

all their lamentable condition; and beseeched them to take some order for the enlarging of the said rooms for preservation of their lives, that then remained there, as of others that should fortune to be committed there; and also for building of some chapel, or place of common prayer; they being driven to use for that purpose a certain room through which was a continual resort. And that they would the rather be moved hereunto, in that the same house or lands were the Queen's inheritance; and the marshal there answerable to Her Highness for a yearly rent therefore; and being also Her Highness's principal gaol.

For seconding this petition Sir Owen Hopton, Kt. Lieutenant of the Tower, Fleetwood and Recorder, and several Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, sent their letter to the Lords, testifying the truth of the above said complaint, and moreover assuring their honours, that there was not one convenience or several room in the whole house wherein they might sit, for the executing of the Queen's Majesty's Commission, but were forced to use a little low room, or parlour, adjoining to the street, where the prisoners daily dined or supped; so that were it not for the discharging of their duties that ways, and some pitiful remorse toward the help of some prisoners' hard cases they could be contented to tarry from thence, as well as some others of their colleagues did, for the inconveniency aforesaid."

At that time the King's Bench Prison was on the east side of the High Road where is now King's Bench Alley. On the north was the old Marshalsea; on the south the White Lyon Prison. In Rocque's map, 1745, there are open fields and gardens on the east of these prisons. In 1758 the prison was removed to the other side of the road, opposite the church. We must bear in mind in reading of this prison, this transference of site.

We have seen how the prisoners of the Fleet from time to time complained against their treatment by the wardens. The history of the King's Bench is not free from trouble. On one occasion the prisoners of this place, too, rose in mutiny; seized upon the prison, and kept the warden, Sir George Reinell, and the under-wardens, out of the place; the riot was put down by the High Sheriff and the Deputy Lieutenant of Surrey, who called out a *posse comitatus*; broke into the prison, seized upon the leaders and conveyed them to Newgate. Whereupon the rioters petitioned the Council to be heard as to the grievances which caused this tumult. Their principal complaint was that a window, by which they had been in the habit of receiving victuals from the street, had been shut up by Sir George Reinell, the warden, whereby they were obliged to obtain their food only from Sir George's servants "to their great charge and inconvenience, as being far dearer than that which they could buy abroad."

The warden got out of the charge by evading the point, apparently to the satisfaction of the Council. For he did not deny the closing of the window; but it was done, he declared, for the better safety of the prisoners; and, to show the tenderness of his heart, he declared that he had, himself, some years before, abolished a charge previously made, of 2d. on every joint of meat. Observe that he did not deny the real complaint, that by shutting up the window he was enabled to charge his prisoners what he pleased. However, the council seems not to have cross-examined him, and a private commission was appointed from which very little, one expects, resulted for the good of the prisoners.

Howard's notes on the place were taken in 1776. In that year the prison was so crowded that the prisoners had to lie two in a bed, and many could not obtain even a share of a bed, but slept on the floor of the chapel. The number of prisoners was 395; there were 279 wives, including the women who ought to have been married, but were not, and 725 children; a total of 1399 persons sleeping every night in the prison. The place was well supplied with water, but there was no infirmary; there was no surgeon; and there was no bath. Picture to yourself a population, including many of the better class, of 1399 without a single bath. There were bequests and gifts to the poor debtors amounting to £83:18s. a year, or about 32s. a week, which would not go far among the common side.

In the *Life, Adventures, and Opinions of Colonel George Hanger*, written by himself and published in 1801, there is an account of the King's Bench as he knew it, when he was a prisoner there in 1798. The daily life of the prisoners was very much the same in one prison as in another. We have already seen what it was in the Fleet. In the Bench, in Hanger's time, it was ordered that a detaining creditor should contribute 6d. a day towards the maintenance of his debtor. He had to lodge every Monday evening, before nine o'clock, 3s. 6d. in the hands of the doorkeeper for his prisoner, provided that the latter had taken oath that he was not worth £5, and had no means of making a livelihood.

It is, he says, the general opinion that the King's Bench is a place of festivity and mirth; that no prisoner is in want, and that those who surrender, only go there until an arrangement of their affairs can be made. This opinion, he shows, is entirely wrong. The prison "rivals the purlieu of Wapping, St. Giles, and St. James's, in vice, debauchery, and drunkenness." The general immorality was so great, that it was almost impossible for any man to escape contagion; his only chance was to live separate and apart, which was difficult; or resolve to consort only with the few who remained gentlemen of honour, which was equally difficult; otherwise, "he will quickly sink into dissipation; he will lose every sense of honour and dignity; every moral principle and virtuous disposition."

As for the women who find themselves there:—

"No unhappy and unfortunate female ever did, nor do I believe ever will, quit this seat of contamination without the most degrading, if not fatal, effects of such a situation. Nay, if Diana and her nymphs, from not being able to pay the penalties for an accidental breach of the game-laws, were to be confined one twelvemonth in the Bench, unless they were locked up in the strong stone-room, they would be completely fitted for the associates or attendants on the Paphian Queen, and perhaps in a state to furnish a set of gamekeepers for the ladies of manors in that delightful island; for Messalina never stole from Claudius Caesar's bed to greater scenes of revelling than are practised and enjoyed within these wanton walls."

There were in Hanger's time from 350 to 500 prisoners; out of the whole number "there are seldom fifty who have any regular means of sustenance"; not that they starved to death; but they were underfed. Often they got no more than a single meal in two days; often they had not the means of buying a roll of bread for breakfast. For the poorest, even the creditor's 6d. a day was often withheld, on some technical plea, or some chicanery, or some cunning devilry of an attorney. How, again, could a man live on 6d. a day? At the present moment he certainly might, in an underfed, miserable way. Bread is cheap; fish, such as salt herring and haddock, is cheap; tea is cheap; it is easy to understand that a prisoner on 6d. a day would not do so badly. But in 1798 a pound of bread cost $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a pint of porter, 2d.; therefore a man could not buy so much as a pound of bread and a pint of porter. As for meat it was out of the question. A more monstrous grievance at this time was, that if a man was arrested for debt in the country he must surrender at London. Hanger mentions a case. A poor old man, between seventy and eighty, walked all the way from Cumberland to surrender at the King's Bench. Hanger saw him at the door, barefooted, carrying his clothes in a small bundle on a stick, over his shoulders; he had walked 350 miles rather than let his bail be "fixed," that is, made liable for the debt. The doorkeeper told him that forms had to be gone through; he sent a tipstaff with the old man to Chancery Lane, where he paid the fees which were demanded, and was handed over to the King's Bench in due form.

Again, humanity or expediency, as we have seen, established the Rules of the Debtors' Prison; a place where a prisoner might lie in greater quiet and decency than in the prison itself; where, too, he might follow his calling or craft. But in order to obtain the liberty of the Rules, there were fees to be paid. These fees were proportioned to the amount of the prisoners' debts. For the first £100 of debt a prisoner paid £10. For every additional £100 he paid £4; so that a man who was detained for £500 would have to pay £26 as a fee for permission to live in the Rules.

Again, if there were any writs against a prisoner, he would have to pay the same fees for every one, separately. Moreover, if a man had one writ against him in the Court of Common Pleas, he had to surrender to the Fleet; but if there were others against him in the Court of King's Bench, he would have to surrender at the King's Bench Prison. So he might be thrown backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock from one prison to the other, on each occasion, paying all the fees over again.

As regards the prison fees, if a debtor got his discharge from the court, he still had the fees to pay, otherwise he would be detained on account of them; and that, perhaps, for life.

Many of the prisoners—Hanger says at least the half—were detained by attorneys on account of their fees. Many hundreds were in confinement for sums of money which began by being £4 or £5 only, but, by the infamous practice of the period, were run up to £10, £20, and more, by the attorney's bill of costs. And though the creditors were often willing to take a part of the debt and release the debtor, the attorneys, with few exceptions, would not abate 1s. of their costs. They relied on the compassion of relations, which they thought would rise in time to the payment of the whole amount. Suppose the case of a poor prisoner who had nothing in the world. He had sworn to the fact—and was therefore entitled to claim his "groats"—so called because 4d. was the charge at first made upon the creditor. If the creditor did not pay, the prisoner could obtain it by demand at Westminster Hall. This was the most hollow mockery of justice ever offered. For the costs of the application would be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Fee for the tipstaff who went with the prisoner . . .	0	10	0
Fee for a "day rule," <i>i.e.</i> liberty to go out under supervision for a day . . .	0	4	0
To the attorney for attending at the King's Bench . . .	0	6	8
Do. for attending at Westminster . . .	0	6	8
	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

How was a pauper prisoner to command the sum of £1:7:4? It was too ludicrous. Hence an excellent and humane law was broken daily, openly, and with impunity. If the creditor did pay his 3s. 6d. a week, he generally did so through his attorney, who charged him 6s. 8d. for the job; so that the creditor was mulcted 10s. 2d. a week for the luxury of locking up his debtor, while the attorney had 6s. 8d. a week, or £17 a year, so long as the man was kept there. Why, an attorney in fair practice—with, say fifty debtors, scattered about the different prisons, would draw a handsome income of £850 a year from that source alone.

Hanger sums up:—

"It is not possible for me at present to speak with certainty to the fact, not having as yet obtained an account of the number of prisoners who are confined in the various prisons in London for debts under £10. But I call God to witness that from the conversations I have held with various prisoners in the King's Bench (in the Fleet it is exactly the same), and the information I have acquired on the subject, I truly believe that I speak much within the compass, when I with horror inform you that above one-half of the prisoners in the King's Bench and the Fleet (aye, in most of the other jails in England), could be liberated, and would be liberated to-morrow, were it not for the costs that must be paid to the attorney before they can be discharged."

Neild (in 1806) gives details concerning the prison, from which we extract

certain parts not touched upon by Hanger. The marshal received from fees and emoluments about £2300 a year (in a note he says that another account shows an income of £7900 a year). The deputy received £210. The average number of prisoners was from 500 to 600. There were from 70 to 100 living in the Rules. There was no prison surgeon; the chaplain received a salary of £100 a year, but very few debtors attended service. The marshal was required to reside in the prison or within the Rules; to keep the place in repair; and to pay the servants. By the Act 32 G. II. the Courts were required to settle the table of fees to be paid by the debtors. This list of fees, even after revision by a merciful Court, shows that it was an expensive business getting into the King's Bench or out of it.

	£	s.	d.
To the marshal	0	4	8
To the turnkey on the marshal's side	0	1	6
To the deputy-marshal	0	1	0
To the clerk of the papers	0	1	0
To the deputy-marshal on surrender	0	1	0
To the clerk of the papers	0	1	0
To the four tipstuffs 2s. 6d. each	0	10	0
To the tipstuffs for carrying the prisoner from the court	0	6	0
	1	6	2

The rent of a bed and bedding was 3d. a night or 1s. 9d. a week, unless the prisoner found his own, when he was charged 1s. a week for the place to put it. On discharge the debtor paid 7s. 4d. to the marshal; 4s. to the deputy-marshal, to the clerk of the papers 3s. for the first action, and 4d. each for every other action.

The "Rules" lay in a circle of nearly three miles round the prison. There were also Day Rules, by which every prisoner would get three days in every term. The reason of this indulgence was, perhaps, an idea that the prisoner would look up his friends or visit his creditors, and compound with them. This description of the prison is from Neild (1808 edition, p. 290):—

"It is situated at the top of Blackman Street, in the borough of Southwark. The entrance to it from St. George's Fields is by a handsome courtyard, where there are three good houses. The largest of them is the proper residence of the marshal; one for the clerk of the papers with his office on the ground-floor; and the third is generally let to persons of rank and fortune, who are committed by the Court for challenges, libels, or other misdemeanors. From this courtyard the ascent is by a few stone steps into a lobby, which has a good room on the right hand, and over it several good apartments, which, I was informed, usually let at five guineas a week; also two rooms called Strong Rooms, to secure those who have attempted to escape. These strong rooms are about 12 feet by eight; one of them has a flagged floor, and is occasionally used as a coal-hole; the other has a boarded floor. No fireplace in either; no casements, or shutters, to keep out the weather.

From the lobby is a descent by a few stone steps, into a small square yard, where there is a pair of great gates and a small door, with a lodge for the turnkeys and a room over it, generally let at one guinea a week. On the right hand of this gate, on entering the inner part of the prison, there is a brick building called the "State House" containing eight large handsome rooms, let at 2s. 6d. each per week to those who have interest to procure one. Opposite to the State House is the tap-room, where from twelve to twenty-four butts of beer are drawn weekly. In this tap-room is a bar; and on one side is a very neat small parlour, belonging to the person who keeps the tap. On the other side is a room on a larger scale, called the Wine-room, where prisoners and their friends occasionally resort. The residence of the prisoners is in a large brick building, about 120 yards long, with a wing at each end, and a neat uniform chapel in the centre. There is a space of ground in front of the building, of about forty yards, including a parade of about three yards paved with broad flag-stones. In the space between the building and the wall are three pumps, well supplied with spring and river water; also another pump, at the side of the further wing, with a spring of very fine water. Part of the ground next the wall is appropriated for playing at rackets and fives; and there are also, in different parts, frames of wood, with nine holes in each frame, called Bumble-puppy grounds, where the prisoners amuse themselves with trying to bowl small iron balls into the holes marked with the highest numbers.

The building is divided into sixteen staircases, with stone steps and iron railings. No. 1, at the further wing, contains twenty-one rooms; and on each staircase the ranges of rooms are divided by a passage, or gallery, about two yards wide. In the staircases, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, there are four rooms on each floor, making sixteen in each staircase, separated from each other by a passage of about a yard wide. The staircase No. 6 contains twelve rooms, besides two small cabins. Nos. 7, 8, and 9 contain eight rooms each. No. 10 contains thirty rooms, separated from each other by a passage, about twenty yards long and two wide. The staircases, Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, have eight rooms each, and are at the back of the building, but separated from the wall by a space of about eight yards. Each staircase has eight rooms with a passage of about a yard wide. No. 16 is also in the further wing, at the back of the building; has a spacious wide staircase, with passages or galleries on each floor, four yards wide; and contains, on the whole, twenty rooms.

The whole number of rooms, including the eight state rooms, is 224; the size of them, in general, is 15 to 16 feet by 12 to 13 feet; some few are on a little larger scale. In each room is a strong iron range, and on each side a recess, either for a bed or a cupboard. All the rooms that were destroyed by the fire, some years ago, are now arched with brick, to prevent in future any fire from extending beyond a single room. In the passage from the entrance to the back of the building is a coffee-house where there was formerly an ordinary every day, at 2s. per head, with a pint of porter included. The marshal, I am told, receives an annual rent of £105 from the person who keeps it.

Beyond the coffee-room is a bakehouse, which pays also a rent of 36 guineas per annum. And on the opposite side of the way is the public kitchen, where the prisoners may have their meat roasted and boiled gratis, before one o'clock. After that time the cook charges 2d. or 3d. for each joint, according to the size of it. Between the coffee-house and the public kitchen, there are generally two or three butchers' stalls, a green-market, and persons selling fish; and in the further wing is a large tap-room, called the Brace, from its having once been kept by two brothers, whose names were Partridge. Over this tap-room is another room of the same size, occupied by a prisoner, where the newspapers may be read, and tea, coffee, etc., may be had; but the man having been detected in selling spirituous liquors, the marshal turned him out, and gave the room to another prisoner. The lower rooms on the parade are, many of them, converted into chandlers' shops, kept by prisoners.

The management and government of this prison is in the hands of a marshal, who has under him a deputy-marshal, a clerk of the papers, several clerks, three turnkeys, and their assistants. As the marshal, deputy-marshal, and clerk of the papers, I am informed, seldom come into the prison, every complaint must be made by letter, or by a personal application at the office of the clerk of the papers. If it relates to any quarrel or disturbance, it is generally settled in a summary way. The marshal is a magistrate, and also armed with a rule of Court, authorising him to commit any person to the new gaol for riotous or dis-

orderly conduct,—one month for the first offence, and three months for the second; but the prisoner may appeal either to the Court, or to a judge out of term.

No spirituous liquors are allowed to be sold within the prison; and, by a rule of Court, no women or children ought to stay in the prison after ten o'clock. At half-past nine, therefore, a man goes round with a bell, and at certain places calls out, "Strangers, women, and children—out!" The number of prisoners, before the act of insolvency of 1797, was upwards of 600, about 200 of whom were excluded by the limitations of the sum, and time. After the Act of 1801 about 150 were left in prison. Many of those who had been a great number of years confined were excluded from benefit, on account of the limitation of the sum; and others, who were not within the term specified by the Act. Not more than three or four were remanded under the Act for fraud, etc. March 10th, 1802, the numbers within the walls were 315 and 57 within the rules; January 13th, 1804, within the walls and rules, 520.

When a debtor is first committed to this prison, he is entitled to have what is called a Chummage, as soon as he has paid his fees. The Chummage is a ticket given him by the clerk of the papers, to go to such a room; and whether it be to a whole room, the half, or the third of a room, must entirely depend on the number of prisoners within the walls. But, as it is more convenient for persons, when they first come to this prison, to hire a bed for a week or two, there are always great numbers of distressed persons willing to hire out their beds, on being paid two or three shillings per night. Others, who are distressed, let their right to half a room at 5s. per week, and sleep in the tap-room, on the benches, in hammocks, or on mattresses. The clerk of the papers has the entire management and disposition of the rooms. He is assisted by the eldest turnkey, who goes round every Monday morning and receives the weekly rent of one shilling. The poor side of the prison now consists of sixteen rooms at the back of the building. The number seldom exceeds thirty.

When once prisoners are admitted on the poor side, they become entitled to their share of all charities, bequests, gifts, and donations, a list of which ought to be put up in some conspicuous part of the prison, but which, for some reasons, is not complied with. Every person, as soon as he is admitted on this charity, must also take his turn to hold the begging-box at the door; which prevents many, who have lived in respectable situations, in the army and navy, respectable merchants, and tradesmen, who (sunk into misfortunes, and abandoned by their former friends), rather than submit to this degradation, have shut themselves up for months in their rooms, and become so emaciated, from the want of wholesome and necessary food, as to lay the foundation of those disorders which have ended in their death.

The staircase and lobbies are in the most filthy state imaginable; and, in respect to the prisoners' rooms, some are very dirty, others tolerably clean; but, each preserving that degree of cleanliness which satisfies himself."

On the 18th of June 1779 a remarkable case was brought before the Court. A number of prisoners, it appeared, in defiance of the marshal's authority, had associated themselves together and established a Reign of Terror in the prison, flogging all those who refused obedience and extorting money. The ringleaders were a certain Captain Philips and a Mr. Chillingsworth; the former styled himself Marshal—the latter, Deputy. They were joined by about eighty of the other prisoners and issued precepts, orders, decrees, etc., against the persons and the property of the prisoners. It appeared further (*Annual Register* for 1799, p. 116):—

"That there were only 140 rooms in the prison, and near 600 prisoners; that they were dispossessed of their rooms at the will and discretion of the above Court; that their property was also seized on and disposed of as that Court thought fit; that the actual marshal of the King's Bench had not visited the bench above three times in the last year; that the above Court consisted of prisoners, who had long been entitled

to their discharges; that they refused to go out because in that case they would be obliged to give up their property to their just creditors; that the Court, by its oppressions and extortions, had even raised the price of rooms from £50 to £70 per annum; that it claimed them by seniority, and let rooms out, not choosing to live in them on that account; that numbers of them had been long supersedable, or entitled to their discharges under insolvent Acts and the Lord's Act; and lastly, that such was the violence and enormities committed by them, that it was dangerous to oppose or refuse to obey, and therefore prayed the Court's interposition."

Observe that by long residence at the prison, by carrying on trades of various kinds, by practices such as the above, many of these prisoners had become possessed of property. If they took advantage of the Insolvent Acts, they would have to give up the property to their creditors; they had also got together a certain *clientèle* in the prison which they would also have to lose. Therefore, they had no desire to leave the place at all. Lord Mansfield, after consideration, ruled that all those who were entitled to take their discharge should be sent out; and if they were rearrested, they should lose their seniority. The judge, in fact, saw very clearly that if they kept their seniority many of the prisoners would be rearrested immediately, and so return. The decision of the Court seems to have settled the business. Captain Philips, however, was brought before Lord Mansfield and questioned. He declared that the so-called Court existed before his arrival at the prison; that he was elected "Lord Chief Justice" of the King's Bench by his fellow-prisoners; and that the Court did a great deal of good in the prison by enforcing order. Lord Mansfield, however, remarked that the self-created Court was illegal and oppressive; that he had discovered that there were more than a hundred prisoners in the King's Bench who ought to be discharged, but refused to go, in order to go on letting rooms, and for the convenience of smuggling; that one extensive seizure had been made in the prison only a few days before; and that as Captain Philips was in the prison on a charge of smuggling, with certain other criminal charges, he should be removed from a debtors' to a criminals' prison. This was done; and we hear no more of the "Lord Chief Justice" of the King's Bench.

The Marshalsea Prison, Southwark, was used for debtors, arrested for the lowest sums, anywhere within twelve miles of the palace, except in the City of London. Despite the vast area thus included, the occupants of the prison do not seem to have been numerous at any time. From 1800 to 1807, there was an average of forty-six prisoners—persons charged with contempt of His Majesty, the Courts of the Marshalsea, the Court of the Queen's Palace of Westminster, and the High Court of Admiralty—and also for Admiralty prisoners under sentence of Courts-martial. Smugglers were also brought here, and offenders against the revenue law.

The Court of the Marshalsea was a court held by the Marshal of England

over the servants of the King's House. When we consider that with the archers of the King's Guard, these servants numbered many thousands, it will be understood that the office of marshal was no sinecure. Why the Marshalsea Prison was established in Southwark is not known. There is a good deal of confusion as to the sites of the three Southwark prisons, called respectively the Marshalsea, the White Lyon, and the King's Bench. Let us clear up the point by means of a little description. The White Lyon was a small prison, situated on the north of St. George's Church. It lay, I believe, hidden from the street by a tavern called the Black Bull—the site is now occupied by one of the shops—a cheesemonger's close to the church. Between Angel Alley, formerly called Old Bridewell Alley, and King's Bench Alley, stood the King's Bench Prison, with its gardens extending west to an open sewer, or stream. Farther north, between the Mermaid Inn, and Ax and Bottle Yard (now King Street), stood the Marshalsea also, with its garden extending like that of the King's Bench to the stream. In the year 1758 the King's Bench was removed to a larger and more commodious site opposite the church. In the year 1811 the site of the White Lyon and the inn called the Black Bull, was bought. Over the courts and houses lying at the back was constructed, at a cost of £8000, the New Marshalsea. It will be seen from the map that no part of the old King's Bench was covered by the New Marshalsea. The building described by Charles Dickens was entirely built in 1811. Dickens says: "Itself a close and confined prison for debtors, it contained within itself a much closer and more confined jail for smugglers, offenders against the revenue laws . . . were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron plates door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a cell or two, and a blind alley seven yards and a half wide."

About the year 1880 I visited the place just before it was pulled down. The iron plates door, the "blind alley," the cell or two, were all there as he describes them. But the appearance of the two cells, one above the other, with their massive walls and doors, had become studded with broad nails and did not suggest a building of the year 1811, but one very much older, and I came away with the certainty that I had looked upon part of an older prison, which could only have been the White Lyon. Nothing is more likely than that portions of that prison found standing in 1811 should have been left and used for the new prison.

On the east of the "Clink" stood the chapel of the prison, a modern structure above a room used for a court, and on the west stood two terraces of modern houses that were the lodgings of the prisoners. In the court they played bowls for exercise. It was a dreary dismal place. My guide showed me "Mr. Dorritt's Room," in the firm belief of his reality.

Wilkinson (*London Illust.*, etc., vol. ii.) gives a picture of the old Marshalsea,

taken in 1773, thirty years before its removal. With the exception of the "prison within a prison" it was exactly like its successor. The same rows of houses ending with the court and the chapel. It is therefore certain that the second Marshalsea was built in imitation of the first.

Why and when this prison was placed in Southwark does not appear. Stow mentioned that the marshal, in the year 1376, had his prisoners in the City, which occasioned a tumult. But in the year 1377, when there was another tumult, these prisoners were at Southwark. In the year 1381 the rebels of Kent broke open the prisons of the Marshalsea, and the King's Bench, and let loose the prisoners. In 1504 the prisoners broke out and many of them escaped. In 1592 there was a dangerous riot there which Stow describes at greater length than seems necessary.

The Marshalsea court and prison were abolished in the year 1849. We must carefully bear in mind that it was in the Old Marshalsea that the persons lived who have distinguished the place by their residence. There was Bishop Bonner, who was confined here during the reign of Edward VI., and again under Elizabeth, for about eleven years. It was here that he died, 5th September 1569; and it was in St. George's Churchyard that he was buried at midnight in order to escape the fury of the mob, it is said; but funerals were more commonly held at night, and one doubts whether the mob would have interfered with the coffin and corpse of the dead persecutor. Other occupants of the Marshalsea were Sir Christopher Brooke; Wotton, who wrote *The Shepherd's Hunting*; and Sir John Eliot (1625), Vice-Admiral of Devon. The Old Marshalsea is described by Neild, writing in the year 1808. It was governed by the Knight Marshal and his substitute; it had a paid chaplain who also did his duty by a substitute; there was a prison surgeon whose fees were a shilling from each prisoner on discharge. We have seen that the average number of debtors was no more than forty-seven; the post of surgeon to the Marshalsea can hardly have been lucrative. Neild describes the building as quite ruinous at his visit; the habitations of the debtors wretched in the extreme. . . . There was only one courtyard, so that though there were two or three rooms for women, they had to associate with the men in the day-time. There was no infirmary. A tap was in the prison, leased to a prisoner at £2 a week.

Some of the prisoners employed themselves in cutting pegs for brewers. The courtyard was cut in two, after this visit, by a wall across the middle of it with twenty new rooms, which made the prison more close and confined.

The character of Mr. Dorritt was perhaps suggested by the case of one Henry Allnutt. He was imprisoned here for many years; he succeeded at length to a large estate and was discharged. In recollection of his former sufferings he bequeathed the sum of £100 a year for the discharge of poor debtors, whose

liabilities did not exceed £4. There were charities attached to this prison of about £280 a year, without counting gifts of beef and bread.

There is an account of a London prison written by Thomas Fowell Buxton in the year 1817. I hesitated for a time, so shocking and revolting a picture does it present, to quote from it. But history cannot afford to misrepresent things on account of their real character. The date, 1817, belongs to the eighteenth century inasmuch as prison reform was only as yet beginning. The prison described is the Borough Compter. It had been visited and described by Howard in 1783, whose account is not so minute as Buxton's; perhaps the condition of things had become worse instead of better—it certainly had not become better—in twenty years.

The prison belonged to the City of London and served for five parishes. It contained both felons and debtors; men and women. The felons' ward and yard contained the tried and the untried; boys and men; arrested and confined for all kinds of offences from forgery to assault. They had nothing to do; no work; no occupation; they therefore gambled all day long. Next to this place was a yard 19 feet square,—the only airing-place for debtors; men and women; vagrants; prostitutes; misdemeanants of all kinds—with their children. Alas poor children! In this yard Buxton says that thirty-eight debtors, with thirty women, and twenty children, were crowded all in a space of 19 feet square.

"On my first visit the debtors were all collected together upstairs. This was their day-room, bedroom, workshop, kitchen, and chapel. On my second visit they spent the day and the night in the room below; at the third, both the room above and that below were filled. The length of each of these rooms, exclusive of a recess, in which were tables and the fireplace, is 20 feet. Its breadth is 3 feet, 6 inches for a passage, and 6 feet for the bed. In this space, 20 feet long and 6 wide, on eight straw beds, with sixteen rugs, and a piece of timber for a bolster, twenty prisoners had slept side by side the preceding night. I maintained that it was physically impossible; but the prisoners explained away the difficulty by saying, "they slept edgeways." Amongst these twenty was one in a very deplorable condition; he had been taken from a sick-bed and brought there; he had his mattress to himself, for none would share it; and indeed my senses convinced me that sleeping near him must be sufficiently offensive.

I was struck with the appearance of one man, who seemed much dejected. He had seen better times, and was distressed to be placed in such a situation. He said he had slept next to the wall, and was literally unable to move, from the pressure. In the morning the stench and heat were so oppressive that he and everyone else on waking, rushed unclothed, as they must be, into the yard; and the turnkey told me that "the smell on the first opening of the door was enough to turn the stomach of a horse."

One thing was very striking: the "deplorable wretchedness" manifest in the faces of these unhappy people; wretchedness which increased with the length of their imprisonment, so that one might guess by a comparison of faces at the length of time any man had spent there. "I have seen," says Buxton, "many hospitals and infirmaries, but never one, to the best of my belief, in which the patients exhibited so much ill-health."

At his second visit there were five cases of fever in the prison; one of them was a boy. They would not open the windows because it would be bad for him; there were, however, two other prisoners who slept in the same room with him. These unhappy men, remember, were prisoners for sums of the most trifling kind: as a shilling, or a penny. In 1817, for instance, there was a boy, in the service of a corn-chandler, who was sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. and was imprisoned for not paying a penny toll.

There was no medical man; there was no infirmary. If a criminal was taken ill, there was no attempt at separation; if a debtor, he was separated by a blanket—what sort of separation would a blanket afford when twenty men are lying in a row in a room 19 feet long?

The women's ward was on the same floor as the men's. In the day-time the doors were open, and the men freely went in and out. "Am I not warranted," Buxton says, "in saying that the regulations of this prison encourage licentiousness?"

"Imagine an innocent girl, who had hitherto been shielded from even allusions to vice, brought to this prison, and placed at once within the view and within the range of this unbridled harlotry. Can her mind escape pollution? Can she shut her eyes and her ears to the scenes which are passing around her? Is not residence in this place (however innocent she may have been of the imputed crime) an eternal stain upon her character? The law is justly jealous of female reputation; but here, as if forgetful of its own principles, it robs the unprotected, and often innocent girl, of her fair name, exposes her virtue to temptation, and places before her eyes vice in its worst and most degrading realities."

The prison seems to have been entirely neglected by the authorities. The allowance of food was 14 oz. of bread a day, and 2 lbs. of "clods and stickings" of beef per week. Those who have only the prison allowance, here or elsewhere, gradually decline in health. Four women and four children had recently died in Newgate through the insufficiency of food. In Howard's time, however, there was no allowance of meat at all.

The prison was so crowded that those who would have followed some trade, as shoemaking, were prevented by want of room; and, in place of work, there were parties of men playing cards, one man reading a novel, and one man reading the Bible.

Buxton's account of this dreadful place concludes with the story of a vagrant who was arrested and thrown into this place at the last stage of disease, filth, and vermin. It is enough to know that such things were possible, and to imagine what would be the effect of admitting this poor wretch in a room full of prisoners, among whom he was to sleep.

Between the visit of Howard in 1783 and that of Buxton in 1817 occurred that of Neild in 1804. His account is worse, in some respects, than Buxton's. The allowance to one prisoner was in 1804 a twopenny loaf a day—that weighed 6 oz., whereas in 1783 it had weighed 21 oz.

Neild addressed the following letter to the Lord Mayor :—

"Men and women debtors have one small courtyard, about 19 feet square, and they appear to me at all times to associate together. They have nothing but the dirty boards to sleep upon. No bedding, nor even straw allowed. No fire, even in this cold and damp season. No medical assistance in sickness. No religious attentions whatever. The few remaining boards in the men-debtors' room (mentioned in my former report) are now taken away, as are the joists on which they were laid. The room is useless; the floor is earth. Neither mops, brooms, or pails are allowed to keep the prison clean. Soap and towels are not afforded to the prisoner; so that a man may, for a debt of one guinea, remain in this wretched place forty days, without once taking off his clothes, or washing his hands and face.

"Permit me now, my Lord, to submit to your consideration the allowance to this prison. It is a twopenny loaf a day; weight, 10th March 1801, 6 oz. ¹ and 7th December 1804, 8 oz. This scanty provision, without any nutritious liquor, only water, is not sufficient to support the cravings of nature; and the prisoner at his discharge may be fit for an hospital, but he cannot be fit for labour. The county of Middlesex allows to prisoners of this description, in Cold Bath Fields, a loaf of bread of 1 lb. weight every day, a pint of gruel every morning, a quart of broth made of rice and oatmeal for dinner, and every other day 6 oz. of meat for dinner, instead of broth. They have a common room, with a fireplace, and a peck of coals per day; a sleeping-cell 7 feet by 5½, with plank bedsteads, straw in ticking beds, a blanket and a rug."

The eighteenth century has many terrible sights and shows: there is nothing more terrible, more sickening, more heartrending, than the pictures of its prisons; than the thought of innocent girls and boys thrust into the whirlpool of hell which they pleasantly called a House of Correction or a House of Reformation.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

THE CHURCH SERVICES, 1733

THE following tables have been compiled from the *New Remarks of London*, collected and issued by the Company of Parish Clerks in the year 1733. Here are found notes on the value of the various livings, the hours of the services, the presence or the absence of the organ, the number of bells, the endowments of sermons, the schools, the number of persons in each parish, and the principal buildings.

To these notes I have appended another table showing the hours of daily or weekly services, another showing the times of celebrating the Holy Communion, and a third showing the lectures given in the various parish churches. These latter tables are taken from those drawn up by one Robert Midgeley in the year 1693. They also show (see last column) some of the important places in the parish.

NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGAN.	BELLS.	SPECIAL OR "GIFT" SERMONS.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	NO. OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. Alban's, Wood Street, with St. Olave's, Silver Street.	£170	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	Played only on Sunday except 29th of May and Election, of Trustee to Bar- ber - Surgeons' W.	2	3rd Thursday in August before Companies of Barber - Sur- geons.	School for 50 boys. School for 25 girls. (Clothed, taught, put out in ap- prentice and service.)	112	A workhouse and mission in St. Giles's, Cripple- gate.
Alldhallows, Barking.	£100	9 A.M. { daily. 7 P.M. }	An organ.	6		School for 20 boys.	319	The Custom- House.
Alldhallows, Bread Street, with St. John the Evangelist.	£140	Thursday, 5 P.M.	Organ plays Sun- day and Xmas day.	2	1. Every Thurs. 5 P.M. 2. July 25th (Spanish Ar- mada). 3. Nov. 5th. 4. St. James's Day.		83½	
Alldhallows the Great.	£200	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	Every 1st Thurs. 11 A.M.	School—30 boys. " —20 girls.	140	Plumbers' Hall. Joiners' Hall, Steelyard.
Alldhallows the Less.							66	

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NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGAN.	BELLS.	SPECIAL OR "GLIMP" SERVICES.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	NO. OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. Augustine.	£172	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1	1. Ash Wed. 2. May 14th. 3. Aug. 1st.		66	St. Paul's Cathedral.
St. Faith's.							118	St. Paul's School, Newgate Market.
St. Bartholomew, Royal Exchange.	£400	7 P.M. daily.	None.	2	1. Tuesday 2. Wednesday. 3. Friday. 4. Last Sat in month.		118	Royal Exchange.
St. Benedict or St. Benet Fink.	£100 and £85 glebe	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	An organ.	2		Churchyard free burial-place for parishioners.	2	A French church.
St. Benedict, Gracechurch, with St. Leonard's, Eastcheap.	£140	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	1 charity sermon.		52	
St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, with St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf.	£100	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M. Holyday and Sat. 3 P.M.	None.	2		School—20 boys. Alms-houses—6 widows.	121	Doctors' Commons (College Herald).
St. Stephen's, Walbrook, with St. Benet, Sherehog.	£100	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	Good Friday.	4 boys put out every year.	76	
St. George's, Botolph Lane, with St. Botolph, Billingsgate.	£180	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	Small organ.	2	1. New Year's Day. 2. Do. afternoon. 3. Good Friday. 4. Nov. 5th. 5. Xmas Day, morning and afternoon.		48	Butchers' Hall.
Christ Church, Newgate St., with St. Leonard, Foster.	£200	11 A.M. } daily. and 5 P.M. }	Fine organ.	2	1. Xmas Day. 2. St. Stephen's Day. 3. First day in Lent. 4. Sunday after Ascension Day. 5. St. John Baptist. 6. St. Matthew. 7. Nov. 5th. 8. Nov. 7th.	School—50 boys, 40 girls.	350	College of Physicians, Christ's Hospital, Prison of liberty of St. Martin-le-Grand.
St. Christopher.	£120	8 A.M. } daily. 6 P.M. }	?	2	May 11th.		92	Part of Royal Exchange.
St. Clement, Eastcheap, with St. Martin Orgat.	£140	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	Good organ.	1	1. Michaelmas. 2. Every Wed. 5 P.M.		132	Old Town and F. Church. 2 meeting-houses.

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NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGAN.	BELLS.	SPECIAL OR "GIFT" SERMONS.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	NO. OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. Mary Abchurch, with St. Lawrence Poultny.		W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1	None.	None.	100	
							79	Merchant Taylors' School.
St. Magnus, with St. Margaret, New Fish St.	£170	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	Good organ.	10	1. Every Thurs. before 1st Sunday in month. 2. Xmas Day. 3. New Year's Day.		114	Bridgewater works. Nonsuch House. Chapel Street, London Bridge.
							78	
St. Margaret, Lothbury.	£100	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	None.	None.	150	Founders' Hall. Scotch Kirk (over the Hall).
St. Mildred, Bread Street, with St. Margaret Moyses.	£130	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1	9 gift sermons in the year.	None.	54	Cordwainers' Hall.
							46	
St. Olave's, Old Jewry, with St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane.	£120	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	Every Wed.	Free school—25 boys. 2 almshouses for 9 widows of armourers and braziers.	60	
							40	
St. Martin, Ludgate Hill.	£160	11 A.M. } daily. 6 P.M. }	An organ.	2	5 gift sermons in the year.	School—60 boys, 50 girls.	179	Stationers' Hall, Ludgate. Ludgate Prison.
St. Martin Out- wich.	£100	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	5	2 gift sermons.		40	Merchant Taylors' Hall.
St. Michael Royal, with St. Martin Vintry.	£140	W. & Sat. 11 A.M.	None.	1	Every Friday, 3 P.M.	13 almshouses for 13 decayed persons.	60	Cutlers' Hall. Skinners' Hall. Vintners' Hall. Joiners' Hall. Fishmongers' Hall. Innholders' Hall. Whittington College Workhouse.
			None.				140	
St. Mary, Alderman- bury.	£150	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	Wed. before 1st Sunday.		135	Conduit. Brewers' Hall. Plasterers' Hall.
St. Mary Alder- mary, with St. Thomas Apostle.	£150	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.		1	1 gift sermon.	2 almshouses. 4 salters.	97	
							111	
St. Mary Bothaw and St. Swithin's.	£140	11 A.M. } daily. 5 P.M. }	None.	1	Thursdays.		138	Salts' Hall. London Stone.

NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGAN.	BELLS.	SPECIAL OR "GIFT" SERMONS.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	NO. OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. Mildred in Poultry and St. Mary Colechurch.	£170	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	Wednesdays before 1st Sunday in month. November 17th.		230	Grocers' Hall. Miners' Hall. Poultry Compter.
St. Mary Somerset with St. Mary Mounthaw.	K.R. £10:10	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1		School—40 boys, 20 girls.	168	Water mill.
St. Michael's, Wood Street, with St. Mary's, Staining Lane.	£100	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2			140	Haberdashers' Hall. Wood Street Compter. Wallmakers' Hall.
St. Mary Woolnoth, or St. Mary Woolchurch.	£152	10 A.M. 3 P.M. or 4 P.M. } daily.	A pretty organ.	3	Prep., Friday before 1st Sunday.	None.	153	General Post Office. Stocks Market.
St. Matthew's, Friday Street, with St. Peter's, Cheapside.	£150	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1	None.	None.	117	
St. Michael's Bassishaw.	£132:11	4 P.M. daily, W. & F. 11 A.M.	None.	2	From Michaelmas to Lady Day.	None.	141	Masons', Weavers', Coopers', and Girdlers' Hall.
St. Michael's, Cornhill.	£140	W. & F. 10 A.M.	An organ.	12	Every Holyday, 10 A.M. Every Sunday, 6 A.M.	None.	136	Part of Royal Exchange.
St. Michael's, Crooked Lane.	£100	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	2	8 gift sermons.		118	Fishmongers' Hall.
St. Michael's Queenhithe with Trinity Church.	£160	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M. 5 P.M. daily.	?	3	None.	School—43 boys and girls.	225	
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, with St. Nicholas Olave.	£130	11 A.M. daily.	?	1	Every Thursday.	None.	104	
St. Olave's, Hart Street.	£200	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	6	Every Thursday.	Almshouse, Crutched Friars Almshouse, Gunpowder's Alley.	205	Navy Office.
St. Peter's, Cornhill.	£110	11 A.M. 4 P.M. } daily.	An organ.	1	4 gift sermons.		171	Leadenhall Market.
St. Peter Poor.	£130	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	An organ.	5	None.	6 almshouses.	140	Pay Office. Drapers' Hall. Gresham College. Pinners' Hall (meeting-house). Austin Friars. Dutch Church. Excise Office. South Sea Co.
St. Stephen's, Coleman Street.	£110	11 A.M. 6 P.M. } daily.	None.	8	2 gift sermons.	6 almshouses for 6 poor couples.	461	Bedlam. Armourers' Hall. Braziers' Hall.

NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGAN.	BELLS.	SPECIAL OR "GIFT" SERMONS.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	NO. OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. Vedast's with St. Michael Querne.	£160	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	6	None.	None.	208	Saddlers' Hall.
St. Andrew's, Holborn.	£400	6 A.M. } or 7 A.M. } 11 A.M. } daily. 3 P.M. }	An organ.	8		School—80 boys. " 80 girls.	2	2 workhouses. Gray's Inn. Furnival's Inn. Staple's Inn. Barnard's Inn. Thavies' Inn. Lincoln's Inn.
St. Bartholomew the Great.	£50	11 A.M. daily, week before Sacra- ment 5 P.M.	An organ.	5	None.	School—50 boys. " 20 girls.	324	Pyepowder Court.
St. Bartholomew the Less.	£120	11 A.M. daily.	None.	3	None.	None.	143	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
St. Botolph's, Aldersgate.	£200	11 A.M. } daily. 3 P.M. }	?	?	5 gift sermons.	School—50 boys. " 50 girls. 6 poor men. 4 poor widows.	700	
St. Botolph's, Aldgate.	£700	11 A.M. } daily. 7 P.M. }	An organ.	6	1 gift sermon.*	1 school—50 boys. " 40 girls. Another—40 boys. " 30 girls.	2500	Workhouse.
St. Botolph Bishopsgate.	£300	11 A.M. } daily. 6 P.M. }	None.	6	3 gift sermons.	School—25 boys. " 25 girls. Almshouses for poor of parish. 3 almshouses for 3 widows.	1800	Workhouse.
Bridewell Precincts.	£100	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	?	?	None.	None.	91	Bridewell.
St. Bride's.	£120	11 A.M. } daily. 8 P.M. }	An organ.	12	2 gift sermons and Spital ser- mons.	School—50 boys. " 50 girls.	1400	Fleet Prison.
St. Dunstan's in the West.	£300	7 A.M. } daily. 3 P.M. }	An organ.	8	14 gift sermons.	Almshouses for 7 women. School—50 boys. " 40 girls.	858	Serjeants' Inn. Symond's Inn. Rolls Office. Six Clerks' Offices. Clifford's Inn.
St. George's, Southwark.	£70	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	An organ.	8	3 gift sermons.	School—50 boys. 22 almshouses.	740	King's Bench Prison. Marshalsea. County Gaol. Bridewell.
St. Giles's, Cripplegate.	£450	11 A.M. } daily. 8 P.M. }	An organ.	10	Every Sunday. Every Thursday. 6 in Lent. 1 All Saints.	School—150 boys. " 50 girls. French Hospital. 6 almshouses.	3010	Framework Knitters' Hall. Greenyard. Lortimer's Hall. Dissenters' burial ground. Quakers' burial ground. 5 meeting-houses and Tabernacle. Workhouse in Moor Lane. Workhouse in Banfill Fields.

NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGAN.	BELLS.	SERIAL OR "GIFT" SERMONS.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	N ^O . OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. Olave's, Southwark.	£300	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M. and at 3 P.M.	Organ.	8		School—40 boys. " 60 girls. Free school for parish. 20 almshouses.	3000	Borough Compter, Bridge House, Anabaptists' Dipping Place, Workhouse.
St. Saviour's, Southwark.	£350	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	Organ.	10	May 20.	Free grammar school. Free English school. Free school for 50 girls. Free school for 80 boys. Cure's almshouses for 16 men and women. Other almshouses.	?	Town Hall.
St. Sepulchre.	£200	6 or 7 A.M. } daily. 3 or 4 P.M. } Wed. and Fri. 11 A.M.			8 gift sermons.	Almshouses (Snow Hill) for 6 men; (Evan Alley) for 8 poor. School—50 boys. " 52 girls. " 30 boys. " 20 girls.	?	Workhouse.
St. Thomas, Southwark.	£60	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	?	?	Every 1st Sunday in month, also 4 quarterly.	School—30 boys. Almshouses.	130	
Holy Trinity, Minories.	£25	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	?	?	None.	None.	123	
St. Anne, Limehouse.	£230	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1	None.	None.	1000	Lewisham Bridge, Dock, Workhouse.
Christ Church, Surrey.	£120	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	8		School—30 boys. " 10 girls.	1000	Workhouse.
Christ Church, Spitalfields.	£300	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	Organ.	1	Once a quarter. Lenten sermons. Prep. sermons.	School—30 boys. " 30 girls. Almshouses.	2190	Spitalfields Market meeting-house, 4 French churches, with Quakers' meeting-house. Workhouse. Friends' hospital.
St. Dunstan, Stepney.	£500	11 A.M. } daily.* 6 P.M. }	Organ.	6		Dole of bread. Free school—30 boys. Free school—20 boys. Free school—10 girls. Free school (Ratcliffe)—75 boys. Free school—25 girls. Many almshouses.	Between 500 and 600	3 meeting-houses. Bishop Bonner's Hall. Radcliffe Cross. Jews' burial-ground. Workhouse.
St. George's, Bloomsbury.	£400	11 A.M. } daily. 4 P.M. }	None.	1		School—101 boys. " 101 girls.	900	Bedford House. Montague House. Bloomsbury Sq. Lincoln's Inn Fields.
St. George in the East.	£300	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1		School—50 boys. " 50 girls.	2000	Willesden Square. Danish Church. Jewish Church. 2 Anabaptist meeting-houses.

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NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGAN.	BELLING.	SPECIAL OR "GIFT" SERMONS.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	NO. OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. George the Martyr, Queen Square.	?	11 A.M. } daily. 4 P.M. }	None.	1	2 sermons.	School—50 boys. " 40 girls.	666.	Town Hall.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields.	£400	10 A.M. } daily. 3 P.M. }	Organ.	6		Charity school. Almshouse.	2000	Bloomsbury Sq. Workhouse.
St. James's, Clerkenwell Green.	£4:19:10	11 A.M. daily.	None.	2	Friday, preparatory sermon. 2 gift sermons.	School—60 boys. " 40 girls. Quaker school.	1900	Bridewell Prison. Bear garden. 2 Quaker meeting-houses.
St. John, Hackney.	£400	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	Organ.	6	5 gift sermons.	Free school—12 boys. Free school—70 boys. Free school—20 girls.	600	3 meeting-houses. Many boarding-schools.
St. John, Wapping.	£130	8 of 11 A.M. daily.			1 every week. Preparatory sermon. Good Friday.	Almshouses. School—40 boys. " 20 girls.	1000	Executive Dock. Hermitage Dock.
St. Katherine's by the Tower Hospital.		11 A.M. daily.	Organ.	2		Free school—35 boys. Free school—15 girls.	867	Workhouse.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.	£350	11 A.M. daily.	None.	?	7 gift sermons.	Kingsland Road. School—50 boys. " 50 girls. Almshouses (many).	2500	The Holy Well. Hoxton Square. Agnes le Clair. Aske's Hospital.
St. Mary Islington.	£200	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	6		School—26 boys. " 15 girls.	937	Conbury House, Chapel. Lockhouse. Workhouse.
St. Mary's, Lambeth.	£300	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Organ.	8	1st Wed. after Quarter day.	School—50 boys. " 14 girls. Almshouses.	?	Palace. King's Barge House. Carlisle House. Cuper Gardens. Lambeth Wells. Spring Gardens. Distilling House.
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.	£150	11 A.M. daily.	Organ.	8	5 gift sermons.	School—50 boys. " 50 " " 30 girls.	1900	
St. Mary Newington.	£80	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	6	None.	8 almshouses.	700	
St. Mary Rotherhithe.	£400	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	6	Thursday before 2nd Sunday in month.	Free school—8 children.	1500	Southsea Dock. Meeting-house. Workhouse.
St. Mary Whitechapel.	£300	W. & F. 11 A.M. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Organ.	?	1 gift sermon.	Free school—60 boys. Free school—40 girls. Almshouses.	3000 to 4000	Debtors' Prison.
St. Paul's, Shadwell.	£300	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	6		School—50 boys. " 50 girls. Almshouses. Dissenters' school—30 boys.	1800	Workhouse. Meeting-house.

NAME OF THE CHURCH.	YEARLY VALUE.	SERVICES.	ORGANS.	BELL.	SPECIAL OR "GIFT" SERMONS.	CHARITIES AND SCHOOLS.	NO. OF HOUSES.	OTHER NOTES.
St. Ann's, Westminster (Soho).	£300	6 & 11 A.M. } daily. 4 & 6 P.M. }	Organ.	2	2 gift sermons.	School—50 boys, 30 girls.	1500	7 French churches, Soho Square.
St. Clement's Danes.	£600	11 A.M. } daily. 3 P.M. } 8 P.M. }	?	?		School—70 boys, 40 girls, Alms-houses.	1752	Lyon's Inn. New Inn. Clement's Inn.
St. George's, Hanover Sq.	£300	Daily.	Organ.	1	None.	School—80 children.	1432	Hanover Square. Grosvenor Sq. Chelsea Water-works.
St. James's, Westminster.	£500	6 & 11 A.M. } daily. 3 & 6 P.M. } Sunday 6, 7, & 10 A.M., 3 & 5 P.M.	Organ.	6	7 gift sermons, and every Thurs.	School—36 boys, 40 " girls, 80 girls.	4300	St. James's Sq. General meeting- houses. Workhouse.
St. John's, Westminster.	£280	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.	None.	2			1600	
St. Margaret's, Westminster.	£400	W. F. & Holyday, 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.	Organ.	8	2 gift sermons.	Westminster school. Almonry school. Tothill Fields school. Greycoat school. Greencoat " " Many alms-houses.	2350	Abbey Courts. Houses of Parlia- ment, etc.
St. Martin's-in-the-Field.	£600	6 or 7 A.M. } daily. 5 P.M. } W. F. & Holyday, 10 A.M.	Organ.	12		School at Hunger- ford Market. Tomson's free school.	5000	Horse Guards. Whitehall, etc.
St. Mary's, Strand.	£225	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1	2 gift sermons.	School—20 boys, 20 girls.	260	
Savoy.							70	
St. Paul's, Covent Garden.	£356	6 & 10 A.M. } daily. 3 & 6 P.M. }	Organ.	2		School—30 boys, 20 girls.	600	
St. Peter's ad Vincula.	£60	W. F. & Holyday, 11 A.M.	None.	1			?	Tower.

THE HOURS OF DAILY PRAYER IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF LONDON

	M.	E.		M.	E.
Allhallows, Barking.	8	0	Charterhouse, in summer.	10	5
St. Andrew's, Holborn	6, 11	3	" in winter	10	2
St. Andrew's, Leadenhall Street	6	0	Christchurch, in summer	11	5
St. Ann's, Westminster	11	4	" in winter	11	3
St. Antholin's, Watling Street	6	0	St. Christopher, Threadneedle Street	6	6
St. Austin's, by St. Paul's School	0	6	St. Clement's Danes	10	3, 8
St. Bartholomew the Great	10	0	St. Dionis in Lime Street	8	5
" " " Less	11	8	St. Dunstan's, Stepney	11	6
St. Benet, Gracechurch	11	3	" " in winter	11	3
" " " on holydays	11	4	St. Dunstan's in the West	2, 10	3
St. Botolph, Aldersgate	10	3	St. Edmund, Lombard Street	11	7
" " Aldgate	7	0	Ely House in Holborn	10	4
" " " in winter	8	0	St. Giles-in-the-Fields	10	3
St. Bridget in Fleet Street	11	8	Bloomsbury Tabernacle	11	3

	M.	E.		M.	E.
Gray's Inn, vacations	11	3	St. Ann's, Aldersgate	11	0
" " all other times	11	5	St. Alban's, Wood Street	10	0
St. James's, Westminster	11	4	St. Benet, Paul's Wharf	11	0
" " Chapel	6, 11	4	St. Botolph, Bishopsgate	10	3
" " Clerkenwell	10	0	St. Dunstan's in the East	10	0
" " " on Saturday	10	2	St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate	11	0
St. Katherine Tower	11	0	St. Foster's, Foster Lane	11	0
St. Lawrence Jewry	11	8	" " every St. day	11	0
London House, Aldersgate Street	10	3	" " every Saturday	0	4
Lincoln's Inn	11	5	St. Giles's, Cripplegate	10	0
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	6	5	St. James's, Garlick Hill	11	0
" " Ludgate	11	3	St. Margaret, Lothbury	10	0
St. Mary, Aldermanbury	11	0	" " Westminster	10	0
" " Axe, Leadenhall Street	6	0			
" " le-Bow	8	5	<i>Saturday only.</i>		
" " Magdalen, Old Fish Street	6	0	St. Mary Hill	11	8
" " Woolnoth Lamb	11	5	" " every day in Lent	7	3
" " Covent Garden	6, 10	3, 6	St. Mary le Savoy	10	0
St. Peter's, Cornhill	11	4	St. Michael's, Wood Street	11	0
St. Sepulchre by Newgate	7	3	" " every St. day	11	0
St. Stephen's, Walbrook	11	5	" " every Saturday	0	4
St. Swithin's, London-Stone	11	4	St. Mildred's, Bread Street	11	4
Temple Chapel	8	4	St. Olave's, Hart Street	11	0
" " in Term	7	5	St. Peter Poor, Bread Street	11	0
Wapping Chapel	8	0	St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street	9	4
Westminster Abbey	6, 10	4	St. Magnus, Fish Street Hill	10	0
Whitehall Chapel	7, 11	5	St. Margaret Pattens	11	0
			St. Mary Abchurch	11	4
<i>Wednesdays and Fridays only.</i>					
Allhallows in the Wall	11	0			
St. Alphage, London Wall	11	0			

THE HOLY SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER ADMINISTERED

	M.		M.
<i>Every Lord's Day</i>		<i>Every second and last Lord's Day of every Term</i>	
Allhallows, Barking	12	Gray's Inn	12
St. Andrew's, Holborn	12	Lincoln's Inn	12
St. Giles's, Cripplegate	12		
St. Foster's, Foster Lane	12	<i>Every first Lord's Day in the month</i>	
St. James's Chapel	8	St. Mary le Savoy	7, 12
St. Michael's, Wood Street	12	Whitehall Chapel	7, 12
St. Peter's, Cornhill	12		
St. Swithin's, London Stone	12		
<i>(Except the first in the month)</i>		At all other Parish Churches (as also at Ely House, the Temple, and Westminster Abbey, except St. James's, Westminster, where it is on the second Lord's Day)	12
St. Lawrence, near Guildhall	6		
<i>(Except the second)</i>			
St. Martins-in-the-Fields	6		
but on the first it is at	12		

THE LECTURES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF LONDON ARE:—

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
<i>Every Lord's Day</i>			<i>From Michaelmas to Midsummer</i>		
a. St. Michael's, Cornhill	6	0	s. Allhallows behind Bow Church	0	3
b. St. Stephen's, Walbrook	0	5	t. St. Dunstan's, in Fleet Street	0	3
			u. St. Sepulchre's, without Newgate	10	0
<i>Every first Lord's Day in the month</i>			<i>Every Friday</i>		
St. Clement's Danes, Strand	0	5	w. St. Antholin's, Watling Street	6	0
St. Lawrence, by Guildhall	0	5			
Whitehall Chapel	7	0	<i>Every Saturday</i>		
<i>Every second in the month</i>			x. St. Antholin's, Watling Street	6	0
St. Bridget, near Fleet Street	0	5			
St. Katherine Tower	0	5	<i>In the week before the first Lord's Day in the month</i>		
<i>Every third in the month</i>			<i>On Wednesday</i>		
St. Bartholomew, Smithfield	0	5	y. St. Mildred, Poultry	0	4
Wapping Chapel	0	5			
<i>Every last Lord's Day in the month</i>			<i>On Friday</i>		
Christ Church, Newgate Street	0	5	z. St. Giles's, Cripplegate	0	4
St. Edmund, Lombard Street	0	5	1. St. James's, Clerkenwell	10	0
St. Olave's, in Southwark	0	5	2. St. Mary le Savoy	10	0
St. Paul's, Covent Garden	0	6	3. New Chapel, Westminster	0	4
<i>Every Monday</i>			<i>On Saturday</i>		
c. St. Antholin's, Watling Street	6	0	4. St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange	11	0
<i>Every Tuesday</i>			5. Cree Church, Leadenhall Street	0	5
d. St. Antholin's, Watling Street	6	0			
e. St. Dunstan's in the East	10	4	<i>On every first Thursday of the month</i>		
f. St. Lawrence, by Guildhall	0	0	6. Allhallows, Thames Street	10	0
g. St. Swithin's, London Stone	0	4	7. St. Olave's, Hart Street	10	0
<i>From Michaelmas to Midsummer</i>			<i>On every first Monday in the month except June, July, and December</i>		
h. St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange	0	4	8. St. Mary-le-Bow } by turns	10	0
<i>Every Wednesday</i>			St. M.-in-the-Fields }		
i. St. Antholin's, Watling Street	6	0	<i>Every Saint's Day</i>		
k. St. Anne's, Blackfriars	0	3	9. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	10	0
<i>From Michaelmas to Midsummer</i>			* St. Peter's, Cornhill	10	0
l. St. Olave's, Southwark	0	6	† Westminster Abbey	9	0
<i>Every Thursday</i>			Note that at those places where the Morning Prayers are very early, they are, in the depth of Winter, generally a little later than is here set down.		
m. St. Antholin's, Watling Street	6	0			
n. St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange	10	0			
o. St. Giles's, Cripplegate	0	2			
p. St. Mary Hill	10	0			
q. St. Olave's, Hart Street	10	0			
r. St. Nicholas Coleabbey, Old Fish Street	10	0			

APPENDIX II

THE following is the list of chapels and meeting-houses of the several denominations within the City and suburbs licensed in the year 1738 (Maitland, ii.). First, the chapels under the Church of England :—

Archbishop's Chapel at Lambeth.	Ludgate Prison Chapel.
Aske's Hospital Chapel, Hoxton.	Marshalsea Prison Chapel, Southwark.
Bancroft's Chapel, Mile End.	Mayfair Chapel, Mayfair.
Banqueting House Chapel, Whitehall.	Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.
Berwick Street Chapel, Old Soho.	New Chapel, Westminster.
Bridewell Hospital Chapel.	Newgate Prison Chapel.
Charterhouse Chapel.	New Street Chapel, St. Giles-in-the-Fields.
College Almshouse Chapel, Deadman's Place.	Owen's Almshouse Chapel, Islington.
Coopers' Almshouse Chapel, Ratcliff.	Oxenden Chapel, near the Haymarket.
Dacre's Chapel, Westminster.	Oxford Chapel, Mary-le-bone Fields.
Drapers' Almshouse Chapel, Blackman Street.	Palmer's Hospital Chapel, Westminster.
Drapers' Almshouse Chapel, Newington Butts.	Petticoat Lane Chapel, Westminster.
Duke Street Chapel, Westminster.	Poultry Compter Chapel.
Ely House Chapel, Holborn Hill.	Queen Square Chapel, Westminster.
Fishmongers' Almshouse Chapel, Newington Butts.	Queen Street Chapel, Bloomsbury.
Fleet Prison Chapel.	Ram's Chapel, Homerton, Hackney.
Gray's Inn Chapel, Gray's Inn.	Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane.
Great Queen Street Chapel, Lincoln's Inn Fields.	Russel Court Chapel, Drury Lane.
Gresham College Chapel, Bishopsgate Street.	St. James's Palace Chapel.
Grosvenor's Square Chapel, Audley Street.	St. John's Chapel, Clerkenwell.
Guildhall Chapel, Guildhall Yard.	St. John's Chapel near Red Lion Street.
Guy's Hospital Chapel, Southwark.	St. Martin's Almshouse Chapel, Hog Lane.
Hill's Chapel, Rochester Row, Westminster.	St. Thomas's Hospital Chapel, Southwark.
Jefferies Hospital Chapel, Kingsland Road.	Sergeant-Inn Chapel, Chancery Lane.
Kensington Palace Chapel.	Skinners' Almshouse Chapel, Mile End.
King's Bench Prison Chapel, Southwark.	Somerset House Chapel.
Kingsland Hospital Chapel, Kingsland.	Spring Garden Chapel, Charing Cross.
King's Street Chapel, Oxford Street.	Staple's Inn Chapel, Holborn.
Knightsbridge Chapel, Knightsbridge.	Trinity Almshouse Chapel, Mile End.
Lamb's Chapel, Monkwell Street.	Vintners' Almshouse Chapel, Mile End.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Chancery Lane.	Wheeler's Chapel, Spitalfields.
Lock Hospital Chapel, Southwark.	Whitechapel Prison Chapel.
Long-acre Chapel, Long-acre.	Whittington's College Chapel, College Hill.
London House Chapel, Aldersgate Street.	Wood Street Compter Chapel, Wood Street.
London Workhouse Chapel.	Number Total—69.

APPENDIX III

ALMSHOUSES

The following is a list of City Almshouses in 1750 :—

St. Alban's, Wood Street.

St. Alphage—

10 Almshouses for 10 men and 10 women.

St. Andrew Wardrobe—

3 Almshouses.

St. Benet at Paul's Wharf—

Almshouses for 6 poor widows.

St. Mary Magdalen—

1 Almshouse.

St. Helen's—

5 Almshouses for 5 decayed skimmers and their wives.

6 Almshouses for 6 poor people.

7 Houses for 7 poor widows of the leathersellers.

St. Olave's in the Jewry—

2 Almshouses for 9 poor widows of armourers or braziers.

St. Martin Vintry—

13 Almshouses for decayed persons founded by Sir Richard Whittington.

St. Mary Aldermary—

2 Almshouses for 4 poor of the Salters' Company.

St. Olave, Hart Street—

15 Almshouses belonging to the Drapers' Company for as many poor men and women.

10 Almshouses, the gift of Lord Banyan.

St. Peter Poor Church in Broad Street—

6 Almshouses, the gift of Sir Thomas Gresham.

St. Stephen, Coleman Street—

6 Almshouses built by Christopher Ayre for 6 poor couples of the parish.

St. Botolph without Aldersgate—

£400 bequeathed by Christopher Tamworth, for the maintenance of 6 poor men and 4 poor widows.

St. Botolph, Bishopsgate—

Almshouses in Lamb's Court for the poor of the parish.

3 Almshouses for 3 poor widows.

Bridewell—

Hospital for indigent persons.

St. George's, Southwark—

22 Almshouses for the relief of indigent freemen of the Fishmongers' Company or their widows.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate—

A French Hospital.

6 Almshouses founded by Mr. Allen.

Lorrimer's Almshouses.

St. Olave's, Southwark—

20 Almshouses.

St. Saviour's, Southwark—

Hospital for 16 poor men and women.

2 more Hospitals.

2 Rooms for 2 poor people.

St. Sepulchre's—

Almshouses for 6 unmarried men.

St. Thomas, Southwark—

Almshouses.

Christ Church in Surrey.

Christ Church in Spitalfields—

Almshouses.

Hospital.

St. Dunstan, Stepney—

6 Almshouses for 6 decayed men of Bethnal Green.

8 Almshouses for 8 poor widows of Drapers' Company.

6 Almshouses for 6 widows of commanders of ships.

12 Almshouses for 12 poor widows of the Skinner Co.

Almshouses of the Corporation of Trinity House for 28 decayed commanders of ships, and widows of such.

12 Almshouses for 12 decayed Vintners.

12 Almshouses for as many poor men (past labour) of Stepney parish.

10 Almshouses for 10 poor widows of mercers.

Hospital for 6 poor coopers.

7 Almshouses founded by Nicolas Gybson.

Estate for the maintenance of 14 poor women.

St. Giles-in-the-Fields—

Almshouses for 20 poor women.

St. John at Hackney—

6 Almshouses for 6 poor widows.

10 Almshouses for 10 poor widows.

Almshouses for 6 poor men and their wives.

St. Katherine by the Tower. *

St. Leonard, Shoreditch—

A Hospital for 20 poor members of the Haberdashers' Company and 20 poor boys.

6 Almshouses for the widows of 12 weavers.

12 Almshouses for 12 poor widows of Shoreditch.

8 Almshouses for 8 poor widows of the parish.

6 Houses for 6 poor men.

2 Almshouses built by Mr. Bearmore.

6 Almshouses for decayed drapers and their wives.

6 Almshouses for the parish.

- 14 Houses for 56 poor people.
- 6 Houses for decayed goldsmiths.
- St. Mary at Lambeth—
 - Almshouses.
- St. Mary Magdalen—
 - Legacy for clothing 12 poor men and women once a year.
- St. Mary at Newington—
 - 8 Almshouses for the poor of the parish.
 - 8 Almshouses for the Drapers' Company.
- St. Mary in Whitechapel—
 - 6 Almshouses for 12 poor widows of the parish.
- St. Paul's, Shadwell—
 - 5 Almshouses for the poor of the parish.
- St. Clement's Danes—
 - 6 Almshouses for 6 poor women.
- St. Margaret, Westminster—
 - Ann Dacre's Almshouses for 10 poor men and 10 poor women.
 - George Witchers' Almshouses for 6 poor people.
 - Tothill Fields' 12 Almshouses, 6 for men and 6 for women.
 - 2 Almshouses for 2 decayed virtuous gentlewomen.
- Norton Folgate—
 - 6 Almshouses.

APPENDIX IV

TAXES AND INFERIOR OFFICES

THE following is a list of inferior offices in the City of London :—

Weigher of meat at Leadenhall Market, Bishopsgate.
Setter out of stalls at Leadenhall.
Clerk of Court of Requests and Beadle there.
Clerk of the City Works.
Porter of the Bridgehouse.
Weigher of meat at Newgate Market.
Common Serjeant.
Judge of the Sheriff's Court.
Town Clerk of Southwark.
Steward of Southwark.
Attorney in the Mayor's Court.
Clerk of the Assayers, Middle Temple.
Common Pleader.

Secondary :—

Common Cryer.
Keeper of Ludgate.
Keeper of the Compter.
Bailiff of Southwark.
Clerk of the Bridgehouse.
Attorney in the Sheriff's Court.
Clerk of the Chamber.
Clerk of the Compters.
Keeper of wood and coal for the poor at Leadenhall.
Common outcryer.
"Oter" Bailiff.
Common Hunt.
Keeper of the Session House, Old Bailey.
Upper Labourer in the Bridgehouse.
Prothonotary.
Clerk of the Court of Requests.
Keeper of the Guildhall.
Keeper of Moorfields.
Drawer of water at Dowgate.

The following is a list of Assessed Taxes for 1797:—

For every clock within or outside a house, 5s. a year.

For every gold watch kept or worn, 10s. a year.

For every silver watch kept or worn, 7s. 6d. a year.

Every maker of, or dealer in, clocks and watches, to pay 2s. 6d. a year for a licence.

For four-wheeled vehicles:—For the first, £8 a year. For the second, £9 a year, and £10 a year for every one after the first two.

For every two-wheeled vehicle (36 G. III. c. 14), £4:4s.

Carriages used as stage-coaches and posting carriages pay only £7 a year.

Taxed carts, two-wheeled and without cover or springs, to pay 12s. a year.

For keeping a hunting-dog or two or more dogs, 5s. a year for each.

For keeping one dog only, not being a hunting-dog, 3s. a year.

For every horse 10s., and for two horses £1.

When three, four, or five are kept, for each £2.

Where six are kept, for each £2:5s.

Horses for trade or agriculture paid 5s. each.

The House Tax was as follows:—

For a rent of £5 to £19, inclusive, sixpence in the pound.

For a rent of £20 to £39, inclusive, ninepence in the pound.

For a rent of £40 and upwards, a shilling in the pound.

But by 31 and 36 George III. the tax was increased by 20 per cent.

The Window Tax was as follows:—

Number of Windows.	Amount.	Number of Windows.	Amount.
1 to 6	£0 4 0	30	£8 19 6
7	0 12 2	31	9 1 6
8	0 17 6	32	9 3 6
9	1 2 6	33	9 5 6
10	1 8 4	34	9 7 6
11	1 14 0	35	10 3 6
12	2 6 0	36	10 5 6
13	2 7 10	37	10 7 6
14	2 16 6	38	10 9 6
15	3 4 6	39	10 11 6
16	3 12 0	40	11 8 0
17	4 0 0	41	11 10 0
18	4 7 6	42	11 12 0
19	4 15 0	43	11 14 0
20	5 4 8	44	11 16 0
21	5 14 0	45	12 13 0
22	6 3 6	46	12 15 0
23	6 13 8	47	12 17 0
24	7 5 0	48	12 19 0
25	7 16 0	49	13 1 0
26	7 18 0	50	13 18 0
27	8 0 0	51	14 0 0
28	8 2 0	52	14 2 0
29	8 4 0	53	14 4 0

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Number of Windows.	Amount.	Number of Windows.	Amount.
54	£14 6 0	103	£27 9 0
55	15 3 0	104	27 11 0
56	15 5 0	105	27 13 0
57	15 7 0	106	27 15 0
58	15 9 0	107	27 17 0
59	15 11 0	108	27 19 0
60	16 8 0	109	28 1 0
61	16 10 0	110	29 13 0
62	16 12 0	111	29 15 0
63	16 14 0	112	29 17 0
64	16 16 0	113	29 19 0
65	17 13 0	114	30 1 0
66	17 15 0	115	30 3 0
67	17 17 0	116	30 5 0
68	17 19 0	117	30 7 0
69	18 1 0	118	30 9 0
70	18 18 0	119	30 11 0
71	19 0 0	120	32 3 0
72	19 2 0	121	32 5 0
73	19 4 0	122	32 7 0
74	19 6 0	123	32 9 0
75	20 3 0	124	32 11 0
76	20 5 0	125	32 13 0
77	20 7 0	126	32 15 0
78	20 9 0	127	32 17 0
79	20 11 0	128	32 19 0
80	21 8 0	129	33 1 0
81	21 10 0	130	34 13 0
82	21 12 0	131	34 15 0
83	21 14 0	132	34 17 0
84	21 16 0	133	34 19 0
85	22 13 0	134	35 1 0
86	22 15 0	135	35 3 0
87	22 17 0	136	35 5 0
88	22 19 0	137	35 7 0
89	23 1 0	138	35 9 0
90	23 18 0	139	35 11 0
91	24 0 0	140	37 3 0
92	24 2 0	141	37 5 0
93	24 4 0	142	37 7 0
94	24 6 0	143	37 9 0
95	25 3 0	144	37 11 0
96	25 5 0	145	37 13 0
97	25 7 0	146	37 15 0
98	25 9 0	147	37 17 0
99	25 11 0	148	37 19 0
100	27 3 0	149	38 1 0
101	27 5 0	150	39 13 0
102	27 7 0	151	39 15 0

Number of Windows	Amount	Number of Windows	Amount
152	£39 17 0	167	£43 2 0
153	39 19 0	168	43 4 0
154	40 1 0	169	43 6 0
155	40 3 0	170	45 3 0
156	40 5 0	171	45 5 0
157	40 7 0	172	45 7 0
158	40 9 0	173	45 9 0
159	40 11 0	174	45 11 0
160	42 8 0	175	45 13 0
161	42 10 0	176	45 15 0
162	42 12 0	177	45 17 0
163	42 14 0	178	45 19 0
164	42 16 0	179	46 1 0
165	42 18 0	180	48 3 0
166	43 0 0		

(Kearsley, pp. 17-24.)

Male servants were taxed as follows:—

For one, £1 : 5s. a year.

For two, £1 : 15s. each.

For three or four, £2 : 5s. each.

For five, six, or seven, £2 : 15s. each.

For eight to ten, £3 each.

For eleven or more, £4 each.

Bachelors who kept one or more male servants were to pay £1 : 5s. in addition for each.

Auctioneers residing within the Bills of Mortality had to pay £1 : 3s. a year licence.

Pawnbrokers, 5s. a year.

On the proceeds of auctions there was a tax of 6d. in the pound.

On Bills of Exchange:—

From £2 to £5 : 5s.—4d.

From £5 : 5s. to £36—8d.

From £36 to £50—1s.

From £50 to £100—1s. 4d.

From £100 to £200—2s.

Promissory Notes were taxed in the same way as Bills of Exchange.

Foreign Bills of Exchange were taxed:—

Under £100—8d.

Under £200 and over £100—1s.

Over £200—1s. 4d.

Bricks were taxed at 5s. for every 1000.

Plain tiles for every 1000—4s. 10d.

Pan " " —12s. 10d.

Paving tiles for every 100 not exceeding ten inches square, 2s. 5d.

Above that size, 4s. 10d.

Cider and perry, for every hogshead, 18s. 7d.

For every game licence, £3 : 3s. a year.

For a gamekeeper, £1 : 1s. a year.

For the use of hair powder, a yearly tax of one guinea.

For the retail of hats within the Bills of Mortality a woman was taxed at £2 a year.

There was a duty on every hat varying from 3d. on a hat sold at 4s. or under, to 2s. on every hat sold at 12s. and upwards.

Hawkers and petty chapmen had to take out a licence of £4 a year, or if they travelled with a horse, ass, or mule, £4 a year more.

Horse-dealers within the Bills of Mortality had to pay £20 a year licence.

Legacies were taxed on a scale:—

(1) Payable to wife, children, or grandchildren:—

When the amount did not exceed £20—2s. 6d.

When the amount was over £20 and did not exceed £100—5s.

When the amount was over £100—£1.

(2) Payable to a husband:—

When the amount did not exceed £26—5s.

When the amount was over £20 and less than £100—16s.

When the amount was £100 and more—£2.

And for every £100, an additional £1.

(3) Payable to collateral relations or strangers:—

When the amount was not over £20—5s.

For every £100—£2.

The retail of wine:—

(1) Foreign wine without a beer or spirit licence, £5 : 4s.

Foreign wine with a beer but not a spirit licence, £4 : 4s.

Foreign wine with a spirit licence as well, £2 : 4s.

(2) For the retail of British-made wine, £2 : 4s.

For the retail of spirits according to the rate on the house, from £4 : 14s. a year when the rate is under £15, to £7 : 2s. a year when the rate is £50 and upwards.

Every maltster was to take out a licence according to the amount of malt he made, varying at 5s. for no more than 50 quarters, to £3 for more than 550.

For every bushel of malt, 9½d.

Vendors of medicines were to pay 20s. a year.

Paper was heavily taxed:—

For imported paper, 75 per cent.

For hanging paper made in Great Britain, per square yard, 1½d.

For writing and drawing paper, 2½d. a lb.

For coloured paper, 1d. a lb.

For brown paper, ½d. a lb.

Imported books paid a duty of £1 : 3 : 4 for every cwt.

Pawnbrokers' licences within the Bills of Mortality were £10 a year.

Vendors of perfumery paid 1s. a year for licence.

For every packet of perfumery, according to its value, of under 8d. in price, one penny tax; if over 5s. in price, then 1s.

Postmasters and innkeepers who let out horses for hire paid 5s. a year.

Persons keeping a stage-coach paid 5s. a year for licence.

Receipts were taxed according to the amount acknowledged :—

- From £2 to £20—2d.
- From £20 to £50—4d.
- From £50 to £100—6d.
- From £100 to £500—1s.
- From £500—2s.

Dealers in foreign spirits paid an excise licence of £5.

An immense list of the stamps used in London in the year 1797 is given in Kearsley's handbook. It occupies twenty-six pages. It includes all kinds of legal documents, writs, judgments, sentences, leases, wills, letters of administration, licences, etc.

Among them we find the following :—

- Admission into any of the four Inns of Court.
- Admission into any Inn of Chancery.
- Admission into any Inn of attorney, proctor, notary, physician, or any officer of any court in Great Britain.
- Advertisements in newspapers, 3s. each.
- Advertisements in periodical pamphlets, 3s.
- Almanacs, 8d.
- Apprentices' indentures.
- Cards, per pack, 2s.
- Certificate of marriage, 5s.
- Dice, 15s. a pair.
- Newspapers, 3d. and 4d. according to the size.
- Pardon of corporal punishment, crime, forfeiture, or offence, £12.
- Racehorses. For every horse entered for a race, £2 : 2s.
- Tea-dealers to pay 5s. 6d. a year licence.
- Tobacco-dealers to pay 5s. a year licence.
- Manufacturers of tobacco to pay according to the amount : namely, from 20,000 to 180,000 lbs., £3 to £15.

APPENDIX V

DISEASES

THE following figures have been taken to show the Diseases and Casualties of one year in London. It was the year 1770:—

Abortive and stillborn	696	Measles	115
Aged	1512	Miscarriage	6
Ague	1	Mortification	199
Apoplexy and suddenly	223	Palsy	69
Asthma and phthisic	590	Pleurisy	13
Bedridden	9	Quinsy	6
Bloody Flux	...	Rash	2
Bursten and rupture	12	Rheumatism	4
Cancer	42	Rickets	4
Canker	1	Rising of the Lights	...
Chicken Pox	1	Scurvy	3
Childbed	172	Small-pox	1660
Cholic, gripes, and twisting of the guts	48	Sores and ulcers	24
Cold	7	Sore throat	22
Consumption	4809	St. Anthony's fire	...
Convulsions	6156	Stoppage in the stomach	14
Cough and whooping-cough	249	Surfeit	...
Diabetes	1	Swelling	1
Dropsy	1024	Teeth	809
Evil	15	Thrush	69
Fever, malignant fever, scarlet fever, spotted fever, and purples	2273	Tympany	1
Fistula	9	Vomiting and looseness	10
Flux	8	Worms	8
French pox	65	Bit by a mad dog	...
Gout	91	Broken limbs	2
Gravel, stone, and strangury	34	Bruised	3
Grief	3	Burnt	9
Headache	2	Choaked	...
Headmouldshot, horshoehead, and water in the head	22	Drowned	138
Imposthume	5	Excessive drinking	11
Inflammation	79	Executed	8
Itch	...	Found dead	10
Jaundice	156	Killed by falls and several other accidents	76
Leprosy	2	Killed themselves	34
Lethargy	6	Murdered	5
Livergrown	2	Overlaid	8
Lunatic	90	Poisoned	2
		Scalded	3

LONDON IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Shot	5
Stabbed	5
Starved	5
Suffocated	6

CHRISTENED

Males	8839
Females	8233
In all	17,072

BURIED

Males	10,921
Females	10,859
In all	21,780

WHEREOF HAVE DIED

Under two years of age	7617
Between two and five	1830
Five and ten	818
Ten and twenty	844
Twenty and thirty	1671
Thirty and forty	1945
Forty and fifty	2094
Fifty and sixty	1751
Sixty and seventy	1469
Seventy and eighty	1210
Eighty and ninety	460
Ninety and a hundred	67
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and three
A hundred and seven	1

APPENDIX VI

SIGNS OF TAVERNS

THE following is a list of the Taverns mentioned in the *Vade Mecum*, with the places to which they belonged when these are given:—

Justice, Mint.
Stone's End.
Nag's Head (St.
George's Church)
Three Goats' Heads.
Coach and Horses, St.
Margaret's Hill.
Magpye and Bear,
Bridgefoot.
Harrow and Lamb,
Mint.
Birdcage, on the
Bridge.
Red Cross, opposite
St. Magnus.
Three Tuns, Thames
Street.
The Cannon, Mint.
Bull's Head, Leaden-
hall Street.
Magpye, Fenchurch St.
White Hart, Grace-
church Street.
White Lyon, Grace-
church Street.
George, St. Mary Axe.
The Crown, Duke's
Place.
Queen's Head, Lime
Street.
Fleur, Leadenhall
Market.
Green Dragon.
Magpye, Whitechapel.
George, Rosemary
Lane.
Blue Boar, Rosemary
Lane.
Stars, Rosemary Lane.

Bear, Minories.
Red Gate, Minories.
Sieve, Minories.
Hanover Head,
Minories.
Three Kings, Minories.
Queen Mary's Head,
Minories.
Queen Mary, St.
Katherine.
King John, Holywell
Lane.
The Dog, Shoreditch.
The Helmet, Bishops-
gate Street.
Flower Pot, Bishops-
gate Street Without.
Marlborough Head,
Bishopsgate Street
Without.
Old Parr's Head,
Bishopsgate Street
Without.
King's Head, Hoxton
Square.
Three Tuns, Cloak
Lane.
George, Stocks Market.
White Horse, Castle
Alley.
Angel, Ironmonger
Lane.
Bird in Hand, Cheap-
side.
Three Crowns, Old
Jewry.
Bell, Catiator Street.
Sun in the Alley, King
Street.

Dyal, Queen Street.
St. Paul, Lawrence
Lane.
Cross Daggers, St.
Lawrence Church.
Guy of Warwick, Milk
Street.
Woolsack, Foster
Lane.
Fountain, Cheapside.
St. Paul's Chapter
House, Paternoster
Row.
The White Horse,
Carter Lane.
The King's Head, Ivy
Lane.
The Bell, St. Martin le
Grand.
The Peacock, White-
cross Street.
The Windmill, Gos-
well Street.
Star and Garter,
Islington.
Dial, Goswell Street.
Anchor, Old Street.
Three Pigeons, Hat-
field Street.
The Harrow, Grey-
friars.
White Hart, Butchers'
Hall Lane.
Swan, Newgate Street.
White Horse, Warwick
Lane.
Feathers, Warwick
Lane.
Cock, Ludgate.

Guy E. of Warwick,
Warwick Lane.
Magpie and Stump,
Newgate Street.
Coopers' Arms, Old
Bailey.
Fortune of War, Pye
Corner.
Golden Heart, Smith-
field.
Bull Head, Ivy Lane.
King's Head, Newgate
Street.
Crown, Newgate
Street.
Semper Eadem,
Holborn Hill.
Coach and Horses,
Little Ormond Yard.
Hole in the Wall,
Hatton Garden.
Brewer's Yard, Check
Lane.
New England, Saffron
Hill.
Black Horse, Cross
Street.
Crowns, Cross Street.
Lust and Crown, Cross
Street.
Two Brewers, (?).
Coopers' Arms, Peters
Street.
Three Queens, Clerken-
well Green.
Crown, Clerkenwell
Close.
Cherry Tree, Clerken-
well Close.

Sir John, Turnmill Street.
 Cross Keys, Turnmill Street.
 Dragon, (?)
 Boar's Head, Fleet Street.
 Sun, Cripplegate.
 Golden Hind, Redcross Street.
 Three Tuns, Redcross Street.
 Swan, Shoe Lane.
 Sugar Loaf, Chancery Lane.
 Rose and Crown, Little Britain.
 Globe, St. Andrew's Church.
 Glove, Bartlett's Buildings.
 Anchor, Castle Yard.
 Swan and Cap, Lincoln's Inn.
 Queen's Head, Middle Row.
 Dolphin, Lamb's Conduit Passage.
 White Horse, Green Street.
 Ship, Little Turnstile.
 Raven, Fetter Lane.
 Three Tuns, Fetter Lane.

Fish, Strand Lane.
 Horse-Shoe and Anchor, Dutchy Lane.
 The Two Muskets, Bloomsbury.
 King's Head, Monmouth Street.
 Crown, Little Drury.
 Rose and Crown, Long Acre.
 Sun and Apple Tree, White Hart Yard.
 Serpent, Covent Garden.
 Crown and Rolly, Chancery Lane.
 White Lion, Brick Lane.
 King Charles's Head, Chiswell Street.
 Jack of Nunbury, Chiswell Street.
 Five Bells, Little Moor Fields.
 Last Old Bedlam.
 Horns, Moor Lane.
 Bull's Horns, Moor Lane.
 Eagle and Child, Moor Lane.
 White Horse, Moor Lane.
 Bull, Hart Street.

Sun in Splendour, Cripplegate.
 Magpye, Cripplegate.
 Plough, Fore Street.
 Cevil, Wood Street.
 King's Head, Bishopsgate Street.
 The Red Rose, Bridewell Alley.
 Golden Lyon, St. George's Church, Southwark.
 King's Head, St. George's Church, Southwark.
 Rose and Crown, St. George's Church, Southwark.
 Horseshoe, St. George's Church, Southwark.
 The Horn, St. George's Church, Westminster.
 White Lion, Bird Cage Alley, Southwark.
 King's Head, Spittle Fields.
 Star and Garter, Islington.
 The Dial, Goswell St.
 The Prison, Ironmonger Lane.
 Globe, Queen Street, Cheapside.

Swan, St. Ann's Lane.
 Goose and Gridiron, St. Paul's Churchyard.
 Sun in Splendour, Carter Lane.
 Bell, Carter Lane.
 Cock, Amen Corner.
 Bull's Head, Smithfield.
 Prince of Wales's Feathers, Hick's Hall.
 Harp and Pillars, Chancery Lane.
 Three Morrice Dancers, St. Martin's le Grand.
 King's Head and Glove, Leather Lane.
 Cock Liquor, Pond Street.
 Bell, Bow Lane.
 Lock and Key, Smithfield.
 Cock and Fountain, White Friars.
 King's Head, Shoe Lane.
 Elephant and Castle, High Holborn.
 Crown, Hatton Garden.

CHRONICLE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

1700-1837

FOR reasons already explained, I consider that the ideas of the eighteenth century continued to obtain well into the nineteenth. I have therefore continued the "eighteenth century" in this Chronicle so as to include the first thirty-six years of the nineteenth.

1701. Louis XIV. proclaimed Pretender King of Great Britain and Ireland. City's loyal address on that subject.
1702. *March 3rd.*—King William III. died. Address of City to successor. Queen Anne dined in City. Thanksgiving for victories.
1703. City Watch regulated, 583 men. Defoe in pillory.
Nov. 26th.—The Great Storm. Old Buckingham House built.
1708. May Fair put down for a while. Bartholomew Fair restricted to three days.
1709. 12,000 Palatines arrive.
April 21st.—First number of *Tatler* appeared.
Nov. 5th.—Sacheverel's famous sermon.
1710. *Feb. 27th.*—Sacheverel tried in Westminster Hall. St. Paul's completed. South Sea Company formed.
1711. Act for fifty new churches to be built.
March 11th.—First number of *Spectator* published.
1712. *Nov. 15th.*—Duel between Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun. An Academy of Arts opened by Sir James Thornhill.
1714. *Aug. 1st.*—Death of Queen Anne. George I. proclaimed.
Sept. 20th.—George I. entered in magnificence.
1715. *Jan. 20th.*—Public thanksgiving. Address on report of Jacobite rising. Address of City merchants on suppression of rebellion. Act for lighting City. Westminster Clock Tower taken down. May-pole in Strand taken down. Gay's *Trivia* published.
1719. Westminster Hospital founded.
1720. South Sea Scheme. First edition of *Strype and Stow*.
1721. Tumult of the weavers on account of the postponement of the Bill for the encouragement of the woollen and silken manufacture of the country. They tore calico gowns off the backs of women; they crowded the avenues to the House of Lords demanding justice; they threatened to demolish

the house of a French weaver and to rifle that of the East India Company. Order restored by trained bands and by the Guard.

1722. The City warned by the Government that another attempt was on foot to raise a rebellion, and admonished to preserve vigilance. The City replied loyally. All Papists and reputed Papists were ordered to leave London and Westminster, and to get beyond ten miles of either.
1723. Sir Christopher Wren died. Chelsea Waterworks founded.
1724. It was enacted that all rain-water should run down the sides of houses in pipes.
1725. Bill for regulating elections in London. Ferment in the City, it being supposed that the Bill was aimed at their privileges and liberties.
1726. A mutiny in Newgate not put down until the convicts were fired upon from above. The Sheriff, in exhorting them to submit, caught the gaol-fever and died.
1727. Accession of George II. Address of the City, 16th June. Banquet of the City to the King and Queen on Lord Mayor's Day.
1728. It is noted that the violence and audacity of the mob were so great at this time that they formed a design to rob the Queen in St. Paul's Churchyard, and would have done so, but were employed in robbing an Alderman at the time of her passing, so that she escaped.
1729. The Grand Jury (12th February) made four presentments to the Court of King's Bench. The first against Infidelity: the second against Gin-shops: the third against Beggars: the fourth against Masquerades.
- On 21st Feb. the merchants of London trading in tobacco represented to the House of Commons the great depredations, wrongs, and cruelties inflicted on British trade in America by the Spaniards.
1730. Serpentine River opened by Queen Caroline.
1731. On 31st December a very high tide flooded the south of London.
1732. A cold, accompanied by fever, raged for six weeks, especially among the old, so that the mortality rose in one week and was doubled. Parish Clerks' *Survey of London* published.
1733. Opposition to Sir Robert Walpole's Excise Scheme. Berkeley House, Piccadilly, pulled down. St. George's Hospital founded.
1735. The Precinct of Blackfriars put forward a claim to exemption from jurisdiction of the City. A case was heard, *City v. Daniel Watson*, a resident in the Precinct; result in favour of City. The Precinct was declared part of Ward of Farringdon Within, which sent two members to Common Council.
1736. The old contract for lighting the City reconsidered. Act against excessive consumption of spirits. No person allowed to sell less than two gallons of spirits without a licence. Scouring of the Fleet River. 1668-1673, the Ditch choked with mud and filth was cleaned out and turned into a canal, 2100 feet long, 40 feet broad, 5 feet deep; bounded on each side by a strong wall within which were vaults for storing coals. Wharves on each side, 35 feet wide, supported by wall and vaults at the cost of £27,777. It became once more choked. Therefore in 1736 one part of it, close to Fleet Bridge, was covered over. New Exchange, Strand, taken down.
1737. Stock Markets moved to Farringdon Street, and called Fleet Market.
1738. Jan. 14th.—King's Printing House, Blackfriars, burned. Here Bibles, Prayer Books, and Proclamations were issued. The site is now Printing House Square.
- Feb. 4th.—Workmen began to clear away Stock Markets to make room for the Mansion House.

1738. *March 3rd.*—Merchants sent to House of Commons a petition complaining of depredations of the Spaniards.
Dec. 17th.—King granted licence for nominating Trustees for the erection of a Foundling Hospital. The Royal Charter was dated 17th October of the following year.
Dec. 20th.—James Buchanan condemned to be hanged for murder on the high seas. Was taken to Wapping and hanged, but cut down in five minutes by sailors, and carried out to sea.
1739. *Feb. 20th.*—Common Council met to consider the convention with Spain. Petitioned House of Commons against it. Walpole carried the convention by 262 against 235. Among those who voted for Government were 234 placemen, whose employment was worth £212,956:13:4.
Sept. 29th.—The City rejected Sir G. Champion as Lord Mayor for voting with the Government.
Oct. 22nd.—War proclaimed against Spain.
 (?) *Oct. 29th.*—Foundation of Mathematical School in Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster.
1740. *Jan. 23rd.*—Riot at Drury Lane because two of the dancers were not present. Great frost throughout January.
March.—Admiral Vernon presented with freedom.
Nov. 12th.—William Dewell hanged for a rape and murder. Taken to Surgeons' Hall, where he recovered. Ordered to be transported for life.
1741. *Jan. 27th.*—Lord Tyrconnel asked leave to bring in a Bill for the better paving and cleansing of the streets of Westminster.
Feb. 10th.—Petition to House of Commons to prevent the pernicious habit of running wool to foreign ports. Middlesex Grand Jury presentment against the presence of soldiers at elections. In this year occurred an epidemic of fever, chiefly among the poorer sort and those who lived in towns and crowded places.
1742. *Jan. 5th.*—The Burgesses of Westminster drew up a paper of instructions for their members. They protested especially against the presence of placemen in Parliament, against standing armies, and against any extension of the Law of Excise.
Dec. 13th.—London Stone moved from its ancient site to that which it occupies at present.
1744. *Feb. 18th.*—Loyal addresses from various bodies on news of the Pretender's intended attempt. Banishment of Papists from the City and Westminster for ten miles round.
March 31st.—Proclamation of war with France.
April.—Presentment of Grand Jury against Gaming Houses, in which the actual names of offenders are published boldly. A combination of 1500 journeymen tailors and stay-makers to advance wages above the limit of Act of Parliament. Privy Council wrote to Duke of Newcastle. Address of Lord Mayor and Alderman to King on the confederation of rogues and robbers and murderers in streets, and their defiance of authority. An Act in consequence to improve the lighting of the City.
1745. *Jan. 22nd.*—Journeymen tailors petition Parliament on the hardship of being deprived of liberty to combine.
Sept. 5th.—News arrived of Pretender's landing. Loyal addresses.
Sept. 7th.—Proclamations against Papists.
Sept. 10th.—More loyal addresses from Lord Mayor and Corporation, clergy, Dissenting ministers, lawyers, etc. Militia mustered; Quakers offered warm clothing; City granted £1000 for the soldiers; people provided 12,000 pairs of breeches, 1200 shirts, 10,000 pairs of woollen stockings, and 1000 blankets; 12,000 woollen gloves; 9000 woollen spatterdashes.
Oct. 8th.—Lawyers formed a regiment. Train of artillery started for Finchley Common. Loyal congratulations after Culloden from City, Quakers, and merchants.

1746. *Aug. 18th.*—Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino executed on Tower Hill. And on 8th December Charles Ratcliffe.
1747. *April 9th.*—Lord Lovat beheaded. At this execution one of the scaffolds, containing 400 persons gathered together to see the sight, fell down. Twenty persons were killed, and a much greater number had their limbs broken. Lock Hospital opened.
1748. *March 25th.*—Great fire on Cornhill.
March 30th.—Mutiny in Newgate. Seven prisoners charged as smugglers rose against the turnkeys. Two got out.
Dec. 22nd.—Committee at Guildhall resolved to prosecute all hawkers and pedlars, even though they had licences.
1749. *March 2nd.*—Proclamation of peace. Addresses, rejoicings, fireworks.
July 1st.—Riot of sailors in Strand.
Aug. 27th.—Fire in Grocer's Alley: threatened to burn down the Poultry Compter—all the prisoners released. Nine of them were felons, of whom only one was taken. Of the fifty debtors forty went back again of their own accord.
- 1750.—The City considered the differences between masters and journeymen freemen. It was resolved that whenever the masters found it impossible to get journeymen who were freemen they might employ foreigners. The earthquake scare. Charter granted to a new company—the Society of the Free British Fishery.
Nov. 17th, 12 P.M.—Westminster Bridge opened at midnight by a procession of Westminster gentlemen, the chief artificers employed in the work, a great number of spectators preceded by trumpets, kettledrums, and with guns. The first stone was laid 19th January 1739, so that it was eleven years and nine months building.
May.—Two judges, the Lord Mayor, several of the jury, and sixty persons who were present in the Session House during a trial, die of gaol-fever.
Oct. 20th.—Increased rewards offered for apprehension and conviction of highwaymen.
1751. *Jan.*—A certain document called *Constitutional Queries earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of every true Briton*, was sent to all the principal persons in the kingdom, and left upon the table of every coffee-house in London and Westminster. It was brought before the two Houses and ordered to be burnt on the 25th of January, in New Palace Yard, by the common hangman, as a seditious and treasonable libel. This was done, and a reward of £1000 was offered for the discovery of the author; £200 for that of the printer; and £50 for that of the publisher. Riot of sailors.
Feb. 28th.—The Court of Guildhall fixed the wages of journeymen tailors at 2s. 6d. a day for the summer half-year, and 2s. a day for the winter, the day's hours being from six o'clock to seven. The men gained an hour by this law.
1752. Master hat-makers and master tailors petition to House of Commons for redress of their grievances, which were against their journeymen. Merchants of London petition against naturalisation of foreigners who come over here to trade. Parliament Street made.
1753. Linen-drapers petition for prohibition of cambrics. Sugar-dealers on the price of sugar. Bill for regulating licences.
April 16th.—Bill for naturalisation of the Jews. Bill passed the Lords. Sent down to the Commons. Petition of City merchants for it and against it. The Bill passed the House. The opposition, however, was so great that it was repealed six months later.
June 7th.—Archibald Cameron executed for high treason. Consideration of a new bridge to be built across the Thames at the Fleet Ditch. British Museum founded. Mansion House finished.

1755. *March 20th.*—Act vested Montague House in trustees for the occupation of the British Museum.
1756. Fear of invasion. Declaration of war. Popularity of war in the City.
1757. Freedom of City presented to William Pitt. Act for repairing London Bridge. Temporary bridge burned. New King's Bench Prison built.
1758. Apothecaries allowed to employ non-freemen. Address to Prince of Wales on attaining majority. Houses on London Bridge taken down.
1759. Holbein's Gate at Westminster taken down. Ten-pound notes first issued by Bank of England.
1760. Resolution to improve the City and suburbs of London. Execution of Earl Ferrers.
Oct. 25th.—Death of George II. Proclamation of King George III. The proclamation was read at Saville House, Charing Cross, Chancery Lane, Cheapside, and again at the Royal Exchange. The City carried two cases through the Courts and established their right to the tolls, not only in the markets, but in the avenues leading to them. Three City gates removed.
1761. Marriage of the King. Common Councilmen in honour of the event assumed gowns of blue Margarine silk. Loyal addresses.
June 24th.—More than 300 debtors released by Lord Mayor under Insolvent Debtors' Act. On Lord Mayor's Day, King and Queen were entertained by the City at Guildhall. Sale of City offices. Coal-meter's place sold for £4430. Remembrances for £2000.
Sept. 22nd.—Coronation of King.
1762. An Act of Parliament passed for removing the posts and signs, and for repaving the streets. Lady Fair, Southwark, abolished. St. Bartholomew's Fair forbidden to have interludes and shows.
July 5th.—Final decision of the long pending case whether Dissenters were liable to serve office of Sheriff. It was decided that they were not. Preliminaries of peace signed. Great discontent in the City.
1763. Increased discontent with the peace. Common Council refused an address of congratulation. Violence of attack on the Government by the *North Briton*. The mob carried the body of one Cornelius Sanders, executed for robbing one Mrs. White, Lamb Street, Spitalfields, of £50, to the door of the woman, laid it there, then wrecked the house.
June 4th.—King's birthday. Fireworks on Tower Hill. A railing gave way. Many fell 30 feet; six killed, fourteen died afterwards, large number bruised and hurt.
Feb. 29th.—John Wilkes arrested.
1764. Marriage of the King's sister, Augusta, with Prince of Brunswick-Luneburg. Loyal addresses. Act of Parliament to prevent fires.
April 9th.—Petition of silk-weavers in distress.
June 18th.—A company of 600 German Protestants were found lying in an open space behind Whitechapel Church, starving. They had been brought over on false pretences by a German officer, who abandoned them. They were relieved by the City and sent out to South Carolina. Houses first numbered.
1765. Corporation petitioned Parliament for relief from the heavy expenses of repairing London Bridge and for assistance in rebuilding Newgate. John Williams, for publishing the *North Briton*, No. 45, put in pillory before a crowd of 10,000 applauding him. Procession of Spitalfields weavers. The Fleet covered over as far as Ludgate Hill. Commissioners present a report on the paving of the City. It was very badly paved: irregular; frequently disturbed by water companies; deep channels in the middle and across; everything thrown into the street; washing of casks, etc., performed in the streets themselves; footways not raised above level, covered with mud and water. The path narrow; posts on one side; on the other encroachments of cellar flaps, showboards, door-steps, etc. No names of streets put up.

1766. Act for the better paving of London. Very bad frost, 26th December, continued till 22nd January. Man and woman prosecuted for offering to sell a girl for £30. One thirty-sixth part of a share in New River Company sold for £4400. Rejoicings at the repeal of the American Stamp Act. City bells rang all day. Great banquet of Americans in Drapers' Hall. House-signs of London taken down.
1767. Act for the better care of parish children. They were to be sent into the country, supported voluntarily. Guardians to be appointed who were to nurse the children. Lock-up and crimps' houses found to be places of great villainy. Gresham College sold to Government as the Excise Office for £500 a year. Renewed riots of the weavers.
1768. Fighting among coalheavers. Wilkes riots. Dyers' Hall fell down. Riots of coalheavers and sailors.
Dec. 18th.—Institution of the Royal Academy of Arts.
1769. *Nov.*—Two weavers sentenced to be hanged. Discussion as to whether the King can, at his will, change the place of execution. First Royal Academy Exhibition.
1770. A dreadful record of fires early this year. Remonstrance of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London in Common Hall assembled. Establishment of Lloyd's as a society. Death of Chatterton. King's Printing House removed to New Street, Gough Square. Rosamond's Pond, St. James's Park, filled up. Foundation-stone of Newgate laid by Alderman Beckford.
1771. The case of John Wheble. Lord Mayor and House of Commons. Imprisonment and release of Lord Mayor and Oliver.
Oct. 16th.—John Wilkes and Frederick Bull addressed an order to the Keeper of Newgate, directing him in future to knock off the irons of prisoners before they were brought to the bar; and in future not to charge money for admission to the court of the Old Bailey.
1772. Great distress owing to price of provisions. Waggon's loaded with meat were stopped and robbed by mobs; at the Spital sermon Lord Mayor's carriage-windows were broken.
April 27th.—The journeymen tailors brought forward questions of wages, obtained a rise of 6d. per day. It was noticed as a great thing that forty-three hours after the failure of a certain bank the fact was known in Edinburgh at 420 miles' distance. The news was therefore carried at the rate of 10 miles an hour.
Dec. 3rd.—A vagrant who had been sent on to his parish, but returned, was whipped all through Cornhill, and then sent back to his parish. The Lord Mayor took up a large number of vagrant boys and handed them over to the Marine Society. Punishment by pressure to those who refused to plead was abolished.
1773. The Livery met in Common Hall and passed an address praying for a redress of grievances. The King received it with a severe snub. The Court of Aldermen passed a resolution in favour of shorter Parliaments. The City presented a petition to the House of Commons against lotteries—fifty-three years too soon. The plundering of ships in the river received a temporary check by the breaking up of a gang, and by the exemplary punishment administered to two fellows caught robbing a ship. The crew tied them up to the shrouds, neck and heels, for four hours. Every half hour they gave each of them fifty lashes, taking them down at the end of the time more dead than alive.
1774. It was discovered that a merchant living in Lothbury was keeping in his house a negro as a slave; that the man had thus been kept for fourteen years, during which he had no wages. The man was released, and the Attorney-General prosecuted his master for fourteen years' wages. It was resolved that no two-wheeled cart drawn by men should be taken into the City. The Royal

Assent was given to three Bills: a Thames Navigation Bill; a Bill for licensing drovers; and a Building Act by which churchwardens of every parish were bound to provide ladders for use in case of fire. The London booksellers obtained a legal decision in favour of copyright. This decision, however, was reversed by the House of Lords. Fleet marriages declared null and void.

1777. Dispute between the City and Admiralty about right to impress men within the City. This year it was ordered that the 3rd Buffs or successors of the City trained bands should have the right of marching through London with drums beating and colours flying.
1778. The Common Council refused to join in a proposed subscription for raising men for the war, on the ground that "to give any countenance or to be in any way instrumental in continuing the present war with the Colonies will reflect discredit on humanity."
- May 11th.—Lord Chatham died. Common Council voted £3000 for a statue to him.
- Nov. 19th.—Common Council instructed their representatives to make strenuous efforts to prevent the loss of the Colonies "and the shame and distress of their unhappy country."
1779. Aug. 5th. City of London claimed a duty of 6d. a load on hay sold in Smithfield. The right was disputed and the case tried. Verdict for the City.
1780. Popular discontent with conduct of the Ministry, the encroachments on civil liberty, waste of public money. Sawbridge publicly charged Lord North with corrupting the Members of Parliament. Associations formed all over the country for the promotion of constitutional reform. Royal Academy Exhibition in Somerset House.
- June 2nd-9th.—The Gordon Riots.
- Oct. 2nd.—Retrenchment of expenses by the Common Council.
1781. Nov.—Trial of Alderman Kenneth, late Lord Mayor, for not using his authority to suppress the riots. Found guilty. Died before sentence was pronounced.
- Dec.—Remonstrance of City and Westminster.
1782. The Guildhall Chapel was converted into a Court of Requests. The Common Council again declared its belief that unequal representation in Parliament was the cause of the American War. The position of things was becoming desperate. Great Britain was isolated; France, Spain, and Holland were against her as well as the Colonies. The trade of London had decreased by one-half. One hundred millions had been wasted for nothing. In February a motion was made for peace, and lost by one vote. In March the City petitioned the House "to interpose in such a manner as shall seem most effectual for preventing the continuance of the unfortunate war with America." The motion for peace was then carried. Lord North resigned; the Marquis of Rockingham came in; Rodney defeated the French fleet in the West Indies and saved Jamaica; we lost our Colonies, but we had beaten the French. With such consolation peace was arrived at with universal rejoicings. Fleet Prison rebuilt.
1783. Peace was not formally signed until the autumn. On 6th September it was proclaimed. The theatre in Barber-Surgeons' Hall was pulled down.
- May 28th.—It was resolved that the procession to Tyburn should be discontinued.
1784. The Handel Festival.
- Sept. 15th.—Lunardi ascended in a balloon from Artillery Ground; descended in a meadow five miles from Ware.
- Dec. 13th.—Dr. Johnson died. Letters first sent by mail-coach on Palmer's plan.
1785. It is recorded that twenty persons were hanged outside Newgate on 2nd February and nineteen on

- 28th April. Christopher Atkinson, H.M. Victualling Contractor, put in pillory, Mark Lane, on 25th November. A new Session House built, Old Bailey. Lambeth Waterworks Company founded.
1786. *Feb. 7th.*—Great fire at Guildhall, in which the registers and books of admission of freemen were destroyed.
Aug. 19th.—Margaret Nicholson attempts the life of the King. Watermen's Hall on St. Mary-at-Hill erected.
1787. *March.*—First sailing of convict-ship to New South Wales from Spithead. Five bookbinders imprisoned for striking.
1788. *Jan. 1st.*—First number of *The Times*, then called *The Daily Universal Register*. Common Council petitioned House of Commons against the slave-trade and against the shop-tax. Common Council resolved that no persons should serve on any Corporation Committee who had defrauded in weights and measures: who had compounded with his creditors: or had not paid 20s. in the pound. On the branding of a woman before Newgate the Council petitioned the Government against the retention of this barbarous legislation. In this year, sixty-seven years before the thing was done, a writer named Delolme proposed to remove the live-cattle market from Smithfield to St. Pancras or Battlebridge.
1789. A great frost from 25th November 1788 to 13th January 1789. On the news of the King's recovery there were great rejoicings in the City. The King himself went in State to return thanks for his recovery. The shop-tax repealed.
June 17th.—Burning of the Opera House. Another attempt to repeal the Corporation and Test Acts failed.
1790. Arrest and trial of the "Monster," a man who stabbed ladies with a knife through their clothes. He was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Milton's grave desecrated. Pennant's *London* published.
1791. *May 30th.*—Insurrection in King's Bench Prison. Wood Street Compter removed to Giltspur Street.
1792. *May 8th.*—Attempt to burn down the House of Commons. Political excitement, Corresponding Society, etc. Christopher Atkinson restored to his franchises.
May 5th.—Riot of footmen. Improvement of Westminster police. Seven police-courts established with magistrates salaried and having no interest in fees. Establishment of Loyal Associations. Tower prepared for defence. Bank double-guarded. Villages garrisoned. Company of militia always on duty. Meeting in favour of constitution.
Dec. 19th.—Paine tried and found guilty for publishing the 2nd part of the *Rights of Man*.
1793. *Feb. 1st.*—France declares war with Great Britain.
Feb. 16th.—Address of City to King. City offered a bounty of 50s. to every able seamen and 20s. to every landsman. Great distress in City. Number of bankruptcies. Many prosecutions for libel and sedition.
Dec. 2nd.—Great fire at Wapping. Post Office carriers provided with uniforms.
1794. Lord George Gordon died in Newgate.
June 1st.—Lord Howe's victory over French fleet.
July 23rd.—Great fire at Ratcliffe, 630 houses destroyed.
Aug.—Destruction by mob of crimping- and recruiting-houses.
Sept.—The Pop Gun Plot.
Oct. and Nov.—Political trials. Defeat of the Government. Five-pound notes first issued by Bank of England.

1795. *Jan.*—Richard Brothers locked up as a lunatic.
April 8th.—Marriage of Prince of Wales.
April 23rd.—Acquittal of Warren Hastings after a trial lasting 7 years and 2 months.
July.—More riots against crimping-houses.
Oct. 26th.—Attack on King, destruction of his coach. Addresses to the King on his escape.
 Trinity House rebuilt.
1797. *July 26th.*—John Quincy Adams, afterwards President of the United States, married Louisa Catherine Johnson at Allhallows Barking. Meetings to protest against the conduct of the war.
June 1st.—Mutiny of the Fleet.
Oct. 26th.—John Wilkes died, aged seventy-one; buried in Grosvenor Chapel.
Dec. 19th.—Procession of thanksgiving for victories to St. Paul's.
1798. *Feb. 9th.*—Voluntary subscription for service of the country.
May 24th.—Bill to accelerate the manning of ships carried through both Houses on same day, signed by King. Out of the discussion on this Bill arose the duel between William Pitt and Tierney on Putney Heath. Neither wounded.
June 3rd.—James O'Wigley arrested, tried, and executed for high treason, in connection with the French.
Oct. 2nd.—News of the battle of the Nile. River police established. Grocers' Company Hall rebuilt.
1799. *June 4th.*—Review of Volunteers.
June 21st.—Another inspection. Pump set up in Cornhill over the deep well discovered in front of the Royal Exchange. Great distress among the people. Old Hall of St. Helen's pulled down. St. Helen's Place on the site.
1800. Bakers prohibited to sell bread till it had been twenty-four hours out of the oven. Royal College of Surgeons incorporated.
Dec. 3rd.—King issued proclamation exhorting all persons to use utmost economy in bread and flour.
1801. Execution of John Wall (28th January), formerly Governor of Goree, for flogging one Armstrong to death in 1782. Peace proclaimed 29th April. Great rejoicings.
1803. *Jan. 10th.*—Despard, with nine others, sentenced to be executed. Three of them pardoned. Ranelagh Gardens closed.
May 16th.—War declared with France. General levy of Volunteers: 27,079 in London alone.
1804. *May 22nd.*—Spanish dollars re-stamped, issued as 5s. pieces.
March 7th.—Fatal duel in which Lord Camelford was killed by Mr. Best in fields of Holland House.
1805. *Jan. 30th.*—London Docks opened.
March.—Foundation-stone of East India Docks.
Nov. 16th.—News of battle of Trafalgar.
1806. *Jan. 8th.*—Funeral of Lord Nelson.
Aug. 4th.—East India Docks opened. West Middlesex Waterworks Company founded.
1807. Gas exhibited in Pall Mall. London Institution incorporated.
1808. *Sept. 20th.*—Covent Garden Theatre destroyed by fire.
Dec. 9th.—Meeting of merchants to defray expenses of clothing for Spanish Army—£50,000.

1810. *Feb. 19th.*—Sir Francis Burdett sent to the Tower.
June.—Cobbett sentenced to two years in Newgate, and to pay £1000 to the King.
1811. *Jan. 18th.*—Mr. Lyon Levy, a diamond-merchant, threw himself from the top of the Monument.
 Pillory of six criminals exposed to a hail of missiles.
Dec. 25th.—Robbery of plate at St. Paul's Cathedral.
1812. *April 28th.*—Remonstrance of Lord Mayor and City on the abuses of the time.
1813. *April 17th.*—City address to Caroline, Princess of Wales. This year vaccine inoculation approved by College of Surgeons. Regent Street commenced.
July 15th.—Address to Prince Regent in congratulation of victory of Vittoria. New prison of Whitecross Street built.
1814. Began with eight days' fall of snow. Then twelve weeks' frost. Thames frozen over.
Feb. 2nd.—Ice gave way. First steamboat seen on Thames. Peace with France. Arrival of Czar of Russia and King of Prussia.
1816. *Jan. 18th.*—Day of Thanksgiving for peace.
May 2nd.—Marriage of Princess Charlotte.
1817. *Jan. 28th.*—Riots on opening Parliament.
Jan. 31st.—New silver coinage—£1,125,630 in half-crowns; £2,455,566 in shillings; £657,162 in sixpences.
June 18th.—Opening of Waterloo Bridge. City of London Gas Light and Coke Company founded.
Nov. 5th.—Death of Princess Charlotte.
Nov. 17th.—Death of Queen Charlotte, aged seventy-five.
1818. Poultry Compter taken down. Prisoners removed to Whitecross Street.
1819. *Nov. 23rd.*—Houses of Parliament assembled. The Government proceeded to bring in a Bill for the destruction of the national liberties. The publication of a libel, seditious or blasphemous, was punishable, on a second conviction, by fine, imprisonment, banishment, or transportation. A stamp-duty was also imposed, as in the case of newspapers. As regards public meetings, it was enacted that seven householders at least should sign a requisition for a public meeting; and that it should be illegal except for residents in the place to attend the meeting. As regards danger from insurrection, secret arming and drilling were forbidden, and magistrates had authority to seize arms.
1820. *Jan. 21st.*—Death of the Duke of Kent.
Jan. 29th.—Death of the King.
May 1st.—Execution of the Cato Street conspirators.
June 3rd.—Arrival in London of Queen Caroline. Cabs came in.
1821. *May 1st.*—Thistlewood and his fellow-conspirators executed.
June 2nd.—Freedom of City presented to Brougham, Denham, and Lushington, for their defence of the Queen.
June 19th.—Coronation banquet.
Aug. 7th.—Death of Queen Caroline.
1822. *Jan. 29th.*—Mutiny of convicts in Newgate. Prosecutions for selling "blasphemous" productions. St. James's Park lit with gas.
1823. London now completely fitted with gas. There were 215 miles of gas-lit streets.
1824. *March 15th.*—First pile of New London Bridge driven in.
July 10th.—Brunel engaged to construct the Thames Tunnel. National Gallery opened.

1825. *April 25th.*—Duke of York laid foundation of the new hall of Christ's Hospital. First meeting for the foundation of University College.
June 15th.—First stone of London Bridge laid by the Lord Mayor, John Garratt. In this year a livery was granted to the Woolmen's Company and another to the Basket-makers'. Zoological Gardens founded.
1826. *Oct. 18th.*—Last State lottery.
Nov. 20th.—Farringdon Market opened. Almost the last vestige of the Grey Friars monastery was removed.
1827. *May 8th.*—A meeting to protest against the Corporation and Test Acts.
Oct.—Trial of Rev. Robert Taylor, a Deist, for blasphemy. Found guilty and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Removal of turnpikes. Commencement of University College.
1828. *Jan. 2nd.*—Drowning of six men by flooding of the Thames Tunnel.
March 4th.—Court of Aldermen decided that persons born of Jewish parents, but baptized as Christians, were eligible for the freedom of the City.
June.—Opening of the Guildhall Library.
Oct. 25th.—Opening of St. Katherine's Docks.
1829. *Feb.*—Common Council petitioned for abolition of death penalty for forgery, and for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities.
June.—Rioting of Spitalfields weavers.
July 4th.—First omnibus from Bank to Yorkshire Stingo, New Road; twenty-two passengers inside, nine outside—fare 1s. The New Police introduced in the Metropolis.
Sept. 23rd.—New General Post Office opened; 131 houses displaced to make room for it. "Old Bethlehem," which covered part of the churchyard of Bethlehem Hospital and of the House of St. Mary, Bethlehem, was widened, built over, and rechristened Liverpool Street. The City Canal, through the Isle of Dogs, having proved a failure, was given to the West India Dock Company. King's College opened.
1830. *April.*—A horse-market established at Smithfield every Thursday.
June 22nd.—The last punishment by pillory in London. The sufferer was one Peter Bossy, for perjury.
June 26th.—George the Fourth died. The usual loyal addresses were presented to his successor.
Nov. 8th, 9th, 10th.—Riots in the City.
Dec. 6th.—The libel against the Roman Catholics on the Monument was ordered to be removed.
Dec. 10th.—Act to allow persons to take oaths according to their religion.
1831. *April.*—Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, removed to make approaches to the Bridge.
Aug. 1st.—London Bridge opened by the King and Queen.
1832. Grant of £3000 compensation to tradesmen whose businesses had been injured by change of approaches to the Bridge. Cholera in the City—February to October.
June 4th.—Reform Bill passed the House of Lords. City police remodelled. First cemetery, that of Kensal Green, laid out.
1833. *April.*—Epidemic of influenza.
July 18th.—Royal Commission to inquire into Municipal Corporations.
1834. Invention of hansom cabs. Common Council resolved to petition King for charter to London University for granting degrees.
Aug. 13th.—Act for establishing City of London School.

1835. Improvement in postal service. Six deliveries and six collections daily in London. A large number of public works in progress.
1836. *Feb. 1st.*—Issue of fourpenny-pieces. Number of Aldgate citizens petitioned against railways.
March 17th.—Common Council petitioned against flogging in the army. Greenwich railway opened.
May 31st.—Council expressed regret at the rejection by the House of Lords of a measure for the improvement of Irish municipal government. Committee, appointed in March 1834 to consider the whole question of Corporation Reform, dismissed 13th October. The Common Council voted £500 for the Polish refugees.
1837. *Jan.*—Influenza in many places.
Feb. 2nd.—City of London School, Milk Street, opened by Lord Mayor.
April.—A petition agreed to by Common Council in favour of equalisation of the land-tax.
June 20th.—King died. Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended on Princess Victoria and joined in the signature of the Declaration of her Accession.

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