of Edward III., the 50th year of his reign.

Some small distance from the east end of this church is a water conduit, brought in pipes of lead from Highbery, by John Middleton, one of the sheriffs 1530; John Hamber, esquire, of his gift, for ever.

There was also a bosse of clear water in the wall of the churchyard, made at the charges of Richard Whittington, sometimes mayor, and was like to that of Bilingsgate: of late the same was turned into a well, and pumped, and for the water being put into it, there was also a fair pool of clear water near unto the parsonage, on the west side thereof, which
was filled up in the reign of Henry VI., the spring was coped in, and arched over with hard stone, and stairs of stone to go down to the spring on the bank of the river; and this was also done of the goods, and by the executors of Richard Whittington.

In White Cross street King Henry V. built one fair house, and founded there a brotherhood of St. Giles, to be kept, which house had sometime been an hospital of the French order, by the name of St. Giles without Cripplegate, in the reign of Edward I., the king having the jurisdiction, and appointing a custos thereof for the precinct of the parish of St. Giles, &c. patent Richard II., the 15th year; which hospital being suppressed, the lands were given to the brotherhood for the relief of the poor.

One alley of divers tenements over against the north wall of St. Giles' churchyard, was appointed to be alms houses for the poor, wherein they dwelt rent free, and otherwise were relieved; but the said brotherhood was suppressed by Henry VIII.; since which time Sir John Gresley, mayor, purchased the lands, and gave part thereof to the maintenance of a free school which he had founded at Holt, a market town in Norfolk.

In Red Cross street, on the west side from St. Giles' churchyard up to the said cross, be many fair houses built outward, with divers alleys turning into a large plot of ground, called the Jews' Garden, as being the only place appointed them in England, wherein to bury their dead, till the year 1777, the 24th of Henry II., that it was permitted to them (after long suit to the king and parliament at Oxford) to have a special place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelt. This plot of ground remained to the said Jews till the time of their final banishment out of England, and is now turned into fair garden plots and summer-houses for pleasure.

On the east side of this Red Cross street he also divers fair houses, up to the cross. And there is Beech lane, peradventure so called of Nicholas de la Beche, because it leads out of the Tower Durward, to the bank of the town ditch: and this was also done of divers streets and lanes, lying as well within the gate and wall as without. And first to speak of that part within the gate, thus it is.

The next is Aldersgate ward, taking name of that north gate of the city. This ward also consisteth of divers streets and lanes, lying as well within the gate and wall as without. And first to speak of that part within the gate, thus it is.

The east part thereof joineth unto the west part of Cripplegate ward in Engain lane, or Maiden lane. It beginneth on the north side of that lane, at Stayinggate, and runneth up from the Haberdashers' hall to St. Mary Staining church, and by the church, east, winding almost to Wood street; and west through Oate lane, and then by the south side of Bacon house in Noble street, back again by Lilipot lane, which is also of that ward, to Maiden lane, and so on that north side west to St. John Zacharies church, and to Foster lane.

Now on the south side of Engain or Maiden lane is the west side of Gutthurns lane to Kory lane, and Kory lane itself (which is of this ward), and back again into Engain lane, by the north side of the Goldsmiths' hall to Foster lane: and this is the west wing of this ward. Then is Foster lane almost wholly of this ward, beginneth in the southward Cheap, on the east side by the north side of St. Foster's church, and runneth down north-west by the west end of Engain lane, by Lilipot lane and

* The Anglo-Saxon beacen, beacn, becen, becun, a beacon. Barbecue, therefore, from bach, a city, and beacen—the city beacon or watch-tower.

† It is taxed in London to the fifteen at forty pound.
Oate lane to Noble street, and through that by Shelly house (of old time so called, as belonging to the Shelley); Sir Thomas Shelley, knight, was owner thereof in the 1st of Henry IV. It is now called Bacon house, because the same was new built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal. Down on that side, by Sergeant Fleetwood's house, recorder of London, who also new built it, to St. Olave's church in Silver street, which is by the north-west end of this Noble street.

Then again in Foster lane this ward beginneth on the west side thereof, over against the southwest corner of St. Foster's church, and runneth down by St. Leonard's church, by Pope lane end, and by St. Ann's lane end, which lane is also of this ward, north to the stone wall by the wall of the city, over against Bacon house, which stone wall, and so down north to Cripplegate on that side, is of Faringdon ward.

Then have ye the main street of this ward, which is called St. Martin's lane, including St. Martin, on the east side thereof, and so down both the sides to Aldersgate. And these be the bounds of this ward within the wall and gate.

Without the gate the main street called Aldersgate street runneth up north on the east side to the west end of Howden's ditch, or Barbican street; a part of which street is also of this ward. And on the west side to Long lane, a part whereof is likewise of this ward. Beyond the which Aldersgate street is Goswell street up to the bars.

And on this west side of Aldersgate street, by St. Buttolph's church is Briton street, which runneth west to a pump, and then north to the gate which entereth the churchyard sometime pertaining to the priory of St. Bartholomew on the east side; and on the west side towards St. Bartholomew's Spittle, to a pair of posts there fixed. And these be the bounds of this Aldersgate ward without.

The antiquities be these, first in Stayning lane, of old time so called, as may be supposed, of paintermans dwelling there.

On the cast side thereof, adjoining to the Haberdashers' hall, are ten alms houses, pertaining to the Haberdashers, wherein be placed ten alms men, and which hall is the very end of Stayning lane. In the which church, being but newly built, there remains no monument worthy the noting.

Then is Engain lane, or Mayden lane, and at the north-west corner thereof the parish church of St. John Zachary; a fair church, with the monuments well preserved, of Thomas Lichfield, who founded a chantry there in the 14th of Edward II.; of Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, mayor 1398, and Dame Margery his wife, of whose goods the church was made and new built, with a tomb for them, and others of their race, 1398; Drugo Parentine, mayor 1398; he gave fair lands to the Goldsmiths; he dwelt right against the Goldsmiths' hall; between which hall and his dwelling house he built a gallery thwarting the street, whereby he might go from one to the other; he was buried in this church, and Christian his wife, 1427; John Ads, goldsmith, 1400, and Margaret his wife; John Francis, goldsmith, mayor 1400, and Elizabeth his wife, 1450; I. Sutton, goldsmith, 1453; Sir Thomas Shelley, knight, mayor 1502, burried in the Charterhouse, and gave to this, his parish church, one hundred pounds; his wife was buried here with a fair monument, her picture in habit of a widow; Thomas Keyton Lorimart, 1522; William Putken, esquire, 1532; John Cornish, with an epitaph, 1470; Robert Furthurer, goldsmith, one of the sheriffs in the year 1512.

On the east side of this Foster lane, at Engin lane end, is the Goldsmiths' hall, a proper house, but not large; and, therefore, to say that Bartholomew Read, goldsmith, mayor in the year 1502, kept such a feast in this hall, as some have fabuled, is far incredible, and altogether impossible, considering the smallness of the hall, and number of the guests; for heavens they saw that Bartholomew's dinner sufficed but to the hundred persons of great estate. For the messes and dishes of meats to them served, the paled park in the same hall furnished with fruitful trees, beasts of venery, and other circumstances of that pretended feast, well weighed, Westminster hall would hardly have sufficed; and, therefore, I will overpass it, and note somewhat of principal goldsmiths.

First I read, that Leofstane, goldsmith, was provost of this city in the reign of Henry I. Also, that Henry Fitz Alew in Fitz Leafstane, goldsmith, was mayor of London in the 1st of Richard I., and continued mayor twenty-four years. Also that Gregory Roekels, chief say-master of all the king's minis within England, (and therefore by my conjecture) a goldsmith, was mayor in the 3d of Edward I., and continued mayor seven years together. Then, William Faringdon, goldsmith, alderman of Faringdon ward, one of the sheriffs 1281, the 9th of Edward I., who was a goldsmith, as appeareth in record, as shall be shown in Faringdon ward. Then Nicholas Faringdon his son, goldsmith, alderman of Faringdon ward, four times mayor in the reign of Edward II., &c. For the rest of latter time are more manifestly known, and therefore I leave them. The men of this mystery were incorporated or confirmed in the 16th of Richard II.

Then at the north end of Noble street is the parish church of St. Olave in Silver street, a small thing, and without any noteworthy monuments.

On the west side of Foster lane is the small parish church of St. Leonard's, for them of St. Martin's le Grand. A number of tenements being lately built in place of the great collegiate church of St. Martin, that parish is mightily increased. In the latter end of Stayning lane, where lie all the monuments of the sheriffs 1413; Bartholomew Seman, goldbeater, master of the king's mints within the Tower of London and the town of Calice, 1430; * John Hewet, esquire, 1500; William Breakesperke, goldsmith, 1461; Christopher Eliot, goldsmith, 1506; Bartholomew Reade, goldsmith, mayor 1502, was buried in the Charterhouse, and gave to this, his parish church, one hundred pounds; his wife was buried here with a fair monument, her picture in habit of a widow; Thomas Keyton Lorimart, 1522; William Putken, esquire, 1532; John Cornish, with an epitaph, 1470; Robert Furthurer, goldsmith, one of the sheriffs in the year 1512.

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Then is Engain lane, or Mayden lane, and at the north-west corner thereof the parish church of St. John Zachary; a fair church, with the monuments well preserved, of Thomas Lichfield, who founded a chantry there in the 14th of Edward II.; of Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, mayor 1398, and Dame Margery his wife, of whose goods the church was made and new built, with a tomb for them, and others of their race, 1399; Drugo Parentine, mayor 1398; he gave fair lands to the Goldsmiths; he dwelt right against the Goldsmiths' hall; between which hall and his dwelling house he

* "Thomas Lichfield."—1st edition, p. 244.
† R. Grafton.
Aldersgate ward. Monuments in the churches of St. Leonard's and St Anne in the Willows.

OF LONDON. Aldersgate ward. Privilege of sanctuary in St. Martin's le Grand.

builder thereof. In the choir, graven in brass, Robert Porfet, grocer, 1507; Robert Trapis, goldsmith, 1526, with this epitaph:

"When the bels be merily roong, And the masse devoutly sung, And the meat merely eaten, Then shall Robert Trips, his wife And children be forgotten."

Then in Pope lane, so called of one Pope that was owner thereof, on the north side of the parish church of St. Anne in the Willows, so called, I know not upon what occasion, but some say of willows growing thereabouts; but now there is no such void place for willows to grow, more than the churchyard, wherein do grow there willows.

This church, by casualty of fire in the year 1548, was burnt, so far as it was combustible, but since being newly repaired, there remain a few monuments of antiquity; of Thomas Beckhenton, clerk of the pipe, was buried there 1499; Raph Caldwell, gentleman, of Grays Inn, 1527; John Lord Sherfield; John Herendon, mercer, esquire, 1572, these verses on an old stone *

Quo an ille Tris di e sol vert rara
Oa quis re r om nere uit
h von Chris ni T mu la

William Gregory, skinner, mayor of London in the year 1534, was there buried, and founded a chantry, but no monument of him remaineth.

Then in St. Martin's lane was of old time a fair and large college of a dean and secular canons or priests, and was called St. Martin's le Grand, founded by Ingeleicus and Edwardus his brother, in the year of Christ 1606, and confirmed by William the Conqueror, as appeareth by his charter dated 1068. This college claimed great privileges of sanctuary and otherwise, as appeareth in a book, written by a notary of that house about the year 1442, the 19th of Henry VI., wherein, amongst other things, is set down and declared, that on the lst of September, in the year aforesaid, a soldier, prisoner in Newgate, as he was led by an officer towards the Guildhall of London, there came out of the Puryer alley five of his fellowship, and took him from the officer, brought him into sanctuary at the west door of St. Martin's church, and took grith, that is, the poor or alms, of that place; but the same day Philip Malpas and Rob. Marshall, then sheriffs of London, and with them many other officers, went to Newgate, and forcibly took out with them the said five men thither fled, led them fettered to the Compter, and from thence, chained by the necks, to Newgate; of which violent taking the dean and chapter in large manner complained to the king, and required him, as their patron, to defend their privileges, like as his predecessors had done, &c. All which complaint and suit the citizens had done, &c. All which complaint and required him, as their

Thus much out of that book have I noted concerning the privilege of that place challenged in these days, since the which time, to wit, in the year 1457, the 36th of the said Henry VI., an ordinance was made by the king and his council concerning the said sanctuary men in St. Martin's le Grand, whereby the articles are set down in the book of K., within the chamber of the Guildhall, in the lease 299.

This college was surrendered to King Edward VI., the 2d of his reign, in the year of Christ 1548; and the same year the college church being pulled down, in the east part thereof a large wine tavern was built, and with all down to the west, and throughout the whole precinct of that college, many other houses were built and highly prized, letten to strangers born, and other such, as there claimed benefit of privileges granted to the canons serving God day and night (for so be the words in the charter of William the Conqueror), which may hardly be wrested to artificers, buyers and sellers, otherwise than is mentioned in the 21st of St. Matthew's Gospel.

Lower down on the west side of St. Martin's lane, in the parish of St. Anne, almost by Aldersgate, is one great house, commonly called Northumberland house; it belonged to H. Percy. King Henry IV., in the 7th of his reign, gave this house, with the tenements thereunto appertaining, to Queen Jane his wife, and then it was called her Wardrobe; it is now a printing house.

Without Aldersgate, on the east side of Aldersgate street, is the Cooks' hall; which Cooks (or Pastchers) were admitted to be a company, and to have a master and wardens, in the 22d of Edward IV. From thence along into Houndswichtch, or Barbican street, be many fair houses. On the west side also be the like fair buildings till ye come to Long lane, and so to Goswell street.

In Briton street, which took that name of the dukes of Brittany lodging there, is one poor parish church of St. Buttolph, in which church was some time a brotherhood of St. Fabian and Sebastian, founded in the year 1377, the 51st of Edward III.; and confirmed by Henry IV., in the 6th of his reign. Then Henry VI., in the 24th of his reign, to the honour of the Trinity, gave license to Dame

such immunity or liberty as was pretended; namely, Carpenter offered to lose his livelihood, if that church had more immunity than the least church in London. Notwithstanding, after long debating of this controversy, by the king's commandment, and assent of his council in the starred chamber, the chancellor and treasurer sent a writ unto the sheriffs of London, charging them to bring the said five persons with the cause of their taking and withholding afore the king in his Chancery, on the vigil of Allhallows. On which day the said sheriffs, with the recorder and counsel of the city, brought them fettered to the Compter, and from thence, chained by the necks, to Newgate; of which

* Liber S. Martin. See further on the privileges of this sanctuary, A. J. Kempe's History of St. Martin le Grand, &c.; and on the history of sanctuary generally, the learned work to which such frequent reference has been already made, James Grimm's Deutsche Rechts Althcrthumer, p. 285, et seq.
Joan Astley, sometime his nurse, to R. Cawood and T. Smith, to found the same a fraternity, perpetually to have a master and two custodes, with brethren and sisters, &c. This brotherhood was endowed with lands more than thirty pounds by the year, and was suppressed by Edward VI. There was buried, John de Bath, weaver, 1390; Philip atte Vine, capper, 1396; Benet Gerard, brewer, 1405; Thomas Faringdon founded a chantry there, and gave to that church a house, called the Helmec upon Cornhill; John Bradmore, chirographer, Margaret and Katherine his wives, 1411; John Michael, sergeant-at-arms, 1415; Alien Bret, carpenter, 1425; Robert Malton, brewer, 1417; John Trigion, brewer, 1421; Rob. Cawood, clerk of the pipe in the king's exchequer, 1466; Ri. Eommesse; John Walpole; I. Hartsborne, esquire, servant to the king, 1400, and other of that family, great benefactors to that church; W. Marrow, grocer, mayor, and Katherine his wife, were buried there about 1458. The Lady Ann Packington, widow, late wife to Jo. Packington, knight, chirographer of the court of the common pleas; she founded alms houses near unto the White Fryers' church in Fleet street: the Clothworkers in London have oversight thereof.

And thus an end of this ward; which hath an alderman, his deputy, common councillors five, constables eight, scavengers nineteen, one inquest, and a headle. It is taxed to the fifteen in London seven pounds, and * in the exchequer six pounds nineteen shillings.

FARINGDON WARD, INFRA OR WITHIN.

The south side of Aldersgate ward lieth Faringdon ward, called infra or within, for a difference from another ward of that name, which lieth without the walls of the city, and is therefore called Faringdon extra. These two wards of old time were but one, and had also but one alderman, till the 17th of Richard II., at which time the said ward, for the greatness thereof, was divided into twain, and by parliament ordered to have two aldermen, and so it continued till this day. The whole great ward of Faringdon was called in the 13th year of W. Faringdon, goldsmith, alderman of that ward, and one of the sheriffs of London in the year 1281, the 9th of Edward I. He purchased the Aldermanry of this ward, as by the abstract of deeds, which I have read thereof, may appear.

Thomass de Arderne, son and heir to Sir Ralph Arderne, knight, granted to Ralph le Fevre, citizen of London, one of the sheriffs in the year 1277, all the aldermanry, with the appurtenances within the city of London, and the suburbs of the same between Ludgate and Newgate, and also without the same gates; which aldermanry, Ankerinus de Averne held during his life, by the grant of the said Thomas de Ardenne, to have and to hold the said Ralph, and to his heirs, freely without all challenge, yielding therefore yearly to the said Thomas and his heirs one clove or slip of gillyflower, at the feast of Easter, for all secular service and customs, with warranty unto the said Ralph le Fevre and his heirs, against all people, Christians and Jews, in consideration of twenty marks, which the said Ralph le Fevre did give beforehand, in name of a gersum or fine, to the said Thomas, &c., dated the 5th of Edward I. Witness, G. de Roskelsey, mayor; R. Arrar, one of the shires; H. Wale, P. le Taylor, T. de Basing, T. Horne, N. Blackthorn, aldermen of London. After this, John le Fevre, son and heir to the said Ralph le Fevre, granted to William Faringdon, citizen and goldsmith of London, and to his heirs, the said aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the service thereunto belonging, in the 7th of Edward I., in the year of Christ 1279. This aldermanry descended to Nicholas Faringdon, son to the said William, and to his heirs; which Nicholas Faringdon, also a goldsmith, was four times mayor, and lived many years after; for I have read divers deeds, wherunto he was a witness, dated the year 1390, which was fifty-three years after his first being mayor, and was buried in St. Peter's church in Cheape. So this ward continued under the government of William Faringdon the father, and Nicholas his son, by the space of eighty-two years, and retained their name until this present day.

This ward of Faringdon within the walls is bounded thus: Beginning in the east, at the great cross in Westcheap, from whence it runneth west. On the north side from the parish church of St. Peter, which is at the south-west corner of Wood street, on to Guthurin's lane, and down that lane to Hogun lane on the east side, and to Kery lane on the west side.

Then again into Cheape and to Foster lane, and down that lane on the cast side, to the north side of St. Foster's church, and on the west, till over against the south-west corner of the said church, from whence down Foster lane and Noble street is all of Aldersgate street ward, till ye come to the stone wall, in the west side of Noble street, as above showed. Which said wall, down to Nevi's inn or Windsor house, and down Monkes well street, on that west side, then by London wall to Cripplegate, and the west side of that same gate is all of Faringdon ward.

Then back again into Cheape, and from Foster lane, to St. Martin's lane end, and from thence through St. Nicholas slambles, by Penticost lane and Butcher's alley, and by Stinking lane through Newgate market to Newgate; all which is the north side of Faringdon ward.

On the south, from against the said great cross in Cheape west to Fridays street, and down that street on the cast side, till over against the north-east corner of St. Mathew's church; and on the west side, till the south corner of the said church, the gardens of England, and indeed a native of the cliffs by the sea-side. "The old English name of Gilliflower," says the author of the Flora Domestica, "which is now almost lost in the prefix Stock, is corrupted from the French Girouler. Chaucer writes it Gylouler; but, by associating it with the nutmeg and other spices, appears to mean the clove-tree, which is in fact the proper signification of that word. Moderns call it Gilolver and Gilofower, Gerrare and Cheape Men Gilliflower."
Then again along Cheape to the Old Exchange, and down that lane (on the east side) to the parish church of St. Augustine, which church, and one house next adjoining in Watling street, be of this ward, and on the west side of this lane, to the east arbor or gate of St. Augustine's church, which entereth the south churchyard of St. Paules, which arbor or gate was built by Nicholas Faringdon about the year 1361, and within that gate, on the said north side, to the gate that entereth the north churchyard, and all the north churchyard is of this Faringdon ward.

Then again into Cheape, and from the north end of the Old Exchange west by the north gate of Paules churchyard, by Pater noster row, by the two lanes out of Paules church, and to a sign of the Golden Lion, which is some twelve houses short of Ave Mary lane; the west side of which lane is of this ward.

Then at the south end of Ave Mary lane is Creed lane; the west side whereof is also of this ward.

Now betwixt the south end of Ave Mary lane and the north end of Creede lane, is the coming out of Paules churchyard on the east, and the high street called Bowier row to Ludgate on the west, which way to Ludgate is of this ward. On the north side whereof is St. Martin's church, and on the south a turning into the Blacke frears.

Now to turn up again to the north end of Ave Mary lane, there is a short lane which runneth west some small distance, and is there closed up with a gate into a great house: and this is called Amon lane.

Then on the north side of Pater noster row, beginning at the Conduit over against the Old Exchange lane end, and going west by St. Michael's church; at the west end of which church is a small passage through towards the north: and beyond this church some small distance is another passage, which is called Paniar alley, and cometh out against St. Martin's lane end.

Then further west in Pater noster row is Ivie lane, which runneth north to the west end of St. Nicholas shambles; and then west Pater noster row, till over against the Golden Lion, where the ward cometh to that street.

Thereabout some dozen houses (which is of Baynard's castle ward) to Warwick lane end; which Warwick lane stretcheth north to the high street of Newgate market. And the west side of Warwick lane is of this Faringdon ward; for the east side of Warwick lane, of Ave Marie lane, and of Creede lane, with the west end of Pater noster row, are all of Baynardes castle ward.

Yet to begin again at the said Conduit by the Old Exchange, on the north side thereof is a large street that runneth up to Newgate, as is aforesaid. The first part, or south side whereof, from the Conduit to the shambles, is called Bladder street. Then on the back side of the shambles be divers slaughter-houses, and such like, pertaining to the shambles; and this is called Mount Godard street. Then is the shambles itself, and then Newgate market; and so the whole street, on both sides up to Newgate, is of this ward; and thus it is wholly bounded.

Monuments in this ward be these: First, the great cross in Westcheape street, but in the ward of Faringdon; which the cross was first erected in that place by Edward I., as before is showed in Westcheape street.

At the south-west corner of Wood street is the parish church of St. Peter the Apostle by the said cross, a proper church lately new built. John Sha, goldsmith, mayor, deceased 1566, appointed by his testament the said church and steeple to be newly built of his goods, with a flat roof; notwithstanding, Thomas Wood, goldsmith, one of the sherrifs 1491, is accounted principal benefactor, because the roof of the middle aisle is supported by images of woodmen. I find to have been buried in this church—Nicholas Farendon, mayor; Richard Hadley, grocer, 1592; John Palmer, fishmonger, 1500; William Rus, goldsmith, sheriff 1429; T. Atkins, esquire, 1400; John Butler, sheriff 1420; Henry Warley, alderman 1521; Sir John Monday, goldsmith, mayor, deceased 1557; Augustine Hinde, clothworker, one of the sherrifs in the year 1560, whose monument doth yet remain, the others be gone; Sir Alexander Amon, mayor 1576.

The long shop, or shed, incroaching on the high street before this church wall was licensed to be made in the year 1491, yielding to the chamber of London thirty shillings and four-pence yearly for the time, but since thirteen shillings and four-pence. Also the same shop was let for three shillings and twopence per annum for three pounds at the most many years since.

Then is Guthurun's lane, so called of Guthurun, sometime owner thereof. The inhabitants of this lane of old time were goldbeaters, as doth appear by records in the Exchequer; for the Eastreng money was appointed to be made of fine silver, such as men made into foil, and was commonly called silver of Guthurun's lane, &c. The Embroiderers' hall is in this lane. John Throwstone, embroiderer, then goldsmith, sheriff, deceased 1519, gave forty pounds towards the purchase of this hall. Hugon lane on the east side, and Kerly lane (called of one Kerly) on the west.

Then in the high street on the same north side is the Saddlers' hall, and then Fauster lane (so called) of St. Fauster's, a fair church lately new built. Henry Coot, goldsmith, one of the sherrifs, deceased 1569, built St. Dunston's chapel there. John Throwstone, one of the sherrifs, gave the building thereof ten pounds by his testament, John Browne, sergeant painter, alderman, deceased 1532, was a great benefactor, and was there buried. William Trist, esqrrler to the king, 1429, John Standelfe, goldsmiths, lie buried there; Richard Galder, 1544; Agnes, wife to William Milborne, chamberlain of London, 1560, &c.

Then down Foster lane and Noble street, both of Aldersgate street ward, till ye come to the stone wall which incloseth a garden plot before the wall of the city, on the west side of Noble street, and is of this Faringdon ward. This garden-plot, containing ninety-five ells in length, nine ells and a half in breadth, was by Adam de Burie, mayor, half the wall which incloseth a garden plot before the wall which incloseth a garden plot before the wall of the city, on the west side of Noble street, and is of this Faringdon ward. This garden-plot, containing ninety-five ells in length, nine ells and a half in breadth, was by Adam de Burie, mayor, half the wall which incloseth a garden plot before the wall. The inhabitants of this ward made in the year 1401, yielding to the chamber of London thirty shillings and four-pence yearly for the time, but since thirteen shillings and four-pence. Also the same shop was let for three shillings and twopence per annum for three pounds at the most many years since.

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same side, written, Sigillum Baronium Londonia- rum. On the other side, the like figure of a city, qae: te: peperi: ne: Cesses: Thoma: tueri. Thus a bishop sitting on an arch; the inscription, SigUlum Baronium Londonia-same side, written, th Monks' house, in this hermitage; one of them for Aymor of Thomas Morestede, esquire, one of the sheriffs husband, and that John Latimer was next son and heir to the said Elizabeth.

In this west side is the Barbers-Chirurgeons' hall*. This company was incorporated by means of Thomas Morestede, esquire, one of the sheriffs of London 1436, chirurgeon to the kings of England, Henry IV., V., and VI.; he deceased 1450. Then Jaques Fries, physician to Edward IV., and William de Lions; they continued for the same king's body, continuing the suit the full time of twenty years, Edward IV., in the 2nd of his reign, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, became founders of the same corporation in the name of St. Cosme and St. Damian. The first assembly of that craft was Roger Stripe, W. Hobis, T. God- dard, and John Trevers; since the which time they built their hall in that street, &c.

At the north corner of this street, on the same side, was sometime an hermitage, or chapel of St. James, called in the wall, near Cripplegate: it belonged to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as appears by a record, the 27th of Edward I., and also longed to the abbey and convent of Garadon, as 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two thousand marks, and one hundred marks by her testament. John Britaine, Earl of Richmond, built the body of the church to the charges of three hundred pounds, and gave many rich jewels and ornaments to be used in the same; Marie, Countess of Pembroke, seventy pounds. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, bestowed twenty great beams out of his forest of Tumbridge, and twenty pounds sterling. Lady Helan de Spencer, Lady Elizabeth de Burg, sister to Gilbert de Clare, gave sums of money; and so did divers citizens; as Arnold de Tolinea, one hundred pounds; Robert, Baron Lisle, who became a friar there, three hundred pounds; Bartholomew de Almaine, fifty pounds. Also Philippa, queen, wife to Edward III., gave sixty-two pounds; Isabell, queen, mother to Edward III., gave threescore and ten pounds. And so the work was done within the space of twenty-one years, 1337. This church was furnished with windows made at the charges of divers persons. The Lady Margaret Segrave, Countess of Norfolk, bare the charges of making the stalls in the choir, to the value of three hundred and fifty marks, &c. The ceiling of the choir at divers times, was valued at thirty-two pounds nineteen shillings; whereof Richard Whittington bare four marks, about the year 1330. Richard Whittington, in the year 1429, founded the library, which was in length one hundred and twenty-nine feet, and in breadth thirty-one, all sealed with wainscot, which in the next year following, was consecrated 1325, and at the general suppressing of the monasteries, surrendered the 12th of November, 1531; the said library was by patent in the 38th of Henry VIII., made an hospital for fatherless children.

In the year 1532, began the repairing of the Grey Friars house for the poor fatherless children; and in the month of November the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost four hundred. On Christmas day, in the afternoon, while the lord mayor and aldermen rode to Pauls, the children of Christ's hospital stood, from St. Lawrence lane end in Cheape towards Pauls, all in one livery of russet cotton, three hundred and forty in number; and in Easter next they were in blue at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since. The defaced monuments in this church were these: First in the choir, of the Lady Margaret, daughter to Philip, king of France, and wife to Edward I., foundress of this new church, 1317; of Isabel, queen, wife to Edward II., daughter to Philip, king of France, 1338; John of the Tower; Queen of Scots, wife to David Bruce, daughter to Edward I., died in Hartford castle, and was buried by Isabel her mother 1362; William Fitzwarren, baron, and Isabel his wife, sometime Queen of Man; Isabel, daughter to Edward III., wedded to the Lord Curcey of France, after created Earl of Bedford; Elanor, wife to John, Duke of Britain; Beatrix, Duchess of Britain, daughter to Henry III.; Sir Robert Lisle, baron; the Lady Lisle, and Margaret de Rivers, Countess of Devon all under one stone; Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, beheaded 1329; Peter, Bishop of Carbon in Hungary; Gregory Roekley, mayor, 1282; Sir John Devereux, knight, 1365; John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, 1312; Margaret, daughter to Thomas Breharian, Earl Marshal; she was Duchess of Norfolk, and Countess Marshal and Lady Se-
grave, 1389; Richard Havering, knight, 1388; Robert Trissilhan, knight justice, 1308; Geoffrey Lucy, son to Geoffrey Lucy; John Aubry, son to John, mayor of Norwich, 1368; John Philpot, knight, mayor of London, and the Lady Jane Samford his wife, 1364; John, Duke of Bourbon, and Anjou, Earl of Claremond, Montpensier, and Pau- rayon Beausjon, who was taken prisoner at Agincourt, kept prisoner eighteen years, and deceased 1433; Robert Calons, knight, 1430; John Calons, Margaret, daughter to Sir John Philpot, first married to T. Saultor, esquire, and after to John Neyland, esquire; Sir Nicholas Brinmar, mayor of London, buried 1366; Elizabeth Nivel, wife to John, son and heir to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and mother to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and daughter to Thomas Hollande, Earl of Kent, 1423; Edward Burnell, son to the Lord Burnell. In Allhallowes chapel: James Fynes, Lord Say, 1450, and Helnor his wife, 1452; John Smith, Bishop of Landaf, 1478; John, Baron Hilton: John, Baron Clinton; Richard Hastings, knight, Lord of Willowy und Welles; Thomas Burdet, esquire, beheaded 1477; Robert Lisle, son and heir to the Lord Lisle. In our Lady's chapel: John Gisors, of London, knight; Humfrey Stafford, esquire, beheaded 1446; John Bartredel, knight of Bothell; Ralph Barons, knight; William Apleton, knight; Reynold de Cambrey, knight; Thomas Beaumont, son and heir to Henry Lord Beaumont; John Butter, knight; Adam de Howton, knight, 1417; Bartholomew Caster, knight of London; Reinfride Arundel, knight, 1498; Thomas Beaumont, son and heir to Henry Lord Beaumont; John Mortimer, knight, beheaded 1423; Henry Frowike, alderman; Rennauld Frowike; Philip Fats, 1513; William Porter, sergeant at arms, 1515; Thomas Granier, knight; Edmund Roothee, gentleman, 1479; Henry Roston, gentleman, of Gray's inn, 1485; Nicholas Montgomery, gentleman, son to John Montgomery, of Northamptonshire, 1485; Sir Bartholomew Emfield, knight; Sir Barnard St. Peter, knight; Sir Ralph Sandwick, knight, custos of London; Sir Andrew Sakeville, knight; John Tressawall, gentleman and tailor of London, 1529. All these and five times so many more have been buried there, whose monuments are wholly defaced; for there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, environed with strikes of iron in the chain, and one tomb in the body of the church, also coped with iron, all pulled down, besides seven-score grave stones of marble, all sold for fifty pounds, or thereabouts, by Sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith and alderman of London. Of late time buried there, Walter Hadden, doctor, &c. From this church west to Newgate is of this ward.

Now for the south side of this ward, beginning again at the cross in Cheape, from thence to Friday street, and down that street on the west side, till over against the north-west corner of St. Matthew's church; and on the west side, to the south corner of the said church, which is wholly in the ward of Faringdon. This church hath these few monuments: Thomas Pole, goldsmith, 1435; Robert Johnson, goldsmith, mayor; John Twisleton, goldsmith, alderman; Thomas John, goldsmith, alderman, 1523; Ralph Allen, grocer, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1546; Anthony Ganne, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1572; Anthony Cage; John Mabbe, chamberlain of London, &c. Allen at Condit, and Thomas Waringworth, founded a chantry there. Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, mayor; John Twisleton, goldsmith, alderman; Thomas John, goldsmith, alderman, 1525; Ralph Allen, grocer, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1546; Anthony Ganne, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1572; Anthony Cage; John Mabbe, chamberlain of London, &c. Allen at Condit, and Thomas Waringworth, founded a chantry there. Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, mayor; John Twisleton, goldsmith, alderman; Thomas John, goldsmith, alderman, 1525; Ralph Allen, grocer, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1546; Anthony Ganne, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1572; Anthony Cage; John Mabbe, chamberlain of London, &c. Allen at Condit, and Thomas Waringworth, founded a chantry there. Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, mayor; John Twisleton, goldsmith, alderman; Thomas John, goldsmith, alderman, 1525; Ralph Allen, grocer, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1546; Anthony Ganne, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1572; Anthony Cage; John Mabbe, chamberlain of London, &c. Allen at Condit, and Thomas Waringworth, founded a chantry there. Sir Nicholas Twiford, goldsmith, mayor; John Twisleton, goldsmith, alderman; Thomas John, goldsmith, alderman, 1525; Ralph Allen, grocer, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1546; Anthony Ganne, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, deceased 1572; Anthony Cage; John Mabbe, chamberlain of London, &c. Allen at Condit, and Thomas Waringworth, founded a chantry there.
there kept, which was for the receipt of bullion to be coined. For Henry III., in the 6th year of his reign, wrote to the Seabins and men of Ipswich, that he and his council had given proclamation, that none, Englishmen or other, should make change of plate or other mass of silver, but only in his Exchange at London, or at Canterbury. Andrew Burel then had to farm the Exchange of England, and was mayor of London in the reign of Henry III. John Somercoate had the keeping of the king's Exchange over all England. In the 8th of Edward I., Gregory Rodclise was keeper of the said Exchange for the king. In the 5th of Edward II., William Hausted was keeper thereof; and in the 18th, Roger de Frovick, &c. These received the old stamps, or coined-irons, from time to time as the same were worn, and delivered new to all the mints in London, as more at large in another place I have noted.

This street beginneth west Cheape in the north, and runneth down south to Knightriders street; that part thereof which is called Old Fish street, but the very house and office of the Exchange is no farther from the south side of the east gate that entereth Paul's churchyard, and on the west side in Baynard's castle ward.

On the east side of this lane, betwixt West Cheape and the church of St. Augustine, Henry Walles, mayor (by license of Edward I.), built one row of houses, the profits rising of them to be employed on London bridge.

The parish church of St. Augustine, and one house next adjoining in Watling street, is of this ward called Farnington. This is a fair church, and lately well repaired, wherein be monuments remaining of H. Reade, armourer, one of the sheriffs 1430; Sir Townley William Dere, one of the sheriffs 1450; Robert Raven, haberdasher, 1500; Thomas Apleyard, gentlewoman, 1515; William Wolde, merchant-tailer, 1524; William Holte, merchant-tailer, 1544, &c.

Then is the north churchyard of Pauls, in the which standing in the cathedral church, first founded by Ethelbert, king of Kent, about the year of Christ 610: he gave thereto lands as appears *:  

* Aedelbertus Rex, Deo inspirante, pro anima sue remissioni de ipsius episcopi Melitio terram qui appellatur Tillingham ad monasterii intodium, sollicit monasteriorum Sancti Pauli: et ego Rex Ethelbertus in Fhuen et in paucis et in latradei et in perpetuum in monasterii utilitate permanent, &c. Arcteban, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, and others, also gave lands therunto. William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Paul, and to Mauricius, then bishop, and his successors, the castle of Storford, with the appurtenances, &c. He also confirmed the

Gifts of his predecessors in these words: "W. Rex Angl. concedo Deo et S. Paulo in perpetuum, 24 Heculas quas Rex Ethelbertus de S. Paulo justit. London." &c. The charter of William the Conqueror, exemplified in the Tower, englisht as thus:

"William, by the grace of God, king of Englishmen, to all his wellbeloved French and English people, greeting: Know ye that I do give unto God and the church of St. Paul of London, and to the rectors and successors of the same, in all their lands which the church hath, or shall have, within borough and without, sack and sock, thole and tham, infangtheye and grithbriche, and all free ships, by strand and by land, on tide and off tide, and all the rights that into them christendome by rath, on nortre, and on nortre-hame, and on nortre work, of all that bishoprick on mine land, and on each other man's land. For I will that the church in all things be as free as I would my soul to be in the day of judgement. Witnesses: Osmund, our Chancelor; Lanfrank, the Archbishop of Canterbury; and T. Archbishop of York; Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury; Alane, the county; Geffrey de Magna, master of the castle ward."

In the year 1097, this church of St. Paul was burnt with fire, and therewith the most part of the city; which fire began at the entry of the west gate, and consumed the east gate. Mauricius the bishop began therefore the foundation of a new church of St. Paul, a work that men of that time judged would never have been finished, it was to them so wonderful for length and breadth; and also the same was built upon arches (or vaults) of stone, for defence of fire, which was a manner of work before that time unknown to the people of this nation, and then brought in by the French; and the stone was fetched from Caen in Normandy.

This Mauricius deceased in the year 1197, Richard Beaumour succeeded him in the bishipprie, who did wonderfully increase the said church, purchasing of his own cost the large streets and lanes about it, wherein were wont to dwell many lay people; which ground he began to compass about with a strong wall of stone and gates. King Henry II. gave to the said church the freehalls (or wall) of the castle, on the Thames side, to the south, as should be needful to make the said wall of the church, and so much as should suffice to make a wall without the way on the north side, &c. It should seem that this Richard included but two sides of the said church or cemetery of St. Paul, to wit, the south and north side; for King Edward II., in the 10th of his reign, granted that the said churchyard should be inclosed with a wall where it wanted, for the murders and robberies that were there committed. But the citizens then claimed the east part of the churchyard to be the place of assembly to their folkemotes, and that the great people there situate was to that use, their common bell, which being there rung, all the inhabitants of the city might hear and come together. They also claimed the west side, that they might assemble themselves together, with the lord of Baynard's castle, for view of their armour, in defence of the city. This matter was in the Tower of London restated by Henry II., with his great council, and his fellow justices itinerants; but I find not the decision or judgment of that controversy.

True it is, that Edward III., in the 17th of his
reign, gave commandment for the finishing of that wall, which was then performed, and to this day it continueth; although now on both the sides (to wit, within and without) it be hidden with dwelling-houses. Richard Beamer deceased in the year 1277, and his successors in process of time performed the work begun by him. The steeple of this church was built and finished in the year 1222; the cross on the said steeple fell down, and a new was set up in the year 1314. The new work of Pauls (so called) at the east end above the choir, was begun in the year 1251.

Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, constable of Chester, and custos of England, in his time was a great benefactor to this work, and was there buried in the year 1310. Also Ralph Baldocke, Bishop of London, in his lifetime gave two hundred marks to the building of the said new work, and left much by his testament towards the finishing thereof: he deceased in the year 1313, and was buried in the Lady chapel. Also the new work of Pauls, to wit, the cross aisles, was begun in the year 1314, and was finished in the year 1256.

The 1st of February, in the year 1441, about two of the clock in the afternoon, the steeple of Pauls was fired by lightning, in the midst of the shaft or spire, both on the west side and on the south; but by labour of many well-disposed people the same to appearance was quenched with vinegar, so that the fire burst out again more fervently than before, and did much hurt to the lead and timber, till by the great labour of the mayor and people that came thither, it was thoroughly quenched.

This steeple was repaired in the year 1462, and the weathercock again erected. Robert Godwin winding it up, the rope brake, and he was destroyed in the pinnacles, and the cock was sore bruised; but Burchwood (the king's plumber) set it up again: since the which time, needing repairation, it was both taken down and set up in the year 1555; at which time it was found to be of copper, girt of copper, and the length from the bill to the tail being four feet, and the breadth over the wings three feet and a half, it weighed forty pounds; the cross from the bowl to the eagle (or cock) was fifteen feet and six inches, of assize; the length thereof overthwart was five feet and ten inches, and the compass of the bowl was nine feet and one inch.

The inner body of this cross was oak, the next cover was lead, and the uttestmost was of copper, red varnished. The bowl and eagle, or cock, were of copper, and gilt also.

The height of the steeple was five hundred and twenty feet, whereof the stone-work is two hundred and sixty feet, and the spire was likewise two hundred and sixty feet: the length of the whole church is two hundred and forty tailors’ yards, which make seven hundred and sixty feet; the breadth thereof is one hundred and thirty feet, and the height of the body of that church is one hundred and fifty feet.* This church hath a bishop, a dean, a dean’s chanceller, chancellor, treasurer, and five archdeacon; to wit, of London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester, and St. Albans: it hath prebendaries thirty, canons twelve, vicars choral six, &c.

The college of petty canons there was founded by King Richard II. in honour of Queen Anne his wife, and of her progenitors, in the 17th of his reign. Their hall and lands were then given unto them, as appeareth by the patent; Master Robert Dokesworth then being master thereof. In the year 1408, the petty canons then building their college, the mayor and commonalty granted them their water-courses, and other easements.

There was also one great cloister, on the north side of this church, environing a plot of ground, of old time called Pardon churchyard; whereof Thomas More, dean of Pauls, was either the first builder, or a most especial benefactor, and was buried there. About this cloister was artificially and richly painted the Dance of Machabray, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of Paul’s; the like was also painted and displayed on the college cloister at Paris, in France. The metres, or poesy of this dance, were translated out of French into English by John Lidgate, monk of Bury,* and with the picture of death leading all estates, painted about the cloister, at the special request and at the dispence of Jenken Carpenter, in the reign of Henry VI. This cloister was beautified and enriched many persons, some of worship, and others of honour; the monuments of whom, in number and curious workmanship, passed all other that were in that church.

Over the cast quadrant of this cloister was a fair library, built at the costs and charges of Walter Sherrington, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, in the reign of Henry VI., which hath been well furnished with fair written books in vellum, but few of them now do remain there. In the midst of this Pardon churchyard was also a fair chapel, first founded by Gilbert Becket, portgrave and principal magistrate of this city, in the reign of King Stephen, who was there buried.

Thomas Moore, dean of Pauls before named, re-edified or new built this chapel, and founded three chaplains there, in the reign of Henry V.

In the year 1549, on the 10th of April, the said chapel, by commandment of the Duke of Somerset, was begun to be pulled down, with the whole cloister, the Dance of Death, the tombs and monuments; so that nothing thereof was left but the foundations whereof was painted about St. Innocent’s cloister; whereof was the last time called Pardon churchyard; whereof Thomas More, dean of Pauls, was either the first builder, or a most especial benefactor, and was buried there. About this cloister was artificially and richly painted the Dance of Machabray, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of Paul’s; the like was also painted and displayed on the college cloister at Paris, in France. The metres, or poesy of this dance, were translated out of French into English by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, and with the picture of death leading all estates, painted about the cloister, at the special request and at the dispence of Jenken Carpenter, in the reign of Henry VI. This cloister was beautified and enriched many persons, some of worship, and others of honour; the monuments of whom, in number and curious workmanship, passed all other that were in that church.

* The following are similar particulars with regard to the present building:—From the ground without to the top of the present edifice will be found in Knight’s London, vol ii. p. 1–16.

* Poems of the sixteenth century.
Moreover, in the year 1400 by Roger Holmes, chancellor and prebendary of Pauls, for Adam Berie, alderman, mayor of London 1364, John Wingham and others, for seven chaplains, and called Holme's college. Their common hall was in Paul's churchyard, on the south side, near unto a carpenter's yard. This college was, with others, suppressed in the reign of Edward VI. Then under the choir of Pauls is a large chapel, first dedicated to the name of Jesus, commonly called St. Faith under Paul's, &c.

At the west end of this Jesus chapel, under the choir of Pauls, was a parish church of St. Faith, commonly called St. Faith under Paul's, &c. The king ordained William Say, then dean of Pauls, to be the rector, and Richard Ford (a rector there, &c.; and by Henry VIII., the 27th of his reign, to Richard Pace, then dean of Pauls, &c.

Then was there on the north side of this churchyard a large chapel house for the bones of the dead, and over it a chapel of an old foundation, to the honour of the most glorious name of Jesus Christ our Saviour, in a place called the Crowdes of the cathedral church of Paul's in London, which hath continued time peaceably till now of late; whereupon they have made request, and we have taken upon us the charge and care of the same, and we have taken upon us the name and charge of the foundation, to the laud of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and especially to the honour of Jesus, in whose honour the chapel was begun, &c.

Then was there a fair house built.

The common speech then was, that he did set a bell, where he in proper person commanded the meeting of twelve years of age or upward, to be true and lawful men, to be presented thereunto, at Oxford. Also in the year 1299, the dean of Pauls, to the king and his heirs, kings of England. Also, by the king's license granted, to John Wingham, to be the constable of the city of London, and his warrant.

In the east part of this churchyard standeth Pauls school, lately new built, and endowed in the year 1512 by John Collet, doctor of divinity and dean of Pauls, for one hundred and fifty-three poor men's children, to be taught free in the same school; for which he appointed a master, a sur-master, or usher, and a chaplain, with large stipends for ever, committing the oversight thereof to the masters, wardens, and assistants of the. school in London, because he was born in London, and son to Henry Collet, merchant of London. He left of the said mearcers lands to the yearly value of one hundred and twenty pounds, or better.

In place of this clochiard, of old times the common bell of the city was used to be rung for the assembly of the citizens to their folk motes, as I have before showed.

About the midst of this churchyard is a pulpit cross of timber, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with lead, in which are sermons preached by learned divines every Sunday in the forenoon; the very antiquity of which cross is to me unknown. I read, that in the year 1259, King Henry III. commanded a general assembly to be made at this cross, where he in proper person commanded the mayor, that on the next day following, he should cause to be sworn before the alderman every stripping of twelve years of age or upward, to be true to the king and his heirs, kings of England. Also, in the year 1262, the same king caused to be read at Paul's cross a ball, obtained from Pope Urban IV., as an absolution for him, and all that were sworn to maintain the articles made in parliament at Oxford. Also in the year 1269, the dean of Pauls, &c.

\[\text{Born in London, and son to Henry Collet.} \]
Paul's accuses at Paul's cross all those which had searched in the church of St. Martin in the Field for a hoard of gold, &c. This pulpit cross was by temperature of lightning and thunder defaced. Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, new built it in form as it now standeth *

In the year 1561, the 4th of June, betwixt the hours of three and four of the clock in the afternoon, the great spire of the steeple of St. Paul's church was fired by lightning, which brake forth (as it seemed) two or three yards beneath the foot of the cross; and from thence it went downward the spire to the battlements, stone-work, and bells, so furiously, that within the space of four hours the same steeple, with all the roofs of the church, were consumed, to the great sorrow and perpetual remembrance of the beholders. After this mischance, the queen's majesty directed her letters to the mayor, willing him to take order for the speedy repairing of the same; and she, of her gracious disposition, for the furtherance thereof, did presently give and deliver in gold one thousand marks, the thirtieth part of such as were not so charged; but the citizens of London bestowed and gave 500 marks of all that paid first fruits, and the twentieth part of all that paid their fruits.

The citizens also gave first a great benevolence, and after that three tenners, to be speedily paid. The clergy of England likewise, within the province of Canterbury, granted the fourth part of the value of their benefices, charged with first fruits, for the repairing of the church of St. Paul's. The same steeple, with all the roofs of the church, were consumed, to the great sorrow and perpetual remembrance of the beholders. After this mischance, the queen's majesty directed her letters to the mayor, willing him to take order for the speedy repairing of the same; and she, of her gracious disposition, for the furtherance thereof, did presently give and deliver in gold one thousand marks, the thirtieth part of such as were not so charged; but the citizens of London bestowed and gave 500 marks of all that paid first fruits, and the twentieth part of all that paid their fruits.

Six citizens of London, and two petty canons of Paul's church, had charge to further and oversee the work, wherein such expedition was used, that within one month next following the burning thereof, the church was covered with boards and lead, in manner of a false roof, against the weather; and before the end of the said year, all the said aisles of the church were framed out of great timber in Yorkshire, brought thence to London by sea, and set up and covered with lead, and fully finished. The same year also the great roofs of the west and east ends were framed out of great timber in Yorkshire, brought thence to London by sea, and set up and covered with lead; the north and south ends were framed of timber, and covered with lead, before April, 1566. Concerning the steeple, divers models were devised and made, but little else was done, through whose default, God knoweth; it was said that the money appointed for new building of the steeple was collected *.

Monuments in this church be these: first, as I read, of Erkenvalde, Bishop of London, buried in the old church about the year of Christ 700, whose body was translated into the new work in the year 1140, being richly shewn above the choir behind the high altar. Sebba, or Sela, King of the East Saxons, first buried in the old church, since removed into the new, and laid in a coffin of stone, on the north side without the choir; Ethred, King of the West Saxons, was likewise buried and removed; William Norman, Bishop of London in the reigns of Edward the Confessor and of William the Conqueror, deceased 1070, and is now buried in the body of the church, with an epitaph, as in my Summary I have shown; Eustachius de Fauconbridge, Bishop of London 1228, buried in the south aisle above the choir; Martin Pateshull, Dean of Po'we's cathedral, Bishop of London, 1313, being richly shewn above the choir behind the high altar.

St. Paul's cathedral.

Farringdon ward within. St. Paul's churchyard, which had been for many ages the most noted churchyard, has ceased to exist. The citizens of London, and two petty canons of Paul's church, had charge to further and oversee the work, wherein such expedition was used, that within one month next following the burning thereof, the church was covered with boards and lead, in manner of a false roof, against the weather; and before the end of the said year, all the said aisles of the church were framed out of great timber in Yorkshire, brought thence to London by sea, and set up and covered with lead, and fully finished. The same year also the great roofs of the west and east ends were framed out of great timber in Yorkshire, brought thence to London by sea, and set up and covered with lead; the north and south ends were framed of timber, and covered with lead, before April, 1566. Concerning the steeple, divers models were devised and made, but little else was done, through whose default, God knoweth; it was said that the money appointed for new building of the steeple was collected *.

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against the choir, 1308; Henry Guildford, clerk at the altar of the Apostles, 1313; Richard Newport, Bishop of London, 1318; William Chateslehunt, canon, in the new work, 1321, had a chantry there; Sir Nicholas de Wokendon, knight, at the altar of St. Thomas in the new work, 1323; John Cheshull, Bishop of London, 1279; Roger Waltham, canon, 1325; Hanno Chikewell, six times mayor of London, 1328; Robert Monden, and John Monden his brother, canons, in the new work, 1332; Walter Thorpe, canon, in the new work, 1333; John Fable, 1334; James Fisil, chaplain, 1341; William Melford, Archdeacon of Colchester, 1345; Richard de Placeto, Archdeacon of Colchester, 1345, before St. Thomas’ chapel; Geffrey Eton, canon, 1354; Nicholas Husband, canon, 1347; Sir John Poultney, mayor 1346, in a fair chapel by him built on the north side of Paul’s, wherein he founded three chaplains; William Eyreswell, canon, in the crowds, 1349; Alan Hotham, canon, in the new crowds, 1351; Henry Etesworth, under the rood at north door, 1353; John Beauchampe, constable of Dover, warden of the ports, knight of the Garter, son to Guy Beauchampe, Earl of Warwick, and brother to John Beauchampe, 1353, was placed in the body of the church, on the south side, 1358, where a proper chapel and fair monument remains of him; he is by ignorant people mistranslated to be Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who lieth honourably buried at St. Albans, twenty miles from London; and therefore such as merrily or simply profess him, as a tomb of Alexander the Great, in the church of Paul’s, are to be punished for their absence from their lord and master, as they call him; Michael Norborow, Bishop of London, 1361; Walter Nele, blader, and Avis his wife, 1361; Gilbert Brewer, dean of Paul’s, 1366; Richard Wundover, 1366; John Bery, mayor in the year 1364, buried in a chapel of St. Mary Magdalena, or of the Holy Ghost, called Holmes’ college, behind the rood at the north door of Paul’s, 1390; Roger Holmes, chancellor and prebend of Paul’s, was buried there 1400; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 1399, buried there.

• “To dine with Duke Humphrey” is a phrase long used to signify going without a dinner. The following quotation from Anthony Munday’s edition of the Survey, p. 612, will serve to illustrate our author’s text. “Likewise on May day, tankard-bearers, watermen, and some other of like quality beside, would use to come to the same tomb early in the morning, and (according to the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the same monument, by strewing heares, and sprinkling faire water on it, as in the dutie of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in office. But, as Master Stowe hath discreetly advised such as are so merrily disposed, or simply professes themselves to serve Duke Humphrey in Paul’s, if punishment of banishing their dinners duly there be not sufficient for them, they should be sent to St. Albans, to answer for their disobedience and long absence from their so highly well-deserving lord and master, because in their merrie disposition they please so to call him.”

In addition, this has been used as a principle in the law of England, and is designated in the margin, as “a due and fit penance for fond Duke Humphreys idle servants,” it may be observed that “this prince’s vault (to use the words of Granger, Biog. Hist. of England, i. 21,) in which his body was preserved in a kind of pickle, was discovered at St. Albin’s, in the year 1703.”
north side the choir, beside Blanch his first wife, who deceased 1263; Sir Richard Burbly, knight of the Garter, under a fair monument in the side of the north walk against the choir, a chantry was there founded for him, 1409; Beatrix his wife, after his death, married to Thomas Lord Rouse, was buried in the chapel of St. John Baptist (or Poultrys) chapel near the north door of Paul's, 1409; Thomas Evers, dean of Paul's, in St. Thomas' chapel, the new work, 1411; Thomas More, dean of Paul's, in the chapel of St. Anne and St. Thomas, by him new built in Pardon churchyard, 1419; Thomas Sten, dean of Paul's, by the tomb of John Beauchamp, 1423; the Duchess of Bedford, sister to Philip Duke of Burgoyne, 1433; Robert FitzHugh, Bishop of London, in the choir, 1435; Walter Sherington, in a chapel without the north door by him built, 1457; John Drayton, goldsmith, in Alhallowes chapel, 1459; William Say, dean of Paul's, in the Crowds, or Jesus' chapel, 1468; Margaret, Countess of the Garter, under a fair monument in the side of the north walk of Paul's, 1419; Beatrix his wife, married to Thomas Lord Rouse, was buried in the chapel of St. John Baptist (or Poultrys) chapel, as appeareth by an inscription on a pillar there.

Here before the image of Jesu lieth the worshipful and right noble lady, Margaret Countess of Shrewsbury, late wife of the true and victorious knight and redoubtable warrior, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, which worship died in Gien for the right of this land. The first daughter and one of the heirs of the right famous and renowned knight, Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick, which died in Rouen, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, the which Elizabeth was daughter and heir to Thomas, late Lord Berkeley, on his side, and of her mother's side, Lady Lisle and Tyes, which countess passed from this world the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1468, on whose soul Jesu have mercy. Amen.

John Wenbocke, by his last will, dated 1477, appointed there should be dispended upon a monument over the Lady of Shrewsbury where she is buried afore Jesus, one hundred pounds. He left Sir Humphrey Talbot, knight, lord marshal of the town of Calais, made his will the year 1492. He was younger son of John Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his wife; he appointed a stone to be put in a pillar before the grave of his lady mother in Paul's, of his portraiture and arms, according to the will of John, his grandfather. Sir Humphrey Talbot, knight, lord marshal of the town of Calais, made his will the year 1492. He was younger son of John Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his wife; he appointed a stone to be put in a pillar before the grave of his lady mother in Paul's, of his portraiture and arms, according to the will of John, his grandfather. This Sir Humphrey Talbot, knight, lord marshal of the town of Calais, made his will the year 1492. He was younger son of John Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his wife; he appointed a stone to be put in a pillar before the grave of his lady mother in Paul's, of his portraiture and arms, according to the will of John, his grandfather. This Sir Humphrey Talbot, knight, lord marshal of the town of Calais, made his will the year 1492. He was younger son of John Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his wife; he appointed a stone to be put in a pillar before the grave of his lady mother in Paul's, of his portraiture and arms, according to the will of John, his grandfather.

The Countess of Shrewsbury's.

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Photograph of the document page

bead makers then dwelling there; and at the end of that lane is likewise Creede lane, late so called, but sometime Spurrer row, of spurrers dwelling there; and Ave lane is added thereto because it is not the south end of Warwickie lane and the north end of Ave Mary lane. At the north end of Ave Mary lane is one great house, built of stone and timber, of old time pertaining to John Duke of Brittany, Earl of Richmond, as appeareth by the records of Edward II., since that, it is called Pembrook's inn, near unto Ludgate, as belonging to the earls of Pembroke, in the times of Richard II., the 18th year, and of Henry VI., the 14th year. It is now called Burgavony house, and belongeth to Henry, late Lord of Burgavany.

Betwixt the south end of Ave Mary lane, and the north end of Creed lane, is the coming out of Paul's church yard on the east, and the high street on the west, towards Ludgate, and this is called Bowyer row, of bowyers dwelling there in old time, now worn out by merchants and others. In this street, on the north side, is the parish church of St. Martin, a proper church, and lately new built; for in the year 1437, John Michael, church of St. Martin, a proper church, and lately new built; for in the year 1437, John Michael, steeple upon, &c. The monuments here have been of William Sevensosse, mayor 1418; Henry Badlesmere, mayor, and the bravest of this city, granted and gave to Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, two lanes or ways next the street of Baynard's castle, and also the tower of Mount-fitchit, to be destroyed; in place of which the said Robert built the new church of the Black Friers, and placed them therein, King Edward I., and Eleanor his wife, were great benefactors thereunto. This was a large church, and richly furnished with ornaments, wherein divers parliaments, and other great meetings, hath been holden; the Lord Carne, son to the Duke of Exeter; Richard Scrope, son to the Lady Nevell, wedded to Lord Douglas, daughter to Edmond Lancaster; the Lord Beaumont; Sir Edmond Cornewall, Baron of Burford; the Lord Liot of Ireland; Margaret, children to W. Valence; Sir William Browne, and Dame Elizabeth his wife; Thomas Brandon, knight of the Garter, 1509; Dame Joan, daughter to Sir John Carne, Hugh Clare, knight, 1295; the heart of Queen Helianor, the foundress; the heart of Alfonse, her son; the hearts of John and Maude, wife to Geffrey Say, daughter to the Earl of Warwick; Dame Sibile, daughter to Wil. Pattee-lulle, wife to Roger Beauchampe; and by her Sir Richard or Roger Beauchampe; Lord St. Amand, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, daughter to the Duke of Lancaster; Sir Stephen Collington, knight; Sir William Petyt, knight; the Countess of Huntingdon; Duchess of Excester, 1425; Sir John Cornwall; Lord Fanhope, died at Amphill in Bedfordshire, and was buried here in 1443; Sir John Tripotipe, Earl of Worcester, beheaded 1470; and by him in his chapel, James Tuochet Lord Audley, beheaded 1497; William Paston, and Anne, daughter to the Duke of Lancastor, and beheaded 1497; Sir Edmond Cornwoll, Baron of Burford; the Lady Nevell, wedded to Lord Dowgas, daughter to the Duke of Excester; Richard Scrope, esquire; Dame Katheren Vaux, alias Cobham; Sir Thomas Browne, and Dame Elizabeth his wife; Jane Powell; Thomas Swithfort; John Mawles, esquire, 1422; John de la Bere, Nicholas Enr. Gayfry, William Clifford, esquires; Sir Thomas Brandon, knight of the Garter, 1509; William Stalworth, merchant-tailor, 1518; William...
There is a parish of St. Anne within the precinct of the Black Friers, which was pulled down with the Friers’ church, by Sir Thomas Carden; but in the reign of Queen Mary, he being forced to find a church to the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging in the year 1597, fell down, and was again by collection therefore made, new built and enlarged in the same year, and was dedicated on the 11th of December.

Now to turn again out of the Black Friers through Bowyer row, Ave Mary lane, and Pater Noster row, to the church of St. Michael ad Bladum, or at the Friers’ church, by Sir Thomas Carden; but in place thereof was sometime a corn market, stretching by west to the shambles. It seemeth that the church was new built 

about the reign of Edward III. Thomas Newton, first parson there, was buried in the choir the year 1461. At the east end of this church stood the old cross in West Chepe, which was taken down in the year 1390; since which time the said parish church was also taken down, but new built and enlarged in the year 1430, the 8th of Henry VI. William Eastfield, mayor, and the commonalty, granted of the common soil of the city three feet and a half broad on the north part, and four feet in breadth toward the east. This is now a proper church, and hath the monuments of Thomas Newton, first parson; Roger Woodcocke, hatter, 1475; Thomas Rossel, brewer, 1473; John Hulton, stationer, 1475; John Oxney; Roger North, merchant-haberdasher, 1468; John Leeland, the famous antiquary; Henry Prannel, vintner, one of the sheriffs 1585; William Erkin, one of the sheriffs 1556; Thomas Bankes, barber-chirurgeon, 1598, &c. John Mundham had a chantry there in the reign of Edward II.

At the east end of this church, in place of the old cross, is now a water-conduit placed. W. Eastfield, mayor the 9th of Henry VI., at the request of divers common councils, granted it so to be; whereupon, in the 19th of the same Henry, one thousand marks were granted by a common council towards the works of this conduit, and the reparations of other: this is called the little conduit in West Chepe, and was taken down, and in place thereof a proper parish church, and hath the monuments of Thomas Newton, the first parson there, was buried in the choir the year 1461, which was the 35th of Edward the Thirde.—1st edition, p. 277.

This lane runneth north to the west end of St. Nicholas shambles. Of old time was buried in the choir the year 1397, fell down, and was again by collection therefore made, new built and enlarged in the same year, and was dedicated on the 11th of December.

Before this Mountgodard street stall boards were of old time set up by the butchers to show and sell their flesh meat upon, over which stallboards they first built sheds to keep off the weather; but since that, encroaching by little and little, they have made their stallboards and sheds fair houses, most of which are the principal shambles. Next to Newgate market, first of corn and meal, and then of other victuals, which stretcheth almost to Eldene lane. A fair, new, and strong frame of timber, covered with lead, was therefore set up at the charges of the city, near to the west corner of St. Nicholas’ shambles, for the meat to be weighed, in the 1st of Edward VI., Sir John Gresham being then mayor. On this side the north corner of Eldene lane stood sometime a proper parish church of St. Ewine, as is before said, given by Henry Vlll., towards the erecting of Christ’s church; it was taken down, and in place thereof a fair strong frame of timber erected, wherein dwell now men of divers trades. And from this frame to the north side is called Mountgodard street.

This street goeth up to the north end of Ivie lane. This is called Mountgodard street, by all likelihood of ivy growing on the walls of the prebend almes houses. —Ibid.
riders street, or, as they call that part thereof, Old Fish street. And all the north side of the said Old Fish street to the south end of Bread street, and by that still in Knightriders street till over against the Trinity church and Trinity lane. Then is Bread street itself, so called of bread in old time there sold; for it appeareth by records, that in the year 1392, which was the 30th of Edward 1., the bakers of London were bound to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the market, and that they should have four halmeotes in the year, at four several terms, to determine of enormities belonging to the said company.

This street giving the name to the whole ward, beginneth in West Cheap, almost by the Standard, and runneth down south through or southwest Watling street to Knightriders street aforessaid, where it endeth. This Bread street is wholly on both sides of this ward. Out of the which street, on the east side, is Basing lane, a piece whereof, to wit, to and over against the back gate of the Red Lion in Watling street, is of this Bread street ward.

Then is Fryday street beginning also in West Cheap, and runneth down south through Watling street to Knightriders street, or Old Fish street. The rear part of Bread street ward on the east side from over against the north-east corner of St. Matthew’s church, and on the west side from the south corner of the said church, down as aforesaid.

In this Fryday street, on the west side thereof, is a lane, commonly called Maydon lane, or Distaff lane, corruptly for Distar lane, which runneth west into the Old Exchange; and in this lane is also one other lane, on the south side thereof, likewise called Distar lane, which runneth down to Knight riders street, or Old Fish street; and so be the bounds of this whole ward.

Monuments to be noted here, first at Bread street corner, the north-east end, 1502, of Thomas Tomlinson, causing in the high street of Cheape a vault to be digged and made, there was found, at fifteen feet deep, a fair pavement like unto that above ground, and at the further end at the channel was found a tree sawed into five steps, which was stooled in one side, and runneth west towards Walbrooke; and upon the edge of the said brook, as it seemeth, there were found lying along the bodies of two great trees, the ends whereof were then sawed off, and firm timber as at the first when they fell, part of the said trees remain yet in the ground unligged. It was all forced ground until they went past the trees aforesaid, which was about seventeen feet deep or better; thus much hath the ground of this city in forced ground until they went past the trees afore-said, before the children, with beads and bare-legged.

In this Old Fish street is one row of small houses, placed along in the midst of Knightriders street, which row is also of Bread street ward. In these houses, now possessed by fishmongers, were at the first but moveable boards (or stalls), set out on market-days, to show their fish there to be sold; but procuring license to set up sheds, they grew to shops, and by little and little to tall houses, of three or four stories in height, and now are called Fish street. Walter Turke, fishmonger, mayor 1349, had two shops in Old Fish street, over against St. Nicholas church; the one rented five shillings the year, the other four shillings.

Bread street, so called of bread sold there (as I said), is now wholly inhabited by rich merchants; and divers fair inns be there, for good receipt of carriers and other travellers to the city.

On the east side of this street, at the corner of Watling street, is the proper church of Alhallowes in Bread street, wherein are the monuments of James Thame, goldsmith; John Walpole, goldsmith, 1349; Thomas Beamount, alderman, mayor 1415; Richard May, and Roger Abde, merchant, mayor 1476; Sir Richard Chaury, salter, mayor 1509; Sir Thomas Pargitar, salter, mayor 1530; Sir Thomas Pargitar, salter, mayor 1530; Sir Richard Chaury, salter, mayor 1476; Sir Richard Chaury, salter, mayor 1509; Sir Thomas Pargitar, salter, mayor 1530; Henry Sucey, merchant-tailor, one of the sheriffs 1541; Richard Reade, alderman, that served and was taken prisoner in Scotland, 1542; Robert House, one of the sheriffs 1539; William Albanuy, Richard May, and Roger Abde, merchant-tailors.

In the 23rd of Henry VIII., the 17th of August, two priests of this church fell at variance, that the one drew blood of the other; wherefore the same church was suspended, and no service sung or said therein for the space of one month after; the priests were committed to prison, and the 15th of October, being enjoined penance, went before a general procession, bare-headed, bare-footed, and bare-legged, before the children, with beads and books in their hands, from Paul’s, through Cheape, Cornhill, &c.

More to be noted of this church, which had sometime a fair spired steeple of stone. In the year 1559, the 5th of September, about mid-day, fell a great tempest of lightning, with a terrible
clap of thunder, which struck the said spire about nine or ten feet beneath the top; out of which place fell a stone that slew a dog, and overthrew a man that was playing with the dog. The same spire being but little dammified thereby, was shortly after taken down, for sparing the charges of repARATION.

On the same side is Salters' hall, with six alias houses in number, built for poor decayed brethren of that company. This hall was burnt in the year 1329, and again restored.

Lower down on the same side is the parish church of St. Mildred the Virgin. The monuments in this church be—of the Lord Trenchant of St. Alban's, knight, who was supposed to lie either the new builder of this church, or best benefactor to the works thereof, about the year 1390, and Oddell Colnish, gentleman, 1312; William Palmer, blader, a great benefactor also, 1356; John Shadworth, mayor 1401, who gave the parsonage-house, a vestry, and churchyard to that parish, in the year 1428; notwithstanding, his monument is pulled down; Stephen Bugge, gentleman; his arms be there 1411; Henry Bugge founded a chantry there 1419; Roger Forre, vintner, 1440; Thomas Barnwell, esquire, one of the sheriffs 1354; Sir John Hawen, clerk, parson of that church, who built the parsonage-house newly after the same had been burnt to the ground, together with the parson and his man also, burnt in that fire 1484; John Hemmings, 1526; William Houstweight, pewterer to the king, 1526; Christopher Turner, chirurgeon to King Henry VIII., 1539; Ralph Simonis, esquire, one of the sheriffs in the year 1527; Thomas Langham gave to the poor of that parish four tenements 1575; Thomas Hall, salter, 1582; Thomas Collins, salter, alderman; Sir Ambrose Nicholas, salter, mayor 1575, was buried in Sir John Stadworth's vault.

Out of this Bread street, on the same side, is Basing lane; a part whereof (as is afore showed) is of this ward, but how it took the name of Basing I have not read: in the 20th year of Richard II. the same was called the bakehouse, whether meant the description of Brittaine, before Reinwolfe's Chronicle, wherein the author writing a chapter of Gyants, and meant the description of Brittaine, for the most part drawn out of John Leyland his commentaries (borrowed of myself), and placed before Reyne Wolfe's Chronicle; as the labours of another (who was forced to confess he never travelled farther than from London to the university of Oxford): he writing a chapter of giants or monstrous men, had set down more matter than truth, as partly against my will I am enforced here to touch. R. G., in his brief collection of histories, as he termeth it, hath these words: "I, the writer hereof, did see, the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1564, and had the same in my hand, the tooth of a man, which weighed ten ounces of Troy weight; and the skull of the same man is extant, and to be seen, which will hold five pecks of wheat; and the shin-bone of the same man is extant, and is six foot long; and I say of a marvellous greatness." Thus far R. G. + The error thereof is thus: he affirmed a stone to be the tooth of a man, which stone (so proved) having no shape of a tooth, had neither skull or shin-bone. Notwithstanding, it is added in the said description, that by conjectural similitude of those parts the body of the same man might be thirty feet long, or more. From this he goeth to another like matter, of a man with a mouth sixteen feet wide, and so to Gerrard the giant and his staff. But to leave these fables, and return where I left, I will note what myself hath observed concerning that house.

I read that John Gisors, mayor of London in the year 1245, was owner thereof, and that Sir John Gisors, knight, mayor of London, and constable of the Tower 1311, and divers others of that name and family, since that time owned it. William Gisors was one of the sheriffs 1329. More, John * "Whose anseus seemed to me insufficient, for he meant the description of Brittaine, before Reinwolfe's Chronicle, wherein the author writing a chapter of Gyants, and having been deceived by some authors, too much realising their smooth speech, hath set down more matter than truth, as partly (and also against my will) I am enforced to touch."—1st edition, p. 283. The alterations which this passage has undergone in the second edition are somewhat curious, and call for a few remarks. The allusion to Leland's Commentaries, borrowed of myself, unquestionably refers to the copy of that work, which Stow sold to Camden for an annuity of eight pounds a year—Reyne Wolfe's Chronicle is that of Holinshed (see ante, p. 110); and the work compiled from Leland, placed before the Chronicle is the 'labours of another,' is the very curious Description of the Island of Britain, with a brief Rehearsal of the nature and qualities of the people of England, and such Commodities as are to be found in the same, written by William Harrison, and printed in Holinshede. The whole passage, and the allusion to Richard Crafton, his rival as a chronicler, whom Nicholson English Historical Library, p. 71, ed. 1714) describes as a "very heedless and unskilful writer," would furnish materials for another chapter in the "Quarrels of Authors." + R. G. saw a stone, and said the same to be a tooth, but being by my selfe proued a stone, there fayled both scull and shank-bone, and followed a cluster of lies together, yet since increased by other."—Stow.
Gisors had issue, Henry and John; which John had issue, Thomas; which Thomas deceased in Gisor's hall, of late time by corruption hath been called Gerard's hall henceforth for Gisor's hall; as Bosom's inn for Blossom's inn, Bevis marks for Burkes marks, Markle lane for Marte lane, Bellter lane for Belsetter's lane, Gutter lane for Guthuranus lane, Cry church for Christ's church, St. Mihel in the quorn for St. Mihel at eorne, and sundry such others. Out of this Gisor's hall, at the first building thereof, were made divers arched doors, yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great monster, or other than man of common stature to pass through, the pole in the hall might be used of old time (as then the custom was in every parish), to be set up in the summer as May-pole, before the principal house in the parish or street, and to stand in the hall before the sercen, decked with holme and ivy, all the feast of Christmas. The ladder served for the decking of the may-pole and roof of the hall. Thus much for Gisor's hall, and for that side of Bread street, may suffice.

Now on the west side of Bread street, amongst divers fair and large houses for merchants, and fair inns for passengers, had ye one prison-house pertaining to the sheriffs of London, called the compter in Bread street; but in the year 1555 the prisoners were removed from thence to one other new compter, in Bread street, provided by the city's purchase, and being for the use of prisoners, for the house in Bread street was his own by lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it. Note, that gaolers buying their offices will deal hardly with pitiful prisoners.

Now in Friday street, so called of fisumongers dwelling there, and serving Friday's market, on the east side, is a small parish church, commonly called St. John Evangelist: the monuments there be of John Dogget, merchant tailor, one of the sheriffs in the year 1509; Sir Christopher Askew, draper, mayor 1533; William de Avinger, farrier, was buried there in the 34th of Edward III. Then lower down, is one other parish church of St. Margaret Moyse, so called (as seemeth) of one Moyse, that was founder or new builder thereof. The monuments there be of Sir Richard Dobbes, skinner, mayor 1591; William Dane, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs 1539; Sir John Allen, fishmonger, mayor 1591. There was of older time buried, Nicholas Stanes, and Nicholas Brace; they founded chantries there.

On the west side of this Friday street, is Mayden lane, so named of such a sign, or Distaffe lane, for Distar lane, as I read in the record of a brewhouse called the Lamb, in Distar lane, the 16th of Henry VI. In the Distar lane, on the east side thereof, is the Cordwainers', or Shoemakers' hall, which company were made a brotherhood or fraternity, in the 11th of Henry IV. Of these cordwainers I read, that since the fifth of Richard II. (when he took to wife Anne, daughter to Vesalaus, King of Boheme), by her example, the English people had took to wife Anne, daughter to Vesalaus, King of Boheme, by her example, the English people had

Queene hithe ward.

Next unto Bread street ward, on the south side thereof, is Queene Hith ward, so called of a water gate, or harbour for boats, lighters, and barges; and was of old time for ships, at what time the timber bridge of London was drawn up, for the passage of them to the said hithe, as to a principal strand for landing and unlading against the midst and heart of the city.

This ward beginneth in the east, in Knightriders' street, or Old Fish street, and this is the end of Bread street ward; which hath an alderman, his deputy, common council ten, constables ten, and twelve bowyers eight, watermen eight, and a beadle. It standeth taxed to the fifteen in London, at 39/, and in the Exchequer at 36/. 12s. 2d.*

"In the Exchequer thirty-six pounds, ten shillings."—1st edition, p. 285.
divers lanes, running south to Thames street, and are of this ward: the first is Trinity lane, which runneth down by the west end of Trinity church; then is Spuren lane, or Spooner's lane, now called Huggen lane; then Bread street hill; then St. Mary Mountamant, out of the which lane, on the east side thereof, is one other lane, turning east, through St. Nicholas Olave's churchyard to Bread street hill. This lane is called Finimore lane, or Fivefoot lane, because it is but five feet in breadth at the west end; in the midst of this lane runneth down one other lane broader, south to Thames street. I think the same to be called Desbourne lane, for I read of such a lane to have been in the parish of Mary Summerset, in the 22nd year of Edward III., where there is said to lie between the tenement of Edward de Monteacute, knight, on the east part, and the tenement some time pertaining to William Gladwine on the west, one plot of ground, containing in length towards Thames street, twenty-five feet, &c.

Last of all, have you Lambart hill lane, so called on the east side of Lambart, owner thereof; and this is the farthest west part of this ward.

On the north side coming down from Knightsriders' street, the east side of Lambart hill, is wholly of this ward; and the west side, from the north end of the Blackesmitches' hall (which is about the midst of this lane) unto Thames street; there is a bot of Blackesmitches street, and further west about a half yard from it, from a cook's house called the Sign of King David, three houses west from the Old Swan house in the east, unto Huntington house, over against St. Peter's church in the west, near unto Paul's wharf; and on the land side, from a cook's house called the Blue Bear, to the west end of St. Peter's church, and up St. Peter's hill, two houses north above the said church. And these be the bounds of this ward, in which are parish churches seven, halls of companies two, and other ornaments as shall be shewed.

First in Knightsriders' street, is the small parish church of the Holy Trinity, very old, and in danger of falling: collections have been made for repairing thereof, but they will not stretch so far, and, therefore, it leaneth upon props or stilts. Monuments as followeth.

John Brian, alderman in the reign of Henry V., a great benefactor; John Chamber had a chantry there; Thomas Fischly, esquire, and Alice his wife, within the chanc; John Mirfin, auditor of the exchequer 1471; Sir Richard Fowler, of Ricks in Oxfordshire, 1528; George Cope, second son to Sir John Cope of Copashby in Northamptonshire, 1572.

Towards the west end of Knightsriders' street is the parish church of St. Nicolas Cold Abbey, a proper church, somewhat ancient, as appeared by the ways raised thereunto, so that men are forced to descend into the body of the church: it hath been called of many Golden Abbey, of some, Cold Abbey, or Cold Be, and so hath the most ancient writings *, as standing in a cold place, as Cold harbour, and such like. The steeple or tall tower of this church, with the south aisle, have been of late building: to wit, the 1st of Richard II., when it was meant the whole old church should have been new built, as appeareth by the arching began on the east side the steeple, under the which, in the stone work, the arms of one Buckland, esquire, and his wife, daughter to Beaupere, are cut in stone, and also are in the glass windows, whereby it appeareth he was the builder of the steeple and repairer of the residue. The 26th of Edward III., An. Ambrey being mayor *, T. Frere, fishmonger, gave one piece of ground to the said parish church of St. Nicholas, containing eighty-six feet in length, and forty-three feet at one end, and thirty-four at the other, in breadth, for a cemetery or churchyard. The 26th of Richard II., Thomas Barnard Castle, cleric, John Somencing, cleric, and John Nomney, gave to the parson and churchwardens of the said church and their successors, one messuage and one shop, with the appurtenances, in Dastille lane and Old Fish street, for the reparation of the body of the said church, the belfry or steeple, and ornaments.

Buried in this church, John Cale, and William Coggeshall, 1426; Walter Turke, fishmonger, mayor, 1349; Richard Esastone, fishmonger, 1330; Nicholas Wolberge, fishmonger, 1407; Thomas Padding, fishmonger, 1485; Robert Hary, fishmonger, John Suring, 1490; Roger Darlington, fishmonger, 1557; Richard Laetly, parson, under a fair tomb on the north side the choir, 1491; Richard Bradward, mayor, 1501; James Pineman, 1507; Richard Farneford, 1525; Thomas Nicholas, fishmonger, 1527; William Barde, fishmonger, 1528.

On the north side of this church, in the wall thereof, was of late built a convenient cistern of stone and lead, for receipt of Thames water, conveyed in pipes of lead to that place, for the use and commodity of the fishmongers and other inhabitants in and about Old Fish street. Barnard Randolph, common serjeant of the city of London, did in his lifetime deliver to the company of Fishmongers the sum of nine hundred pounds, to be employed towards the conducting of the said Thames water, and cisterning the same, &c.; in the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Nicolas Colde Abbey, near unto Fish street, seven hundred pounds; and other two hundred pounds to charitable deeds: he deceased 1583, and shortly after this conduit with the other was made and finished.

In Trinity lane, on the west side thereof, is the Painterstainers' hall, for so of old time were they called, but now that workmanship of staining is departed out of use in England. Lower down in Trinity lane, on the east side thereof, was sometime a great message pertaining unto John, earl of Cornwall, in the 14th of Edward I. On Broadstreet hill, down to the Thames on both sides, be divers fair houses, inhabited by fishmongers, chesse-

* "But I could never learn the cause why it should be so called, and therefore I will let it passe." — 1st edition, p. 287.
mongers, and merchants of divers trades. On the west side whereof is the parish church of St. Nicholas Olive, a convenient church, having the monuments of W. Newport, fishmonger, one of the sheriffs 1573; Richard Willnowes, parson, 1531; Richard Sturges, fishmonger, 1470; Thomas Lewen, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs 1537, who gave his message, with the appurtenances, wherein he dwelt, with fourteen tenements in the said parish of St. Nicholas, to be had after the decease of Agnes his wife, to the ironmongers, and they to give stipends appointed to almsmen, in five houses by them built in the churchyard of that parish, more to poor scholars in Oxford and Cambridge, &c. Blitheman, an excellent organist of the Queen's chapel, died buried there with an epitaph, 1511, &c.

The next is Old Fish-street Hill, a lane so called, which also runneth down to Thames street. In this lane, on the east side thereof, is the one end of Finnsmore, or Five foot lane. On the west side of this Old Fishstreet hill is the Bishop of Hereford's inn or lodging, an ancient house and large rooms, built of stone and timber, which sometime belonged to the Mountauntes in Norfolk. Radulfus de Maydenstone, Bishop of Hereford, about 1234, bought it of the Mountauntes, and gave it to the Bishops of Hereford, his successors. Charles, both Bishop of Hereford and Chancellor of the Marches, about the year 1517, repaired it, since the which time the same is greatly ruined, and is now divided into many small tenements; the hall and principal rooms, are a house to make sugar-loaves, &c.

Next adjoining is the parish church of St. Mary de Monte Alto, or Mountaunetus; this is a very small church, and at the first built to be a chapel of the Mountauntes, and for tenements therunto belonging. The Bishop of Hereford is patron thereof. Monuments in this church of John Glocester, alderman 1345, who belonged to the Mountauntes in Norfolk. Radulphus de Maydenstone, Bishop of Hereford, about 1234, bought it of the Mountauntes, and gave it to the Bishops of Hereford, his successors. Charles, both Bishop of Hereford and Chancellor of the Marches, about the year 1517, repaired it, since the which time the same is greatly ruined, and is now divided into many small tenements; the hall and principal rooms, are a house to make sugar-loaves, &c.

The following is the epitaph from the edition of "Survey" published by Anthony Munday in 1618.

"Here Blitheman lies, a worthy wight,
Who feared God above;
A friend to all, a foe to none,
Whom rich and poor did love.
Of Princes' Chappell, gentleman,
Unto his dying day,
Whom all ooke great delight to heare
Bums on the organs play.
Whose passing skill in musick's art
A scholar left behind;
John Bull (by name), his master's vein
Expressing in each kind.
But nothing here continues long
Nor resting place can have;
His soul departed hence to heaven,
His body here in grave."

He died on Whitsunday, anno Domini 1591.

* This church having been destroyed in the fire of London, and not rebuilt, the parish was by act of parliament annexed to the church of St. Mary Somerset.
the Queen hithe unto John Gisors, then mayor, and to the commonalty of London, and their successors for ever, as by this his charter appeareth:

"Know ye, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Cornwall, Earl of Anjou, to all archbishops, &c. Be it known, that we have seen the covenant between our brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, and John Gisors, then mayor of London, and the commons thereof, concerning certain exactions and demands pertaining to the Queen hithe of London. The said earl granted for him, and for his heirs, all the commonalty of London, and their successors, to have and hold the Queen hithe, with all the liberties, customs, and other appurtenances, paying yearly to the said earl, his heirs and assigns, fifty pounds, at Clarkenwell, at two several terms; to wit, the Sunday after Easter twenty-five pounds, and at Michaelmas twenty-five pounds. And for more surety hereof the said earl hath set his seal, and left it with the mayor, and the mayor and commonalty have set to their seal, and left it with the earl. Wherefore we confirm and establish the said covenant for us, and for our heirs. Witnesses, Ralph Fitz Nichol, Richard Gray, John and Will. Brichtem, Paulin Painter, Raph Wancia, John Cambald, and other, at Windsor, 26th of February, in the 31st of our reign."

The charge of this Queen hithe was then committed to the sheriffs, and so hath continued ever since; the profits whereof are sore diminished, so that (as writeth Robert Fabian) it was worth in his time little above twenty marks, or fifteen pounds, one year with another. Also for customs of this Queen hithe.

In the year 1302, the 30th of Edward I., it was found by the oath of divers men, that bakers, brewers, and others, buying their corn at Queen hithe, should pay for measuring, portage, and carriage, for every quarter of corn whatsoever, from thence to West Cheap, to St. Anthony's church, and thence to Bircheovers bridge, in the parish of Allhallowes the Less, and such like distances, one halfpenny farthing; to Fleet bridge, to Newgate, Cripplegate, to Bircheovers lane, to Eastcheap, and Biling-gate, one penny. Also, that the measure (or the meter) ought to have eight chief master-porters, every master to have three masters under him, and every one of them to find one horse, and seven sacks; and he that did not, to lose his office. This hithe was then so frequented with vessels, bringing thither corn, (besides fish, salt, fuel, and other merchandizes,) that all these men, to wit, the meter, and porters, thirty-seven in number, for all their charges of horses and sacks, and small stipend, lived well of their labours; but now the bakers of London, and other citizens, travel into the countries, and buy their corn of the farmers, after the farmers' price.

King Edward II., in the 1st of his reign, gave to Margaret, wife to Piers de Gavestone, forty-three

* It appears from Strype's Stow (l. p. 214, ed. 1720), that "Were path, or Wore path, is in the east part of the Flete of Harking, about seven miles from London; and Aneclenheth is near Westminster, on the west part of London."
pounds twelve shillings and nine pence halfpenny farthing, out of the rent of London, to be received of the Queen’s hithe. Certain impositions were set upon ships, and other vessels coming thither, as upon corn, salt, and other things, toward the seas, or other grains, garlic, onions, herrings, sprats, eels, whiting, placers, cocks, mackerel, &c., then that one vessel should come to Queen hithe, the city with victual, should be sold by retail; of vessels, ships, or boats, great or small, resorting up London bridge, it was ordained, that all manner of lighters and barges, is there lately built; Sir John Lion, grocer, mayor 1554, by his testament, gave a hundred pounds towards it; but since increased and made larger at the charges of the city, in the year 1593.

Against this Queen’s hithe, on the river Thames, of late years, was placed a corn mill, upon or betwixt two barges or lighters, and there ground corn, as water mills in other places, to the wonder of many that had not seen the like; but this lasted not long without decay; such as caused the same barges and mill to be removed, taken asunder, and soon forgotten. I read of the like to have been in former time, as thus:—In the year 1525, the 10th of Henry VIII., Sir William Bayly being mayor, John Cooke of Glocester, mercer, gave to the mayor and commonalty of London, and theirs for ever, one great barge, in the which two corn mills were placed, by which barge, and mill, he intended to convey water to the middle of the city. The ancient great hall of this messuage is yet standing, and pertaining to a great brewhouse for beer. West from this is Trigge lane, going down to Thames. Next is called Bosse lane, of a bosse of water; as unto that of Billingsgate, there placed there a great house of great height, called an engine, made by Bevis Bulmar, gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of Thames water to serve in the middle and west parts of the city. The ancient great hall of this messuage is yet standing, and pertaining to a great brewhouse for beer.
church goeth up the Old Exchange, all the west
ward whereof up to the south-east gate of Paul's
churchyard, and by St. Austin's church, is of this
ward. About the midst of this Old Exchange, on
side whereof up to the south-east gate of Paule's
tenements pertaining to the said priory, was
belonging to the abbey of Fiscampe, beyond the
the south end of Creed lane, out of the which Car-
thee Blacke Friers, and to
west to the east entry
of

[26x618]The mill

[26x99]Wilt-

time belonging to the priory of Okeborne in
between Barnard's castle and Paule's wharf.

[26x329]called the Paule head. Then out of Carter lane,
tavern; and more west is Sermon lane, by an inn
ter lane deseendeth a
lane called Do-little lane, and

[26x130]Edward III.

[26x137]there a lane between the Blacke
Fryers

[26x137]Then

[26x137]Fryers

[26x137]of Edward

[26x137]inn, in the

[26x137]where be now divers

[26x137]seemeth to me) was since called
Legate's

[26x360]Next is a

[26x360]Scropes

[26x360]great messuage, called
inn,

[26x375]Thames, at

[26x375]Huntington

[26x375]as
to

[34x114]this

[34x114]lane also

[34x114]one great messuage, of old
time a castle, divers

[34x175]Then

[34x237]There

[34x237]also another tower

[34x237]by Baynard's
castle, whereof
Baynard's

[34x283]Then have you Baynard's
castle, whereof this
whole ward taketh the name. This castle banketh
on the river Thames, and was called Baynard's
castle. It was made, in the time of William the
Conqueror, of the which castle, and
Baynard himself, I have spoken in another place.

[202x551]granted a place in the Fleet, near unto Baynard's

[202x76]were lodged in this house, then called Barklies inn,

[202x84]four. Richard Beauclianipe, Earl of Warwicke,

[202x92]leyremain in the stone work of an arched gate, gule,

[202x176]a proper parish church, which hath the monuments j

[202x191]church and lane, called Peter hill, and so to St.

[202x199]street, over against Huntington house, by St. Peter's

[202x214]where it endeth on that side.

[202x222]Black Fryers to the south-west end of Creed lane,

[202x237]of Sir William Cheiny, knight, and Margaret his !

[202x260]of Thames, &c.

[202x275]to

[202x291]wall made straight west from Ludgate to Fleet

[202x306]which is in the gift of his ancestors by seniority, as

[202x329]Then to begin again on the north side of Thames
street, over against Huntington house, by St. Peter's
church and lane, called Peter hill, and so to St.
Benet Hude (or Hithe) over against Powle's wharf,
a proper parish church, which hath the monuments of
Sir William Cheiny, knight, and Margaret his wife,
1442, buried there ; Doctor Caldwell, physi-
cian ; Sir Gilbert Dethik, knight, alias Garter king
at arms. West from this church, by the south end
of Adle street, almost against Powle wharf, there
is one ancient building of stone and timber, built by
the lords of Barkley, and therefore called Barklies
inn. This house is all in ruin, and letten out in
several tenements, yet the arms of the Lord Barkley
remain in the stone work of an arched gate, gules,
between a chevron, crosses ten—three, three, and
four. Richard Bemuchampe, Earl of Warwicke,
was lodged in this house, then called Barklies inn,
in the parish of St. Andrew, in the reign of Henry VI. Then turning up towards the north is the parish-church of St. Andrew in the Wardrobe, a proper church, but few monuments hath it. John Parry founded a chantry there. Then is the king's Great Wardrobe: Sir John Beauchamp, knight of the Garter, Constable of Dover, Warden of the Sinke ports, (son to Guido de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick,) built this house, was lodged there, deceased in the year 1359, and was buried on the south side of the middle aisle of Paul's church. His executors sold the house to King Edward I., unto whom the parson of St. Andrew's complaining that the said Beauchamp had pulled down divers houses, in their place to build the same house, where through he was hindered of his accustomed tithes, paid by the tenants of old time, granted him forty shillings by year out of that house for ever. King Richard III. was lodged there in the latter end of his reign.

In this house of late years is lodged Sir John Fortescue, knight, master of the wardrobe, chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and one of her majesty's most honourable privy council. The secret letters and writings touching the estate of the realm were wont to be enrolled in the king's wardrobe, and not in the chancery, as appeareth by the records. Claus. 13. E. 4. 1. Memb. 13. Claus. 33. E. 1. Memb. 3. Est liberat. 1. E. 2. Memb. 4. &c. From this wardrobe, by the west end of Carter lane, then up Creed lane, Ave Mary lane, a piece of Pater Noster row, up Warwick lane, all the next side, to a brewhouse called the Crown, as I said is of this ward. Touching lanes ascending out of Thames street to Knights-riders' street, the first is Peter's hill, wherein I find no matter of note, more than certain almshouses, lately founded on the south side thereof, by David Smith, embroiderer, for six poor widows, wherof each to have twenty shillings by the year.

On the east side of this lane standeth a large house, of ancient building, sometime belonging to the abbot of St. Mary in York, and was his abiding house when he came to London; Thomas Randolfe, esquire, hath lately augmented and repaired it. At the upper end of this lane, towards the north, the corner-houses there he called Peters key, but the reason thereof I have not heard. Then is Pauls wharf hill, on the east side wherof is Woodmangers' hall. And next adjoining is Derby house, sometime belonging to the Stanleys, for Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby of that name, who married the Lady Margaret, Countess of Rich¬mond, mother to Henry VII., in his time built it. Queen Mary gave it to Gilbert Dethike, then Garter principal king of arms of Englishmen; Thomas Hawley, Clarenceaux king of arms of the south parts; William Harvy, alias Norroy king of arms of the north parts, and the other heralds and pursuivants of arms, and to their successors, all the same capital messuage or house called Derby house, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Benet and St. Peter, then being in the tenure of Sir Richard Sackville, knight, and lately parcel of the lands of Edward, Earl of Derby, &c. to the end that the said king of arms, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, and their successors, might at their liking dwell together, and at meet times to congregate, speak, confer, and agree among themselves, for the good government of their faculty, and their records might be more safely kept, &c. Dated the 18th of July, 1555, Philip and Mary I., and third year*.

Then higher up, near the south chain of Pauls churchyard, is the Pauls Head tavern, which house, with the appurtenances, was of old time called Pauls brewhouse, for that the same was so employed, but been since left off, and let out.

On the west side of this street, is one other great house, built of stone, which belongeth to Pauls church, and was sometime let to the Blunts, Lords Mountjoy, but of latter time to a college in Cambridge, and from them to the doctors of the civil law and Archves, who keep a commons there; and many of them being there lodged, it is called the Doctors' Commons. Above this, on the same side, was one other great building over-against Pauls brewhouse, and this was called Pauls lakehouse, and was employed in baking of bread for the church of Pauls.

In Addle street, or lane, I find no monuments.

In Lambart hill lane on the west side thereof, is the Blacksmiths' house, and adjoining to the north side thereof have ye one plot of ground, inclosed with a brick wall for a churchyard, or burying-plot for the dead of St. Mary Magdalene's by Old Fish street, which was given to that use by John Iwarby, an officer in the receipt of the exchequer, in the 26th of King Henry VI., as appeareth by patent. John Iwarby, &c. gave a piece of land lying void in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, nigh to Old Fish street, between the tenement of John Philpot on the south, and the tenement of Bartholomew Barwash on the west, and the tenement pertaining to the convent of the Holy Well on the north, and the way upon Lambard's hill on the east, for a churchyard and the parsonage, and to the parson, and churchwardens, &c.

Over-against the north-west end of this Lambard hill lane in Knights-riders' street, is the parish-church of St. Mary Magdalene, a small church, having but few monuments, Richard Woodroffe, merchant tailor, 1519; Barnard Randolph, esquire, 1563.

On the west side of this church, by the porch thereof, is placed a conduit or cistern of lead, castellated with stone, for receipt of Thames water, conveyed at the charges of the before named Barnard Randolph, esquire. By the east end of St.

* It had come into the possession of the crown through the Earl of Derby, in the 6th of Edward VI., having given it to the king in exchange for certain lands in Lancashire. It was destroyed by the great fire in 1666, and rebuilt about three years afterwards. Sir William Dugdale erected the north-east corner at his own charge; and Sir Henry St. George gave the profits of some visitations towards the same purpose.
Mary Magdalen's church, runneth up the Old Exchange lane, by the west end of Carter lane, to the south-east gate or chain of Paule's churchyard, as is before shown. And in this part was the Ex¬

sion, he promised to abjure his heresies; and was, being taken and examined, was found to hold cer¬

motions erroneous, and therefore committed to the Tower of London, Ac., where he thence to the Tower of London, Ac., where he was committed as in my Annales I have expressed.

Serviceable gentleman named John Hawkins, es¬

THE WARD OF FARINO DON EXTRA, OR WITHOUT.

The farther west ward of this city, being the twenty-fifth ward of London, but without the walls, is called Farringdon Without, and was of old time the home of the Farringdon Without. Then is the Stationers' hall on the same side, lately built for them in place of Peter College, where in the year 1549, the 4th of January, five men were slain by the fall of earth upon them, digging for a well. And let this be an end of Bay-

yards Castle ward, which hath an alderman, his deputy, common council nine, constables ten, sen-

Adjoining to this Lowlarsdes' tower is the parish-church of St. Gregory, appointed to the petty canons of Paules. Monuments of note I know none there.

The rest of that south side of St. Paules church, with the chapter-house, (a beautiful piece of work, built about the reign of Edward III.) is now de¬

faced by means of licenses granted to cutters, budget-makers, and others, first to build low sheds, but now high houses, which do hide that beautiful side of the church, save only the top and south gate.

On the north-west side of this churchyard is the bishop's palace, a large thing for receipt, wherein divers kings have been lodged, and great house¬

hold hath been kept, as appeareth by the great hall, which of late years, since the rebateiment of bishops' livings, hath not been furnished with household menie and guests, as was meant by the builders thereof, and was of old time used.

The dean's lodging on the other side, directly against the palace, is a fair old house, and also divers large houses are on the same side builded, which yet remain, and of old time were the lodgings of prebendaries and residentiaries, which kept great households and liberal hospitality, but now either decayed, or otherwise converted.

Then is the Stationers' hall on the same side, lately built for them in place of Peter College, where in the year 1549, the 4th of January, five men were slain by the fall of earth upon them, digging for a well. And let this be an end of Bay-

yards Castle ward, which hath an alderman, his deputy, common council nine, constables ten, sen-

vengers seven, wardmote inquest fourteen, and a beadle. And to the fifteen is taxed at 12s., in the exchequer 11½. 13s.
meet with a part of Cow lane. Then Cocke lane out of Smithfield, over-against Pye corner, then also is Giltspur street, out of Smithfield to Newgate, then from Newgate west by St. Sepulchres church to Turnagain lane, to Oldboorne conduit, on Snow hill, to Oldboorne bridge, up Oldboorne hill to the bars on both sides. On the right hand or north side, at the bottom of Oldboorne hill, is Gold lane, sometime a filthy passage into the fields, now both sides built with small tenements. Then higher is Lither lane, turning also to the field, lately replenished with houses built, and so to the bar. Now on the left hand or south side from Newgate leith a street called the Old Bayly, or court of the chamberlain of this city; this stretcheth down by the wall of the city unto Ludgate, on the west side of which street breaketh out one other lane, called St. Georges lane, till ye come to the south end of Seaco lane, and then turning towards Fleet street it is called Fleete lane. The next out of the street it is called Fleete lane. The next out of the high street from Newgate turning down south, is called the Little Bayly, and runneth down to the high street from Newgate turning down south, is called the Little Bayly, and runneth down to the south side of which street breaketh out one other lane, called St. Georges lane, till ye come to the south side of which street breaketh out one other lane, called St. Georges lane, till ye come to the south end of Seaco lane, and then turning towards Fleet street it is called Fleete lane. The next out of the street it is called Fleete lane. The next out of the high street from Newgate turning down south, is called the Little Bayly, and runneth down to the east of St. George's lane. Then is Seaco lane which turneth down into Fleet lane; near unto this Seaco lane, in the turning towards Oldboorne conduit, is another lane, called in records Wind Angle lane, it turneth down to Tneuill brook, and from thence back again, for there is no way over. Then beyond Oldboorne bridge to Shoe lane, which runneth out of Oldboorne unto the Conduit in Fleet street. Then also is Fewters lane, which likewise stretcheth south into Fleet street by the east end of St. Dunstans church, and from this lane to the bars be the bounds without Newgate. Now without Ludgate, this ward runneth by from the said gate to Temple bar, and hath on the right hand or north side the south end of the Old Bayly, then down Ludgate hill to the Fleet lane over Fleet bridge, and by Shoos lane and Fewters lane, and so to New street (or Chancery lane), and up that lane to the house of the Rolles, which house is also of this ward, and on the other side to a lane over against the Rolles, which entereth Fiequets' field. Then hard by the bar is one other lane called Shyre lane, because it divideth the city from the shire, and this stretcheth down into Fleet street. Out of Shyre lane against the Rolles house is also of this ward, and on the other side to a lane over against the Rolles, which entereth Fiequets' field. Then by the White Fryers and by the Temple, even to the bar aforesaid, be the bounds of this Faringdon Ward without. Touching ornaments and antiquities in this ward, first betwixt the said Newgate and the parish-church of St. Sepulchre's, is a way towards Smithfield, called Gilt Spur, or Knightsriders' street, of the knights and others riding that way into Smithfield, replenished with buildings on both sides up to the bar, a place so called of such a sign, sometimes a fair inn for receipt of travellers, but now divided into tenements, and over against the said Pic corner lieth Cocke lane, which runneth down to Oldboorne conduit. Beyond this Pic corner lieth West Smithfield, compassed about with buildings, as first on the south side following the right hand, standeth the fair parish-church and large hospital of St. Bar-
This gentleman, a great traveller in divers countries, amongst other his labours, painfully collected the works of Geoffrey Chaucer, John Lidgate, and other learned writers, which works he wrote in sundry volumes to remain for posterity; I have seen them, and partly do possess them. Jane, Lady Clinton, gave ten pounds to the poor of this house, there was buried, 1458; Agnes, daughter to Sir William St. George; John Roperbrooke, esquire; Richard Sturgeon; Thomas Burgan, gentleman, and Alice his wife; W. Fitzwater, gentleman, 1466.

This hospital was valued at the suppression in the year 1539, the 31st of Henry VIII., to thirty-five pounds. The church was used as a parish church till 1552, in the year of the grace deceased of his degree, that was in Brutes Albion, Fourteene hundred winter, and sixe and fiftie, Of October moneth, the day one and twenty."

Hie jacet If after us have referred to which in the paper by Mr. Saunders, we may observe in a preceding note (p. 139), will be found in an article communicated by Mr. Octavius Rahere, written shortly after his death by a monk of the abbey. Where is this ruffian? that cruel smiter! lie is no winner of souls, but an exactor of money, whom the king's commissioners, on the 17th of February, and order was taken therein; so as the 26th of July, the repairing of the Gray Fryers' house, for poor fatherless children, was taken in hand; and also in the later of the same month, began the repairing of this hospital of St. Bartholomew, and was of new endowed, and furnished at the charges of the citizens.

On the east side of this hospital lieth Duke lane, which runneth out of Smithfield south to the north end of Little Briuiue street. On the east side of this Duke lane, and also of Smithfield, lieth the late dissolved priory of St. Bartholomew, founded also by Rahere, a pleasant witted gentleman, and there-fore in his time called the king's minstrel, about the year of Christ 1102; he founded it in a part of the old beamed churchyard, which was therefore a common laystall of all fits that was to be voided out of the city; he placed canons there, himself became their first prior, and so continued till his dying day, and was there buried in a fair monument, of later renewed by Prior Bolton. Amongst other memorable matters touching this priory, one is of an archbishop's visitation, which Matthew Paris hath thus:—Boniface (saith he) Archbishop of Canterbury, in his visitation came to this priory, where being received with procession in the most solemn wise, he said, that he passed not upon the honour, but came to visit them; to whom the canons answered, that they having a learned bishop, ought not in contempt of him to be visited by any other: which answer so much offended the archbishop, that he forthwith fell on the sub-prior, and smote him on the face, saying, 'Indeed, indeed, doth it become you English traitors so to answer me.' Thus raging, with oaths not to be recited, he struck his hand upon the sub-prior, and trod it under his feet, and thrust him against a pillar of the chanel with such violence, that he had almost killed him; but the canons seeing their sub-prior thus almost slain, came and plucked off the archbishop with such force, that they overthrew him backwards, whereby they might see he was armed and prepared to fight; but the archbishop's men seeing their master down, being all strangers, and their master's countrymen, born at Provence, fell upon the canons, beat them, take them, and trod them under feet; at length the canons getting away as well as they could, ran bloody and miry, rent and torn, to the bishop of London to complain, who lade them go to the king at Westminster, and tell him thereof; whereupon four of them went thither, the rest were not able, they were so sore hurt; but when they came to Westminster, the king would neither hear nor see them, so they returned without redress. In the meau season the whole city was in an uproar, and ready to have rung the common bell, and to have hewn the archbishop into small pieces, who was secretly crept to Lambihth, where they sought him, and not knowing him by sight, said to themselves, Where is this ruffian? that cruel smiter! he is no winner of souls, but an exactor of money, whom the king's commissioners, on the 17th of February, and order was taken therein; so as the 26th of July, the repairing of the Gray Fryers' house, for poor fatherless children, was taken in hand; and also in the later of the same month, began the repairing of this hospital of St. Bartholomew, and was of new endowed, and furnished at the charges of the citizens.

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Bolton was the last prior of this house, a great builder there; for he repaired the priory church, with the parish-church adjoining, the offices and lodgings to the said priory belonging, and near adjoining; he built anew the manor of Cantery at Arlington, which belonged to the canons of this house, and is situate in a low ground, somewhat north from the parish-church there; but he built no house at Harrow on the Hill, as Edward Hall hath written, following a fable then on foot. The people (sooth he) being feared by prognostications, which declared, that in the year of Christ 1524 there should be such eclipses in watery signs, and such conjunctions, that by waters and floods many people should perish, people virtualised themselves, and went to high grounds for fear of drowning, and especially one Bolton, which was prior of St. Bartholomewes in Smithfield, built him a house upon Harrow on the Hill, only for fear of this flood; thither he went, and made provision of all things necessary within him for the space of two months, &c.; but this was not so rumish, nor so much the weatherly informed. True it is, that this Bolton was also parson of Harrow, and therefore bestowed some small reparations on the parsonage-house, and built nothing there more than a dove-house, to serve him when he had forgone his priory.

To this priory King Henry II. granted the privilege of fair, to be kept yearly at Bartholomewtide for three days, to wit, the eve, the day, and next morrow, to the which the clothers of all England, and drapers of London, repaired, &c.

* It is not possible to omit a note which may serve to remind the reader, that one of the apartments of this house was the scene of many of Goldsmith's literary labours—say more, is said to have been the room in which he wrote his admirable Fierce Ward of Farringdou Without.

† A very curious collection of materials for illustrating the nature of the court, which was instituted to administer justice by the law of England (says Blackstone, book iii. cap. 4. § 1.) is the Court of Piepowder—Curia pedis putatorialis; so called from the dusty feet of the suitors, or, according to Sir Edward Coke, because justice is there done as speedily as dust can fall from the foot. "But," he continues, "the etymology given us by a learned modern writer (Barrington, Observations on the Statutes, p. 337.) is more ingenious and satisfactory: it is derived, according to him from pie pulvere, a pillar, in old French, and, therefore, the name of the court of such petty chapmen as resort to fairs and markets.

In confirmation of this latter derivation, and in illustration of the nature of the court, which was instituted to administer justice for all commercial injuries done in that very fair or market during which it is hold, it may be observed, that Rahabas uses the expression, "avoir les pieds pouderous," to signify one who cannot pay, or wishes to escape without paying; and that the same expression, used in the same sense, may be found in Le Roux, s. v. Poudreux; while Roquefort, in his Glosaire de la Langue Romane, explains the word Pie poudreux, by "Etranyer, Marchand forain, qui court les foires."
in the last year of Edward VI., given by parliament to remain for ever a parish-church to the inhabitants within the close called Great St. Bartholomew's. Since that time, old parish-church is pulled down, except the steeple of rotten timber ready to fall of itself. I have oft heard it reported, that a new steeple should be built with the stone, lead, and timber, of the old parish-church, but no such thing was performed. The parish have lately repaired the old wooden steeple; and so it came to serve their turn. On the north side of this priory is the lane truly called Long, which reacheth to serve their turn. On the north side of this lane is Smithfield to Aldersgate street. This lane is now lately built on both the sides with tenements; on the west side is Chicken lane down to Smithfield from Long lane end to the bars is of sheep there parted, and penned up to be sold on market-days.

Then is Smithfield pond, which of old time in records was called Horse-pool, that men watered horses there, and was a great water. In the 6th of Henry V., a new building was made in this west part of Smithfield betwixt the said pool and the river of the Wens, or Turnmill brooke, in a place then called the Elmes, for that there grew many elm-trees; and this was the place of execution for offenders; since the which time the building hath been so increased, that now remaineth not one tree growing.

Amongst these new buildings is Cowbridge street, or Cow lane, which turneth toward Oldborne, in which lane the prior of Semperingham had his inn, or London lodging.

The rest of this west side of Smithfield hath divers fair inns, and other comely buildings, up to Hosiar lane, which also turneth down to Oldborne till it meet with Cowbridge street. From this lane to Cocker lane, over against Pie corner.

And thus much for encroachments and enclosure of this Smithfield, whereby remained but a small portion for the uses of the markets of horses and cattle, neither for military exercises, as joustings, turnings, and great triumphs, which have been there performed before the princes and nobility both of this realm and foreign countries.

For example to note — In the year 1357, the 31st of Edward I., great and royal jousts were there holden in Smithfield; there being present, the Kings of England, France, and Scotland, with many other nobles and great estates of divers lands. 1362, the 36th of Edward I., on the first five days of May, in Smithfield, were jousts holden, the king and queen being present, with the most part of the chivalry of England, and of France, and of other nations, to the which came Spaniards, Cyprians, and Arminians, knightly requesting the king of England against the jagsans that invaded their confines.

The 48th of Edward I., Dame Alice Perrers (the king's concubine), as Lady of the Sun, rode from the Tower of London, through Cheape, accompanied of many lords and ladies, every lady leading a lord by his horse-bridle, till they came into West Smithfield, and then began a great joust, which endured seven days after.

Also, the 9th of Richard II., was the like great riding from the Tower to Westminster, and every lord led a lady's horse-bridle; and on the morrow began the joust in Smithfield, which lasted two days; there bare them well, Henry of Darby, the Duke of Lancaster's son, the Lord Beaumont, Sir Simon Burley, and Sir Paris Courtenay.

In the 14th of Richard II., after Fraisart, royal jousts and tournaments were proclaimed to be done in Smithfield, to begin on Sunday next after the feast of St. Michael. Many strangers came forth of other countries, namely, Valarian, Earl of St. Paul, that had married King Richard's sister, the Lady Maud Courtenay, and William, the young Earl of Ostervant, son to Albart of Baviere, Earl of Holland and Hennait. At the day appointed there issued forth of the Tower, about the third hour of the day, sixty coursers, apparelled for the jousts, and upon every one an esquire of honour, riding a soft pace; then came forth sixty ladies of honour, mounted upon palfreys, riding on the one side, richly apparelled, and every lady led a knight with a chain of gold, those knights being on the king's party, had their harness and apparel garnished with white lilies *, all their hair shorn on the head, and so they came riding through the streets of London to Smithfield, with a great number of trumpets, and other instruments of music before them. The king and queen, who were lodged in the bishop's palace of London, were come thence, with many great estates, and placed in chambers prepared for the knights, and upon every one an esquire of honour, and the knights in good order mounted upon them; and after their helmets were set on their heads, and being ready in all points, proclamation made by the heralds, the jousts began, and many commendable courses were run, to the great pleasure of the beholders. These jousts continued many days, with great feasting, as ye may read in Fraisart.

In the year 1363, the 17th of Richard II., certain lords of Scotland came into England to get worship by force of arms; the Earl of Mare challenged the Earl of Notingliam to joust with him, and so they rode together certain courses, but the full challenge, for the Earl of Mare was cast both horse and man, and two of his ribs broken with the fall, so that he was conveyed out of Smithfield, and so towards Scotland, but died by the way at Yorke. Sir William Darcll, knight, the king's banner-bearer of Scotland, challenged Sir Percy Courtenay, knight, the king's banner-bearer of England; and when they had run certain courses, gave over without conclusion of victory. Then Cookeborne, esquire, of Scotland, challenged Sir Nicholas Hawberke, knight, and rode five courses, but Cookeborne was borne over horse and man, &c.

* Richard II. is said to have adopted this badge, which was so particularly favourite device, from the White Hind, which is stated to have been borne by his mother, the Fair Maid of Kent; and in the Life of this monarch, printed by Hearne, he is said to have first employed it on the occasion of the tournament here referred to by Stow. See further a valuable paper by J. Gough Nichols, Esq F.S.A. " On the Heraldic Devices discovered on the Effigies of Richard II. and his Queen," printed in the Archaeologia, vol. xxxix. p. 32.
In the year 1409, the 19th of Henry IV., a great play was played at the Skinners' well, which lasted eight days, where were to see the same the most part of the nobles and gentlemen in England. And forthwith began a royal jousters in Smithfield between the Earl of Somerset, and the Seneschal of Henault, Sir John Cornwall, Sir Richard Arrundel, and the son of Sir John Cheiney, against certain Frenchemen. And the same year a battle was fought in Smithfield between two esquires, the one called Gloucester, appellant, and the other Arthur, defendant; they fought valiantly, but the king took up the quarrel into his hands, and pardoned them both.

In the year 1430, the 8th of Henry VI., the 14th of January, a battle was done in Smithfield, within the lists, before the king, between two men of Fever-sham in Kent, John Upton, notary, appellant, and John Downe, gentleman, defendant; John Upton put upon John Downe, that he and his comparses should imagine the king's death the day of his coronation. When these had fought long, the king took upon them, and forgave both the parties.

In the year 1442, the 20th of Henry VI., the 30th of January, a challenge was done in Smithfield, within the lists, before the king, there being Sir Philip la Beaufe of Aragon, knight, the other an esquire of the king's house, called John Ansley or Ansley; they came to the field all armed, the knight with his sword drawn, and the esquire with his spear, which spear he cast against the knight, but the knight avoided it with his sword, and cast it to the ground; then the esquire took his axe, and smote many blows on the knight, and made him let fall his axe, and brake up his uniber three times, and would have smote him on the face with his dagger, for to have slain him, but then the king cried hold, and so they were departed. The king made John Ansley, knight, and the knight of Aragon offered his harness at Windsor.

In the year 1446, the 24th of Henry VI., John David apprehended his master Wil. Catur, of treason, and accused of him was his apprentice Peter, is made drunk by his neighbours, and consequently beaten in the coach. John Davy, a false accuser of his master, of him was raised the by-word, "If ye serve me so, I will call you Davy." Slow.

In the year 1467, the 7th of Edward IV., the Bastard of Burgoyne challenged the Lord Scales, brother to the queen, to fight with him both on horseback and on foot; the king, therefore, caused lists to be prepared in Smithfield, the length of one hundred and twenty tailors' yards and ten feet, and in breadth eighty yards and twenty feet, double-barred, five feet between the bars, the timber-work whereof cost two hundred marks, besides the fair and costly galleries prepared for the ladies and other; at the which martial enterprise the king and nobility were present. The first day they ran together with spears, and departed with equal honour. The next day they tourned on horseback, the Lord Scales horse having on his charforn, a long spear pike of steel; and as the two champions coped together, the same horse thrust his pike into the nostrils of the Bastard's horse, so that for very pain he mounted so high that he fell on the one side with his master, and the Lord Scales rode about him with his sword drawn, till the king commanded the marshal to help up the Bastard, who said, I cannot hold me by the clouds; for though my horse fail me, I will not fail an encounter company; but the king would not suffer them to do any more that day.

The next morrow they came into the lists on foot with two pole-axes, and fought valiantly; but at the last the point of the pole-axe of the Lord Scales entered into the side of the Bastard's helm, and by force might have placed him on his knees; but the king cast down his warder, and the marshal severed the last the point of the pole-axe of the Lord Scales, which might have placed the Bastard on his knees. When the Bastard required that he might perform his enterprise; but the king gave judgment as the Bastard relinquished his challenge, &c. And this may suffice for jousts in Smithfield.

Now to return through Giltspur street by Newgate, where I first began, there standeth the fair parish-church called St. Sepulchre in the Bayly, or by Chamberlain gate, in a fair churchyard, though not so large as of old time, for the same is letten out for buildings and a garden plot.

This church was newly re-edified or built about the reign of Henry VI. or of Edward IV. One of the Pophames was a great builder, namely, of one fair chapel on the south side of the church, as appeareth by his arms and other monuments in the glass windows thereof, and also the fair porch of the same church towards the south; his image, fair graven in stone, was fixed over the said porch, but defaced and beaten down; his title by offices was this, Chancellor of Normandy, Captain of Vernoyle, Pearch, Susan, and Bayon, and treasurer of the king's household; he did rich, leaving great treasure of strange coins, and was buried in the Charterhouse church by West Smithfield. The first nobilitating of these Pophames was by Matilda the empress, daughter to Henry I., and by Henry her son; one Popham, gentleman, of very fair lands in Southamptonshire, died without issue male, about Henry VI., and leaving four daughters, they were married to Foster, Barentine, Wodham, and Hamden. Popham Deane (distant three miles from Clarendon, and three miles from Mortishead) was sometime the chief lordship or manor-house of these Pophames. There lie buried in this church, William Andrew, Stephen Clamparde, Lawrence Warcam, John Dagworth, William Porter, Robert Scarlet, esquires.

Next to this church is a fair and large inn for
receipt of travellers, and bath to sign the Saracen's head.

There lieth a street from Newgate west to the end of Turnersine lane, and winding north to Oldborne conduit. This conduit by Oldborne cross was first built 1436. Thomasin, widow to John Percival, mayor, gave to the second making thereof twenty marks, Richard Shore ten pounds. Thomas Knowsorth and others also did give towards it.

But of late a new conduit was there built in place of the old, namely, in the year 1577, by William Lamb, sometime a gentleman of the chapel to King Henry VII., and afterward a citizen and cloth-worker of London; the water thereof he caused to be conveyed in lead, from divers springs to one head, and from thence to the said conduit, and waste of one cock at Oldborne bridge, more than two thousand yards in length; all of which was by him performed at his own charges, amounting to the sum of fifteen hundred pounds.

From the west side of this conduit is the high way, there called Snor hill; it stretcheth out by Oldborne bridge over the oft-named water of Turmill brook, and so up to Oldborne hill, all replenished with fair building.

Without Oldborne bridge, on the right hand, is Gold lane, as is before shown; up higher on the hill be certain inns, and other fair buildings, amongst which of old time was a messuage among other estates, Matthew Phillip, mayor of London, with the aldermen, sheriffs, and commons, of divers crafts, being invited, did repair; but when the mayor looked to keep the state in the hall, as it had been used in all places within the city and liberties (out of the king's presence), the Lord Gray of Ruthen, then lord treasurer of England, unwitting the serjeants, and against their wills (as they said), was first placed; whereupon the mayor, aldermen, and commons, departed home, and the mayor made the aldermen to dine with him; however, he was pleased, that he was so dealt with; and the new serjeants and others were right sorry therefore, and had rather then much good (as they said) it had not so happened.

One other feast was likewise there kept in the year 1531, the 23d of King Henry VII.: the serjeants then made were in number eleven; namely, Thomas Audeley, Walter Luke, I. Bawdwine, I. Hundle, Christopher Jennie, John Dowsett, Edward Mervine, Edmond Knightley, Roger Chonny, Edward Montague, and Robert Yorke.

These also held their feast in this Elye house for five days, to wit, Friday the 10th of November, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. On Monday (which was their principal day) King Henry and Queen Katherine dined there (but in two chambers), and the foreign ambassadors in a third chamber. In the hall, at the high table, sat Sir Nicholas Lambard, Mayor of London, the judges, the barons of the exchequer, with certain aldermen of the city. At the board on the south side sat the master of the rolls, the master of the chancery, and worshipful citizens. On the north side of the hall certain aldermen began the board, and then followed merchants of the city; in the cloister, chapel, and gallery, knights, esquires, and gentlemen, were placed; in the halls the crafts of London; the serjeants-of-law and their wives, kept in their own chambers.

It were tedious to set down the preparation of fish, flesh, and other victuals, spent in this feast, and would seem almost incredible, and, as to me it seemeth, wanted little of a feast at a coronation; nevertheless, a little I will touch, for declaration of

front, towards the street or highway; his arms are yet to be discerned in the stone-work thereof: he sat bishop of Ely fourteen years, and was translated to Yorke *.

In this house, for the large and commodious rooms thereof, divers great and solemn feasts have been kept, especially by the serjeants-at-the-law, whereas twain are to be noted for posterity.

The first in the year 1464, the 4th of Edward IV., in Michelmas term, the serjeants-at-law held their feast in this house, to the which, amongst other estates, Matthew Philip, mayor of London, with the aldermen, sheriffs, and commons, of divers crafts, being invited, did repair; but when the mayor looked to keep the state in the hall, as it had been used in all places within the city and liberties (out of the king's presence), the Lord Gray of Ruthen, then lord treasurer of England, unwitting the serjeants, and against their wills (as they said), was first placed; whereupon the mayor, aldermen, and commons, departed home, and the mayor made the aldermen to dine with him; however, he was pleased, that he was so dealt with; and the new serjeants and others were right sorry therefore, and had rather then much good (as they said) it had not so happened.

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* Holmehad recorded a fact, which to those who only know Ely place, as it now exists, appears somewhat apocryphal; namely, the excellency of the strawberries cultivated in the garden there by Bishop Morton, and tells us that the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard II., at the Council held in the Tower on the morning he put Hastings to death, requested a dish of them from the bishop,—an effective incident which has not escaped Shakespeare—

"My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holborn
I saw good strawberries in your garden there,
I do beseech you send for some of them."
the change of prices. There were brought to the slaughter-house twenty-four great beefs at twenty-six shillings and eight pence the piece from the shambles, one carcass of an ox at twenty-four shillings, one hundred fat mutons, two shillings and ten pence the piece, fifty-one great veals at four shillings and eight pence the piece, thirty-four porks three shillings and eight pence the piece, ninety-one pigs, sixpence the piece, capons of gravel, of one poulter (for they had three) ten dozens at twenty pence the piece, capons of Kent, nine dozens and six at twelve pence the piece, capons coarse, nineteen dozen at six pence the piece, cocks of gravel, seven dozen and nine at eight pence the piece, cocks coarse, fourteen dozen and eight at three pence the piece, pullets, the best, two pence halfpenny, other pullets two pence, pigeons thirty-seven dozen at ten pence the dozen, swans fourteen dozen, larks coarse, four hundred and forty dozen at five pence the dozen, &c. Edward Novill wasบน sensual or steward, Thomas Hasted, comptroller, Thomas Wildon, clerk of the kitchen.

Next beyond this manor of Fly house is Lithera lane, turning into the field. Then is Furnivals inn, now an inn of chancery, but sometime belonging to Sir William Furnivall, knight, and Thomes his wife, who had in Oldborne two messuages and thirteen shops, as appeareth by record of Richard II., in the 6th of his reign.

Then is the Earl of Bathes inn, now called Bath place, of late for the most part new built, and so to the bars.

Now again, from Newgate, on the left hand, or south side, lieh the Old Bailey, which runneth down by the wall upon the ditch of the city, called Houndes ditch, to Ludgate. I have not read how this street took that name, but it is like to have risen of some court, of old time there kept; and I find, that in the year 1536, the 34th of Edward III., the tenement and ground upon Houndes ditch, between Ludgate on the south, and Newgate on the north, was appointed to John Cambridge, fishmonger, Chamberlain of London, whereby it seemeth that the chamberlains of London have there kept their courts, as now they do by the Guildhall, and till this day the mayor and justices of this city kept their sessions in a part thereof, now called the Sessions hall, over the city of London and shire of Middlesex. Over against the which house, on the right hand, turneth down St. George's lane towards Fleet lane.

In this St. George's lane, on the north side thereof, remaineth yet an old wall of stone, enclosing a piece of ground up Seacole lane, wherein by report sometime stood an inn of chancery; which house being greatly decayed, and standing remote from other houses of that profession, the company removed to a common hostelry, called of the sign Our Lady inn, not far from Clement's inn, which they procured from Sir John Fincox, lord chief justice of the king's bench, and since have held it of the owners by the name of the New inn, paying therefore six pounds rent by the year, as tenants of their own will, for more (as is said) cannot be gotten of them, and much less will they be put from it. Beneath this St. George's lane, the lane called Fleet lane, winding south by the prison of the Fleet into Fleet street by Fleet bridge. The water in the Old Bailey is at this present a standard
of latter years on both sides built through with many fair houses.

Beyond this fewter lane is Barnard's inn, alias Mackworth's inn, which is of Chanere, belonging to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, as saith the record of Henry VI., the 32d of his reign, and was founded by inquisition in the Guildhall of London, before John Norman, mayor, the king's escaetor; the jury said, that it was not hurtful for the king to license T. Atkins, citizen of London, and one of the executors to John Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, to give one messuage in Holborn in London, with the appurtenances called Mackworth's inn, but now commonly known by the name of Barnardies inn, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln, to find one sufficient chaplain to celebrate Divine service in the chapel of St. George, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, where the body of the said John is buried, to have and to hold the said messuage to the said dean and chapter, and to their successors for ever, in part of satisfaction of twenty pounds lands and rents, which Edward III. licensed the said dean and chapter to purchase to their own use, either of their own fee or tenor, or of any other, so that the lands and rents were of the value not exceeding one hundred pounds a year.

Then is Staple inn, also of Chanere, but whereof so named I am ignorant; the same of late is for a great part thereof fair built, and not a little augmented. And then at the bar endeth this ward without Newgate.

Without Ludgate, on the right hand, or north side from the said gate lieth the Old Maryle, as I said, then the high street called Ludgate hill down to Fleet lane, in which lane standeth the Fleet, a prison house so called of the Fleet or water runing without Newgate.

I read that Richard I., in the 1st of his reign, confirmed to Osbert, brother to William Eastfield, sometime mayor, was founder; for the mayor and commonalty of London being possessed of a conduit head, with divers springs of water gathered therein in the parish of Paddington, and the water conveyed by thence by pipes of lead towards London unto Elyborne, where it had lain by the space of six years or more; the executors of Sir William Eastfield obtained licence of the mayor and commonalty for them, in the year 1453, with the goods of Sir William to convey the said waters, first in pipes of lead into a pipe begun to be laid besides the great conduit head at Maribone, which stretcheth from thence unto a sepulchral, late become a noise, and on the pond of Barnsmeall, by Charing cross, and so further, and then from thence to convey the said water into the city, and there to make receipt or receipts for the same unto the common weal of the commonalty, to wit, the poor to drink, the rich to dress their meats; which water was by them brought thus into Fleet street to a standard, which they had made and finished 1471.

The inhabitants of Fleet street, in the year 1478, obtained licence of the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, to make at their own charges two cisters, the one to be set at the said standard, the other at Fleet bridge, for the receipt of the waste water; this cistern at the standard they built, and on the same a fair tower of stone, garnished with images of St. Christopher on the top, and angels round about lower down, with sweet sounding bells before them, whereupon, by an engine placed in the tower, they divers hours of the day and night chimed such an hymn as was appointed.

This conduit, or standard, was again new built with a larger cistern, at the charges of the city, in the year 1582.

From this conduit up to Fewters lane, and further, is the parish church of St. Dunstan called in the West (for difference from St. Dunstan in the East), where fleet burnt T. Duke, skinner, in St. Katherine's churchyard by order of the city, 1425; Coningsstone, John Knappe, and o her, founded chantries there; Ralph Bane, Bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield, 1539, and others.

Next beyond this church is Clifford's inn, sometime belonging to Robert Clifford, by gift of Edward II. in these words: 'The king granteeth to Robert Clifford that messuage, with the appurtenances next the church of St. Dunstone in the West, in the suburbs of London, which message was sometime Maleunes of Herley, and came to the hands of Edward I., by reason of certain debts which the said Maleune was bound at the time of his death to our sayde father, from the time that hee was escaetor on this side Trent; which house John, Earl of Richmond, did holde of our pleasure, and is now in our possession.'—Patent, the 3rd of Edward II. After the death of this Robert Clifford, Isabel, his wife, let the same message to students of the law, as by the record following may appear:—

"Isabel quee fuit uxor Roberti Clifford, Messuagium unipartitum, good Robertus Clifford habuit in parochia sei. Dunstonis West. in suburbis Londini, sc., etc., et illud dimissit post mortem dict. Roberti, Apprensius de banco, pro z. li. annuatum, sc., Anno 18 Edwardi Terce. Item, quod habebat post mortem Roberti Clifford." The house hath since fallen into the king's hands, as I have heard, but returned again to the Cliffordes, and is now let to the said students for four pounds by the year.

Somewhat beyond this Clifford's inn is the south end of New street (or Chancelar lane), on the right hand whereof is Sergeantes' inn called in Chauncery lane. And then next was sometime the house of the converted Jewes, founded by King Henry III., in place of a Jewe's house to forfeited, in the year 1233, and the 17th of his reign, who built there for them a fair church now used, and called the chapel for the custody of the Rolles and Records of Chancrie. It standeth not far from the Old Temple and the New, in the which house all such Jewes and infidels, as were converted to the Christian faith, were ordained and appointed,
under an honest rule of life, sufficient maintenance, whereby it came to pass, that in short time there were gathered a great number of converts, which were baptized, instructed in the doctrine of Christ, and there lived under a learned Christian appointed to govern them; since the which time, to wit, in the year 1290, all the Jews in England were banished out of the realm, whereby the number of converts in this place was decayed: and, therefore, in the year 1377, this house was annexed * by patent to William Burstall Clearke, custos rotulorum, or keeper of the Rolles of the Chancery, by Edward III., in the 5th year of his reign; and this first Master of the Rolles was sworn in Westminster hall, at the table of marble stone; since the which time, that house hath been commonly called the Rolles in Chancery lane.

Notwithstanding such of the Jews, or other infidels, as have in this realm been converted to Christianity, and baptized, have been relieved there; for I find in record that one William Piers, a Jew that became a Christian, was baptized in the fifth of Richard II., and had two-pence the day allowed him during his life by the said king.

On the west side was sometime a house pertaining to the prior of Necton Parke, a house of canons in Lincolnshire; this was commonly called Hereflete inn, and was a brewhouse, but now fair built for the five clerks of the Chancery, and standeth over against the said house called the Rolles, and near unto the lane which now entereth Pickets over against the said house called the Rolles in Chancery lane. Next is Bride lane, and therein Bridewell, of old a stately built there King Henry VIII.

On the south side of Fleet street, in the year of Christ 1555, I observed, that when the labourers had broken up the pavement, from against Chancery lane's end up towards St. Dunston's church, and had dugged four feet deep, they found one other pavement of hard stone, more sufficient than the first, and, therefore, harder to be broken, under the which they found in the made ground, piles of timber driven very thick, and almost close together, the same being as black as pitch or coal, for eight score pounds, and set up in the year 1557! The partition betwixt the old work and the new, sometime prepared as a screen to be set up in the hall of the Rolls, an annual income of seven thousand pounds, in lieu of all pecuniary fines and rents received by him.

Charles V., who, in the year of Christ 1522, was lodged himself at the Blacke Friers, but his nobles in this new built Bridewell, a gallery being made out of the house over the water, and through the wall of the city, into the emperor's lodging at the Blacke Friers. King Henry himself oftentimes lodged there also, as, namely, in the year 1523, a parliament being then holden in the Black Friers, he created estates of nobility there to, wit, Henry Fitz Roy, a child (which he had by Elizabeth Blunt) to be Earl of Nottingham, Duke of Richmond and of Somerset, Lieutenant General from Tynt northward, Warden of the East, Middle, and West Marches for ancient Scotland; Henry Courteney, Earl of Devonshire, cousin-german to the king, to be marquis of Exeter; Henry Brandon, a child of two years old, son to the Earl of Suffolk, to be Earl of Lincoln; Sir Thomas Mannars, Lord Rose, to be Earl of Rutland; Sir Henry Clifford, to be Earl of Cumberland; Sir Robert Ratcliffe, to be Viscount Fitzwater; and Sir Thomas Bolboine, treasurer of the king's household, to be Viscount Rochford.

In the year 1528, Cardinal Campeius was brought to the king's presence, being then at Bridewell, whither he had called all his nobility, judges, and councillors, &c. And there, the 8th of November, in his great chamber, he made unto them an oration touching his marriage with Queen Katheren, as ye may read in Edward Hall.

In the year 1529, the same King Henrie and Queen Katherine were lodged there, whilst the question of their marriage was argued in the Blacke Friers, &c.

But now you shall hear how this house became a house of correction. In the year 1555, the 7th of King Edward VI., the 10th of April, Sir George Baran, being mayor of this city, was sent for to the court at Whitehall, and there at that time the king gave unto him for the commonalty and citizens to be a workhouse for the poor and idle persons of the city, his house of Bridewell, and seven hundred marks land, late of the possessors of the house of the Savoy, and all the bedding and other furniture of the said hospital of the Savoy, towards the maintenance of the said workhouse of Bridewell, and the hospital of the Savoy.

This gift King Edward confirmed by his charter, dated the 26th of June next following; and in the year 1555, in the month of February, Sir William Gerarde, mayor, and the aldermen entered Bridewell, and took possession thereof according to the gift of the said King Edward, the same being confirmed by Queen Mary.

The Bishop of St. David's had his inn over against the north side of this Bridewell, as I have said.

Then is the parish church of St. Bridges, or Bride, of old time a small thing, which now remainedeth to be the choir, but since increased with a large body and side aisles towards the west, at the charges of William Venor, esquire, warden of the Fleet, about the year 1480, all which he caused to be wrought about in the stone in the figure of a vine with grapes, and baxes, &c. The partition betwixt the old work and the new, sometime prepared as a screen to be set up in the hall of the Duke of Somerset's house at Strand, was bought for eight score pounds, and set up in the year 1557; one wilful body began to spoil and break the same.
in the year 1596, but was by the high commis- sioners forced to make it up again, and so it rest- eth. John Ulsthorpe, William Escham, John Willers, and others, founded chantries there.

The next is Salisbury court, a place so called for that it belonged to the Bishops of Salisbury, and was their inn, or London house, at such time as they were summoned to come to the parliament, or came for other business; it hath of late time been the dwelling, first of Sir Richard Sackville, and now of Sir Thomas Sackville his son, Baron of Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer, who hath greatly enlarged it with stately buildings.

Then is Water lane, running down, by the west side of a house called the Hanging Sword, to the Thames. Then was the White Friars' church, called Fria- tres beati Moriae de Monte Carmel, first founded (sath John Baco) by Sir Richard Gray, knight, ancestor to the Lord Gray Codnor, in the year 1241. King Edward I. gave to the prior and brethren of that house a plot of ground in Fleece street, whereupon to build their house, which was since re-edified or new built, by Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, about the year 1350, the 24th of Edward IV., &c., and is 141 feet long, and the commonality of the city, granted a lane called Crocker's lane, reaching from Fleet street to the Thames, to build in the west end of that church. Sir Robert Knoles, knight, was a great builder there also, in the reign of Richard II.; he deceased at his manor of Scone, 1420. There of Henry IV. ; he deceased at his manor of Scone church. Sir Robert Knoles, knight, was a great builder there also, in the reign of Richard II., and the commonality of the city, granted a lane called Crocker's lane, reaching from Fleet street to the Thames, to build in the west end of that church. Sir Robert Knoles, knight, was a great builder there also, in the reign of Richard II., and the commonality of the city, granted a lane called Crocker's lane, reaching from Fleet street to the Thames, to build in the west end of that church. Sir Robert Knoles, knight, was a great builder there also, in the reign of Richard II., and the commonality of the city, granted a lane called Crocker's lane, reaching from Fleet street to the Thames, to build in the west end of that church.

In the old choir were buried: Dame Margaret, wife to Sir William, knight; Dame Marg
land, but this at London was their chief house, which they built after the form of the temple near to the sepulchre of our Lord at Jerusalem; they had also other temples in Cambridge, Bristow, Canterbury, Dover, Warwick. This Temple in London, so often made a storhouse of men's treasure, I mean such as feared the spoil thereof in other places.

Matthew Paris noteth, that in the year 1232, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, being prisoner in the Tower of London, the king was informed that he had much treasure laid up in this New Temple, under the custody of the Templars; whereupon he sent for the master of the Temple, and examined him straitly, who confessed that money being delivered unto him and his brethren to be kept, he knew not how much there was of it; the king demanded to have the same delivered, but it was answered, that the money being committed unto their hands he delivered without the licence of him that committed it to ecclesiastical protection, whereupon the king sent his Treasurer and Justiciar of the Exchequer unto Hubert, to require him to resign the money wholly into his hands, who answered that he would gladly submit himself, and all his, unto the king's pleasure; and thereupon desired the knights of the Temple, in his behalf, to present all the keys unto the king, to do his pleasure with the goods which he had committed unto them. Then the king commanded the money to be faithfully told and laid up in his treasury, by inventory, wherein was found (besides ready money) vessels of gold and silver unpriceable, vessels of gems and stones of such great price, that Methew Paris crieth out on them for their pride, who being at the first so poor, as is related, yet by their good management and care of their lands in France, and, therefore, seized the same in his hands (as I have read), and caused the Templars to the number of four and fifty (or after Fabian, three score) to be burned at Paris.

Edward I., in the year 1313, gave unto Aimer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the whole place and houses called the New Temple at London, with the ground called Ficquetes Croft, and all the tenements and rents, with the appurtenances, that belonged to the Templars in the city of London and suburbs thereof*.

After Aimer de Valence (sayeth some) Hugh Spencer, usurping the same, held it during his life, by whose death it came again to the hands of Edward III.; but in the mean time, to wit, 1324, by a council holden at Vienna, all the lands of the Templars (lest the same should be put to profane use) were given to the knights hospitalers of the order of St. John Baptist, called St. John of Jerusalem, which knights had put the Turkes out of the Isle of Rhodes, and after won upon the said Turkes daily for a long time.

The said Edward I., therefore, granted the same to the said knights, who possessed it, and in the eighteenth year of the said king's reign, were forced to repair the bridge of the said Temple. These knights had their head house for England by West Smithfield, and they in the reign of the same Edward III. granted (for a certain rent of ten pounds by the year) the said Temple, with the appurtenances thereunto adjoining, to the students of the common law of England, in whose possession the same hath ever since remained; and is now divided into two houses of several students, by the name of inns of court, to wit, the Inner Temple, and the Middle Temple, who kept two several halls, but they resort all to the said Temple church, in the round walk whereof (which is the west part without the choir) there remaineth monuments of noblemen buried, to the number of eleven, eight persons that had likewise brought their money thither, and they took away from thence to the value of a thousand pounds.

Many parliaments and great councils have been there kept, as may appear by our histories. In the year 1306, all the Templars in England, as also in other parts of Christendom, were apprehended and committed to divers prisons. In 1310, a provincial council was holden at London, against the Templars in England, upon heresy and other articles whereof they were accused, but denied all except one or two of them, notwithstanding they all did confess that they could not purge themselves fully as faultless, and so they were condemned to perpetual penance in several monasteries, where they behaved themselves modestly.

Philip, king of France, procured their overthrow throughout the whole world, and caused them to be condemned by a general council to his advantage, as he thought, for he believed to have had all their lands in France, and, therefore, seized the same in his hands (as I have read), and caused the Templars to the number of four and fifty (or after Fabian, three score) to be burned at Paris.

Edward II. in the year 1313, gave unto Aimer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the whole place and houses called the New Temple at London, with the ground called Ficquetes Croft, and all the tenements and rents, with the appurtenances, that belonged to the Templars in the city of London and suburbs thereof*.

* Matthew Paris.

† "And others in other places."—1st edition, p. 325.

‡ The pride of the Templars was proverbial, and is well illustrated by the following anecdote, told by Camden in his edition, p. 226, ed. 1629.

"One Fulke, a Frenchman, of great opinion for his holiness, told this King Richard that he kept with him three daughters, that would procure him the wrath of God, if he did not shortly rid himself of them. — "Why hypocrite (said the king), all the world knoweth that my master was a child.' — "Yeac (said Fulke) you have as I said three, and their names are Pride, Covetousness, and Lechery." — "Is it so (said the king), you shall see me presently how to throw them; the knights Templars shall have Pride; the white monks Covetousness; and the clergy, Lechery; and there have you my three daughters bestowed among you.'"
of them are images of armed knights, five lying cross-legged as men vowed to the Holy Land, against the infidels and unbelieving Jews; the rest are except stones all of gray marble; the first of the cross-legged was W. Marshall, the elder Earl of Pembroke, who died 1219; Will. Marshall his son, earl of Pembroke, was the second, he died, 1231; and Gilbert Marshall his brother, Earl of Pembroke, slain in a tournament at Hertford, beside Ware, in the year 1241.

After this Robert Rose, otherwise called Fursan, being made a Templar in the year 1245, died and was buried there, and these are all that I can remember to have read of. Sir Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolls, was buried there in the year 1537.

In the year 1381, the rebels of Essex and of Kent destroyed and plucked down the houses and lodgings of this Temple, took out of the church the books and records that were in huches of the apprentices of the law, carried them into the streets, and burnt them; the house they spoiled and burnt for wrath that they bare Sir Robert Heydon, Lord-prime of St. John's in Smithfeld; but it was since again at divers times repaired, namely, the gate-house of the Middle Temple in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir Amias Paulet, knight, upon occasion, as in my Annales I have shown.

The great hall of the Middle Temple was newly built in the year 1572, in the reign of our Queen Elizabeth.

This Temple church hath a master and four stipendiary priests, with a clerk: these for the ministration of Divine service there have stipends allowed unto them out of the possessions and revenues of the late hospital and house of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, as it had been in the reign of Edward VI.; and thus much for the said new temple, that in every way is most notable in this borough are these: First, for ecclesiastical, there was Bernesday, an abbey of black monks, St. Mary Overie, a priory of canons regular, St. Thomas, a college or hospital for the poor, and the Loke, a hospital for the sick.

There be also these five prisons or gaols:

- The Bishop of Rochester's house.
- The Bishop of Winchester's house.
- The Bridewale.
- The Bridge ward without.
- The Temple church.

On the bank of the river Thames there is now a continual building of tenements, about half a mile in length to the bridge. Then from the bridge, straight towards the south, a continual street called Long Southwark, built on both sides with divers lanes and alleys up to St. George's church, and beyond it through Blackman street towards New town (or Newington); the liberties of which borough extend almost to the parish church of New town aforesaid, distant one mile from London Bridge, and also south-west a continual building almost to Lambeth, more than one mile from the said bridge.

Then from the bridge along by the Thames eastward is St. Olave's street, having continual building on both the sides, with lanes and alleys, up to Battle bridge, to Horsecowne, and towards Rotherhithe; also some good half mile in length from London Bridge.

So that I account the whole continual buildings on the bank of the said river, from the west towards the east, to be more than a large mile in length.

Then have ye, from the entering towards the said Horsecowne, the other continual street called Bermondsey high street, which stretcheth south, likewise furnished with buildings on both sides, almost half a mile in length, up to the late dissolved monastery of St. Saviour called Bermondsey. And from thence is one Long lane (so called of the length), turning west to St. George's church afore named. Out of the which lane mentioned Long lane breaketh one other street towards the south and by east, and this is called Kentish street, for that is the way leading into that country; and so have you the bounds of this borough.

The antiquities most notable in this borough are these: First, for ecclesiastical, there was Bermondsey, an abbey of black monks, St. Mary Overie, a priory of canons regular, St. Thomas, a college or hospital for the poor, and the Loke, a hospital for the sick.

Houses most notable be these:

- The Bishop of Winchester's house.
- The Bishop of Rochester's house.
- The Duke of Suffolk's house, or Southwark's place.
- The Tabard, an hostelry or inn.
- The Abbot of Hyde, his house.
- The Prior of Lewes, his house.
- The Abbot of St. Augustine, his house.
- The Bridge house.
OF LONDON.

Bridge ward without.

Ordinances for their regulation.

The Chink. Church of St. Mary Overie.

The Abbot of Battaile, his house.

Battaile bridge.

The Stewes on the bank of Thames.

And the Bear gardens there.

Now, to return to the west bank, there be two bear gardens, the old and new places, wherein be kept bears, bulls, and other beasts, to be baited; as also mastiffs in several kennels, nourished to bait them. These bears and other beasts are there baited in plots of ground, scaffolded about for the beholders to stand safe.

Next on this bank was sometime the Bordello, or Stewes, a place so called of certain stew-houses privileged there, for the repair of incontinent men to the like women; of which the privilege I have read thus:

"No man to be drawn or enticed into any stew-house by any means. No stew-holder to receive any woman of religious life. No single woman to be kept against her will. No stew-holder to keep any woman in his house on the holidays. Not to keep any single woman in his house on the holidays, but the bailiff to see them voided out of the lordship. Not to keep open his doors upon the holidays. Not to keep any woman of religion, or any man's wife. Not to keep any woman that hath been there used time out of mind: such as these following were some, viz.:

"That no stew-holder or his wife should let or have board abroad at her pleasure. But she to board abroad at her pleasure. Froes of Flaunders were women for that purpose. Femmes Foies de leur corps."

"No stew-holder to keep any woman to board, but she lie with him all night till the morrow."

"That no stew-holder or his wife should let or have board abroad at her pleasure. But she to board abroad at her pleasure. Froes of Flaunders were women for that purpose. Femmes Foies de leur corps."

"No stew-holder to receive any woman of religious life, or any man's wife."

"No single woman to take money to lie with any man, but she lie with him all night till the morrow."

"No man to be drawn or enticed into any stew-house."

"The constables, bailiff, and others, every week to search every stew-house."

"That no steward should keep any woman that hath the perilous infirmity of burning, not to sell bread, ale, flesh, fish, wood, coal, or any victuals, &c."

These and many more orders were to be observed upon great pain and punishment. I have also seen divers patents of confirmation, namely, one dated 1345, the 19th of Edward III. Also I find, that in the 4th of Richard II., these stew-houses belonging to William Walworth, then mayor of London, were formed by Fres of Flanders, and spoiled by Walter Tyler, and other rebels of Kent: notwithstanding, I find that ordinances for the same place and houses were again confirmed in the reign of Henry VI., to be continued as before. Also, Robert Fabian writeth, that in the year 1566, the 21st of Henry VII., the said stew-houses in Southwark were for a season inhabited, and the doors closed up, but it was not long (saith he) ere the houses there were set open again, so many as were permitted, for (as it was said) whereas before were eighteen houses, from thenceforth were appointed to be used but twelve only. These allowed stew-houses had signs on their fronts, towards the Thames, not hanged out, but painted on the walls, as a Bear's head, the Cross keys, the Gun, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinal's hat, the Bell, the Swan, &c.

I have heard of ancient men, of good credit, report, that these single women were forbidden the rites of the church, so long as they continued that sinful life, and were excluded from Christian burial, if they were not reconciled before their death. And therefore there was a plot of ground called the Single Woman's churchyard, appointed for them far from the parish church.

In the year of Christ 1546, the 37th of Henry VIII., this row of stews in Southwark was put down by the king's commandment, which was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, no more to be privileged, and used as a common brothel, but the inhabitants of the same to keep good and honest rule as in other places of this realm, &c.

Then next is the Chink *, a gaol or prison for the trespassers in those parts; namely, in old time, for such as entered the Brazen Frieze, or brake the peace on the said bank, or in the brothel houses, they were by the inhabitants thereof apprehended and committed to this gaol, where they were straitly imprisoned.

Next is the bishop of Winchester's lodging in Southwark. This is a very fair house, well repaired, and hath a large wharf and landing-place, called the bishop of Winchester's stairs.

Adjoining to this, on the south side the roof, is the bishop of Rochester's inn or lodging, by whom first erected I do not now remember me to have read; but well I wot the same of long time hath not been frequented by any bishop, and lieth ruinous for any lack of reparations. The abbot of Maverley had a house there.

East from the bishop of Winchester's house, directly over against it, stoodeth a fair church called St. Mary over the Rie, or Overy, that is over the water. This church, or some other in place thereof, was of old time, long before the Conquest, a house of sisters, founded by a maiden named Mary; unto the which house and sisters she left (as was left to her by her parents) the oversights and profits of a cross ferry, or traverse ferry over the Thames.

* It is now but little used; and it is understood that the persons who are at present confined therein for debt will, under a late act of parliament, shortly be removed to the Queen's Bench.
there kept before that any bridge was built. This house of sisters was after by Swithin, a noble lady, converted into a college of priests, who in place of the ferry built a bridge of timber, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations, but lastly the same bridge was built of stone; and then in the year 1106 was this church again founded for canons regu larly by William Pont de la Arche and William Deane, knights, Normans.

William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, was a good benefactor also, for he, as some have noted, built the body of that church in the year 1106, the 7th of Henry I. The canons first entered the said church then; Algodes was the first prior.

King Henry I, by his charter gave them the church of St. Margaret in Southwarke. King Stephen confirmed the gift of King Henry, and also gave the stone-house, which was William Pont de la Arche's, by Dowlegate.

This priory was burned about the year 1207, wherefore the canons did find a hospital near unto their priory, where they celebrated until the priory was repaired; which hospital was after, by consent of Peter de la Roch, bishop of Winchester, removed into the land of Auncins, archdeacon of Surrey, in the year 1228, a place where the water was more plentiful, and the air more wholesome, and was dedicated to St. Thomas.

This Peter de Rupibus, or de la Roch, founded a large chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in the said church of St. Mary Overy; which chapel was after appointed to be the parish church for the inhabitants near adjoining.

This church was again newly built in the reign of Richard II, and King Henry IV.

John Gower, esquire, a famous poet, was then an especial benefactor to that work, and was thereof buried on the north side of the said church, in the chapel of St. John, where he founded a chantry; he lieth under a tomb of stone, with his image, also of stone, over him: the hair of his head, auburn long to his shoulders, but curling up, and a small forked beard; on his head a chaplet, like a crown of four roses; a habit of purple, damasked down to his feet; a collar of esses gold about his neck; under his head the likeness of three books, which he compiled. The first, named Speculum Meditantis, written in French; the second, Par Clamentia, written in Latin; the third, Confessio Amantis, written in English, and this last is printed. Par Clamentia, with his Crona Tripartita, and other, both in Latin and French, never printed, I have and do possess, but Speculum Meditantis I never saw, though heard thereof to be in Kent. Be-

* "John Gower was no knight, neither had he any garland of ivie and roses, but a chaplet of four roses only."—Stow.
  1 Berthelet, in his preface to the edition of the Confessio Amantis, published by him in 1552, which is quoted by Todd in his Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer, when describing the monument, adds, "And moreover he hath an obste yere done for hym within the same churche on Fryday after the feast of the blessed poye Saynte Gregory."

  2 The Speculum Meditantis has never yet been seen by any of our poetical antiquaries. A description of the various MSS. extant of the poem of the 'moral Gower,' together with his will, will be found in Mr. Todd's volume already referred to, and likewise an engraving of his monument, which appears, from the words, "Noviter constructum impennis side on the wall where he lieth, there was painted three virgins crowned; one of which was named Charity, holding this device:

"En toy qui es Fitz de dieu le pere, Swave soi, que gast souz cest pierre."

The second writing, Mercy, with this device:

"O bone Jesu, faict ta merchie, Al alme, dont le corps gist icy."

The third writing, Pity, with this device:

"Pur ta pité Jesu regarde, Et met cest alme en saue garde."

His arms a field argent, on a chevron azure, three leopards' heads gold, their tongues gules; two angels supporters, on the crest a talbot: his epitaph,

"Armigeri seustum nihil a moe fect sibi tumun, Reddist immolatuus morti generale tributan, Spiritus exuto se gandest esse solutum. Est uhi virtutum regnum sine labatur statum."

The roof of the middle west aisle fell down in the year 1469. This priory was surrendered to Henry VIII, the 31st of his reign, the 27th of October, the year of Christ 1539, valued at 624l. 6s. 6d. by the year.

About Christmas next following, the church of the said priory was purchased of the king by the inhabitants of the borough, Doctor Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, putting to his helping hand; they made thereof a parish church for the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, on the south side of the said choir, and of St. Margaret on the hill, which were made one parish of St. Saviour.

There be monuments in this church,—of Robert Lilard, or Hilarde, esquire; Margaret, daughter to the Lady Audley, wife to Sir Thomas Audley; William Grevill, esquire, and Margaret his wife; one of the heirs of William Sperslut, esquire; Dame Katherine, wife to John Coke, alderman; Robert Martin, esquire; William Undall, esquire; Lord Osyp Ferr; Sir George Brewes, knight; John Tong; Lady Brandon, wife to Sir Thomas Brandon; William, Lord Scales; William, Earl Warren; Dame Mande, wife to Sir John Peach; Lewkno; Dame Margaret Elrington, one of the heirs of Sir Thomas Elrington; John Bowden, esquire; Robert St. Magil; John Sandhurst; John Gower; John Dunceil, merchant-taylor, 1516; John Surten, esquire; Robert Rouse; Thomas Tong, first Norroy, and after Clarenceaux king of arms; William Wickham, translated from the see of Lincoln to the bishoprie of Winchester in the month of March 1596, deceased the 11th of June next following, and was buried here; Thomas Core, esquire, soldier to King Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, deceased the 24th of May, 1598, &c.

Now passing through St. Mary Over's close (in possession of the Lord Mountaunce), and Pepper alley, into Long Southwarke, on the right hand thereof the market-hill, where the leather is sold,
there stood the late named parish church of St. Margaret, given to St. Mary Overie by Henry I., pulled down and joined with the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and united to the late dissolved prior church of St. Mary Overie.

A part of this parish church of St. Margaret is now a court, wherein the assizes and sessions are kept, and the court of admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same church is now a prison, called the Compter in Southwark, &c.

Farther up on that side, almost directly over against St. George's church, was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, built by Charles Brandon, late Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII., which was called Suffolk house, but coming afterwards into the king's hands, the same was called Southwark place, and a mint of coinage was there kept for the king.

To this house came King Edward VI., in the second of his reign, from Hampton Court, and dined in it. He at that time made John Yorke, one of the sheriffs of London, knight, and then rode through the streets of London to other places, and so hath likewise the sheriffs of London, in recompense of Yorke house near to Westminster, which King Henry her father had taken from Cardinal Wolsey, and from the see of York.

Archbishop Heath sold the same house to a merchant, or to merchants, that pulled it down, sold the lead, stone, iron, &c.; and in place thereof built many small cottages of great rents, to the increasing of beggars in that borough. The archbishop bought Norwich house, or Suffolk place, near unto Charing cross, because it was near unto the court, and left it to his successors.

Now on the south side to return back again towards the bridge, ever against this Suffolk place, is the parish church of St. George, sometime pertaining to the priory of Barnet. The church, William Kirton, esquire, and his wife's, 1464.

Then is the White Lion, a gaol so called, for that it was the parish church of St. George, sometime pertaining to the priory of Barnet, by the gift of Thomas Ardern and Thomas his son, in the year 1122. There lie buried in this church, William Brandon, esquire, and his wife's, 1464.

The Marshalsey is another gaol or prison, or to merchants, that pulled it down, sold the lead, stone, iron, &c.; and in place thereof built many small cottages of great rents, to the increasing of beggars in that borough. The archbishop bought Norwich house, or Suffolk place, near unto Charing cross, because it was near unto the court, and left it to his successors.

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Then is the White Lion, a gaol so called, for that it was the same common hospice for the receipt of travellers by that sign. This house was first used as a gaol within these forty years last, since the which time the prisoners were once removed thence to a house in Newtowne, where they remained for a short time, and were returned back again to the foresaid White Lion, there to remain as in the appointed gaol for the county of Surrey.

Next is the gaol or prison of the King's Bench, but of what antiquity the same is I know not. For I have read that the courts of the King's Bench and Chancery have oftentimes been removed from London to other places, and so hath likewise the gaols that serve those courts; as in the year 1304, Edward I. commanded the courts of the King's Bench and the Exchequer, which had remained seven years at Yorke, to be removed to their old places at London. And in the year 1327, the 11th of Richard II., Robert Tresilian, chief justice, came to the city of Coventrie, and there sate by the space of a month, as justice of the King's benches, and caused to be indited in that court, about the number of two thousand persons of that country, &c.

It seemeth, therefore, that for that time, the prison or gaol of that court was not far off. Also in the year 1392, the 16th of the same Richard, the Archbishop of York being Lord Chancellor, for good will that he bare to his city, caused the King's Bench and Chancery to be removed from London to York, but ere long they were returned to London.

Then is the Marshalsey, another gaol or prison, so called, as pertaining to the marshals of England. Of what continuance kept in Southwark I have not learned; but like it is, that the same hath been removable, at the pleasure of the marshals; for I find that in the year 1376, the 50th of Edward III., Henry Percy (being marshal) kept his prisoners in the city of London, where having committed one John Prendergast, of Norwich, contrary to the liberties of the city of London, the citizens, by persuasion of the Lord Fitzwalter their standard-bearer, took armour and ran with great rage to the marshals house, where the marshal brake into the prison, and conveyed him away, minding to have burnt the stocks in the midst of their city, but they first sought for Sir Henry Percy to have punished him, as I have noted in my Annals.

More about the feast of Easter next following, John, Duke of Lancaster, having caused all the whole navy of England to be gathered together at London; it chance a certain esquire to kill one of the shipmen, which act the other shipmen taking in ill part, they brought their suit into the king's court of the Marshalsey, which then was chanced (sainth mine author) was kept in Southwark: but when they perceived that court to be so favourable to the murderer, and further that the king's warrant was also gotten for his pardon, they in great fury ran to the house wherein the murderer was imprisoned, brake into it, and brought forth the prisoner with his gyves on his legs, they thrust a knife to his heart, and stuck him as if he had been a dog; after this they tied a rope to his gyves, and went to his house, where they hanged him, as though they had done a great act, they caused the trumpets to be sounded before them to their ships, and there in great triumph they spent the rest of the day.

Also the rebels of Kent, in the year 1381, brake down the houses of the Marshalsey and King's Bench in Southwark, took from thence the prisoners, brake down the house of Sir John Immorth, then marshal of the Marshalsey and King's Bench, &c. After this, in the year 1382, the 11th of Richard II., the morrow after Bartholomew day, the king kept a great council in the castle of Nottingham, and the Marshalsey of the king was then kept at Loughborough by the space of five days or more. In the year 1413, Sir Walter Manny was marshal of the Marshalsey, the 22nd of Henry VI. William Brandon, esquire, was marshal in the 8th of Edward IV. In the year 1504 the prisoners of the Marshalsey, then in Southwarke, brake out.
and many of them being taken were executed, especially such as had been committed for felony or treason.

From thence towards London bridge, on the same side, be many fair inns, for receipt of travellers, by these signs, the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queen's Head, Tabarde, George, Hart, King's Head, &c. Amongst the which, the most ancient is the Tabard, so called of the sign, which, as we now term it, is of a jacket, or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders; a stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars, but then (to wit in the wars) their arms embroidered, or otherwise depicted upon them, that every man by his coat of arms might be known from others; but now these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service; for the inn of the tabard, Geoffrey Chaucer, esquire, the most famous poet of England, in commendation thereof, writeth thus:—

"Before that in that season, on a day,
In Southwarke at the Tabard, as I say,
Readie to wenden on my Pilgrimage.
To Canterburie with devout courage,
At night was come into that hosterie,
Well furnished with a candle in a companie,
Of sundrie folks, by adventure fall.
In fellowship, and pilgrimes were they all,
That toward Canterburie wolden ride,
The chambers and the stables were wide,
And well we weren eased at the best," etc.

Within this inn was also the lodging of the abbot of Hide (by the city of Winchester), a fair house for him and his train, when he came to that city to Ordination.

And then Theeve's lane, by St. Thomas's hospital, the hospital of St. Thomas, first founded by Richard Prior of Bermondsey, in the Selectors ground against the wall of the monastery, in the year 1233, he named it the Almerie, or house of alms for converts and poor children; for the which ground the prior ordained that the almoner should pay ten shillings and four pence yearly to the Selectors at Michaelmas.

But Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1213, founded the same again more fully for canons regular in place of the first hospital; he increased the rent thereof to three hundred and forty-four pounds in the year. Thus was the hospital holden of the prior and abbot of Bermondsey till the year 1428, at which time a composition was made between Thomas Thetford, abbot of Bermondsey, and Nicholas Buckland, master of the said hospital of St. Thomas, for all the lands and tenements which were holden of the said abbot and convent in Southwark, or elsewhere, for the old rent to be paid unto the said abbot.

There be monuments in this hospital church of Sir Robert Chamber, knight; William Fines, lord Say; Richard Chaucer, John Gloucester, Adam Atwood, John Ward, Michael Cambridge, William West, John Golding, esquires; John Benham, George Kirkes, Thomas Kninton, Thomas Baker, gentlemen; Robert, son to Sir Thomas Fleming; Agnes, wife to Sir Walter Dennis, knight, daughter, and one of the heirs of Sir Robert Danvers; John Evray, gentleman; &c.

This hospital was by the visitors, in the year 1538, valued at two hundred and sixty-six pounds seventeen shillings and six pence, and was surrendered to Henry VIII., in the 30th of his reign.

In the year 1532, the citizens of London having purchased the void suppressed hospital of St. Thomas in Southwarke, in the month of July began the reparations thereof, for poor, impotent, lame, and diseased people, so that in the month of November next following, the sick and poor people were taken in. And in the month of April, King Edward VI., in the 7th of his reign, gave to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, to be a workhouse for the poor and idle persons of this city, his house of Bridewell, and seven hundred marks lands of the Savoy rents, which hospital he had suppressed, with all the beds, books, and other furniture belonging to the same, towards the maintenance of the said workhouse of Bridewell, and of this hospital of St. Thomas in Southwarke. This gift the king confirmed by his charter, dated the 26th of June next following, and willed it to be called the King's hospital in Southwarke.

The church of this hospital, which of old time served for the tenements near adjoining, and pertaining to the said hospital, remaineth as a parish-church.

But now to come to St. Olave's street. On the bank of the river of Thames, is the parish-church of St. Olave, a fair and meet large church, but a far larger parish, especially of aliens or strangers, and poor people; in which church there lieth entombed Sir John Burectur, knight, 1466.

Over against this parish-church, on the south side the street was sometime one great house built of stone, with arched gates, pertaining to the prior of Lewes in Sussex, and was his lodging when he came to London; it is now a common hosterie for travellers, and hath to sign the Walnut Tree.

Then east from the said parish-church of St. Olave is a key. In the year 1330, by the license of Simon Swanton, mayor of London, built by Isabel, widow to Hamond Goodehepe. And next thereunto was then a great house of stone and timber, belonging to the abbot of St. Augustine without the walls of Canterbury, which was an ancient piece of work, and scemeth to be one of the first built houses on that side the river over-against the city; it was called the abbot's inn of St. Augustine in Southwarke, and was sometime helden of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, as appeareth by a deed made 1281, which I have read, and may be Englished thus:—

"To all whom this present writing shall come, John Earl Warren sendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have altogether remised and quit claimed for us and our heirs for ever, to Nicholas, abbot of St. Augustine's of Canterbury, and the convent of

* A pleasant paper upon the Tabard, by Mr. Saunders, in Knight's London (vol. i. p. 57—72), serves to prove satisfactorily, at least to those who love to contemplate scenes made memorable by genius, that the very gallery still exists along which Chaucer and the pilgrims walked, and that the very room in which they met, curtailed certainly of its fair proportions, is still to be seen, as it was when "newly repaired" in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth.

† Li. St. Marie Overy.
the same, and their successors, quit to our court of Southwark, which they owe unto us, for all that messuages and houses thereon are built, and all their appurtenances, which they have of our fee in Southwark, situate upon the Thames, between the Bridge house and the church of St. Olave. And the said messuage, with the buildings thereon built, and all their appurtenances, to them and their successors, we have granted in perpetual use, to hold of us and our heirs for the same, saving the service due to any other persons, if any such be, then to us; and for this remit and grant the said abbot and convent have given unto us five shillings of rent yearly in Southwark, and have received us and our heirs in all beneﬁces which shall be in their church for ever. This suit of court one William Graspeis was bound to do to the said earl for the said messuage, and heretofore to acquit in all things the church of St. Augustine against the said earl.

This house of late time belonged to Sir Anthony Scultegar, then to Warham Sentlegar, &c., and is now called Scultegar house, but divided into sundry tenements. Next is the Bridgehouse, so called as being a storehouse for stone, timber, or whatsoever pertaining to the building or repairing of London bridge.

This house seemeth to have taken beginning with the ﬁrst founding of the bridge either of stone or timber; it is a large plot of ground, on the bank of the river Thames, containing divers large buildings for stowage of things necessary towards repairation of the said bridge.

There are also divers garners, for laying up of wheat, and other grainers for service of the city, as need requireth. Moreover, there be certain ovens built, in number ten, of which six be very large, the other four being but half so big. These were purposely made to bake out the bread corn of the said grainers, to the best advantage for relief of the poor citizens, when need should require. Sir John Throstone, knight, sometime an embroiderer, the house of John Throstone, was given to the city by John Throstone, knight, sometime an embroiderer, of his executors. Sir John Munday, goldsmith, then a goldsmith, one of the sheriffs 1510, gave by his testament towards the making of these ovens, being a storehouse for stone, timber, or whatsoever pertaining to the building or repairing of London bridge.

In the year 1290, the 4th of Richard II., this priory was made a deanship or free English for the ﬁne of two hundred marks paid to the king’s Hanner in the Chanery. In the year 1329 John Attelborough, prior of Bermondsey, was made the ﬁrst abbot of that house by Pope Boniface IX., at the suit of King Richard II.

In the year 1359, the prior of Bermondsey, named Harding, held a plea in chancery against the king for the manors of Preston, Bermondsey, and Bermondsey, to whom was committed the custody of the said priory, by the letters patents of King Edward II., saving to the king the advowson of churches.

In the year 1380 the said abbot of Battalies inn, betwixt the Bridge house and Battalies bridge, likewise on the bank of the river of Thames; the walks and gardens thereof appertaining, on the other side of the way before the gate of the said house, and was called the Maze; there is now an inn, called the Flower de Luce, for that the sign is three Flower de Lues. Much other buildings of small tenements are thereon built, replenished with strangers and other, for the most part poor people.

Then is Battalies bridge, so called of Battalies abbey, for that it standeth on the ground, and over a water-course (flowing out of Thames) pertaining to that abbey, and was, therefore, both built and repaired by the abbeys of that house, as being hard adjoining to the abbey’s lodging.

Beyond this bridge is Bermondsey street, turning south, in the south end whereof was sometime a priory or abbey of St. Saviour, called Bermond’s Eye in Southwark, founded by Alwin Childe, a citizen of London, in the year 1081.

Peter, Richard, Obert, and Unbalde, monks de Charitaine, came unto Bermondsey, in the year 1099, and Peter was made ﬁrst prior there, by appointment of the prior of the house, called Charity in France, by which means this priory of Bermondsey (being a cell to that in France) was accounted a priory of Aliens.

In the year 1094 deceased Alwin Childe, founder of this house. Then William Rufus gave to the monks his manor of Bermondsey, with the appurtenances, and built for them there a new great church.

Robert Blevet, Bishop of Lincoln (King William’s chancellor) gave them the manor of Charlton, with the appurtenances. Also Geoffrey Martell, by the grant of Geffrey Maganville, gave them the land of Halingbury, and the tithe of Alerton, &c.

More, in the year 1122, Thomas of Arderne, and Thomas his son, gave to the monks of Bermond’s Eye the church of St. George in Southwark, &c.

In the year 1165, King Henry II. conﬁrmed to them the hyde or territory of Southwark, and Lavgham Wadden, with the land of Coleman, &c.

In the year 1571, the priors of Aliens, throughout England, being seized into the king’s hands, Richard Denton an Englishman was made prior of Bermondsey, to whom was committed the custody of the said priory, by the letters patents of King Edward III., saving to the king the advowsions of churches.

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Winkefield, esquire; Sir Nicholas Blonet, knight; Dame Bridget, wife to William Trussell; Holgrave, baron of the exchequer; &c.

Next unto this abbey church standeth a proper church of St. Mary Magdalen, built by the priors of Bermondsey, serving for resort of the inhabitants (tenants to the prior or abbots near adjoining) there to have their Divine service: this church remaineth, and serveth as afore, and is called a parish church.

Then in Kent street is a lazaret house for leprous people, called the Leke in Southwarke; the foundation whereof I find not. Now, having touched divers principal parts of this borough, I am to say somewhat of its government, and so to end.

This borough, upon petition made by the citizens of London to Edward I., in the first year of his reign, was, for divers causes, by parliament granted to them for ever, yielding into the exchequer the feefief of ten pounds by the year: which grant was confirmed by Edward III., who, in the third of his reign gave them license to take a toll towards the exchequer the fee-fief yielding into the exchequer the fee-fief of six hundred and forty-seven pounds two shillings and eight pence.

Moreover, he gave them the lordship and manor of Southwarke, with all members, rights, and appurtenances, late pertaining to the monastery of Bermondsey. And all messuages, places, buildings, courts, waifs and strays, to the same appertaining, in the county of Surrey, except as before excepted. He also granted unto them his manor and borough of Southwarke, with all members and rights thereof, late pertaining to the monastery of Bermondsey. And all messuages, places, buildings, courts, waifs and strays, to the same appertaining, in the county of Surrey, except as before excepted. He also granted unto them his manor and borough of Southwarke, with all members and rights thereof, late pertaining to the monastery of Bermondsey. And all messuages, places, buildings, courts, waifs and strays, to the same appertaining, in the county of Surrey, except as before excepted.

This borough doth likewise in men in the East, by the Tower of London, which hath an alderman, deputies three, and a bailiff, common-council none, constables sixteen, scavengers six, warder inquest twenty. And is taxed to the fifteen at seventeen pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence.

In the year 1550, King Edward VI., for the sum of six hundred and forty-seven pounds two shillings and eight pence. Dated at Westminster, the 23rd of April.

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The suburbs without the walls of the said city briefly touched. Also without the liberties more at large described.

Having spoken of this city, the original, and increase, by degrees: the walls, gates, ditches, castles, towers, bridges, the schools, and houses of learning: of the orders and customs, sports, and pastimes: of the honour of citizens, and worthiness of men: and last of all, how the same city is divided into parts and wards: and how the same is bounded: and what monuments of antiquity, or ornaments of building, in every of them, as also in the borough of Southwarke: I am next to speak briefly of the suburbs, as well without the gates and walls as without the liberties, and of the monuments in them.

Concerning the estate of the suburbs of this city, in the reign of Henry II., Fitz Stephen hath these words:—"Upwards, on the west (sith he), is the king's palace, which is an incomparably building, rising with a vawmure and bulwark aloft upon the river, two miles from the wall of the city, but yet conjoined with a continual suburb. On all sides, within the walls of the suburbs, are the citizens' gardens and orchards, planted with trees, both large, sightly, and adjoining together. On the north side are pastures and plain meadows, with breaks running through them, turning watermills with a pleasant noise. Not far off is a great forest, a well wooded chase, having good covert for harts, bucks, does, boars, and wild bulls. The corn fields are not of a hungry sandy meud, but as the fruitful fields of Asia, yielding plentiful increase, and filling the barns with corn. There are near London, on the north side, especially wells in the suburbs, sweet, wholesome, and clear. Amongst which, Holywell, Charlewell, and St. Clement's well, are most famous, and most frequented by scholars and youths of the city in summer evenings, when they walk forth to take the air." Thus far out of Fitz Stephen for the suburbs at that time.

The 2d of King Henry III. the forest of Middlesex, and the warren of Staines, were disafforested; since the which time the suburbs about London hath been also mightily increased with buildings: for first, to begu in the East, by the Tower of
London, is the hospital of St. Katherine, founded by Matilda the queen, wife to King Stephen, as is afore shown in Portsooken ward; from this precinct of St. Katherine to Wapping in the west*, the usual place of execution for hanging of pirates and sea rovers, at the low-water mark, and there to remain, till three tides had overflowed them, was never a house standing within these forty years; but since the gallowes being after removed farther off, a continual street, or filthy straights passage, with alleys of small tenements, or cottages, built, inhabited by sailors victuallers, along by the river of Thames, almost to Radecliff, a good mile from the Tower.

On the east side, and by north of the Tower, lieth East Smithfield, Hogs' street, and Tower hill; and cast from them both, was the new abbey called Grace, founded by Edward III. From thence Radecliffe, up East Smithfield, by Nightingall lane (which runneth south to the hermitage, a brewhouse so called of a hermit sometime being there), beyond this lane to the manor of Branly (called in record of Richard II. Villa East Smithfield, and Villa de Branly), and to the manor of Shadwell, belonging to the Dean of Pauls, there had been of late, in place of elm trees, many small tenements raised towards Radecliff; and Radecliff itself hath been also increased in building eastward (in place where I have known a large highway, with fair chn trees on both the sides), that the same hath now taken hold of Lime hurst, or Lime house, corruptly called Lime house, sometime distant a mile from Radecliff.

Having said this much for building at Wapping, East Smithfield, Bromley, and Shadwell, all on the south side of the highway to Radecliff, now one note on the north side, also concerning pirates. I read that in the year 1140, in the Lent season, certain persons, with six ships, brought from beyond the seas fish to vitiual the city of London, which fish, when they had delivered, and were returning homeward, a number of sea thieves, in a large, in the night came upon them, when they were asleep in their vessels, riding at anchor on the river Thames, and slew them, cut their throats, and tied them in gangs upon a gallowes set upon a raised hill, for that purpose made, in the field beyond East Smithfield, so that they might be seen far into the river Thames. The first building at Radecliff in my youth (not to be forgotten) was a fair free school and almes houses, founded by Avice Cliffe, wife to Nicholas Gibson, grocer, as before I have noted; but of late years shipwrights, and other marine men, have built for building of small tenements; from

* "To Wapping in the Wose, and Wapping itself, the usual place, &c."—1st edition, p. 347.
† "Paye hedges, long rows of elme, and other trees."—1st edition, p. 347.
‡ "Among other buildings, a chapel of ease to the parish of Stebinhith, and a chapel for the parish to have purchased that

Also without the bars both the sides of the street be pestered with cottages and alleys, even up to Whitechapel church, and almost half a mile beyond it, into the common field; all which ought to be open and free for all men. But this common field, I say, being sometime the beauty of this city on that part, is so encroached upon by building of filthy cottages, and with other purpressors, inclusions, and lystalls (notwithstanding all proclamations and acts of parliament made to the contrary), that in some places it scarce remaineth a sufficient highway for the meeting of carriages and droves of cattle; much less is there any fair, pleasant, or wholesome way for people to walk out foot; which is no small blemish to so famous a city to have so unsavoury and unseemly an entrance or passagethereunto.

Now of Whitechapel church somewhat, and then back again to Aldgate. This church is, as it were, a chapel of our lady to the parish of Stebinith, and the parson of Stebinith hath the gift thereof, which being first dedicated to the name of God and the blessed Virgin, is now called St. Mary Matfellon. About the year 1428, the 6th of King Henry VI., a devout widow of that parish had long time cherished and brought up of alms a certain Frenchman, or Breton born, which most unkindly and cruelly in a night murdered the said widow sleeping in her bed, and after fled with such jewels and other stuff of hers as he might carry; but he was so freshly pursued, that for fear he took the church of St. George in Southwarke, and challenged privilege of sanctuary there, and so abjured the king's land*.

Then the constables (having charge of him) brought him into London, intending to have conveyed him eastward; but so soon as he was come into the parish, where before he had committed the murder, the wives cast upon him so much filth and odour of the street, that (notwithstanding the best resistance made by the constables, they slew him out of hand; and for this fact, it hath been said, that parish to have purchased that list. From this Tower hill towards Aldgate (being a long continuous street), amongst other buildings, was that abbey of nunnes called the Minorities, or Minorie, whereof I have spoken. And on the other side of that streete lyeth the ditch without the wall of the citie from the Tower unto Aldgate."—1st edition, p. 347-8.

* This abjuring the king's land was an act of self-banishment, which any person claiming the privilege of sanctuary was called upon to put in force. Within the space of forty days he was to clothe himself in sackcloth, confess his crime before the coroner, solemnly aljure the realm, and taking a cross in his hand, repair to an appointed port, embark, and quit the country. If apprehended, or brought back on his way thither within forty days, he was entitled to plead his privilege of sanctuary, and to claim a free passage.

† The murdered mentioned in the text was obviously being conveyed by the constables to the port appointed for his embarkation, when he was visited by the summary justice of the friends and neighbours of the widow whom he had slain.
name of St. Mary Matfellon; but I find in record, the same to be called Villa beate Marie de Matfellon, in the 21st of Richard II.

More, we read, that in the year 1336, the 10th of Edward III., the bishop of Alba, cardinal and parson of Stebinith, procurator general in England, presented a clerk to be parson in the church of the blessed Mary called Matfellon, without Aldgate of London, &c.

Now again from Aldgate north-west to Bishopsgate, lieth Houndsditch, and so to Bishopsgate.

North, and by east from Bishopsgate, lieth a large street or highway, having on the west side thereof the parish church of St. Buttolph. Then is the hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, founded by a citizen of London, and as before is showed: up to the bars without the which is Norton fall gate, a liberty so called, belonging to the dean of Pauls; thence up to the late dissolved priory of St. John Baptist, called Holywell, a house of nuns, of old time founded by a bishop of London. Stephen Grausend, bishop of London, about the year 1318, was a benefactor thereunto; re-edified, by Sir Thomas Lovel, knight of the garter, who built much there in the reigns of Henry VII. and of Henry VIII.; he endowed this house with fair lands, and was there buried in a large chapel, having the lodgings of noblemen, of houses thereof being pulled down, many church building, having under one monument; Sir John Elrington, with Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Lord Itchiugliam, widow to William Blount, son and heir to Ralph Nevell, earl of Westmoreland, who died 1553; Katherine daughter to Sir John Constable and wife to Sir John Constable, both carpenter, bricklayer, and plasterer, were by that work undone; and yet, in honour of his name, it is now called Russell's row.

Now for the parish of St. Leonard at Soersditch, the archdeacon of London is always parson thereof, and the cure is served by a vicar. In this church have been divers honourable persons buried, as appeareth by monuments yet remaining: Sir John Elrington, with Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Lord Itchiugham, widow to William Blount, son and heir to Walter Blount, the first edition, p. 349. Sir Humphrey Starkie, recorder of London, baron of the Exchequer; John Gadde, shereman of London, and Anne his wife, 1485; Sir Thomas Symeoure, and brought up in Lincoln's inn. — 1st edition, p. 349. Sir John Elrington, with Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to Thomas Lord Itchiugham, widow to William Blount, son and heir to Walter Blount, the first edition, p. 349. Sir Thomas Symeoure, and brought up in Lincoln's inn. — 1st edition, p. 349.

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"And near thereunto are built two publice houses for the acting and shewe of comedies, tragedies, and histories, for the acting of comedies, called the Courtheatre, the other the Theatre; both standing on the south-west side towards the field." — 1st edition, p. 349.

Mr. J. P. Collier, In his valuable Anmns of the Stage (iii. p. 254), was the first to point out the existence of this pasture in the first edition of the Survey, and the importance of the information it contained; Ma'tone having declared himself "unable to ascertain the situation of the Theatre." and Chalmers, who confounded it with the Blackfriars, having said of this playhouse situated in the Blackfriars, under the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction." 1

Shoreditch. In the first edition, it is called Sors ditch, or Sewers ditch.

Note. St. Leonard, called more than four hundred years since, as I can prove by record." — S. ow.
covetousness of the brass, which he converted into coined silver, plucking up many plates fixed on the graves, and left no memory of such as had been buried under them, a great injury both to the living and the dead, forbidden by public proclamation, in the reign of our sovereign lady Queen Elizabeth, but not forborne by many, that either of a preposterous zeal, or of a greedy mind, spare not to satisfy themselves by so wicked a means.

One note of Shoreditch, and so an end of that suburb. I read, that in the year 1440, the 18th of Henry VI., a fuller of Shoreditch appealed of treason many worthy esquires and gentlemen of Kent, but he being proved false, was attainted, condemned, and had judgment to be drawn, hanged, and quartered; which was done; his head set on London bridge, and his quarters on the gates. This justice was done according to the xvith of Deuteronomy: "The judges shall make diligent inquisition, and if the witness be found false, and to have given false witness against his brother, then shall they do unto him as he had thought to do unto his brother," &c. I read of the King's Manor vocatur Shoreditch-place, in the parish of Hackney, but how it took that name I know not, and therefore I will turn back from Shoreditch cross to Bethlem cross, and so pass through that hospital into the Morefield, which lieth without the postern called Moregate.

This field of old time was called the More, as appeareth by the charter of William the Conqueror, mayor, as I have showed, caused the wall of the city betwixt Bishopsgate and the postern called Moregate, for the ease of the citizens to walk that way upon causeys towards the suburbs, I read, that in the year 1440, the 18th of Henry VI., Thomas Fawconer, mayor, as I have showed, caused the said moor to be searched for clay, whereof the said fen or moor was greatly drained, and the mayor departed without more harm: after this year a great number of the city assembled in a morning, and a turner, in a fool's coat, came crying through the city, 'Shovels and spades! shovels and spades!' so many of the people followed, that it was a wonder to behold; and within a short space all the hedges about the city were cast down, and the ditches filled up, and every thing made plain, such was the diligence of these workmen. The king's council hearing of this assembly, came to the Gray Friars, and sent for the mayor and council of the city to know the cause, which declared to them the injury and annoyance done to the citizens and to their liberties, which though they would not seek disorderly to redress, yet the commodity and young persons could not be stayed thus to remedy the same. When the king's council had heard their answer, they dissimulated the matter, and commanded the mayor to see that no other thing were attempted, but that they should forthwith call home the workmen. The king's council hearing of this, returned home before the king's council, and the mayor departed without more harm; after which time (saith Hall) these fields were never hedged, but now we see the thing in worse case than ever, by means of inclosure for gardens, wherein are built many fair summer-houses *; and, as in other places of the suburbs, some of them like Midsummer pageants, with towers, turrets, and chimney-tops, not so much for use of profit as for show and pleasure, betraying the vanity of men's minds, much unlike to the disposition of the ancient citizens, who delighted in the building of hospitals and alms-houses for the poor, and therein both employed their wits, and spent their wealths in preferment of the common commodity of this our city.

But to come back again to Moregate, and from thence west through a narrow lane called the Pos tern, because it hath at either end a door to be divers sluices to be made to convey the said waters over the Town ditch, into the course of Walbrooke, and so into the Thames; and by these degrees was this fen or moor at length made main and hard ground, which before being overgrown with flags, sedges, and rushes, served to no use; since the which time also the further grounds beyond Fensbury court have been so overheightened with lay-stalls of dung, that now three windmills are thereon set; the ditches be filled up, and the bridges overwhelmed.

And now concerning the inclosures of common grounds about this city, whereas I mind not much to argue, Edward Hall setteth down a note of his time, to wit, in the 5th, or rather 6th of Henry VIII. "Before this time," saith he, "the inhabitants of the towns about London, as Iseldon, Hoxton, Shoreditch, and others, had so inclosed the common fields with hedges and ditches, that neither the young men of the city might shoot, nor the ancient persons walk for their pleasure in those fields, but that either their bows and arrows were taken away or broken, or the honest persons arrested or indicted; saying, 'that no Londoner ought to go out of the city, but in the highways.' This saying so grieved the Londoners, that suddenly this year a great number of the city assembled themselves in a morning, and a turner, in a fool's coat, came crying through the city, 'Shovels and spades! shovels and spades!' so many of the people followed, that it was a wonder to behold; and within a short space all the hedges about the city were cast down, and the ditches filled up, and every thing made plain, such was the diligence of these workmen. The king's council hearing of this assembly, came to the Gray Friars, and sent for the mayor and council of the city to know the cause, which declared to them the injury and annoyance done to the citizens and to their liberties, which though they would not seek disorderly to redress, yet the commodity and young persons could not be stayed thus to remedy the same. When the king's council had heard their answer, they dissimulated the matter, and commanded the mayor to see that no other thing were attempted, but that they should forthwith call home the workmen. The king's council hearing of this, returned home before the king's council, and the mayor departed without more harm; after which time (saith Hall) these fields were never hedged, but now we see the thing in worse case than ever, by means of inclosure for gardens, wherein are built many fair summer-houses *; and, as in other places of the suburbs, some of them like Midsummer pageants, with towers, turrets, and chimney-tops, not so much for use of profit as for show and pleasure, betraying the vanity of men's minds, much unlike to the disposition of the ancient citizens, who delighted in the building of hospitals and alms-houses for the poor, and therein both employed their wits, and spent their wealths in preferment of the common commodity of this our city.

But to come back again to Moregate, and from thence west through a narrow lane called the Postern, because it hath at either end a door to be

* "Banqueting houses like banqueroutes, bearing great show and little worth."—Stow.
shut in the night season, betwixt the More ditch inclosed with brick for teneter-yards, and the gardens of the said More field, to More lane; a part of the suburb without Cripplegate, without this postern, called Cripplegate, also lay a part of the said More even to the river of the Wells, as in another place I have showed; and no houses were there built till the latter end of the reign of William the Conqueror, and of his son William Rufus; about which times some few houses being there built along east and west, thwart before the said gate, one Alfune built for the inhabitants a parish church, which is of St. Giles, somewhat west from the said gate, and is now on the bank of the town ditch; and so was there a street, since called Fore street, as standing before the gate.

This Alfune, in the reign of Henry I., became the first hospitaller of St. Barthemewe's hospital in Smithfield, as in another place I have noted. And this parish church of St. Giles being at the first a small thing, as when now standeth the vicarage-house, but hath since been at divers times much enlarged, according as the parish hath increased, and was at the length newly built in place where now it standeth. But the same new church being large, strongly built, and richly furnished with ornaments, was in the year 1543, by casuality of fire, sore burnt and consumed, notwithstanding it was again within a short space of time repaired, as now it showeth.

Some little distance from the east end of this church standeth a fair conduit, castellated, in Fore street. Then have ye a cow of sweet water in the wall of the churchyard, lately made a pump, but already decayed.

Then have ye a fair pool of sweet water near to the church of St. Giles, wherein Anne of Lodbery was drowned, as I have before declared.

In the east end of Fore street is More lane; then next is Grub street; of late years inhabited, for the most part, by bowyers, fletchers, bow-string makers, and such like occupations, now little occupied; archery giving place to a number of bowling-alleys and diceing-houses, which in all places are increased, and too much frequented.

This street stretcheth north to Guerades Well street, which thwarteth it to White cross street; from the which cross on the right hand, or north-side, the way stretcheth up towards Iseldon, and on the right hand, or east side, at a Red cross, thorneth into Eald street, so called, for that it was the old highway from Aldersgate, for the north east parts of England, before Bishopsgate was built, which street thorneth east to a smith's forge, sometime a cross before Shorechurch church, from whence the passengers and carriages were to turn north to King's land, Tottenham, Waltham, Ware, &c.

There was sometime in this suburb without Aldersgate an hospital for the poor, but an alien of Chiche, a French order, and therefore suppressed by King Henry V., who gave the house, with lands and goods, to the parish of St. Buttolph, and a brotherhood of the Trinity was there founded, which was afterward suppressed by Henry VIII., or Edward VI.

There is at the farthest north corner of this suburb a windmill, which was sometime by a tempest of wind overthrown, and in place thereof a chapel was built by Queen Katherine (first wife to Henry VIII.), who named it the Monn of Calvary, because it was of Christ's passion, and was in the end of Henry VIII. pulled down, and a windmill newly set up as afore.

Without Newgate lieth the west and north suburb; on the right hand, or north-side whereof, betwixt the said gate and the parish of St. Sepulchre, thorneth a way towards West Smithfield, called, as I have showed, Giltspurre street, or Knightriders street; then is Smithfield itself compassed about with buildings, as I have before declared, in Farningdon ward without.

And without the bar of West Smithfield lieth a large street or way, called of the house of St. John there St. John's street, and stretcheth toward Iseldon, on the right hand whereof stood the late dissolved monastery called the Charterhouse*, founded by Sir Walter Manny, knight, a stranger born, lord of the town of Mann, in the diocese of Cambrey, beyond the seas, who for service done to King Edward III. was made knight of the garter; so his house he founded upon this occasion. A great pestilence entering this island, began first in Dorsetshire, then proceeded into Devonshire, Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire, and at

* A very pleasing sketch of this interesting spot—its chivalrous projector, Sir Walter Manny—its ill-fated possessor, the Duke of Norfolk, beheaded in the reign of Elizabeth—and, lastly, its recent foundation of what Fuller calls "the masterpiece of Protestant English charity," Sir Thomas Sutton, the man whose pious prayer was, "Lord, thou hast given me a large and liberal estate: give me also a heart to make use thereof!"—will be found in Knight's London, ii. 113—132.
length came to London, and overspread all England, so wasting the people, that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive, and churchyards were not sufficient to receive the dead, but men were forced to choose out certain fields for burials; whereupon Ralph Stratford, bishop of London, in the year 1348, bought a piece of ground called No Man's Land, which he inclosed with a wall of brick, and dedicated for burial of the dead, building thereupon a proper chapel, which is now enlarged and made a dwelling-house; and this burying plot is become a fair garden, retaining the old name of Pardon churchyard.

About this, in the year 1349, the said Sir Walter Manny, in respect of danger that might befall in this time of such a plague and infection, purchased thirteen acres and a rod of ground adjoining to the said No Man's Land, and lying in a place called Spittle cross, because it belonged to St. Bartholomew's hospital, since that called the Newchurch haw, and caused it to be consecrated by the said bishop of London to the use of burials.

In this plot of ground there were in that year more than fifty thousand persons buried, as I have read in the charters of Edward I. also, I have seen and read an inscription fixed on a stone cross, sometime standing in the same churchyard, and having these words—Anno Domini 1349, regnante magno pestilentia consecratus fit hic Cemiterium, in quo et infra septa praebentur monasterii, epulis fuerant mortuum corpora plebiscorum quinquaginta millia, preter alia multa ubi neque ad presens, quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.

In consideration of the number of Christian people here buried, the said Sir Walter Manny caused first a chapel to be built, where for the space of thirty years offerings were made; and it is to be noted, that above one hundred thousand bodies of Christian people had in that churchyard been buried; for the said knight had purchased that place for the burial of poor people, travellers, and other that were deceased, to remain for ever; whereupon an order was taken for the avoiding of contention between the parsons of churches and that house; to wit, that the bodies should be had unto the church where the parson was, were inclosed, and, after the funeral service done, had to the place where they should be buried. And in the year 1371 he caused there to be founded a house of Carthusian monks, which he willed to be called the Salutation, and that one of the monks should be called prior; and he gave them the said place of thirteen acres and a rod of land, with the chapel and houses there built, for their habitation; he also gave them the three acres of land lying without the walls on the north part, betwixt the lands of the abbots of Westminster and the lands of the prior of St. John (which three acres were purchased, inclosed, and dedicated by Ralph Stratford, bishop of London, as is above showed), and remained till our time by the name of Pardon churchyard, and served for burying of such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for felons, who were fetched thither usually in a close cart, bailed over and covered with black, having a plain white cross in the center, and the names of the persons, or of London, in without, and within a bell ringing by shaking of the cart, whereby the same might be heard when it passed; and this was called the friary cart, which belonged to St. John's, and had the privilege of sanctuary.

In this charter-house were the monuments of the said Sir Walter Manny, and Margaret his wife; Macmaduque Lundey; Laurence Brumley, knight; Sir Edward of London, knight; Dame Joan Borough; John Doe; Want Water, knight; Robert Oney, esquire; Katherine, daughter to Sir William Babington, knight; Blanch, daughter to Hugh Waterton; Katherine, wife to John at Poote, daughter and heir to Richard de Lacie; William Rawlin; Sir John Lenthaine, and Dame Margaret his wife, daughter to John Fray; John Peake, esquire; William Baron, and William Baron, esquire; Sir Thomas Thawites, knight; Philip Morgan, bishop of Ely, 1434.

In the cloister:—Bartholomew Rede, knight, mayor of London, buried 1505; Sir John Popham, &c.

This monastery, at the suppression in the 29th of Henry VIII., was valued at six hundred and forty-two pounds and four pence halfpenny yearly. A little without the bars of West Smithfield is Charterhouse lane, so called, for that it leadeth to the said plot of the late dissolved monastery; in which place thereto, first the Lord North, but since Thomas Howard, late Duke of Norfolk, have made large and sumptuous buildings both for lodging and pleasure. At the gate of this Charter-house is a fair water conduit, with two cocks, serving the use of the neighbours to their great commodiety.

St. John's street, from the entering this lane, is also on both the sides replenished with buildings up to Clerkenwell. On the left hand of which street lieth a lane called Cow cross, of a cross sometime standing there; which lane turneth down to another lane called Turnemill street, which stretcheth up to the west of Clerkenwell, and was called Turnemill street, for such cause as is afore declared.

One other lane there is called St. Peter's lane, which turneth from St. John's street to Cow cross.

On the left hand also stood the late dissolved priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England, founded about the year of Christ 1100 by Jorden Briset, baron, and Muriell his wife, near unto Clarke's well besides West Smithfield; which Jorden having first founded the priory of nuns at Clarke's well, bought of them ten acres of land, giving them in exchange ten acres of land in his lordship of Welwyn hall, in the county of Kent. St. John's church was dedicated by Eractius, patriarch of the holy resurrection of Christ at Jerusalem, in the year 1183, and was the chief seat in England of the religious knights of St. John of Jerusalem; whose profession was, besides their daily service of God, to defend Christians against pagans, and to fight for the church, using for their habit a black upper garment, with a white cross on the fore part thereof; and for their good service was so highly esteemed, that when the order of Templars was dissolved, their lands and possessions were by parliament granted unto these, who after the loss of Jerusalem received the light of the island of Rhodes and to Manny, Turks, and there placed themselves, being called thereof for many years knights of the Rhodes; but after the loss thereof, 1523, they removed to the
isle of Malta*, manfully opposing themselves against the Turkish invasions.

The rebels of Essex and of Kent, 1381, set fire on this house, causing it to burn by the space of seven days together, not suffering any to quench it; since the which time, the priors of that house have new built both the church and houses thereunto appertaining; which church was finished by Thomas Doewrey, late lord prior there, about the year 1504, as appeareth by the inscription over the gate-house, yet remaining. This house, at the suppression in the 32nd of Henry VII., was valued to distribute in lands three thousand three hundred and eighty-five pounds nineteen shillings and eightpence yearly. Sir W. Weston being then lord prior, died on the same seventh of May, on which the house was suppressed; so that great yearly pensions being granted to the knights by the king, and namely to the lord prior during his life one thousand pounds, he never received a penny.

The king took into his hands all the lands that belonged to that house and that order, wheresoever in England and Ireland, for the augmentation of his crown.

This priory church and house of St. John was preserved from spoil or down pulling, so long as King Henry VIII. reigned, and was employed as a store-house for the king's toils and tents, for hunting, and for the wars, &c.; but in the 3rd of King Edward VI., the church, for the most part, to wit, the body and side aisles, with the great bell tower (a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, to wit, the body and side aisles, with the great bell tower (a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, and the body of that house and knights of that order: John Botell, gentleman; Katherine, daughter of William Plompton, gentleman; Simon Mallory, 1442; William and Margaret his wife; John Roch; Richard Cednor, gentleman; Simon Mallory, 1442; William Mallory, Robert Longstrother, Ralph Astley, William Barley, Nicholas his wife, and Margaret his wife; and William Bapthorpe, baron of the Exchequer, 1442.

North from the house of St. John's was the priory of Clerkenwell, so called of Clarkes well adjoining: which priory was also founded about the year 1100 by Jorden Brist, baron, the son of Ralph, the son of Brian Brist; who gave to Robert, a priest, fourteen acres of land lying in the field next adjoining to the said Clarkes well, thereupon to build a house of religious persons, which he founded to the honour of God and the assumption of our lady, and placed therein black nuns.

This Jorden Brist gave also to that house one piece of ground, thereby to build a windmill upon, &c. He and Murray his wife were buried in the Chapter-house there. More buried in this church: John Wikes, esquire, and Isabel his wife; Dame Agnes Clifford; Ralph Timbleby, esquire; Dame Jahan, the daughter of Greystocke; Dame Julian, Lady Ferrers. And of later time in the parish church, Constance Bennet, a Greek born: he gave two houses, the one in St. John's street, the other in Turnmill street; the rents of them to be distributed in coals every year against Christmas to the poor of that parish.

William Henrius, a master of defence, and yeoman of the guard, 1500, gave lands and tenements to the clothworkers in London; they to pay yearly for ever fourteen pounds to the churchwardens of Clerkenwell, and fourteen pounds to the churchwardens of St. Sepulcher's, towards reparations of these churches, and relief of the poor men; more he gave after the death of one man, yet living, eight pounds the year for ever to the mending of highways.

Thomas Sackford, esquire, one of the masters of requests, gave to the poor of that parish forty shillings the year for ever, out of his alms-house at Woodbridge in Suffolk, where he is buried. Henry Stow, gent., gave twenty shillings the year for ever, towards repairing the church in this parish. This priory was valued to dispend two hundred and sixty-two pounds nine shillings by the year, and was surrendered the 31st of Henry VIII. Many fair houses are now built about the priory, namely, by the highway towards Iseldon.

So much of the church which remaineth (for one great aisle thereof fell down) serveth as a parish church of St. John, not only for the tenements and near inhabitants, but also (as is aforesaid) for all up to Highgate, Muswell, &c.

Near unto this church, beside Clarke's well lane, divers other wells, namely, Skinner's well, Pags well, Tode well, Loder's well, Rede well, &c., now dammed up.

Now to return again to Giltspur street, where I first began with this suburb, there standeth the parish church of St. Sepulchre in the Bayly, as is before showed; from this street to Turnagaine lane, Hosier lane, Cow lane, and Holborn conduit, down Snore hill to Oldborne bridge, and up Oldborne hill, by Gold lane on the right hand, and Lither lane beyond it, to the bars; beyond the

* The history of the Knights of St. John, afterwards called the Knights of Rhodes, and subsequently the Knights of Malta, has been related by Raushnick, in the German Tashenbuch, 'Forseit,' and by Villeneuve Bargmont, in his Monumens Historiques des Grand-Maitres de l'Ordre de St. Jean de Jerusalem, published at Paris in 1829.
which bars on the same side is Porte pool, or Greyses inn lane, so called of the inn of court, named Grayes inn, a goodly house there situate, by whom built or first begun I have not yet learned, but seemeth to be since Edward III.'s time, and is a prebend to Paule's church in London.

This lane is furnished with fair buildings and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fields towards Highgate and Hamsted.

On the high street have ye many fair houses built, and lodgings for gentlemen, inns for travelers, and such like up almost (for it lacketh but little) to St. Giles in the fields; amongst the which buildings, for the most part being very new, one passeth the rest in largeness of rooms, lately built by a widow, sometime wife to Richard Alington, esquire; which Richard Alington deceased in the year 1561. And thus much for that north side of Oldborne.

Now from Newgate, on the left hand or south side, lieth the Old Bayly, and so down by Seacoale lane end to Oldborne bridge, up Oldborne hill, by Shoe lane and Fewters lane, to the bars.

Beyond the bars had ye in old time a temple built by the Templars, whose order first began in the year of Christ 1118, in the 19th of Henry I. The temple was left and fell to ruin since the year 1134, when the Templars had built them a new temple in Fleet street, near to the river of Thames. A great part of this old temple was pulled down, but of late in the year 1595. Adjoining to this old Temple* was sometime the bishop of Lincolne's inn, wherein he lodged when he repaired to this city. Robert de Curias, bishop of Lincolne, built it about the year 1147. John Russell, bishop of Lincolne, chancellor of England, in the reign of Richard III., was lodged there. It hath of late years belonged to the ears of Southampton, and therefore called Southampton house. Master Roper hath of late built much there; by means whereof part of the ruins of the old Temple were seen to remain built of Caen stone, round in form as the new Temple, by Temple bar, and other temples in England.

Beyond this old Temple and the bishop of Lincolne's house † is New street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house of Lincolne's house + is New street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house of Lincolne's house † is New street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house + is New street, so called in the reign of Henry III., when he of a Jew's house +

The same street hath since been called Chancery lane, by reason that King Edward III. annexed the house of Converts by patent to the office of Custos Rotulorum, or master of the rolls, in the 15th of his reign.

In this street the first fair building to be noted on the east side is called the Courthors' office, built with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all of brick and timber, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, late lord keeper with divers fair lodgings for gentlemen, all 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and thus the black friars left their church and house by Oldborne, and departed to their new. This old friar house (juxta Holborne, saith the patent) was by King Edward I., in the 16th of his reign, given to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln.

Next to this house of friars was one other great house, sometime belonging to the bishop of Chichester, whereof Mathew Paris writeth thus: "-" Ralph de Nova Villa, or Nevill, bishop of Chichester and chancellor of England, sometime built a noble house, even from the ground, not far from the new Temple and house of Convicts; in which place he deceased in the year 1244. In this place, after the decease of the said bishop, and in place of the house of black friars before spoken of, Henry Lacy, earl of Chester, custos of England, built his inn, and for the most part was lodged there: he deceased in this house in the year 1310, and was buried in the new work (whereunto he had been a great benefactor) of St. Paul's church betwixt our Lady chapel and St. Dunstan's chapel.

This old friar house (juxta Holborne, saith the record of Edward III., the 19th year of his reign, given to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, constable of Chester, and custos of England, built his inn, and for the most part was lodged there: he deceased in this house in the year 1310, and was buried in the new work (whereunto he had been a great benefactor) of St. Paul's church betwixt our Lady chapel and St. Dunstan's chapel. The same place, keepers of the hospital of St. Giles, of the said king sent commandement under his seal, to suffer any such leprous person to abide within his house, and to take from them, and to keep continually, from the haunt or company of all sound people; whereupon this hospital, sometime belonging to the bishop of Chichester, as a part of the said great house, is now an inn of court, retaining the name of Lincoln's inn as afore, but now lately increased with fair buildings, and replenished with gentlemen studious in the common laws. In the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Thomas Lovell was a great builder there; especially he built the gate-house and front towards the east, placing thereon as well the Lacies' arms as his own: he caused the Lacies' arms to be cast and wrought in lead, on the lower of the hall of that house, which was in the three escutcheons, a lion rampant for Lacie, seven mascles voided for Quinece, and three wheatsheafs for Chester. This lower being of late repaired, the said escutcheons were left out. The rest of that side, even to Fleet street, is replenished with fair buildings.

Now the High Oldborne street, from the north end of New street, stretcheth on the left hand in building lately framed, up to St. Giles in the field, which was an hospital founded by Matilda the queen, wife to Henry I., about the year 1117. This hospital, saith the record of Edward III., the 19th year, was founded with the bar: "Victorae Templi London, et conversorum." This hospital was founded as a cell to Burton Leger of Jerusalem, as may appear by a deed dated the 24th of Henry VII. in these words:— "Thomas Norton, knight, master of Burton Leger of Jerusalem in England, and the brethren of the same place, keepers of the hospital of St. Giles, without the bars of the old Temple of London, have sold to Geoffrey Kent, citizen and draper of London, a messuage of house, with two cellars above, edificed of stone, with a roof of good tiles, in the street called the Cote on the Hope, pertaining to the drapers of London, for thirty-one pounds." At this hospital, the prisoners conveyed from the city of London towards Teyborne, there to be executed for treasons, felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great bowl of ale, thereof to drink at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshing in this life.

Now without Ludgate lieth the south end of the Old Bailey, then down Ludgate hill by Fleet lane, over Fleet bridge, up Fleet street, by Shoe lane, Newfar's lane, New street, or Chaucerlane, and to another lane, by the bar on the right hand; and from Ludgate on the left hand, or south side, by Bride lane, Water lane, Curke's lane, Sergeants' inn, and the new Temple, by the bar; all which is of Paringdon ward, as is afore showed.

LIBERTIES OF THE DUCY OF LANCASTER.

Next without the bar is the New Temple, and liberties of the city of London, in the suburbs, is a liberty pertaining to the duchy of Lancaster, which begins in the east, on the south side or left hand, by the river Thames, and stretcheth west to Ivie bridge, where it endeth; and again on the north side, or right hand, some small distance without Temple bar, in the high street, from a pair of stocks there standing, stretcheth one large Middle row, or troop of small tenements, partly opening to the south, partly towards the north, up west to a stone cross, now headless, over against the Strand; and this is the bounds of that liberty, which sometime belonged to Briane Lisle, since to Peter of Savoy, and then to the house of Lancaster, as shall be shewed. Henry III., in the 50th year of his reign, did grant to his uncle Peter de Savoy all the houses upon the Thames, which sometimes pertained to Briane de Insula, or Lisle, without the walls of his city of London, in the way or street called the Strand, to hold to him and to his heirs, yielding yearly in the Exchequer, at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, three barrows' aways, for all services, dated at Reding, K.c. This Peter of Savoy built the Savoy.

But first amongst other buildings memorable for the ravages inflicted by this dreadful malady, and of the extent to which it existed, may be seen in a long and curious note by Le Grand d'Assay, in the fifth volume of his Fabulans au Contes (p. 102-105, ed. 1593), in which it is stated that Louis the Young left legacies to no less than two thousand hospitals established for the reception of lepers.

A frightful picture of the ravages inflicted by this dreadful disease, the memory of which long survived in the songs and popular poetry of the middle ages, has furnished us with some of their most touching passages. See upon this point Hoffman's Horae Belges, Pars II. (Holländische Volkslieder), p. 127.
In the high street, near unto the Strand, sometime stood a cross of stone against the bishop of Coventrie or Chester his house; whereof I read, that in the year 1294, and divers other times, the justices itinerant sat without London, at the stone cross over against the bishop of Coventrie's house, and sometime they sate in the Bishop's house, which was hard by the Strand, as is aforesaid.

Then next is the Savoy, so called of Peter, earl of Savoy, and Richmond, son to Thomas, earl of Savoy, brother to Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, and uncle unto Eleanor, wife to King Henry III.

He first built this house in the year 1235; and here is occasion offered me for satisfying of some deniers thereof, to prove that this Peter of Savoy was also earl of Savoy: wherefore, out of a book of the genealogies of all the whole house of Savoy, compiled by Philibert Pingonio, baron of Guzani, remaining in the hands of W. Smith, alias Rouge-dragon, officer of arms, I have gathered this:—

Thomas, earl of Savoy, had issue by Beatrix, daughter to Aimon, earl of Geneva, nine sons and three daughters. Annades, his first son, succeeded earl of Savoy in 1253; Peter, his second son, earl of Savoy and of Richmond, in 1268; Philip, his third son, earl of Savoy and Burgundie, 1284; Thomas, the fourth, earl of Flanders and prince of Piemont; Boniface, the eighth, archbishop of Canterbury; Beatrix, his daughter, married to Raymond Beringarius of Aragon, earl of Province and Narbone, had issue, and was mother to five queens: The first, Margaret, wife to Lewes, king of France; the second, Eleanor, wife to Henry III. king of England; the third, Sanctia, wife to Richard, king of the Romans; the fourth, Beatrix, wife to Charles, king of Naples; the fifth, Johanna, wife to Philip, king of Navarre.

To return again to the house of Savoy: Queen Eleanor, wife to King Henry III., purchased this place afterwards of the fraternity or brethren of Montjoit*; unto whom Peter of Savoy, as it seemeth, had given it, for her son, Edmond earl of Lancaster (as M. Camden hath noted out of a register-book of the dukes of Lancaster). Henry, duke of Lancaster, repaired, or rather new built it, for or rather new built it, for the charges of fifty-two thousand marks, which money he had gathered together at the town of Exeter house, since Paget house, afterwards Leicester house, new Essex house.

* It is more than probable that the Protector, who was executed in 1552, never enjoyed the use of this palace, which upon his death fell to the crown, and became the residence of Queen Elizabeth, Anne of Denmark, and Catherine of Braganza. The old palace, after undergoing extensive repairs, under the superintendence of Inigo Jones, was eventually pulled down, and in its place the present building was commenced from the design of Sir William Chambers, in 1775.
companions they burnt in the fire, because he minded to have reserved one goodly piece of plate.

They found there certain barrels of gunpowder, which they thought had been gold or silver, and throwing them into the fire more suddenly than they thought, the hall was blown up, the houses destroyed, and themselves very hardly escaped away.

This house being thus defaced, and almost overthrown by these rebels for malice they bare to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, of latter time beautifully built for an hospital of St. John Baptist; which hospital, retaining still the old name of Savoy, he purchased lands to be employed upon the relieving of a hundred poor people. This hospital being valued to dispend five hundred and twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings, &c. by year, was suppressed the tenth of June, the 7th of Edward VI.; the beds, bedding, and other furniture belonging thereunto, with seven hundred marks of the said lands by year, he gave to the citizens of London, with his house of Bridewell, to the furnishing thereof, to be a workhouse for theower and idle persons, and towards the furnishing of the hospital of St. Thomas in Southwarke, lately suppressed.

This hospital of Savoy was again new founded, erected, corporated, and endowed with lands by Queen Mary, the third of November; in the 4th of her reign, one Jackson took possession, and was made master thereof in the same month of November. The ladies of the court and maidens of honour (a thing not to be forgotten) stored the same of new with beds, bedding, and other furniture, in very ample manner, &c.; and it was by patent so confirmed at Westminster the 9th of May, the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. The chapel of this hospital served now as a parish church to the tenements thereof near adjoining, and others.

The next was sometime the bishop of Carlisle's inn, which now belongeth to the earl of Bedford, and is called Russell or Bedford house. It stretcheth from the hospital of Savoy, west to Ivie bridge, where the high street, the lord chief justice of England, principal secretary to her majesty, hath lately raised a large and stately house of brick and timber, as also levelled and paved the highway near adjoining, to the great beautifying of that street and commodity of passengers. Richard II., in the 8th of his reign, granted license to pave with stone the highway called Strand street from Temple bar to the Savoy, and toll to be taken towards the charges; and again the like was granted in the 42nd of Henry VI.

Ivie bridge, in the high street, which had a way under it leading down to the Thames, the like as sometime had the Strand bridge, is now taken down, but the lane remaineth as afore, or better, and pertaineth the liberty of the duchy and the city of Westminster on that south side.

Now to begin again at Temple bar, over against it. In the high street, as is afore showed, is one large Middle row of houses and small tenements built, partly opening to the south, partly towards the north; amongst which the standeth the parish church of St. Clement Danes, so called because Harold, a Danish king, and other Danes, were buried there. This Harold, whom king Canutus laid by a coneum, reigned three years, and was buried at Westminster; but afterward Hardicanutus, the lawful son of Canutus, in revenge of a displeasure done to his mother, by expelling her out of the realm, and the murder of his brother Allured, commanded the body of Harold to be dugg out of the earth, and to be thrown into the Thames, where it was by a fisherman taken up and buried in this churchyard; but out of a fair ledger-book, sometime belonging to the abbey of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey, is noted, as in Francis Thin, after this sort. In the reign of king Ethelred, the monastery of Chertsey was destroyed: ninety monks of that house were slain by the Danes, whose bodies were buried in a place next to the old monastery. William Malmsbeirch saith,—

“They burnt the church, together with the monks and abbott; but the Danes continuing in their fury (throughout the whole land), desirous at the length to return home into Denmarke, were by the just judgment of God all slain at London in a place which is called the church of the Danes.”

This said middle row of houses stretching west to a stone cross, now headless, or by against the Strand, including the said parish church of St. Clement, is also wholly of the liberty and duchy of Lancaster.

Thus much for the bounds and antiquities of this liberty, wherein I have noted parish churches twain, sometime three, houses of name six; to wit, the Savoy or Lancaster house, now a hospital, Somerset house, Essex house, Arundel house, Bedford or Russell house, and Sir Robert Cecil's house; besides of Chester's inn or Strand inn, sometime inn of Chancery, &c. This liberty is governed by the chancellor of that duchy at this present, Sir Robert Cecil, knight, principal secretary to her majesty, and one of her majesty's most honourable privy councillors; there is under him a steward that keepeth court and seet for the queen; gives the charge and taketh the oaths of every under officer; there is the privy council, and the privy council hath two or three under-bailiffs, that take up controversies; a bailiff, which hath two or three under-bailiffs, that make arrests within that liberty; four constables; four wardens, that keep the lands and stock for the poor; four wardens for highways; a jury of inquest of fourteen or sixteen, to present defaults; four ale-enners, which look to assize of weights and measures, &c.; four scavengers and a beadle; and their common prison is Newgate. There is in this liberty fifty men, which is always to be at an hour's warning, with all necessary furniture to serve the queen, as occasion shall require. Their charge at a fifteen shilling, &c. ; four scavengers and a beadle, and their common prison is Newgate. There is in this liberty fifty men, which is always to be at an hour's warning, with all necessary furniture to serve the queen, as occasion shall require. Their charge at a fifteen shilling, &c. ; four scavengers and a beadle, and their common prison is Newgate.

Thus much for the suburb in the liberty of the duchy of Lancaster.

The city of Westminster, with the antiquities, bounds, and liberties thereof.

Now touching the city of Westminster, I will begin at Temple bar, on the right hand or north side, and so kiss up west through a back lane or street, which do stand three inns of chancery; the first called Clement's inn, because it standeth near to St. Clement's church, but nearer to the fair foun-
tain called Clement's well; the second, New inn, so called as latelier made, of a common hostery, and the sign of Our Lady, an inn of chancery for students than the other, to wit, about the begin-
ing of the reign of Henry VIII., and not so late as some have supposed; to wit, at the pulling down of Strand inn, in the reign of King Edward VI.; for I read that Sir Thomas More, sometime lord chancellor, was a student in this new inn, and went from thence to Lincolne's inn, &c. The third is Lyon's inn, an inn of chancery also.

This street stretcheth up into Drury lane, so called, for that there is a house belonging to the family of the Drurys. This lane turneth north toward St. Giles in the field; from the south end of this lane in the high street are divers fair build-
ings, hosteries, and houses for gentlemen and men of honour; amongst the which Cieile house is one, which sometime belonged to the parson of St. Mar-
tin's in the field, and by composition came to Sir Thomas Palmer, knight, in the reign of Edward VI., who began to build the same of brick and tim-
ber, very large and spacious, but of later time it hath been far more beautifully increased by the late Sir William Cicle, baron of Burbigley, lord treasurer, and great councillor of the estate.

From thence is now a continual new building of divers fair houses, even up to the earl of Bed-
ford's house*, lately built nigh to Ivy bridge, and so in the north side to a lane that turneth to the pa-
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Then is the Mewse, so called of the king's falcons there kept by the king's falconer, which of old time was an office of great account, as appeareth by a record in the reign of Edward VI., which had been formerly proclaimed in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, for all comers that would undertake the challengers of England; which were, Sir John Dudley, Sir Thomas Seymour, Sir Thomas Peninges, and Sir George Carew, knights, and Anthonie Kingston and Richard Cromwell, esquires; all which came into the lists that day richly apparelled, and their horses trapped all in white vellot. There came against them the said day forty-six defendants or undertakers, viz., the earl of Surrey, foremost, Lord William Howard, Lord Clinton, and Lord Cromwell, son and heir to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and chamberlain of England, with other; and that day, after the lists performed, the challengers rode unto this Durand house in the street, where they kept themselves, and feasted the king and queen, with her ladies, and all the court; the second day, Anthonie Kingston and Richard Cromwell were made knights there: the third day of May the said challengers did tour-

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berties of Westminster (beginning at Ivie bridge), first is Durham house, built by Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, who was made bishop of that see in the year 1543, and sat bishop there thirty-
six years.

Amongst matters memorable concerning this house, this is one:—In the year of Christ 1540, the 32nd of Henry VIII., on May-day, a great and triumphant justing was holden at Westminster, which had been formerly proclaimed in France, Flanders, Scotland, and Spain, for all comers that would undertake the challengers of England; which were, Sir John Dudley, Sir Thomas Seymour, Sir Thomas Peninges, and Sir George Carew, knights, and Anthonie Kingston and Richard Cromwell, esquires; all which came into the lists that day richly apparelled, and their horses trapped all in white vellot. There came against them the said day forty-six defendants or undertakers, viz., the earl of Surrey, foremost, Lord William Howard, Lord Clinton, and Lord Cromwell, son and heir to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and chamberlain of England, with other; and that day, after the lists performed, the challengers rode unto this Durand house in the street, where they kept themselves, and feasted the king and queen, with her ladies, and all the court; the second day, Anthonie Kingston and Richard Cromwell were made knights there: the third day of May the said challengers did tour-

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mas Cicle, Lorde Burbigley; and so on the north side to a lane that turneth to the parish church of St. Martin in the Fieles, and stretcheth to St. Giles in the Fieles."-1st edition, p. 370-1.**

berties of Westminster (beginning at Ivie bridge), first is Durham house, built by Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, who was made bishop of that see in the year 1543, and sat bishop there thirty-
six years.
This house the said archbishop sold, and bought the aforesaid house of old time belonging to the bishops of Norwich, which of this last purchase is now called Yorke house, the lord chancellors or lord keepers of the great seal of England, have been lately there lodged.

Then was there an hospital of St. Marie Rouncivall by Charing cross (a cell to the priory and covert of Rouncivall in Navar, in Pampelion diocese), where a fraternity was founded in the 10th of Edward IV., but now the same is suppressed thereunto.

Nearer unto this hospital was a hermitage, with a chapel of St. Katherine, over against Charing cross; which cross, built of stone, was of old time a fair piece of work, there made by commandment of Edward I., in the 21st year of his reign, in memory of Eleanor, his deceased queen, as is before declared.

West from this cross stood sometime an hospital of St. James, consisting of two hides of land, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Margaret in Westminster, and founded by the citizens of London, before the time of any man's memory, for fourteen or fifteen brethren that were leprous, living chastely and honestly in divine service.

Afterwards divers citizens of London gave five-and-fifty pounds rent thereunto, and then were adjoined eight brethren to minister divine service there. After this, also, sundry devout men of London gave to this hospital four hides of land in the field of Westminster; and in Hendon, Calcote, and Hampsted, eighty acres of land and wood, &c. King Edward I. confirmed those gifts, and granted a fair to be kept on the eve of St. James, the day, the morrow, and four days following, in the 18th of his reign.

This hospital was surrendered to Henry VIII. 23rd of his reign: the sisters being compounded with, were allowed pensions for the term of their lives; and the king built there a goodly manor, annexing thereunto a park, closed about with a wall of brick, now called St. James' park, serving indifferently to the said manor, and to the manor or palace.

South from Charing cross, on the right hand, are divers fair houses lately built before the park, then a large tilt-yard for noblemen, and other, to exercise themselves in justing, turning, and fighting at barriers.

On the left hand from Charing cross be also divers fair tenements lately built, till ye come to a large plot of ground inclosed with brick, and is called Scotland, where great buildings have been for receipt of the kings of Scotland, and other estates of that country; for Margaret, queen of Scots, and sister to King Henry VIII., had her abode there, when she came into England after the death of her husband, as the kings of Scotland had in former times, when they came to the parliament of England.

Then is the said White hall, sometime belonging to Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and justice of England, who gave it to the Black Friars in Oldborne, as I have before noted. King Henry VIII. ordained it to be called an honour, and built there a sumptuous gallery and a beautiful gate-house, thwift the high street to St. James' park, &c.

In this gallery the princes, with their nobility, used to stand or sit, and at windows to behold all triumphant justings and other military exercises.

Beyond this gallery, on the left hand, is the garden or orchard belonging to the said White hall.

On the right hand are divers fair tennis-courts, bowing-alleys, and a cock-pit, all built by King Henry VIII.; and then one other arched gate, which is called the Whitehall gate, the street from the king's gardens to the said park.

From this gate up King's street to a bridge over Long ditch (so called for that the same almost insulate the city of Westminster), near which bridge is a way leading to Channow row, so called for that the same belonged to the dean and canons of St. Stephen's chapel, who were there lodged, as now divers noblemen and gentlemen be; whereas one is belonging to Sir Edward Hobby, one other to John Thine, esquire, one stately built by Ann Stanhope, duchess of Somerset, mother to the earl of Hartford, who now enjoyeth that house. Next a stately house, now in building by William earl of Darby; over against which is a fair house, built by Henry Clinton, earl of Lincoln.

From this way up to the Woolstaple and to the high tower, or gate which entereth the palace court, all is replenished with buildings and inhabitants.

Touching this Woolstaple, I read, that in the reign of Edward I., the staple being at Westminster, the parishioners of St. Margaret and merchants of the staple built of new the said church, the great chancel excepted, which was lately before new built by the abbot of Westminster.

Moreover, that Edward III., in the 17th of his reign, decreed that no silver be carried out of the realm on pain of death; and that whosoever transported wool should bring over for every sack four nobles of silver bullion.

In the 25th of his reign, he appointed the staple of wool to be kept only at Canterbury, for the honour of St. Thomas; but in the 27th of the same King Edward, the staple of wool, before kept at Bruges in Flanders, was ordained by parliament to be kept in divers places of England, Wales, and Ireland, as at Newcastle, Yorke, Lincoln, Canterbury, Norwich, Westminster, Chichester, Winchester, Exeester, Bristow, Carmarly, &c., to the great benefit of the king and loss unto strangers and other people. Wherefore, I readeth there giveth by this means (as it was said) the sum of one thousand one hundred and two pounds by the year, more than any his predecessors before had received.
the staple at Westminster at that time began on the next morning after the feast of St. Peter ad
vincula. The next year was granted to the king by
command, towards the recovery of his title in
France, fifty shillings of every sack of wool trans-
ported over seas, for the space of six years next
ensuing ; by means whereof the king might dis-
pend daily during those years more than a thousand
marks sterling ; for by the common opinion there
were more than one hundred thousand sacks of
wool yearly transported into foreign lands, so that
during six years the said grant extended to fifteen
hundred thousand pounds sterling.

In the 37th of Edward III., it was granted unto
him for two years, to take five-and-twenty shillings
and eight-pence upon every sack of wool trans-
ported; and the same year the staple of wool
(n-witstanding the king's oath and other great
estates) was ordained to be kept at Calis, and six-
and-twenty merchants, the best and wealthiest of
all England, to be farmers there, both of the town
and staple, for three years : every merchant to
have six men of arms and four archers at the
same place and every year to have six men of arms
and eight-pence upon every sack of wool trans-
ported; and the same year the staple of wool
was removed from Calis to divers towns in England,
and by this means much more money was
brought in all kind of merchandises from all parts
of the world,) to make his sepulchre: he com-
manded, therefore, that of the tenths of all his
wealth, and of the whole of his landed
property, thirty thousand pounds sterling: for by the common opinion there
were more than one hundred thousand sacks of
wool yearly transported into foreign lands, so that
during six years the said grant extended to fifteen
hundred thousand pounds sterling.

In the 4th of Edward III., Quinborough, King-
ston-upon-Hull, and Boston, were made staples of
wool; which matter so much offended some, that
in the 50th of his reign, in a parliament at Lon-
don, it was complained that the staple of wool
was so removed from Calis to divers towns in England,
contrary to the statute, appointing that citizens and
merchants should keep it there, and that the king
might have the profits and customs, with the ex-
change of gold and silver, that was there made by
all the merchants in Christindome (esteem'd
amongst eight thousand pounds by year), the ex-
change only; and the citizens and merchants so
ordered the matter, that the king spent nothing upon
soldiers, neither upon defence of the town against the
enemies; whereas now he spent eighty thousand
pounds yearly from the profit of that staple for his
own
sake.

In the year 1388, the 12th of Richard II., in a
parliament at Cambridge, it was ordained that the
staple of wool should be brought from Middlebo-
rrough in Holland to Calis.

In the 14th of his reign, there was granted forty
shillings upon every sack of wool, and in the 21st
was granted fifty shillings upon every sack trans-
ported by Englishmen, and three pounds by
strangers, &c. It seemeth that the merchants of
this staple be the most ancient merchants of this
realm; and that all commodities of the realm are
staple merchandises by law and charter as wool,
leather, wool fells, lead, tin, cloth, &c.

King Henry VII. had six wool-houses within the
Staple at Westminster: those he granted to the

* "Foundation of Westminster by Sebert, a Christian
king, not only in word, but in deed."—Stow.
† A curious painting, supposed to be a portrait of Sebert,
the founder of the church, is to be seen on the stalls on
the altar, and has been very carefully engraved by Mr. G. P.
Harding in his Antiquities in Westminster Abbey. Walsing-
ham tells us, that when his sepulchre was opened for the
purpose of translating his remains from the old church to
the new, his right hand was found perfect, "like flesh, skin,
wails, and bones, up to the middle of the fingers,"—a statement
which is confirmed by Robert of Gloucester:

"Sebright that I nemped was a right holy man,
For the abbey of Westminster he foremost began;
He was the first king that thike stete gan re,
And sithe at his ende day he was buried there.
Seven hundred yere and six there were nigh upon
Sitho that he was buried faire under a sion;
And som del of him was also bawly found,
As thilk day that he was first laid in the ground."
all the churches in this land, as partly appeareth by this his charter:

Edward, king, greets William, bishop, and Leoftane, and Aedie Portreeve, and all my burgesses of London friendly, and I tell you, that I have this gift given and granted to Christ and St. Peter the holy Apostle, at Westminster, full free- dome over all the land that belongeth to that holy place, &c.

He also caused the parish church of St. Margaret to be newly built without the abbey church of Westminster, for the ease and commodity of the monks, because before that time the parish church stood within the old abbey church in the south aisle, somewhat to their annoyance.

King Henry III., in the year of Christ 1220, and in the 5th of his reign, began the new work of our Lady's chapel, whereof he laid the first stone in the foundation; and in the year 1245, the walls and steeple of the old church (built by King Edward) were taken down, and enlarging the same church, caused them to be made more comely ; for the furtherance whereof, in the year 1246, the same king (devising how to extort money from the citizens of London towards the charges) appointed a mart to be kept at Westminster, the same to last fifteen days, and in the mean space all trade of merchandise to cease in the city ; which thing the citizens were fain to redeem with two thousand pounds of silver.

Edward II. then caused this church, with the houses of office, was finished to the end of the choir, in the year 1285, the 14th of Edward I. : all which labour of sixty-six years was in the year 1299 defaced by a fire kindled in the lesser hall of the king's palace at Westminster; the same, with many other houses adjoining, and with the queen's chamber, were all consumed; the flame thereof also (being driven with the wind), fired the monastery, which was also with the palace consumed.

Then was this monastery again repaired by the abbots of that church; King Edward I. and his successors putting to their helping hands.

Edward II. appropriated unto this church the patronages of the churches of Kelveden and Saw- bridgeworth in Essex, in the diocese of London.

Simon Langham, abbot (having been a great builder there in the year 1392), gave forty pounds to the building of the body of the church; but (amongst others) Abbot Islip was in his time a great builder there, as may appear in the stone- work and glass windows of the church; since whose decease that work hath staid as he left it, unperfected, the church and steeple being all of one height.

King Henry VII., about the year of Christ 1502, caused the chapel of our Lady, built by Henry III., with a tavern also, called the White Rose, near adjoining, to be taken down; in which plot of ground, on the 24th of January, the first stone of the new chapel was laid by the hands of Abbot Islip, Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the garter, Doctor Barnes, master of the Rolls, Doctor Wall, chaplain to the king, Master Hugh Aulham, chaplain to the countess of Darby and Richmond (the king's mother), Sir Edward Stanhope, knight, and divers other: upon the which stone was engraven the same day and year, &c.

The charges in building this chapel amounted to the sum of fourteen thousand pounds. The stone for this work (as I have been informed) was brought from Huddisstone quarry in Yorkshire.

The altar and sepulture of the same King Henry VII., wherein his body resteth in this his new chapel, was made and finished in the year 1519 by one Peter, a painter of Florence; for the which he received one thousand pounds sterling for the whole stuff and workmanship at the hands of the king's executors; Richard, bishop of Westminster; Richard, master of the rolls; Thomas, bishop of Durham; John, bishop of Rochester; Thomas, duke of Norfolk, treasurer of England; Charles, earl of Worcester, the king's chamberlain; John Ficeaux, knight, chief justice of the king's bench; Robert Randles, knight, chief justice of the Common Pleas.

This monastery being valued to depend by the year three thousand four hundred and seventy pounds, &c., was surrendered to Henry VII. in the year 1539. Benson, then abbot, was made the first dean, and not long after it was advanced to a bishop's see in the year 1541. Thomas Thirlby being both the first and last bishop there, who, when he had impoverished the church, was translated to Norwich in the year 1556, and then he being removed from thence to Elie in the year 1554, the 2nd of Queen Mary*.

Richard Cox, doctor in divinity (late schoolmaster to King Edward VI.), was made dean of Westminster, whom Queen Mary put out, and made Doctor Weston dean until the year 1559, when he being made no more, of whom succeeded Doctor Gabriel Goodman, who took possession of the same, being installed, and fourteen monks more received the habit with him that day of the order of St. Benedict; but the said John Feckenham, with his monks, enjoyed that place fully three years, for in the year 1559, in the month of July, they were all put out, and Queen Elizabeth made the said monastery a college, instituting there a dean, twelve prebends, a schoolmaster, and usher, forty scholars, called commonly the Queen's scholars, twelve alms men; and so it was named the Collegiate church of Westminster, founded by Queen Elizabeth, who placed Doctor Bill †, first dean of that new erection; after whom succeeded Doctor Gabriel Goodman, who governed that church forty years, and after Doctor Lancelot Andrewes.

* Thomas Thirlby, the first and only bishop of Westminster, with all Middlesex, except Fulham, for his diocese, surrendered his bishopric 29th of March, 1556. He was translated to Elie, and thence to Norham; and was one of the compilers of the Book of Common Prayer.
† "One of her majesties chaplains."—1st edition, p. 381.
Kings and queens crowned in this church: William, surnamed the Conqueror, and Matilde his wife, were the first, and since them all other kings and queens of this realm have been there crowned.

Kings and queens buried in this church are these: * Sebert, king of the East Saxons, with his wife Athgelc; Harold, surnamed Harefoot, king of the West Saxons; Edward the Simple, surnamed Confessor, sometime richly shrined in a tomb of silver and gold, curiously wrought by commandment of William the Conqueror; Ethelwyth his wife was there buried also; Hugolyn, chamberlain to Edward the Confessor; King Henry III., whose sepulture was richly garnished with precious stones of Jasper, which his son Edward I. brought out of France for that purpose; Eleanor, wife to Henry II.; Edward I., who offered to the shrine of Edward the Confessor the chair of marble, wherein the kings of Scotland were crowned, with the sceptre and crown, also to the same king belonging.

He gave also to that church lands to the value of one hundred pounds by the year. By the bye thereof yearly to be distributed to the poor for ever. Then there lieth Eleanor, his wife, daughter to Ferdinand, king of Castile, 1293; Edward III. by Queen Philippa of Hennuit his wife; Richard II. and Anne his wife, with their images upon them, which cost more than four hundred marks for the gilding; Henry V., with a royal image of silver and gilt, which Katherine his wife caused to be laid upon him, but the head of this image being of massy silver, is broken off, and conveyed away with the plates of silver and gilt that covered his body; Katherine, his wife, was buried in the old Lady chapel 1436, but her corpse being taken up in the reign of Henry VII., when a new foundation was to be laid, she was never since buried, but remaineth above ground in a coffin of boards behind the east end of the presbytery; Henry VII. in a sumptuous sepulchre and chapel before specified, and Elizabeth his wife; Edward VI. in the same chapel, without any monument; Queen Mary, without any monument in the same chapel; Matilde, daughter to Malcolm, king of Scots, wife to Henry I., died 1118, lieth in the revestry; Anne, wife to Richard III.; Margaret, countess of Richmond and Darby, mother to Henry VI.; Anne of Cleves, wife to Henry VIII.; Edmund, second son to Henry III., first earl of Lancaster, Darby, and Leicester; and Aveline his wife, daughter and heir to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle.

* The learned Camden published an account of the royal, noble, and distinguished persons buried in the church, under the title, * Reges, Reginae, Nobles et atit in Ecclesia Coloniæ B. eti Westminsterii sepulti, una cum ejusdem Ecclesiae funeradse præfatoe. London, 1600;* and another edition in 1606, bringing the work down to that year.
I delivered to my loving friend, Thomas Speght; and he having drawn the same into a good form and method, as also explained the old and obscure words, &c., hath published them in anno 1597.

Anne Stanhope, duchess of Somerset, and Jane her daughter; Anne Cecill, countess of Oxford, daughter to the Lord Burghley, with Mildred Burghley her mother; Elizabeth Barkley, countess of Ormond; Frances Sidney, countess of Sussex; Francis Howard, countess of Hertford, 1598; Thomas, Baron Wentworth; Thomas, Baron Warton; John, Lord Russell; Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor; Sir John Puckering, lord keeper; Sir Henry Cary, Lord Hunsdon, and lord chamberlain, 1596, to whose memory his son, Sir George Cary, Lord Hunsdon, and lord chamberlain, hath created a stately monument.

This church hath had great privilege of sanctuary within the precinct thereof, to wit, the church, churleryard, and close, &c.; from whence it hath not been lawful for any prince or other to take any person that fled thither for any cause: which privilege was first granted by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, since increased by Edgar, king of the West Saxons, renewed and confirmed by King Edward the Confessor, as appeareth by this his charter following:

"Edward, by the grace of God, king of Englishmen: I make it to be known to all generations of the world after me, that by special commandment of our holy father, Pope Leo, I have renewed and honored the holy church of the blessed apostle St. Peter, of Westminster; and I order and establish for ever, that what person, of what condition or estate soever he be, from whence soever he come, or for what offence or cause it be, either for his refuge into the said holy place, he be assured of his life, liberty, and limbs. And over this I forbid, under the paine of everlasting damnation, that no minister of mine, or of my successors, intermeddle with any the goods, lands, or possessions of the said persons taking the said sanctuary; for I have taken their goodes and livelode into my special protection, and therefore I grant to every of them, in as much as my terristriall power may subserve, all immunity of sequestration of or in my libertie; and whosoever presumes or doth contrary to this my charter following:

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the king knoweth the charge, he would allow it in the accounts.

In the year 1238, the same King Henry, kept his feast of Christmas at Westminster in the great hall; so did he in the year 1241, where he placed the legate in the most honourable place of the table, to wit, in the midst, which the noblemen took in evil part; the king sat on the right hand, and the archbishop on the left, and then all the prelates and nobles according to their estates; for the king himself set the guests. The year 1242 he likewise kept his Christmas in the hall, &c. Also, in the year 1243, Richard, earl of Cornwall, the king’s brother, married Cinca, daughter to Beatrice, countess of Provence, and kept his marriage-feast in the great hall at Westminster, with great royalty and company of noblemen; insomuch that there were told (triginta millia) thirty thousand dishes of meats at that dinner.

In the year 1256, King Henry sate in the exchequer of this hall, and there set down order for the appearance of sheriffs, and bringing in of their accounts; there were five marks set on every sheriff for the matter of the taxes they had detained every person that might dispense fifteen pounds land by the year to receive the order of knighthood, as the same sheriffs were commanded. Also, the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London, being accused of oppression and wrongs done by them, and submitting themselves in this place before the king sitting in judgment upon that matter, they were condemned to pay their fines for their offences committed, and further, every one of them discharged of assise and ward.

In the years 1268 and 1269, the same king kept his Christmas feasts at Westminster as before; and also in the same 1260 he translated with great solemnity the body of King Edward the Confessor into a new chapel, at the back of the high altar; which chapel he had prepared of a marvellous workmanship, bestowing a new tomb or shrine of gold; and on the day of his translation he kept a royal feast in the great hall of the palace. Thus may be seen the greatness of the time in which they lived.

We read also, that in the year 1236, the river of Thames overflowing the banks, caused the marshes about Woolwich to be all on a sea, wherein boats and other vessels were carried with the stream; so about Woolitch to be all on a sea, wherein boats and other vessels were carried with the stream; so that besides cattle, the greatest number of men, women, and children, inhabitants there, were drowned; and in the great palace of Westminster men did now with wherries in the midst of the hall, being forced to ride to their chambers.

Moreover, in the year 1242, the river of Thames overflowing the banks, caused the marshes about Lambliith, drowned houses and fields by the space of six miles, so that in the great hall at Westminster men took their horses, because the water ran over all. This palace was (in the year 1299, the 27th of Edward I.) burnt by a vehement fire, kindled in the lesser hall of the king’s house: the same, with many other houses adjoining, and with the queen’s chamber, were consumed, but after that repaired.

* In the first edition, the passage relative to Henry II.'s command to Hugh Gifford and William Brown, to distrain "according to the weight and measure of the king's children" (see ante, pages 34 and 35), is inserted in this page.

In the year 1313, the 31st of Edward I., the king's treasury at Westminster was robbed; for the which, Walter, abbot of Westminster, with forty-nine of his brethren and thirty-two others, were thrown into the Tower of London, and indicted of the robbery of a hundred thousand pounds; but they affirming themselves to be clear of the fact, and desiring the king of speedy justice, a commission was directed for inquiry of the truth, and they were freed.

In the year 1316, Edward II. did solemnly hospitallize his feast of Pentecost at Westminster, in the great hall; where sitting royally at the table, with his peers about him, there entered a woman adorned like a minstrel, sitting on a great horse, trapped as minstrels then used, who rode round about the tables, showing pastime, and at length came up to the king's table, and laid before him a letter, and forthwith turning her horse, saluted every one, and departed. The letter being opened, had these contents:—"Our sovereign lord the king, hath nothing curteously respected his knights, that in his father's time, and also in his own, have put forth their persons to receive perils, and have utterly lost, or greatly diminished their substance, for honor of the said king, and he hath inrieched abundantly such as have not borne the weight as yet of the business, &c."

This great hall was begun to be repaired in the year 1237 by Richard II., who caused the walls, windows, and roof to be taken down, and new made, with a stately porch, and divers lodgings of a marvellous work, and with great costs; all which he levied of strangers banished or flying out of their countries, who obtained license to remain in this land by the king's charters, which they had purchased with great sums of money; John Boterell being then clerk of the works.

This hall being finished in the year 1393, the same king kept a most royal Christmas there, with daily justings and runnings at tilt; wherunto resorted such a number of people, that there was every day spent twenty-eight or twenty-six oxen, and three hundred sheep and lambs; besides five horses; he: he gave a gown for himself to be made of gold, garnished with pearl and precious stones, to the value of three thousand marks: he was guarded by Cheshire men, and had about him commonly thirteen bishops, besides barons, knights, esquires, and other more than needed; insomuch, that to the household came every day to meat ten thousand people, as appeareth by the messes told out from the kitchen to three hundred servitors.

Thus was this great hall, for the honour of the prince, oftentimes furnished with guests, not only in this king's time (a prodigal prince), but in the time of other also, both before and since, though not so usually noted. For when it is said, the king held his feast of Christmas, or such a feast at Westminster, it may well be supposed to be kept in this great hall, as most sufficient to such a purpose.

I find noted by Robert Fabian (sometime an alderman of London), that King Henry VII., in the 9th of his reign (holding his royal feast of Christmas at Westminster), on the twelfth day, feasteth Ralph Austryn, then mayor of London, and his brethren the aldermen, with other commoners in great number, and after dinner dubbing the mayor knight, caused him with his brethren to stay and
behold the disguisings and other disports in the night following, showed in the great hall, which was richly hanged with arras, and staged about on both sides; which disports being ended in the morning, the king, the queen, the ambassadors, and other estates, being set at a table of stone, sixty knights and esquires served sixty dishes to the king’s mess, and as many to the queen’s (neither flesh nor fish), and served the mayor with twenty-four dishes to his mess, of the same manner, with sundry wines in most plenteous wise: and finally, the king and queen being conveyed with great lights into the palace, the mayor with his company in barges returned and came to London by break of the next day. Thus much for building of this great hall, and feasting therein.

It moreover appeareth that many parliaments have been kept there; for I find noted, that in the year 1307, the great hall at Westminster being out of reparations, and therefore, as it were, new built by Richard II. (as is afore showed), the same Richard, in the mean time having occasion to hold a parliament, caused for that purpose a large house to be built in the midst of the palace-court, twixt the clock tower and the gate of the old great hall. This house was very large and long, made of timber, covered with tile, open on both the sides and at both the ends, that all men might see and hear what was said and done.

The king’s archers (in number four thousand Cheshire men) compassed the house about with their bows bent, and arrows knocked in their hands, always ready to shoot: they had bouch of court (to wit, meat and drink), and great wages of sixpence by the day.

The old great hall being new built, parliaments were again there kept as before: namely, one in the year 1309, for the deposing of Richard II. A great part of this palace at Westminster was once again burnt in the year 1512, the 4th of Henry VIII.; since which time it hath not been re-edified; only the great hall, with the offices near adjoining, are kept in good reparations, and serveth as afore for feasts at coronations, arraignments of great persons charged with treasons, keepings of the courts of justice, &c. But the princes have been lodged in other places about the city, as at Barnard’s castle, at Dividwell, and White hall, sometimes called York place, and sometime at St. James.

This great hall hath been the usual place of pleadings, and ministration of justice, whereof somewhat shortly I will note. In times past the courts and benches followed the king wheresoever he went, as well since the Conquest as before; which thing at length being thought cumbersome, painful, and chargeable to the people, it was in the year 1224, the 9th of Henry III., agreed that there should be a standing place appointed, where matters should be heard and judged, which was in the great hall at Westminster.

In this hall he ordained three judgment seats; to wit, at the entry on the right hand, the Common Pleas, where civil matters are to be pleaded, specially such as touch lands or contracts; at the upper end of the hall, on the right hand, or south-east corner, the King’s Bench, where pleas of the crown have their hearing; and on the left hand or south-west corner, sitteth the lord chancellor, accompanied with the master of the rolls, and other men, learned for the most part in the civil law, and called masters of the chancery, which have the king’s fee. The times of pleading in these courts are four in the year, which are called terms: the first is Hilary term, which beginneth the 23rd of January, if it be not Sunday, and endeth the 12th of February; the second is Easter term, and beginneth seventeen days after Easter day, and endeth four days after Ascension day; the third term beginneth six or seven days after Trinity day, and endeth the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas term, which beginneth the 9th of October, if it be not Sunday, and endeth the 28th of November.

And here it is to be noted, that the kings of this realm have used sometimes to sit in person in the King’s Bench; namely, King Edward IV., in the year 1483, and King Henry VIII., in his first and second years. But the present king’s Bench three days together, in the open court, to understand how his laws were ministered and executed.

Within the port, or entry into the hall, on either side are ascensions up into large chambers, without the hall adjoining thereto. Whereof certain courts be kept, namely, on the right hand, is the court of the Exchequer, a place of account for the revenues of the crown: the hearers of the account have auditors under them; but they which are the chief for accounts of the prince, are called barons of the Exchequer, whereas one is called the chief baron. The greatest officer of all is called the high treasurier *. In this court be heard those that are delators, or informers, in popular and personal actions, having thereby part of the profit by the law assigned unto them.

In this court, if any question be, it is determined after the order of the common law of England by twelve juries, and all subsidies, taxes, and customs are by account; for in this office the sheriffs of the shire do attend upon the execution of the commandments of the judges, which the earl † should do, if


This great office, the importance of which may be judged from the fact, that it is high treason to kill the lord high treasurer in the execution of his office, is now, and has been for nearly two centuries, executed by five persons, who are called lords commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer, viz., one who is called first lord of the treasury, and four others, who are styled lords of the treasury.

The constitution of England recognizes no such officer as the prime minister or premier, but these titles are usually given to the first lord of the treasury as head of the administration of government. See Thoms’ Book of the Court, or Court Directory, p. 525 et seq.

† See further on the original nature of this title, p. 101, et seq., of the work referred to in the preceding note, where the reader will find a large collection of materials fromelden, Blackstone, Cruise, and other writers, illustrative of the
he were not attending upon the princes in the wars, or otherwise about him; for the chief office of the earl was to see the king’s justice to have course, and to be well executed in the shire, and the prince’s revenues to be well answered and brought into the treasury.

If any fines or amercements be extracted out of any of the said courts upon any man, or any arrears of accounts of such things as is of customs, taxes, and subsidies, or other such like occasions, the same the sheriff of the shire doth gather, and is answerable therefore in the Exchequer: as for other ordinary rents of patrimonial lands, and most commonly of taxes, customs, and subsidies, there be particular receivers and collectors, which do answer it into the Exchequer. This court of the Exchequer hath of old time, and, as I think, since the Conquest, been kept at Westminster, notwithstanding sometimes removed thence by commandment of the king, and after restored again, as, namely, in the year 1289, King John commanded the Exchequer to be removed from Westminster to Northampton, &c.

The court, which is in the second chamber above the stair, is the Duchy chamber, wherein is kept the court for the duchy of Lancaster by a chancellor of that duchy, and other officers under him. Then is there in another chamber the office of the receipts of the queen’s revenues for the crown: then is there also the Star chamber, where in the term time, every week once at the least, which is commonly on Fridays and Wednesdays, and on the next day after the term endeth, the lord chancellor, and the lords, and other of the privy council, and the chief justices of England, from nine of the clock till it be eleven, do sit.

This place is called the Star chamber, because the roof thereof is decked with the likenesses of stars gilt: there be plains heard of riots, routs, and other misdemeanors; which if they be found by the king’s council, the party offender shall be cen¬

The court of Wards and Liveries, which had been in¬

The Star chamber.

The chapel of St. Stephen.

The chapel of St. Stephen.

Nature of this title of honour, respecting which a variety of conflicting opinions exist.

* The name of this court, whose powers were so greatly abused as to have led to its abolition, has been derived from many sources, which are duly recorded by Blackstone in his Commentaries (b. iv. c. 19. p. 266. ed. 1778). That learned Jurisconsult, however, with great show of probability, derives it from the starrs, or starrs (the contracts and obliga¬

But these bells being taken down indeed, were found all three not to weigh twenty thousand. True it is, that in the city of Rouen, in Normandie, there is one great bell, that hath such inscription as fol¬

But these bells being taken down indeed, were found all three not to weigh twenty thousand. True it is, that in the city of Rouen, in Normandie, there is one great bell, that hath such inscription as fol¬

The said King Edward endowed this chapel with lands to the yearly value of five hundred pounds. Doctor John Chambers, the king’s physician, the last dean of this college, built thereunto a cloister of curious workmanship, to the charges of eleven thousand marks. This chapel, or college, at the suppression, was valued to dispand in lands by the year one thousand and eighty-five pounds ten shil¬

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The city of Westminster.

The court of Wards and Liveries.

The city of Westminster.

The court of Wards and Liveries.

The city of Westminster.

The court of Wards and Liveries.

The city of Westminster.
I speak of the gate-house, and of Totehill street; high tower at Westminster. Thus much for the judge the price for, so saith mine author, was, with pearls, and rings, more than any jeweller could but since again re-edified by Anthonie, Earl Rivers, governor to the Prince of Wales, that should have Lord Scales, and of the Isle of Wight, uncle and been King Edward V., &c. a large court, and in the same a tower of stone, containing a clock, which striketh every hour on a contain, which at coronations and great triumphs is to the river of Thames, with a fair bridge and landing-place for all men that have occasion. On the north side is the south end of St. Stephen’s, with the wages of six pence the day out of the College court towards the north, on the east side whereof was the bishop of London’s prison for offenders thither committed. Walter Warfield, ever, for their sustenance, and every year to each one a gown and a hood ready made; and to three women that dressed their meat, and kept them in and each other two-pence halfpenny by the day for poor women to dwell rent-free: and near hereunto was a chapel of Mary Magdalen, now wholly ruinated. The said palace, before the entry thereunto, hath a large court, and in the same a tower of stone, containing a clock, which striketh every hour on a great bell, to be heard into the hall in sitting time of his Exchequer. By this tower standeth a fountain, which at coronations and great triumphs is to this day the Almonry being styled by the lower classes in a state of great dilapidation.

The city of Westminster. The Lady Margaret’s almshouses. The Almory.—Caxton’s press there.

The city of Westminster.

pence, and every year a gown ready made. More, to the thirteen poor men yearly eighty quarters of coal and one thousand of good faggots to their use, in the hall and kitchen of their mansion; a discreet monk to be overseer of them, and he to have forty shillings by the year, &c.; and hereunto was every abbot and prior sworn.

Near unto this house westward was an old chapel of St. Anne; over against the which the Lady Margaret, mother to King Henry VII., erected an almshouse for poor women, which is now turned into lodgings for the singing men of the college. The place wherein this chapel and almshouse stoodeth was called the Eleemosynary, or Almory, now corruptly the Ambry*, for that the alms of the abbey were there distributed to the poor. And therein Islip, abbot of Westminster, erected the first press of book printing that ever was in England, about the year of Christ 1471. William Caxton, citizen of London, mercur, brought it into England, and was the first that practised it in the said abbey; after which time, the like was practised in the abbeys of St. Augustine at Canterbury, St. Alban’s, and other monasteries.

From the west gate runneth along Totchehill street, wherein is a house of the Lord Gray of Wilton; and on the other side, at the entry into Totchehill field, Stourton house, which Gyles, the last Lord Dacre of the south, purchased and built new, whose lady and wife Anne, sister to Thomas, the Lord Buckhurst, left money to her executors to build an hospital for twenty poor women, and so many children, to be brought up under them, for whose maintenance she assigned lands to the value of one hundred pounds by the year, which hospital her executors have new begun in the field adjoining. From the entry into Totchehill field the street is called Petty France, in which, and upon St. Hermit’s hill, on the south side thereof, Cornelius Van Dun (a Brabander born, yeoman of the guard to King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth,) built twenty houses for poor women to dwell rent-free; and near hereunto was a chapel of Mary Magdalen, now wholly ruinated.

In the year of Christ 1236, the 40th of Henry III., John Mansell, the king’s councillor and priest, did invite to a stately dinner the kings and queens of England and Scotland, Edward the king’s son, earls, barons, and knights, the Bishop of London, and divers citizens, whereby his guests did grow to such a number, that his house at Totchehill could not receive them, but that he was forced to set up tents and pavilions to receive his guests, whereof there was such a multitude that seven hundred messes of meat did not serve for the first dinner.

The city of Westminster for civil government is divided into twelve several wards; for which the dean of the collegiate church of Westminster, or the high-steward, do elect twelve burgesses, and as many assistants; that is, one burgess, and one assistant, for every ward; out of which twelve burgesses two are nominated yearly, upon Thursday in Easter week, for chief burgesses to continue for

* The corruption alluded to by Stow exists to the present day—the Almory being styled by the lower classes in Westminster, the Ambry. The house said to have been Caxton’s is also we believe still remaining, though in a state of great dilapidation.
In the year 156, Marcus Aurelius Verus, the fourteenth emperor after Augustus, governed the empire with his brother Aurelius Comodus; in whose time, Gutherius, a holy man, being pope of the church of Rome, Lucius, king of Britains, was desirous of terminating the Donatistic schism, convened a council at Arles. The signatures of three British bishops are appended to the canons there enacted. These were, the first book of his Historia Ecclesiastica, vide p. 16. of the edition published by the English Historical Society, under the editorship of Mr. Stevenson, whose note upon this point is as follows:—"The date of this event is by no means clear, nor is Beda's chronology without difficulty. The reader may consult Usher's Primord. cap. iii. and iv., for the different statements which have been made upon the subject." * This should be a.d. 314. See Soames' Anglo-Saxon Church, p. 10, where we read:—"The care universally marking primitive Christianity, to provide a bishop for every church, necessarily connects the stream of British presby with apostolic times. National confusions, by destroying the credit whereof I leave to the judgment of the reader. But it is satisfactory to know, that her prelates were desirous of terminating the Donatistic schism, convened a council at Arles. The signatures of three British bishops are appended to the canons there enacted." These were,
present at the second council, held at Arles, in the time of Constantine the Great, who subscribed the Wall, in Dengy hundred, Essex. Ex provincio Brit a ma: by which Adelfius, bishop of Mercia, and sat nine years. saketh the matter of archbishops doubtful, or rather, overthroweth that opinion.  

maketh the matter of archbishops doubtful, or rather, overthroweth that opinion. 

or another for his sister Edilbarghe, being a nun, in a certain place called Berching in Essex; he deceased at Berching in the year 607, and was then buried in Paul’s church, and translated into the new church of St. Paul in the year 1148.

Waldhere was bishop of London. Sabbath of the East Saxons at his hands received the habit of monk, for at that time there were monks in Paul’s church, as writeth Radulphus de Diecio, and others. To this bishop he brought a great sum of money, to be bestowed and given to the poor, reserving nothing to himself, but rather desired to remain poor in goods as in spirit, for the kingdom of heaven. When he had reigned thirty years he deceased at Paul’s, and was there buried, and lieth now in a coffin of stone, on the north side of the aisle next the choir.

Ingwaldus bishop of London was at the consecration of Tatwine archbishop of Canterbury; he confirmed the foundation of Crowland in the year 716, saith Ingalhus, and deceased in the year 744, as saith Hoveden.

745. Eadgaim, or Eadgarus, bishop of London.

773. Renewallthe bishop of London.

784. Eadrudlede bishop of London.


813. Osmond bishop of London; he was witness to a charter made to Crowland in the year 633, saith Inguls.

833. Ethelmothe bishop of London.

838. Ethelbert, or Celbertus, bishop of London.

850. Cuilfe bishop of London.

850. Swithulfus bishop of London; he likewise was witness to a charter to Crowland 851.

880. Edstaurus bishop of London; witness to a charter to Crowland 860.

870. Usbius bishop of London.

870. Ethelwardus bishop of London.

886. Edstaurus bishop of London, died in the year 900, saith Asser; and all these, saith the author of Flora Historiam, were buried in the old church of St. Paul, but there remaineth now no memory of them.

900. Theoedricus bishop of London; this man confirmed King Edred’s charter made to Winchester in the year 947, whereby it seemeth that he was bishop of London of a later time than is here placed.

922. Walseanus bishop of London.

941. Brithelmbe bishop of London.

958. Dunstanus, abbot of Glastonberie, then bishop of London.

941. Brithelmbe bishop of London.

900. Theodoricus bishop of London; this man confirmed King Edred’s charter made to Winchester in the year 947, whereby it seemeth that he was bishop of London of a later time than is here placed.

922. Walseanus bishop of London.

941. Brithelmbe bishop of London.

958. Dunstanus, abbot of Glastonberie, then bishop of Worcester, and then bishop of London; he was afterwards translated to Canterbury 960.

960. Edstaus bishop of London; the 28th in number.

981. Edgare bishop of London; he confirmed
Spiritual government.
Chronological list of bishops of London.

OF LONDON.

Spiritual government.
Chronological list of bishops of London.

the grants made to Winchester and to Crowland 1066, and again to Crowland 1070, the charter of Ethelred, concerning Uffington, 1096.

1001. Elphimus bishop of London.

1010. Alwinus bishop of London; he was sent into Normandy in the year 1016, saith Asser.

1044. Robert, a monk of Gemerins in Normandy, bishop of London seven years, afterwards translated from London to Canterbury.

1050. Specggasius, elected, but rejected by the king.

1051. William, a Norman chaplain to Edward the Confessor, was made bishop of London 1051, sate 17 years, and deceased 1070. He obtained of William the Conqueror the charter of liberties for the city of London, as I have set down in my Summary, and appeareth by his epitaph in Paul's church.

1079. Hugh de Orwell bishop of London; he died of a leprosy when he had sitten fifteen years. 1085. Maurice bishop of London; in whose time, to wit, in the year 1086, the church of St. Paul was burnt, with the most part of this city; and therefore he laid the foundation of a new large church; and having sate twenty-two years he deceased 1107, saith Paris.

1108. Richard Beame, or Beamor, bishop of London, did wonderfully increase the work of this church begun, purchasing the streets and lanes to Wit, in the year 1086, the church of St. Paul was burnt, with the most part of this city; and thereupon a dark cloud proceeded a flash of lightning, that all the church seemed to be on fire, and so shook it, that it was like to have fallen, and a horrible thunder-clap lighted on the church, which was there present, suddenly the weather waxed so dark, so as one could scantily see another, and thousands of men and women ran out of the church, and being astonied, fell upon the ground void of all sense and understanding; none of all the multitude tarried in the church save the bishop and one deacon, which stood still before the high altar, awaiting the will of God. When the air was cleansed, the multitude returned into the church, and the bishop ended the service.

This Roger Niger is commended to have been a man of worthy life, excellently well-learned, a notable preacher, pleasant in talk, mild of countenance, and liberal at his table. He admonished the usurers of his time to leave such enormities as they tended the salvation of their souls, and to do penance for that they had committed. But when he saw they laughed him to scorn, and also threatened him, the bishop generally excommunicated such usurers, and he accused all such, and commanded straitly that such usurers should depart farther from the city of London, which either towards had been ignorant of such mischief and wickedness, least his diocese should be infected therewith. He fell sick and died at his manor of Bishops hall, in the lordship and parish of Stebneth, in the year 1241, and was buried in Paul's church, in the north side of the presbytery, in a fair tomb, coped, of grey marble.

1241. Fulco Basset, dean of Yorke, by the death of Gilbert Basset, possessed his lands, and was then made bishop of London, deceased on the 21st of May, in the year 1259, as saith John Textor, and was buried in Paul's church.

1259. Henry Wingham, chancellor of England, made bishop of London, deceased in the year 1262, saith Textor, and was buried in Paul's church, on the south side, without or above the choir, in a marble monument, close at the head of Fauconbridge.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bishop</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1273</td>
<td>John Cheshul, dean of Paul's</td>
<td>as the same author affirmed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ceased in the year 1273, as the same author affirmed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1279</td>
<td>Fulco Lovel, archdeacon</td>
<td>elected bishop of London, but refused that place.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>of Colchester</td>
<td>Richard Gravesend, archdeacon of Northampton, bishop of London.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>It appeareth by the charter-warren granted to this bishop, that in his time</td>
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<td></td>
<td>there were two woods in the parish of Stenbunhith pertaining to the said</td>
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<td></td>
<td>bishop. I have since I kept house for myself known the one of them by</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bishops hall; but now they are both made plain of wood, and not to be</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>discerned from other grounds.</td>
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<td>1307</td>
<td>Raph Baldocke, dean of Paul's</td>
<td>bishop of London, and sat three years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1313</td>
<td>Gilbert Segreve</td>
<td>consecrated bishop of London, and sat three years.</td>
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<td>1318</td>
<td>Stephen Gravesend</td>
<td>bishop of London, and sat twenty years.</td>
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<td>1339</td>
<td>Raph Stratford</td>
<td>bishop of London; he purchased the piece of ground called No Man's land,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>beside Smithfield, and dedicated it to the use of burial, as before hath</td>
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<td></td>
<td>appeared. He was born at Stratford upon Avon, and therefore built a chapel</td>
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<td>to St. Thomas there: he sat fourteen years, deceased at Stenbunhith.</td>
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<td>1354</td>
<td>Michael Norbroke</td>
<td>bishop of London, deceased in the year 1361, saith Mirimouth, sat seven</td>
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<td></td>
<td>years.</td>
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<td>1362</td>
<td>Simon Sudbery</td>
<td>bishop of London, sat thirteen years, translated to be archbishop of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Canterbury in the year 1375.</td>
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<td>1375</td>
<td>William Courtney</td>
<td>translated from Hereford to the bishoprick of London, and after translated</td>
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<td></td>
<td>from thence to the archbishoprick of Canterbury in the year 1381.</td>
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<td>1381</td>
<td>Robert Brebybrook</td>
<td>canon of Lichfield, bishop of London, made chancellor in the 6th of Richard</td>
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<td>11., sat bishop twenty years, and deceased in the year 1404: he was buried</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in the said Lady chapel at Paul's.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1405</td>
<td>Roger Walden</td>
<td>treasurer of the exchequer, archbishop of Canterbury, was deposited, and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>after made bishop of London; he deceased in the year 1406, and was buried</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in Paul's church, Allhallowes altar.</td>
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</table>

* *” At Bartholomew’s priory in Smithfield.”—1st edition, p. 304. *
1559. John Stukeley, bishop of London, sat thirteen years, deceased in the year 1559, and was buried in the Lady chapel in Paul’s.

1569. Edmond Boner, doctor of the civil law, archdeacon of Leycester, then bishop of Hereford, was elected to London in the year 1559, whilst he was beyond the seas, ambassador to King Henry VIII. On the 1st of September, 1549, he preached at Paul’s cross; for which sermon he was charged before the council of King Edward VI., by William Latimer, parson of St. Lawrence Poltey, and John Hooper, sometime a white monk, and being convicted before certain commissioners at Lambeth, was for his disobedience to the king’s order, on the 30th day of the same month sent to the Marshalsey, and deprived from his bishopric.

1550. Nicholas Ridley, bishop of Rochester, elected bishop of London, was installed in Paul’s church on the 12th of April. This man by his deed, dated the twelfth day after Christmas, in the year 1550, gave to the king the manors of Stewbutheth and Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, and the marsh of Stewbutheth, with all and singular messenger, lands, and tenements, to the said manors belonging, and also the advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Cogshall in Essex, the manors of Stewbutheth and Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, and the marsh of Stewbutheth, with all and singular messenger, lands, and tenements, to the said manors belonging, and also the advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Cogshall in Essex aforesaid; which grant was confirmed by the dean and chapter of Paul’s, the same day and year, with exception of such lands in Southminster, Stewbutheth, and Hackney, as only pertained to them. The said King Edward, by his letters patents, dated the 16th of April, in the said 4th year of his reign, granted to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, lord chamberlain of the king’s household, or, and in consideration of his good and faithful service before done, a part of the late received gift, to wit, the lordships of Stewbutheth and Hackney, with all the members and appurtenances thereunto belonging, in Stewbutheth, Hackney way, Shorditch, Hollowell street, Whitechapel, Stratford at Bow, Poplar, North street, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, Cleve street, Brock street, Humbarton, Grove street, Gunston street, alias More street, in the county of Middlesex, together with the marsh of Stewbutheth, &c. The manor of Hackney was valued at sixty-one pounds nine shillings and fourpence, and the manor Stewbutheth at one hundred and forty pounds eight shillings and eleven pence, by year, to be held in chief, by the service of the twentieth part of a knight’s fee. This bishop, Nicholas Ridley, for preaching a sermon at Paul’s cross, on the 16th of July, in the year 1559, was committed to the Marshalsey, where he died on the 5th of September, 1559, and was at midnight buried amongst other prisoners in St. George’s churchyard.

1559. Edmond Grindal, bishop of London, being consecrated the 21st of December, 1559, was translated to York in the year 1570, and from thence removed to Canterbury in the year 1575. He died blind 1583 on the 6th of July, and was buried at Croydowne in Surrey.

1570. Edwine Stands, being translated from Worcester to the bishoprick of London, in the year 1570, was thence translated to Yorke in the year 1576, and died in the year 1586.

1576. John Elmirez, bishop of London, deceased in the year 1594, on the 3d of June at Fullham, and was buried in Paul’s church, before St. Thomas chapel.

1594. Richard Fletcher, bishop of Worcester, was on the 30th of December in Paul’s church elected bishop of London, and deceased on the 15th of June, 1596; he was buried in Paul’s church without any solemn funeral.

1597. Richard Bancroft, doctor of divinity, consecrated at Lambeth on Sunday, the 8th of May, now sixteth bishop of London, in the year 1586 being installed there.

This much for the succession of the bishops of London, whose diocese containeth the city of London, the whole shires of Middlesex and Essex and part of Hampshire. These bishops have for assistants in the cathedral church of St. Paul, a dean, a chantor, a chancellor, a treasurer, five archdeacons—to wit, London, Middlesex, Essex, Colchester, and St. Alban’s, and thirty prebendaries; there appertaineth also to the said churches for furniture of the choir in Divine service, and ministration of the sacraments, a college of twelve petty canons, six vicars choral, and choristers, &c. This diocese is divided into parishes, every parish having its parson, or vicar at the least, learned men for the most part, and sufficient preachers, to instruct the people. There were in this city, and within the suburbs thereof, in the reign of Henry 11. (as writeth Fitz Stephens), thirteen great conventual churches, besides the lesser sort called parish churches, to the number of one hundred and twenty-six, all which conventual churches, and some others since that time founded, are now suppressed and gone, except the cathedral church of St. Paul in London, and the college of St. Peter at Westminster; of all which parish churches, though I have spoken, yet for more ease to the reader I will here again set them down in manner of a table, not by order of alphabet, but as they be placed in the wards and suburbs.

PARISH CHURCHES.

In Portsoken ward, parish churches, three.

The hospital of St. Katherine serveth for that liberty.

Trinity, in the Minories, for precinct thereof.

St. Botolph, by Aldegate, the only parish church for that ward.

2. In Tower street ward, four.

In the Tower, St. Peter, for the inhabitants there. Allhallows Barking, by the Tower.
List of parish churches in London, arranged according to wards, &c.

1. In Aldgate ward, three.
   St. Andrewes Undershafte.
   St. Katheren Colman church.
   St. Ethelburge, within the gate.

2. In Bishopsgate ward, three.
   St. Katheren Christ's church.
   St. Bartilmew, by the Exchange.
   St. Christopher, by the Stocks' market.

3. In Aldgate ward, three.
   St. Olave, in Hart street.
   St. Dunstone in the East.
   St. Mary at the Axe, and St. Augustine in the Wall.

4. In Lime street ward none. There was St. Mary to Alhallowes in the Wall in Brode street ward, the other to St. Andrewes Undershaft in Lime street ward.

5. In Bishopsgate ward, three.
   St. Bottolphes, without Bishopsgate.
   St. Andrewes Undershafte.
   St. Katheren Colman church.

6. In Aldgate ward, three.
   St. Olave, in Hart street.
   St. Ethelburge, within the gate.
   St. Helens, adjoining the nuns' priory.

7. In Aldermary ward, five.
   St. Buttolph, by Billingsgate.
   St. Mary, in the Poultrie.
   St. Margaret Pattens.
   St. Michael, in Very street.
   St. Stow, in the Roperie.

8. In Langborne ward, seven.
   St. Gabriel Pengechurch.
   St. Dyones Backchurch.
   St. Nicholas Acon, in Lombard street.
   St. Mary Waltham, in Lombard street.

9. In Bishopsgate ward, five.
   St. Buttolph, by Billingsgate.
   St. Mary, on the hill.
   St. Margaret Pattens.
   St. Andrew Hubert, in Eastcheape.
   St. George, in Batolph lane.

10. In Bridge ward within, four.
    St. Magnus, at the bridge foot.
    St. Leonard, in Foster lane.
    St. Michael, in Hugen lane.
    St. Michael, at Billingsgate.

11. In Aldersgate ward, six.
    St. John Zachary.
    St. Mary Staning.
    St. Michael, in Hugen lane.
    St. James, in Wood street.
    St. Paul, in the Roperie.
    St. Mary Staning.

12. In Aldersgate ward, six.
    St. Michael, at Billingsgate.
    St. Saint, in Very street.
    St. Margaret Pattens.
    St. Michael, in Very street.
    St. Stow, in the Roperie.
    St. Mary Wolnoth, in Lombard street.

13. In Downdgate ward, two.
    Alhallowes, Hay wharf, in the Roperie.
    Alhallowes, in the Roperie.

14. In the Vintry ward, four.
    St. Michael Paternoster, in the Royall, sometime a college.
    St. Thomas Apostles.
    St. Martin, in the Vintrie.
    St. James, in Garlickie luth.

15. In Cordwainer street ward, three.
    St. Anthonies, in Budge row.
    Alde Mary church, new Mary church, or Mary le Bow.

16. In Cheap ward, seven, and a chapel.
    St. Benet Sorboge, or Synth.
    St. Pancreate, by Sopar's lane.
    St. Mildred, in the Poultrie.
    St. Mary Colchurch.
    St. Martin's Pomerie, in Ironmonger lane.
    Alhallowes, Honie lane.
    St. Laurence, in the Jury.
    The Chapel in Guildhall, sometime a college.

17. In Coleman street ward, three.
    St. Olave Upwell, in the Old Jurie.
    St. Margareit, in Lothburie.
    St. Stephen, in Coleman street.

18. In Bassinghall ward, one.
    St. Michael, at Bassinghall.

19. In Cripplegate ward, six.
    St. Mary Aldermanburie.
    St. Alphage, sometime an hospital of Elsing.
    St. Mary Magdalen, in Milk street.
    St. Albertus, in Wood street.
    St. Michael, in the Jury.
    St. Giles, without Cripplegate.

20. In Aldersgate ward, six.
    St. John Zachary.
    St. Mary Staning.
    St. Olave, in Silver street.
    St. Leonard, in Foster lane.
    St. Aune, by Aldersgate.
    St. Butolph, without Aldgate.

21. In Faringdon ward within, the cathedral church of St. Paule, and parish churches nine.
    St. Peter's, at the Cross in Cheape.
    St. Fauster, in Fauster lane.
    Christ church, made a parish church of the Gray Friers church, and of two parish churches, St. Nicholas and St. Ewin, and also an hospital for poor children.
    St. Mathew, in Fryday street.
    St. Augustine, by Paules gate.
    St. Faith, under Paules church.
    St. Martin's, at Ludgate.
    St. Aune, at the Blacke Friers.
    St. Michael at Corne, by Paules.
    Chapel of St. James, by Cripplegate.

22. In Bread street ward, four.
    Alhallowes, in Bread street.
    St. Mildred's, in Bread street.
    St. John Evangelist, in Fryday street.
    St. Margaret Moses, in Fryday street.
List of parish churches in London, arranged according to wards, &c.

Hospitals in the city of London, and in the suburbs thereof.

23. In Queene hithie ward, seven.
   St. Trinitie, in Trinity lane.
   St. Nicholas, Cold abbev.
   St. Nicholas, Olave.
   St. Mary Mountaunt.
   St. Michael, at Queene hithc.
   St. Mary, at Sommers hithe.
   St. Peter's, at Paules wharf.
   In Castle Baynard's ward, four.
   St. Benet Hude, or hith, by Paules wharf.
   St. Andrew, by the Wardrobe.
   St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish street.
   St. Gregory, by Paules church.

25. In Faringdon ward without, seven.
   St. Sepulcher's, without Newgate.
   St. Andrew, in Oldbarnes.
   St. Dunstone in the West.
   St. Bartlemew, by the priory.
   St. Bartlemew, the hospital.
   St. Prigeot, or Bridee, in Fleet street.
   St. Pannell, in the Temple, for the students there.

26. In the borough of Southwarke, and Bridge ward without, four.
   St. Saviour's in Southwarke, made of twain, viz., St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Margaret.
   St. George the Martyr.
   St. Thomas, the hospital.
   St. Olave, in Southwarke.

Thus have ye in the twenty-six wards of London and borough of Southwarke parish churches to the number of one hundred and fourteen.
And in the suburbs adjoining, parish churches nine, as followeth:

St. Mary Magdalen, at Bermundsey, in the borough of Southwarke, diocese of Winton.
St. Mary Madelon, Whitechapel.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. John Baptist, Clerken well.
St. Giles in the Field, sometime an hospital.
In the duchy of Lancaster:
St. Clement Danes, without Temple bar.
St. John Baptist, Savoy, an hospital.
In the city of Westminster, that liberty, as followeth:

The college of St. Peter, called Westminster.
Parish churches twain:
St. Margaret, a parish church, by Westminster.
St. Martin in the Field, by Charing cross.

Thus have ye in the wards of London, and in the suburbs of the same city, the borough of Southwarke, and the city of Westminster, a cathedral church of St. Paule, a collegiate church of St. Peter in Westminster, and parish churches one hundred and twenty-three.

In Castell Baynard's ward, four.
In the borough of Southwarke, and Bridge ward without, seven.

Hospitals in this city, and suburbs thereof, that have been of old time, and now presently are, I read of these as followeth:

Hospital of St. Mary, in the parish of Barking church, that was provided for poor priests and others, men and women in the city of London, that were fallen into frenzy or loss of their memory, until such time as they should recover, was since suppressed and given to the hospital of St. Katherine, by the Tower.

St. Anthony's, an hospital of thirteen poor men, and college, with a free school for poor men's children, founded by citizens of London, lately by John Tate, first a brewer and then a mercer, in the ward of Broad street, suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., the school in some sort remaining, but sore decayed.

St. Bartholew, in Smithfield, an hospital of great receipt and relief for the poor, was suppressed by Henry VIII., and was given to the city, and is endowed by the citizens' benevolence.

St. Giles in the Fields was an hospital for leprous people out of the city of London and shire of Middlesex, founded by Matilde the queen, wife to Henry I., and suppressed by King Henry VIII.

St. John of Jerusalem, by West Smithfield, an hospital of the Knights of the Rhodes, for maintenance of soldiers against the Turks and infidels, was suppressed by King Henry VIII.

St. James in the Field was an hospital for leprous virgins of the city of London, founded by citizens for that purpose, and suppressed by King Henry VIII.

St. John, at Savoy, an hospital for relief of one hundred poor people, founded by Henry VII., suppressed by Edward VI.; again newly founded, endowed, and furnished by Queen Mary, and so remained.

St. Katherine, by the Tower of London, an hospital, with a master, brethren, and sisters, and almsh women, founded by Matilde, wife to King Stephen; not suppressed, but in force as before.

St. Mary within Criplesgate, an hospital founded by William Elsing, for a hundred blind people of the city, was suppressed by King Henry VIII.

St. Mary Butchelum, without Bishopsgate, was an hospital, founded by Simon Fitzmary, a citizen of London, to have been a priory, and remaineth for lunatic people, being suppressed and given to Christ's hospital.

St. Mary, without Bishopsgate, was an hospital and priory, called St. Mary Spittle, founded by a citizen of London, to have been a priory, and remaineth for lunatic people, being suppressed, but in possession of the citizens of London, to have been a priory, and remaineth for lunatic people, being suppressed, and given to Christ's hospital.

St. Mary, without Bishopsgate, was an hospital and priory, called St. Mary Spittle, founded by a citizen of London, to have been a priory, and remaineth for lunatic people, being suppressed, but in possession of the citizens of London, to have been a priory, and remaineth for lunatic people, being suppressed, and given to Christ's hospital.

St. Thomas, in Southwarke, being an hospital of great receipt for the poor, was suppressed, but again newly founded and endowed by the benevolence and charity of the citizens of London.

An hospital there was within Aldersgate, a cell to the house of Cluny, of the French order, suppressed by King Henry V.

St. Thomas, in Southwarke, being an hospital of great receipt for the poor, was suppressed, but again newly founded and endowed by the benevolence and charity of the citizens of London.

An hospital there was within Aldersgate, a cell to the said house of Cluny, suppressed by King Henry V.

A third hospital in Oldbarnes, being also a cell to
the said house of Cluny, suppressed by King Henry V.

The hospital, or alms-house, called God's house, for thirteen poor men, with a college, called Whitington college, founded by Richard Whittington, mercer, and suppressed ; but the poor remain, and are paid their allowance by the mercers.

Christ's hospital, in Newgate market, of a new foundation in the Grey Fryers church by King Henry VIII. : poor fatherless children be there brought up and nourished at the charges of the citizens.

Bridewell, now an hospital (or house of correction), founded by King Edward VI., to be a workhouse for the poor and idle persons of the city, wherein a great number of vagrant persons be now set a-work, and relieved at the charges of the citizens.

Of these hospitals, being twenty in number, you may read before in their several places, as also of good and charitable provisions made for the poor by sundry well-disposed citizens.

NOW OF LEPROSE PEOPLE, AND LAZAR HOUSES.

It is to be observed that leprous persons were always, for avoiding the danger of infection, to be separated from the sound, &c. ; God himself commanding to put out of the host every leper.* Whereupon I read, that in a provincial synod held at Westminster by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of Christ 1199, the first of King John, it was decreed, according to the institution of the Lateran council, that when so many leprous people were assembled, that might be able to build a church, with a churchyard, for themselves, and to have one especial priest of their own, that they should be permitted to have the same without contradiction, so they be not injurious to the old churches, by that which was granted to them for pitty's sake. And further, it was decreed that they be not compelled to give any tithes of their gardens or increase of cattle.

I have moreover heard, that there is a writ in our law, de leproso anoscendo ; and I have read that King Edward III., in the 20th year of his reign, gave commandment to the mayor and sheriffs of London, to make proclamation in every ward of the city and suburbs, that all leprous persons inhabiting there should avoid within fifteen days next, and that no man suffer any such leprous person to abide within his house, upon pain to forfeit his said house, and to incur the king's further displeasure; and that they should cause the said lepers to be removed into some out places of the fields, in the king's estate, or company of sound people, whereupon certain lazars-houses, as may be supposed, were then built without the city some good distance; to wit, the Locke without Southwarke in Kent street; one other betwixt the Miles end and Stratford, Bow; one other at Kingsland, betwixt Shoreditch and Stoke Newington; and another at Knights bridge, west from Charing cross. These four I have noted to be erected for the receipt of leprous people sent out of the city. At that time, also, the citizens required of the guardian of St. Giles' hospital to take from them, and to keep continually, the number of fourteen persons leprous, according to the foundation of Matilde the queen, which was for leprous persons of the city of London and the shire of Middlesex, which was granted. More, the wardens, or keepers of the ports, gates, or posterns of this city, were sworn in the mayor's court before the recorder, &c., that they should well and faithfully keep the same ports and posterns, and not to suffer any leprous person to enter the said city.

John Gardener, porter of the postern by the Tower, his oath before the mayor and recorder of London, on Monday, after the feast of St. Bartholomew, the 49th of Edward III.: That the gates and postern be well and faithfully kept in his office and bailiwick, and that he should not suffer any lepers or leper to enter the city, or to remain in the suburbs; and if any leper or lepers force themselves to enter by his gates or postern, he be to bind them fast to horses, and send them to be examined of the superiors, &c.

Finally, I read that one William Pole, yeoman of the crown to King Edward IV., being stricken with a leprosy, was also desirous to build an hospital, with a chapel, to the honour of God and St. Anthony, for the relief and harbouring of such leprous persons as were destitute in the kingdom, to the end they should not be offensive to other in their passing to and from the which cause Edward IV. did by his charter, dated the 12th of his reign, give unto the said William for ever a certain parcel of his land lying in his highway of Highgate and Haloway, within the county of Middlesex, containing sixty feet in length and thirty-four in breadth.

THE TEMPORAL GOVERNMENT OF THIS CITY, SOMEWHAT IN BRIEF MANNER.

This city of London, being under the government of the Brions, Romans, and Saxons, the most ancient and famous city of the whole realm, was at length destroyed by the Danes, and left desolate, as may appear by our histories. But Aelfred, king of the West Saxons, having brought this whole realm (from many parts) into one monarchy, honourably repaired this city, and made it again habitable, and then committed the custody thereof to his son-in-law Adhered, earl of Mercia; after whose decease the city, with all other possessions pertaining to the said earl, returned to King Edward, surnamed the Elder, &c. : and so remained in the king's hands, being governed under him by portgraves (or portrevcs), which name is com-
pounded of the two Saxon words, \textit{port} and \textit{gerefa}, or \textit{reeve}. \textit{Port} betokeneth a town, and \textit{gerefa} signifies a guardian, ruler, or keeper of the town.

These governors of old time (saith Robert Fabian), with the laws and customs then used within this city, were registered in a book called the \textit{Doms}’ day, written in the Saxon tongue; but of later days, when the said laws and customs were changed, and for that also the said book was of a small hand, sore defaced, and hard to be read or understood, it was less set by, so that it was embossed and lost. Thus far Fabian.

Nevertheless, I have found, by search of divers old registers and other records abroad, namely, in a book sometime appertaining to the monastery of St. Allain’s, of the portgraves, and other governors of this city, as followeth:

First, that in the reign of King Edward, the last before the Conquest, Wolfgare was portgrave, as may appear by his charter of the same king, in these words: “Edward, king, greeteth Wolfgare, bishop, and Wolfgare, my portgrave, and all the burgesses in London.” And afterward that, in another charter, “King Edward greeteth William, bishop, and Sweetman, my portgrave.” And after, that in another charter to the abbey of Chertsey, to William, bishop, and Leofstanus and Aisy, portgraves. In the reign of William the Conqueror, William, bishop of London, procured of the said Conqueror his charter of liberties, to the same William, bishop, and Godfrey, portgrave, in Saxon tongue, and corrected in English thus: “William, king, greeteth William, bishop, and Godfrey, portgrave, and all the burgesses within London, French and English. And I grant that they be all their law worth, that they were in Edward’s days the king. And I will that each child bee his father’s heire. And I will not suffer that any man do you wrong, and God you keepe.” And then in the reign of the said Conqueror and of William Rufus, Godfrey de Magnavile was portgrave (or sheriff), as may appear by their charters, and Richard de Par was provost.

In the reign of King Henry I., Hugh Buche was portgrave, and Leofstanus, goldsmith, provost, buried at Bermondsey.

After them Aubrey de Vere was portgrave, and Robert Bar Quercel provost. This Aubrey de Vere was slain in the reign of King Stephen. It is to be noted, also, that King Henry I. granted to the citizens of London the shrivewick thereof, and of Middlesex, as in another place is showed.

In the reign of King Stephen, Gilbert Becket was portgrave, and Andrew Buchevet provost.

After him, Godfrey Magnavile, the son of William, the son of Godfrey Magnavile, by the gift of Maud, the empress, was portgrave, or sheriff of London and Middlesex, for the yearly farm of three hundred pounds, as appeareth by the charter.

In the time of King Henry II., Peter Fitzwalter was portgrave; after him John Fitztuigel was portgrave; after him Ernulfus Buchel became portgrave; and after him William Fitz Isabel. These portgraves are in divers records called counties, vicounties, or sheriffs *, as being under an earl; for that they then, as since, used that office as the sheriffs of London do till this day. Some authors do call them domesmen, aldermen, or judges of the king’s court.

William Fitz Stephen, noting the estate of this city, and government thereof in his time, under the reign of King Stephen and of Henry II., hath these words: “This city (saith he), even as Rome, is divided into wards; it hath yearly sheriffs instead of consuls; it hath the dignity of senators and aldermen; it hath under officers, and, according to the quality of laws, it hath several courts and general assemblies upon appointed days.” Thus much for the antiquity of sheriffs, and also of aldermen, in several wards of this city, may suffice. And now for the name of bailiffs, and after that of mayors, as followeth:

In the first year of King Richard I., the citizens of London obtained to be governed by two bailiffs, which bailiffs are in divers ancient deeds called sheriffs, according to the speech of the law, which called the shire Bailiva, for that they, like as the portgraves, used the same office of shrivewicke, for the which the city paid to fee farm three hundred pounds yearly as before, since the reign of Henry I., which also is yet paid by the city into the Exchequer until this day.

They also obtained to have a mayor, to be their principal governor and lieutenant of the city, as of the king’s chamber.

1180. The names of the first bailiffs, or officers, entering into their office at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of Christ 1189, were named Henry Cornhill and Richard Reyneure, bailiffs, or sheriffs.

Their first mayor was Henry Fitz Alwin Fitz Liefslane, goldsmith, appointed by the said king, and continued mayor from the 1st of Richard I. until the 15th of King John, which was twenty-four years and more.


* "Since called sheriffs, and judges of the King’s court, and have therefore under-sheriffs, men learned in the law, to sit in their courts. Domesmen, or judges of the King’s court." —Stow.
1193. The 5th, Roger Duke, Richard Fitz Alwin; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1194. The 6th, William Fitz Isabel, William Fitz Arnold; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1196. The 8th, Gerard de Antelope, Robert Durant; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1198. The 10th, Constantine Fitz Arnold, Richard de Beaco; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.

King John began his reign the 6th of April, 1199.

1199. The 1st of King John, sheriffs, Arnold Fitz Arnold, Richard Fitz Bartilmew; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.

King John granted the sheriffwicke of London and Middlesex to the citizens thereof, as King Henry I. before had done, for the sum of three hundred pounds yearly. Also he gave them authority to choose and deprive their sheriffs at their pleasure.

1200. The 2nd, sheriffs, Roger Dorst, James Bartilmew; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1201. The 3rd, Walter Fitz Alis, Simon de Altermasbury; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1202. The 4th, Norman Blundel, John de Gie; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1203. The 5th, Walter Browne, William Chamberlain; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.

Walter Brune, and Rose his wife, founded the hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, commonly called St. Mary Spittle.

1204. The 6th, Thomas Haverel, Hamond Brod; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1205. The 7th, John Walgrave, Richard Winchester; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1206. The 8th, John Holland, Edmond Fitz Gerard; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1207. The 9th, Roger Winchester, Edmond Harding; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1208. The 10th, Peter Duke, Thomas Nele; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.

The king, by his letters patents, granted to the city all the liberty and franchises of London free warren or liberty to hunt a certain circuit about the city, and was hanged with his nephew and other.

1209. The 11th, Peter le Josue, William Blund; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1210. The 12th, Adam Whitley, Stephen le Grame; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1211. The 13th, John Fitz Peter, John Garhund; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1212. The 14th, Randolph Giland, Constantine Josue; mayor, Henry Fitz Alwin.
1213. The 15th, Martin Fitz Alis, Petor Bate; mayor, Roger Fitz Alwin.

This year the ditch about London was begun to be made, of two hundred and four feet broad, by the Londoners.
The 22nd. John Toloson, Gervais the cordwainer; mayor, Andrew Bokeril, pepperer.

The 23rd, John Codras, John Withal; mayor, Richard Renger.

The 24th, Roger Bongey, Raph Ashwye; mayor, William Joyner.

This William Joyner, built the choir of the Grey Friers church in London, and became a lay brother of that house.

The 25th, John Gisors, pepperer; mayor, Gerard Bat.

This year aldermen of London were chosen, and changed yearly, but that order lasted not long. Gerard Bat was again elected mayor for that year to come, but the king would not admit him, being charged with taking money of the vietrailers in the precedent year.

The 26th, Thomas Duersme, John Viel; mayor, Reginald Bongey.

The 27th, John Fitzjohn, Raph Ashwye; mayor, Reginald Bongey.

The 28th, Hugh Blunt, Adam Basing; mayor, Raph Ashwye.

The 29th, Raph Foster, Nicholas Bat; mayor, Michael Tony.

The 30th, Robert of Cornwall, Adam of Bentley; mayor, John Gisors, pepperer.

Simon Fitz Mary founded the hospital of Mary, called Bethlem without Bishopsgate. Queeue hith let to farm to the citizens of London.

The 31st, Simon Fitz Mary, Laurence Frowiecke; mayor, John Gisors, pepperer.

Simon Fitz Mary was again elected mayor for that year.

The 32nd, John Viel, Nicholas Bat; mayor, Peter Fitz Alwin.

The 33rd, Nicholas Fitz Josey, Geoffrey Winchester; mayor, Michael Tony.

The 34th, Richard Hardell, John Thola;

The 35th, Humphrey Bat, William Fitz Richard; mayor, John Norman.

The king granted that the mayor should be presented to the barons of the exchequer, and they should admit him.

The 36th, Laurence Frowiecke, Nicholas Bat; mayor, Adam Basing.

The 37th, William Durham, Thomas Wimborne; mayor, John Telason, draper.

The liberties of this city were seized, the mayor charged with taking money of the vietrailers in the precedent year.

The 38th, John Thola;

The 39th, Raph Foster, Nicholas Bat; mayor, Robert de Mountpilier, Osbert de Suflilke; mayor, Thomas Fitz Thomas Fitz Richard.

The chains and posts in London were plucked up, the mayor and principal citizens committed to ward, and Othon, constable of the tower, was made custos of the city, &c.

The 40th, John Gisors, pepperer; mayor, William Richards.

The earl of Gloucester entered the city with an army, and therein built bulwarks, cast trenches, &c.

The 41st, Michael Bockeril, John the Minor; mayor, Richard Hardell, draper.

The mayor, divers aldermen, and the sheriffs of London, were deprived, and others placed in their rooms.

The 42nd, Richard Owel, William Ashwye; mayor, Richard Hardell, draper.

The king caused the walls of this city to be repaired and made with bulwarks.

The 43rd, Robert Cornhill, John Adrian; mayor, Richard Hardell, draper.

The 44th, John Adrian, Robert Cornhill; John Gisors, pepperer.

The 45th, Adam Browning, Henry Coventry; mayor, William Fitz Richard.

The 46th, John Northampton, Richard Picard; mayor, William Fitz Richard.

The 47th, John Tailor, Richard Walbrooke; mayor, Thomas Fitz Richard.

The 48th, Robert de Mountpilier, Osbert de Suflilke; mayor, Thomas Fitz Thomas Fitz Richard.

The citizens of London fortified the city with iron chains drawn thwart their streets.

The 49th, Gregory Rekesly, Thomas de Deford; mayor, Thomas Fitz Thomas Fitz Richard.

The 50th, Edward Blund, Peter Angar; mayor, Thomas Fitz Thomas Fitz Richard.

The chains and posts in London were plucked up, the mayor and principal citizens committed to ward, and Othon, constable of the tower, was made custos of the city, &c.

The 51st, John Hind, John Walmaven; mayor, William Richards.

The earl of Gloucester entered the city with an army, and therein built bulwarks, cast trenches, &c.

The 52nd, John Adrian, Lucas de Batencourt; mayor, Alan de la Souch. This Alan de la Souch, being a baron of this realm, and also chief justice, was in the year 1270 slain in Westminster hall by John Warren carl of Surrey.

Thomas Fitz Theobald and Agnes his wife, founded the hospital of St. Thomas of Aeon in Westeley.


A variance fell in London between the goldsmiths and the tailors, wherethrough many men were slain.

The 54th, Thomas Basing, Robert Cornhill; custos, Hugh Fitz Ottonis, custos of London, and constable of the tower.*

The 55th, Walter Potter, Philip Tailor; mayor, John Adrian, vintner.

The 56th, Gregory Rocksley, Henry Waley; mayor, John Adrian, vintner.

The steple of Bow church in Cheap fell down, and slew many people.

The 57th, Richard Paris, John de Wodeley; mayor, Sir Walter Harvy; custos, Henry Frowikye, pepperer, for part of that year.

Edward I. began his reign the 16th of November.

The 1st, John Horne, Walter Potter; mayor, Sir Walter Harvy, knight.

The 2nd, Nicholas Winchester, Henry Coventry; mayor, Henry Walles.

The 3rd, Lucas Batecorte, Henry Frowikye; mayor, Gregory Rocksley; chief say-master of all the king's mints throughout England, and keeper of the king's exchange at London.

The 4th, John Horn, Raph Blunt; mayor, Gregory Rocksley.

The 5th, Robert de Arra, Raph L. Fewre; mayor, Gregory Rocksley.

* The first edition has "mayor Hugh Fitz Thomas," and does not make mention of "Fitz Ottonis."
1273. The 6th, John Adrian, Walter Langley; mayor, Gregory Rocksley.
1279. The 7th, Robert Basing, William Maraliver; mayor, Gregory Rocksley.
1280. The 8th, Thomas Fox, Raph Delamere; mayor, Gregory Rocksley.
1281. The 9th, William Farindon, Nicholas Winchester; mayor, Gregory Rocksley.
1282. The 10th, William Maraliver, Richard Chigwel; mayor, Henry Walleis.
1283. The 11th, Raph Blund, Anketrin de Betanil; mayor, Henry Walleis.
1284. The 12th, Jordain Goodcheape, Martin Box; mayor, Henry Walleis.
1285. The 13th, Stephen Cornhill, Robert Rocksley; mayor, Gregory Rocksley; custos, Raph Sandwitch, and John Briton.
1286. The 14th, Walter Blunt, John Wade; custos, Raph Sandwitch.
1287. The 15th, Thomas Cros, Walter Hawthorne; custos, Raph Sandwitch.
1288. The 16th, William Hereford, Thomas Stanes; custos, Raph Sandwitch.
This year a subsidy was granted, for the reparations of London bridge.
1290. The 18th, Falk S. Edmond, Salamon Le Sotel; custos, Sir John Briton, knight.
1291. The 19th, Thomas Romain, William de Lier; custos, Sir John Briton, knight, Raph Sandwitch.
1292. The 20th, Raph Blunt, Hamo. Box; custos, Raph Sandwitch.
Three men had their right hands cut off at the Standard in Cheap, for rescuing of a prisoner.
1294. The 22nd, Robert Rokesley the younger, Martin Amersber; custos, Sir Raph Sandwich.
1295. The 23rd, Henry Box, Richard Gonsteater; custos, Sir Raph Sandwitch.
1296. The 24th, John Dunstable, Adam de Halingbery; custos, Sir John Briton.
This year all the liberties of the city were restored, the mayoralty excepted.
1297. The 25th, Thomas of Suffolke, Adam of Fulham; custos, Sir John Briton.
1298. The 26th, Richard Resham, Thomas Sely; mayor, Henry Walleis.
Certain citizens of London brake up the tun upon Cornhill, and took out prisoners, for the which they were grievously punished.
1299. The 27th, John Amenter, Henry Fingene; mayor, Elias Russel.
1300. The 28th, Lucas de Haveringe, Richard Chigwel; mayor, Elias Russel.
1301. The 29th, Robert Callor, Peter de Beucho; mayor, Sir John Blunt, knight.
1302. The 30th, Hugh Pount, Simon Paris; mayor, Sir John Blunt.
1303. The 31st, William Combmartin, John Dalling; custos, Sir John Blunt.
Geoffrey Hertilepole Alderman was elected to be recorder of London, and took his oath, and was appointed to wear his apparel as an alderman.
1305. The 33rd, William Cosine, Reginald Thundery; custos, Sir John Blunt.
1306. The 34th, Geoffrey Cundute, Simon Bilet; custos, Sir John Blunt.
Seacoal was forbid to be burned in London, Southwark, &c.
Edward 11. began his reign 7th of July, the year of Christ, 1307.
1307. The 1st, sheriffs, Nicholas Pigot, Nigelius Drury; mayor, Sir John Blunt.
1308. The 2nd, William Basing, James Botenar; mayor, Nicholas Farrindon, goldsmith.
1309. The 3rd, Roger le Plamer, James of St. Edmond; mayor, Thomas Romaine.
1310. The 4th, Simon de Corpe, Peter Blakney; mayor, Richard Reffan, mercer.
The king commanded the mayor and commons, to make the wall of London from Ludgate to Fecettbridge, and from thence to the Thames.
Order was taken, that merchant strangers should sell their wares within forty days after their arrival, or else the same to be forfeited.
1312. The 6th, John Lambin, Adam Lutkin; mayor, Sir John Gisors, pepperer.
1313. The 7th, Robert Gurne, Hugh Gorton; mayor, Nicholas Farrindon, goldsmith.
Prices set on victuals:—a fat stalled ox, twenty-four shillings; a fat mutton, twenty-pence; a fat goose, two-pence halfpenny; a fat capon, two-pence; a fat hen, one-penny; two chickens, one-penny; three pigeons, one-penny; twenty-four eggs, one-penny, &c.
1314. The 8th, Stephen Abindon, Hamond Chigwel; mayor, Sir John Gisors, pepperer.
Famine and mortality of the people, so that the quick might unneath bury the dead; horse-flesh, and dog's-flesh, was good meat.
1315. The 9th, Hamond Goodcheap, William Bodeley; mayor, Stephen Abendon.
1316. The 10th, William Canston, Raph Belanecor; mayor, John Winggrave.
An early harvest, a bushel of wheat that had been sold for ten shillings, was now sold for ten-pence, &c.
1317. The 11th, John Prior, William Furnices; mayor, John Winggrave.
Such a murrain of kine, that dogs and ravens that fed on them were poisoned.
1318. The 12th, John Pount, John Dalling; mayor, John Winggrave.
1319. The 13th, Simon Abindon, John Preston; mayor, Hamond Chickwel, pepperer.
John Gisors late mayor of London, and many other citizens, fled the city for things laid to their charge.

1320. The 14th, Renaud at Couduit, William Prodan; mayor, Nicholas Farindon, goldsmith.

1321. The 15th, Richard Constantine, Richard Hackney; mayor, Hamond Chickwell, pepperer.

1322. The 16th, John Grantham, Richard Elie; mayor, Hamond Chickwell, pepperer.

Fish and flesh market established at the Stocks in the midst of the city.

1323. The 17th, Adam of Salisbury, John of Oxford; mayor, Nicholas Farindon, goldsmith. Of this Nicholas Farindon, and of William Farindon, and of William Farindon his father, read more in Farindon ward.

1324. The 18th, Benet of Fulham, John Cawson; mayor, Hamond Chickwell, pepperer.

1325. The 19th, Gilbert Mordon, John Cotton; mayor, Hamond Chickwell, pepperer.

The citizens of London took the bishop of Exeter, and cut off his head at the Standard in Cheape.

1326. The 20th, Richard Rothing, Roger Chauncelere; mayor, Richard Britaine, goldsmith. This Richard Rothing is said to have built the church of St. James at Garlicke hith.

This King Edward granted, that the mayor should be justice for the gaol delivery at Newgate, the year 1326.

1327. The 1st sheriffs, Henry Darey, John Hautoy; mayor, Hamond Chickwell, pepperer. This year the walls of London were repaired.

1328. The 2nd, Simon Francis, Henry Combmarth; mayor, John Grantham.

1329. The 3rd, Richard Lazer, William Gisors; mayor, Richard Swandland. This year, the king granted that the sergeants of the mayor, and sheriffs of London, should bear maces of silver and gilt with the king's arms.

1330. The 4th, Robert of Elie, Thomas Whorl; mayor, Sir John Pultney, draper. This year was founded Elsinges' spittle, by W. John Gisors late mayor of London, and many estates, all in one day.

1331. The 5th, John Mocking, Andrew Aubere; mayor, Sir John Pultney, draper.

1332. The 6th, Nicholas Pike, John Husbond; mayor, John Preston, draper. This year was the other.

1333. The 7th, John Hamond, William Hansard; mayor, Sir John Pultney, draper.

1334. The 8th, John Hingstone, Walter Turke; mayor, Reginald at Conduet, vintner.

1335. The 9th, Walter Motdon, Richard Upton; mayor, Nicholas Woton.

1336. The 10th, John Clark, William Curtis; mayor, Sir John Pultney, draper. This Sir John Pultney founded a college in the parish church of St. Laurence, by Candlewicke street.

1337. The 11th, Walter Nele, Nicholas Crane; mayor, Henry Darey. Walter Nele, bladesmith, gave lands to the repairing of the high ways about London.

1338. The 12th, William Pomfreft, Hugh Marbeler; mayor, Henry Darey. The king granted that the sergeants of the mayor, and sheriffs of London, should bear maces of silver and gilt with the king's arms.

1339. The 13th, William Thornley, Roger Frosham; mayor, Andrew Aubery, grocer.

1340. The 14th, Adam Lucas, Bartemew Maris; mayor, Andrew Aubery, grocer.

1341. The 15th, Richard de Barking, John de Rokesley; mayor, John of Oxenford, vintner.


1343. The 17th, John Steward, John Ayleysin; mayor, John Hamond.

1344. The 18th, Geoffrey Wishingham, Thomas Bas; mayor, Thomas Leggy, slimer. King Edward won Calais from the French.

1345. The 19th, Edward Hemenhall, John of Gloucester; mayor, Richard Leget.

1346. The 20th, John Croyden, William Cleptun; mayor, Geoffrey Wishingham.

1347. The 21st, Adam Brasen, Richard Bas; mayor, Thomas Leggy, slimer.

This year was founded Elsinges' spittle, by W. Henry Picard, vintner, founded the Charterhouse by Smithfield, to be a burial for the dead.

1348. The 22nd, Henry Picard, Simon Dolshey; mayor, John Lucokin, fishmonger. A great post. Sir Walter Mannie, knight, founded a college in Guildhall chapel, &c., Henry Fowke was the other.

1349. The 23rd, Adam of Bury, Raph of Lyn; mayor, Walter Turk, fishmonger.


1351. The 25th, John Wroth, Gilbert of Stenesborpe; mayor, Andrew Aubery, grocer.

1352. The 26th, John Pech, John Stotley; mayor, Adam Francis, mercer.

This mayor procured an act of parliament, that no woman wearing any hood or attire on her head, except red or striped cloth of divers colours, &c. This Adam Francis was one of the founders of the college in Guildhall chapel, &c., Henry Fowke was the other.

1353. The 27th, William Wilde, John Little; mayor, Adam Francis, mercer. This John Stody gave tenements to the vintners in London, for relief of the poor of that company.

1354. The 28th, William Tottingham, Richard Smect; mayor, Thomas Leggy, slimer.

Aldermen of London were used to be changed yearly, but now it was ordained that they should not be removed without some special cause.

1355. The 29th, Walter Foster, Thomas Brandon; mayor, Simon Francis, mercer.

1356. The 30th, Richard Nottingham, Thomas Dossel; mayor, Henry Picard, vintner. This Henry Picard feasted the kings of England, of France, Cypres, and Scots, with other great estates, all in one day.

1357. The 31st, Stephen Cansh, Bartilmew Frostilagh; mayor, Sir John Stody, vintner. This John Stody gave tenements to the vintners in London, for relief of the poor of that company.
1358. The 32nd, John Barnes, John Buris; mayor, John Louekin, stock-fishmonger.
1359. The 33rd, Simon of Benington, John of Chichester; mayor, Simon Dolesey, grocer.
1360. The 34th, John Denis, Walter Berry; mayor, John Wroth, fishmonger.
1361. The 35th, William Holbech, James Tame; mayor, John Poche, fishmonger.
1362. The 36th, John of St. Albans, James Andrew; mayor, Stephen Gendish, draper.
1363. The 37th, Richard Croyden, John Litoff; mayor, John Not, pepperer.
1364. The 38th, John de Mitford, Simon de Morson; mayor, Adam of Bury, Skinner.
1365. The 39th, John Bukulsworth, Thomas Ireland; mayor, John Louekin, fishmonger, and Adam of Bury, Skinner.
1366. The 40th, John Warde, Thomas of Lee; mayor, John Lofkin, fishmonger.
1367. The 41st, John Turngold, William Dikeham; mayor, Simon Mordon, stock-fishmonger.
1368. The 42nd, Robert Cordeler, Adam Wi mondham; mayor, Simon Mordon, stock-fishmonger.

This year wheat was sold for two shillings and sixpence the bushel.

1369. The 43rd, John Piel, Hugh Holdich; mayor, John Chichester, goldsmith.
1370. The 44th, William Walworth, Robert Geyton; mayor, John Barnes, mercer.
1371. The 45th, Adam Staple, Robert Hatfield; mayor, John Barnes, mercer.
1372. The 46th, John Piel, Hugh Holdich; mayor, John Chichester, goldsmith.
1373. The 47th, John Aubery, John Fishd; mayor, Adam of Bury, Skinner.
1374. The 48th, Richard Lions, William Woodhouse; mayor, William Walworth, fishmonger.
1375. The 49th, John Hadley, William Newport; mayor, John Ward, grocer.
1376. The 50th, John Northampton, Robert Laund; mayor, Adam Staple, mercer.

The Londoners meant to have slain John duke of Lancaster; Adam Staple, mayor, put down, and Nicholas Brembar elected. Also the aldermen were deposed, and others set in their places.

Richard II. began his reign the 21st of June, in the year 1377.

1377. The 1st sheriffs, Nicholas Twiford, Andrew Pikenman; mayor, Sir Nicholas Brembar, grocer.

John Pielot, a citizen of London, sent ships to the sea, and scour'd it of pirates, taking many of them prisoners.

1378. The 2nd, John Bosham, Thomas Cornwallis; mayor, Sir John Philpot, grocer.

This Sir John Philpot gave to the city, lands for the finding of thirteen poor people for ever.

1380. The 4th, Walter Doget, William Knightcoate; mayor, William Walworth, fishmonger.

This William Walworth arrested Wat Tyler the rebel, and was knighted. He increased the parish church of St. Michael in Crooked lane, and founded there a college. Other aldermen were also knighted for their service in the field.

1381. The 5th, John Rote, John Hend; mayor, John Northampton, draper.
1382. The 6th, Adam Bamme, John Sely; mayor, John Northampton, draper, or skinner, as I find in record.
1383. The 7th, Simon Winchcombe, John More; mayor, Sir Nicholas Brembar, grocer.

John Northampton, late mayor of London, was committed to perpetual prison, and his goods confiscated.

1384. The 8th, Nicholas Exton, John French; mayor, Sir Nicholas Brembar, grocer, knighted with William Walworth.
1385. The 9th, John Organ, John Churchman; mayor, Sir Nicholas Brembar, grocer.

The foresaid John Churchman new-built the custom-house, near to the Tower of London, and did many other works for the commodity of this city.

1386. The 10th, W. Standone, W. More; mayor, Nicholas Exton, fishmonger.

This year the citizens of London, fearing the French, pulled down houses near about their city, repaired their walls, and cleansed their ditches, &c.

1387. The 11th, William Venor, Hugh Ferstafe; mayor, Nicholas Exton, fishmonger.

Sir Nicholas Brembar, late mayor of London, was this year beheaded.

1388. The 12th, Thomas Austin, Adam Carlhal; mayor, Nicholas Tuford, goldsmith, knighted with W. Walworth.
1389. The 13th, John Walcot, John Lovsey; mayor, William Venor, grocer.
1390. The 14th, John Francis, Thomas Vivent; mayor, Adam Bamme, goldsmith.

This Adam Bamme provided from beyond the seas corn in great abundance, so that the city was able to serve the country.

1391. The 15th, John Shadworth, Henry Vanner; mayor, John Hend, draper.

This mayor was for displeasure taken, sent to Windsor castle, and the king made wardens of the city, &c.

1392. The 16th, Gilbert Magfield, Thomas Newington; mayor, William Stondon, grocer.
1393. The 17th, Drew Barintin, Richard Whittington; mayor, John Hadley, grocer.

Parington ward was by parliament appointed to be divided into two wards, to wit, infra and extra.

1394. The 18th, William Brauston, Thomas Knoles; mayor, John Froshie, mercer.
1395. The 19th, Roger Ellse, William Sevenoke; mayor, William More, viuiter.
1396. The 20th, Thomas Willford, William Parkar; mayor, Adam Bamme, goldsmith.
1398. The 22d, John Wade, John Warnar; mayor, Drew Barentin, goldsmith.

Henry IV. began his reign the 29th of September, the year 1399.
1399. The 1st sheriffs, William Waldern, William Hende; mayor, Thomas Knolles, grocer.
1400. The 2nd, John Wakel, William Ebot; mayor, John Francis, goldsmith.
1401. The 3rd, William Venor, John Fremingham; mayor, John Shadworth, mercer.

The conduit upon Cornhill was this year made of an old prison house called the Tun.

1402. The 4th, Richard Marlow, Robert Chicheley; mayor, I. Waleote, draper.

1403. The 5th, Thomas Falconer, Thomas Poole; mayor, W. Aselian, fishmonger.

1404. The 6th, William Bout, Stephen Spilman; mayor, John Hend, draper.

This John Hend was a new builder of the parish church of St. Swithin, by London stone.

1405. The 7th, Henry Barton, William Grome; mayor, John Wodecoke, mercer.

This mayor caused all the weirs in the river of Thames, from Stanes to the river of Medway, to be destroyed, and the trinkes to be burned, &c.

1406. The 8th, Nicholas Wootton, Geffeery Brooke; mayor, Richard Whittington, mercer.

This year a great pestilence in London took away more than thirty thousand people.

1407. The 9th, Henry Pontracx, Henry Bolton; mayor, William Sandon, grocer.


This Drew Barentine built a part of the Goldsmiths' hall, and gave them lands.

1409. The 11th, John Law, William Chicheley; mayor, Thomas Knoles, grocer.

A great play at Skinners' well, which lasted eight days, and was of matter from the Creation of the world; the most part of all the great estates of England were there to behold it.

1410. The 12th, John Penne, Thomas Pike; mayor, Thomas Knolles, grocer.

This Thomas Knolles began anew to build the Guildhall in London, &c.

1411. The 13th, John Rainwel, William Cotton; mayor, Robert Chicheley, grocer.

1412. The 14th, Ralph Lovinchide, William Sevenoke; mayor, William Waldren, mercer.

Henry V. began his reign, the 20th of March, the year 1412.

1413. The 1st sheriffs, John Sutton, John Michell; mayor, William Cromar, draper.

Sir John Oldcastle assembled a great power in Fickets field, by London, which power was overcome and taken by the king and his power.

1414. The 2nd, John Michell, Thomas Allen; mayor, Th. Falconer, mercer.

This mayor caused the postern called Moregate to be built, and he lent to the king ten thousand marks upon jewels, &c.

1415. The 3rd, William Cambridge, Allen Everard; mayor, Nicholas Wateron, draper.

1416. The 4th, Robert Whittington, John Coventrie; mayor, Henry Barton, skinner.

This Henry Barton ordained lanthorns with lights to be hanged out on the winter evening betwixt Halloontide* and Candlemasse.

* Hallontide,—or, as it was more generally designated, All Hallows,—is the older designation of All Saints' day, the 1st of November.

1417. The 5th, H. Read, John Gidney; mayor, Richard Marlow, ironmonger.

1418. The 6th, John Brian, Raph Barton, John Parnesse; mayor, William Sevenoke.

This William Sevenoke, son to William Runscop of Sevenoke in Kent, was by his father bound an apprentice with Hugh de Bois, citizen and ferryer* of London, for a term of years, which being expired in the year 1394, the 18th of Richard II., John Hadley being mayor of London, and Stephen Spilman, chamberlain of the Guild-hall, he alleged that his master had used the trade or mystery of a grocer, and not of a ferryer, and therefore required to be made free of the grocers' company, which was granted. This William Sevenoke founded in the town of Sevenoke a free school, and alm houses for the poor.

1419. The 7th, Robert Whittington, John Butler; mayor, Richard Whittington, mercer.

This mayor founded Whittington college.

1420. The 8th, John Butler, John Wells; mayor, William Cambidge, grocer.

1421. The 9th, Richard Gosseline, William Weston; mayor, Robert Chicheley, grocer.

This mayor gave one plot of ground, thereupon to build the parish church of St. Stephen upon Walbrooke.

Henry VI. began his reign the 31st of August, the year 1422.

1422. The 1st sheriffs, William Eastfield, Robert Tatarsal; mayor, William Waldern, mercer.

This year the west gate of London was begun to be built by the executors of Richard Whittington.

1423. The 2nd, Nicholas James, Thomas Windford; mayor, William Cromer, draper.

1424. The 3rd, Simon Seman, John Bywater; mayor, John Michel, fishmonger.

1425. The 4th, William Melreth, John Brokel; mayor, John Coventrie, mercer.

1426. The 5th, John Arnold, John Highman; mayor, John Reinwell, fishmonger.

This mayor gave tenements to the city for the discharge of three wards in London for fifteen, &c.

1427. The 6th, Henry Frowicke, Robert Oteley; mayor, John Gidney, draper.

1428. The 7th, Thomas Duffhouse, John Abbot; mayor, Henry Barton, skinner.

1429. The 8th, William Russe, Raph Holland; mayor, William Eastfield, mercer.

Raph Holland gave to impotent poor, one hundred and twenty pounds to prisoners eighty pounds, to hospitals forty pounds, &c.

1430. The 9th, Walter Chartesey, Robert Large; mayor, Nicholas Wootton, draper.

Walter Chartesey, draper, gave to the poor one hundred pounds, besides twenty pounds to the hospitals, &c.

1431. The 10th, John Aderley, Stephen Browne; mayor, John Wells, grocer.
This John Wels, a great benefactor to the new building of the chapel by the Guildhall, and of his goods the standard in West Cheape was made.

1432. The 11th, John Oney, John Paddesley; mayor, John Patneis, fishmonger.

1433. The 12th, Thomas Chalton, John Ling; mayor, John Brokle, draper.

1434. The 13th, Thomas Barnewell, Simon Eyre; mayor, Roger Oteley, grocer.

1435. The 14th, Thomas Catworth, Robert Clpton; mayor, Henry Frowicke, mercer.

1436. The 15th, Thomas Morsted, William Gregorie; mayor, John Michel, shimonger.


This Sir William Eastfield, knight of the Bath, a great benefactor to the water-condnits.

1438. The 17th, Hugh Diker, Nichollos Yoo; mayor, Stephen Brown, grocer.

Philip Malpas at his decease gave one hundred and twenty pounds to poor prisoners, and every year for five years four hundred and three shirts and smocks, forty pairs of sheets, and one hundred and fifty gowns of frieze to the poor, to poor maid's marriages one hundred marks, to highways one hundred marks, and to five hundred poor people in London every one six shilings and eight pence, which did great relief.

1439. The 18th, Philip Malpas, Robert Marshal; mayor, Robert Lare, mercer.

Philip Malpas brought from thence certain ships laden with rye, and fifty gowns of frieze to the poor, to poor maids' marriages one hundred marks, to highways one hundred marks, and to five hundred poor people in London every one six shilings and eight pence, which did great relief.

1438. The 18th, Philip Malpas, Robert Marshal; mayor, Robert Lare, mercer.

This year Philip Malpas, Robert Marshal; mayor, Robert Lare, mercer.

1439. The 18th, Philip Malpas, Robert Marshal; mayor, Robert Lare, mercer.

This year Philip Malpas, Robert Marshal; mayor, Robert Lare, mercer.

1440. The 19th, John Sutton, William Wetinham; mayor, John Paddesley, goldsmith, master of the works of money in the Tower of London.

1441. The 20th, William Combis, Richard Rich; mayor, Robert Clpton, draper.


1443. The 22nd, Nicholas Wilforde, John Norman; mayor, Thomas Catworth, grocer.

1444. The 23rd, Stephen Forstar, Hugh Witch; mayor, Henry Frowicke, mercer.

This year Philip Malpas, Robert Marshal; mayor, Robert Lare, mercer.

1445. The 24th, John Darby, Godfrey Fielding; mayor, Simon Eyre, draper.

This Simon Eyre built the Leaden hall in London, to be a common garner for the city.

1446. The 25th, Robert Horne, Godfrey Bolaine; mayor, John Oney, mercer.

1447. The 26th, William Abraham, Thomas Scott; mayor, John Sidney, draper.

1448. The 27th, William Catlow, William Marrow; mayor, Stephen Browne, grocer.

1449. The 28th, William Hulin, Thomas Cainges; mayor, Thomas Claton, mercer.

This year Jack Cade, a rebel of Kent, came to London, entered the city.

1450. The 29th, I. Middleton, William Deere; mayor, Nicholas Wilforde, grocer.

Soldiers made a fray against the mayor the same day he took his charge at Westminster.

1451. The 30th, Matthew Philip, Christopher Warton; mayor, William Gregory, skinner.

1452. The 31st, Richard Lee, Richard Alley; mayor, Godfrey Fielding, mercer, of councill to Henry VI. and Edward IV.
Richard III. began his reign the 22nd of June, in the year 1483.

Three sheriffs and three mayors this year by means of the sweating sickness, &c. Thomas Hill appointed by his testament the water-conduit in Grasse street to be built.

Henry VII. began his reign the 22nd of August, in the year 1485.

Richard I. began his reign the 9th of April, in the year 1483.

This Robert Basset corrected the bakers and mayors. and mayors.

This Hugh Brise was keeper of the king's mints at London.

The cross in Cheap was new built in beautiful manner.

This William Horne made knight in the field by Henry VII., gave to the repairing of highways betwixt London and Cambridge five hundred marks, and to the preachers at Paul's cross, &c.

This William Horne newly built the great conduit in West Cheape.

The gardens in the Morefield were destroyed, and made plain ground.
John Tate, mercer.

Roger Bafford ; mayor, W. Browne, mercer, and wife, and the other half to the poor that had most for part, Richard Haddon, mercer, for the rest.

This Sir John Sha caused his brethren the aldermen to ride from the Guildhall unto the water's side, where he took his barge to Westminster; he was sworn by the king's council: he commonly in the afternoons kept a court alone, called before him many matters, and redressed them.

This George Monoxe, John Hawes, William Steede ; mayor, W. Remington, fishmonger.

This Lawrence Ailmer, Henry Hede ; mayor, Sir John Sha, goldsmith, made knight in the field by Henry VII.

This Sir William Caple, draper.

This Sir John Milborne founded fourteen almshouses by the Crossed Fryers church, &c.

This Sir John Winger, grocer.

This John Tate new built the church of St. Anthony's hospital in London.

This John Hawes, William Steede ; mayor, W. Remington, fishmonger. The forenamed sheriffs, Munmouth and Cootes, were by a common council forced to take them again.

This Roger Achiley provided corn for service toward the new building of his parish-church of Aldermanry.

This Henry Keble gave to three thousand poor people in London twelve pence the piece, and to three thousand in the town of Spalding, the like, &c.

This Sir John Sha caused his brethren the aldermen to ride from the Guildhall unto the water's side, where he took his barge to Westminster; he was sworn by the king's council: he commonly in the afternoons kept a court alone, called before him many matters, and redressed them.

This Sir John Milborne, John Bridges, Roger Bafford ; mayor, W. Browne, mercer, and John Tate, mercer.
1539. The 31st, John Feery, Thomas Huntlow; mayor, Sir W. Holles, mercer.
1540. The 32nd, Sir William Laxton, Martin Bowes; mayor, Sir William Roch, draper.
1541. The 33rd, Rowland Hill, Henry Suckley; mayor, Sir Michael Dornner, mercer.
1542. The 34th, Henry Habberthorne, Henry Ameotes; mayor, John Cootes, saltier.
1544. The 36th, William Wilford, Andrew Jude; mayor, W. Laxton, grocer.
1545. The 37th, George Barnes, Ralph Alley; mayor, Sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith.
1546. The 38th, Richard Jarveis, Thomas Curteis; mayor, Sir Henry Hubbardorne, merchant-tailor.

Edward VI. began his reign the 28th of January, in the year 1546.

1547. The 1st sheriffs, Thomas White, Robert Charsye; mayor, Sir John Gresham, mercer.
1548. The 2nd, William Locke, Sir John Ailife; mayor, Sir Henry Ameotes, fishmonger.
1549. The 3rd, Richard Turke, John Yorke; mayor, Rowland Hill, mercer.
1550. The 4th, Augustine Hind, John Lyon; mayor, Sir Andrew Jude, skinner.
1551. The 5th, John Lambert, John Cowper; mayor, Sir Richard Dobbes, skinner.
1552. The 6th, William Gerard, John Maynard; mayor, Sir George Barnes, haberdasher.

Queen Mary began her reign, the 6th of July, the year 1553.

1553. The 1st sheriffs, Thomas Olsey, William Huet; mayor, Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor.
This Thomas White founded St. John's college, in Oxford. He gave to the city of Bristow two thousand pounds.
1554. The 2nd, David Woodrofe, William Chester; mayor, Sir John Lion, grocer.
1555. The 3rd, Thomas Leigh, John Machil; mayor, Sir William Gerard, haberdasher.
1556. The 4th, William Harper, John White; mayor, Sir Thomas Olsey, merchant-tailor.
1557. The 5th, Richard Malorie, James Aitham; mayor, Sir Thomas Curteis, fishmonger.
1558. The 6th, John Halse, Richard Champion; mayor, Sir Thomas Legh, mercer.

Queen Elizabeth began her reign, the 17th of November, in the year of Christ 1558.

1559. The 1st sheriffs, Thomas Lodge, Roger Martin; mayor, Sir William Huet, clothworker.
1560. The 2nd, Christopher Draper, Thomas Row; mayor, Sir William Chester, draper.
This year the merchant-tailors founded their notable free-school for poor men's children, &c.
1562. The 4th, William Alin, Richard Chamberlaine; mayor, Sir Thomas Lodge, grocer.
1563. The 5th, Edward Banket, Rowland Heyward; mayor, Sir John White, grocer.
1565. The 7th, John Rivers, James Hawes; mayor, Sir Richard Champion, draper.
1566. The 8th, Richard Lambert, Ambrose Nicholas, John Langley; mayor, Sir Christopher Draper, ironmonger.
1567. The 9th, Thomas Ramsey, William Bond; mayor, Sir Roger Martin, mercer.
1568. The 10th, John Olyph, Robert Harding, James Bacon; mayor, Sir Thomas Row, merchant-tailor.
1569. The 11th, Henry Becher, William Dane; mayor, Alexander Avenon, ironmonger.
1570. The 12th, Francis Be­ruam, William Box; mayor, Sir Rowland Heyward, clothworker.
1571. The 13th, Henry Miles, John Braunch; mayor, Sir William Alin, mercer.
1572. The 14th, Richard Pipe, Nicholas Wood­rove; mayor, Sir Lionel Ducket, mercer.
1574. The 16th, Thomas Blanke, Anthony Ga­mage; mayor, James Hawes, clothworker.
1575. The 17th, Edward Osborne, Wolsane Dixie; mayor, Ambrose Nicholas, saltier.
1576. The 18th, William Kimpion, George Barne; mayor, Sir John Langley, goldsmith.
1577. The 19th, Nicholas Backhouse, Francis Bowyer; mayor, Sir Thomas Ramsey, grocer.
1578. The 20th, George Bond, Thomas Starkie; mayor, Sir Richard Pipe, draper.
1579. The 21st, Martin Calthrope, John Hart; mayor, Sir Nicholas Woodrofe, haberdasher.
1580. The 22d, Ralph Woodcock, John Alate; mayor, Sir John Branch, draper.
1582. The 24th, William Roe, John Hayden, Cuthbert Buckle; mayor, Sir Thomas Bäuncke, haberdasher.
1583. The 25th, William Masham, John Spencer; mayor, Edward Osborne, clothworker.
1584. The 26th, Stephen Shany, Henry Billingsley; mayor, Sir Thomas Pullison, draper.
1585. The 27th, Anthony Radcliffe, Henry Pranell; mayor, Sir Wostane Dixie, skinner.
1586. The 28th, Robert House, William Elkin; mayor, Sir George Barne, haberdasher.
1587. The 29th, Thomas Skinner, John Katcher; mayor, Sir George Bond, haberdasher.
1588. The 30th, Hugh Olsey, Richard Saltcuffa; mayor, Sir Martin Calthorpe, draper, for part, and Richard Martin, goldsmith, for the rest of that year.
1590. The 32nd, Nicholas Mosley, Robert Broke; mayor, John Allot, fishmonger, for part, Sir Rowland Heyward, clothworker, for the rest.
1592. The 34th, John Garrard, Robert Taylor; mayor, Sir William Roe, ironmonger.
1593. The 35th, Paul Banning, Peter Hanton;
mayor, Sir Cuthbert Buckle, vintner, for part, Sir Richard Martin, goldsmith, for the rest.

1594. The 30th, Robert Lee, Thomas Benet; mayor, Sir John Spencer, clothworker.

1595. The 37th, Thomas Low, Leonard Holiday; mayor, Sir Stephen Slany, Skinner.

1596. The 38th, John Watts, Richard Godard; mayor, Thomas Skinner, clothworker, for part, Sir Henry Billing, haberdasher.


1598. The 40th, Edward Holmeden, Robert Hampson; mayor, Sir Stephen Some, grocer.

1599. The 41st, Humphry Welde, grocer, Roger Clarke, salter; mayor, Sir Nicholas Mosley, clothworker.


1601. The 43rd, Henry Anderson, gilder; William Glover, dyer; mayor, Sir John Garrard, haberdasher.

1602. The 44th, James Pemberton, goldsmith, John Swinerton, merchant-tailor; mayor, Robert Lee, merchant-tailor.

Thus much for the chief and principal governors of this famous city; of whose public government, with the assistance of inferior officers, their charges for keeping of the peace, service of the prince, and of the whole court.

There be in this city, according to the number of wards, twenty-six aldermen; whereto yearly, on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel, one of them is elected to be mayor for the year following, to begin on the 28th of October; the other aldermen, his brethren, are to him assistants in counsels, courts, &c.

There is something very touching in this outbreak of natural feeling, and in the tone of pious resignation in which Stow speaks of those afflictions, on account of which he "could not do as he would." What he would and could do in the pursuit of his favourite studies he tells at the end of his Summary (ed. 1598), where he says, "I hath cost me many a weary mile's travel, many a hard-earned penny and pound, and many a cold winter night's study."
liver it to the mayor by the first of December; for the which every man had then sent him four yards of broad cloth, rowed or striped athwart, with a different colour to make him a gown, and these were called ray gowns, which were then the livery of the mayor, and also of the sheriffs, but each differing from others in the colours.

Of older times I read, that the officers of this city wore gowns of party colours, as the right side of one colour and the left side of another; as, for example, I read in books of accounts in the Guildhall, that in the 19th year of Henry VI. there was bought for an officer's gown two yards of cloth, coloured mustard, villars (a colour now out of use), and two yards of cloth, coloured blue, price two shillings the yard, in all eight shillings. More, paid to John Pope, draper, for two gown cloths, eight yards of two colours, en corbe du duo de ramage (or red), srede bane, and porre (or purple) colour, price the yard two shillings. These gowns were for Piers Rider and John Bukles, clerks of the chamber.

More, I read that in the year 1516, in the 7th of Henry VIII., it was agreed by a common council in the Guildhall that the sheriffs of London should (as they had been accustomed) give yearly rayed gowns to the recorder, chamberlain, common sergeant, and common clerk, the sword-bearer, common hunt, water-bailiff, common cryer, like as to their own offices, &c.

1525. More, in the 16th of Henry VIII., Sir William Bayly, then being mayor, made a request, for that clothes of ray (as he alleged) were evil wrought, his officers might be permitted (contrary to custom) for that year to wear gowns of one colour; to the which, in a common council, one answered and said, "Yea, it might be permitted," and no man said, "Nay," and so it passed. Thus much for party coloured and ray gowns have I read; but for benevolence to the mayor, I find that of later time that each man giving forty shillings to the mayor, and also of the sheriffs, but each differing from others in the colours.

The days of attendance that the fellowships do give to the mayor at his going to Pannies were seven, as followeth:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fellowship</th>
<th>Days of Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Alhallowen day</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Christmas day</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. St. Stephen's day</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. St. John's day</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. New Year's day</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Twelfth day</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Candlemasse day</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 23rd of Henry VIII., these companies had place at the mayor's feast in the Guildhall, in order as followeth; I speak by precedent, for I was never feast-follower:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fellowship</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Messes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Mercers, the warden, and seventeen persons</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Grocers, the warden, and sixteen persons</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fellowship</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Messes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Drapers, the warden, and twelve persons</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fishmongers, the warden, and twelve persons</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Goldsmiths, the warden, and ten persons</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Skimmers, the warden, and eight persons</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Merchant-tailors, the warden, and nine persons</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Vintners, the warden, and six persons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Ironmongers, the warden, and four persons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Merchant-haberdashers, the warden, and fourteen persons</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Salters, the warden, and eight persons</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Dyers, the warden, and six persons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Leathersellers, the warden, and eight persons</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Pewterers, the warden, and five persons</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Cutlers, the warden, and five persons</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Armourers, the warden and three persons</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Waxchandlers, the warden and six persons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tallow-chandlers, the warden and three persons</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Shiremen, the warden and five persons</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Fullers, the warden and nine persons</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Saddlers, the warden and four persons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Brewers, the warden and twelve persons</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Scrivener, the warden and six persons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Batchers, the warden and seven persons</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Bakers, the warden and four persons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Poulterers, the warden and one person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Stationers, the warden and two persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Inholders, the warden and four persons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Girdlers, the warden and four persons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Chirurgeons, the warden and two persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Founders, the warden and one person</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Barbers, the warden and four persons</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. No Clothing. Upholders, the warden and two persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Broderers, the warden and two persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Bowyers, the warden and two persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Fletchers, the warden and two persons</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. Cordwainers, the warden and four persons, two messes.

39. Painters-stainers, the warden and five persons, two messes.

40. Masons, the warden and one person, one mess.

41. Plumbers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

42. Carpenters, the warden and four persons, two messes.

43. Pouch-makers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

44. Joiners, the warden and two persons, one mess.

45. Coopers, the warden and one person, one mess.

46. No Clothing. Glaziers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

47. No Clothing. Linendrapers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

48. No Clothing. Woodmongers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

49. Curriers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

50. No Clothing. Foystors, the warden and two persons, one mess.

51. No Clothing. Grey Tanners, the warden and two persons, one mess.

52. Filers, the warden and one person, one mess.

53. Weavers, the warden and one person, one mess.

54. Blacksmiths, the warden and one mess.

55. No Clothing. Lorimars, the warden and two persons, one mess.

56. No Clothing. Squirriers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

57. Wire-sellers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

58. No Clothing. Fruiterers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

59. No Clothing. Farriers, the warden and two persons, one mess.

60. Bladesmiths, the warden and two persons, one mess.

These companies severally, at sundry times, purchased license of societies, brotherhoods, or corporations, in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., &c.

SOMETHAT OF LIVERIES WORN BY CITIZENS OF LONDON, IN TIME OF TRIUMPHS AND OTHER WAYS.

1236. The 20th of Henry III, the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and citizens of London, rode out to meet the king and his new wife, Queen Elinor, daughter to Reymond Beringarius of Aragon, earl of Provence and Narbone. The citizens were clothed in long garments, embroidered about with gold, and silk in divers colours, their horses finely trapped, to the number of three hundred and sixty, every man bearing a golden or silver cup in his hand, the king's trumpets before them sounding, &c., as ye may read in my Annals.

1300. The 29th of Edward I., the said king took to wife Margaret, sister to Philip Le Beau, king of France; they were married at Canterbury. The queen was conveyed to London, against whom the citizens to the number of six hundred rode in one livery of red and white, with the cognizances of their mysteries embroidered upon their sleeves, they received her four miles out of London, and so conveyed her to Westminster.

1415. The 3rd of Henry V., the said king arriving at Dover, the mayor of London with the aldermen and crafts-men riding in red, with hoods red and white, met with the king on the Blacke bith, coming from Eltham with his prisoners out of France.

1432. The 10th of Henry VI., he being crowned in France, returning into England, came to Eltham towards London, and the mayor of London, John Welles, the aldermen, with the commonality, rode against him on horseback, the mayor in crimson velvet, a great velvet hat furred, a girdle of gold about his middle, and a bawdrike of gold about his neck, of which was a trilling down behind him, his three hexmen, on three great couriers following him, in one suit of red, all spangled in silver, then the aldermen in gowns of scarlet, with sanguine hoods, and all the commonality of the city clothed in white gowns, and scarlet hoods, with divers cognizances embroidered upon their sleeves, &c.

1485. The 1st of Henry VII., the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and commonality, all clothed in violet, (as in a mourning colour) met the king at Shoreditch, and conveyed him to Powles church, where he offered his banners.

Thus much for liveries of citizens in ancient times, both in triumphs and otherwise, may suffice, whereby may be observed, that the covertiture of men's heads was then hoods, for neither cap nor hat is spoken of, except that John Welles mayor of London to wear a hat in time of triumph, but differing from the hats lately taken in use, and now

* Strype adds, "taken at the victory of Bosworth over Richard IV."

A remnant of this custom, which exhibits a remarkable combination of the principles of religion with the observances of chivalry, still obtains. Many of the readers of this volume may remember the ceremony with which the "Eagles" won from Buonaparte during the war, were from time to time deposited at Whitehall, as trophies of the genius of Wellington, and the gallantry of the British army, and of thankfulness to the God of battles.
commonly worn for noblemen's liveries. I read that Thomas earl of Lancaster in the reign of Edward II. gave at Christmas in liveries, to such as served him, a hundred and fifty-nine broad cloaths, allowing to every garment furs to fur their hoods: more near our time, there yet remaineth the counterfeits and pictures of aldermen, and others that lived in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., namely aldermen Darby dwelling in Fenchurch street, over against the parish Church of St. Diones, left his picture, as of an alderman, in a gown of scarlet on his back, a hood on his head, &c., as is in that house (and elsewhere) to be seen: for a further monument of those late times, men may behold the glass windows of the mayor's court in the Guildhall above the stairs, the common clerk, and other officers bare-headed, their hoods on their shoulders; and therefore I take it, that the use of square bonnets worn by noblemen, gentlemen, citizens, and others, took beginning in this realm by Henry VII. and in his time, and of further antiquity, I can see no counterfeit or other proof of use. Henry VIII. (towards his latter reign) wore a round flat cap of scarlet or of velvet, with a bruch or jewel, and a feather; divers gentlemen, courtiers, and others, did the like. The youthful citizens also took them to the new fashion of flat caps, knit of woollen yarn black, but so light, that they were obliged to tie them under their chins, for else the wind would be master over them. The use of these flat round caps so far increased (being of less price than the French bonnet) that in short time young aldermen took the wearing of them; Sir John White wore it in his mayoralty, and was the first that left example to his followers; but now the Spanish felt, or the like counterfeit, is most commonly of all men both spiritual and temporal taken to use, so that the French bonnet or square cap, and also the round or flat cap, have for the most part given place to the Spanish felt; but yet in London amongst the graver sort, (I mean the liveries of companies) remaineth a memory of the hoods of old time worn by their predecessors; these hoods were worn, the roundlets upon their heads, the skirts to hang behind in their necks to keep them warm, the tippet to lie on their shoulder, or to wind about their necks, these hoods were of old time made in colours according to their gowns, which were of two colours, as red and blue, or red and purple, murrey, or as it pleased their masters and wardens to appoint to the companies; but now of late time, they have used their gowns to be all of one colour, and those of the saddest, but their hoods being made the one half of the same cloth their gowns be of, the other half remaineth red as of old time. And so I end, as wanting time to travel further in this work.

Now since that I have given you an outward view of this city, it shall not be impertinent to let you take an insight also of the same, such as a Londoner born discoursed about twenty years gone, for answer (as it seemeth,) to some objections that then were made against the growing greatness thereof. The author gave it me, and therefore, howsoever I conceal his name, (which itself pretendeth not) I think I may without his offence impart it to others, that they may take pleasure in the reading, as I doubt not but he did in the writing. Long may they (that list) envy, and long may we and our posterity enjoy the good estate of this city.
A DISCOURSE

OF THE NAMES AND FIRST CAUSES OF THE INSTITUTION OF CITIES AND PEOPLED TOWNS;

AND OF THE COMMODITIES THAT DO GROW BY THE SAME; AND, NAMELY, OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

WRITTEN BY WAY OF AN APOLOGY (OR DEFENCE) AGAINST THE OPINION OF SOME MEN, WHICH THINK THAT THE GREATNESS OF THAT CITY STANDETH NOT WITH THE PROFIT AND SECURITY OF THIS REALM.

Cities and well-peopled places be called Oppida, in Latin; either ab ope danda, or ab opibus, or ab opponendo se hostibus. They be named also Civitates a cœnabulo, and urbes, either of the word arbare, because the first inclosure of them was described with the draught of a plough, or else ab orbe, for the round compass that they at the first had.

In the Greek a city is termed either of the word ἑλικαί, or of πόλις, πολιον, ἐκεινον, id est, habicare, alere, gubernare.

In the Saxon (or old English) sometimes Tun, which we now call town, derived of the word Ty-nan, to inclose or tyne, as some yet speak. But forasmuch as that word was proper to every village and inclosed dwelling, therefore our ancestors called their walled towns Burh or Burgh, and we now Bury and Borough, of the Greek word ἑρυθρός (as I think), which signifieth a tower or a high building.

The walls of these towns had their name of val-lum, because at the first they were but of that earth which was cast out of the trench, or ditch, with which they were environed. But afterward, being made of matter more fit for defence, they were named a muniendo mania.

By the etymology of these names, it may appear that common weals, cities, and towns, were at the first invented, to the end that men might lead a civil life amongst themselves, and be saved harmless against their enemies; whereupon Plato saith, "Civitates ab initio utilitatis causa constitutae sunt." Aristotle, 1. Politicon, 2. saith, "Civitas a natura profecta est: homo enim animal optum est ad castra, et proinde civitatis origo ad vivandum, institution ad bene vivendum referetur." And Cicero, lib. primo de Inventione, in the beginning, saith, "Quodquam tempus cum in agris homines jam hinc et illic cum odore et semine dispersi erant, atque eo in muntyms ac bivibus in locis ab aliquo inveniuntur: sed tunc ab hominis constitutione vel urbis conferatur, et justitiae et aliorum redeunt, et alii parere sua voluntate consuebant," &c. The same man discoursed notably to the same effect in his Oration Pro Sestio, a little after the midst thereof, showing that in the life of men dispersed, ris, bearth all the way; but in the civil life, urs is better maintained, &c. This thing well saw King William the Conqueror, who in his laws, fol. 125, saith, "Burzi et civitates fundata, et edificata sunt, ad tulitum gentium et popu-lorum Regni, et idcirco observari debent cum omni libertate, integritate et ratione." And his predecessors, King Ethelstane and King Canutus, in their laws, fol. 62 and 106, had commanded thus: "Op-pida instaurata," &c. Seeing, therefore, that as Cicero, 2. Oficior, saith, "Proxime et secundum Deos, homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possum," and that men are congregated into cities and commonwealths for honesty and utility's sake, these shortly be the commodities that do come by cities, commonalties, and corpora-tions.

First, men by this nearness of conversation are withdrawn from barbarous feritie and force to a certain mildness of manners, and to humanity and justice; whereby they are contented to give and take right, to and from their equals and inferiors, and to hear and obey their heads and superiors. Also the doctrine of God is more fitly delivered, and the discipline thereof more aptly to be executed, in peopled towns than abroad, by reason of the facility of common and often assembling; and consequently such inhabitants be better managed in order, and better instructed in wisdom: whereof it came to pass, that at the first, they that excelled others this way, were called astuti, of the Greek ρητορον και εσχίζοντο, και αλλιώς γένος και αλλιώς δοξάσεσθαι, και αλλιώς ἐνοπτέοτες και αλλιώς λαβεται, και αλλιώς οἰκεῖοι και αλλιώς διάνοιας και αλλιώς λαβεται, και αλλιώς διάνοιας και αλλιώς διά

* Sic in Stow; Strype corrects it into πολιείαν.
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THE SINGULARITIES OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

 whatsoever is said of cities generally, maketh also for London specially: howbeit, these things are particularly for our purpose to be considered in it. The situation; the former estimation that it hath had; the service that it hath done; the present estate and government of it, and such benefits as do grow to the realm by the maintenance thereof.

This realm hath only three principal rivers, whereon a royal city may well be situated: Trent, in the north, Severn in the south-west, and Thames in the south-east; of the which Thames, both for the straight course in length reacheth furthest into the belly of the land, and for the breadth and stillness of the water is most navigable up and down the stream; by reason whereof London, standing almost in the middle of that course, is more commodiously served with provision of necessaries than any town standing upon the other two rivers can be, and doth also more easily communicate to the rest of the realm the commodities of her own intercourse and traffic.

This river openeth indifferently upon France and Flanders, our mightiest neighbours, to whose doings we ought to have a bent eye and special regard; and this city standeth thereon in such convenient distance from the sea, as it is not only near enough for intelligence of the affairs of those princes, and for the resistance of their attempts, but also sufficiently removed from the fear of any sudden dangers that may be offered by them; whereas for the prince of this realm to dwell upon Trent were to turn his back or blind side to his most dangerous borderers; and for him to rest and dwell upon Severn were to be shut up in a cumbersome corner, which openeth but upon Ireland only, a place of much less importance.

Neither could London be pitched so commodiously upon any other part of the same river of Thames as where it now standeth; for if it were removed more to the west it should lose the benefit of the ebbing and flowing, and if it were seated farther to the east, it would be not only near enough for intelligence of the affairs of those princes, and for the resistance of their attempts, but also sufficiently removed from the fear of any sudden dangers that may be offered by them; whereas for the prince of this realm to dwell upon Trent were to turn his back or blind side to his most dangerous borderers; and for him to rest and dwell upon Severn were to be shut up in a cumbersome corner, which openeth but upon Ireland only, a place of much less importance.

At once the propagation of religion, the execution of good policy, the exercise of charity, and the defence of the country, is best performed by towns and cities; and this civil life approacheth nearest to the shape of that mystical body whereof Christ is the head, and men be the members; whereupon both at the first, that man of God Moses, in the commonwealth of the Israelites, and the governors of all countries, in all ages since, have continually maintained the same; and to change it were nothing else but to metamorphose the world, and to make wild beasts of reasonable men. To stand longer upon this it were, in re non dubia, uti oratione non necessaria; and therefore I will come to London.
soever become of the term and parliament." I myself being then a young scholar at Oxford, did see great preparation made towards that term and parliament, and do well remember that the common opinion and voice was, that they were not holden there, because provision of hay could not be made in all the country to serve for ten whole days together, and yet is that quarter plentifully stored with hay for the proportion of the shire itself.

For proof of the ancient estimation of London, I will not use the authority of the British history, nor of such as follow it, (although some hold it credible enough that London was first Trinobatum civitas, or Treja nora, that famous city in our histories, and then Ludstoune, and by corruption London, as they report,) because they be not of sufficient force to draw the gainers. Neither will I stand much upon that honourable testimony which Gervas. Tilluirmens. giveth to London in his book, De Otios Impertialibus *, saying thus, concerning the blessing of God towards it:—"In Urbe London, exception habet divulgatum id per omnes opus gentes Lucavi proceribus:"

"Invida fatorum series summisque negatum Stare diu."

"Nam et annis 354 ante Romani condita nuncquum amiss principatum, nec bello consumpta est."

But I will rather use the credit of one or two ancient foreign writers, and then descend to latter histories. Corneli. Tacitus, lib. 4. Annal. saith, "Londonium copia nepospetatoris, et concomit notiue celebri," and Herodemet in the Life of Severus the emperor, saith, "Londonium urbs magna et opulenta." Beda, lib. Ecclesiastic. 10. chap. 29, showeth that Pope Gregory appointed two archbishops' sees in England, the one at London, the other at York. King Ethelstane, in his laws, appointing how many mint-masters should be in each city, allotted eight to London, and not so many to any other city. The possessions of these laws are said to be made by Edward the Confessor, and confirmed by William the Conqueror, saith, "London est caput Regni, et Legion." King Henry I., in the third chapter of his Laws, commandeth that no citizen of London should be amerced above one hundred shillingss for any pecuniary pain. The great charter of England, that Helena for which there was so long and so great war and contention, in the ninth chapter, saith, "Citizens London, habeat omnes suas Libertates antiquas," &c. About the time of King John London was reputed "regni firmata Columna," as Alexander Neckham writeth; and in the beginning of the reign of Richard II. it was called "Camer royal," as Thomas Walsingham reporteth. I pass over the recital of the Saxon charter of King William the Conqueror, the Latin charter of Henry I. and II., of Richard I., of John and of Edward I., all which gave unto the citizens of London great privileges, and of Edward III., who reciteth all the grants of his predecessors, not only confirmed but also increased the same, and of the latter kings, who have likewise added many things thereunto. Only I wish to be noted by them, that during all this time, all those wise and politic princes have thought it fit, not only to maintain London in such plight as they found it, but also to adorn, increase, and amplify it with singular tokens of their liberal favour and good liking. And whether there be not now the same or greater causes to draw the like, or better estimation and cherishing, let any man be judge, that will take the pains to compare the present estate of London, yet still growing to better, with the former condition of the same.

It were too much to recite particularly the martial services that this city hath done from time to time; neither do I think that they be all committed to writing; only for a taste, as it were, I will note them as following.

Almost sixty years before the Conquest a huge army of the Danes (whereof King Sweyne was the leader) besieged King Etheldred in London (than the which, as the story saith, then he had none other refuge), but they were manfully repulsed, and a great number of them slain.

A few years after the Conquest a huge army of the Danes, whereof King Sweyne was the leader besieged London, both by land and water; but after much labour, finding it impregnable, he departed; and in the same year repairing his forces, he girded it with a new siege, in the which the citizens so defended themselves, and offended him, that in the end he went away with shame.

In the dissertation that arose between King Edward the Confessor and his father-in-law, Earl Goodwin (which was the mightiest subject within this land that ever I have read of), the earl with a great army came to London, and was for all that time as the nobility made reconciliation between them. About seventy years after the Conquest, Maude, the empress, made war upon King Stephen for the right of the crown, and had taken his prisoner; but, by the strength and assistance of the Londoners and Kentishmen, Maude was put to flight at Winchester, and her brother Robert, then earl of Gloucester, was taken in exchange, for whom King Stephen was delivered: I dispute not whose right was better, but I avouch the service, seeing Stephen was in possession.

The history of William Walworth, the mayor of London, is well known; by whose manhood and policy the person of King Richard II. was rescued, the city saved, Wat Tyler killed, and all his stragglers discomfited; in reward of which service, the mayors and other aldermen were knighted.

Jack Cade also having discomfited the king's army that was sent against him, came to London, and was there manfully and with long fight resisted, until that by the good policy of the citizens his company was dispersed.

Finally, in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward IV., and not many days before the death of Henry VI., Thomas Neville, commonly called the bastard of Faneconbridge, armed a great com-
pany against the king, and being denied passage through London, he assaulted it on divers parts; but he was repulsed by the citizens, and chased as far as Stratford, with the loss of a great many.

Thus much of certain their principal and personal services in war only, for it were infinite to repeat the particular aids of men and money which London hath ministered; and I had rather to leave it to be conjectured at, by comparison to be made between it and other cities, whereof I will give you this one note for an example. In the 12th year of the reign of King Edward I., it was ordered by parliament that every city of the realm should make out soldiers against the Scots; at which time London was appointed to send two hundred men, and Canterbury, being then one of our best cities, forty, and no more: and this proportion of five to one is now in our age increased, at the least five to one, both in soldiers and subsidy.

As for the other services that London hath done in times of peace, they are to be measured by consideration of the commodities, whereof I will speak anon. In the mean season, let the estate and government of this city be considered, to the end that it may appear that it standeth well with the policy of the realm.

Cæsar, in his Commentaries, is witness, that in his time the cities of Britain had large territories annexed unto them, and were several estates of themselves, governed by particular kings, or potentates, as in Italy and Germany yet be; and that Mandubratius was king of the Trinobants, whose chief city London is taken to have been. And I find not that this government was altered either by Cæsar or his successors, notwithstanding that the country became tributary unto them: but that it continued until at length the Britons themselves reduced all their peoples into one monarchy; howbeit, that lasted not any long season, for upon Vortiger their king came the Saxons our ancestors, and they drove the Britons into Wales, Cornwall, and first their king came the Saxons our ancestors, and they drove the Britons into Wales, Cornwall, and Bretagne in France, and in process of war divided the country amongst themselves into an hep¬
dale, or seven kingdoms; of the which one was

and not chosen by the citizens, as it seemeth; for what time King Richard I. needed money towards his expedition in the Holy Land, they first purchased of him the liberty to choose yearly from amongst themselves two bailiffs; and King John, his successor, at their like suit, changed their bailiffs into a mayor and two sheriffs. To these Henry III., added aldermen, at the first eligible yearly, but afterward by King Edward III. made perpetual magistrates and justices of the peace within their wards, in which plight of government it presently standeth. This, shortly as I could, is the historical and outward estate of London; now come I to the inward path and substance.

The estate of this city is to be examined by the quantity and by the quality.

The quantity therefore consisteth in the number of the citizens, which is very great, and far exceeded the proportion of Hippodamus, which appointed ten thousand, and of others which have set down other numbers, as meet stints in their opinions to be well governed; but yet seeing both reason and experience have freed us from the law of any definite number, so that other things be observed, let that be admitted: neither is London, I fear me, so populous; for well saith one, "Non idem est magna cicitas et frequens, magna est enim quae multos habet qui arma ferre possunt," whatsoever the number be, it breedeth no fear of sedition; forasmuch as the same consisteth not in the extremes, but in a very mediocrity of wealth and riches, as it shall better appear anon.

And if the causes of English rebellions be searched out, they shall be found in effect to be these twain, ambition and covetousness; of which the first reigneth in the minds of high and noble personages, or of such others as seek to be gracious and popular, and have robbed the hearts of the multitude; whereas in London, if any where in the world, homos vere ones est, and every man rather shunneth than seeketh the majoraty, which is the best mark amongst them; neither hath there been any strong faction, nor any man more popular than the rest, forasmuch as the government is by a pattern, as it were, and always the same, how oftensoever they change their magistracy, the common ness, that other sire of sedition, possesseth the miserable and needy sort, and such as be naughty and in the world, honos vere ones est, and every man rather shunneth than seeketh the majoraty, which is the best mark amongst them; neither hath there been any strong faction, nor any man more popular than the rest, forasmuch as the government is by a pattern, as it were, and always the same, how oftensoever they change their magistracy, the common ness, that other sire of sedition, possesseth the miserable and needy sort, and such as be naughty and in the world, homos vere ones est, and every man rather shunneth than seeketh the majoraty, which is the best mark amongst them; neither hath there been any strong faction, nor any man more popular than the rest, forasmuch as the government is by a pattern, as it were, and always the same, how oftensoever they change their magistracy, the common ness, that other sire of sedition, possesseth the miserable and needy sort, and such as be naughty and in the world, homos vere ones est, and every man rather shunneth than seeketh the majoraty, which is the best mark amongst them; neither hath there been any strong faction, nor any man more popular than the rest, forasmuch as the government is by a pattern, as it were, and always the same, how oftensoever they change their magistracy, the common ness, that other sire of sedition, possesseth the miserable and needy sort, and such as be naughty and in the world, homos vere ones est, and every man rather shunneth than seeketh the majoraty, which is the best mark amongst them; neither hath there been any strong faction, nor any man more popular than the rest, forasmuch as the government is by a pattern, as it were, and always the same, how oftensoever they change their magistracy, the common ness, that other sire of sedition, possesseth the miserable and needy sort, and such as be naughty and
aristocracy; for whatever it be, being considered in itself, certain it is, that in respect of the whole realm, London is but a citizen and no city, a subject and no free estate, an obedienciary and no obedienciary and no aristocracy; for whatever it he, being considered as Tullie saith; of which sort be non artes emuntur, for it is governed by the same law that the rest of the realm is, both in causes criminal and civil, a few customs only excepted, which also are to be adjudged or forejudged by the common law. And in the assembly of the estates of our realm (which we call parliament) they are but a member of the community, and send two burgesses for their city, as every poor borough doth, and two knights for their county, as every other shire doth; and as are straitly bound by such laws as any part of the realm is, for if contribution in subsidy of money to the prince be decreed, the Londoners have none exemption; no, not so much as to assess themselves, for the prince doth appoint the commissioners.

If soldiers must be mustered, Londoners have no law to keep themselves at home; if provision for the prince's household be to be made, their goods are not privileged. In sum, therefore, the government of London differeth not in substance, but is governed from the rest of the realm, as, namely, in the names and choice of their officers, and in their guilds and fraternities, established for the maintenance of handicrafts and labourers, and for equity and good order to be kept in buying and selling. And yet in these also are they to be controlled by the general law; for by the statutes, 28 Edward III. chap. 10, and 1 Henry IV. chap. 15, the points of their misgovernment are inquirable by the inhabitants of the foreign shires adjoining, and punishable by such justiciars as the prince shall thenceunto depute: to conclude, therefore, the estate of London, for government, is so agreeable a symphony with the rest, that there is no fear of dangerous discord to ensue thereby.

The multitude (or whole body) of this populous city is two ways to be considered, generally and specially: generally, they be natural subjects, a part of the commons of this realm, and are by birth for the most part a mixture of all countries of the same; by blood gentlemen, yeomen, and of the basest sort, without distinction, and by profession hirelings. Arguments hereof be these two: one, that they can do nothing as every poor borough doth, to depart the city without notice do go to particular men's hands. Arguments hereof be these two: one, that they can do nothing extraordinary charge without a general contribution; another, that they have suffered such as have borne the chief office amongst them, and were become bankrupt, to depart the city without relief, which I think they neither would nor could have done, if the common treasure had sufficed to cover their shame; hereof therefore we need not be afraid. The public armour and munition of this city remaineth in the halls of the companies, as it doth throughout the whole realm, for a great part in the parish churches; neither is that kept together, but only for obedience to the law, which commandeth it, and therefore if that threaten danger to the estate, it may by another law be taken from them, and committed to a more safe armoury.

The private riches of London resteth chiefly in the hands of the merchants and retailers, for artificers have not much to spare, and labourers have none. As the prince hath given out that the estate of merchandise is to this realm, it may partly appear by the prac-
tice of that peaceable, politic, and rich prince, King Henry VII., of whom Polidore (writing his life) sayeth thus: "Mercatores ille sorpnuero pecunia multa data gratis jurebat, ut mercatorem una omnium cunctis arguc mortuusum tum commoda, tum necessaria, in suo regno copiosior esset." But chiefly by the inestimable commodities that grow thereby: for who knoweth not that we have extreme need of many things, whereof foreign countries have great store, and that we may spare many things whereof they have need: or who is ignorant of this, that we have no mines of silver or gold within our realm, so that the increase of our coin and bullion cometh from elsewhere; and yet nevertheless we be both fed, clad, and otherwise served with foreign commodities and delights, as plentiful as with our domestical; which thing cometh to pass by the mean of merchandize only, which importeth necessaries from other countries, and exporteth the superfluities of our own.

For seeing we have no way to increase our treasure by mines of gold or silver at home, and can have nothing without money or ware from other countries abroad, it followeth necessarily, that if we bring from beyond the seas merchandise of more value than which we have need, and such as we cannot find, then the realm payeth for that overplus in ready money, and consequently is a loser by that ill than that which we do send over may countervail, "dacem esse, non emacem," and do carry more commodities than the realm winneth treasure, if their riches: the realm winneth treasure, if their government thereof, in the condition of the citizens, and in their power and riches. Now follow the counsel of that good old husband, Marcus Cato, saying, "Oportet patron famiUias ren- tanda est; sin magnaest et copiosa, non est rituperanda." (saith Cicero), "Neither we lose our treasure thereby, nor be cloyed with unnecessary foreign wares, this kind of re- euire in the general recital of the commodi- ties that come by London; and therefore it rest- porteth the superfluities of our own. And truly merchants and retailers do not alto- gether intas canere, and profit themselves only, for the prince and realm both are enriched by their riches: the realm winneth treasure, if their trade be so moderated by authority that it break not proportion, and they besides bear a good fleece, which the prince may shear when he seeth good. But here, before I conclude this part, I have shortly to answer the accusation of those men, which charge London with the loss and decay of many (or most) of the ancient cities, corporate towns, and marketets within this realm, by drawing from them to herself alone, say they, both all trade of traffic by sea, and the retailing of wares and exercise of manual arts also. Touching navigation, which I must confess is apparently decayed in many port towns, and flourisheth only or chiefly at London, I impute that partly to the fall of the Staple, the which being long since a great trade, and bestowed sometimes at one town and some- times at another within the realm, did much en- rich the place where it was, and being now not only diminished in force, but also translated over the seas, cannot but bring some decay with it, partly to the impairing of havens, which in many places have impoverished those towns, whose estate doth euh and flow with them, and partly to the dis- solution of religious houses, by whose wealth and haunt many of those places were chiefly fed and nourished. I mean not to rehearse particular ex- anples of every sort, for the thing itself speaketh, and I haste to an end.

As for retailers, therefore, and handicraftsmen, it is no marvel if they abandon country towns, and resort to London; for not only the court, which is now a days much greater and more gallant than in former times, and which was wont to be contented to remain with a small company, sometimes at an abbey or priory, sometimes at a bishop's house, and sometimes at some mean manor of the king's own, is now for the most part either abiding at London, or else so near unto it, that the provision of things most fit for it may easily be fetched from thence; but also by occasion thereof, the gentlemen of all shires do fly and flock to this city: the younger sort of them to see and show vanity, and the elder to save the cost and charge of hospitality and house-keeping.

For hereby it cometh to pass, that the gentlemen being either for a good portion of the year out of the countries abiding by the farm and sustenance of traders, or such like, more than gentlemen were wont to do within the country, retailers and artificers, at the least of such things as pertain to the back or belly, do leave the country towns, where there is no vent, and do fly to London, where they be sure to find ready and quick market. And yet I wish, that even as many towns in the low countries of King Philip do stand, some by one handy art, and some by another; so also that it might be provided here that the making of some things might (by discreet dispensation) be allotted to some special towns, to the end, that although the daintiness of men cannot be restrained, which will needs seek those things at London, yet other places also might be relieved, at the least by the workmanship of them.

Thus much then of the estate of London, in the government thereof, in the condition of the citizens, and in their power and riches. Now follow the enumeration of such benefits as redound to the prince and this realm by this city: in which doing I profess not to rehearse all, but only to recite and run over the chief and principal of them.
Besides the commodities of the furtherance of religion and justice, the propagation of learning, the maintenance of arts, the increase of riches, and the defence of countries (all which are before showed to grow generally by cities, and be common to London with them), London bringeth singularly these good things following.

By advantage of the situation it disperseth foreign wares (as the stomach doth meat) to all the members most commodiously.

By the benefit of the river of Thames, and great trade of merchandise, it is the chief maker of mariners, and nurse of our navy; and ships (as men know) be the wooden walls for defence of our realm.

It maintaineth in flourishing estate the countries of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, and Sussex, as they lie in the face of our most puissant neighbour, so ought they above others to be conserved in the greatest strength and riches; and these, as it is well known, stand not so much by the benefit of their own lands, as by the neighbourhood and nearness which they have to London.

It relieveth plentifully, and with good policy, not only her own poor people, a thing which scarcely any other town or shire doth, but also the poor that from each quarter of the realm do flock unto it, and it imparteth liberally to the necessity of the universitates besides. It is an ornament to the realm by the beauty thereof, and a terror to other countries, by reason of the great wealth and frequency. It spreadeth the honour of our country far abroad by her long navigations, and maketh our power feared, even of barbarous princes. It only is found fit and able to entertain strangers, as in London; yea, many are found there, that for their own wife and son, and almost of the whole nobility, have done, either in those wars that happened between King Stephen and Maude the empress, being competitors of the crown, or between King John and his nobles, assisting Lewis, the French king’s son, when he invaded the realm; for it is apparent by all histories that the Londoners were not the movers of these wars, but were only used as instruments to maintain them. The like is to be said of all the offences that King Henry III., whose whole reign was a continual warfare, conceived against this city, concerning the bearing of armour against him; for the first part of his reign was spent in the continuation of those wars that his father had begun with Lewis; and the rest of his life he bestowed in that contention, which was commonly called the Barons’ wars: in which tragedy London, as it could not be otherwise, had now and then a part, and had many a snub at the king’s hand for it; but in the end, when he had triumphed over Simon Montford at Evesham, London felt it most tragic; for then he both seized their liberties and sucked themselves dry; and yet Edictum Kenilworth, made shortly after, hath an honourable testimony for London, saying, “Te London laudatur,” &c. As for the other offences that he took against the Londoners, they pertain to the other parts of my division.

Next after this, against whom the Londoners did put on arms, followeth King Edward II., who in the end was deprived of his kingdom, not by their means, but by a general defection both of his own wife and son, and almost of the whole nobility and realm besides. In which trouble, that farsighted and solicitous for his own good, and for the peace of the realm, did in the time of this trouble, that it was at the辈 help of the Londoners, in all the catalogue of our kings, have been heavy lords to London, who also had much contention with his nobility, and was in the end deposed. But whatsoever countenance and aid the city of London brought to these three only, in all the catalogue of our kings, have been heavy lords to London, who also had much contention with his nobility, and was in the end deposed. But whatsoever countenance and aid the city of London brought to the wars and uprisings of that time, it is notoriously true that London never led the dance, but ever followed the pipe of the nobility. To close up this first part, therefore, I affirm, that in all the troublesome actions during the reign of these three kings, as also in all that hearing in and hurling out that afterward happened between King Henry VI. and King Edward IV., the city of London was many times a friend.
An Apology for the city of London.

and tutor, but never the first motive or author of any intestine war or sedition.

In the second room I place a couple of tumultuous affrays that chanced in the days of King Richard I.; the one upon the day of his coronation against the Jews, which, contrary to the king's own proclamation, would needs enter the church to see him sacred, and were therefore cruelly handled by the common people. The other was caused by William with the long beard, who after that he had inflamed the poor people against the richer sort, and was called to answer for his fault, took Bow church for sanctuary, and kept it, castle-like, till he was fired out.

Here is place also for the stoning to death of a gentleman, servant to the half-brother of King Henry III., which had before provoked the citizens to fury by wounding divers of them without any cause, 1257; for the riotous fray between the servants of the goldsmiths and the tailors, 1268; for the hurly burly and bloodshed between the Londoners and the men of Westminster, moved by the young men upon an occasion of a wrestling on St. James' day, 1221; for the burly burly and bloodshed between the Londoners and the men of Westminster, moved by the young men upon an occasion of a wrestling on St. James' day, 1221; and made worse by one Constantine, an ancient citizen, for the brawl and business that arose about a baker's loaf at Salisbury place, 1391; for the which, and some other misdeemeanours, King Richard II. was so incensed by evil counsel against the Londoners, that he determined to destroy them and raze their city: and for the fight that was between the citizens and sanctuary men of St. Martin's, 1454, under King Henry VI.: and finally, for the misrule on evil May-day, 1519, and for such other like, if there have been any.

To the third head may be referred the seizure of their liberties, for a false judgment given against a poor widow, called Margaret Viel, 1246; the two several seizures in one year, 1258, for false packing in collections of money and other enormities; and finally the seizure made by King Edward I. for taking of bribes of the bakers, 1292. But all this security in seizing and resuming of the liberties, which was in old time the only ordinary punishment, was at length mitigated by King Edward III., and King Henry IV., in their statutes before remembered.

In the last place stand those offenses, which I repute rather taken than given, and do fall within the measure of the adage, "Ut canem ccedas, cito invenias baculum"; for King John, in the 10th of his reign, deposed the bailiffs of London, because they had bought up the wheat in the market, so that there was not to serve his purveyors. King Henry III., his son, compelled the Londoners to pay him five thousand pounds, because they had lent to Lewis, the French king, the like sum, of a good mind to dispatch him out of their city and the realm, at such time as the protector and the whole nobility fell to composition with him for his departure. And the same king fined them at three thousand marks for the escape of a prisoner out of Newgate, of whom they took no charge; for he was a clerk, prisoner to the bishop of London, under the custody of his own servants; and as for the place, it was only borrowed of the Londoners to serve that turn. Hitherto of these things to this end, that whatsoever misdemeanour shall be objected out of history against London, the same may herein appear, both in its true place and proper colour.

THE AUTHOR TO THE READER.

Because amongst others mine authors, I have oftentimes alleged Fitz-Stephens as one more choice than other, namely, for the ancient estate of this city, more than four hundred years since; and also the said author being rare, I have in this place thought good by impression to impart the same to my loving friends, the learned antiquaries, as the author wrote it in the Latin tongue; and first to note in effect what Master Bale, in commendation of the said author, writeth:

"William Stephanides, or Fitzstephen, a monk of Canterbury, born of worshipful parents in the city of London, well brought up at the first under good masters, did more and more increase in honest conditions and learning; for ever in his young years there appeared in him a certain light of a gentleman-like disposition, which promised many good things, afterward by him performed. Such time as other spent in brawls and idle talk, he employed in wholesome exercises for the honour of his country, following therein the example of Plato, and was very studious both in humanity and divinity."

The city of London, his birth-place, the most noble of all other cities of this land, and the prince's seat, situated in the south part of this island, he loved above all the other, so that at length he wrote most elegantly in Latin of the site and rights of the same. Leland, in divers of his books, commendeth him for an excellent writer. He lived in the reign of King Stephen, wrote in the reign of Henry II., and deceased in the year of Christ 1191, in the reign of Richard I.
De situ ejusdem.
Inter nobiles urbes (a) orbis, quas fama celebrat, civitas Londonike (l), regni Anglorum se¬des, una est, quae famam sui latius diffundit, opes et merces longius transmittit, caput altius extollit. Felix est acris salubritate, Christiana religione, firmitate munitionum, natura situs, honore civium, pudicitia matronarum; ludis etiam quam (c) jucunda, et nobilium (d) fucunda virorum: quae singula somotim libet inspiciere.

De elementis aeris.
Ibi siquidem "Emollit animos hominum dementia eoeli," non ut sint in venerem putres, sed ne feri sint et bestiales, potius benigni et liberales.

De religione.
Est ibi in ecclesia beati Pauli episcopalis sedes; quondam fuit metropolitana, et adhuc futura creditar, si remeaverint eives in insulam: nisi forte beati Tltomte martyris titulus archiepiscopalis, et presencia corporalis, dignitatem illam Cantuariae, ubi nunc est, conservet perpetuam. Sed cum utramque urbium san¬tus Thomas illaverit, Londoniam ortu, Cantuariam occasu; ipsius sancti intuitu, cum justitiae accessu, habet altera adversus alteram, quod amplius alleget.

Sunt etiam, quod ad Christian® fidei cultum per¬tinet, turn in Londonia, turn in suburbauo (r), tredecim majores ecclesiae conventuum, pariter minores parochianas (h) ceuturix dignitato sex.

De firmitate urbis.
Habet ab oriente arcem Palatinam, maximam et fortissimam, ejus et area et muri a fundamento profundissimo exurgit; cemento cum sanguine animalium temperato. Ab occidente duo castella munitissima, ubi nunc est, conservet perpetuam.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST NOBLE CITY OF LONDON

Of the situation of the same.
AMONGST the noble and celebrated cities of the world, that of London, the capital of the kingdom of England, is one of the most renowned, possessing above all others abundant wealth, extensive commerce, great grandeur and magnificence. It is happy in the salubrity of its climate, in the profession of the Christian religion, in the strength of its fortresses, the nature of its situation, the honour of its citizens, and the chastity of its matrons; in its sports too it is most pleasant, and in the production of illustrious men most fortunate. All which things I wish separately to consider.

Of the mildness of the climate.
There then "Men's minds are soft'ned by a temp'rate elime," not so however that they are addicted to licentious¬ness, but so that they are not savage and brutal, but rather kind and generous.

Of the religion.
There is in St. Paul's church au episcopal see; it was formerly metropolitan, and, it is thought, will be so again, should the citizens return to the island; unless perhaps the archiepiscopal title of St. Thomas, and his bodily presence there, should always retain that dignity at Canterbury, where it now is. But as St. Thomas has emboled both these cities, London by his birth, and Canterbury by his death, each of them, with respect to the saint, has much to allege against the other, and with justice too. As regards divine worship, there are also in London and in the suburbs thirteen larger conventual churches, besides one hundred and thirty-six lesser parochial ones.

Of the strength of the city.
On the east stands the Palatine tower, a fortress of great size and strength, the court and walls of which are erected upon a very deep foundation, the mortar used in the building being tempered with the blood of beasts. On the west are two

* The text of the present edition of Fitzstephen has been carefully collated with that of the former ones by Hearne and Strype, and also with the MS. (No. 398) in the Lansdown collection, British Museum, where it forms the introductory portion of Fitzstephen's Life of Thomas à Becket. The reading of Stow's edition, which forms the basis of this, has been adhered to throughout, except in a few passages, where the text was so depraved as to render emendation absolutely necessary.

(a) Orbis urbes, Lansdown MS. (l) Lundonia, Lansdown MS.: this spelling is adhered to throughout the MS.
(c) Etiam est jucunda, Lansdown MS.; quam jucunda, Hearne, S.type.
(d) Nobilium est fucunda, Lansdown MS., Hearne, Strype.
(f) Harum urbium, Lansdown MS.
(k) Parochianas, Lansdown MS.
De hortis.

Undique extra domos suburbanorum horti civium (w) arborebus consitit, spatiosi et speciosi, con- tigui habentur.

De pascuis et sationalibus.

Item a Borea sunt agri paseu (s) et pratorum grata plantiales, aquis fluvialibus interlubuis, ad quas mollonorum (o) versatiles rotte citantur cum mur- grata planities, aquis fluvialibus Interfluis, ad quas urbana juventutis in serotinis sestivis

rum, aprorum, et taurorum (7) sylvestrium. Agri
molinorum (o) versatiles rotte citantur cum mur-
grata planities, aquis fluvialibus Interfluis, ad quas
urbana juventutis in serotinis sestivis

Hortorum, Lansdown MS. (?) Ursorum, Lansdown MS. (r) Mergete, Lansdown MS.

De fontibus.

Sunt et (g) circa Londoniam ab Aquilone subur-
boni fontes prsecipui aqua dulci, salubri, perspicua,
et

"Per claros rivo trepidante lapillos"

inter quos fons Sacer, fons Clericorum, fons Sancti Clementis nominatiores habentur, et adventur celebri-
riori (f) accessu, et majori (») frequentia schola-
rum, aporum, et taurorum (g) sylvestrium. Agri
urbana sationalis non sunt jejunse glare®, sed pin-
gues Asiae campi, qui faciant * lotas segetes, et
suum cultorum repleant hortes. Asian campi, qui faciant lotas segetes, et suum cultorum repleant hortes.

De honore ciciuim.

Urbis ista viris est honorata, armis decorata,

"Mid glistening pebbles gliding playfully":"

of London.

"Ceres' plenteous sheaf."

Of the springs.

There are also round London, on the northern
side, in the suburbs, excellent springs; the water
of which is sweet, clear, and salubrious,

"Ceres' plenteous sheaf."

Of the pasture and tillage lands.

On the north side too are fields for pasture, and
a delightful plain of meadow land, interspersed
with flowing streams, on which stand mills, whose
clack is very pleasing to the ear. Close by lies an
immense forest, in which are densely wooded thick¬
es, the coverts of game, stags, fallow-deer, boars,
and wild bulls. The tillage lands of the city are
not barren gravelly soils, but like the fertile plains
of Asia, which produce abundant crops, and fill
the barns of their cultivators with

"Ceres' plenteous sheaf."

Of the honour of the citizens.

This city is ennobled by her men, graced by her
arms, and peopled by a multitude of inhabitants ;
so that in the wars under King Stephen there went
out to a muster, of armed horsemen, esteemed fit
torum equitum, sexaginta (g) millia peditem esti-
mamentur. Cives Londinie ubicunque locorum
pre omnibus alis civibus ornatu morum, vestimentum
et amicos, locutione (c), spectabiles et noti hab-
bentur (a).

De matronis.
Urbis matronae ipsae Sabinæ * sunt.

De scholis.
In Londonia tres principales ecclesiae scholas
celebrantes habent de privilegio et antiqua dignitate:
plurumque tamen favore (k) personæ alienius, vel
aliqoqriis doctores, qui secundum philosophiam
notit et praecari habentur (c), et alie ibi sunt
scholae de gratia et permissione. Dicibus festis ad
ecclesias festivas magistri convenit celebrantur (d).
Disputant (e) scholares, quidam demonstrative, dia-
lectice aliis; aliis (f) recitant enthymemata; hi (g)
melius perfectis utuntur syllogismis. Quidam ad
ostentationem excursebat disputatione, quæ est
inter colloquentes; aliis ad veritatem, eaque est
perfectionis (h) gratia. Sophiste simulatores ag-
inter collucantes; alii ad veritatem, eaque est
ostentationem exercent disputationem, quæ est
melius perfectis utuntur syllogismis. Quidam ad
licentiam simulantur; alii paralogizant (i). Ordines
aliis in epigrammatibus (o), rhithmis et metris utuntur
viribus et inundatione verborum beati judicantur.

Habentur, ferrum, vel futurorum (n) contendunt. Sunt alii, qui
de principiis artis grammaticæ regulis (m) præteri-
funt. Ex contingentibus nihil omittere. Pueri diversarum
orationibus rhetoricis aliquid dicunt apposite
perfectionis (a) gratia. Sophisti simulatores ag-
intricis: alii ad veritatem, eaque est
ostentationem exercent disputationem, quæ est
melius perfectis utuntur syllogismis. Quidam ad
licentiam simulantur; alii paralogizant (i). Ordines
aliis in epigrammatibus (o), rhithmis et metris utuntur
viribus et inundatione verborum beati judicantur.

The three principal churches possess, by privi-
lege and ancient dignity, celebrated schools; ye
often, by the favour of some person of note, or by
some learned men eminently distinguished for their
philosophy, other schools are permitted upon suffer-
ance. On festival days the masters assemble their
pupils at those churches where the feast of the
patron saint is solemnized; and there the scholars
dispute, some in the demonstrative way, and other
logically; some again use enthymemes, while
others use the more perfect syllogism. Some, to
show their abilities, engage in such discussion as
is practised among persons contending for victory
alone; others dispute upon a truth, which is the
grace of perfection. The sophists, who argue
upon feigned topics, are deemed clever according
to their fluency of speech and command of lan-
guage. Others endeavour to impose by false con-
clusions. Sometimes certain orators in their rho-
torical harangues employ all the powers of persua-
sion, taking care to observe the precepts of the art,
and to omit nothing apposite to the subject. The
boys of the different schools wrangle with each
other in verse, and contend about the principles of
grammar or the rules of the perfect and future
enses. There are some who in epigrams, rhymes,
and verses, use that trivial raillery so much prac-
tised amongst the ancients, freely attacking their
companions with Fescennine licence, but suppress-
ing the names, discharging their scoffs and sarcasms
against them, touching with Socratic wit the
failings of their schoolfellows, or perhaps of greater
personages, or biting them more keenly with a
Theonine tooth. The audience,

* The Sabine women were celebrated amongst the Romans for their charity and good housewifery. Horace has,

Quae patribus ducibusque in partem Iuvar
Domum, atque ducibus liberali;
Sabina quas, "intactior omni
Crinis diffusus bellum dirimente Sabinis."

f "Ingeminat tremulos nase crispaté cachinos." Persius. Sat. iii. v. 87.
De dispositione urbis.

Singulorum officiorum exercitores, singulorum rerum venditores, singulorum operarum suarum locatores, quotidiano (f) mane per se sunt locis distincti omnes, ut officii. Preterea est in Londonia, supra ripam flumini, inter vina in navibus et cellis vinariis venalia, publica coquina: ibi citellae (w) pro tempore est invenire cibaria, ferula assa (c), frixa, elixa, pisece, pisculcus, carnos grossiores pauperibus, delicatiorum divitis venationum, avium, avicarium. Circum infimus vis tamit ad aliquem civium amici fatigati ex itinere, nec liberat jejuniun (v) expectare, ut novi ei amantur, coquentur (c).

"Dant (g) famuli manibus lymphas—panesque*; interim ad ripam curritur, ut prius sint onnia desiderabilia. Quantitatem militum, vel pertinorum, infaustas intrat (z) urbem, qualibet dies, vel noctis hora, vel ab urbe exiturus, ne vel hi (m) nimium jejunent, vel aliis impransi exeant, illis ille placet (b) divertunt, et se pro modo suo singuli reficium: qui se curare voluit molliter, accipierent (c) vel Afram * avem vel attagen Ionicum non querant (d), appositus que ibi inveniuntur deliciis. Hoc equidem publica coquina est, et civitati (w) plurimum expediens, et ad civilitatem (c) pertinens; hinc est quod legitur in Gorgia Platonis, Juxta medicinam esse coquorum officium, simulantium (g) et adulationem quartae particulae civilitatis. Est ibi extra unam portarum, statim in suburbio,锲remnitatis, est ibi (i) celebre spectaculum nobilium ly) | (5) Placet, Lansdown MS. (c) Accipiunt anserem, Strype. (f) Contradictoriis, Lansdown MS. (i) Civitatem, Stow, Hearne, Strype; civilitatem has been adopted on the authority of the Lansdown MS. pertinens: bine est quod legitur in Gorgia Platonis, tati (e) plurimum expediens, et ad civilitatem (/) comites, barones, miniunt qui in urbe adsunt equorum venalium. Spectaturi vel empturi versus sexta feria, nisi sit major festivitas praecipue so-

"Altius incedunt, et mollia crura reponunt §:  **De dispositions urbis.**

Of the manner in which the affairs of the city are disposed.

The artizans of the several crafts, the vendors of the various commodities, and the labourers of every kind, have each their separate station, which they take every morning. There is also in London, on the bank of the river, amongst the wine-shops which are kept in ships and cellars, a public eating-house: there every day, according to the season, may be found horses of all kinds, roast, fried, and boiled, fish large and small, coarser meat for the poor, and more delicate for the rich, such as venison, fowls, and small birds. If friends, wearyed with their journey, should unexpectedly come to a citizen's house, and, being hungry, should not like to wait till fresh meat be bought and cooked:

"The canisters with bread are heaped on high."

The attendants water for their hands supply—Dryden. Meanwhile some run to the river side, and there every thing that they could wish for is instantly procured. However great the number of soldiers or strangers that enters or leaves the city at any hour of the day or night, they may turn in there if they please, and refresh themselves according to their inclination, so that the former have no occasion to fast too long, or the latter to leave the city without dining. Those who wish to indulge themselves would not desire a drudgeon, or the bird of Africa, or the godwit of Ionia, when the delicacies that are to be found there are set before them. This indeed is the public cookery, and is very convenient to the time resident in the city, as well as most of the citizens, flock thither either to look on or buy. It is pleasans to see the nags, with their sleek and

* Dant famuli manibus lymphas—panesque.*

(f) Cotidianae, Lansdown MS.

(c) Quadruncus, Lansdown MS. Non opus ut qui querant, Strype.

(d) Simulachrum, Strype, Hearne.

(f) Civitatem, Stow, Hearne, Strype; civilitatem has been adopted on the authority of the Lansdown MS. (a) Hii minimum, Lansdown MS.; hii minimum, Hearne. (g) Quoerunt, Lansdown MS. Non opus ut qui querant, Strype. (c) Civilitati, Strype.

(9) Simulachrum, Lansdown MS., Strype, Hearne.

(1) Contraextractiis, Lansdown MS.

(m) Minores, Lansdown MS. The substitution of min for min in, and vice versâ, might easily have occurred in transcribing. (a) The Lansdown MS. omits bene.

* Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris Expedienti.*

(f) Stow has alia avem, with which reading Hearne agrees; Strype gives ne Afram avem, and the Lansdown MS. Afram avem. Afram avem is no doubt the true reading, the passage being apparently an allusion to the verses,

"Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum, §

"Altius incedunt, et mollia crura reponunt §;"  Of the manner in which the affairs of the city are disposed.
hine summarios membriis validis et vegetis; hine dextrarios preciosos, elegantis form®, staturae hoberesis. In horum incessu spectant emptores primo nest®, micantes auribus, cervicibus arduis, clunibus passum suaviorem, postea motum citatiorem, qui solo amotis et admotis, et posterioribus similiter. Est quasi a contrariis pedibus, anterioribus forte qui similiter sunt in genere suo ad vecturam. Cum talium sonipedum cursus imminet, et aliorum alipedum pueri tres («) simul, aliquando bini ex validi, ad cursuram vegeti; clamor attollitur, vulfrsenis ora: hoe maxime praecavit (p), ne alter gares equos in partem ire praecipitur. Sessores condicto et bini (o) certamin se praeparant, docti alteri concursum equis imperitare, indomitorum lupatis temperant artus, morse impatientes stare loco nesci-ntodo suo ad certainen (/•) cursus illius attollunt; secundum Heraclitum, et falsam omnino Zenonis suntentiam, dicentis, quoniam non contingent (t) moveri, neque adsumendum permansire. Porta alia staert (s) rusticores peculium, agrorum instruveri, neque stadium pertransire. Parte alia stant ciere clamoribus. Putares omnia in motu esse, dederis calcaria, et nec minus urgere eos virgis et laudis ainores, spe victoriae, equis admissis subfoetus obeunt pulli lasciviores, sequela inseparabilis. Bus, rundant ventres foetibus tument (r) ; alias editi Stant ibi apt® aratris, trabis et bigis equae; qua- (w) Ad banc urbein lionorandis, festis feriandis, eleemosinis dandis, in liter illi regionibus est distineta (6) ; liabet annuos legibus communibus institutis. Hec simi¬et Romulo. Unde et adhuc antiquis eisdem utun¬- conviviis ornaudis, convivis hilarandis, etiam in hospitibus suscipiendis, in desponsationibus firman¬consuetudines, in ecclesiis visitandis, ordinatis Dei berativse, demonstrative, judicialis loca sua, habet senatoriam Urbe Roma secundum chronicorum (z) fidem satis satis, matrimoniis contrabendis, nuptiis celebrandis, Non puto urbem esse in qua sint probabiliores Judiciales, Strype. (с) Eluvies, Lansdown MS. (г) Scithes, Lansdown MS. Scites, Hearne. (d) Seorsum, Lansdown MS., Hearne. (т) Ventres protument, Lansdown MS. (а) Haec etiam regionibus similiter est illi distineta, Lansdown MS.; illis regionibus, Strype. (0) Utitur, Strype. (я) Et spe victoria', Lansdown MS. Continget, Strype. (р) Praecaverit, Strype. (т) Certavit, Lansdown MS., Strype. (н) Quadraginta, Lansdown MS. (о) Et bini is wanting in Strype (p) Curem, Lansdown MS., Strype before atollunt. (т) Continget, Strype. (т) Ventres proutem, Lansdown MS. (с) Scithes, Lansdown MS. Scites, Hearne. (д) Cronicarum, Lansdown MS. (e) Vox, Lansdown MS. (z) Eo et bini is wanting in Smythe (f) Curem, Lansdown MS., Smythe. (g) Pracavert, Smythe. (h) The Lansdown MS. Inserts se before ad certamen; Smythe (i) Et spe victoria, Lansdown MS. (j) En tres, Lansdown MS., Hearne. (k) Utitur, Smythe. (l) Hae etiam regionibus similiter est illi distincta, Lansdown MS.; illis regionibus, Smythe. (m) Judiciales, Smythe. (n) Corpora magna bourn, lanigerumque pecus. " Stant i bi aptre aratris, trabis et bigis equc; qua¬rundam ventres fectibus tument (т); alias editi fectus obuent pulli laseviores, sequela inaseparabilis. Ad hanc urbein (е) omni natione que sub coel est, navallia gaudent insitores habere commercia. " Aurum mittit Arabs, species et thura Saurus, Arma Seythes (а), oleum palmarum divite sylva Pinge solam Babylon, Nitus lapides preciosos, Norwegi, Russi (г), varium grisium, sabelinas, Seres purpurae vestes, Galli su siva." Urbe Roma secundum chronicorum (2) fideum sati antiquior est: ab isdem quippe patribus Trojanius, hae prius a Bruto condita est, quam illa a Remo et Romulo. Unde et adhuc antiquis isdem utun¬tur (а) legibus communibus institutis. Hec simil¬ litter illi regionibus est distincta (t); habet annuos pro consultibus vicecomites; habet senatoriam dignitatem et magistratus minores; eluviones (с) et aqueductus in vires; ad genera causarum delibera¬tive, demonstrative, judicialis (д) loca suas, foro singula; habet sua diebus status comitia (с). Non peto urbem esse in qua sint probabilitates consuetudines, in ecclesiis visitandis, ordinatis Dei honorandis, festis feriandis, cleemosinis dandis, in hospitibus susciendi, in desponsationibus furmanis, matrimonis contrahendis, nuptiis celebrandis, conviviiis orituris, conviviiis hilarandi, etiam in shining coats, smoothly ambling along, rising and setting down alternately, as it were, their feet on either side; in one part are horses better adapted to esquires; these, whose pace is rougher but yet expeditious, lift up and set down, as it were, the two opposite fore and hind feet together; in another the young blood colts, not yet accustomed to the bridle, "Which upright walk on pasters firm and straight, Their motions easy, prancing in their gait." Dryden.

in a third are the horses for burden, strong and stout-limbed; in a fourth, the more valuable chargers, of an elegant shape and noble height, with nimbly moving ears, erect necks, and plump haunches. In the movements of these the purchasers observe first their easy pace, and then their gallop, which is when the fore-feet are raised from the ground and set down together, and the hind ones in like manner, alternately. When a race is to be run by such horses as these, and perhaps by others, which in like manner, according to their breed, are strong for carriage, and vigorous for the course, the people raise a shout, and order the common horses to be withdrawn to another part of the field. The jockeys, who are boys expert in the management of horses, which they regulate by means of curb-bridles, sometimes by threes, and sometimes by twos, according as the match is made, prepare themselves for the contest. Their chief aim is to prevent a competitor getting before them. The horses too, after their manner, are eager for the race; their limbs tremble, and impatient of delay, they cannot stand still; upon the signal being given, they stretch out their limbs, hurry over the course, and are borne along with unremitting speed. The riders, inspired with the love of praise and the hope of victory, clap spurs to their flying horses, lashing them with their whips, and inclining them by their shouts. You would think with Heraclitus, that all things were in motion, and that Zeno's opinion was altogether erroneous, when he said, that there was no such thing as motion, and that it was impossible to reach the goal. In another quarter, apart from the rest, stand the goods of the peasants, implements of husbandry, swine with their long sides, cows with distended udders, "Oxen of bulk immense, and woolly flocks." There, too, stand the mares fitted for the plough, the dray, and the cart, of which some are big with foal, others have their foals running close by their sides. To this city, from every nation under heaven, merchants bring their commodities by sea,
De Ludis.

Amplius et ad ludos urbis veniamus; quoniam non expedit utilem tantum et seriam urbem esse (k), nisi dulcis etiam sit et jucunda (/). Unde et in sigillis summorum pontificum, usque ad tempora Leo Pape (m), ex altera (n) parte Bullse, sculpto (o) per impressionem piscatore Petro, et supra eum clave, quasi manu Dei de coelis ei posit, et circa eum versu,

"Tu pro me navem liquisti, suscipe clavem." 

Ex altera parte impressa erat urbs, et scriptura ista, Aurea (p) Roma. Item ad laudem Caesaris Augusti et Rome dictum est,

"Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane, Cassar, thou bear'st with Jove alternate sway." 

Londonia, pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis sceniciis, ludos habit non procula, reprentationes minaculae, quae sancti confessores operati sunt, seu reprentationes passionum, quibus clarit constantia martyrum. Praeterea, quotannis die, quae Arabia's gold, Sabaea's spice and incense, Scythia's keen weapons, and the oil of palms From Babylon's rich soil, Nile's precious gems, Siva's warm peltries, Russia's costly sables, Sera's rich vestures, and the wines of Gaul, Hither are sent."

According to the evidence of chroniclers London is more ancient than Rome: for, as both derive their origin from the same Trojan ancestors, this was founded by Brutus before that by Romulus and Remus. Hence it is that, even to this day, both cities use the same ancient laws and ordinances. This, like Rome, is divided into wards; it has annual sheriffs instead of consuls; it has an order of senators and inferior magistrates, and also sewers and aqueducts in its streets; each class of suits, whether of the deliberative, demonstrative, or judicial kind, has its appropriate place and proper court; on stated days it has its assemblies. I think that there is no city in which more approved customs are observed—in attending churches, honouring God's ordinances, keeping festivals, giving alms, receiving strangers, confirming espousals, contracting marriages, celebrating weddings, preparing entertainments, welcoming guests, and also in the arrangement of the funeral ceremonies and the burial of the dead. The only inconveniences of London are, the immoderate drinking of foolish persons, and the frequent fires. Moreover, almost all the bishops, abbots, and great men of England, are, in a manner, citizens and freemen of London; as they have magnificent houses there, to which they resort, spending large sums of money, whenever they are summoned thither to councils and assemblies by the king or their metropolitan, or are compelled to go there by their own business.

Of the Sports.

Let us now proceed to the sports of the city; since it is expedient that a city be not only an object of utility and importance, but also a source of pleasure and diversion. Hence even in the seals of the chief pontiffs, up to the time of Pope Leo, there was engraved on one side of the Bull the figure of St. Peter as a fisherman, and above him a key sti'retched out to him, as it were, from heaven by the hand of God, and around him this verse—

"For me thou left'st thy ship, receive the key."

On the obverse side was represented a city, with this inscription, GOLDEN ROME. It was also said in praise of Augustus Caesar and the city of Rome,

"All night it rains, the shows return with day, Caesar, thou bear'st with Jove alternate sway." 

London, instead of theatrical shows and scenic entertainments, has dramatic performances of a more sacred kind, either representations of the
dictur Carnivale (q), ut a puerorum ludis (r) incipiantus (omnes enim pueri fainamus), scholarum singuli (s) pueri suo apportant magistri suo gallo (t), et totum illud antependi-dianum datur ludo puerorum vacantiun spectare in scholis suorum pugnias gallorum. Post prandium exit (u) in campos omnis juvenitus urbis ad ludum (v) pila celebrem. Singulorum studiosorum scholarum suum habent pliam; singulorum officiorum urbis exercitores suum singuli plam (w) in manibus. Maioros natu, patres et divites urbis, in equis spec-tatum veniunt certamina juniorum, et modo suo inventurum (x) cum juvenibus, et excitari videtur in eis motus caloris naturalis contemplatione tantis motus et participatione gaudiorum adolescentiae liberloris. Singulis diebus dominicis in Quadragesima, post prandia (y), exit in campos (z) juvenum recens examen in equis bellicosis —

"— in equis certamine primum *;"

quorum quisque

"Aptus et in gyro curri doctus equus t."

Erumpunt a portis eavematis filii civium laici instructi licei et securis militariis; juvenes hastalibus, ferro dempto (t), praefurcatis, simulacra bellit ciet et agonisticam exercere militarem. Adveniunt et plurimi aulici rege in vicino posto, et de familiis consulis (x) et baronum epheli nonumtum cingulo domati; militiae gratia concertandis. Accen-dit singulos speps victoriae. Equi equi adhincunt, tremunt artus, frenos mandunt, impatientes morse cingulo donati, militise gratia concertandi. Accen-dit familiis consulum et baronum epliebi nondum instructi lanceis etscutis militariis; juniores hastum recens examen in equis bellicosis—

"On coursers always foremost in the race;"

of which

"Each steer's well-train'd to gallop in a ring."

The lay-sons of the citizens rush out of the gates in crowds, equipped with lances and shields, the younger sort with pikes from which the iron head has been taken off, and there they get up sham fights and practice their movements in military combat. When the king happens to be near the city, most of the courtiers attend, and the young men who form the households of the earls and barons, and have not yet attained the honour of knighthood, resort thither for the purpose of trying their skill. The hope of victory animates every one. The spirited horses neigh, their limbs tremble, they champ their bits, and, impatient of delay, cannot endure standing still. When at length

"The charger's hoof seizes upon the course," the young riders having been divided into companies, some pursue those that go before without being able to overtake them, whilst others throw their companions out of their course, and gallop beyond them. In the Easter holidays they play at a game resembling a naval engagement. A target is firmly fastened to the trunk of a tree which is fixed in the middle of the river, and in the prov of

miracles which holy confessors have wrought, or of the passions and sufferings in which the constancy of martyrs was signally displayed. Moreover, to begin with, if the king should happen to be (for we have all been boys), annually on the day which is called Shrovetide, the boys of the respective schools bring each a fighting cock to their master, and the whole of that forenoon is spent by the boys in seeing their cocks fight in the school-room. After dinner, all the young men of the city go out into the fields to play at the well-known game of foot-ball. The scholars belonging to the several schools have each their ball; and the city tradesmen, according to their respective crafts, have theirs. The more aged men, the fathers of the players, and the wealthy citizens, come on horseback to see the contests of the young men, with whom, after their manner, they participate, their natural heat seeming to be aroused by the sight of so much agility, and by their participation in the amusements of unrestrained youth. Every Sunday in Lent, after dinner, a company of young men enter the fields, mounted on warlike horses—

"- in gyro curri doctus equus t."

Sports of the city.


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(q) Carolevaria, Lansdown MS.; Carolevaria, Hearne; Carnivalia. Strype.

(r) A ludis puerorum Londini, Lansdown MS.

(s) Scholiarum singularum pueri, Lansdown MS.

(t) Valut in Suburbaniam planitiem, Lansdown MS.

(u) The Lansdown MS. has suam fere singuli, omitting pilam in manibus; Strype's MS. has polam, and Hearne's MS. omits instead of pilam.

(v) Prandium, Strype.

(w) The Lansdown MS. has suam fere singuli, omitting pilam in manibus; Strype's MS. has polam, and Hearne's MS. omits instead of pilam.

(x) Juvanuntur, Lansdown MS.

(y) Campum, Strype.

(z) Gyros est curri. Lansdown MS.; Strype reads militiam and inserts (I) after acta pretererit. Suit tamen hine inde securis securis (m) duae naves stationizare, et in eis juvenes plurimus, ut eripiant persciisse flumine absorptum (n) duse naves stationizare, et in eis juvenes lesionantur, Lansdown MS.; Strype omits scutum.

* — Equum certamine primum.

† " — In gyro curri doctus equus.

‡ " — In gyro curri doctus equus.

Supra pontem et in solariis supra fluvium, sunt qui talia spectant (c),

"— mutum ridere parat." 

In festis tota estate juvenes ludentur exerceritur in saliendo (p), in arcu, in lucta, jacto lapidum, amenatatis * missilibus ultra metam expediens, parniss dulciolum. Puellarum Cytherea (q) ducit choros, et pede libero pulsatur tellus, usque "imminente luna." 

In hyeme singularis festis ante pranun, vel apri spumantes pannant pro capitis et versus fulminibus (r) accincti dentibus adcedae suicide, vel pingues tauri cornpetae (s) seu ursi immanes cum objectis depugnant canibus. Cum est congelata palus ills magna, quae monia ursis aquoliniae (t) altissi; exunctum lusum super glacie densa juvenum turmoe. Il ex cursu motu capta (t) (a) distantia pedum posita (r), magnum spatum, latere altero pretense (n), perlabuntur: ali quas magnos lapides molares de glacie sodi si faciant; sessorum unum trahunt plurimi praelentur, manibus se tenentes: in tanta citatione motus (u) aliquando pedibus lapsi (v) cadunt operantur, et post ali super glacie ludere doctores; singuli pedibus suis aptantes, et sub talibus suis aligantes ossa, tibiis seiectibus animalibus, et palos, ferro acuto superposito (w), tenentes (x) in manibus, quos (k) aliquando glacie allidunt (c), tanta rapaceitate feruntur, quanta avis volans, vel pilum balistse. Interdum autem permagna (d) procul distantia ex condicio duo alqui ita ab oppositis veniunt; concurruntur (c), palos erigunt, se procul distantia ex condicio duo alqui oppositi; non sine lascione corporali: cum post casum etiam vi motus feruntur ab invicem procul: et qua parte glacies caput tangit (v), totum radit, totum decorat. 

Pleurerunt tibiis cadentium, vel brachiis, sicut ibidem eccidit, confabulat. Sed estas avida glorie juvenum, cupidis victorire, ut in veris prse-ictat. Plerumque tibia cadentis, vel brachium, si glacies caput tangit (v), totum radit, totum decorat. 

In hyeme singulis delectantur, ludentes in ita in simulatis exercen-lis fortius se habeant super illud ceciderit, confringitur: Sed ret as avida originat in the transcriber overlooking the indiciated. 

Reading perhaps begun until the moon had risen: the correct reading perhaps was Ximmente luna, and the present reading might have originated in the transcriber overlooking the m thus indicated.
Civitas Lundonia peperit aliquos (o), qui regna plurima et Romanum sibi subdiderunt imperium; et plurimos alios, quos mundi dominos virtus evexit ad Deos*, ut fuerat in Apollinis oraculo Bruto promissum:

"Bruto, sub occasu solis, trans Gallica regna, Insula in Oceano est undique clausa mari; Hanc pete: namque tibi sedes erit illa pet, et Hic de stripe tua reges nascentur, et ipsa Totius terrae subditus orbis erit."

Lu (q) temporibus Christianis nobilium illum edidit Imperatorem Constantium (r), qui urbem Romam et imperialia insignia omnia Deo donavit et beato Petro et Silvestro Papa (s), cui et Stratoris (t) exhibuit officium, et se non amplius imperatorem, sed sanctae ecclesiae Romanae defensorum gavisus est vocari: et ne pax domini Papae occasione praecepta ejus secularum tumultu concutere, ipse ab urbe domino Papae discessit (u), et sibi civitatem Bizantium aedificavit. Lundonia et modernis temporibus reges illustres magnificosque peperit, Imperatricem Matildem, Henricum regem tertium, et beatum Thomam Archiepiscopum (r), Christi martyrem gloriosum, qui non candidorem tulit (w), nec quo fuerit (x) devinctior alter in omni bus bonaibus et orbis Latini.

The city of London has produced some men, who have subdued many kingdoms, and even the Roman empire; and very many others, whose virtue has exalted them to the skies, as was promised to Brutus by the oracle of Apollo:

"Brutus, there lies beyond the Gallic bounds An island which the western sea surrounds: To reach this happy shore thy sails employ: To the fate decrees to raise a second Troy, And found an empire in thy royal line Which time shall never destroy, nor bounds confine."

Since the planting of the Christian religion there, London has given birth to the noble emperor Constantine, who gave the city of Rome and all the insignia of the empire to God and St. Peter, and Pope Sylvester, whose stirrup he held, and chose rather to be called defender of the holy Roman church, than emperor: and that the peace of our lord the Pope might not, by reason of his presence, be disturbed by the tumults consequent on secular business, he withdrew from the city which he had bestowed upon our lord the Pope, and built for himself the city of Byzantium. London also in modern times has produced illustrious and august princes, the empress Matilda, King Henry the Third, and St. Thomas, the archbishop and glorious martyr of Christ, than whom no man was more guileless or more devoted to all good men throughout the whole Roman world.

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(o) Aliquot, Lansdown MS.
(p) Hic, Lansdown MS.
(q) Et, Lansdown MS.
(r) Constantinum Helena regni filium, Lansdown MS.
(s) Papae Romani, Lansdown MS.
(t) Statoris, Lansdown MS.
(u) Ipsi tulit, Lansdown MS., Strype.
(v) Animae quales neque candidiores Terra tulit; neque quos me si devinctor alter. Hor. lib. i. Sat. 5. v. 41, 42.