

LINCOLN'S INN  
FIELDS and the  
Localities Adjacent



C. W. Heekethorn



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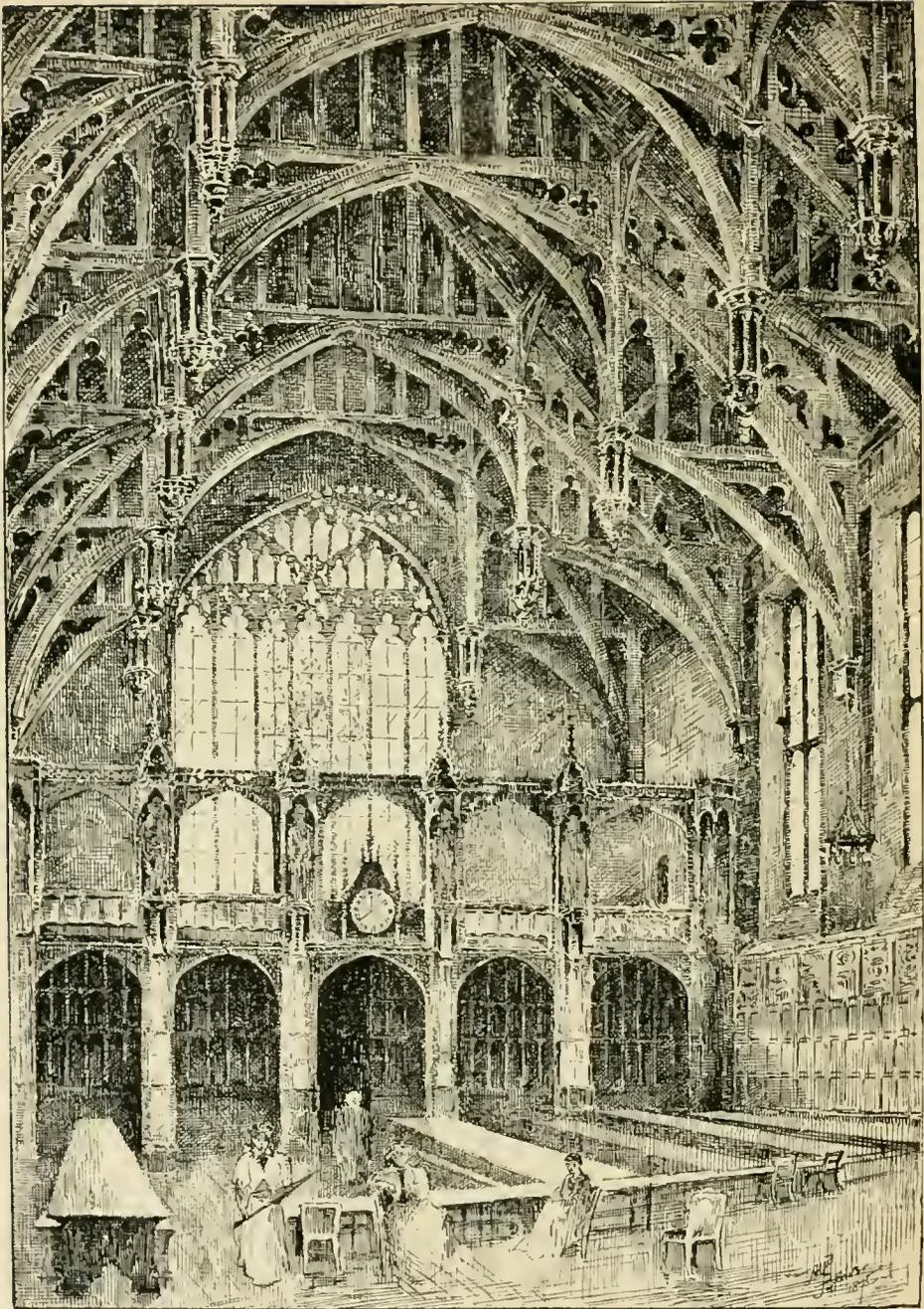




LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS  
AND ENVIRONS







LINCOLN'S INN HALL (NEW).

# LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS

AND

*THE LOCALITIES ADJACENT:*

THEIR HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

BY

CHARLES WILLIAM HECKETHORN,

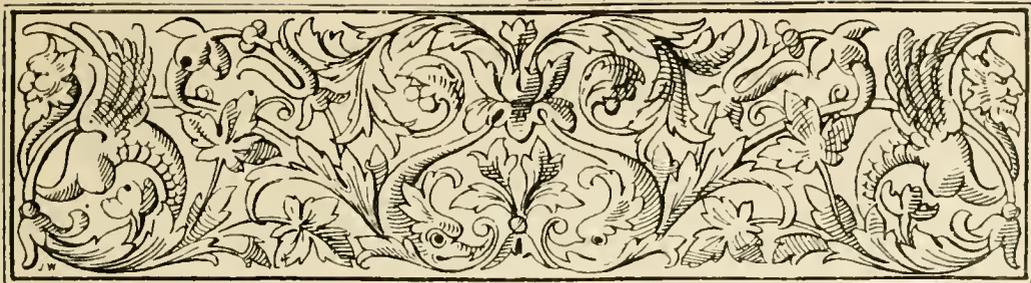
AUTHOR OF 'SECRET SOCIETIES,' 'ROBA D'ITALIA,' ETC.

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AND OTHER ARTISTS.*

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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
LINCOLN'S INN HALL, NEW	- - - - -
BLOCK PLAN	- - - - -
GROUND PLAN OF LINCOLN'S INN IN 1805	- - - - -
ARMS OF LINCOLN'S INN	- - - - -
CORNER OF OLD BUILDINGS	- - - - -
OLD GATEHOUSE COURT	- - - - -
CHAPEL, BEFORE ADDITION	- - - - -
OLD ROOF OF CHAPEL	- - - - -
CHAPEL ENLARGED	- - - - -
BISHOP HEBER	- - - - -
AMBULATORY, LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL	- - - - -
LINCOLN'S INN GARDENS	- - - - -
OLD HALL, LINCOLN'S INN	- - - - -
OLD HALL, INTERIOR	- - - - -
CORNER OF VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT	- - - - -
LINCOLN'S INN GATEWAY	- - - - -
LINCOLN'S INN OLD BUILDINGS	- - - - -
NEW HALL, LINCOLN'S INN	- - - - -
LIBRARY, EAST END	- - - - -
LINCOLN'S INN GATEWAY TO FIELDS	- - - - -
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1658	- - - - -
NEW SQUARE IN 1720	- - - - -
NEW SQUARE GATEWAY	- - - - -
CHANCERY LANE IN 1808	- - - - -
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1560	- - - - -
"          "          CIRCA 1600-	- - - - -
"          "          IN 1658	- - - - -
"          "          CIRCA 1780-	- - - - -
DOORWAY IN ERSKINE HOUSE	- - - - -
SURGEONS' HALL, OLD BAILEY	- - - - -
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN 1830	- - - - -
"          "          IN 1895	- - - - -

*Frontispiece*

xiii

5

10

14

15

18

24

25

26

27

30

31

32

34

35

39

40

46

47

49

50

51

62

66

67

68

77

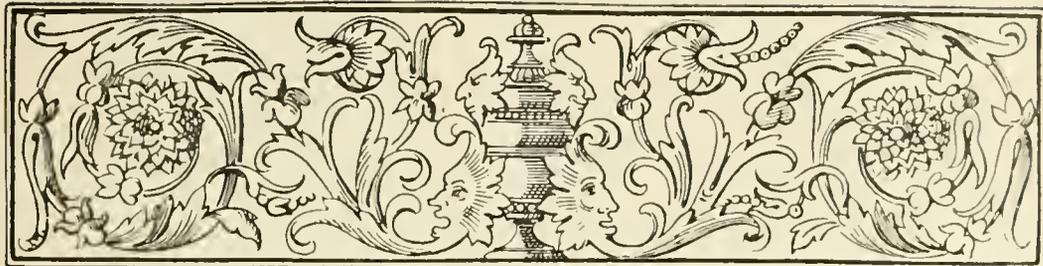
79

80

82

87

	PAGE
ARCHWAY IN LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS - - - - -	88
LINDSEY HOUSE - - - - -	90
NEWCASTLE HOUSE - - - - -	92
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS - - - - -	99
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1880 - - - - -	101
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS ACCORDING TO INIGO JONES'S SCHEME - - - - -	102
ENTRANCE TO NEW COURT CHAMBERS - - - - -	106
MANTELPIECE AND MIRROR FROM CAREY STREET - - - - -	107
CARVED DOORWAY FROM CAREY STREET - - - - -	108
SOUTH ENTRANCE TO NEW BANKRUPTCY COURT - - - - -	109
CLARE MARKET - - - - -	111
Craven House - - - - -	112
QUEEN OF BOHEMIA PUBLIC-HOUSE - - - - -	113
COLONNADE, CLARE MARKET - - - - -	123
ANCHOR OF CLEMENT'S INN - - - - -	125
ST. CLEMENT'S INN HALL - - - - -	125
SUNDIAL FORMERLY IN ST. CLEMENT'S INN GARDEN - - - - -	127
ST. CLEMENT'S OLD VESTRY HALL - - - - -	128
OLD BULK-SHOP, GILBERT PASSAGE - - - - -	131
OLD HOUSES IN ST. CLEMENT'S LANE - - - - -	132
OLD WOODEN HOUSE IN ST. CLEMENT'S LANE - - - - -	133
DIPROSE AND BATEMAN'S PRINTING OFFICES - - - - -	134
ENON CHAPEL, INTERIOR - - - - -	135
RUINS OF THEATRE IN BEAR YARD - - - - -	138
THE BLACK JACK - - - - -	142
THE GEORGE THE FOURTH - - - - -	143
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP - - - - -	144
OLD ST. CLEMENT'S BURIAL GROUND - - - - -	146
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL - - - - -	149
THE DUKE'S THEATRE - - - - -	151
MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF SARDINIA CHAPEL - - - - -	170
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1829 - - - - -	171
OLD HOUSES IN GREAT QUEEN STREET - - - - -	172
SIR ROBERT STRANGE'S HOUSE - - - - -	175
FREEMASONS' TAVERN IN 1811 - - - - -	179
OLD MASONIC TEMPLE - - - - -	182
MARK MASONS' HALL - - - - -	183
WESLEYAN CHAPEL IN GREAT QUEEN STREET - - - - -	184
MAP OF SPENCER'S LOND - - - - -	192
SIR JOHN SOANE'S HOUSE - - - - -	194
PORTICO OF INNS OF COURT HOTEL - - - - -	197
HALL IN INNS OF COURT HOTEL - - - - -	198
LORD CRAVEN ON HORSEBACK - - - - -	213
HUTTS', THE BOOKSELLERS', SHOPS - - - - -	217



## P R E F A C E .



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS is the topographical centre of London ; London, as will be seen by a glance at any map of the world, is the centre of the terrestrial half of the globe (to which fact is due its being the commercial emporium of the world) ; hence Lincoln's Inn Fields is the very centre of all the land of this earth. Such a spot, surely, deserves a history and a description all to itself, and such I have attempted to give in the following pages. But not a dry-as-dust history, nor a description overladen with technical details, which can interest the specialist only, but a book which, whilst it satisfies the student, should give a popular account of the locality in question, avoiding dulness on the one hand, and romancing on the other.

Lincoln's Inn Fields, with the areas surrounding it, and included in our plan, form an epitome of English culture, knowledge and achievement. All the learned professions are represented : Theology, in its orthodox character, stands forth in Lincoln's Inn Chapel ; Roman Catholicism has its home in Sardinia Chapel ; Dissent in the Wesleyan Chapel in Great Queen Street ; Medical Science is nobly lodged in the College of Surgeons and King's College Hospital ; the Law has here some of its grandest temples, and hundreds of its followers cluster around it in offices and chambers ; Art displays one of its finest collections in the Soane Museum ; Music and singing may be heard to perfection in Lincoln's Inn and the Sardinian Chapels ; Literature asserts itself in the splendid libraries collected in Lincoln's Inn, the College of Surgeons and the Soane Museum, nor must we omit to mention the many booksellers, chiefly second-hand, who affect this neighbourhood ; Freemasonry here has its most

gorgeous habitation ; the greatest triumph of modern science and industry may be witnessed in the Sardinia Street Electric Lighting Station ; proofs of all-embracing charity are to be found scattered over the whole district in schools and benevolent institutions.

And whilst the present of Lincoln's Inn Fields and their environs is thus full of interest, their historical associations invest them with an importance second to few localities in London. Of these we need not here speak in detail ; they will be introduced in their proper places.

Whilst thus there are many reasons for writing this book, there is another motive for writing it *now*.

The erection of the New Law Courts, so near to Lincoln's Inn Fields, was but the beginning of a comprehensive scheme of improvements in the immediate neighbourhood of the Square, now in progress. These improvements mean changes and alterations, and these mean the disappearance of ancient houses, lanes, streets—yea, of whole districts ; the southern purlieus of Lincoln's Inn Fields have already assumed an entirely new aspect by the demolition of Clare Market and its approaches, and it cannot be doubted that the formation of the new street from Holborn to the Strand will alter the character of the western side of the Square. Before the ancient landmarks are totally destroyed I have endeavoured to photograph them in these pages.

The area comprised within my perambulation is distinctly shown in the sketch-map facing this page. It will be seen that in it are included the Square, and all the streets directly contiguous to or indirectly connected with it. It might be argued that I ought to have included the part of Holborn lying between Great and Little Turnstiles, since by means of the Inns of Court Hotel it is connected indirectly with Holborn. But the hotel really consists of two separate buildings, one in the Square, and the other in the block of houses in Holborn, connected by covered passages across Whetstone Park. And thus, though I describe both houses because they form one establishment, I did not consider that the houses in Holborn—a few incidental remarks concerning some of them excepted—could legitimately be included in an account of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The student of London topography must necessarily in these pages find a great many details with which he is already familiar. But the historian and topographer is compelled to use the material accumulated by his predecessors ; but, to justify his new work, he should, if possible, make good their omissions, correct their mistakes, and bring his account down to the date of publication. He should also renew the faces of old friends, without destroying their identity.



accounts given of these blocks, the eastern one, or Lincoln's Inn, which gave its name to the whole district, naturally comes first ; then follows a perambulation of Lincoln's Inn Fields ; next we turn south and explore the purlicus of Clare Market, as intricate a network of streets as those to be found around Newport Market, Soho, or the lanes around Gough Square, where I, an experienced London explorer, would recently have been lost without the assistance of a friendly policeman. We next explore the western neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and, lastly, the northern strip of ground separating the Fields from Holborn. The reader who, with this book as his guide, desires to examine the localities described will, I trust, find this arrangement the most convenient.

In speaking of events, I have, as far as possible, given them in chronological order ; where I have departed from this rule, the reader will generally discover for himself why I have done so, namely, to facilitate the grasping of the subject by grouping facts which, though apart in time, yet stand in close or logical connection with one another.

The reader will observe that I have not indulged in 'reflections,' however much I may at times have been tempted to do so. Nor have I, when mentioning historical characters, considered it necessary to enter into their biography, but contented myself with introducing such events in their lives as had a direct connection with the locality under review. The padding so dear to the old-fashioned topographer, epitaphs, I have altogether rejected ; these exhibitions of mendacious vanity may occasionally be of importance to the genealogist ; for the general reader they have too little interest to justify the sacrifice of space their insertion would involve.

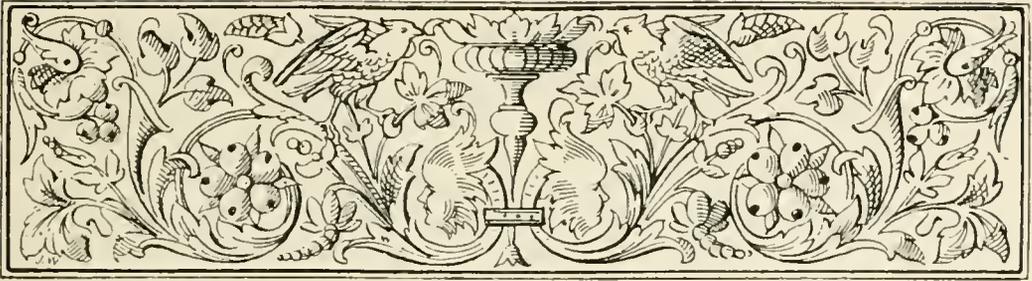
To facilitate reference, I have added a copious general Index, preceded by one including the names of persons who have at some time been living in, or connected with, the district to which this book is devoted, but of whom in many instances no further record exists than the one here given. Though introducing them into the body of the book would have been purposeless, the occurrence of their names in the Index may occasionally prove useful to the student of family history.

I have no doubt sins of omission and commission will be detected in these pages ; the best service the discoverers can render to the lovers of London topography is to communicate their corrections or additions to the author, who will gratefully acknowledge and utilize them in a second edition, should such be called for.

C. W. HECKETHORN.

SOUTH LAMBETH ROAD, S.W.

*January, 1896.*



## ANALYTICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### PART I.—EASTERN BLOCK, OR LINCOLN'S INN.

	PAGE
Lincoln's Inn Boundaries—Black Friars—Fickett's Field—Earl of Lincoln purchases the Site—Assigns it to the Lawyers—The Bishop of Chichester—Richard de la Wich—William Sulliard—Bishop Richard Montague and his Claim—Lincoln's Inn extra-parochial . . . . .	3—8
<i>Lincoln's Inn the Centre of Legal London</i> —Situation of Lincoln's Inn—Degrees among Members—Admission to the Inn—Writers for Newspapers and Irishmen excluded—Arms of the Inn—Tancred's Bequest . . . . .	8—11
<i>Eminent Students, Members and Residents</i> —When the Inn first became Famous—The Black Book—The Admittance Book—Eminent Members—Curious Book on Nicholas Hart—Thurloe and Thurloe Papers—Thomas Saunderson—Dial Court—Kitchen Garden—Red Books—Eminent Members—Old Dials—Old Tablet . . . . .	11—19
<i>Lincoln's Inn Chapel</i> —Original and New Building—Stained-Glass Windows in—Offers of Organ—Attendance strictly enforced—Admittance of Women prohibited—Entrance to Chapel—Bell in Turret—Alterations—Lofie's Opinion thereon . . . . .	19—25
<i>Celebrated Preachers</i> . . . . .	25—26
<i>Crypt</i> —Originally an Ambulatory—Tombstones in Crypt—Persons buried in Crypt . . . . .	26—28
<i>Lincoln's Inn Gardens</i> —First called Cotterell's Gardens—Their Beauty—Produce of Gardens—Their Terrace—Coneygarth and Prohibition to hunt Rabbits—Objection to being overlooked—Memorial Gates . . . . .	28—33
<i>Lincoln's Inn Old Hall and Buildings contiguous</i> —Old Hall described—The Louvre on the Roof—Windows—Hogarth's Painting—Screen—Revels held in Old Hall—Vice-Chancellor's Court—Kitchen Chambers—Additions to Chambers . . . . .	33—36
<i>Gatehouse</i> —When built—Its Character—Threats of Demolition—Chambers adjoining—Ben Jonson—Chambers recently rebuilt—Alteration in numbering Chambers—Grass Plot . . . . .	36—39

	PAGE
<i>New Hall and Library</i> —Erection of New Hall and Library—The Hall described— Windows in Hall—Council Room—Library and Contents described—Extension of Library—New Gateway into the Fields . . . . .	40—48
<i>Lincoln's Inn New Square</i> —Originally Part of Fickett's Fields—Consecutive Owners—Serle and his Buildings—Gateway—Garden—Fires . . . . .	48—53
<i>Stone Buildings</i> —Description—Accident—Six Clerks' Office—Duke of Wellington . . . . .	53—54
<i>Finances of the Inn</i> —Income of Society—Rents and Leases . . . . .	54—55
<i>Revels</i> —Account of Revels held in the Inn—Dancing recommended to Students—Debating Societies . . . . .	55—57
<i>Long Vacation</i> , a Plaint . . . . .	57—58
<i>Gothic Ornaments</i> facetiously described . . . . .	58—59
<i>Serle Street</i> —Its Builder—Its Inhabitants—Will's Coffee-house—Quotations from Periodicals . . . . .	59—61
<i>Fickett's Fields</i> —Labyrinth of wretched Houses erected thereon, demolished for the Site of the New Law Courts—Chancery Lane in 1808 . . . . .	61—62

#### PART II.—CENTRAL BLOCK, OR LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

Situation—Importance—Acts to restrict Building thereon—Inigo Jones—Size of Lincoln's Inn Fields—Fresh Attempts to build on the Fields—The Fields leased for 900 years— Buildings around the Fields—Disgraceful Condition of the Fields—Mumpers and Rufflers—Newton and his Building Schemes—Executions in the Fields—Assaults therein—Thomas Sadler—Williams's and Dixon's Building Schemes—Mr. Weedon's Scheme—Cock-throwing—The Fields enclosed—Disorders therein—Beggars in the Fields—Urn discovered therein—Drinking Fountains . . . . .	65—77
<i>Perambulation of the Southern and Western Sides of the Square</i> —Inhabitants of the South Side, or Portugal Row . . . . .	77—80
<i>College of Surgeons</i> —Original Building—Murderers taken thereto for Dissection—History of the College—Museum—Holbein's Painting—Lectures—Additions to, and Improve- ments in the Building—Library . . . . .	80—88
Other Houses in the South Side . . . . .	88
Portsmouth Street . . . . .	88
Houses on the West Side with their Inhabitants . . . . .	89—95
<i>Proposed Improvements in Approaches to the Square</i> —Various Suggestions and Plans from 1773 to Present Day . . . . .	95—98
<i>Opening of the Gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields</i> —The Central Garden finally opened to the Public in 1894—Conditions of Surrender to the London County Council . . . . .	98—100
Various other Suggestions concerning the Fields considered . . . . .	100—101
View of Lincoln's Inn Fields according to Inigo Jones' Scheme . . . . .	102

#### PART III.—SOUTHERN BLOCK, OR CLARE MARKET AND PURLIEUS.

Carey Street—Residents—Plough Inn—New Court—Samuel Parr's Evidence—Bank- ruptcy Court—Jackanapes Lane . . . . .	105—110
<i>Clare Market</i> —St. Clement's Inn Estate—King grants Permission to build—Denzell Street	

	PAGE
—Newcastle Street—Craven House—Olympic Theatre—Old Coat of Arms—Incidents in the Locality—John Henley and his Sermons—Mrs. Braccgirdle—Public-houses in Clare Market—The Butchers of Clare Market—Thomas Pett, the Miser—Prize-fighters . . . . .	110—122
<i>Colonnade</i> —Insecurity of the District—Improvements in—Suggested new Street . . . . .	122—125
<i>Clement's Inn</i> —Murder of Mr. Penny—The Hall—The Garden—The Sun-dial—St. Clement's Well—New Year's Custom—Old Vestry Hall—Condition and Sale of the Inn—Distinguished Residents . . . . .	125—130
<i>St. Clement's Lane</i> —Once Fashionable—Sir John Trevor—Changes and Improvements in—Old Houses—Nathaniel Lee—Old Wooden House—Enon Chapel—Fuller's Book 'On Exercise'—New Vestry Hall—Painting in New Vestry Hall . . . . .	130—136
<i>Vere Street</i> —Theatre in Bear Yard—Pepys visits it—Women here first play Female Parts—Ogilby's Book-lottery—Destruction of the Theatre by Fire—Charlotte Charke—Fires in the Locality—Trial at the Old Bailey—Accident to a supposed Fenian, 'Colonel Kelly'—Old Houses in Vere Street—Fall of Houses in the Street—Madame Rachel . . . . .	136—141
<i>Portsmouth Street</i> —First Name of it—The Black Jack—Hon. Society of Jackers—Internal Aspects of the Black Jack—Events connected therewith—The George the Fourth—The Old Curiosity Shop . . . . .	141—144
<i>Portugal Street</i> —Its Early History—The Grange Public-house—Joe Miller—The Burial Ground—Advertisement from the <i>Postman</i> —Robert Keeley—Noted Inhabitants. . . . .	144—148
<i>King's College Hospital</i> —The Building—The Staff—Mr. Carrington's Painting . . . . .	148—150
<i>Duke's Theatre</i> —Its various Names—Female Parts originally played by Men—Closed and re-opened by Davenant—Reconverted into a Tennis Court—Reopened as a Theatre by Betterton—Advertisement from the <i>Flying Post</i> —Theatre rebuilt by Rich—He introduces Pantomimes—The Beggar's Opera—Nightly Receipts during its Performance—Riots at the Theatre—Lavinia Fenton—Theatre occupied by Soldiers—Its Demolition—John Downes' Book—Miscellaneous Notes on Plays performed in Duke's Theatre—Quotations from various Publications . . . . .	150—162

PART IV.—WESTERN BLOCK, OR BETWEEN DUKE STREET AND GREAT QUEEN STREET.

<i>Duke Street</i> —Franklin's Residence in it—Printers in it—Silver Fountain—Electric Light Station . . . . .	165—168
<i>Sardinian Chapel</i> —Originally the Sardinian Ambassador's Chapel—Beggars—Female Fanatic—Chapel gutted during anti-Catholic Riots—Interior of the Chapel—Its Choir—Medal in Commemoration of the Destruction of the Chapel . . . . .	168—170
<i>Great Queen Street</i> —Whence its Name—Statues in—Abduction of Miss Wharton—Old Houses in the Street—Famous Residents in—Fall of Houses in—Curious Advertisement—Accidents in . . . . .	170—178
<i>Freemasons' Hall and Tavern</i> —Erection of the Hall—Old Hall described—Public Meetings held in Freemasons' Tavern—Erection of the New Hall—Mark Masons' Hall . . . . .	178—182
<i>Wesleyan Chapel</i> —Its History . . . . .	182—184
<i>Devil's Gap</i> . . . . .	184—185

<i>Wild Street</i> —Its Original Name—The Weld Family—Wild House—Ronquillo, the Spanish Ambassador—Titus Oates—Arrest of Mr. Weld—Wild House demolished—Printers in Wild Court—Baptist Chapel in Little Wild Street—Death of a Famous Actor in Wild Court—A Curious Character in Little Wild Street . . . . .	185—188
---	---------

## PART V.—NORTHERN BLOCK, OR BETWEEN THE TURNSTILES.

Description of the Map . . . . .	191—192
<i>North Side of Lincoln's Inn Square</i> —Originally called Holborn Row—Noble Buildings in—Literary Fund—Soane's Museum—Sir John Soane's Gift to the Nation—Inns of Court Hotel—History and Description thereof—The George and Blue Boar—Letter concealed in a Saddle—Burnworth, the Highwayman—History of the George and Blue Boar—Red Lion Inn—Occurrences therein—Noted Inhabitants of the North Side of the Fields—Newman's Row . . . . .	192—202
<i>Turnstile, Great</i> —Its Characteristics—William Cartwright's Gift to Dulwich College—John Bagford, the Antiquary—Hugh's Printing Office in Great Turnstile—Luke Hansard—The Turnstile Tavern—Its Ill Repute—Its Character changes—Is pulled down—Penderell's House—The Leaden Porch . . . . .	202—205
<i>Turnstile, Little</i> —Its Original Condition—Prince's Square—Leverton, the Builder—The Ship Public-house, Meeting-place of Freemasons—The Six Cans Public-house—The Royal . . . . .	205—206
<i>Turnstile, New</i> —The Caxton Head . . . . .	206
<i>Little Queen Street</i> —Trinity Church on the Site of Lamb's House—Mrs. Ives—Evans' Print-shop . . . . .	207
<i>Whetstone Park</i> —Site originally owned by Knights Templars—Hugh le Spencer—Anecdotes concerning the Le Spencer Family—Hugh le Spencer's Possessions forfeited and again restored—Spencer House—Its Vicissitudes—Pneumatic Despatch Company— <i>Athenæum</i> quoted thereon—Whetstone begins Building—Whetstone Park, whence probably the Name—Its Bad Reputation—The London Apprentices attack the Houses in it—Curious Custom connected with Whetstones ( <i>note</i> )—Lord Craven—Assaults committed in Whetstone Park—Quotations from various Writers relating to Whetstone Park—Tichborne Court . . . . .	207—216
<i>Publishers, Printers and Booksellers around Lincoln's Inn Fields</i> —Hutts' Shops . . . . .	216—218
<i>Addenda et Corrigenda</i> . . . . .	219
Biographical Index . . . . .	220—230
General Index . . . . .	231—241

PART I.

*EASTERN BLOCK, OR LINCOLN'S INN*





### EASTERN BLOCK, OR LINCOLN'S INN



LINCOLN'S INN, including New Square, is bounded on the east by Chancery Lane and a block of houses facing that lane, in which are two passages called Bishop's Court and Chichester Rents, the western ends of which overlook the Inn; on the west by Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the north by a block of houses facing into Holborn, and on the south by Carey Street.

The length of the site towards Lincoln's Inn Fields and Serle Street, from the north-west corner of the gardens to the south-west corner of Serle Street, is about 360 yards; from the north-east corner of Stone Buildings to the south-east corner of the original buildings, about 250 yards. The plan on p. 5 will show the outlines of the Inn better than any description.

Chancery Lane, the eastern boundary of the Inn, was originally called New Street, but acquired the name of Chancellor's Lane, afterwards corrupted into Chancery Lane, as early as the time of Richard I., that is, towards the end of the twelfth century. But though the Bishops of Ely and of Chichester held landed property in the lane, it seems to have been much neglected, and in the thirteenth century was so foul and miry as to be barred up by order of John Briton, *custos* of London, to prevent accidents. The Bishop of Chichester, for the same reason, kept the bar up for about ten years, when it was removed. But the street remained in the same dirty and almost impassable condition until the year 1540, when it was paved with stone at the expense of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. On part of the ground now occupied by Lincoln's Inn, the

Black Friars had formerly an establishment. The friars, who were thirteen in number, and had for their prior Gilbert de Braxineto, first came into England in 1221, and settled 'without the walls of the City, by Oldbourne.' Their followers quickly increased. Within twenty years of their arrival more than six hundred devotees had embraced the rule of St. Dominic. In 1243 the Holborn Convent numbered eighty brothers. In the course of forty years they acquired by gift and purchase parcels of land sufficient to form a commodious site for a convent; the lands were released of rental incumbrances. In 1256 their church was built, and the King built them a water conduit, which took five years to finish. In the records still existing we have direct mention of the dormitory, of study rooms, of the burial-ground and court. There must have been cloisters, gardens, a refectory and kitchens, a chapter-house and a library. By will, dated 1253, Richard, canonized Bishop of Chichester, bequeathed to the friars the Book of Job, Acts of the Apostles, Canonical Epistles, and the Revelation, glossed, or with a commentary, all in one volume. Still, as they were a mendicant order, their progress was slow. Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who had been their first benefactor—he having, on their arrival in England, purchased from John Bokointe, a citizen of London, a plot of land, with the buildings on it, in the parish of St. Andrew's, *juxta Holeborn*, and given it to the friars—continued to be a munificent benefactor till his death in 1243, when he was buried in their church. He bestowed on them his noble palace in Westminster, which adjoined that of the Earl of Cornwall, and which he had purchased from the monks of Westminster for 140 marks of silver. The mansion was afterwards sold to the Archbishop of York, and under the name of York Place was enjoyed by his successors till Henry VIII. seized it from Cardinal Wolsey and made it into Whitehall.

The friars subsisted on the alms of the people, and of royal and noble benefactors. When in 1250 they held a grand convocation at their house, no less than 500 Churchmen were present. Henry III., who on the first day of their meeting attended their chapter, sat with them at their table at a dinner he himself had provided. Another day the Queen found them meat and drink, and the example was followed by the Bishop of London, the Abbots of Westminster, of St. Albans, of Waltham, and others. In 1255 a report was spread that a Christian child had been sacrificed by the Jews of Lincoln, and a persecution of that people ensued. The friars, strange to say, endeavoured to protect the London Jews against the fury of the people, which aroused so strong a

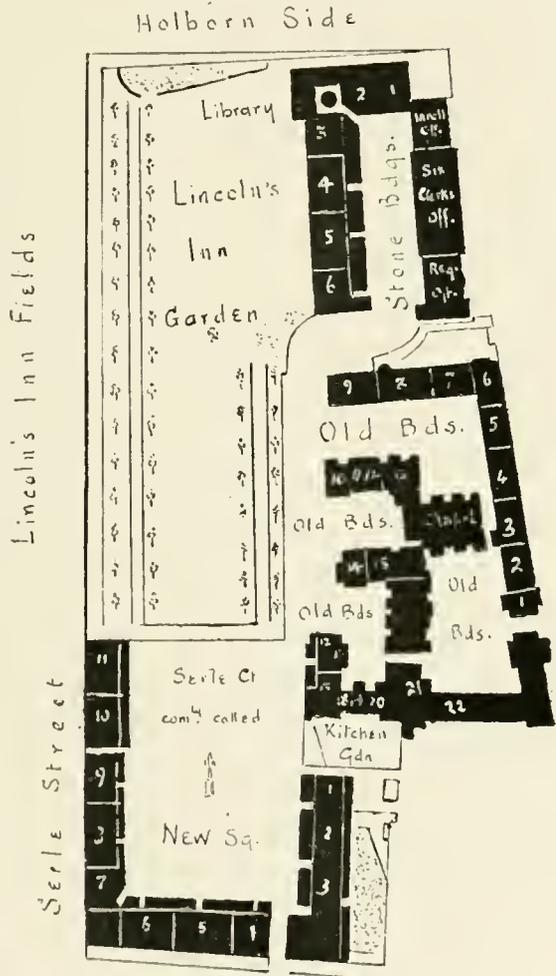
feeling against the friars, that for some time they in vain applied for alms. It appears they took a great interest in the conversion of the Jews, though their zeal sometimes proved unlucky to themselves. Thus, Robert de Reddingge, one of their most powerful preachers, in his endeavours to convert the Jews, was converted by them, was circumcised, and married a Jewess.

This occurred in 1275.

The Holborn site having, in 1276, become too small for their conventual establishment, the friars in that year migrated to the locality on the Thames since named after them Blackfriars. Hubert de Burgh gave them the tower called Mount Fitchett with adjoining houses, which stood there, and which had been erected by Gilbert de Montfitchett, one of the Conqueror's tried warriors. The Montfitchetts seem to have been partial to the Benedictines. Richard de Montfitchett founded a religious house for them at Stanstead - Mountfitchett, in Essex.\* It was called Thremhall Priory, a portion of which still stands as a private residence. Fichett's Field (see p. 41), which also belonged to the Earl of Kent, and sometimes was called Fitchett's Field, would seem to indicate, there-

fore, that the Earl was then owner of the two estates. The monastic site was sold to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, for 550 marks, which he paid by

\* Where the Montfitchetts had a castle, remains of which still exist (close to the railway-station).



GROUND PLAN OF LINCOLN'S INN, 1805.

certain instalments of 50, 100, and 125 marks, spread over a period of a year and a half. The Earl, from whom the site afterwards took its name, erected on it an 'inn,' as private mansions were then called, just as even now the word *hotel* is used in French. The Earl's mansion was built partly of the remains of the Black Friars and partly of Chichester House. Tradition says that the Earl, being a person well affected to the study of the law, assigned Lincoln's Inn, where he died on February 5, 1311,\* to the professors of the law, as a residence. His vast estates descended to his daughter Alice, and she dying without issue, they came, by grant of Edward I., to Henry, Earl, afterwards Duke of Lancaster.

The lawyers, installed in the Inn, afterwards acquired a considerable part of the adjoining demesne southward of the Bishops of Chichester, whose memory is retained in the names of a small court on the west side of Chancery Lane, called Chichester Rents, and of Bishop's Court, closely adjoining. The buildings they erected were of bricks made in what had been the Bishop's coney-garth, the western part of the gardens. The estate had originally belonged to John Herlirum — whose name is also occasionally spelt Herlicum, Herlizan, and Herlizini—but having been forfeited, on his attainder for treason, to Henry III., was granted by the latter, in 1228, to Ralph de Nova Villa, or Neville, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Chichester.† This prelate is much eulogized by historians for his admirable qualities as a judge, and for his equity and expedition in the carrying out of his decrees. But such praise is to be taken *cum grano salis* when applied to a Churchman of those days. It is admitted that he was ambitious, and acquired vast riches. His fidelity to his sovereign may have been but sycophancy and self-interest, which the King, at all events, appreciated, for he made him also Chancellor of Ireland. Ralph Neville built a splendid palace, and lived in a degree of splendour such as none of the cotemporary prelates could equal. It appears that he possessed land on both sides of Chancery Lane, then called New Street.

\* He was buried in Old St. Paul's, and his monument in St. Dunstan's Chapel was considered as 'the finest thing in the place.' The effigy was evidently a portrait, and a most masterly one. The sides and ends of the tomb were one mass of beautiful decoration, consisting of a great number of figures in niches with Gothic canopies.

† According to Stow, however, Ralph de Neville's house was not built upon the site of Herlirum's estate, but on the east side of Chancery Lane. The question will probably always remain undecided. The grant from Henry III. to Ralph comprised, among other possessions, three gardens near New Street, now called Chancery Lane, one on the east side, the other two on the west side.

It is said that William de Haverill, or Haverhyll, Canon of St. Paul's, and treasurer to Henry III., had a house on the site.

After the death of Neville his mansion was occupied by Richard de la Wich, his successor in the bishopric. He was engaged by Innocent IV. in the cause of that mad enterprise, the crusades. He died in 1253, and was canonized in 1262, and his festival still remains in our calendar (April 3). The old chapel of Lincoln's Inn was dedicated in his honour. There is a monument to his memory in Chichester Cathedral. Miracles were attributed to his shrine, wherefore it was specially ordered to be destroyed by the commission of Henry VIII.

The greater portion of the estate was leased by Bishop Robert Sherborne to William Sulliard, usher to the King's bedchamber, on a ninety-nine years' lease, at ten marks per annum, and in the next year—that is, nine years before the lease expired—1526, Richard Sampson, then Bishop of Chichester, sold the inheritance of this house absolutely, with an attached garden, called Cottel Garden, to the brothers William and Eustace Sulliard or Sulgard—our ancestors seem to have been very ignorant of, or indifferent to, the spelling of their names—who were benchers of the society, and eminent legal practitioners. Sir Edward Sulgard, the son and heir of Eustace, conveyed the whole freehold\* in 1579 to William Kingsmith (Richard Kingsmill?) and the rest of the benchers for the modest sum of £520. Sir Edward, however, reserved to himself and to his heirs male admittance to the chambers he had himself hitherto occupied in the Inn.

But in 1634 Bishop Richard Montague complained of an encroachment by the society upon his ground in Chancery Lane, and further laid claim to an inheritance of the whole site of the Inn. He was successfully resisted, the King in council giving judgment for the society. The bishop's property was in recent times clearly defined in a plan signed by Sir James Pennethorne, architect, and dated January 25, 1847, prepared for the then Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners. It comprises none of the ground now forming the Inn; in fact, on the western side of Chancery Lane only Bishop's Court and Chichester Rents—both outside the Inn—are included in it. Bishop's Court has recently been demolished (1892), but the two old gabled houses, looking towards New Square, have fortunately escaped destruction.

\* At a closely contested election for the county of Middlesex in 1803, doubts being entertained of the freeholds of the society, their rights were strictly inquired into by a committee of the House of Commons and finally allowed.

Lincoln's Inn is exempted from poor rates as extra-parochial. The ground on which the new Hall is built belonged at the time of building to the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, but was, by agreement, subsequently severed from that parish, and annexed to the township of Lincoln's Inn, the society paying annually a compensation to the parish for the rates.

*Lincoln's Inn the Centre of Legal London.*—Lincoln's Inn now occupies the very centre of legal London, for, on looking at a modern map of the metropolis, it will be seen that to the south of the Inn, in almost a straight line, there are the Temple and the new Law Courts; to the east, Staple Inn, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, and Clifford's Inn, Barnard's Inn and Thavies' Inn; to the west, Clement's Inn (now demolished), and New Inn, and Lincoln's Inn Fields, almost wholly occupied by lawyers; and to the north, Gray's Inn. The enumeration of the above Inns renders it necessary to explain that Inns were anciently, and still are, divided into Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery; the Inns of Court are four, viz., the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. The Inns of Chancery were inferior Inns, formerly under the control of the Inns of Court with respect to legal education, in which students were required to pass some time previous to admission into the Inns of Court. At present admission to the Inns of Chancery is of no avail as regards the time and attendance required by the Inns of Court. Hence some of them have ceased to exist as Inns, having been turned into chambers, such as Furnival's, Thavies', and Serjeants' Inns (in Fleet Street); while others have been pulled down, such as Clement's and Lyon's Inns. Clifford's, Clement's, and Lyon's Inns belonged to the Inner Temple, New Inn to the Middle Temple, Staple's and Barnard's Inn to Gray's Inn, and Furnival's\* and Thavies' Inn to Lincoln's Inn. Thavies' Inn, which in 1550 was purchased for £75, was in 1769 sold to a Mr. Middleton for £4,100, and now is a private court.

There are three ranks or degrees among the members of the Inns of Court: benchers, barristers, and students. The benchers are the superiors of each house, to whom the government of its affairs is committed, and out of the number one annually fills the office of treasurer. There was formerly a distinction between utter and inner barristers, which seems to have been derived from local arrangements in the halls of the Inns of Court. In the public meetings held in these halls, the benchers and readers occupying the dais, which was

\* The benchers have recently sold Furnival's Inn. They purchased it in 1547 from Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury and Baron Furnivall, for £120. 520 250

separated by a bar, some of the barristers who had attained a certain standing were called from the body of the hall to the bar—that is, to the first place outside the bar—for the purpose of arguing doubtful questions and cases, whence they probably derived the name of utter or outer barristers. The course of legal education consisted principally of readings and mootings. The readings were expositions of important statutes, or sections of a statute. These readings being attended with costly entertainments, their original object was forgotten in the splendour of the tables, for which the benchers were severely reprimanded in a letter from Charles I., anno 1633. From this cause the readings were eventually suspended, but after the lapse of nearly a century revived at Lincoln's Inn by Michael Nolan, Esq., in 1796, and after him by Sir James Mackintosh. Mootings were questions on doubtful points of law, argued before the reader, between certain of the benchers and barristers in the hall. There was also another exercise in the Inns of Court, called *bolting*—not gastronomically—which was a private arguing of cases by some of the students and barristers. The derivation of the term is doubtful; it may be from the Saxon *bolt*, a house, because the exercise was done privately in the house for instruction; or perhaps from *bolter*, a sieve, in reference to the sifting or debating of cases.

What the regulations were for admission to the Inn at the beginning of this century we learn from Thomas Lane's 'The Student's Guide through Lincoln's Inn,' which was published in 1803. A second edition appeared in 1805, in which was inserted a plan of the Inn in that year, which is reproduced in this work on p. 5, and which is now of considerable historical interest, since it enables us to identify the still remaining chambers by their original numbers, in many cases now altered or obliterated by the pulling down of some of the old buildings. A third edition of Lane's 'Guide' was published in 1815. Lane was steward of the Inn, and his office was at No. 15, Old Buildings.

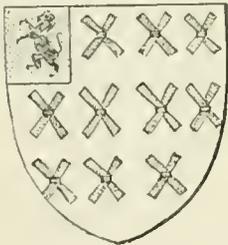
On being called to the bar, the gentleman called has to give a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the penalty of two hundred pounds, for the regular payment of annual dues, which for the first three years are charged in full; the absent commons are afterwards allowed to be compounded. As the bond makes the heir of the giver liable, it has happened that persons have been called on to pay arrears of 'absent commons' years after the death of the barrister, and from a case tried before Lord Ellenborough, at Westminster Hall, it appears that the bond could be enforced. In 1828, a clergyman—whose father had been a barrister of

Lincoln's Inn, but had given up the profession in 1793 and retired to a small estate in the country, never visiting London or practising as a barrister, and dying in 1825—was threatened with proceedings at law for a sum of nearly £120 for absent commons on account of his late father. Whether the claim, thirty-five years old, was persisted in I have not been able to ascertain.

At the present day a person wishing to be called to the bar must read his exercises at the bar table, and the barristers at that table have a power of rejection, subject to an appeal to the benchers. If not rejected by the bar table, it is still necessary that he should be approved by the Bench.

The reading of exercises is a mere form, but preserved for the purpose of compelling the personal appearance before the bar table at dinner-time of the candidate for admission. The entrance expenses of each Inn averages £35, the great bulk of which is for stamps, *i.e.*, £25 for admission, and £1 15s. for a bond.

In 1807 the benchers made a by-law that no person who had reaped any pecuniary advantage by writing for the newspapers should be admitted to do those exercises which would entitle him to be called to the bar. On February 23, 1810, Mr. Sheridan presented to the House of Commons a petition from Mr. G. Farquharson against this by-law, on which occasion Mr. Martin, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in objecting to the by-law, mentioned that the regulation, though sent round to all the other Inns of Court, had been uniformly rejected. On March 23 following, Mr. Sheridan addressed the House on the subject, and the result of the ensuing discussion was that the by-law should be rescinded.



THE ARMS OF  
LINCOLN'S INN.

The arms of Lincoln's Inn, according to an ancient MS., quoted by Malcolm, are : sapphire, fifteen feremolins, *or*, a canton of the second *Azure*. Lion rampant, *purpure*. The lion rampant *purpure* in a field *or* is the proper coat of Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

In Maitland's time the officers and servants of the Inn were a treasurer, a sub-treasurer and stewards, one chief butler and two under-butlers, a pannier man, one gardener, two gown-porters and twelve badge-porters, and a wash-pot.

In 1437 the benchers ordered that no Irishman should be admitted into the society. In 1508 the order was relaxed to this effect : that from henceforth no gentleman of Ireland shall be admitted to the society without the assent

of a bencher. The rule was again modified in 1542: 'No more Irishmen to be admitted into the Society till there shall be only three, after which not more than four at a time.' In 1552 it was ordered that 'no Irishman was to have admittance to any chamber but that called the Dove House [where was it?], nor more than five admitted at once. The Dove House thence was called the 'Irishman's Chamber.'

In 1754, Christopher Tancred, of Whixley, in Yorkshire, esquire, bequeathed a considerable property to be vested in trustees for the education of twelve students—four in divinity, at Christ's College, Cambridge; four in physic at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; and four in common law at Lincoln's Inn. The persons elected must not be less than sixteen years of age, natives of Great Britain, of the Church of England, and not capable of obtaining the education directed by the settlement without such assistance. The value of each studentship was originally fifty pounds, but is now of about double that amount, and this aid is continued for three years after the student has taken the degree of bachelor of arts, bachelor in physic, or barrister-at-law; and, to keep in remembrance the liberality of the donor, a Latin oration on the subject of his charities is ordered to be annually delivered by one of the students in each branch, in the halls of the colleges before mentioned and of Lincoln's Inn respectively.

*Eminent Students, Members, and Residents.*—The early history of Lincoln's Inn as a legal institution is involved in much obscurity. Malcolm, on the authority of a heraldic MS., which terms Lincoln's Inn an 'ancient ally unto the Middle Temple,' says: 'There is no memory of any flourishing estate of the students and professors of the common law resident in this college till the reign of Henry VI. (1422), when it appears by rolls and remembrance of that house, the same then began to be famous.' The man to whom it owed its rising celebrity was Sir John Fortescue (b. 1395, d. 1485), one of the benchers, and one of the fathers of English law, who held the Great Seal under Henry VI. Fortescue wrote a work entitled 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ,' in which occurs the first mention of the four Inns of Court, viz., the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn. From a record of the same age, namely, the 'Black Book' of the Inn itself, we find that it was the first Inn which instituted a settled government and made provision for the needs of legal education. This 'Black Book' commences in 1423, and gives the name of Fortescue as one of its governors, or benchers.

The first volume of the Admittance Book of the society commences in the

year 1656, but there is a more ancient book, containing the names merely of persons admitted; this begins in 1558, and ends 1665. The earliest entry respecting the appointment of a preacher is dated June 9, 1581.

From among the long list of eminent men connected with the Inn, we mention Sir Thomas More. His grandfather appears to have been first the butler, afterwards the steward, and finally the reader, or preacher, as now called, of Lincoln's Inn. His father also seems to have held the office of butler, which must have been one of considerable dignity, since we find another distinguished member of the Inn holding it. Sir William Cordell, who for nearly a quarter of a century was Master of the Rolls, and, after the accession of Queen Mary, was made her Solicitor-General, was, on November 1, 1553, appointed butler to the Inn. On February 2, 1554, he was fined the sum of twenty-five shillings and eightpence for not 'exercising the office.' In the last Parliament of Queen Mary he was M.P. for Essex, and was afterwards chosen Speaker.

Other eminent members were: Lord-Keeper Egerton, Dr. Donne, Oliver Cromwell, jun.; Attorney-General Hoy; William Lambard and Henry Spelman, the antiquaries; Prynne; Sir Matthew Hale, who contributed a large collection of MSS. to the library of this society—'a treasure,' he says in his will, 'not fit for every man's view'; Sir John Denham, the poet, who, in a drunken frolic, blotted out all the signs between Temple Bar and Charing Cross; Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charterhouse; George Wither; John Rushworth, in 1640 appointed assistant clerk at the House of Commons; Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Mansfield, William Pitt, Lord Erskine, Lord Sidmouth, Mr. Canning, Lords Lyndhurst, Cottenham, Brougham, and Campbell; Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards Lord St. Leonards; George Coleman, sen.; George Coleman, jun.; Arthur Murphy, William Penn, Mr. J. Park, the author of the 'History of Hampstead,' published before he became of age. Two years before his death (d. 1833) he was appointed a Professor of Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London. The names of many others will be found in the Biographical Index.

In 1716, Simon Michell, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, purchased the church, once belonging to the famous Abbey of Clerkenwell, and afterwards known as Ayiesbury Chapel, which he restored and enlarged, and in which he was buried. On a mural tablet of white marble is engraved the following inscription:

'In a private and freehold vault at the south-east end of this church are deposited the remains of Simon Michell, Esq., of this parish (of St. John, Clerkenwell), and a member of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn: descended

from a family of that name in Somersetshire : who died Aug. 30th, 1750, aged 74. He conveyed this Church to the commissioners for building fifty new churches, by a deed dated August 23d, 1723, and enrolled in Chancery, reserving the organ, which, with the vault and adjoining house, he gave under certain conditions to this parish, by his will dated May 19th, 1748.'

The inscription, in conclusion, notices the interment of his wife, and that of other members of his family. The organ cost £421.

The conditions annexed to its bequest by Mr. Michell were that it should be kept in repair, that the salary of the organist should be paid by the parish, and that, if it should not be used for eight successive Sundays, or twelve within one year, his heirs-at-law should be at liberty to remove it with all the materials thereof.

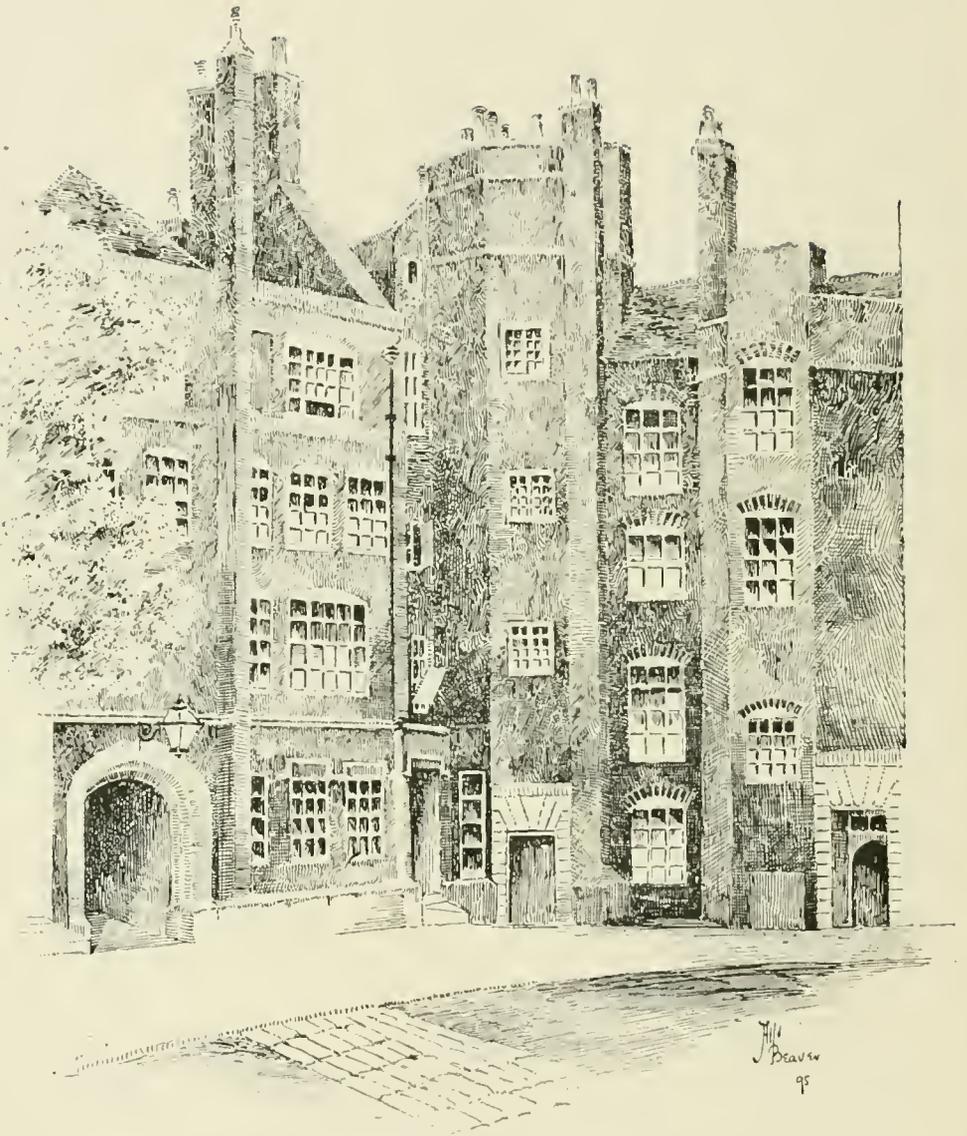
The biographers of Oliver Cromwell state that he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn. Search for his admission in the books of the society has been made more than once, but without success. Richard Cromwell was admitted in 1648.

In 1711, William Hill, senior, of Lincoln's Inn, distinguished himself by advertising as follows :

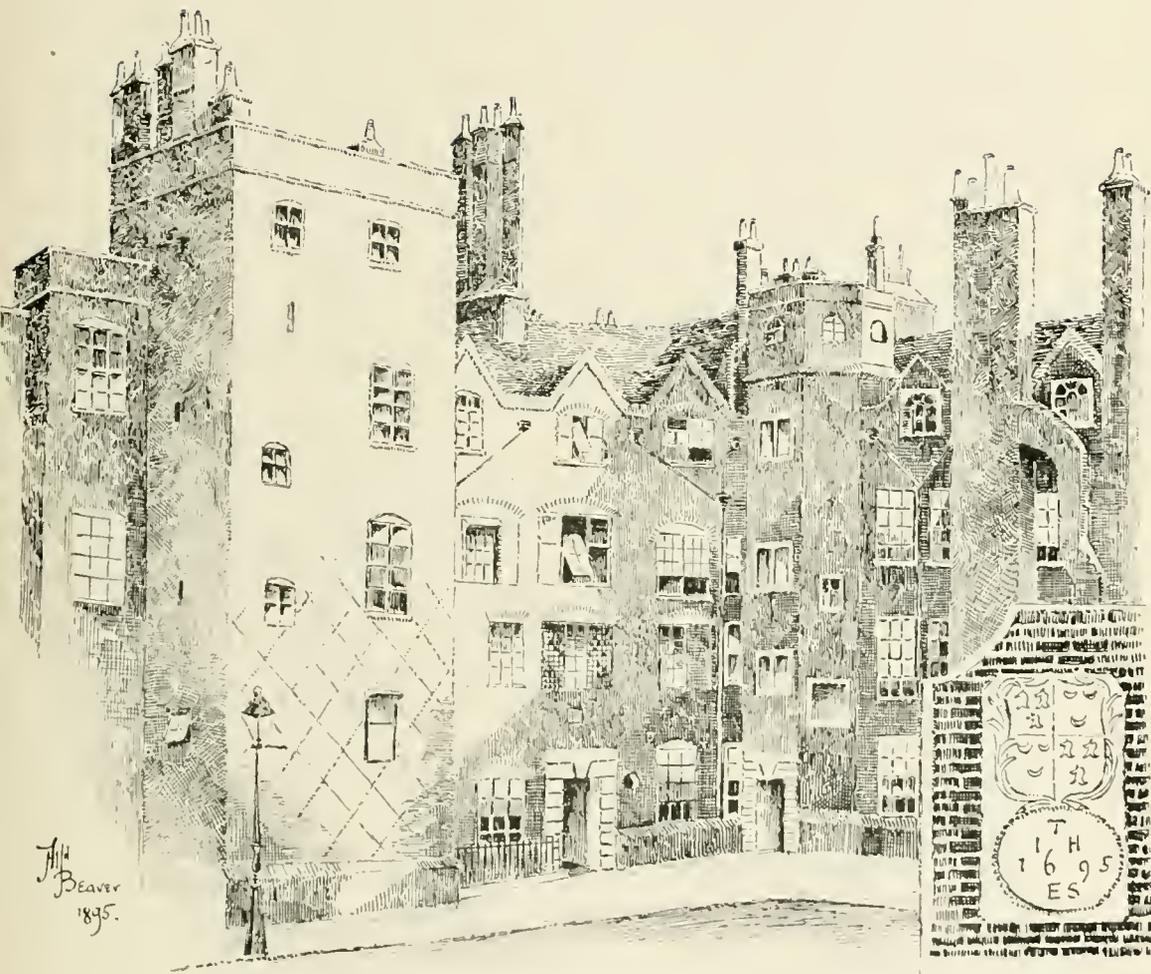
'Just Published. A full account of the Life and Visions of Nicholas Hart, who has every year in his Life past, on the 5th of August, fall'n into a Deep Sleep and cannot be awaked till 5 Days and nights are expired, and then gives a surprising Relation of what he hath seen in the other World. Taken from his own mouth in September last ; after he had slept 5 days in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the August before. By William Hill of Lincoln's Inn.

'The truth of all which the said Nicholas Hart hath attested under his Hand, the 3d Day of August 1711 at Mr. Dixies at the Cock and Bottle in Little Britain. Entered according to Law. Printed for J. Baker, at the Black Boy, in Paternoster Row, price 2d.'

This same book, under the title of 'Life and Visions of William Hart, in which are particularly described the state of the Blessed Spirits in the Heavenly Canaan, and also a Description of the Condition of the Damned in a State of Punishment, etc., by Will. Hill, senior, of Lincoln's Inn, London,' is still sold as a chapbook by the 'running stationers.' The *Spectator* did not believe in Nicholas Hart, and introduced the subject to the public with his usual humour in No. 191.



CORNER OF OLD BUILDINGS.



OLD GATE HOUSE COURT.

In No. 24, in the south angle of the great court, leading out of Chancery Lane, formerly called the Gatehouse Court, but now Old Buildings, and in the apartments on the left hand of the ground-floor, Oliver Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, had chambers from 1645 to 1659. In these chambers, it is said, was discussed, early in 1649, the plot for seizing Charles I. In the same room sat young Morland, Thurloe's assistant, at his desk, apparently asleep, and whom Cromwell would have despatched with his sword, had not Thurloe assured him that Morland had sat up two nights and was certainly fast asleep; he, however, divulged the plot to the King, and thus saved Charles's life.

The Thurloe Papers were discovered in the reign of King William, in a false ceiling in the garrets belonging to Thurloe's chambers in No. 13, by a clergyman, who had borrowed them of his friend, Mr. Tomlinson. He soon after disposed of the papers to John, Lord Somers, the Lord High Chancellor, who had them bound up in sixty-seven volumes, folio. They are now in the Bodleian Library, as also six volumes, folio, copied from the original for the press, but never printed.

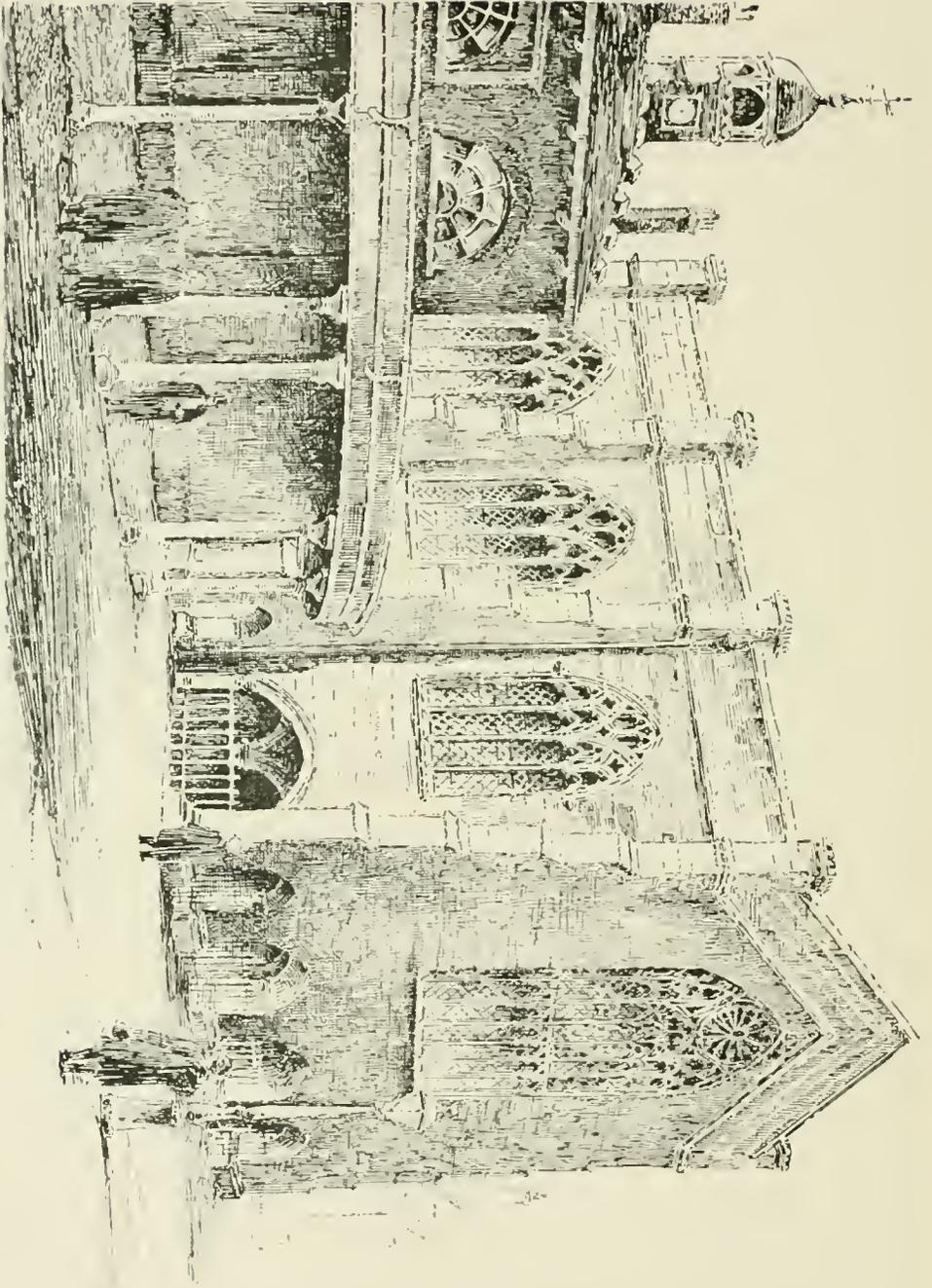
In one of the rooms is a suite of chambers, now numbered as 13 of the New Square, though belonging to the Old Buildings; there is an oaken beam, painted and varnished, traversing the ceiling of the room, on which are carved the initials T. S., with the motto, 'Sans Dieu rien,' and the date 1596. The initials doubtless are those of Thomas Sanderson, whose arms are carved on the fine antique mantelpiece in the same room, and also on that of another apartment. He was one of the benchers of the society, and a liberal contributor to the building fund of the chapel, in the west window of which his arms may be seen, as also on the pedestal under the figure of Abraham in the third window on the north side of the chapel.

The chambers in which the Thurloe Papers were found have been pulled down. They adjoined the west end of the chapel, and looked out upon a partly-enclosed space, formerly known as Dial Court. Thurloe moved into these chambers, which were on the second and third floors, during Cromwell's Protectorate, and here he died on February 21, 1668. The rooms over which the Society of Arts have placed their tablet are on the ground-floor in the south-east corner of old Gatehouse Court, and look out on one side into Chancery Lane, and on the other into a little square, formerly part of the kitchen-garden of the Inn. These rooms he occupied from 1646 to 1659, the active period of his life. The evidence that these were the chambers occupied by him is derived from entries in the old Red Books of Lincoln's Inn, which

contain minutes of the meetings of the benchers, and notes of the fines paid to the Inn on the transfer of life-interests in the sets of chambers belonging to it. In the first volume, on p. 218, is the entry: 'Upon the petition of Mr. John Thurlowe, one of the gents of this house, to be admitted into the chamber late belonging to Mr. Robert Benson the elder, and Mr. Robert Benson the younger. It is ordered to be admitted, paying to the Treasurer to the use of the house 25 sh., provided, if he be removed by order of this house, he shall have his money returned.' At p. 260, under date November 10, 1659, we read: 'At the Council the petition of Mr. William Battin, an utter barrister of this house. It is ordered that Mr. John Thurlow shall have and be admitted to the chambers and garret late belonging to the said Mr. Battin in the Dial Court two stories high, on the said Mr. Thurlow paying to the use of the house ten pounds, and Mr. Battin paying all duties. And the said Mr. Thurlow has time till the next Council to dispose of that chamber he now holds.' When Thurlow vacated that ground-floor, it was taken by John Doddington, who held it for six years; after him by Serjeant Coward, who held it for twenty-eight years, and then disposed of it to John Hall, who paid a fine of £10 to the Inn for admission on February 5, 1693. Mr. Hall held it for twenty-nine years, then assigned it to John Chimmow. On November 28, 1734, Theodore Johnson was, on payment of £140 to the Inn, admitted to 'one whole chamber [a set of chambers] No. 24 in Gatehouse Court, late of Mr. Chimmow, deceased.' (A. C. Ranyard, *Athenæum*, January 22, 1887.)

The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated by Bellingham in 1812, had two sets of chambers in Lincoln's Inn. As a tribute of regard for the memory of so distinguished a member, the Council of Lincoln's Inn transferred, on June 9, 1812, the two sets, viz., No. 20 and No. 25, Old Buildings, for life, and without payment of the usual fines and fees, the former to Spencer, and the latter to Dudley Montagu Perceval, the sons of the late Spencer Perceval, whose private residence had been 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Benjamin Disraeli used to attend at the chambers of Mr. Bassevi in Old Square to study conveyancing, but he generally brought Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, which he studied more diligently than the dry law-books. He was, however, admitted a member of the Inn on November 11, 1824. Mr. Gladstone also was a member, admitted on November 18, 1827. Both retired on November 25, 1831. At No. 1 in this same court, in a small set of chambers, William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield (b. 1704, d. 1793),



VIEW OF CHAPL. (BEFORE ADDITION)

began the study of the law. He removed thence to 5, King's Bench Walk.

Lord Hatherley, when Mr. Page Wood, had chambers at No. 25; and the late Mr. Tupper occupied a set in No. 21 soon after he was called, and during the time wrote Part I. of the 'Proverbial Philosophy.'

On two of the old gables in Old Buildings were, firstly, a southern dial, restored in 1840, showing the hours by its gnomon from 6 a.m. to 4 p.m., and inscribed, 'Ex hoc momento pendet aternitas'; secondly, a western dial, restored in 1794, the Right Hon. William Pitt, treasurer, and again restored in 1848, from the different situation of its plane showing only the hours from noon till night, and inscribed, 'Qua redit nescitis horam.' On the demolition of the buildings to which these dials were affixed, the first dial was accidentally broken, and therefore not re-erected; the second was placed on the garden front of Stone Buildings, next to one of the windows of Pitt's chambers.

Inserted in the brickwork of an external chimney at the back of No. 13 of the Old Square, just beyond the crypt of the chapel on the north-west, there was a small marble tablet, in two pieces, with a long Latin inscription in memory of Mark Hildsley, who was admitted as a member of the Society in 1649, and called to the bar in 1655. He died in 1693, at the age of 63, having been born in 1630. When the building to which the tablet was affixed was pulled down, to let the chapel stand free, the tablet disappeared—probably it was carted away as rubbish.

*Lincoln's Inn Chapel.*—The chapel originally belonging to the Inn is supposed to have been built by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester from 1369 to 1385. It having become ruinous, Inigo Jones, as it is said, was entrusted with the erection of a new one, on a site adjoining the old one. It is in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, and was consecrated on Ascension Day, 1623, Dr. Donne preaching the consecration sermon. A cotemporary letter states that on this occasion there was such a great concourse of people, of noblemen and gentlemen, that two or three were taken up, dead for the time, with the extreme press and thronging. Inigo Jones estimated the cost at £2,000, which was raised by voluntary contributions and a tax on the members of the Inn. The internal walls are wainscoted; the carved oaken seats are of the time of James I., but the pulpit is later.

Cunningham, in his 'Handbook of London,' says: 'Observe the Roman Doric pilasters creeping up the sides of the bastard Gothic of the crypt.' Inigo

Jones, in fact, by many architects, is thought to have injured the chapel by his 'improvements;' he certainly spoiled the crypt. The fanciful masonry he adopted for the parapet, and the vases with flames issuing therefrom he placed on the buttresses—and which may be seen in Vertue's engraving, published in 1751—have, thanks to a better taste prevailing, been removed.

The stained glass windows, by the Flemish artists Abraham and Bernhard van Linge, 'are as rich as the richest decorated glass of the best period.' The figures are as follows :

I. The window on the north-west side contains the portrait of Abraham, with his hand resting on the head of his son Isaac, the joint gift of Christopher Brook and Thomas Saunderson, masters of the bench, 1626. The armorial bearings under the figures in this and the south-east windows are depicted as supported by angels.

The second light contains the effigies of Moses, and in his hands the two tables neatly written at large ; given by Rowland Wandesford, Esq., and one of the masters of the bench, 1626.

The third light has the figure of St. John Baptist, given by William Noy, Esq., 1623, attorney-general of Charles I.

The fourth light contains St. Paul, Doctor of the Gentiles, the gift of John Fook, Esq., 1626.

II. The middle window on the north side : In the first light eastward, dated 1624, is the figure of Jeremias, with a staff in the right hand and a bottle in the left hand ; given by Ranulf Crew, Knight, King's Serjeant.

In the second light is the figure of Ezekiel the prophet, in habit of a priest, with a church in his hand, the gift of Sir Thomas Harrys, Bart., Serjeant-at-law.

The third light contains the figure of the prophet Amos, in shepherd's habit, given by Sir Thomas Richardson, Knight, Serjeant-at-law.

In the fourth light is Zacharias the prophet, the gift of John Darcie, Serjeant-at-law.

III. The window eastward on the north side : In the first light eastward, King David playing on the harp ; over his other drapery a scarlet robe lined with ermine, the gift of Sir James Ley, afterwards Earl of Marlborough.

The second light has the effigies of the prophet Daniel, given by Sir Humphrey Winch, Knight, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench.

The third light contains the picture of Eli the prophet, holding a sword

pointing towards the horizon ; given by Sir John Denham, Knight, one of the barons of the Exchequer.

The fourth light is adorned with the figure of Esaias the prophet, holding in his right hand a book, and with his left a saw ; given by Sir William Jones, Knight, one of the justices of the Court of King's Bench.

IV. On the south side of the chapel : The first light in the Ely window contains the picture of St. Peter, with a key in his right hand ; given by Henry, Earl of Northampton.

The second light has the effigies of St. Andrew, with a book expanded in his right hand ; the gift of William, Earl of Pembroke.

The third light contains St. James the Great, given by John, Earl of Bridgewater.

The fourth light contains the picture of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist, with a cup in his left hand ; given by James, Earl of Carlisle.

V. The middle window on the south side : The first light contains St. Philip, with a cross in his right, and a book in his left, hand ; the joint gift of Lord Abergavenny and Maria, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, 1623.

The second light contains St. Bartholomew ; given by Henry, Lord Abergavenny, and Frances, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Rutland.

The third has the effigy of St. Matthew, given by Sir Thomas Fane, Bart., and his wife Mary, Baroness Le Despencer.

The fourth light contains the picture of St. Thomas, with a spear in his hand ; given by Francis Fane, Earl of Westmoreland, and Maria, daughter of Sir Anthony Mildmay, Knight.

VI. The south-west window : The first light contains St. James the Less, with a book in one hand, and a roller's club in the other ; subscribed Robert Spencer, of Wormleighton.

The second light contains St. Simon ; subscribed Sir Henry Compton, Knight.

The third light has St. Jude, holding a book, closed ; subscribed Thomas Spencer, of Clarendon.

The fourth light contains St. Matthias, with an axe in his right hand, and a book in his left ; subscribed John Spencer, of Offley, Esq.

The small lights above are filled with a variety of other figures. The east window contains several coats-of-arms, as that of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and others ; the east window also contains a variety of coats-of-arms, etc.

In the 'History of the Troubles and Trials of Archbishop Laud,' written by

himself during his imprisonment in the Tower, published by the Rev. Henry Wharton, 1695, the Archbishop, after observing that the statute of Edward VI., was charged against him, which requires the destruction of all images, as well in glass windows as elsewhere, and that this was also earnestly pressed by Mr. Browne, Master of Lincoln's Inn, who repeated the sum of the charge against him in the House of Commons, adds, 'and I could not but wonder that Mr. Browne should be so earnest on this point (Laud's repairing the stained glass windows at Lambeth), considering he is of Lincoln's Inn, where Mr. Prynne's zeal hath not yet beaten down the images of the Apostles in the fair windows of that chapel. . . And it is well known that I was once resolved to have returned this upon Mr. Browne in the House of Commons, but changed my mind, lest thereby I might have set some furious spirit to work to destroy those harmless windows, to the just dislike of that worthy Society' (Archbishop Laud, 'State Trials,' fol. ed., iv. 455).

In 1721, William Fellows, one of the Masters of the Bench, offered, at his own expense, to provide an organ for the chapel, if the society would erect an organ-loft under the west window of the chapel. The offer was declined, on the ground that the chapel would thereby be too much darkened. A similar proposal, made in 1700 by Cavendish Weedon, had in like manner been declined. In 1820, however, the present organ was erected in the gallery at the western end. It was built by Flight and Robson, and is an instrument of great power and sweetness. Great care and attention is bestowed on the choral service, which is known to be one of the most effective and impressive in London.

The members of the Inn were under very strict regulations in former times as to attendance at chapel. On May 19, 1585, 'At a council it is ordered that every gent., being fellow of this house, that shall in the term time be absent from Morning Prayer in the Chapel of this House do lose and forfeit to the use of this house for every time so being absent IV<sup>d</sup>., except he can show reasonable excuse to the contrary; and this to be presented every week by one of the butlers.' And prayers were said at six in the morning! This was eventually found so hard a measure, that on October 6, 1633, the council, finding the said prayers, 'by reason of the cold winter mornings, to be less frequented by the gentlemen of this House, and specially by those of the "older sort," charitably ordered that during the two winter terms prayers should begin at seven o'clock in the morning.' It is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the 'older sort' appreciated the concession. But whilst the masters of the Inn insisted on

this attendance at chapel, they were themselves admonished thereto from without. In a letter from the Lords of the Privy Council, *temp.* Elizabeth, to the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, these latter are ordered to proceed against 'any that has or shall purposely and usually absent themselves from Divine service, or that has or shall not usually receive the Holy Communion at times appointed.'

That the members of the Inn, when they did attend chapel, should be under no temptation to let their thoughts wander from their devotion, 'by the ancient rules and orders of this Society, no woman ought to come into or have a seat in the chapel of this Society.' It appears, however, by the minutes of a meeting of the masters, dated February 4, 1679, that the third butler of the society, contrary to his duty, had recently admitted many women into the pews in the middle of the said chapel, 'whereby the gentlemen that are members of the Society have been disappointed of convenient seats.' The benchers ordered the third butler to be deprived of his key, which was given to another butler, with strict injunctions to 'take care that no woman be admitted to sit in any of the said middle pews.' We hope the members attending chapel were grateful to the benchers for this attention to their convenience and comfort.

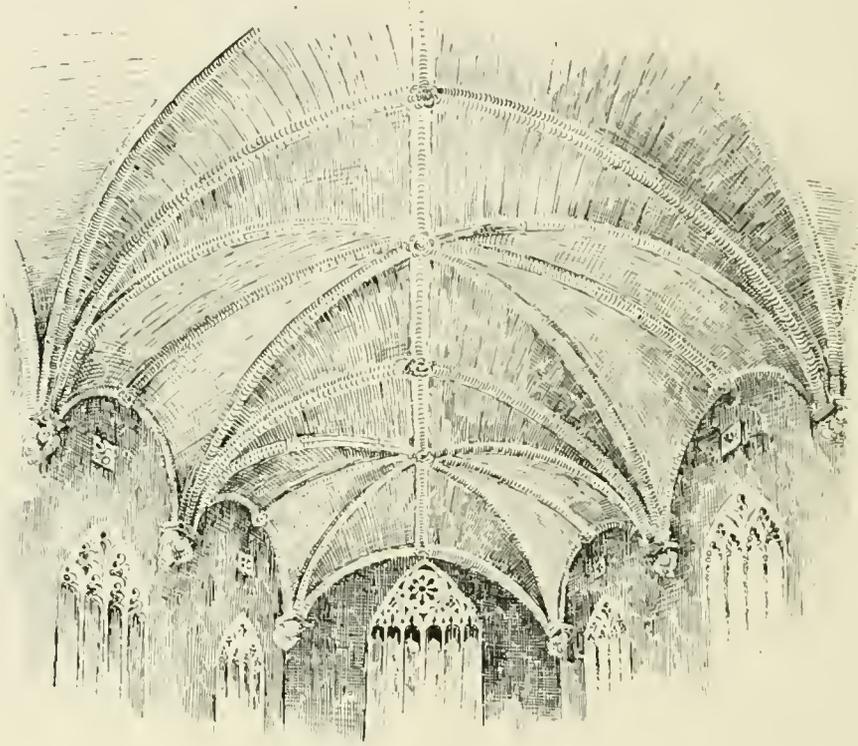
Ashmole was married to Sir William Dugdale's daughter in this chapel (Nov. 3, 1668), Sir William being present to give his daughter to his fellow antiquary.

The chapel was repaired in 1791, under the inspection of Mr. Wyatt. 'Of the new roof and east window,' says Nightingale (one of the authors of 'A Topographical and Historical Description of London and Middlesex,' vol. iv., p. 697), 'designed by Mr. Wyatt, I shall say nothing; when the public are divided in opinion on this gentleman's abilities in reforming our ancient style of building, they will be so obliging as to judge for themselves.'

The entrance to the chapel was up a flight of stone stairs, under an archway and porch, the latter built by Hardwick in 1843. Over the archway was carved the lion of the Earl of Lincoln, with the initials of Marmaduke Alington, Esq., treasurer of the society in 1737. The bell in the old south-west turret was brought away from Cadiz, when the city was captured by Effingham and Essex in 1596.\* It is now in the new south-western turret of the chapel, and is rung every night at nine o'clock, as a curfew bell.

\* It would be difficult to point out a precise authority for this statement, but it has always been accepted as correct. Dr. John Donne, who was intimately connected with Lincoln's Inn, accompanied Lord Essex in the Cadiz expedition, and it was probably through him the bell was brought to England.

A perfect view of the chapel, owing to the contiguity of the surrounding buildings, was originally impossible. The western front, with its large windows, was entirely concealed from view by the Council Chamber, standing immediately in front of it, with chambers over, as the plan of 1805 or the Ordnance map of 1878 will show. In the autumn of 1881, however, these buildings were removed; the chapel itself was, under the direction of Mr. Salter, architect, lengthened

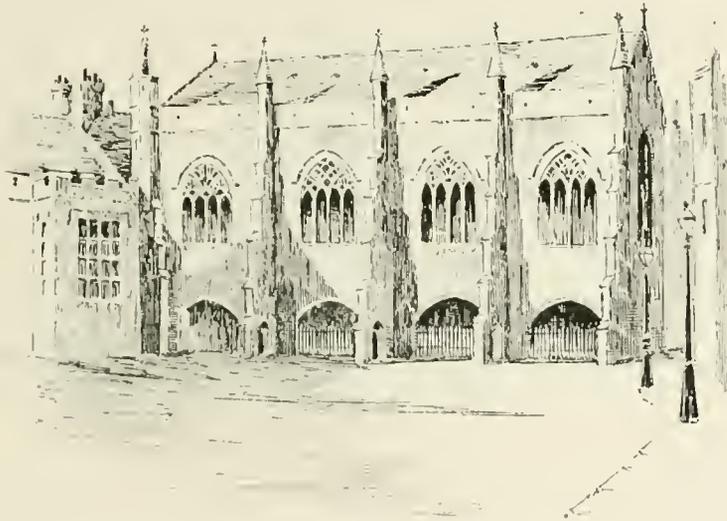


OLD ROOF OF CHAPEL.

westward by one bay, or twenty feet internally. The old stucco ceiling was replaced by one of cedar wood. A double flight of stone stairs in the entrance porch now leads into the chapel, which was re-opened to the public in 1883. The communion-table was replaced by one made of wood, taken from the old roof of St. Alban's Abbey, and presented to the chapel by Lord Grimthorpe, one of the benchers.

Concerning these alterations, Mr. Loftie, in his 'History of London,' vol. ii., p. 74, says : 'It might have been hoped that such a sacred conjunction (of Inigo Jones, who built the chapel, and Ben Jonson, who is supposed to have worked on it as a bricklayer) would have ensured the safety of this chapel ; but as I write it is being added to and altered, and that, incredible as it may seem, under the direction, not of an architect, but of a lawyer. An architect would probably have thought himself unworthy to touch the work of Jones, though at Cambridge Scott "improved" the work of Wren.' Yet it seems that an architect superintended the alterations.

*Celebrated Preachers.*—Dr. Donne ; the learned Usher ; Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury ; Dr. Warburton, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester ;



VIEW OF CHAPEL (ENLARGED).

Heber, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta ; Dr. Hurd, who appointed Dr. Langhorne his assistant preacher. The latter was a voluminous writer ; a short poem, called 'Genius and Valour,' written in defence of the Scotch against the abuse of Churchill and others, obtained for him from the University of Edinburgh the degree of D.D. in 1766. For others see Biographical Index.

The preachers of Lincoln's Inn were generally men of eminence. One of the most distinguished of them was Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, who officiated as preacher of the Inn from April, 1822, to April, 1823. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, referring to the Bishop's farewell sermon, before his departure for India,

spoke of the feeling which that sermon diffused through the audience as a slight indication of the powerful and salutary influence exercised by the Bishop during his whole course in India. Heber was born at Malpas, Cheshire, in 1783; died at Trichinopoly in 1826.

Henry Colfer, Esq., in 1658, founded a sermon to be preached in this chapel on the first Wednesday of every month. The preacher received £12 per annum. The lecture ceased being delivered more than fifty years ago, there being no congregation. Colfer also left 40s. to the chief porter and the second butler, to be divided between them on Christmas Day. Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, founded a lecture in 1768, to be pronounced on the first Sunday



REGINALD HEBER, BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

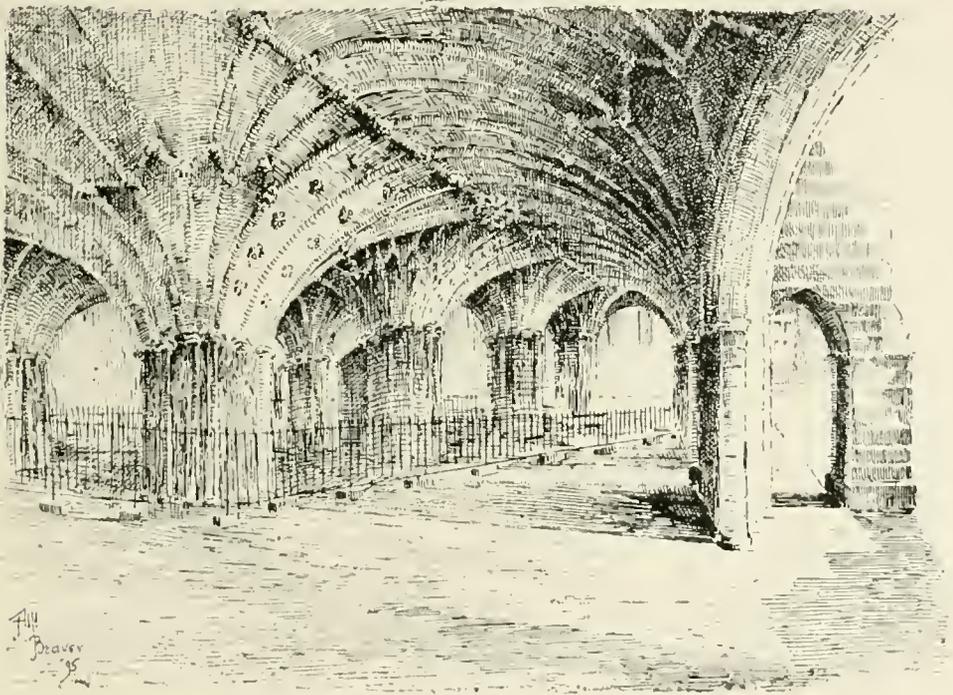
after Michaelmas term and the first before and after Hilary term, for proving the truth of the Christian religion from the completion of the prophecies in the Old and the New Testaments. The society appoint a preacher and a chaplain, and divine service is celebrated on Sundays and holidays. One of the most distinguished preachers at Bishop Warburton's Lectures was Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Asaph; died March, 1790.

The *Crypt*, beneath the chapel on open arches, like the cloisters in the Temple, was built as a place for the students and lawyers 'to walk in and talk and confer their learnings,' and for the wives and daughters of members of the Inn, when barristers used to reside in their chambers in Lincoln's Inn.

The round part of the Temple Church was long employed for a similar purpose. Butler and Pepys allude to this custom :

' Retain all sorts of witnesses  
That ply I' the 'Temple under trees,  
Or walk the Round with Knights o' th' Posts,  
About their cross-leggéd Knights their Hosts ;  
Or wait for customers between  
The pillar rows in Lincoln's Inn.'

*Hudibras*, Part III., c. iii.



THE AMBULATORY, LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.

According to a letter published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of January, 1797, the tombstones under the chapel were in a neglected condition, the inscriptions being much defaced. The floor of the crypt has now been relaid, and is in a very fair condition. The crypt itself is partly enclosed with an iron railing ; it was formerly open, but has recently been closed to the public.

In the crypt lie buried Alexander Brome, the cavalier song-writer ; Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary, and William Prynne the Puritan, who wrote the '*Histrio-Mastix, or the Player's Scourge*,' a volume of more than a thousand

closely-printed quarto pages (published in 1633). Archbishop Laud and some other Prelates, whom Prynne had angered by previous writings against the jurisdiction of Bishops, found, or pretended to find, in the index to the 'Histrio-Mastix' a passage which they construed to be a reflection on the Queen, who had acted in a pastoral about six weeks after the objectionable words had been published. Prynne was imprisoned and prosecuted by the Star Chamber, fined £5,000, expelled from the University of Oxford and from Lincoln's Inn, disabled from following his profession of the law, condemned to stand twice in the pillory, to lose both his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. The cruel sentence was rigorously executed. But the rage of the Bishops was not yet assuaged; in 1637 he was tried by the Star Chamber for writing against episcopacy, and condemned to lose the remainder of his ears in the pillory, to be branded on both cheeks with an S, for schismatic, and to pay a further fine of £5,000. The House of Commons released him in 1641. He died in 1669, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, whence it appears that his expulsion from that society was rescinded. He gave his works, bound up together in forty volumes in folio and quarto, to the library of Lincoln's Inn, so that a certain writer (Marchmont Heedham, in a letter to Dr. Rogers, *Mercurius Politicus* (No. 7), called him one of the greatest paper-worms that ever crept into a library. There was an inscription on Prynne's grave, but it was already obliterated when Anthony Wood wrote his 'Athenæ Oxoniensis' (1691).

In 1548 the salary of the chaplain of the society was £2 13s. 4d. per annum. In 1557 it was raised to £5 a year, and a gown at Christmas. Perhaps he complained, but did not gain much by doing so, for in 1558 his remuneration was still fixed at £5 per annum; he was, however, to have four yards of broadcloth every two years to make him a gown for his livery! The Rev. Thomas Gataker, who in 1602 was elected preacher to the Inn, had a salary of £60. In 1724 the preacher had £31 every term.

*Lincoln's Inn Gardens.*—In the twelfth century the site of these gardens, then known as the Coneygarth, belonged to one William Cotterell, whence they are frequently mentioned as Cotterell's Gardens. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign the gardens were separated from the fields by a clay embankment. This was ordered to be replaced by one of brick, having a gate therein; the private wicket immediately north of the new hall probably represents the old gate. The gardens, as our maps show, were of large extent, but have been much curtailed by the erection of the new hall and library in 1843. They were also

famous for their beauty, and in 1773 consisted of gravel walks, grass plots, rows of trees, and a very long terrace walk, overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields, and made in 1663, and alluded to by Ben Jonson in his 'The Devil is an Ass' as :

'The walks of Lincoln's Inn  
Under the elms.'

Pepys also refers to it : 'To Lincoln's Inn, to see the new garden which they are making, which will be very pretty ; and to the wall under the chapel by agreement.'—June 27, 1663.

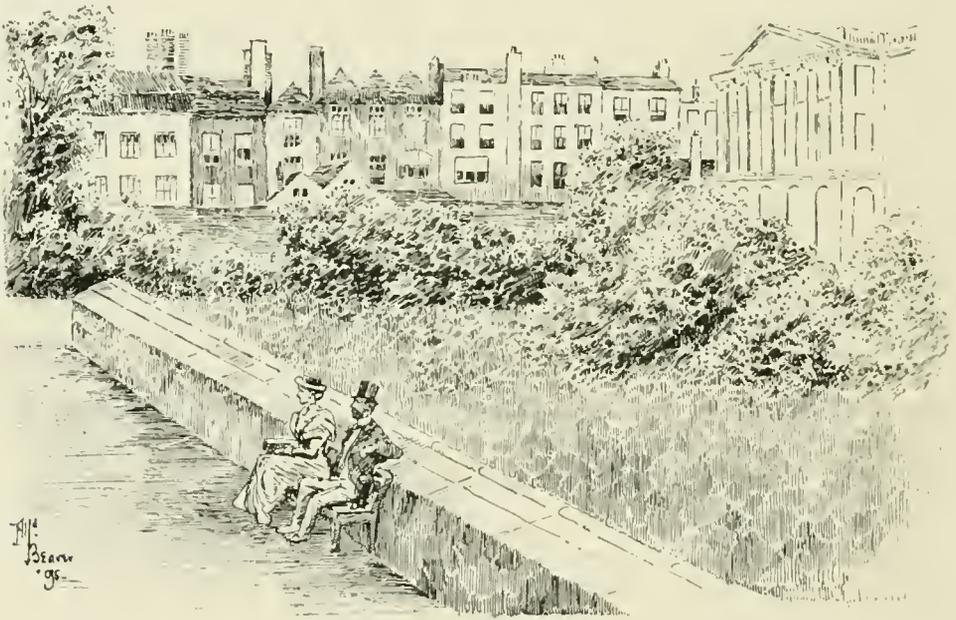
In the *Tatler*, May 10, 1709, No. 13, we read : 'I went into Lincoln's Inn walks, and having taken a round or two I sat down, according to the allowed familiarity of these places, on a bench.' From which it would appear that the public were freely admitted to the garden, though the following extract implies that walking in it was a special favour granted to friends of the benchers only :

'I was last week taking a solitary walk in the garden of Lincoln's Inn (a favour that is indulged me by several of the benchers, who are my intimate friends, and grown old with me in this neighbourhood) when,' etc.—*Tatler*, Nov. 29, 1709, No. 100.

There is preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster an account rendered by the bailiff of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, of the profits arising from, and the expenditure upon, the Earl's garden in Holborn, in the 24th year of Edward I. We learn from this curious document that apples, pears, large nuts and cherries were produced in sufficient quantities, not only to supply the Earl's table, but also to yield a profit by their sale. The comparatively large sum of £9 2s. 3d. in money of that time, equal to about £135 of modern currency, was received in one year from the sale of those fruits alone. The vegetables cultivated were beans, onions, garlic, leeks, and some others which are not specifically named. Hemp was also grown there, and some description of plant which yielded verjuice, probably sorrel. Cuttings of the vines were sold, from which it may be inferred that the Earl's trees were held in some estimation.

The stock purchased for this garden comprised cuttings or sets of the following varieties of pear-trees: viz., two of the St. Regle, two of the Martin, five of the Caillou, and three of the Pesse-pucelle. The only flowers named are roses, of which a quantity was sold, producing 3s. 2d., or about £2 5s. of modern currency. It appears there was a pond or vivary in the garden, as the bailiff expended 8s. in the purchase of small fish, frogs and eels, to feed

the pikes in it. The garden at that time was enclosed by a fence and fosse ; it was managed by a head gardener, who had an annual fee of £2 12s. 2d., together with a livery ; his assistants seem to have been numerous, and they were engaged in dressing the vines and manuring the ground ; their collective wages for the year amounted to £5 (T. Hudson Turner, *Archæological Journal* for December, 1848). In 1445 the garden was leased by the Society of Lincoln's Inn to one Richard Bennett for ten years, at the rent of 13s. 4d. per annum, with reservation of supplying the house with herbs, etc., during the term.



PART OF LINCOLN'S INN GARDENS.

In Newcourt's map of London, 1658, the western portion of the garden of Lincoln's Inn is separated from the smaller eastern part by a wall ; in the small map of Farringdon Ward Without, in Noorthouck's 'History of London,' 1772, no such division appears, and the terrace walk along the wall facing the fields is shown. The terrace was made and the wall erected in 1663, at a cost of about £1,000. The terrace walk, with its elm-trees, occupied part of the site of the Coneygarth or Cottrel Garden, which till then had been well stocked with rabbits and game. By various ordinances of the society, temp. Edward IV., Henry VII.,

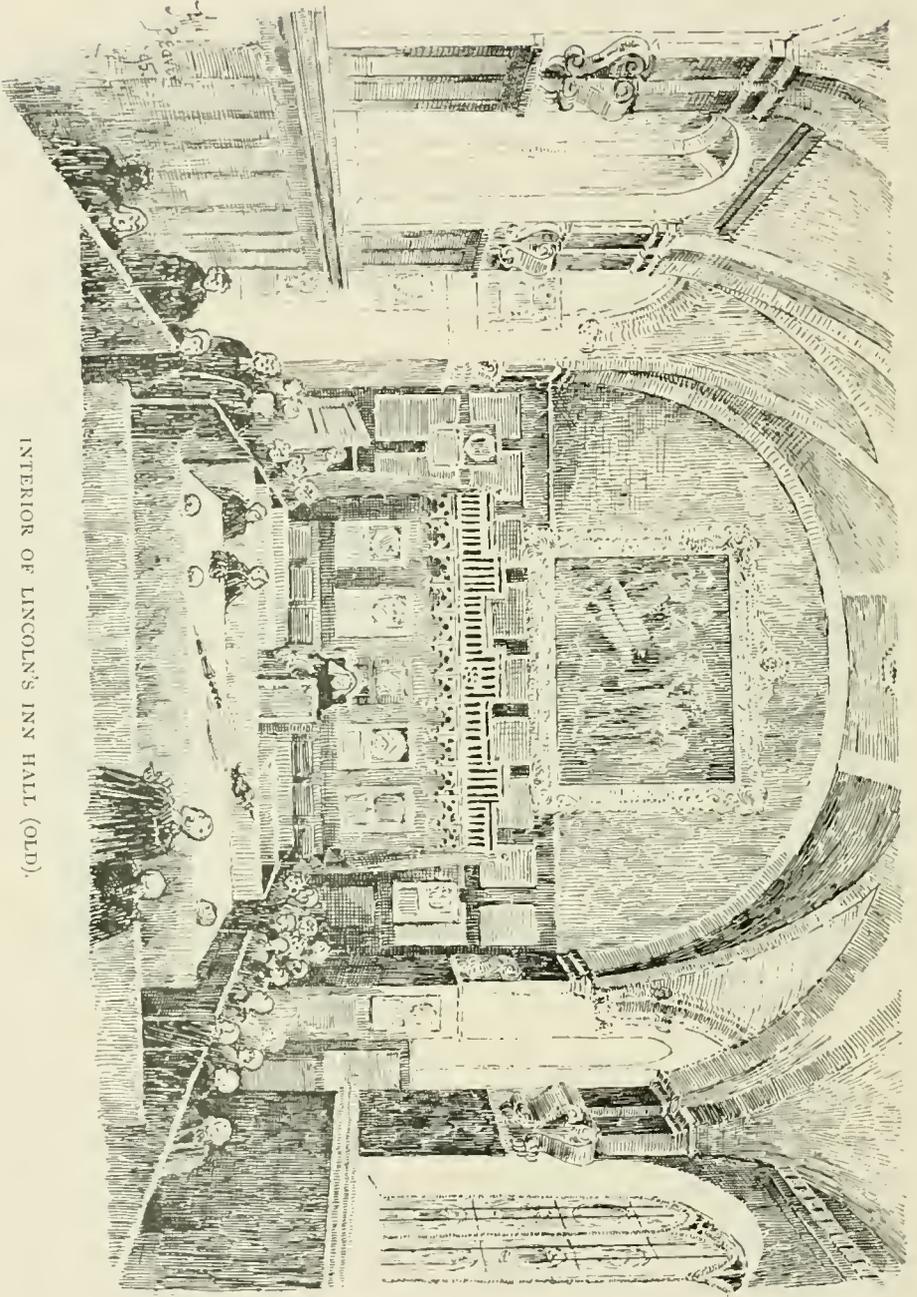
and Henry VIII., penalties were imposed on the students hunting the rabbits with bows and arrows, or darts.

There seems to have been an objection to the gardens being overlooked. Ellis, in his 'Letters,' relates: 'On Monday, in the evening, a meeting of diverse gentlemen of Lincoln's Inn throwing brickbattes at a new-built house at the end of their garden towards Holborn, because the owner had turned his office that way, one out of the house discharged haile shot upon Mr. Attornie's sonne's face, which, though by good chance it missed his eyes, yet it pitifully mangled his visage.—Sept. 28, 1632.'



OLD HALL, LINCOLN'S INN.

In 1873 were erected the memorial gates at the south end of the garden, in memory of Colonel Brewster, formerly colonel of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers. The fabric of the gates, designed in Belgium, is exceedingly light and ornamental. They consist of a large central gate, and two side gates, and are composed chiefly of screen work, representing memorial flowers. On the top of the gate are the colonel's arms, together with his name and the date of his death, whilst on each of the other gates is the monogram of the Inns of Court Volunteers.



INTERIOR OF LINCOLN'S INN HALL (OLD).

The gardens were in 1891 thrown open for several hours in the afternoon to the public, and the children living in the squalid streets surrounding the fields were allowed to play in them.

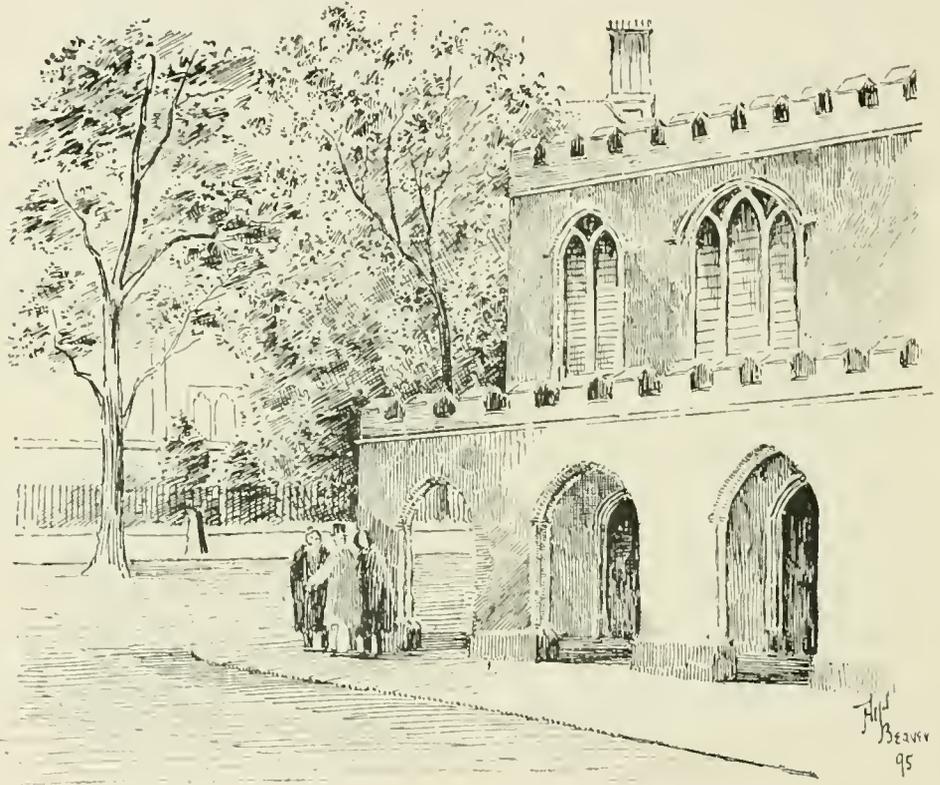
*Lincoln's Inn Old Hall and Buildings contiguous.*—The Old hall was commenced in 1506, and is therefore the most ancient portion of the existing Inn. Alterations were made in it in 1625, 1657 and 1706. In 1819 it was lengthened by 10 feet, which makes its present length 71 feet. Fine crimson cloth was made to replace the green baize with which the seats had been covered; Hogarth's painting, 'Paul before Felix,' was cleaned, and its frame freshly gilt. The breadth is 32 feet, and height about the same. The old oak roof was removed, and the present incongruous coved plaster ceiling substituted for it. The exterior also was repaired at the same time, and stuccoed by Bernasconi. The composita was much objected to at the time, especially as it speedily peeled off, and in its best state rendered the hall out of harmony with the surrounding buildings. The alterations, too, which were effected about the same time, such as re-cutting and reducing the mullions and tracery of the windows, adding new and fanciful terminations to the buttresses, with a new and architecturally incorrect parapet, excited the indignation of experts.

A louvre was placed on the ridge of the roof in 1552. On the outside thereof, in lead, the arms of Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, were to be seen. They were removed in the year 1818, when the louvre was renewed. They then bore the date 1682, at which time the hall underwent a thorough repair. It has a large vane on the top. The side walls are divided by buttresses into five divisions, occupied by windows with obtusely arched heads, and divided by three mullions. At each extremity of both sides are oriels, this hall being singular in possessing four such appendages. In 1853 the hall was divided so as to form two courts, one for the Lord Chancellor, and one for the Lords Justices. In 1874 the courts were again thrown into one, and great alterations effected in the interior fittings.

On the windows and on panels were painted the arms of various dignitaries of the Law, who had been members of the Inn. The windows have been removed to the new hall, where they have been arranged in the eastern oriel by Mr. Willement. On the dais at the north end of the hall was the seat of the Lord Chancellor, who held his sittings there during a portion of the year. Over the dais hung Hogarth's painting of 'Paul before Felix,' and which is now in the new buildings. On the side of the dais was a corridor, the entrance to which is shown in the illustration, communicating with the old council chamber, which

stood in front of the west end of the chapel. In 1874 extensive alterations were made in the hall, and the two courts were again thrown into one, and new oak fittings and other improvements introduced.

At the lower, or south end, is a massive screen, erected in 1565, decorated with grotesque carvings. On this screen are emblazoned the full achievements of King Charles II., James, Duke of York, Prince Rupert, the Earl of Man-



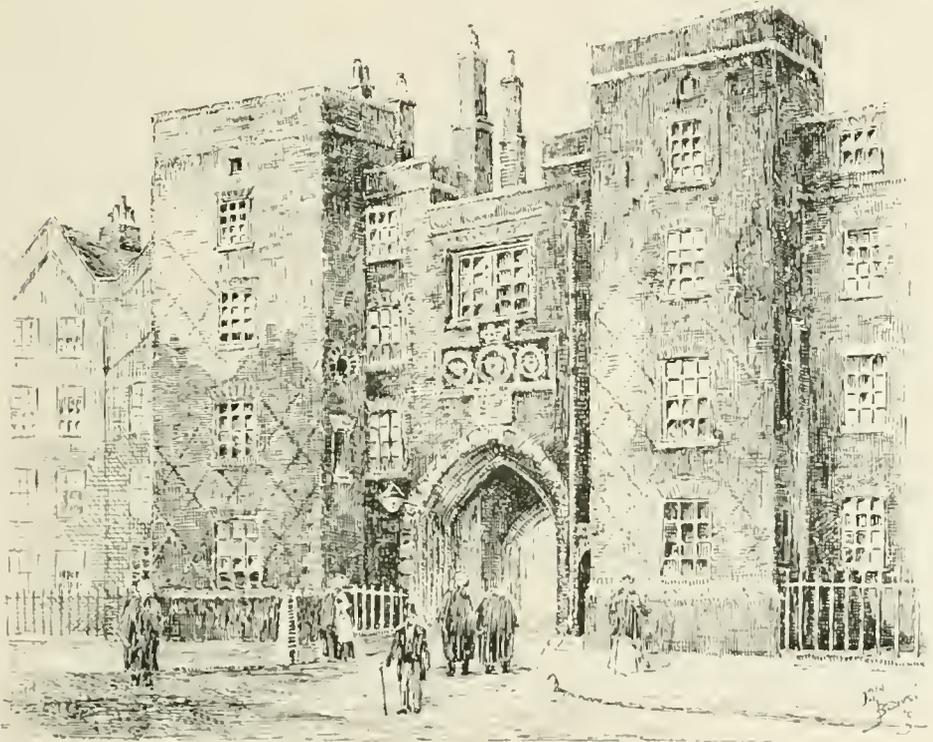
A CORNER OF THE NOW DEMOLISHED VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

chester, the Earl of Bath, Lord Henry Howard, and Lord Newport, with the date of February 29, 1671.

The hall was the dining-hall of the Inn, and in it the revels (see p. 56) were held. Since the erection of the new hall it was disused, but has now been re-decorated to serve as an examination hall. In the plan of Lincoln's Inn, taken from the ordnance map (1878), may be seen a building in front of the old hall, and facing the gatehouse. This formed the Vice-Chancellor's two courts,

which had been erected in 1841; it was surrounded by a colonnade, and pulled down in the last two months of 1883. Part of the building and of the colonnade are shown in our engraving facing page 19.

In March, 1884, the court of Sir Lancelot Shadwell, last Vice-Chancellor of England, and which, to our generation, was known as the late Vice-Chancellor Malin's court, at the north-western corner of the old hall, was also demolished. It had been erected in 1819.



LINCOLN'S INN GATEWAY, CHANCERY LANE.

The kitchen, long since turned into chambers, to the south of the old hall, was built in 1557; twenty-five years later some chambers were erected over the kitchen, and over the passage which led out of the kitchen garden court into the gatehouse court. In 1602-1603 Chancery Lane Row, north and south of the gate, was pulled down and rebuilt, extending respectively to the houses of Sir John Tyndall, Knight, and John Bevington. In 1608 the Long Gallery and the Short Gallery were re-built, as also what is now the southern side, Nos. 21-23 of

Old Square. In 1609 Chancery Lane Row was extended by twenty chambers, having three stories above the ground-floor on a return—Nos. 7-9, facing the northern side of the chapel—and in the next year a third uniform block of sixteen chambers, Nos. 10-13 (Dial Court), was made westward of the chapel. The picturesque old gabled buildings shown in the view on page 39 have all disappeared.

The *Gatehouse*, of brick, in Chancery Lane, was built by Sir Thomas Lovell, in 1518. Before then the entrance to Lincoln's Inn was in Holborn, where Fenwick Buildings are now standing. When the new gate in Chancery Lane was erected the Holborn entrance was closed, and an inn built on its site, and the badge of the King, Henry VIII., being an antelope, the inn, as a mark of loyalty, was so designated. It was pulled down about 1637. The present gate is a fine specimen of late red-brick work of a Gothic type, and, with St. James's Palace and St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, almost the only example of that sort of work to be found in London. The bricks and tiles used in the gatehouse and hall were made from clay dug from the Coneygarth (see p. 28). The principal gateway and the two flanking towers on either side are in the same condition as when they were first erected; the oak doors are the original ones, which were put up in 1564, but the windows for the most part have been modernized, much to the loss of the picturesque effect. Over the gateway are to be seen three shields of arms in as many square compartments, which originally cost, as Stow tells us, £16 7s. 5d. The first are those of Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; those in the centre are the Royal arms of England; and the third are the bearings of the actual builder of the gate, Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight. These heraldic sculptures were repaired and redecorated in 1815. This gateway, till the new entrance was made from Lincoln's Inn Fields, in 1843, was the only entrance—a narrow passage in New Square to Serle Street, and a postern gate opening into Star Yard excepted—into the Inn. The gateway is obnoxious to the innovators, whose object seems to be to destroy every interesting architectural bit of Old London, who, whilst we were writing, were pulling down the hall and spoiling the garden of Clement's Inn, to mention but one instance within the circuit of our perambulation. Lincoln's Inn gatehouse—the chambers over its central arch were sometimes tenanted by Sir Matthew Hale—is charged with abutting too closely on the narrowest part of Chancery Lane. In 1885, fears were entertained that the benchers intended to pull it down; these fears were allayed by the then tenant of the north tower publicly stating that there was no intention of interfering with the gatehouse

further than was necessary to connect it with the new and incongruous buildings then being erected to the north of it. But in 1890 the fears that the gatehouse, together with the old hall, chapel, and the interesting chambers known as No. 24, where Thurloe once lived, were doomed to destruction, was again revived. This induced the Society of Antiquaries again to address the benchers—they had done so in 1885—the secretary of the society writing to the benchers: ‘From an independent survey by competent architects I have reason to believe that the dilapidated condition of the buildings has been much exaggerated, and that by a comparatively small expenditure on judicious repairs the buildings may be placed in such a condition that they will last for many generations to come. I therefore again venture to address you in the name of this society, and to intercede on their behalf for the preservation of these interesting memorials of a past age, the destruction of which would be as deeply regretted as it is apparently needless.’

We fear that in spite of this, and similar appeals, the gatehouse and all the other old buildings of Lincoln's Inn will, in course of a time not far off, come down, to complete the benchers' half-accomplished scheme, which involves their destruction. The discussion concerning the gatehouse was carried on in the newspapers about two years ago in a lively manner. Witness, for instance, the following from the *Builder*, July 19, 1890 :

‘Required, the grammatical construction and precise meaning of the following extract from a letter signed “Grimthorpe,” in the *Times*, of Wednesday, about the old gateway in Lincoln's Inn : “The Antiquaries and Ancient Buildings' Protectors (by letting them go to ruin) are as accurate as usual in the statements they are publishing, wherever they can get a footing, about this gateway, and some chambers on another side of the square, which nobody has proposed to meddle with—except Sir Gilbert Scott's general plan for gradually rebuilding the old square—in which, I understand, there was not a brick party wall from one end to the other until we rebuilt most of it, not a year too soon—and even now there is none between the gateway and the old buildings.” To most readers it would appear that Lord Grimthorpe, who, in another part of his letter, speaks of the “wrath” of his opponents, was so far in wrath at being foiled in his desire to pull down the Lincoln's Inn gateway, that he could not even arrange his sentences intelligibly.’

The chambers adjoining the gatehouse to the south are of somewhat later date (*circa* 1562) than the entrance itself, and it may be to this part that Fuller alludes when he says that ‘He (Ben Jonson) helped in the building of the new

structure, when, having a trowel in his hand, he had a book in his pocket. His mother, it is said, after his father's death had married a bricklayer, who compelled the lad, who had been a Westminster scholar, to work at his, the step-father's, trade. A bencher walking through Chancery Lane and hearing young Jonson repeat some Greek verses out of Homer, discoursing with him and finding him to have 'a witt extraordinary,' gave him some exhibition to maintain him at Trinity College, Cambridge. According to Aubrey, Jonson worked, not at the gate, but on the garden wall next to Chancery Lane. This must have been the bit of wall from the gate northward up to the end of the gardens towards Holborn, before Stone Buildings were erected. The bricks used for the wall were, it seems, still made from clay dug from the Coneygarth, and 'ten shillings were allowed to the pannierman in respect of his loss in the herbage, by reason of this brickmaking there.' The Coneygarth appears to have been prolific in bricks. In 1573, the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, obtained permission from the benchers to make 250,000 bricks from their ground, for building a house over against the garden of Lincoln's Inn, in Cursitor Street.

The building northward from the gatehouse was erected in 1536, and in the year 1558 an order passed for a brick wall and gates to be set up on the back part of the house, for the better enclosure thereof; but this was not finished till about the year 1568, when also the chambers on the north side of the quadrangle were built, the whole cost amounting to £415 11s. 11d. In 1582, chambers were built over the kitchen and entry near the hall, and about the year 1607 all the chambers in the long gallery were rebuilt, which cost £1,409 9s. 6d., about which time twenty additional chambers were erected on the north side of the house, to correspond with the last, at a cost of £1,618 18s.

The whole block of chambers, from the gatehouse to the entrance to Stone Buildings, was renewed in 1872 and 1873 up to the old line of building, and thus an easy opportunity for widening Chancery Lane, which is very narrow at this point, was allowed to slip by.

Between the years 1880 and 1890 the greater portion of the chambers in Old Square, viz., Nos. 2-15, were demolished, and some of them replaced by two new blocks erected between 1882-1887. One of these stands quite free, and thus has four frontages, facing the four cardinal points; it is divided into barristers' and pupils' rooms; designed by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. Dial Court, including No. 13, disappeared. At this house Thurloe had chambers, and some authorities say that it was here, as already stated, the Thurloe Papers were found.

Through these demolitions it has come to pass that of the original set of chambers only Nos. 1 and 26, both in the gate, and Nos. 16-25, south of the old hall, now stand. (Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was treasurer in 1803, occupied chambers at Nos. 20 and 25, which on his assassination were, by the benchers, transferred without fee to his two sons.) The square-headed doorways, the exterior chimneys of 'stock' brick, and most of the casements are comparatively modern. But a few lattices yet remain, and at No. 24 (tower staircase), and in the Chancery Lane front, may be seen three or four mullioned windows. An early record of the use of distinguishing numbers for the staircases is furnished by an entry in the Lincoln's Inn MS. 'Red Books.' The entry relates to the admittance of a Mr. Hungerford to two chambers in Gate House Court, in Chancery Lane Row (No. 1). This was in 1715. No. 26 is cited under the year 1720, so we may conclude that by the latter date, which is several years



LINCOLN'S INN OLD BUILDINGS, 1720.

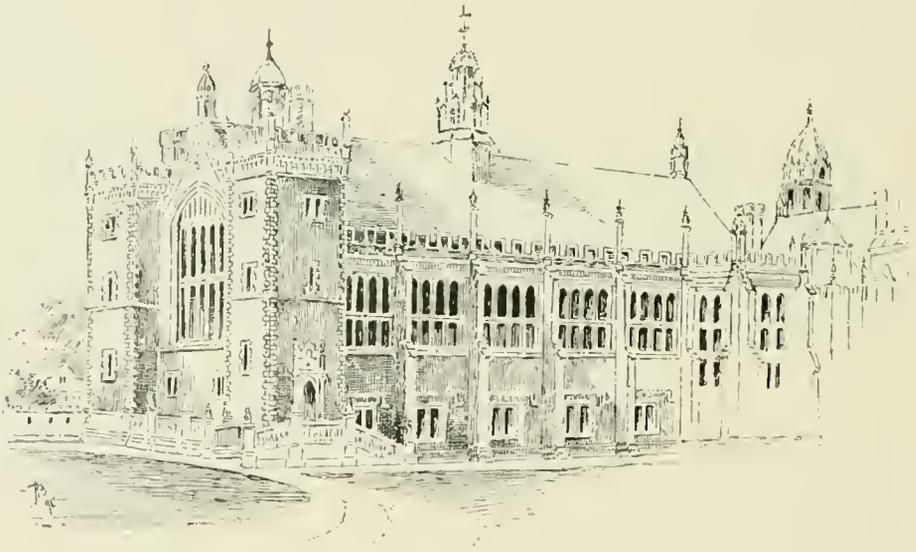
anterior to the general adoption in London of numbering houses for postal purposes, all the staircases bore the same numbers they bear still, or did bear until some of them were rebuilt.

The new buildings probably are far more convenient for their occupants than those they replaced were, but the disappearance of the numerous curious towers and gables with pointed doorways and Tudor windows, which stretched along the inner front of the Inn, and formed one of the most picturesque architectural groups in London, must always be a source of regret to the London antiquary.

The benchers have caused a grass plot to be laid out on the piece of ground in Old Square, by the side of the chapel. It is surrounded with a solid stone coping, and its verdure, with the two trees planted in the midst, presents a pleasing contrast to the surrounding buildings—in which red is the predominating colour. This improvement was completed about December, 1891.

*New Hall and Library.*— On the western side of the garden, almost on the site of the Coneygarth, are the new hall and library, a picturesque group, finely situated for architectural effect, in the late Tudor style (temp. Henry VIII.), having a corresponding entrance-gate from Lincoln's Inn Fields; architect, Philip Hardwick, R.A. The first stone was laid on April 20, 1843, by Sir James Lewis Knight-Bruce, the treasurer of the society. It bears the following inscription :

‘ Stet lapis, arboribus nudo defixus in horto,  
Fundamen pulchræ tempus in omne domûs.  
Aula vetus lites et legum anigmata servet,  
Ipsa novo exorior nobilitanda coquo.  
xxij. Cal. Maij, MDCCCXLIII.’



EXTERIOR OF NEW HALL, LINCOLN'S INN.

The inscription was humorously translated by the late Sir George Rose, as follows :

‘ The trees of yore  
Are seen no more ;  
Unshaded now the garden lies.  
May the red bricks,  
Which here we fix,  
Be lasting as our equities.  
The olden dome  
With musty tome  
Of law and litigation suits :

In this we look  
For a better "cook" \*  
Than he who wrote the "Institutes."

The hall is arranged north and south, and the library east and west, the two buildings being connected by a vestibule, flanked by a drawing-room and council-room. The materials are red bricks, intersected with black bricks in patterns, and stone dressings. The south end has a lofty gable, inscribed in dark bricks 'P. H.' (Philip Hardwick), with the date 1843, flanked on each side by a square tower, battlemented. Beneath are shields, charged with lions and milrines, the badges of the society. Between the towers is the great window of the hall, of seven lights, transomed, and the four-central arch filled with beautiful tracery. On the apex of the gable, beneath a canopied pinnacle, is a statue of Queen Victoria; Thomas, sculptor. The side buttresses are surmounted by octagonal pinnacles. The roof is leaded, and in its centre is an elegant louvre, surrounded by slender pinnacles bearing vanes. The capping has crockets and gurgoyles, and is surmounted by a vane with direction-points in gilded metal work: the whole very tasteful. The entrance to the hall is at the south-east tower, by a double flight of steps to the porch, above which are the arms of the Inn. Above is the clock, of novel and beautiful design, with an enriched pedimental canopy in metal work.

The central building, the entrance to the library and great hall, has end oriels, and an octagonal embattled crown or lantern, filled with painted glass, and reminding one of the octagon of Ely Cathedral.

From the esplanade is the entrance by flights of steps to a porch, the gable bearing the lion of the Earl of Lincoln holding a banner; and at the apex of the great gable of the library roof is a circular shaft, surmounted by an heraldic animal supporting a staff and banner.

The library has large end oriels, of beautiful design, and five bay windows on the north side, the lights being separated by stone compartments, each boldly sculptured with heraldic achievements of King Charles II., James Duke of York, K.G., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, K.G. (all visitors of the society), and Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. The buttresses dividing the bays are terminated by pillars, surmounted by heraldic animals.

At the north-west angle of this front is an octagonal bell-turret. On the western front towards Lincoln's Inn Fields, the clustered chimneys have a beautiful effect; they are of moulded red brick, resembling those at Eton College

\* An allusion to Coke's 'Institutes,' a legal work of high reputation.

and Hampton Court Palace. The bosses, gurgoyles and armorial, grotesque, and foliated ornaments throughout the buildings are finely sculptured.

Entering by the southern tower, the corridor is arranged on the plan of the college halls of the Universities, and has a buttery-hatch and stairs leading to the vaulted kitchen, 45 feet square and 25 feet high, with one of the largest fire-places in England. Adjoining are cellars for one hundred pipes of wine. From the corridor, through a carved oak screen, you enter the hall; length, 120 feet; width, 45 feet; height to the apex of roof, 62 feet. In size it exceeds the halls of the Middle Temple, Hampton Court Palace, and Christchurch, Oxford; but is exceeded in length by the hall of Christ's Hospital, which is 187 feet. The upper part of the screen serves as the front of the gallery, between the arches of which, upon pedestals, in canopied niches, are costumed life-size figures of these eminent members of the society: Lord Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale; Archbishop Tillotson, one of the preachers of Lincoln's Inn; Lord Chief Justice Mansfield; Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; Bishop Warburton, one of the preachers; and Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls.

The five large stained glass windows on either side contain in the upper lights the arms, crests, and mottoes of distinguished members of the society, chronologically arranged, from 1450 to 1843; and the lower divisions are diapered with the initials 'L. I.', and the milrine. Above the windows is a cornice enriched with colour and gilding. The roof is wholly of oak, and is divided into seven compartments by trusses, each large arch springing from stone corbels, and having two carved pendants (as in Wolsey's Hall at Hampton Court), at the termination of an inner arch, that springs from hammer-beams projecting from the walls. These pendants are illuminated blue and red and gilt, and they each carry a chandelier to correspond. Between the wall trusses is a machicolated cornice, panelled and coloured. Here is a nobly-designed fresco by G. F. Watts, 'The Origin of Legislation.' This great work was the gift of Mr. Watts, the artist, commenced in 1854, but soon after discontinued through illness, and not resumed till 1857; finished October, 1859.

On April 25, 1860, Mr. Watts was entertained in the hall—an honour before conferred on no painter except Hogarth, who dined there in 1750—was presented by this society with a silver-gilt cup, value £150, and purse of £500; the testimonial being 'not in the character of compensation, but as a testimony of the friendly feeling of the society for the man who had selected it as the recipient of so valued a gift, and of its appreciation of his genius as an artist.'

On the northern wall, above the daïs panelling, is the picture of 'Paul before Felix,' painted in 1750 by Hogarth, and removed from a similar position in the old hall.\* The composition is good, but the conception of character commonplace.

By the will of Lord Wyndham, Baron of Finglass and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, the sum of £200 was bequeathed to the society, to be expended in adorning the chapel or hall, as the benchers should think fit. At the recommendation of Lord Mansfield, Hogarth was engaged to paint the picture, which was at first designed for the chapel. At the opposite end of the hall is a noble marble statue, by Westmacott, of Lord Erskine, Chancellor in 1806, and the erection of which was decided on at a meeting of the legal profession, held in Lincoln's Inn Hall on November 15, 1824.

On either side of the daïs, in the oriel, is a sideboard for the upper or benchers' table; the other tables, ranged in gradation, two crosswise and five along the hall, are for the barristers and students, who dine here every day during term. The average number is 200; and of those who dine on one day or other during the term, 'keeping commons,' is about 500.

The western oriel window contains, in the upper light, the armorial bearings of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester; Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; William de Haverhyll, Treasurer to King Henry III.; Edward Sulyard, Esq., by whom the inheritance of the premises of Lincoln's Inn was transferred to the society in 1580, whose arms are also here, motto—'Longa professio est pacis jus.'

In the middle of the window are the arms of King Charles II. within the garter, and surmounted by the crown with the supporters and motto; also the arms of James, Duke of York, and of Prince Rupert. On the other side the quarrels of the whole windows are diapered, like the other windows of the hall, with the milrine and 'L. I.'

The oriel window, on the eastern side, contains all the stained glass removed from the old hall, consisting of the armorial insignia of noblemen, legal dignitaries, etc.

All the heraldic decorations, with the exception of the eastern oriel, are by Mr. Willement (Spilsbury's 'Lincoln's Inn,' pp. 104, 105).

From the daïs of the hall large folding doors open into the vestibule, east of which is the council chamber; and west, the drawing-room; the stone chimney-pieces are finely sculptured. In the drawing-room are portraits,

\* It has recently been removed to the drawing-room.

removed thither from the old library in Stone Buildings, of Justice Glanville, 1598; Sir John Granville, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1640; Sir Matthew Hale, 1671, by M. Wright (acquired by the society, with his collection of MSS.); Sir Richard Rainsford, Lord Chief Justice, K.B., 1676, by Gerard Soest; Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, 1737, after Ramsay; Lord Chancellor Bathurst, 1771, by Sir N. Dance; Sir John Skynner, Lord Chief Baron, 1771, by Gainsborough; Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, by Barlow; Francis Hargreave, Treasurer in 1813, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Sir H. Haddington, Speaker of the House of Commons.

In the council room is a portrait of Sir John Franklin, of Mavourn, Beds, Knight, a Master in Chancery thirty-three years; ob. 1707. Here are also several copies from the old masters, and a lady with a guitar, by William ETTY, R.A. The walls of both council and drawing rooms are also hung with a valuable collection of engraved portraits of legal dignitaries, eminent prelates, etc.

The library, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 44 feet high, has an open oak roof of much originality. The book cases, projecting at right angles to the walls at each side, as in the library at Lambeth Palace, form separate apartments for study, and have an iron balcony running round them about midway, and another gallery over them against each wall. Each of the oriel windows displays arms of the present benchers, as also the five northern windows, except the lower lights of the central one, which face the entrance door, and are filled with the arms of Queen Victoria, of brilliant colour and broad treatment. This window, as well as the other armorial insignia in the windows of the room, was designed by Mr. Willement. The glass of the windows consists of small circular panes, termed beryl glazing, of remarkable brilliancy. The society's valuable collection of MSS., mostly bequeathed by Sir Matthew Hale, are deposited in two rooms opening from the library. The books and MSS. exceed 40,000; the collection of law-books is the most complete in this country, and here are many important works on history and antiquities. The library, founded in 1497, is older than any now existing in the metropolis; and it was first established in Old Buildings, but removed in 1787 to the ground-floor of Stone Buildings, and then contained above 8,000 volumes, deposited in four rooms; to increase which, each master of the bench contributed £11 11s., and every student, when called to the bar, £5. The master of the library (a bencher, elected annually), purchases such books relating to jurisprudence as are not commonly found in libraries. It

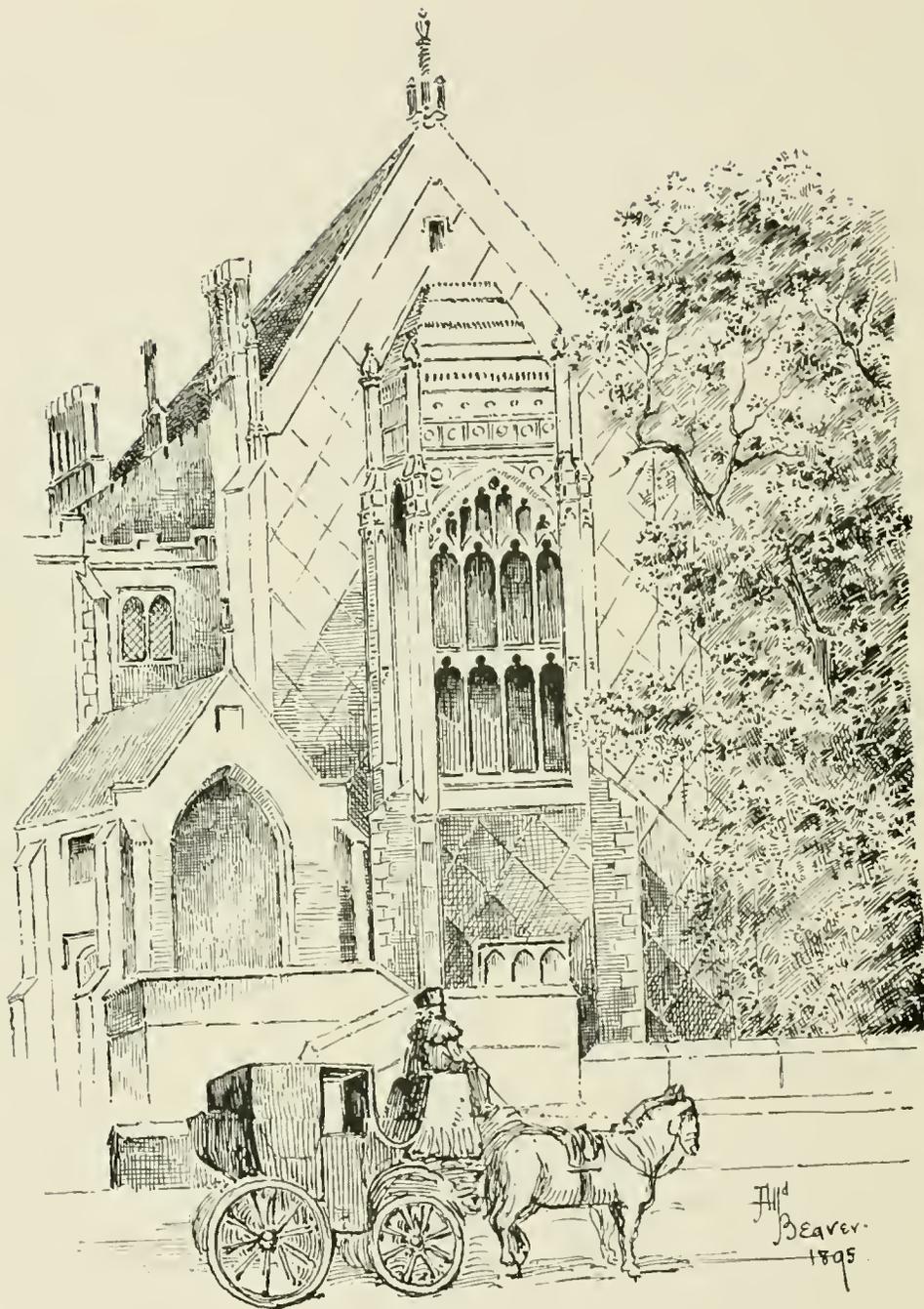
is open every day, from 10 till 2, for the use of the members of the society. On July 1, 1813, the House of Commons voted £8,000 for the purchase of the law books, enriched by valuable notes, and three hundred MSS. of Francis Hargrave, King's Counsel, to be deposited in the library of Lincoln's Inn.

The library was also enriched at various periods by donations from members of the society. The bequest of Sir Matthew Hale has already been mentioned; in 1785, John Coxe, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, bequeathed his library, consisting of many manuscripts in his own handwriting, with about 5,000 printed books, to the society. In 1843, Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., presented to it a collection of law books, consisting of nearly 2,000 volumes; in 1848, several MSS. of Lord Colchester, Speaker of the House of Commons, containing reports of cases in his own handwriting, were given to the society by his son's widow, the Hon. Frances Cecil Abbot. Other private collections were purchased at various dates. Many of the volumes still retain iron rings, by which they were secured by rods to the shelves. The early 'Year-Books' are chiefly in their original oak bindings; and four of them belonged to William Rastell, nephew of Sir Thomas More.

Among the other rarities are 'Le Mirror à Justices,' par Andrew Horne, in a hand of the reign of James I.; Placita of the whole reign of Edward III. and Henry V., a MS. 'Year-Book,' Edward III.; the fourth volume of Prynne's 'Records,' bought for £335 by the society at the Stowe sale, in 1849 (it was published in the year of the Great Fire, when most of the copies were burnt); several MSS. in the handwriting of Sir Matthew Hale, Archbishop Usher, and the learned Selden; a beautiful copy of the works of King Charles I., which had belonged to King Charles II.; Baron Maseres's copy of his 'Scriptores Logarithmici,' six vols., 4to.; Charles Butler's fine copy of 'Tractatus Universi Juris,' with index, twenty-eight vols., folio, etc.

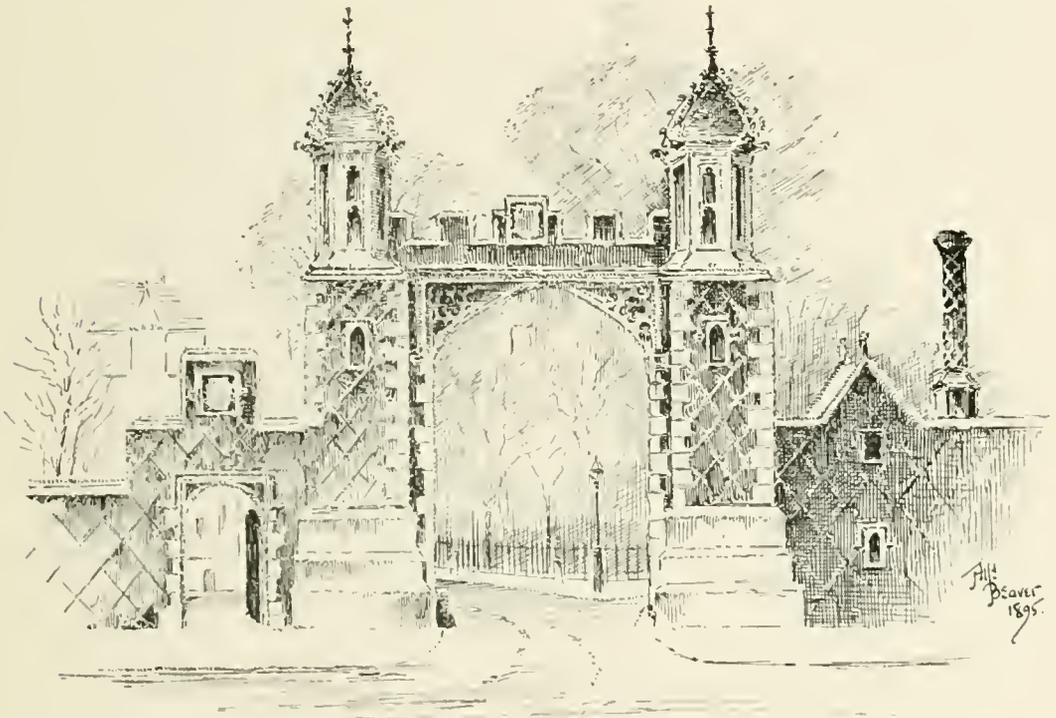
The library was enlarged eastward in 1873 by 50 feet, and now measures in length 130 feet, exclusive of the oriels, each about 6 feet. The stone-work of the eastern window, after having carefully been removed, was re-erected in the extended building, and presents exactly the same appearance it did in its original position. A distinct architectural feature was imparted to the building by the erection of an octagonal tower at the south-east angle. This tower is surmounted by a spire, about 15 feet high, terminating in a vane.

The gateway to the south of the library and hall was erected at the same time as these buildings. Before then there was, as will be seen by referring to Horwood's map, no entrance into Lincoln's Inn from the fields; though by the



LINCOLN'S INN LIBRARY, EAST END.

same map it appears there was a narrow passage from Serle Street into New Square, which passage may, in fact, be distinctly seen in old prints of the Square, as, for instance, in Nicholls' 'Bird's-eye View,' published in 1731. The gateway consists of a central arch and two side entrances. The arch has its spandrels enriched, and is flanked by turrets, square at the base, but terminated octagonally, with crocketed cupolas. The turrets are constructed to allow the oaken gates to recede within them. Over the arch and between the



LINCOLN'S INN GATEWAY TO FIELDS.

turrets is an embattled parapet, having in the centre a panel, containing a shield charged with the arms of the society of Lincoln's Inn (see p. 10), and on the eastern side of the arch are the arms of Sir Francis Simpkinson. The lodge is on the right of the entrance. Over the northern side entrance, on the west side, is sculptured a lion holding a shield charged with the milrine; and on the west side an eagle, the crest of Sir Francis Simpkinson. Over the gable are the arms of Philip Hardwick, Esq., the architect.

The consecration of the Chancery Bar Lodge of Freemasons, attended by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, took place in the library of Lincoln's Inn on November 29, 1893.

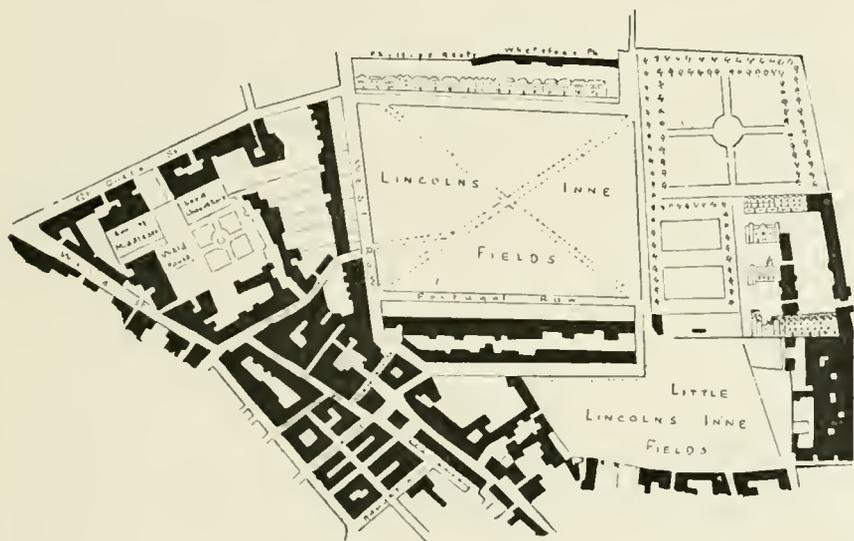
*Lincoln's Inn New Square* was built, in 1687, on Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, and forms no part of the Inn of Court called Lincoln's Inn.

Ancient inhabitants: Sir Samuel Romily, at No. 2, and afterwards at No. 6; and Sir William Grant, in No. 3; Arthur Murphy (b. 1730, d. 1805), a member of Lincoln's Inn, dramatist, and the friend of Johnson, lived twenty-three years at No. 1.

The plot of which New Square forms a part was originally called Fickett's Field, or Croft, afterwards Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, and, till about 1620, was a place of execution. It comprised about ten acres, extending from what was the Bell (the site of Bell Yard, Temple Bar, demolished when the new Law Courts were built) to Portugal Street, including all the ground now covered by the Law Courts, and part of Lincoln's Inn New Square. This field was, in ancient records, called the Templars' Field, it having been conveyed to them by the same William Cotterell, mentioned under the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, and is, in the earliest extant grant, described as 'terram sive campum pro saltationibus, turnamentis aliisque exercitiis equitum militumque regni nostræ Angliæ, presertim vero equitum sancti Johannis Hierosolimitan.'

On the abolition of the Order of the Templars, Fickett's Field was assigned to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, but about 1376 the site of New Square was laid out as a walking place, planted with trees, for the clerks of the Chancery, apprentices and students of the law. About 1399 a petition was sent to Parliament, in which it was shown that one Roger Legit had privily laid many iron engines called 'caltrappes' [*i.e.*, steel-traps] in the trenches of Fickett Field, with a malicious intention to maim the said clerks and others, for which he was punished by fine and imprisonment. On the dissolution of the monasteries the field was granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Stringer, to hold *in capite*, under the description of 'Totum ill' campum, terram et pasturam vocat' Fickett's Field ad-jacen' messuag' vocat' Le Bell,' etc. From Stringer it came to John Hornby, 35 Henry VIII., who dying, 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, it passed to his son Richard, who died in 1563, leaving Alice, his daughter and heir, who married Edward Clifton, who had a son, Hornby Clifton, by whom, in 1606, it was conveyed to John Harborne, Esq., of Taskley, Com. Oxon. But a portion of the property must have been alienated before then, for there is a deed extant,

dated May 10, 1584, by which William Moresome, citizen and skinner of London, and Allyce, his wife (evidently the above-named Alice), sold for twenty marks to various persons a piece of ground, lying in the field called Fyckett Field on the south side of Lincoln's Inn, adjoining to the buildings then contained within the limits between the turnpike gate of Lincoln's Inn, adjoining the said field, to the mud wall next the gardens in the occupation of John Bevington and others, southward, etc. The property sold to the above-mentioned John Harborne is thus described in the *Inquis. post mortem* on the decease of John Hornby: 'All that messuage and tenement called the Bell, with all its appurtenances, lying and being in the parish of St. Dunstan, in Fleet Street, London,

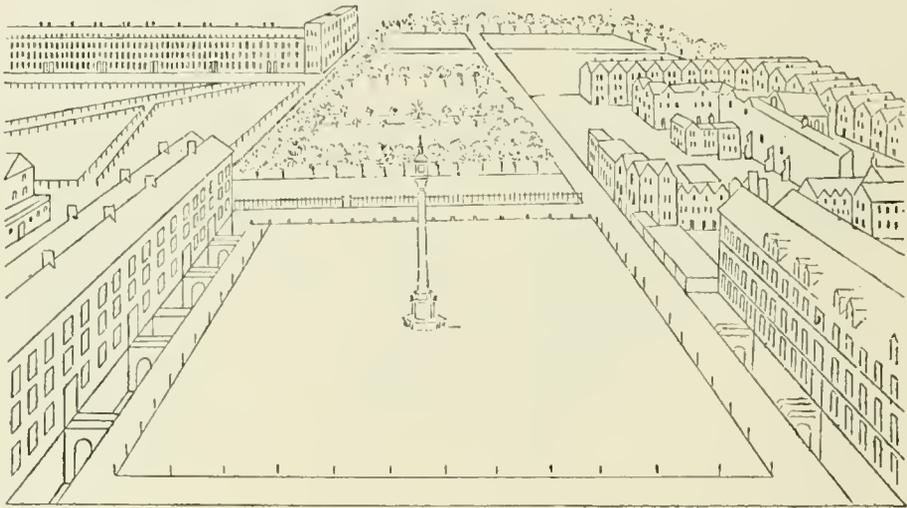


LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1658.

lately belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, etc. And a certain field and pasture, called Fickett's Field, near adjoining, together with ingress and egress, with horses and carriages, by two gates at the east end of the said field, that is to say through one gate leading from the lane called Chauncery Lane towards the aforesaid field, and through the other gate at the west end of the same way, abutting upon the aforesaid field.' (See Serle Street.)

It appears that two-thirds of Fickett's Field afterwards passed to Sir John Birkenhead, the writer of the *Mercurius Aulicus*, and sometime Master of Requests (*b.* 1615, *d.* 1679), and from his sons and his executors the land, as we

learn from Sir John Branston's autobiography, was purchased by a Mr. Henry Serle, of whom little else is known than that he, and a person named Clerk, had some claims on Fickett's Field, which were settled by an agreement, dated 1683, between them and the benchers. The specific properties of the parties being settled, Mr. Serle was permitted to build on the field. He began the building of Serle's Court, now called New Square, but did not live to see it finished. He died in 1690, intestate, and much in debt. The square was completed about 1697. His arms, together with those of the Inn, are over the gateway which forms the southern entrance from Carey Street into New Square, and which consists of an oval arch with a human head keystone and Doric pillars on each side panelled; the south side is stone, the north side brick.

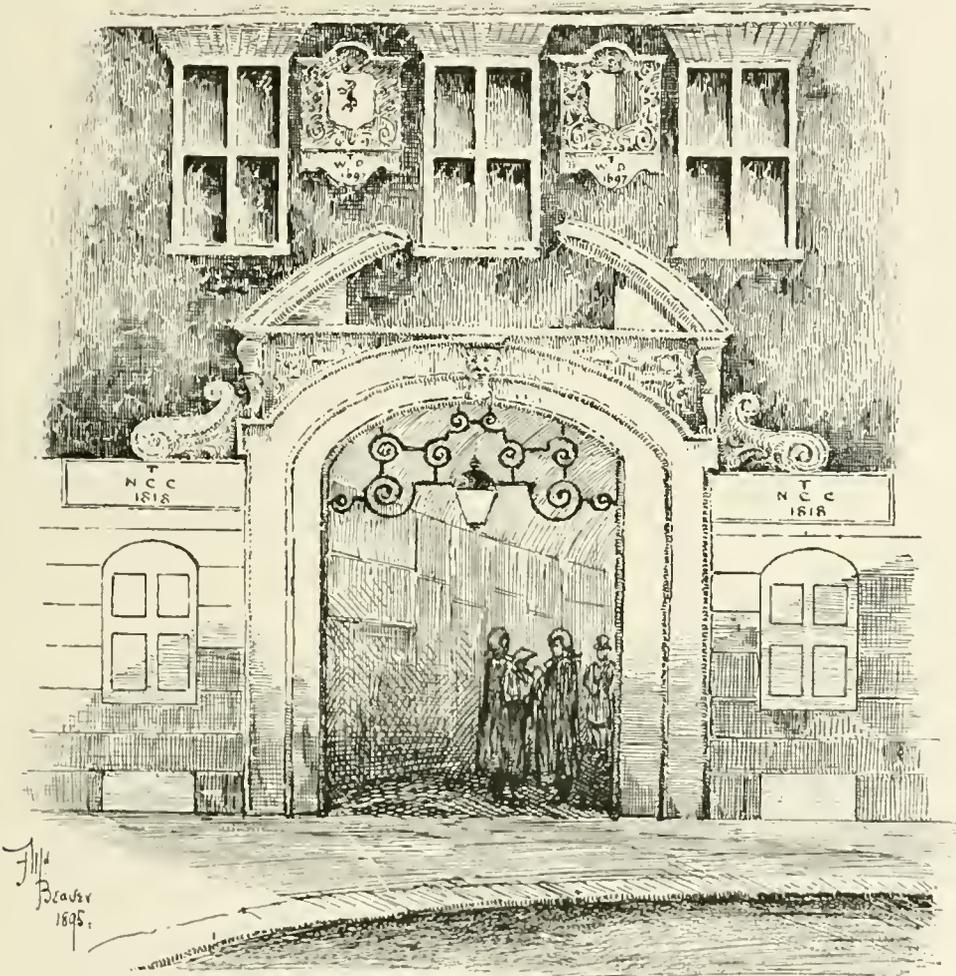


NEW SQUARE IN 1720.

The premises under the gateway are appropriately occupied by an eminent firm of law booksellers. The second edition of *Barnaby's Journal* was printed in 1716, for one Illidge, 'under Serle's Gate.'

The houses in New Square are occupied exclusively by lawyers; in the last quarter of the last century the west side was occupied by the stamp office; they are freehold, but subject to certain restrictions inserted in the agreement between the benchers and Serle. The whole of the chambers within the jurisdiction of the society entitle the holders to a vote for members of Parliament for Middlesex and Westminster.

The open space in the square originally was covered with gravel, and very neatly kept. In the centre was formerly an ornamental column and fountain, designed by Inigo Jones, and of the Corinthian order, with a sundial placed at the top; at the angles of the pedestal were infant tritons, who spouted water



GATEWAY, NEW SQUARE TO CAREY STREET.

from their shells. At the bottom was a basin to receive the water, with a railing round it. There were also distributed about the garden statues of Augustus, Pompey, Julius Cæsar and Mark Antony, as well as figures of Neptune and Hercules, the gifts of different benchers. The ornamental column and fountain

had been set up by Cavendish Weedon (already mentioned on p. 22), the first inhabitant of New Square, who was admitted a member of the society in 1692. He proposed great alterations in Lincoln's Inn Fields, as we shall see further on. The pillar and fountain, the latter disused already in 1811, in New Square were removed in 1817, and what became of them seems, even at the time of their removal, to have been a mystery. A gas-lamp of insignificant appearance was set up on the spot.

The gardens, which originally had only posts around them, as may be seen in a print preserved in the drawing-room at the new buildings (of the hall and library) at Lincoln's Inn, were planted with trees and shrubs, to compensate, we suppose, in some degree for the loss of garden ground occasioned by the erection of the new hall and library; the ground was at the same time surrounded with an iron railing. This was done in 1845. In 1867 a temporary structure was erected in it for the exhibition of the designs for the new Law Courts. The houses in New Square show a high degree of work in the doorways, which have an open circular pediment, enclosing vase-neck supports for balls.

The *Builder*, of January 3, 1891, says: 'It is equally certain that the south side of New Square ought long ago to have been demolished, and thus there would be one of the finest open spaces of London, with the Law Courts at its southern end. The public spirit of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn will, we hope, one day effect this much-desired improvement.' We ask, Desired by whom? Certainly not, we should think, by anyone in any way connected with Lincoln's Inn. That which gives to the New Square its chief value as a place for solicitors' chambers is the quietude and seclusion from the noises of Carey Street, which its being screened from the latter by tall houses secures to it, and which this suggested improvement undoubtedly would totally destroy.

At the north-eastern corner of New Square is an almost triangular building, only one story high, part of which is occupied as the headquarters of Inns of Court V. R. Corps (23rd Middlesex). Behind this building is a small garden, originally the kitchen-garden. Behind the eastern side of New Court is a waste bit of ground encumbered with old building material and some rough workshops, the entrance to which ground is from a square enclosure, behind the north-eastern end of New Court, and which enclosure is euphonically called 'The Bogs,' which term, we understand, is very common in the Inns of Court. At the north and south sides of this square enclosure are two postern gates opening into Star Yard.

Lincoln's Inn, as stated elsewhere (p. 8), is extra-parochial, but New Square being no portion of the Inn, chambers Nos. 1 to 4 pay poor-rates to St. Dunstan's in the West, and Nos. 5 to 10 to St. Clement Danes parish.

On Saturday, June 27, 1752, a fire broke out in New Square, by which Nos. 10 and 11 were almost entirely consumed, particular damage being done to the chambers of Mr. Wilbraham, the Hon. Edward Harley, and others. Some of the occupants had time to save their most valuable articles, but many title-deeds and other important documents perished in the flames. A Mr. Pickering, who lost £10,000 in bank-notes, was fortunate enough, when the rubbish was sifted, to recover most of them. A considerable quantity of plate and cash was also recovered. Mr. Wilbraham had lately purchased an estate of great value, the title-deeds of which, among other numberless deeds, mortgages, etc., were burnt. The two houses were rebuilt apparently as one. On the one adjoining, now numbered 11, are fixed the two tablets which are the boundary marks of the parishes of St. Clement Danes and St. Giles-in-the-Fields respectively, the boundary line crossing New Square in an oblique north-westerly direction.

Another great fire took place in New Square, at No. 2, on January 14, 1849, when that house, having about sixty feet frontage, and as great a depth, was entirely destroyed, and many valuable title-deeds were lost, though a great number were preserved in safes which were found uninjured in the ruins. Packets of deeds and other valuables were also recovered uninjured from among the débris.

Within the last few years, for the convenience of the solicitors inhabiting New Square, and of their clients, a passage has been opened at the south-west angle of the square, giving access to Carey Street, and thus to the Law Courts.

*Stone Buildings.*—A handsome range of stone houses—hence the name—built from the design of Sir Robert Taylor, made in 1780 for rebuilding the whole inn. The working drawings were made by a young man of the name of Leech, then a clerk in Taylor's office, who afterwards became a student in Lincoln's Inn, and died, filling the high and lucrative office in the law of Master of the Rolls. Leech's drawings are preserved in the library of Lincoln's Inn. Observe: Rule Office removed from Symond's Inn, October 24, 1845; New Exchequer Office removed from Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, on the same day.

Stone Buildings are situate parallel with the west side of Chancery Lane, and the western range of buildings faces the gardens of Lincoln's Inn and the square, with an oblong court between the two buildings. The Chancery Lane side is

very plain, but the garden front consists of a rustic basement, with arcades and windows, at the north end of which is a wing, consisting of six Corinthian pillars, which support an entablature and pediment. The cornice of the wing is continued through the whole length of the front, which terminates in a balustrade, but the two ranges of windows are entirely plain. The northern entrance is by handsome iron gates in Chancery Lane. The structure is not in keeping with the architecture of the other buildings; but when viewed through the foliage of the garden, it has a very pleasing effect.

On December 23, 1790, by the violence of the wind at noon, the copper covering of the roof of the new buildings was blown off in one sheet, and hung over the front like a large carpet or mainsail, and the noise occasioned by this accident made the neighbourhood conclude the building was falling down. Some of the plates composing this covering were torn off and carried into a yard in Holborn.

In Stone Buildings, facing Chancery Lane, were the Six Clerks'\* Office and the Enrolment Office. The name of the latter sufficiently indicates the purpose for which it was occupied. The business of the clerks of the Six Clerks' Office was to read in court, before the Lord Keeper, in term time, patents, pardons, etc., and for causes in the Chancery Court depending, they were attorneys for the plaintiffs or defendants. The Six Clerks' Office is now abolished, and the Enrolment Office amalgamated with the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Duke of Wellington having occasion, on June 18, 1831, to visit the Mint, he was loudly hissed and hooted by the mob. In Fenchurch Street he was personally attacked, but the City police beat off the assailant and escorted his grace to the end of Cheapside. Along Holborn the conduct of the crowd became so threatening—they beginning to throw stones and filth—that the Duke took refuge in the chambers of Sir Charles Wetherell, in Stone Buildings, where he remained till a body of police arrived from Bow Street and escorted him home.

*Finances of the Inn.*—According to evidence given before a Parliamentary

\* 'The six clerks of the Chancery are a society of gentlemen learned in the laws, and were at first priests, and thereupon called clerks (for so anciently all Churchmen were called). These clerks lodge and common together in one house in Chancery Lane, purchased and accommodated for them by Master John Kederminster, Esq., one of the society. . . . Their house was in ancient times the inn of the Abbot of Nocton, in Lincolnshire, and was since the house of one Herfleet, and of him it was called Herfleet's Inn. But now it is (or ought to be) called the Six Clerks' Inn.'—Sir G. Buc. This house was on the west side of Chancery Lane, near the present Lincoln's Inn Gateway, as appears from a plan made in 1592.

Committee in 1854, the average income of the society then was £18,242 12s. 3d., and the outgoings £14,345 8s. 2d. The income was derived chiefly from rents (£9,942 14s. 3d., including £576 per annum ground rent and payment in lieu of land-tax for Furnival's Inn, recently sold by the benchers, and £50, the yearly rent of the Rainbow Inn in Newgate Street, the property of the society), and from payments by members (£8,279 18s.). But the society had then incurred a debt of £40,000 for the new hall and library, which, with the addition made to the latter in 1873, cost about £100,000. The loan of £40,000 it was arranged to pay off by annual instalments of £1,500. The balance of the cost of the new buildings was furnished by a surplus, which had been accumulating for years before 1843. In 1874 the annual income of the Inn had risen to £33,329. The payments made by members consist of fines on admission to the society (about £27), on calls to the Bar (about £51 10s.), of contributions towards chapel and commons expenses, etc.

The chambers in Stone Buildings are very fine, and let at high rents; *circa* 1815 they let for from 20 to 120 guineas per annum., and sold for from £350 to £2,500. The leases commenced in 1780 for ninety-nine years certain, or for three lives, with power to nominate a fourth life at the end of the third. They are transferable for a fine of £10 for ground and first floors, £8 for second, and £6 13s. 4d. for third floors.

In the Old Buildings chambers let in 1815 for from £25 to £80 per annum, and sold for from £200 to £1,000. They are held for the life of one member of the society; but on payment of a small fine they may be transferred. The buildings called New Square are fee simple, do not belong to the Inn, but entitle the owners to a vote for the county. They let for from 40 to 100 guineas per annum, and are chiefly occupied by solicitors, conveyancers, and special pleaders. They sell at from £350 to £2,500 per double set. All these chambers pay £4 9s. 10d. annually to the society. Compare this with a valuation made in 1535: 'Redditus soluti per societatem de Lyncolneshine, Londini, pro hospicio suo £6 13s. 4d. Redditus certorum tenementorum in Chancery Lane, per annum, £2 13s. 4d.'

*Revels* were held at all the Inns of Court. On Candlemas Day, 1634, the four Inns of Court, 'To manifest their opinion of Prynne's new learning, and to confound his "Histrio-Mastix" against interludes, entertained the court with a splendid and expensive masque, which was performed at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, to which the benchers proceeded in grand cavalcade, the marshal

whereof was Mr. Darrel, of Lincoln's Inn, afterwards knighted by the King. The management of the whole affair had been confided to eight persons, two for each Inn. Those for Lincoln's Inn were the Attorney-General Roy and Mr. Gerling.'

The 'King of Cocknies' ruled over the festivities at Lincoln's Inn; they also had a 'Jack Straw,' but he and his adherents were all banished by Queen Elizabeth, and the members of the Inn prohibited from wearing long hair, great ruffs, cloaks, boots, or spurs. Charles II. paid several visits to the revels; the first visit is alluded to by Pepys, under date January 2, 1661-62; and by Evelyn, under date January 1, of the same year: 'I went to London, visited the solemn foolery of the Prince de la Grange,\* at Lincoln's Inn, where saw the King, Duke, etc. It began with a grand masque and a formal pleading before the mock prince, grandees, nobles, and Knights of the Sun. He had his Lord Chancellor, Chamberlain, treasurer, and royal officers, gloriously clad. It ended in a magnificent banquet. One Mr. Lort was the young spark who maintained the pageant.' On his second visit the King was accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, and the Duke of Monmouth. At these entertainments the hall sideboard was set out with the society's plate, including silver basins and ewers, silver cups and covers, a silver college-pot for festivals, and a large silver punch-bowl with two handles. One of the basins has on it the following inscription: 'This basin, with the ewer, is given to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn by the Right Hon. Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, a member thereof, and Lord Keeper of His Maties Privy Seal, Feb. 2<sup>d</sup>, 1675.'

Some of the masques presented by the society were written by men of genius, and contain beautiful poetry, as in the 'Circe and Ulysses,' by Browne, of which some specimens have been given to the world by Sir Egerton Brydges. These revels seem to have gone out of use during the Commonwealth, and through the Puritan influence surviving it. No doubt they were the source of much extravagance on the part of the students, who were the chief performers in them, and never befitting the dignity of the profession for whose pursuit the Inn was founded.

Dugdale, in his 'Orig. Jurid.,' cap. 64, gives the following account of the revels at Lincoln's Inn:

\* This was the title given at Lincoln's Inn to the Master of the Revels; he was also sometimes styled the Lord-Lieutenant. At Gray's Inn he was called the Prince of Purpoole (the name of the manor on which Gray's Inn was built).

'And that nothing might be wanting for their encouragement in this excellent study (the law), they have very anciently had dancings for their recreations and delight, commonly called revels, allowed at certain seasons ; and that by special order of the Society, as appeareth in 9 Hen. VI. (*circa* 1439), viz., that there should be four revels in that year, and no more : one at the feast of the All Hallown, another at the feast of St. Erkenwald ; the third at the feast of the Purification of our Lady ; and the fourth at Midsummer-day. One person, yearly elected of the Society, being made choice of for director in those pastimes, called the master of the revels. Nor were these exercises of dancing merely permitted, but thought very necessary as it seems, and much conducing to the making of gentlemen more fit for their books at other times : for by an order made February 6, 7 Jac., it appears that the under-barristers were by decimation put out of commons for example's sake, because the whole bar, offended by not dancing on Candlemas-day preceding, according to the ancient order of this Society, when the judges were present, with this, that if the like fault were committed afterwards, they should be fined or disbarred.' History repeats itself: the German Emperor has recently lectured his officers on the necessity of learning and practising dancing more assiduously than hitherto. What next?

'Not many years ago,' says Timbs in his 'Curiosities of London,' 'it was the custom at Lincoln's Inn for one of the servants, attired in his usual robes, to go to the threshold of the outer door about twelve or one o'clock, and exclaim three times, *Venez manger!* when neither bread nor salt was upon the table.'

The junior members of the Inn have at various times formed societies for exercise in public debate. On April 17, 1817, such a society applied to the Court of Quarter Sessions, London, for a licence under the late gagging Bills (passed with a view to the suppression of the agitation for parliamentary reform). The Lord Mayor, Matthew Wood, and Sir John Perring, agreed to sign the same, but were virulently opposed by Mr. J. J. Smith and Sir W. Domville, on the ground that no political discussion ought to be allowed, and the licence, for want of a majority in its favour, was refused!

The forlorn aspect of Lincoln's Inn during vacation time is alluded to in the following doggrel, quoted by J. P. Malcolm in his 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London,' from the *London Chronicle*:

## 'LONG VACATION,' BY JEMMY COPYWELL OF LINCOLN'S INN.

- ' My Lord now quits his venerable seat,  
 The Six-clerk on his padlock turns the key,  
 From bus'ness hurries to his snug retreat,  
 And leaves vacation and the town to me.
- ' Now all is hush'd, asleep the eye of Care,  
 And Lincoln's Inn a solemn stillness holds,  
 Save where the Porter whistles o'er the Square,  
 Or Pompey barks, or basket-woman scolds.
- ' Save that from yonder pump and dusty stair  
 The moping shoe-black and the laundry-maid  
 Complain of such as from the town repair,  
 And leave their usual quarterage unpaid.
- ' In those dull chambers where old parchments lie,  
 And useless drafts in many a mould'ring heap,  
 Each for parade to catch the client's eye,  
 Salkeld and Ventris in oblivion sleep.'

We add the following good-natured, satirical criticism on one of the architectural features of the New Hall from 'Change for a Shilling':

' We were looking at the Gothic ornaments of the new Lincoln's Inn Hall the other day, and wondering what object the architect could have had in making them so repulsively ugly. We asked an intelligent mason, who evidently saw the fix we were mentally in, and the ingenuous fellow spoke as follows:

" Why, sir, you see they have been made ugly on purpose. Mr. Hardwicke's design, sir, was to make them so hideous that they should frighten silly people, if possible, from going to law. Each of the heads about the building has a meaning in it. That ugly old woman there, sir, in the off corner, with a mouth large enough for the River Thames, is a-tearing of her hair because she has lost a Chancery suit which she had begun at the age of twenty-two. The suit was against her dearest friend, so you can imagine how savage she must have been when she lost it. The matter in dispute was of no consequence to either, but by the good-natured suggestions of friends, and the unwearied exertions of the lawyers, the suit lasted three Lord Chancellors, to say nothing of a number of Vices. It was at last given against the lady on the spout; and the above is a correct portrait, taken of her at the moment of her learning the decision.

" The barrister, whom you see crawling in the gutter, is a celebrated Old Bailey lawyer. He is represented in the above attitude on account of his stooping to any kind of dirty work with the view of getting on. In the corner of his

left eye you will notice there is a tear. It is a faithful copy of a memorable one he shed at the trial of a murderer, when he swore to his innocence. He is gnashing his teeth in rage, because no jury afterwards would believe him. He was obliged to leave the bar, and he is put up there as a warning to young barristers who have not yet begun to 'utter.' The old gentleman near him, just over the treasurer's apartment, is the likeness, done in stone, of a celebrated alderman. He was a churchwarden, and threw a whole parish—poor and all—into Chancery, because they expressed a desire to look at his accounts after one and twenty years. Only look at him! How he is affecting to be a martyr! His face is considered to be a most perfect bit of chiselling. At first his hands were shut to signify how close-fisted he was; but they were afterwards opened, to express his habit of grasping at everything.

“The judge, to his right, is the fac-simile of a well-known Chancellor who has an extraordinary talent for speaking on both sides, and at all times. This is the reason he is held up to ridicule as an empty spout. The other heads are, in the same vigorous way, all taken from life. There are trustees, cruel guardians, game-preservers, bad landlords and tenants, and oppressive masters of every hideous variety. All the bad passions on which the law feeds and fattens are there depicted in their true ugliness, so that the public may see that they are the real pillars that support a legal institution like the present. They are done in stone, as being the best material to express the hard hearts of those who make it their business to go to law.”

‘We thanked the mason for the lecture he had read us in illustration of Mr. Hardwicke's expressive imps and eloquent monsters, that, with a prodigality of *diablerie*, he has thrown about the building; but, as we left them we could not help feeling that the legal scarecrows which the architect has hung over every door of the benchers' granary to warn all birds of prey from the fields of litigation would drive very few away, for it is well known that persons do not rush into Chancery with their eyes open. But, as they return, they may not be so stone-blind to the many pointed moralities of the new Lincoln's Inn Hall; and this instruction, enforced by an empty pocket, may prevent them paying the domains of Chancery a second visit.’

*Serle Street* took its name from Mr. Serle, who built New Square. It is now totally altered in appearance, at least on the west side, from what it was a few years ago. No. 3 was the shop of the Ravenscrofts, the oldest resident family in the parish, and the most renowned forensic wigmakers in London. No. 5 was

the shop of the well-known silversmiths, Makepeace and Walford, who numbered among their customers many of the leading nobility and gentry. I think it was this shop which in the last century was occupied by Haldanby Langley, an eminent goldsmith, and nephew to Sir Thomas Langley, Bart. The goldsmith's son, Gilbert, born in 1710, led a wild and dissolute life; by all kinds of swindling, by highway robbery and burglaries, he had at one time amassed wealth to the amount of £20,000. He was at last sentenced to be hanged for a highway robbery of three farthings, which he and his companions in the attempt had returned to the person attacked. He wrote his 'Life and Adventures' in Maidstone Gaol, while under condemnation, which was published in 1740. He and his companions were afterwards reprieved and sentenced to transportation for life. No. 7, just before its demolition, occupied by Messrs. Wodderspoon and Shave, wholesale stationers, was once famous as Will's and Serle's coffee-house, afterwards Green's Hotel. The entrance was flanked with two massive doorposts of classic design. They have disappeared from the new house, and what has become of them no one knows. The 'Sterling Club,' of which Carlyle, Tennyson, Copley Fielding, Monckton Milnes, John Stuart Mill, Lords Romilly and Lyttelton, and others were members, held its meetings here. At the corner of Serle Street and Portugal Street, most invitingly facing the passage to Lincoln's Inn New Square (which narrow passage is shown in old London maps, but exists no longer; it was closed up shortly after the erection of the new gateway opening into Lincoln's Inn Fields), was Will's of old repute, and thus described in the *Epicure's Almanack*, 1815:—'This is indubitably a house of the first class, which dresses very desirable turtle and venison, and broaches many a pipe of mature port, double-voyaged Madeira, and princely claret, wherewithal to wash down the dust of making law books and taking out the inky blot from rotten parchment bonds; or, if we must quote and parodize, Will's "hath a sweet oblivious antidote which clears the cranium of the perilous stuff that clouds the cerebellum."' Steele, in No. 1 of the *Tatler*, notifies that he shall date all poetry from Will's. Serle's coffee-house is mentioned in No. 49 of the *Spectator*: 'I do not know that I meet in any of my walks objects which move both my spleen and laughter so effectually as those young fellows at Grecian, Squire's, Serle's, and all other coffee-houses adjacent to the law, who rise early for no other purpose but to publish their laziness.' In *Moser's Vestiges* Will's is thus referred to: 'All the beaux that used to breakfast in the coffee-houses and taverns appendant to the Inns of Court, struck their morning strokes in an elegant deshabelle, which was carelessly confined by a sash of yellow, red, blue, green, etc., according to the taste

of the wearer, and were of the celebrated Doiley manufacture. The idle fashion was not quite worn out in 1765. We can remember having seen some of those early loungers in their nightgowns, caps, etc., at Will's, Lincoln's Inn Gate, Serle Street, about that period.'

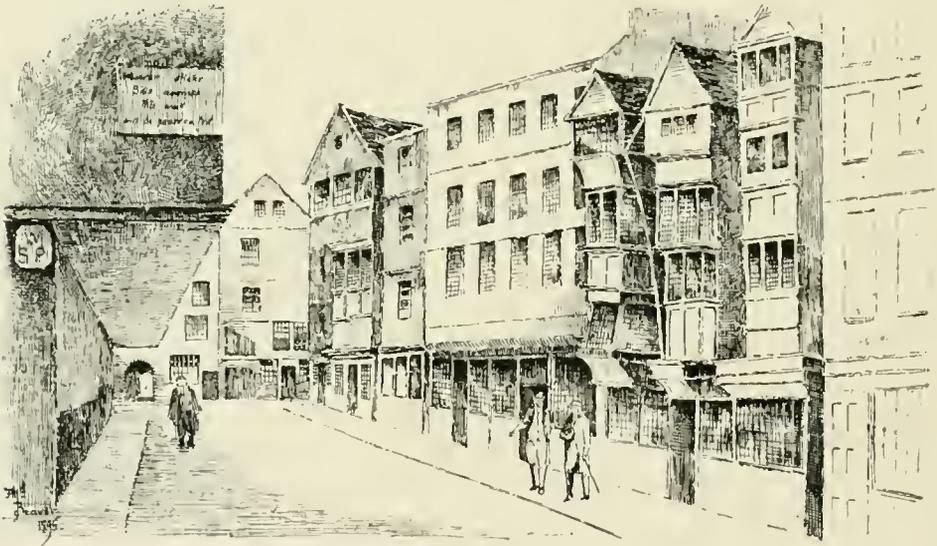
*Fickett's Fields*, a portion of which, as we have seen, was absorbed by New Square, in course of time became covered with a labyrinth of the most wretched tenements in London, which were all swept away when the site was required for the New Law Courts. The streets, alleys, courts, and yards, which were then demolished amounted to about thirty, the most important of which were Bell Yard, Old and New Boswell Courts, Clement's Court, Clement's Lane, Great and Little Horseshoe Courts, Upper, Lower, and Middle Serle's Place, Ship Yard, Shire Lane, Star Court, etc. The Horseshoe Courts, just mentioned, may have taken their names from a forge, which stood near the City boundary, and was no doubt fully employed for shoeing the horses and riveting the mail of the Templars, whose jousting ground, as we have seen, was in Fickett's Field. Year by year, when the sheriffs went to Westminster to be presented at the Court of Exchequer, 'six horseshoes and sixty-one nails, good number,' were presented for the rent of the forge, which was rented of the King, and is rented still, though the building was destroyed in Wat Tyler's rebellion. In accordance with an Act, termed 'The Queen's Remembrancer's Act,' passed in 1859, the service of this jocular tenure is performed by the City solicitor, who annually attends at the Remembrancer's office for the purpose on September 30. Timbs places the forge in Drury Court; but this is a mistake; the forge was evidently erected for the convenience of the Knights Templars attending the tournaments and joustings in Fickett's Fields, and, therefore, would be placed in the neighbourhood of the spot they would pass on going from the Temple to the Fields, which spot would be nearer Chancery Lane than Drury Lane.

We feel tempted to give a brief account of the old houses once on the site of the New Law Courts, but the district is beyond our boundary. To those who take an interest in the subject we recommend the perusal of a paper entitled, 'Old Houses on the Site of the New Law Courts,' by John Timbs, the author of 'Curiosities of London,' which appeared, with eight engraved views, in the *Illustrated London News*, December 15, 1866.

Whilst these sheets are passing through the press, a house, immortalized by Dickens, will be undergoing demolition—the Old Ship at the corner of Chichester Rents and Star Yard, the public-house which has been identified as the 'Sol's Arms' of 'Bleak House.' The present house has nothing of

antiquarian interest to boast of, for it wears quite a modern aspect, out of keeping altogether with surrounding buildings, as, for instance, with the houses at the western end of Bishop's Court (see p. 7); but the genius of Dickens has rendered it attractive to lovers of Old London.

The print of Chancery Lane in 1888, a copy of which follows hereunder, was drawn and published by J. P. Malcolm, the author of 'Londinium Redivivum,' and of 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London.' Though it is difficult now to tell from what point of view the lane is taken, and what part of it it is intended to represent, the print is here inserted, because all the buildings shown have disappeared, and because it vividly brings before us the kind of houses our forefathers were content to live in; their outward appearance certainly was picturesque, but it was so at the sacrifice of internal convenience. Mark the notice on the wall: 'Whoever sticks bills against this wall will be prosecuted.' How superior would be the present aspect of London if this warning were given and enforced—universally—at the present day!



CHANCERY LANE IN 1808.

PART II.

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*CENTRAL BLOCK, OR LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.*





*CENTRAL BLOCK, OR LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.*



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, in the Manor of Bloomsbury and Borough of Finsbury, is the largest square in London, and on looking at the map it will be seen to be almost the very centre of the Metropolis, though Charing Cross is usually taken as such; it is, however, too much west, and too far down south, to deserve that appellation.

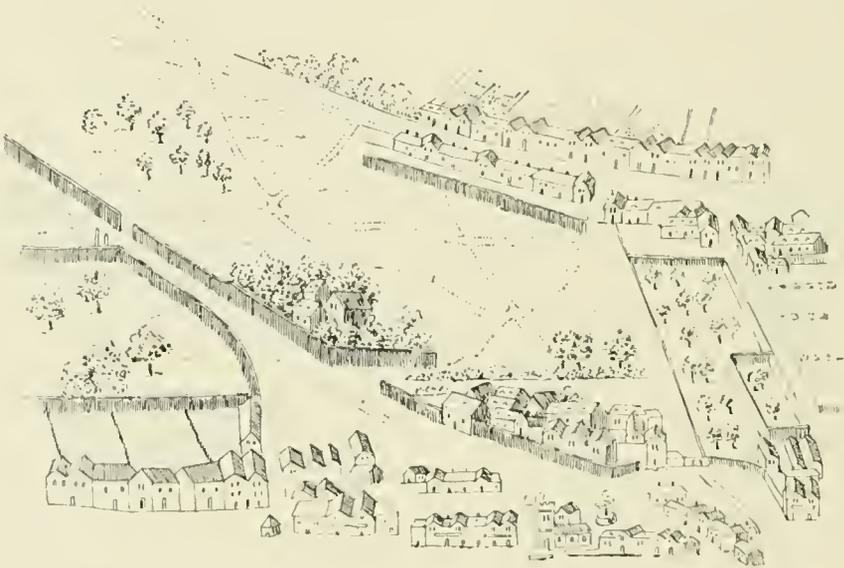
Architecturally and historically it surpasses in interest any other area of equal extent in London. Some of the greatest architects of the past, and of the present day, have adorned it; the arts and sciences are nobly represented in it, and in its immediate neighbourhood theology, law, and medicine have their homes. Its centre is a beautiful garden, almost a park. Names, famous in our national history, have shed lustre on it. Such a spot deserves to be better known to Londoners than it is.

In Aggas' map (1560), Lincoln's Inn Fields appear as a portion of the fields then stretching westwards; to the east are the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, to the south a cluster of houses, bordering the side of Drury Lane, and to the north there is a row of houses, separating the fields from Holborn.

In the 'Inquisition held as to an accomplice in the treason of Sir John Oldcastle,' in the Archives of the City of London ('Letter-book' I., fol. clxxxii.), we read that the said Sir John, with a number of followers, did (in 1416) proceed towards a certain great field in the parish of St. Giles, without the Bar of the Old Temple of London, there to carry out his traitorous purpose. The

locality here alluded to was Fickett Field, already mentioned. The Bar mentioned was Holborn Bar; the Old Temple occupied a site near the present Staples Inn.

Various Acts were passed by Elizabeth and her successors, and even down to Cromwell's times, restricting the extension of buildings near London; still, building speculation continued to flourish, in Lincoln's Inn Fields especially, so that about 1610 the Privy Council, at the desire of the benchers and students of the Inn, directed a mandate to certain magistrates of the County of Middlesex, stating that it was his Majesty's (James I.) express pleasure and commandment



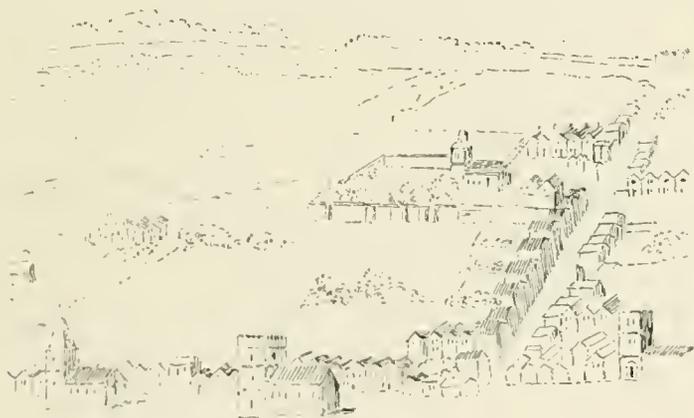
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1560. FROM AGGAS' MAP.

that the erection of new buildings there (in Lincoln's Inn Fields) should be restrained, and ordering the said justices to apprehend and commit to gaol any who should be found so offending.

When, in 1613, Sir. H. Hobart, the Attorney-General, acquainted the benchers that a gentleman, who is only designated as Sir —, had applied to the Privy Council for license to build a house for himself in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the benchers in the most positive manner, and, it seems, successfully, protested against the scheme. But the prohibition did not remain in force long. The cause of its having been issued may be partly seen from the special Commission,

1618, in which it was alleged that the grounds called Lincoln's Inn Fields, and which had previously been called Cop-field (to the east) and Purs-field (to the west), were much planted round with dwellings of noblemen and gentlemen of quality, but at the same time were deformed by cottages and mean buildings, encroachments on the Fields, and nuisances to the neighbourhood.

The Commissioners, therefore, who were the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earls of Worcester, Pembroke, and Arundel, and other noblemen and gentry, were directed to reform those grievances, and, according to their discretion, to frame and reduce those fields, both for sweetness, uniformity, and comeliness, into such walks, partitions, and other plots, and in such manner, both for public health and pleasure, as should be drawn up, by way of map, by Inigo Jones (b. 1573, d. 1653), who was then Surveyor-General of his Majesty's works.



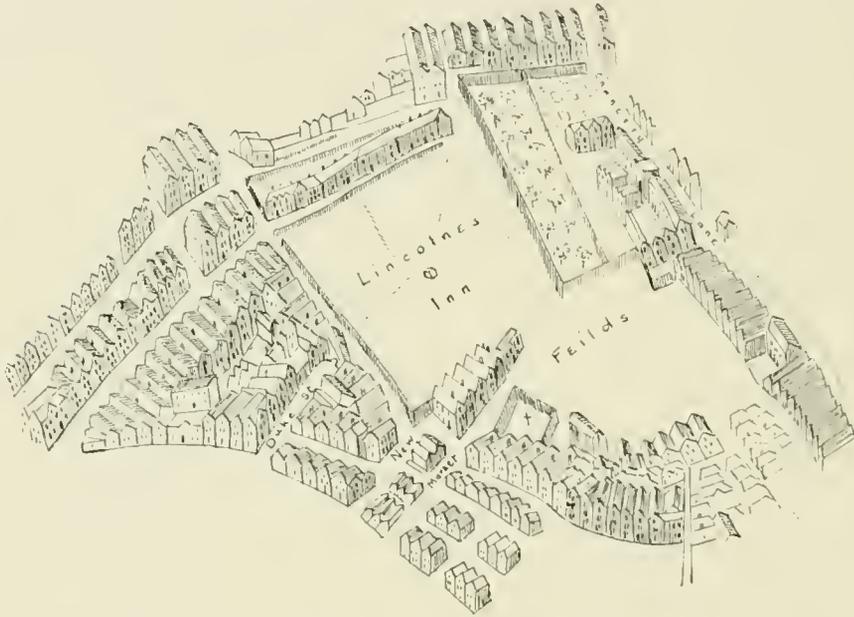
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, *circa* 1600.

It has often been said that the square was designedly laid out so as to be exactly of the size of the base of the Great Pyramid. But firstly, the base of the Pyramid is square, whereas the area of Lincoln's Inn Fields is oblong; secondly, the Pyramid covers an area of 764 feet square, while Lincoln's Inn Fields measures 821 feet by 625 feet, including the forecourts on the west and south sides. Multiply the number of feet in one side of the Pyramid by those of another, and the result will be an area of 583,696 square feet; multiply 821 by 625, and the result is an area of 513,125 square feet, showing that the base of the Great Pyramid is by more than 70,000 feet larger than that of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

When the new road from Pall Mall to the Regent's Park—the present

Regent Street and Portland Place—was planned, there was to have been, at the top of Portland Place, to prevent the impression of having crossed the New Road—now Marylebone Road—a large circus, enclosing an area equal to that of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Park Crescent seems to be all that came of the scheme.

In 1639 the Society of Lincoln's Inn had occasion to present petitions to the King and the Queen, praying that notice be taken of the project of one William Newton to erect a great building in the Fields. The consideration of Newton's case was referred to Sir John Finch, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1658. FROM NEWCOURT'S MAP.

In 1641 the House of Commons ordered building in Lincoln's Inn Fields to be stopped. In 1642 Newton presented a counter petition, but had at last to content himself with building operations at the north-western angle of the Fields, namely, the modern Gate Street, which then was called Newton's Buildings. Westward there still is a Newton Street, from High Holborn to Charles Street.

About 1656 the ratepayers around the Fields complained of their disreputable condition. This complaint, in 1657, led to the signing of an agreement on the

part of the owners of the Fields and Lincoln's Inn, by which the former conveyed the ground to the latter, the latter immediately re-granting the Fields to the first owners, represented by Sir William Cowper, Robert Henley, and James Cowper, of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, on a lease for 900 years, at a nominal ground rent of 1s. a year. They forthwith spent £6,000 in planting and making the garden, the money being raised on the security of the rate, which the trustees have the power, under the Act, of levying on the inhabitants.

Noblemen and others, who were desirous of inhabiting the square, were allowed, however, to build for themselves, and thus, in the course of time, many handsome buildings arose. Newcourt's map of London, published in 1658, shows the square surrounded by houses, except at the south-east corner, which is open to Fickett's Fields. But the uniformity of the square was not preserved.

The four sides also received distinctive names. The north side was called Newman's Row, after a builder of that name; the west Arch Row, from the archway leading into Duke Street; the south Portugal Row, supposed to have been so called in honour of Catherine of Portugal, the Queen of Charles II., though this derivation is doubtful; the east side of the square was called Lincoln's Inn Wall, for obvious reasons. These names the sides retained up to the end of the first quarter of this century.

But, in spite of these handsome erections, the open space they surrounded remained in a most neglected and disgraceful condition. In it the rabble congregated every evening to hear mountebanks harangue, to see bears dance, and to set dogs at oxen. Rubbish was shot in every part of the area, and left unremoved for any length of time. Horses were exercised there, and, for want of proper fences, many persons crossing the square were seriously injured by them. Beggars, cripples, idle apprentices swarmed in the square, and annoyed passers-by, committing robberies, assaults, and outrages of every kind, so that the inhabitants could not go to and from their houses in the night without danger. Football playing and wrestling, largely pursued in the square, were some of the most innocent pastimes practised there.

A 'Lincoln's Inn mumper' was a proverbial expression. Mumpers were idle vagabonds, by whom the Fields were infested. A mumper in gipsy cant means a beggar, and probably is a corruption of mummer. Rufflers also abounded in the square; according to Richard Head's 'Canting Academy,' published in 1674, they were wretches who assumed the character of maimed soldiers, and found a

ready prey in the people of fashion, as they drove through the square. 'London Low Life and London Dens,' a book addressed to Hogarth, says :

'Linkboys, who have been asking charity all the preceding day, and have just enough money to buy a torch, taking their stands at Temple Bar, London Bridge, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and other places, knock down and rob people as they are going about their business.'

On November 5 a huge bonfire used to be lit up in the square, attended by the most riotous proceedings. The same used to be done by the butchers in Clare Market.

'Before Lincoln's Inn Fields,' says Ireland in his 'Inns of Court' (4to., 1800, p. 129), 'they used to break horses on this spot, and Sir Joseph Jekyll, about the year 1740' (should be 1736, says Mr. Cunningham), 'having been active in bringing a Bill into Parliament to raise the price of gin, became very obnoxious to the poor, and when walking one day in the Fields, at the time of breaking in the horses, the populace threw him down and trampled on him, from which treatment his life was in great danger.'

Here Lilly, the astrologer, spent his idle hours in bowling with Wat the cobbler, Dick the blacksmith, and such-like companions; and here the game of the 'Wheel of Fortune' was played, 'wherein they turn about,' says Blount, in his 'Law Dictionary' (fol., 1670), 'a thing like the hand of a clock,' which is supposed to have been the same as the game of 'cosh,' prohibited by 17 Ed. IV., c. 3, and 33 Henry VIII., and which is said to have been much like our ninepins.

Among the State Papers there is to be found a petition by the inhabitants of Lincoln's Inn Fields, addressed to Charles II., early in the year 1664. It was drawn up by about twenty-five inhabitants, and set forth that, in the preceding reign, under date December 15, 1639, licence had been granted to one William Newton, Esq., to build fourteen new dwelling-houses and no more in the said Fields, for their ornament and the security of passengers; but that Thomas Newton, son of William, had lately erected several wooden houses or sheds, and dug gravel pits in the middle of the Fields, and had employed the said structures for 'puppet-playes, dancing on ye ropes, mountebanks, and other like uses,' whereby multitudes of loose and disorderly people were daily brought together. These houses are also described as being, on dark evenings, lurking-places and receptacles for thieves. His Majesty was, therefore, besought to direct the Commissioners for Highways to take down the sheds, etc.

An interesting collection of signatures may be seen attached to this document. They all denote persons 'of quality,' and among them may be named those of Lords Middlesex, Cardigan, Bellasis, and Henry Howard, Sir William Cowper, father of the Lord Chancellor, and George Cowper, and one which we take to be that of the learned and benevolent Lady Mary Armyne.

A terrible scene was enacted in the Fields on September 21 and 22, 1586. Babington and his thirteen fellow-conspirators against the life of Queen Elizabeth were executed; they being hanged, bowelled, and quartered on a stage or scaffold of timber strongly made for that purpose: seven on the first and seven on the second day—even, as Stow says, in the place where they used to meet and to confer of their traitorous practices. The formula of sentencing to this cruel death used to run: 'You shall return to prison, from thence to be drawn to the place of execution upon hurdles, where you shall be hanged by the neck, and be cut down alive, your bowels burnt before your face, and your quarters severed, and those quarters be disposed of at the King's pleasure, and so the Lord have mercy on your soul.'

An execution, unattended by these horrifying details, but which will ever remain a blot on the memory of the King and Government which sanctioned it, was that of William, Lord Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on July 21, 1683. The executioner must have bungled, for it took two strokes to cut off Lord Russell's head. Lincoln's Inn Fields was selected as the place of execution because it was the nearest open space to Newgate, where William, Lord Russell, had been confined. On turning into Little Queen Street, Lord Russell said to the Dean of Canterbury: 'I have often turned to the other hand with great comfort.' He alluded to Southampton House, in Southampton (now Bloomsbury) Square, the residence of the Earl of Southampton, the father of Lady Rachael Russell.

In the *London Gazette* of March 29, 1688, appeared the following advertisement:

'Whereas a gentleman was on the 18th at night mortally wounded near Lincoln's Inn, in Chancery Lane, in view as is supposed of the coachman that set him down; these are to give notice that the said coachman shall come in and declare his knowledge of the matter; if any other person shall discover the said coachman to John Howles, at his chamber in Lincoln's Inn, he shall have 5 guineas reward.'

In the *Daily Post*, of January 22, 1739-1740, we read :

‘Whereas on Saturday the 12th inst. between six and seven at night, a gentleman coming along the north side of Lincoln’s Inn Fields was set upon by three persons unknown, and received several blows before he could defend himself, upon a presumption, as they said, that he was the author of a satire, called the “Satirist.” This is to inform them that they are greatly mistaken, and that the insulted person is neither the author of that satire . . . nor knows what the said satire contains, and therefore has reason to expect, if they are gentlemen, that they will not refuse him a meeting by a line to A. Z., to be left at the Bar of Dick’s Coffee-house, Temple Bar, in order to make him such atonement as shall be judged reasonable by the friends on each side ; otherwise he is ready to give any one of them, singly, the satisfaction of a gentleman, when and wherever shall be appointed, so as he may not have to deal with numbers.’

Through these Fields, in the reign of Charles II., Thomas Sadler, a well-known thief, attended by his confederates, made his mock procession at night with the mace and purse of the Lord Chancellor Finch, which they had stolen from the Lord Chancellor’s closet in Great Queen Street, and carried them to their lodging in Knightrider Street. One of the confederates walked before Sadler with the mace of the Lord Chancellor exposed on his shoulder, and another followed, carrying the Lord Chancellor’s purse. Arrived at their lodging, they in taking off the fringe and jewels from the purse, scattered several small pieces of gold on the floor, and the mace—which they had hid in a cupboard—being discovered by their landlady’s daughter, who, seeing the coronet, or upper part only, called out to her mother that the gentlemen had the King’s crown in the closet, led to their detection. Sadler was executed at Tyburn for this theft, March 16, 1676-1677.

On May 13, 1692, a duel was fought in Lincoln’s Inn Fields between the Earl of Clare and the Earl of Thanet ; the former was wounded in the hand, the latter through the arm. They both had married daughters of the Duke of Newcastle, and the difference between those noblemen had arisen through the Duke’s will, who had left all his property to the Earl of Clare.

Among the speculators desirous to make fortunes out of the growing and fashionable city suburb were two serjeants-at-arms, John Williams and Thomas Dixon. These worthies procured a license to purchase a piece of land in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, in order to build thereon an amphitheatre, to exercise therein martial

discipline (of the trained bands). To ensure the success of their application, they further obtained authority to close all the theatres on Bankside, and stop all plays and interludes one day in the week. We may imagine how Lincoln's Inn Fields was startled by the threatened invasion of drums and trumpets. The courtly people then living in the square applied to the Secretary of State, and the lawyers to the Lord Keeper. The former stayed the grant to Williams and Dixon at the Signet, and the Lord Keeper Coventry sent an ominous *dictum* that nothing was to be done for the present, and eventually declared that the grant ought not to pass, as being in effect merely to transfer the playhouses and bear-gardens from Bankside to a place much more unfit for them. On a petition for setting up a playhouse in Lincoln's Inn Fields in the late King's time, exhibited by the Prince's comedians, eleven justices of the peace certified the place to be 'very inconvenient' for the purpose.

In 1698, Mr. Cavendish Weedon, a Fellow of Lincoln's Inn, and the first inhabitant of New Square (see p. 52), proposed the laying out of Lincoln's Inn Fields in a magnificent style, to be adorned with the figures of the twelve Apostles (they would have found themselves in strange company in the Fields), and water-works at each corner, to be supplied from Hampstead water, and a model of St. Mary's Chapel to be erected in the centre, from a design of Sir Christopher Wren's. Of this proposed chapel there is a model in wood, 'finely carved,' in the possession of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Weedon had plans of his scheme engraved on two copper-plates, which could be seen at Mr. Playford's, a bookseller in the Temple Change, Fleet Street; Mr. Harrison's and Mr. Raven's, booksellers in Lincoln's Inn; and Mr. Fox's, bookseller in Westminster Hall; and at Mr. Garret's, bookseller under the Royal Exchange. His scheme, however, was never carried out.

In the *Protestant Mercury* of February 14, 1700, we read:

'Last Tuesday a brewer's servant in Southwark took his walks round Tower Hill, Moorfields, and Lincoln's Inn Fields, and knocked down so many cocks, that, by selling them, he returned home twenty-eight shillings odd pence a richer man than he came out.'

The pastime of cock-throwing consisted in throwing a stick at a cock tied to a stake; if killed it became the thrower's property, if not he paid a small fine.

These disorders lasted till, in the reign of George II., Sir Joseph Jekyll, referred to in an extract above, was knocked down and nearly killed in the middle of the square.

Lord Macaulay quoted the condition of the square as a striking example of the indifference felt by the most polite and splendid members of society in that age—for, as we have already seen by the petition of 1664, and as we shall further show, the square was largely inhabited by the aristocracy—to what would now be deemed the common decencies of life.

However, in 1734 an Act was passed, providing for the election by the proprietors and inhabitants of the square of twenty-one of themselves to be trustees, giving these trustees power to enclose with iron palisades on a dwarf wall and four iron gates, one at each corner, to set out roads, to execute necessary works, to remove and prevent annoyances, to fix penalties for offenders, and to levy rates on the proprietors and inhabitants, not exceeding 2s. 6d. in the £, according to the last assessment of the land-tax. On compensation being made to the owners for their interest in Cop-field, that interest was to vest in trustees, always subject to the agreement of 1657.

In 1709, Dr. Sacheverell preached the two political sermons in which he held the Whigs, then in power, up to ridicule. For these sermons he was brought to trial, and finally only sentenced to be suspended from preaching for three years. During the trial, which occupied nearly a month, the London populace, entirely in the doctor's favour, committed many disorders; they broke all the windows in a Dissenters' meeting-house in New Court, Carey Street (demolished to make room for the New Law Courts), and on the following day they tore down all the things in the building that were removable, and made a bonfire of them in Lincoln's Inn Fields, shouting 'High Church and Sacheverell!'

The 'Vulgus Britannicus; or, the British Hudibras,' by the author of 'The London Spy' (London, 8vo., 1710), a burlesque poem, turns on these disorders. The poetry is mere doggerel, as the following quotations will show :

' Thus did the mob's unhallowed hands  
The pulpit turn to fiery brands;  
And, therefore, to the flames, of course,  
Condemned the pews without remorse.'

Or :

CANTO III., p. 35.

' No sooner were these scattered troops  
Of mob (that now were past all hopes  
Of further mischief) reunited,  
Who'd been so very lately frightened;  
But following their leader's heels,  
Into the midst of Lincoln Fields;  
The sturdy champion then aloud  
Cry'd halt to the disheartened crowd,' etc.

CANTO VII., p. 79.

Even in the middle of last century the square was not in a satisfactory condition. We read concerning it :

‘Turning from Fleet Ditch along the Holborn . . . the passenger passed on the left Whetstone Park, behind which were the environs of Lincoln's Inn Fields, in a very dilapidated condition.’

‘Elia,’ speaking of more modern London mendicants, thus asks :

‘Above all, those old blind Tobits that used to line the wall of Lincoln's Inn Garden, before modern fastidiousness had expelled them, casting up their ruined orbits to catch a ray of pity . . . with their faithful dog guides at their feet—whither are they fled?’

In the astrologer Dee's ‘Compendious Rehearsal’ we find the following passage :

‘My careful and faithful endeavours was with great speed required to prevent the mischief which divers of her Majesty's Privy Council suspected to be intended against her Majesty's person, by means of a certain image of wax with a great pin struck into it above the breast of it, found in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the west side.’

The cunning astrologer succeeded in allaying the fears of his superstitious Majesty. But what an idea does this give us of the brains of the virago Queen !

Noorthouck thus describes the square :

‘Some of the houses in this square are grand and noble, but they are far from having that beauty which arises from uniformity ; two in particular on the south side seem to strain at a proud exaltation above all the buildings in the neighbourhood, and are by no means calculated for asthmatic or gouty inhabitants. The square is now (1773) adorned with a fine basin in the middle [now replaced by a pavilion], well supplied with water, and with grass plats and gravel walks, encompassed with an iron palisade, fixed upon a stone plinth, at a proper distance from the buildings.’

When we bear in mind that little more than two hundred years ago the square was a barren waste, without a tree or shrub in it, we must all the more admire its present condition, adorned as it is with lofty and stately trees, which would lead one to suppose that the square had been planned in the centre of a primeval forest. Since Noorthouck's day a sum of between £80,000 and £90,000 has been spent out of the rate on the gardens.

In the February number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1778 there is the following letter, signed ‘Eugenio’ :

'The urn sent to you herewith for delineation was presented to its present possessor by a carpenter, who, from his acquaintance with a person of the same profession [*sic*], became the owner of the curiosity. It was found about forty years since in removing the foundation of an old house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but the last owner of it could not find out the exact site of the premises. This urn contained several hundred copper pieces of the Lower Empire, the variety of which did not exceed three or four, and those common ones. By much the major part are either of the Victorinus, or of Tetricus, father and son. . . . The coins, though in bad preservation, seem not to have been much injured by long currency, and were probably put in soon after they came from the mint, where they were rudely formed, probably in France, for they are evidently not of Italian fabrication.'

The urn, of which the *Gentleman's Magazine* gave an engraving, as also of two of the coins, was of stone, cylindrical inside and square outside, and elaborately carved; it was 13 inches high and 9 inches wide.

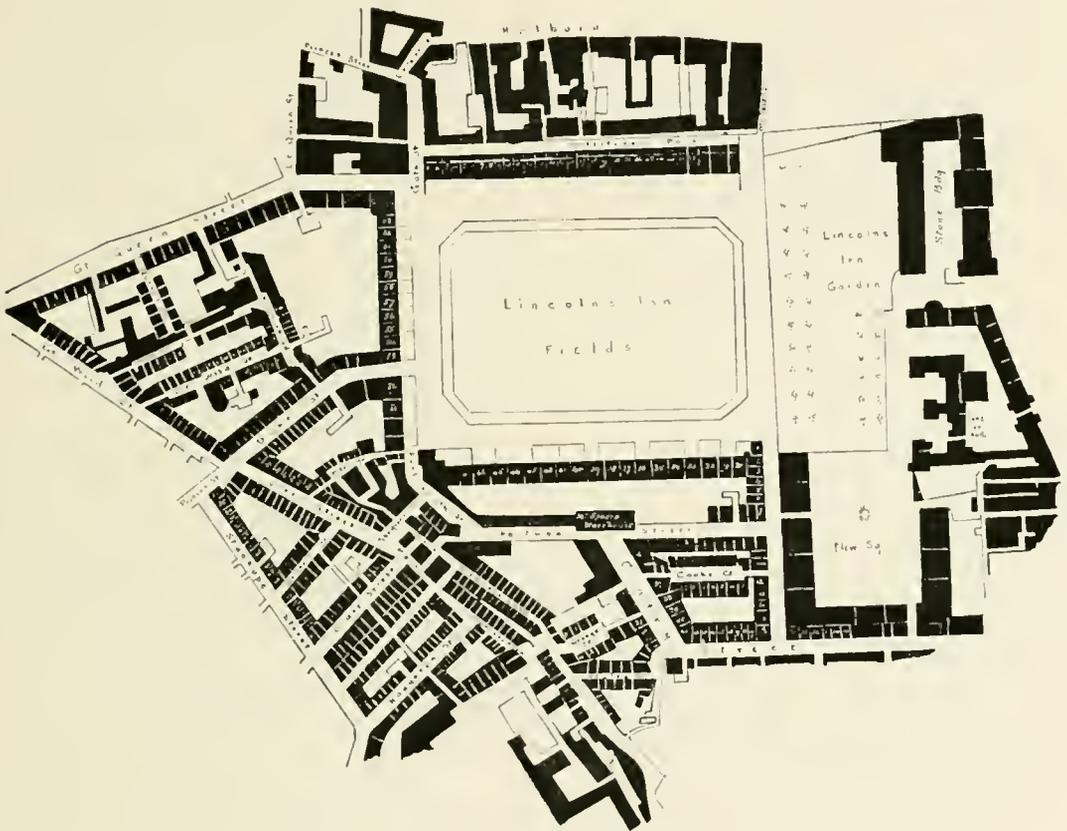
At the beginning of this century the square was again laid out and arranged as it remains at present. In 1861 a drinking fountain was erected at the north-western angle of the garden enclosure, which Timbs, in his 'Walks and Talks about London,' calls 'one of the most picturesque in the Metropolis,' which seems saying too much for it. At the opposite, or south-eastern angle of the gardens, there stands a really monumental fountain in gray polished granite, erected in 1880, 'To the memory of Philip Twells, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, and sometime member of Parliament for the City of London.' He resided at 35, Eaton Square, and Chase Side House, Enfield. But though the square has been greatly embellished, it seems as unsafe as ever, for it was reported in the daily papers (August 28, 1886), that, at three in the afternoon, an elderly gentleman, with only one leg, was set upon by a gang of ruffians, who robbed him of a valuable gold watch, and leisurely went off with it. A policeman, 'after a time,' made his appearance, and politely accompanied the victim to Bow Street, to lodge his complaint.

Lincoln's Inn Fields still remains an open space, though in 1843 it was nearly lost to the public, for the late Sir Charles Barry designed a magnificent structure for the new Courts of Law, which even then were in contemplation, to occupy the centre of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and consisting of a great central hall surrounded by twelve courts.

Nearly two hundred years before (*temp.* Charles II.), a question had been

mooted whether it would not be possible to establish an Academy of Painting, the headquarters of which should have covered the self-same spot. Fortunately these schemes were never carried out.

*Perambulation of the Southern and Western sides of the Square.*—Like Soho, Leicester, Golden, and other Squares, which have passed from fashionable residences into mere quadrangles of exhibitions, shops, hotels, or chambers, that of



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, *circa* 1780.

Lincoln's Inn has become—the few prominent buildings we shall specially describe—a nest of legal chambers. But it remains rich in historical recollections.

We find, by the maps of the period, that in 1744 the square was already entirely built round, the east side alone excepted, which, as above stated, is bordered by the garden of Lincoln's Inn; many of the houses attained historical

celebrity, and deserve particular mention. We will therefore perambulate the southern and western fronts, leaving the northern front to be dealt with when describing the northern block of our circuit.

The south side of the square, built in 1657, was, as stated on p. 68, originally called Portugal Row. Many of the houses first built in this row have disappeared, but Nos. 34, 44 and 46 are the original houses. (G. C., in *Builder*, November 2, 1878.)

John Glyn, or Glynne, Lord Chief Justice of England, lived in one of the houses in Portugal Row, and died therein on November 15, 1666. In 1668, says Cunningham, this side of the square was inhabited by the following persons:

The Lady Arden.	— Deane, Esq.
Wm. Perpoint, Esq.,	Lady Mordant.
Sir Charles Waldegrave.	Richard Adams, Esq.
The Lady Fitzharding.	Lady Carr.
The Lady Diana Curzon.	Lady Wentworth.
Serjeant Maynard.	Mr. Attorney Montague.
Lord Cardigan.	Lady Coventry.
— Neate, Esq.	Judge Weld.
Mrs. Ann Heron.	Lady Davenant.

To which he appends the following remarks: 'Serjeant Maynard, who was living here till his death, 16—, will long be remembered for his memorable reply to William III.' To which we may add the following elucidations: 'The memorable reply given by Serjeant Maynard to William III. was on the occasion of the lawyers, headed by Maynard, paying their homage to the future William III.

'Mr. Serjeant,' said the Prince, 'you must have survived all the lawyers of your standing.'

'Yes, sir,' said Maynard, 'and but for your Highness, I should have survived the laws too.'

The reply does not seem so very memorable, after all.

Lord Cardigan, whose house was described, in 1708, as 'beautiful,' and stood about the middle of Portugal Row, was the father of the infamous Countess of Shrewsbury. Lady Davenant was the widow of Sir William Davenant, of whom more hereafter.

The Countess of Shrewsbury having become the mistress of the Duke of Buckingham, her husband challenged him, and a duel took place at Barn Elms,

in Surrey, in January, 1667-1668. Lord Shrewsbury was wounded, and died of his wound in the following month. Pepys records the affair in his 'Diary' (January 17). Walpole says that the Countess held the Duke's horse, in the dress of a page, whilst the duel took place.

The Lady Wentworth mentioned in the list was probably Barbara, the eldest daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, and widow of Sir Richard Wentworth. She died December, 1681.

Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (died 1680), lived on this side of the square.

'If you write to me you must direct to Lincoln's Inn Fields, the house next to the Duke's playhouse, in Portugal Row; there lives your humble servant,

'ROCHESTER.'

This side of the square was later on inhabited by the following persons:

Lord Chancellor Camden (b. 1714, d. 1794); Lord Loughborough, who was made Attorney-General in 1778, and Baron Loughborough, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and, in 1793, Lord High Chancellor.

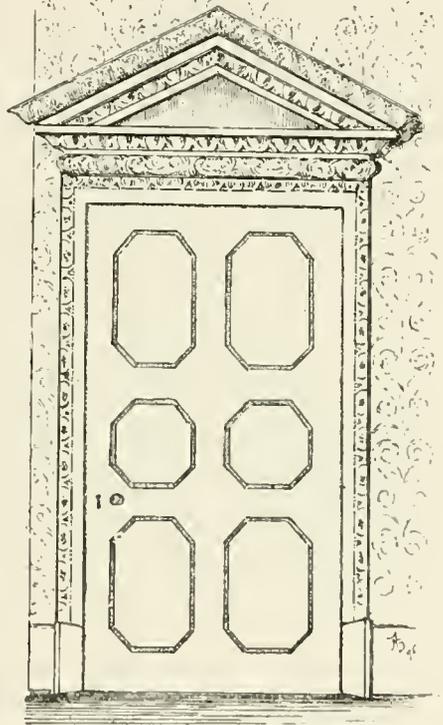
The following lines are added in MS. to his pedigree in a copy of Debrett's 'Peerage,' 1834, in the writer's possession:

'Mute at the bar, and in the senate loud,  
Dull 'mongst the dullest, proudest of the proud,  
A pert, prim prater of the northern race,  
Guilt in his heart, and famine in his face.'

The lines may be a quotation.

At No. 33 lived Judge Park. As a young and poor Scotch barrister he had lived in Carey Street, till his house was burnt down. He used to say that his great ambition in youth had been one day to live at No. 33 in the Fields, at that time occupied by Chief Justice Willis.

At No. 35 lived the Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, noted for his excessive

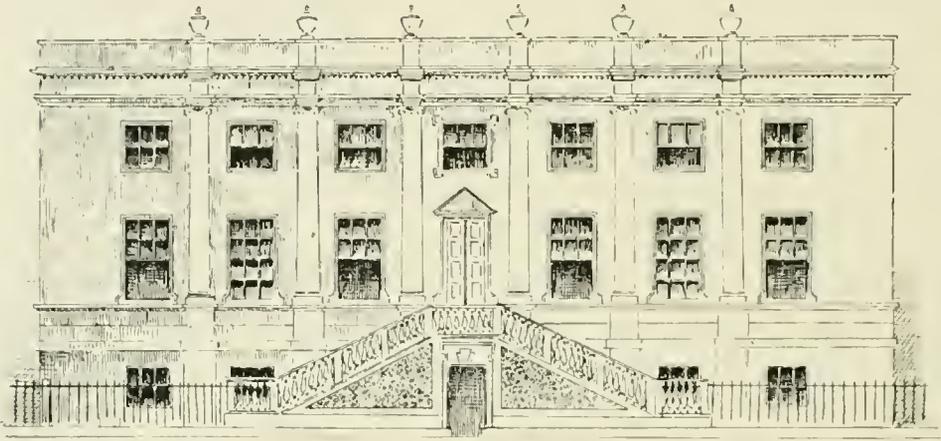


DOORWAY IN ERSKINE HOUSE.

stinginess (b. 1732, d. 1802); Sir Henry Gould; and — Adair, Sergeant-Surgeon to George III.

Lord Erskine (b. 1750, d. 1823), the famous lawyer, lived at No. 36. His daughter was married at this house to S. Holland, M.D., of Great Portland Street, in February, 1802. The house has been modernized, and is now called Erskine Chambers, and let out as such.

Sir Richard Fanshawe, before he went as British Ambassador to Spain, lived in great style on this side of the square; his widow, on her return to England in greatly reduced circumstances, went to live on the north side, in a house previously occupied by the widowed Countess of Middlesex.



SURGEONS' HALL, OLD BAILEY.

*College of Surgeons.*—The Company of Surgeons, originally incorporated with the Barbers, at a general meeting on February 22, 1745, came to a resolution to divide; but the barbers, being the majority, retained the property of their hall in Monkwell Street, and made an order that the surgeons should pay them 100 guineas annually so long as they continued to make use of it. The surgeons accordingly obtained an Act of Parliament to dissolve the united company, and to incorporate each fraternity separately (18 Geo. II., c. 15), and soon after built a hall for themselves in the Old Bailey.

It was an elegant building, and, the surgeons having, in 1796, sold it to the

City, it was pulled down *circa* 1809, when the New Sessions House was erected on a portion of its site. The surgeons, when looking out for a new hall, were offered, in September, 1796, a freehold house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in the following month they purchased it, and took possession of, and held their first meeting in, it on January 5, 1797.

The *Academy*, in several of its numbers (from August 15 to September 5, 1874), gave extracts from the diary of George Mackenzie Macaulay, Alderman of Coleman Street, and Sheriff in 1790, which diary comprised the events of two years (1796 and 1797), and from these extracts we take the following passage, as very apposite to our subject :

'December 6, 1796. Francis Dunn and Will. Arnold were yesterday executed for murder, and the first malefactors conveyed to the new Surgeons' Hall in Lincoln's Inn Fields. They were conveyed in a cart, their heads supported by tea-chests for the public to see, I think, contrary to all decency, and the laws of humanity in a country like this. I hope it will not be repeated.'

Now, this passage throws some light on the opposition raised by the Bishop of London and other persons against choosing Lincoln's Inn Fields as the future home of the Corporation of Surgeons, one of the main objections being, that the bodies of criminals, who had been executed and consigned to the surgeons, would have to be carried through the streets a considerable distance, to the offence of all respectable people, which, when the Surgeons' Hall was next door to the Old Bailey, was avoided. It may have been the conveyance of the very two bodies mentioned in Alderman Macaulay's Diary which first aroused the opposition alluded to above. The difficulty, however, was overcome by a member of the College giving up his stable in Hosier Lane, West Smithfield, for the purpose of the dissection of malefactors' bodies.

The history of the College is somewhat curious. By the Act of Incorporation of 1745, it was decreed that the Court of Assistants should consist of a master or chief governor, and two governors or wardens, with other members, of whom the master and one governor, together with one or two members, should form a court for the despatch of business. On July 7, 1796, a court was held, at which, owing to the death of one, and the illness of the others, no governor was present, whereby the Corporation, having held an illegal court, legally came to an end. It was attempted to put matters right by a Bill in Parliament, but there was so much opposition from those who were practising without the diploma of the Corporation, that the Bill, after passing safely through the

Commons, was thrown out by the Lords. In 1800, however, the old Corporation obtained a charter from the Crown to establish a College of Surgeons in London. In 1821 a supplemental charter was obtained, and in 1843, by a further one, the name of the College was changed to that which it now bears—the Royal College of Surgeons of England. By this charter a new body was created in the College, viz., Fellows, to consist of those who practise surgery only.



COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, 1830.

I am indebted for these particulars to a very interesting lecture by James Blake Bailey, Esq., the present librarian of the College, on 'The Library of the Royal College of Surgeons,' read before the Library Association, January 14, 1889.

The house originally occupied in the square by the College was eventually found too small, especially after the acquisition of the Hunterian Museum; in 1814, therefore, the Council purchased adjoining premises, and erected their new hall, which had an entrance into Portugal Street, by which the bodies of male-

factors were introduced for dissection, permission for which, it appears, had then been obtained. Through this door also the public were admitted to view such dissection, which by the 25th George II. was under the direction of the masters and governors of the College for the time being.

The new hall was erected by Mr. Dance, and had a handsome portico, on the summit of which were placed the arms of the College, supported by two sons of Esculapius. But the building was found inconvenient and too small for the purposes of the institution, and in 1835 the Council purchased the premises next to the College on the east side for the purpose of extending it. The alterations were entrusted to Mr. Charles Barry, the artist of the first design for the new Houses of Parliament. Considerable external changes were introduced. The columns were made fluted, and some of the cornice mouldings and the echini of the architrave were carved; the greater extent of the front allowed an additional window to be made on each floor on either side of the portico; the ugly round-headed windows, level with the cornice of the portico, were condemned, and the cornice moulding continued along the front, whereby the colonnade was architecturally connected with the building behind. The building is composed of artificial stones, *i.e.*, cast blocks of concrete and stucco, and the projection of the cornice is not a little remarkable for a structure so composed. The front of the building consists of a noble portico with six fluted columns (already mentioned). To the left of the entrance-hall are two or three spacious rooms for the use of the secretary and other officials, and on the right a doorway gives access to the museum.\*

On March 23, 1818, the Metropolis was visited by a storm of unusual violence. Among the mischief it did, the College of Surgeons did not escape. A piece of lead, upwards of two hundredweight, was blown from the roof, and carried some distance.

*Museum.*—It occupies three large and lofty rooms, lighted from the top, and each surrounded by two galleries, in which are displayed, as well as in cases on the ground-floor, the valuable collection of objects of which the museum consists. The basis of the collection was originally formed by John Hunter,

\* The building evidently was much thought of after its first erection, for it appears that, when Regent Street was built, it was proposed to build the new College of Physicians in the new street. This College, according to Brayley's 'Middlesex and London,' was to have resembled 'that most noble and beautiful erection in Lincoln's Inn Fields, called Surgeons' Hall. This will be a great ornament to the perspective view.' Surely exaggerated praise of the building in question.

whose museum was situate in Leicester Square. Hunter had left directions that it should be sold to the Government, but their attention was then engrossed by the Revolutionary war. 'Buy preparations!' said Pitt, when urged on the subject; 'I have not money enough to buy gunpowder.' It was three years before Parliament would even inquire into the value of the museum for national purposes. Hunter's property, setting apart the museum, had barely sufficed to pay his debts; his widow and her two children had to depend for these three years on the royal bounty. At last, in 1796, Lord Auckland seriously stirred the Government. A committee was appointed, who reported in favour of the purchase at the price of £15,000, which was voted June 13, 1799. Hunter had spent £70,000 on the collection. It was first offered by the Government to the College of Physicians, and declined; they demurred to the cost of keeping up such a collection without an adequate endowment. There was then a thought of making it part of the British Museum; but, on December 23, the Council of the College of Surgeons came to a unanimous vote to accept the trust on the terms proposed:

1. Of preserving the collection in the best possible order.
2. Of giving proper access to the collections, both to the profession and the public, properly introduced.
3. Of cataloguing and appointing a curator.
4. Of delivering an annual course of lectures on comparative anatomy.

The means of meeting the great cost of the collection was raised by fees on diplomas, under the charter obtained in 1800.

For six years the collection remained in its old quarters in Leicester Square; in 1806, when the lease expired, it was transferred to temporary quarters in Lincoln's Inn Fields,\* and in 1813, on the completion of the college building—towards which Government made a grant of £12,500, an equal amount being contributed from the funds of the College—to its present home. From the number of additions the museum became too small for their exhibition, and more space being also required for the constantly increasing library, the building was rebuilt and greatly enlarged, wholly at the expense of the College, at a cost of about £40,000, and the institution was reopened to the public in 1836.

The principal and most valuable part of the collection, forming the physiological series, consisted of dissections of the organs of plants and animals, classed

\* I have been unable to ascertain the number of the house.

according to their different vital functions, and in each arranged so as to present every variety of form, beginning from the most simple and passing upwards to the most complex.

They were disposed in two main divisions—the first illustrative of the functions which minister to the necessities of the individual ; the second of those which provide for the continuance of the species.

The pathological part of the museum contained about 2,500 specimens, arranged in three principal departments—the first illustrating the processes of common diseases, and the actions of restoration ; the second the effects of specific diseases ; and the third the effects of various diseases, arranged according to their locality in the body.

Appended to these was a collection of about 700 calculi and other inorganic concretions.

This, it may be added, has been considerably augmented by subsequent purchases, and also by gifts to the College, so that it may now be fairly said to form the richest collection of the kind in existence.

Among the objects of curiosity preserved here are the skeletons of several human beings and animals, which during the time of their existence had obtained some celebrity.

Among them may be mentioned Jonathan Wild, the notorious thief-catcher ; Mdlle. Crachani, a Sicilian dwarf, who at the age of ten was just twenty inches high ; Charles Byrne, or O'Brien, the Irish giant, who at his death measured eight feet four inches ; and also the gigantic elephant 'Chunee,' which was formerly exhibited on the stage at Covent Garden Theatre, and afterwards in the menagerie at Exeter Change, where, in 1824, 'in consequence of the return of an annual paroxysm producing such ungovernable violence as to endanger the breaking down of the den,' its destruction caused so much sympathy at the time. Its death was effected by shooting, but not until the animal had received upwards of 100 musket and rifle shots. The skeleton of this animal is 12 feet 4 inches high.

In the first room of the museum is a very life-like marble statue of John Hunter, the founder of the collection, by H. Weekes, Esq., R.A., erected by public subscription in 1864.

The library, lately greatly enlarged, of which more presently, was from the first a noble room. It—and other parts of the building—contains portraits and busts, about ninety in all, with a number of busts of eminent surgeons. A

catalogue of them has recently been published. The institution also possesses a cartoon of Holbein's great picture of 'The Grant of the Charter to the Barbers' Surgeons,' of which the original is in the Council-room of the Barbers' Company in Monkwell Street. In the catalogue above-mentioned it is asserted that part at least of the work in the cartoon may be attributed to Holbein, but this is very doubtful, since it has always been held that the cartoon was a copy made by order of James I. Now, this King did not begin to reign till 1603, and Holbein died in 1554.

It was formerly in the possession of Desenfans,\* and at his sale in 1786 was purchased by the Surgeons' Company for five guineas. In 1861, it appears, the Royal College of Surgeons were in treaty with the Company of Barber-Surgeons for the purchase of Holbein's original painting. The price named was £3,000. The negotiation, however, failed to be carried through. The Barber-Surgeons are again (1895) offering the painting for sale; the price now asked is £15,000.

The lectures to students, of which there are three courses during the year, take place in the theatre, a lofty but somewhat contracted-looking place, with wainscoted walls, crimson seats, and a square-panelled ceiling, in the centre of which is a lantern or skylight. The first two lectures were delivered by John Abernethy (in the summer of 1814), and entitled, 'An Inquiry into the Probability and Rationality of Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life.'

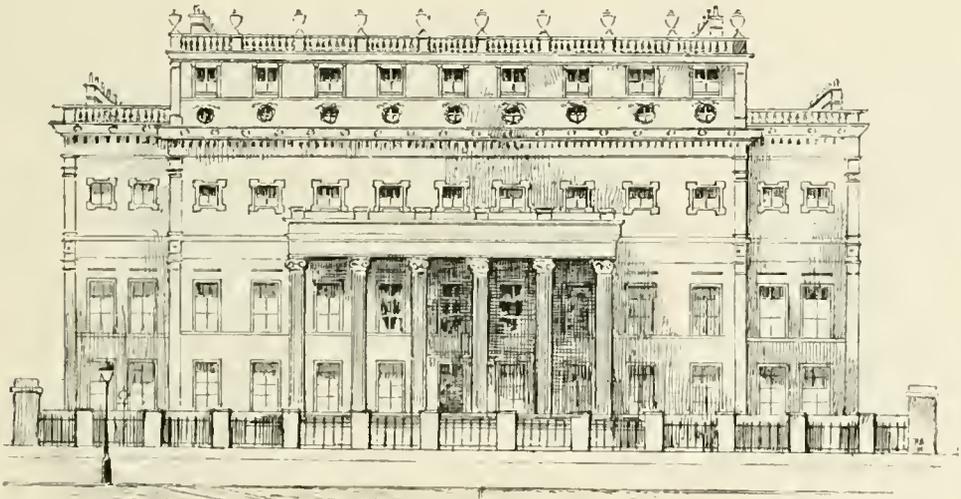
The museum, it should be added, is not intended as a place of exhibition, but a place of study. Members of both Houses of Parliament, the dignitaries of the Church and law, members of learned and scientific bodies, physicians, surgeons, etc., have not only the privilege of visiting it personally, but of introducing visitors.

The superintendence of the museum is confided by the Council of the College to a committee of its members, who, as opportunities offer, recommend the purchase of specimens desirable for the collection. A valuable portion thereof consists of donations from Sir Everard Home, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Clive, Mr. Swan, and other members. The library also has been greatly increased by donations. Sir William Blizard, in his Hunterian Oration of 1823, speaking of the then recent death of Sir Charles Blicke, mentioned that gentle-

\* Noel Joseph Desenfans, a native of Douai, in France, was a dealer in pictures of the highest class—he was a keen critic of art—in the last quarter of the last century, in London. He left many valuable paintings, which his widow eventually bequeathed to Dulwich College.

man as a constant benefactor, who not only during his lifetime frequently presented books to the institution, but also invested the sum of £300, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the purchase of books.

Within the last few years considerable additions to, and improvements in, the buildings and internal arrangements of the Royal College of Surgeons have been carried out, now rendering it one of the largest and most perfect establishments of this kind in Europe. In 1887 two extra floors were erected on the top of the main building, increasing its height by about 30 feet, so that it now has an elevation of about 80 feet above the ground. Each of the new floors has nine windows, the lower ones being circular headed. The new floors cover the entire



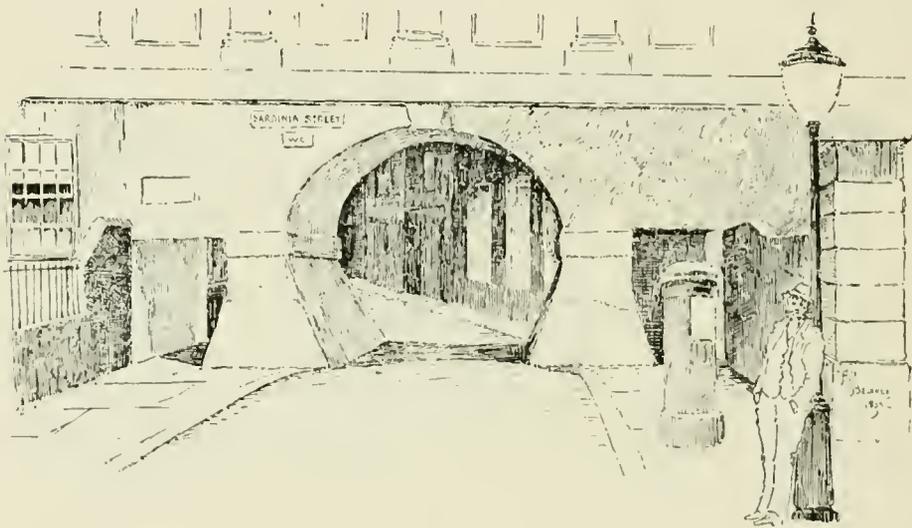
COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, 1895.

area occupied by the building, extending in depth to Portugal Street. They are used as professional workrooms and scientific laboratories.

In 1888 the building was extended in width. The house numbered 39, on the east side of the College, was pulled down and rebuilt, in order to enlarge the library, to which there was thus added at its eastern end another room, two stories in height, and which is entered by four archways, two on the ground-floor and two in the gallery. At the same time the library, now forming a hall of grand and noble proportions, and containing upwards of 40,000 volumes, was redecorated and supplied with the electric light. A marble bust of Sir Erasmus

Wilson, whose munificence to the College enabled the Council to carry out most of the improvements mentioned, has been placed in the eastern extension of the library.

In 1889 another extensive improvement was commenced, and not completed structurally till 1891. The house numbered 43 on the west side of the College was demolished, and on its site two new museums, communicating with the original building, were erected, the one museum facing Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the other abutting on Portugal Street. These new halls, for such they are, of noble dimensions and beautifully fitted up, are now being filled with specimens



ARCHWAY, ENTRANCE TO SARDINIA STREET.

and illustrations of the art of surgery according to a strictly scientific system.

The last house at the western end of this side of the square forms an unsightly projection. The building itself was till recently of squalid appearance; a somewhat picturesque roof has lately been placed on it. The buildings seen behind look in a ruinous condition; they form the rear of what is known as the 'Old Curiosity Shop,' of which we shall speak when we visit Portsmouth Street.

Portsmouth Street, the north end of which we pass to reach the western side of the square, took its name from Portsmouth House, built in Inigo Jones's rich

style for the Earl of Portsmouth. It retains the original front, but, like all the houses in the square, is internally much altered to suit its present purpose as chambers.

It may be mentioned that the houses respectively numbered 50,\* 52, 54, 55, 57 to 60, 65 to 67, present the original elevations.

The house south of the archway was formerly the residence of the Sardinian Ambassador, and connected with it was the chapel in Duke (now Sardinia) Street. The only entrance to the chapel (which see under *Sardinia Chapel*) originally was through the Ambassador's house.

Adjoining this house is the gloomy and mean-looking archway, said to have been built by Inigo Jones—if he built it, it does him little credit—which gives access to Duke, now Sardinia, Street, and which formerly gave the name of Arch Row to this side of the square. It has three openings, a large central one and two side ones. Above the keystone of the central arch is the inscription 'Duke Street, 1648,' on each side. The height of the central arch is only about eleven feet, and it ought long ago to have been removed. Some years ago, when, in consequence of street repairs in the neighbourhood, omnibuses took a roundabout way through Duke Street, a gentleman, sitting on the top of one of these vehicles, was seriously injured by striking his head against the top of the arch.

Alfred Tennyson in early life tenanted fourth-floor chambers at No. 55 in this row, where he received the visits of Hallam, so affectionately remembered in 'In Memoriam.'

Some land and a house on this side of the square, left by Alderman Copeland, and comprising about 10,000 feet, of which, however, only 6,000 feet could be built on, was sold by auction in January, 1876, for £12,800.

The house, originally one, but now divided into two separate tenements, and numbered 57 and 58, also appears as originally built; it has a stone front and semicircular portico, supported by four fluted columns.

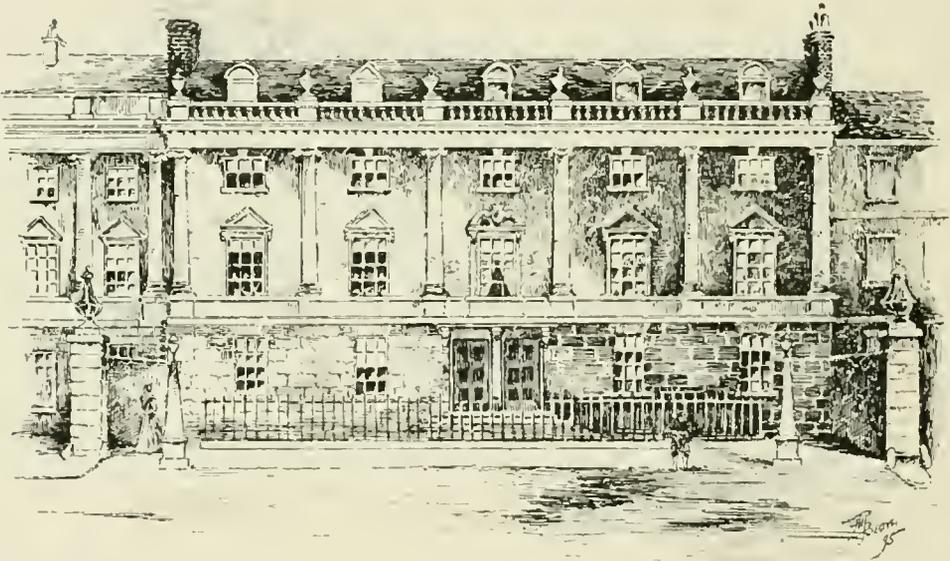
At No. 58 resided John Forster, where he was often visited by Dickens. It was Tulkington's house ('Bleak House,' ch. x.). In this house, also, Dickens, on December 22, 1844, read 'The Chimes' to that brilliant company of friends described by Forster, 'Life of Dickens,' vol. ii., ch. vii.

The house next to this, also internally divided into two now, respectively numbered 59 and 60, and used as offices, is Lindsey House. It was built by Inigo Jones, and is one of the few houses of his erection yet standing. It shows

\* Now (August, 1895) being rebuilt.

what Jones intended the whole square to be like. It was built for Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, General of the King's forces at the outbreak of the Civil War under Charles I. He fell at the battle of Edgehill, 1642.

The building is of the Doric order, and originally had a strong, beautiful court-gate, consisting of six fine spacious brick piers, two still standing, with curious ironwork between them; there were handsome stone vases on the piers, as also on the open balustrade at the top of the house. Robert, the fourth Earl of Lindsey, was created Duke of Ancaster\* and Kesteven (July 26, 1715), and



LINDSEY HOUSE.

Lindsey House was for some time known as Ancaster House. The Duke afterwards sold it to the proud Duke of Somerset, who married the widow of Mr. Thynne, who was murdered by Count Königsmarck.

Mr. Cunningham quotes from Horace Walpole's letter to Mann:

'Old Somerset at last is dead. To Lady Frances, his eldest daughter, he has given the fine house . . . which he had bought of the Duke of Ancaster.'

\* The title of Ancaster became extinct in 1809, but was revived in September, 1892, as an earldom for Lord Willoughby de Eresby and Aveland.

But, according to Debrett, the Duke of Somerset's eldest daughter was Elizabeth, who married Henry O'Brien, Earl of Thomond. The Lady Frances referred to by Horace Walpole was the Duke's third daughter, who married John Manners, Marquis of Granby. Her sisters having both died early may explain Walpole's calling the Frances in question the Duke's eldest daughter.

Nos. 61, 62, and 63 were rebuilt in 1885. At No. 61 lived Thomas Campbell, in chambers on the second-floor, after the death of his wife in 1828.

The freehold house No. 63, with large fore-court, and premises at rear extending to Queen's Head yard, and covering an area of 11,350 square feet, was purchased, in the year 1758, for the sum of £1,721, by Mr. Norton, a barrister, who afterwards became Speaker to the House of Commons, and subsequently the first Baron Grantley. It was put up to auction in August, 1884, by Messrs. Driver and Co., of Whitehall, and realized the sum of £13,000, thus showing more than 700 per cent. increase upon the price paid for the same property in 1758.

No. 65, or rather an older house, which stood on the spot, was purchased, in 1758, from Fletcher Norton by the Duke of Newcastle. The Duke pulled down the house. In 1772 his widow sold Newcastle House and the site of No. 65 to Henry Kendall, who made two houses of the former, and built the house now standing on the latter.

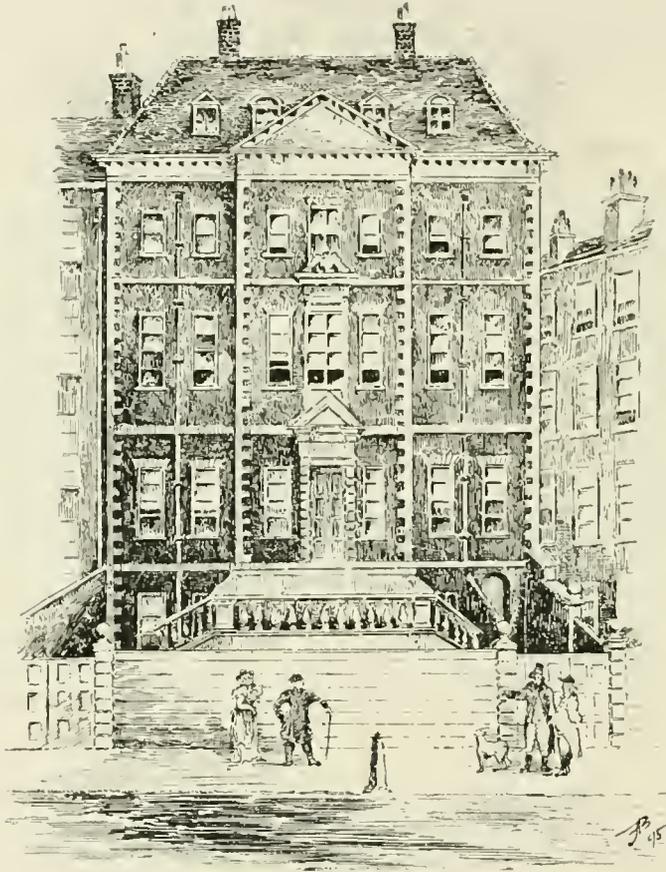
The next important house is that which stands at the north-west corner of the square, and is known as Newcastle House, 'well built of brick and stone, adorned with a pediment, shield, festoons,' etc., as Hatton, in his 'New View of London' (1708), says.

The mansion was erected in 1686, by William Herbert, Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis, wherefore it was originally called Powis House. The architect was Captain William Winde, a pupil of Webb, the pupil and executor of Inigo Jones. The mansion was forfeited to the Crown, for the Marquis's steady adherence to James II., whose exile, after the accession of William and Mary, the Marquis shared. His house was attacked by the rabble in the 'Irish Night' (December 12, 1688), but the mob was dispersed.

Lord Somers (b. 1650, d. 1716) for some time inhabited the house as Lord Chancellor, and it is said that Government once contemplated settling it officially on the Great Seal; it was, in fact, so held during several administrations; but it was subsequently sold to Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Prime Minister to George II., from whom it took its present name. But the Duke seems not to have occupied it, at least, not permanently; for Junius, in one of his 'Letters,' vents his indigna-

tion on some person, who, by means of nefarious practices, had amassed money enough to live in 'that great house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.'

The house referred to must be the Duke of Newcastle's, and the person, probably, alluded to Thomas Bradshaw, who had made a large fortune by forage



NEWCASTLE HOUSE.

contracts, and, being very useful to the Minister, was made Secretary to the Treasury in 1766 ; and gratified with a pension of £1,500 for his own life and that of his son, he then took the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

The courtyard to this house was originally enclosed by a wall and handsome

gates, which may be seen in old engravings of the mansion. The low archway, now open to the public, in Great Queen Street, according to the same engravings, was a private appurtenance of the house, and, according to Horwood's map of London (1799), the adjoining houses in Queen Street projected as far as the archway into the street.

According to old prints also, there was a gateway opening into Great Queen Street, no doubt for facility of access to the stables of Newcastle House, which were on the opposite side of the street, now numbered 68. When these were turned into a dwelling house, Judge Le Blanc lived in it, and at his death it was occupied by Mr. Thomas Le Blanc, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The present house is altogether new.

In the earlier years of this century Newcastle House was unoccupied, until it became the home of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, who, established in 1698, held some of their earliest meetings in Bartlett's Buildings, afterwards at the chambers of W. Melmoth (see Biographical Index); then, in 1827, purchased the freehold of Newcastle House, which they left in 1879, after the completion of their new premises in Northumberland Avenue. Since then Newcastle House has been cut up into chambers for lawyers. The house, with some adjoining houses in Great Queen Street, was put up for sale by auction in June, 1880, but only £18,200 being offered, the property was bought in. It was, however, afterwards sold by private contract for a much higher sum.

Cunningham says that the old and expensive custom of vails-giving 'received its death-blow' at Newcastle House. Sir Timothy Waldo, on his way from the Duke's dinner-table to his carriage, put a crown into the hand of the cook, who returned it, saying :

'Sir, I do not take silver.'

'Don't you indeed?' said Sir Timothy, putting it into his pocket. 'I do not give gold.'

Whether this incident gave the death-blow to the custom may be doubted; long before then serious attempts to abolish it had been made. Hanway's 'Eight Letters to the Duke of ——' greatly forwarded that object.

The Duke of Newcastle would make the most lavish promises at election time to voters. On such an occasion he told a voter, who wanted a supervisorship in the Excise for his son-in-law, which was expected soon to become vacant by the death of the present holder, that on that person's death he, the voter, might call on him at any time of day or night, and that his son-in-law

should be appointed. The man in office soon after died, and the voter hurried up to London, where he arrived in the middle of the night, and, remembering the Duke's words, at once set off for the latter's residence. It so happened that that very night the Duke expected a messenger to apprise him of the death of the King of Spain, and who was without delay to be admitted to his presence. When the country voter arrived, the Duke's servants took him for the expected messenger, and he was, to his great delight, at once ushered into his Grace's presence. The Duke was in bed, the curtains of which were drawn.

'Is he dead?' cried the Duke from behind them.

'He is, your Grace; he died yesterday of a complication of diseases and too much doctor's stuff, and I hope your Grace will say that my son-in-law is to succeed him.'

'Your son-in-law succeed him! You must be mad!' cried the Duke, tearing open the curtains, when he recognised the speaker, and fell back in a tremendous fit of laughter. Whether the young man got the supervisorship is not on record.

On this side of the square also was Thelwall's Institution for the Remedy of Organic Defects and Impediments of Speech. John Thelwall (b. 1764, d. 1834) was a voluminous author and a zealous political reformer. He was, jointly with Horne Tooke and Thomas Hardy, indicted in 1794 for high treason, but acquitted. In the following year he addressed, in the fields near Copenhagen House, a meeting of forty thousand people, sympathizers with France. He was again indicted for what was called political libel in 1821, but acquitted by the jury. He afterwards commenced as lecturer in elocution. He was also highly successful in his cure of stammering, which occupation he pursued in the institution above named, of which, however, all traces have now passed away. His wife died in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1816.

Of other inhabitants, whose precise addresses cannot now be identified, we notice the following:

On February 11, 1797, the Court of King's Bench passed sentence of two years' imprisonment upon Mr. John Smith, a bookseller of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who had been found guilty of selling an obscure—as the prosecution called it—political pamphlet, entitled, 'The Rights of Citizenship.'

From an advertisement which appeared in the *London Gazette*, we learn that early in 1692-93 a Lady Bromfield lived in Lincoln's Inn Fields: 'A Black Boy, an Indian, thirteen years old, ran away the 8th inst. (Jan.) from Putney, with a collar round his neck with this inscription: "The Lady Brom-

field's black in Lincoln's Inn Fields." Whoever brings him to Sir Edward Bromfield's at Putney shall have a guinea reward.'

Philip Yorke, the great Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, had a 'commodious chamber' assigned him in Lincoln's Inn Fields, when acting as law-tutor to the sons of Lord Chief Justice Parker.

Nell Gwynne lived in apartments in Lincoln's Inn Fields, when Charles Beauclerk was born.

Milton lived, in 1646-47, in Holborn Row, on the north side of the Fields, in a house opening into Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was a small house, between the two turnstiles.

The pavement of the chancel of the new St. Giles' Church, Camberwell, opened in 1844, is of encaustic tiles, which were manufactured and presented to the church by Thomas Garrett, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Herne Hill, Camberwell.

Pepys, in his Diary, under date May 29, 1664, writes :

'Thence with Mr. Povy home to dinner . . . and after dinner up and down to see his house. And in a word, for his perspective in the little closet, his room floored above with woods of several colours, like but above the best cabinet work I ever saw, his grotto and vault, with his bottles of wine, and a well therein to keep them cool, his furniture of all sorts, his bath at the top of the house, good pictures, and his manner of eating and drinking, do surpass all that I ever did see of one man in all my life.'

Thomas Povy was M.P. for Bossiney in 1658. Evelyn also visited at this house, and described it in terms similar to those of Pepys. In his 'Diary,' under date July 1, 1664, he says :

'Went to see Mr. Povey's elegant house in Lincoln-Inn-Fields, where the perspective in his court, painted by Streeter [or Streater] is indeed excellent, with the vases in imitation of porphyry, and fountains; the inlaying of his closet, above all his pretty cellar and ranging of his wine bottles.'

Again Pepys writes in his 'Diary,' January 20, 1663-64: 'My Lord Sandwich did seal a lease for the house he is now taking in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which stands him in £250 per an. rent.' On February 19, 1663-64, he paid a visit to the house, but found it 'all in dirt.' On February 23, 1665-66, he stayed one night at the house, which was 'full of people, come to take leave of my Lord, who this day goes out of town upon his embassy towards Spain.'

*Proposed Improvements in Approaches to the Square.*—As noble a square as

this is, it has no suitable carriage-way into it on any side, and no direct street leading into it either from Holborn or the Strand, though two streets into Holborn are half prepared, viz., Great and Little Turnstile. The necessity for such direct communication was recognised as early as the year 1761, as we gather from a notice in the *St. James's Chronicle* of June 6 in that year :

'A plan for a new street from the end of Serle Street to Temple Bar is actually concerting, which has been a thing long wanted, as the avenues to Lincoln's Inn are so very defective. It is also said, that in order to make it complete, Turnstile will be widened, so as to admit of carriages passing.'

In 1773, Noorthouck wrote in his 'History of London' :

'The same may be said of the south-east corner, where there are no buildings of any consideration to obstruct continuing it from Carey Street into the Strand. [By the erection of the Law Courts, of course, the opportunity for the building of this street is gone.] The situation of Covent Garden Market, with the indifferent state of the buildings between, furnishes a hint for conducting Great Russell Street uniformly to the south-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, instead of the narrow, irregular and dirty avenue through Little Russell, Prince's and Duke Streets.'

In 1794, the Committee of Common Council on Improvements proposed at Temple Bar suggested taking down Temple Bar, Butcher's Row and St. Clement Danes' Church, adding : 'And if this design should be adopted, we apprehend a considerable improvement may be grafted thereon without much additional expense, by a street from the north side of this [proposed] triangle, in a direct line through Serle Street to Lincoln's Inn Fields.'

Again, in February, 1807, a writer in the *Monthly Magazine* pointed out that 'a line drawn from the obelisk in St. George's Fields to the Hampstead Road will directly pass to the eastward of Somerset Place in the Strand . . . and form a noble street of communication of more than three miles in extent, dividing the metropolis north and south [east and west ?] almost centrally.'

At a meeting held at Green's Coffee-house (formerly Will's), Serle Street, on October 25, 1825, a committee was formed to mature a plan for the erection of a new street, to be named Lincoln's Inn Place, to connect the Strand with Serle Street and Lincoln's Inn Fields. The estimated expense, according to the plan produced by Mr. Burton, the architect, was to be nearly £120,000, and it was believed the improvement could be effected on terms to yield 6 per cent. to those who would subscribe the capital. This street would have been too much

east. In 1859, a scheme was discussed by the Clerkenwell vestry, which included a street starting from the north-east corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields to the north end of Chancery Lane, thence across Gray's Inn Lane to Hatton Garden, and thence on to Old Street, thus opening up a direct communication between west and east. But the project was abandoned, nor would it, even if carried out, have solved the problem of connecting Holborn with the Strand by a convenient and suitable road.

But the necessity of such a road becoming daily more apparent and pressing, it was agreed in 1866 that a carriage thoroughfare through Great Turnstile into the square was desirable, and that the site was to be surveyed. But nothing seems to have been done. In 1882, Mr. Charles Forster Hayward, F.S.A., architect, proposed a new street from Holborn to the Strand, which, taking in Little Queen Street, was to run to the west of Lincoln's Inn Fields down to the site of Clare Market, where a large circus was to be formed, whence two spur streets, one going east to St. Clement Dane's Church, and the other west to Wellington Street, were to divide the traffic. This scheme also proved abortive.

In 1883, Mr. Wm. Westgarth, of Finch Lane, offered prizes, amounting to £1,200, for essays on the reconstruction of London, and other objects. A number of essays were sent in to a committee of the Society of Arts, who, in 1886, published three of them (Bell and Sons, York Street). Of these two, that of Mr. Woodward, of Duke Street, and that of Mr. Bridgman, of 42, Poultry, respectively, deal with the problem of the new street from Holborn to the Strand. Mr. Woodward proposed a widening of Little Queen Street, to be met in Great Queen Street by a street cutting from Great Turnstile through Whetstone Park, and from the junction of these two streets one street was to run in a straight line to Waterloo Bridge. Mr. Bridgman also commenced his street by a widening of Little Queen Street, and a new street was to continue in an easterly curve down to the west side of King's College Hospital, and through St. Clement's Inn to the Strand, joining that thoroughfare opposite St. Clement Dane's Church. Neither of these schemes found favour with the Metropolitan Board of Works. But the question was too important to be shelved, and many experts were busy on elaborating plans. Prof. Logan Lobley published (in successive numbers of the *Land Roll*) a series of papers on the reconstruction of Central London, wherein he dealt at length on connecting Holborn and Lincoln's Inn Fields with the Strand. Mr. Moule proposed a street through New Turnstile into Lincoln's Inn Fields down to Clare Market, and thence to the eastern

corner of Catherine Street. From Clare Market a spur-street was to take the eastern traffic to the Strand opposite to St. Clement Dane's Church. This scheme was submitted to the London County Council, but this body, in February, 1892, decided on adopting the plan of a street, 90 feet wide, from the Holborn end of Little Queen Street, running straight in a southerly direction, passing between Freemasons' Tavern and the Sardinia Street electric lighting station, intersecting Great Wild, Vere and Stanhope Streets, and gently curving to the Strand, taking in the east corner of Catherine Street. The choice is not a fortunate one. Traffic from west Holborn, and intended, say, for Fleet Street, will have to get as far west in the Strand as Waterloo Bridge, to return east, thus blocking up all that part of the Strand between the bridge and the Law Courts. A spur-street from the northern corner of Vere Street to the Law Courts would have obviated this objection. The scheme was adopted because it was strongly advocated (at a meeting held at the Holborn Town Hall on January 26, 1892) by the inhabitants of St. Pancras and their representatives. The road passing through Lincoln's Inn Fields was objected to on the ground that it would probably prevent the area of the square being thrown open to the public. Several architects have elaborated schemes of their own, but as the matter is in abeyance no final decision can be recorded here.

Since the above was written the London County Council have proposed their new scheme (October, 1895) of a street starting from Theobald's Row, and running in a straight line to the west of Lincoln's Inn Fields, across Sardinia Street and Clare Market to the Strand. The most satisfactory and least costly plan would be to widen Chancery and Drury Lanes, which would accommodate the traffic east and west.

*Opening the Gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields.*—This scheme of opening the central space of Lincoln's Inn Fields to the public was suggested as early as June, 1876, and has lately been much discussed.

In the year 1880, the Duke of Westminster headed a deputation of residents in the square to the Metropolitan Board of Works, advocating this opening.

It came to the front again in 1891; the Earl of Meath, on behalf of the Public Gardens Association, moved the trustees of the square, which is so little used by the inhabitants, that the trustees let out keys at yearly rents to other persons in the neighbourhood, to open the square on Sundays, and in the later hours of other days, for the inhabitants, or, at least, for the children of the neighbourhood, or that the enclosure should be handed over to the London County Council.

But the trustees replied they had no power to do either without the consent of the inhabitants, and that such consent could not be obtained. And as the proprietors and occupiers of the houses surrounding the enclosure had for more than a century been in possession of exclusive rights, for which they had paid in the maintenance of the gardens and the general terms of their tenancies, it was clear they could not compulsorily be deprived of them without full compensation for the loss they would incur in quiet, comfort, and pleasurable enjoyment, by the gardens being indiscriminately thrown open to the public.



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

About three hundred professional gentlemen have offices in the Fields. The smallest house in the square was sold for £12,000, and the purchaser had to spend about £5,000 on it. Since the year 1800, about half a million of pounds has been spent on the College of Surgeons alone. The garden was used by about two hundred and fifty people a day, who paid for the privilege, about one hundred and sixty-five keys being let out at a guinea a year.

On March 8, 1893, the Select Committee of the House of Commons found

the preamble of the Bill proved ; counsel for the trustees reserved his right to oppose the preamble in the House of Lords, and on April 23 the House of Lords dispensed with the standing order, which limits the time for depositing petitions against private Bills, in order to allow the trustees of Lincoln's Inn Fields to deposit their petition against the opening of the garden to the public.

However, in 1894, an arrangement was effected, and the trustees agreed to surrender their rights for £12,000 purchase money, the whole of the garden enclosure to be leased to the London County Council for a term of 661½ years, from Midsummer, 1894 (that being the remainder of the 900 years' lease originally granted by the benchers), and the nominal rent of 20s. per annum. The Bill by which this transfer was effected received the Royal assent in August, 1894, and the Council took possession in November. The legal costs and stamp duty ran the total cost of acquiring this garden (about 7¼ acres) to £13,000.

A suggestion, which we consider far from a kind one, was made in the *Builder* of July 25, 1891 :

‘It is to be regretted that the courtyards on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields are not planted with trees. They are at present ugly and useless.’

Granted ; but with what follows we cannot agree :

‘Seats should also be placed in them. If utilized in this manner, children, at any rate, on summer evenings, might play in them. They are at present open to the main street, and used for no purpose whatever.’

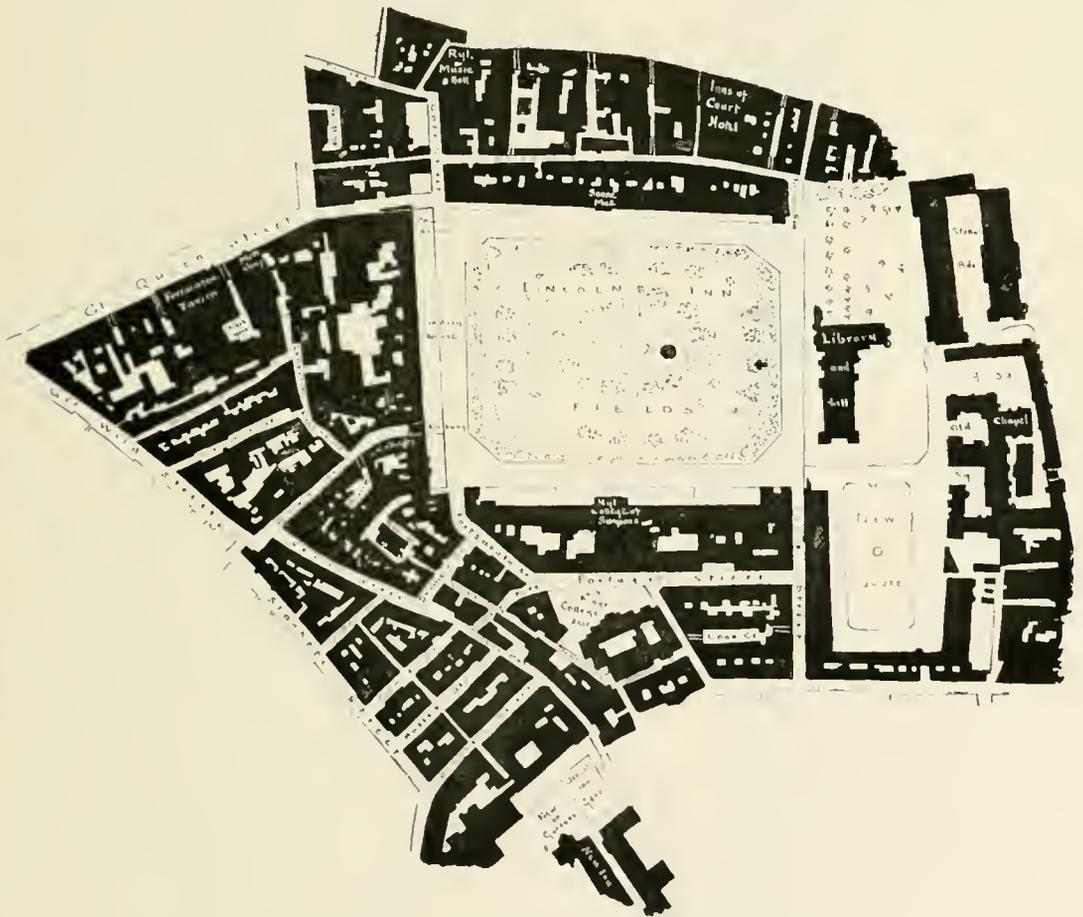
But they do serve a purpose : to keep away noise from the chambers, which are almost exclusively occupied by solicitors, whose work is mental, and therefore needs all the quietude which can be obtained in London. And, though a solicitor's offices may be closed to the public at a certain hour in the evening, it does not follow that all work in them ceases ; many a legal gentleman remains there to a late hour to consider some intricate case he may have had intrusted to him.

Fancy what an irruption of noisy children into the court before his chambers would mean to him ! It is very well to plead for ‘health and enjoyment to the poorer inhabitants of a crowded district,’ but the moral and legal rights of the tenants of the chambers on the west side of the square are also worthy of the consideration of our philanthropists ; for there is no doubt the tenants are morally entitled to the quiet their profession requires, nor can it be doubted that for this privilege they give a legal equivalent in the amount of rent paid.

Another unkind, as I consider it, suggestion was made in *Notes and Queries* of September 30, 1893, viz., that the pretty garden, or as much as now remains of it, in New Square should be destroyed, and the site turned into as dreary a

waste of gravel, which in London soon loses its brightness and becomes black, as is the square of Gray's Inn. New Square is not so large, that being prevented crossing it at any point can be an inconvenience to anyone, and both the public and the tenants of the chambers surrounding it must prefer the square as it now appears to what it would do if the proposed alteration—certainly not an improvement—were carried out. Now, when the planting of trees in streets and squares is universally recommended, it seems strange to find an advocate for the uprooting of those already existing.

The north side of the Fields will be described in Part V., Northern Block.



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD IN 1880.



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, AS ORIGINALLY PLANNED BY INIGO JONES.

*Addendum.*—Whilst these pages were being printed Mr. H. Fancourt, of Highbury, stated in the *Athenæum* (Oct. 26, 1895) that he had lately come into possession of a view of Lincoln's Inn Fields, which he attributes to Hollar, though it is not mentioned in Parthey's, nor any other, list of Hollar's works, nor to be found in any of the great collections of London topography. Mr. Fancourt, on being applied to, kindly allowed the present writer to inspect the print, and the artist to copy it for publication in this work. Through the exigency of the size of these pages, the copy had to be reduced to about one-half of the original engraving, but every detail of the print is so sharply defined as to afford a very clear representation of what Inigo Jones intended the square to be. Unfortunately, his plan was never carried out. The thanks of the public are due to Mr. Fancourt and the publisher for enriching this work with an original illustration discovered so opportunely.

PART III.

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*SOUTHERN BLOCK, OR CLARE MARKET AND PURLIEUS.*





*SOUTHERN BLOCK, OR CLARE MARKET AND PURLIEUS.*



CAREY STREET runs in a western direction from Chancery Lane to the south of Serle Street, after which it makes an obtuse angle, to join Portugal Street. The southern side has been demolished to make room for the New Law Courts. It probably took its name from Sir Gregory Carey, who had a house in it, as we learn from 'Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs,' p. 120 :

'We that day (New Year's Day, 1655-1656) came to London into Chancery Lane, but not to my cousin Young, but to a house we took of Sir Gregory Carey for a year.'

About the year 1664, the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital petitioned the King, Charles II., that a stop might be put to the proceedings of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, the latter being then about to build a lane from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields (Carey Street), to the prejudice of some houses the Hospital owned south of Lincoln's Inn Gardens.

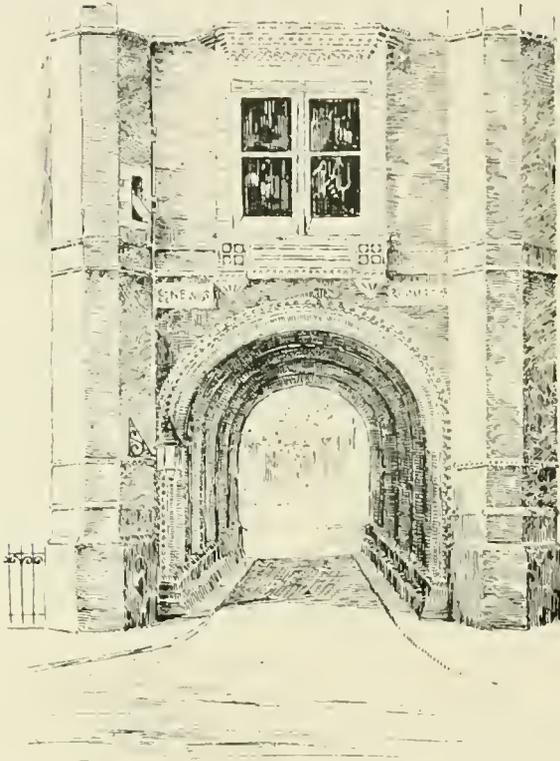
Sir Henry Taylor, author of 'Philip Van Artevelde,' is said to have had his early home in this street.

Mr. Joshua Mayhew, the well-known solicitor, and father of Henry and Alfred Mayhew, had his offices in Carey Street.

Mrs. Hester Chapone, one of the female admirers who thronged round Richardson, the novelist, and who wrote the letters on 'The Improvement of the Mind,' published in 1773, lived in Carey Street.

The Plough Tavern in Plough Court, though on the south side of Carey

Street, not included in our plan, may yet be mentioned on account of its connection with our subject. It was at one time kept by John Gully, the prizefighter, afterwards M.P. for Pontefract. It was an ancient hostelry of good repute, as among those who made it their headquarters in London was the antiquary, Browne Willis, at one time M.P. for Buckingham (1682-1760). There is also



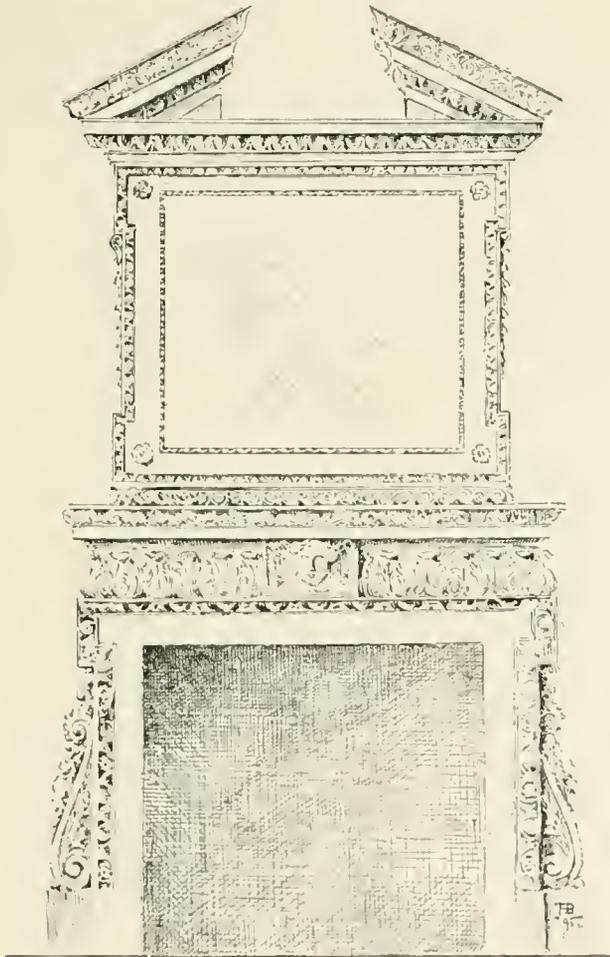
ENTRANCE GATE TO NEW COURT CHAMBERS, CAREY STREET.

extant a letter of Locke's, dated 1694, 'over against the Plow in Lincoln's Inn Fields.' The inn was taken down when the new Law Courts were built.

About 1878 the whole block of old houses forming an irregular square between Portugal Street to the north, Serle Street to the east, and Carey Street to the south and west, and centrally divided by Cook's Court, was pulled down, and on its site the Serle Street and Cook's Court Improvement Company erected

a fine building, called New Court, embracing an area of about 5,500 yards. It consists in reality of twelve distinct houses, each with its separate entrance and staircase. In the centre is a courtyard, laid out as a garden.

Some of the old houses which were demolished on the above-named occasion

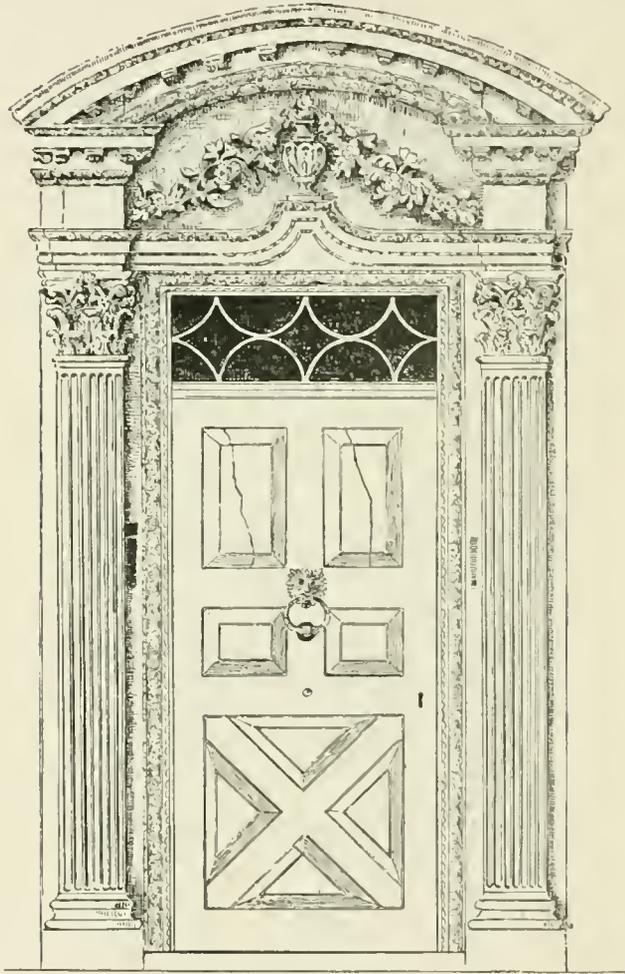


MANTELPIECE AND CARVED MIRROR FROM CAREV STREET.

still bore signs of ancient greatness. In the South Kensington Museum (Furniture and Woodwork Department) may be seen an ornamental mantelpiece, with a mirror frame above, from one of these houses, and a doorcase and door in carved deal, from No. 18, displaying a perfect mastery of execution in

the mouldings and foliage. The work dates from early in the eighteenth century.

At No. 38 in this street there resided, in 1801, Samuel Parr, Doctor of Laws,

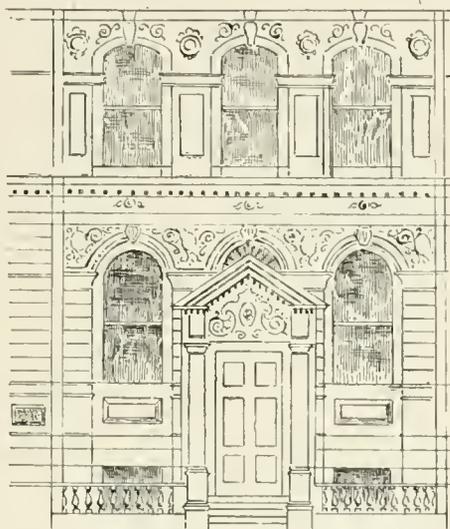


CARVED DOORWAY FROM CAREY STREET.

of Hatton, in the county of Warwick, who cut a somewhat curious figure as a witness in the trial on the will of Lord Chedworth. This nobleman had died in October, 1804, and left the bulk of his property to Richard Wilson, Esq., of

Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Thomas Penrice, Esq., of Great Yarmouth. This will was opposed by the heirs-at-law, on the plea that the testator was not of sound mind when he executed it. Dr. Parr was put into the witness-box, and declared that he had known the late lord from his boyhood, and had always considered him inclined to insanity, which propensity was greatly intensified by certain events in his lordship's life. Unfortunately for the doctor and the parties in whose interest he gave his evidence, there were discovered among the testator's papers a number of letters written by Parr to Lord Chedworth, in which he expressed in the most positive manner his high opinion of Lord Chedworth's judgment, genius and learning, and asked for his advice on many a perplexing question. He always signed himself 'your lordship's much obliged and sincere friend and very respectful, obedient servant.' Of course, judgment was given in favour of the will.

At the western end of Carey Street has been erected the new Bankruptcy Court. By a Government measure, introduced in the House by Mr. Plunket on March 15, 1887, the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings acquired the site on which the new Court was to be erected. It forms an oblong square between Grange Court and what used till recently to be called Yeate's Court, formerly covered with houses of the most wretched description. Yeate's Court formed a passage from Clement's Inn to the south-western bend of Carey Street. The splendid building, occupying a commanding position, its grand front facing the open lawns to the west of the Law Courts, must, we fancy, appear as the mockery of Fate to the unfortunate individuals for whose special accommodation it has been erected. Architectural experts of course carp at it, and do not know whether it is in the Italian Renaissance style, or in some other style. It is constructed of brown Portland stone from Messrs. Stewards' and the Weston quarries. With this no fault can be found. But in the centre of the main façade there is 'an erection of the kind so dear to the present



SOUTH OR MAIN ENTRANCE TO NEW  
BANKRUPTCY COURT.

generation of architects, which, being neither a gable nor a pediment, nor anything having any structural character whatever, is commonly called a "feature." This feature consists in great part of a huge panel filled with the carved representation of the royal arms, but above this, and worthily crowning the whole edifice, is an elaborately carved stone soup-tureen of magnificent proportions! What is the symbolical meaning of this object in this position we are unable to suggest.' Thus criticises the *Builder*, and possibly correctly; but to the layman in architecture it looks like hypercriticism. What to the writer's mind detracts from the dignity of the building are the ornamental (?) mandarin's caps with a button at the top, which form an unsightly row along the balustrade, screening the roof of the building.

At present these new buildings are very inconvenient of access, as a glance at the map will show. Persons coming from the east may reach them, it is true, easily through Carey Street, but the ascent to them from the south, up the flight of steps within the Law Courts' precincts, is tedious and laborious; whilst from the north and west there is no direct approach at all. This can only be obtained by widening Portsmouth Street, so as to render Portugal Street available; and if the entrance into Lincoln's Inn Fields at the north-eastern corner, viz., Great Turnstile, were widened to admit carriage-traffic, there would be a straight road from Holborn to Carey Street.

Carey Street is said to have originally been called Jackanapes Lane; when it assumed its present name is not clearly made out. In 'A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies of the Cities of London and Westminster,' London, 1745, we read:

'Bob Warden, younger brother of a gentleman, who, after having given a new turn to Jackanapes Lane, and promoted many useful objects for the benefit of the public, was hanged, undeservedly. Bob was put apprentice to Greenhill, the famous painter, but afterwards founded the Cellar Club, at the "Still" in the Strand.'

*Clare Market.*—It was originally called New Market, but afterwards received its present name after William Holles, created Baron Houghton of Houghton, Notts, 1616, and Earl of Clare, 1624. He was living in the parish of St. Clement's Danes as early as 1617, in the street called after him Houghton Street, as ascertained by Cunningham through the rate-books of that parish. The site was originally called Clement's Inn Fields. In the year 1657 a Bill was passed for preventing the increase of buildings, in 'which was a clause permitting the

Earl of Clare to erect the market which bore his title—though on Newcourt's map (1658) it is called New Market—to be held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Earl himself lived, in princely style, in a mansion close by, of which no remains are left, and whose precise site is unknown' (Howell's 'Londinopolis,' 1657, fol., p. 344). The estate of St. Clement's Inn Fields is said to have descended to the Earls of Clare from Sir William Holles, Lord Mayor of London, *anno* 1539, to whom it passed about the year 1528 from William and John Elyot, having before been demised to them by Sir John Cantlowe, in the year 1480, in consideration of forty marks fine and yearly rent of £4 6s. 8d. for eighty years. Already in 1640 Charles I. had granted his license to Thomas York, his executors, etc., to erect as many buildings as they thought proper upon St. Clement's Inn Field, the inheritance of the Earl of Clare, 'to be built on each side of the causeway leading from Gibbon's Bowling Alley, or Tennis Court, at the coming out of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the Rein Deer Yard, that leadeth unto Drury Lane, not to exceed on either side the number of one hundred and twenty feet in length, or front, and sixty feet in breadth, to be of stone or brick.' Rein Deer Yard was probably what is now called Bear Yard, and Gibbon's Bowling Alley was covered by the first theatre erected by Killigrew (see Vere Street). The centre of Bear Yard is now occupied by a building serving as casual wards for men and women.

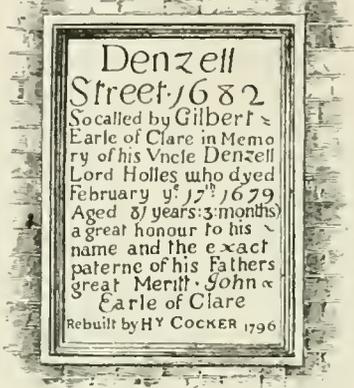
Charles I. issued another license in 1642, permitting Gervase Holles, Esq., to erect fifteen houses, a chapel, and to make several streets of the width of thirty, thirty-four, and forty feet. These streets still retain the names and titles of their founders in Clare Street, Denzell Street, Holles' Street, Houghton Street, etc.

Denzell, or Denzill, Street was so called by Holles, Earl of Clare, in memory of his uncle, Denzill, Lord Holles (d. 1679-80), one of the five members of the House of Commons whom King Charles made the ineffectual attempt to seize (1642). A stone tablet, set up in 1682, and renewed in 1796, records the origin



CLARE MARKET.

of the name, as will be seen by the annexed representation of the tablet, which is inserted into the wall of a public-house, called the Royal Yacht, at the corner of Denzell Street and Stanhope Street.

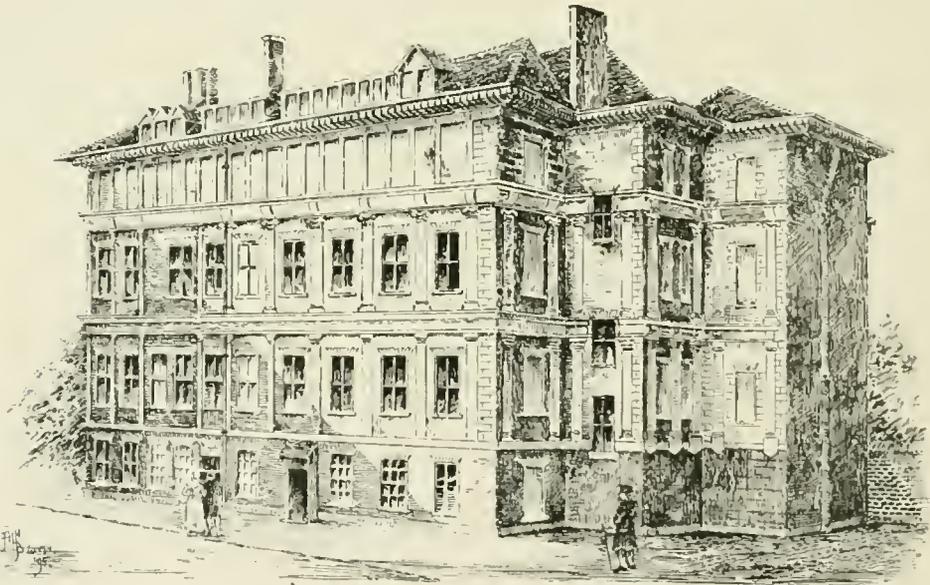


STONE TABLET LET INTO THE WALL OF THE ROYAL YACHT PUBLIC-HOUSE. (FROM NORMAN'S 'LONDON SIGNS,' PAGE 150.)

Denzell Street was for some time notorious as the resort of thieves and coiners, known as the Denzell Street gang.

The name of John, Baron Holles of Houghton, appears as that of a parishioner of St. Clement's Danes in the rate-book for the year 1617. In 1624 he was created Earl of Clare, which title was bought for £10,000.

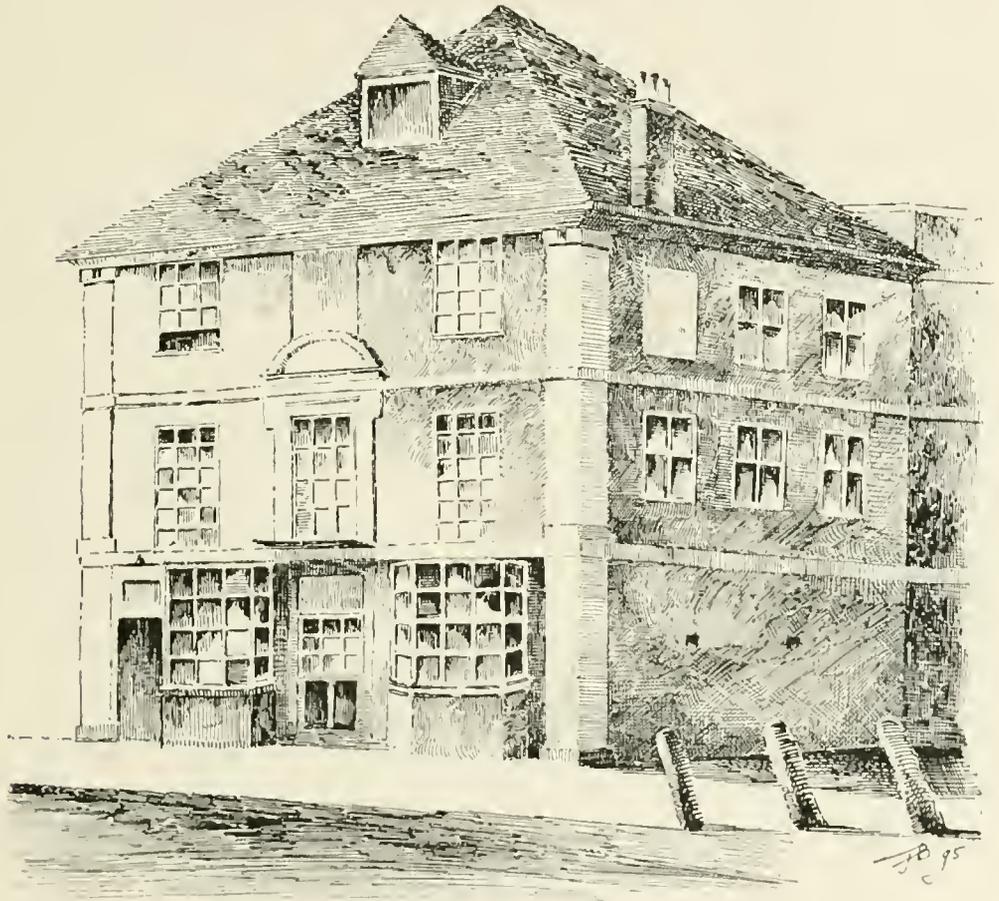
Newcastle Street also took its name from the ground landlord; it was originally called Maypole Alley, from a maypole which stood there in 1713, and was removed in 1718. Close to it stood Craven House, a fine mansion, as the annexed print will show. It was



Craven House.

turned into a public-house, called the Queen of Bohemia, after the Earl of Craven's admired mistress, whom he is supposed to have married on her husband's

death. The Queen of Bohemia public-house was taken down in 1803, and the Olympic Pavilion built on the site by Philip Astley, of the Amphitheatre over Westminster Bridge. The speculation does not appear to have been successful, for in 1813 the lease was sold to Robert Elliston, and the building re-named the Olympic Theatre.



QUEEN OF BOHEMIA PUBLIC-HOUSE, REMAINS OF CRAVEN HOUSE.

A fine stone bas-relief of the Holles arms, surmounted by an earl's coronet, namely, Ermine, two piles in point sable, and the motto, 'Spes audaces adjuvat,' the supporters being a lion and a nondescript beast, a heraldic tiger, which is supposed to have a dragon's head, is affixed to a squalid house at the corner of

Gilbert Passage. The date beneath is 1659, showing that it was put up for John Holles, second Earl of Clare.

On March 15, 1810, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Coe, tallow-chandler, in Holles Street, which raged with such violence that in an hour the whole of the premises, together with an adjoining house, were a heap of ruins. The unfortunate inhabitants had no time to save any of their effects, and three persons lost their lives in the flames. The bodies of an elderly man and his wife were dug out of the smoking ruins. A sick young girl was moved out of the tallow-chandler's house, but died a few minutes after.

At the corner of this street is the Public Dispensary, removed from Carey Street in 1868; it had originally been established, in 1783, in Bishop's Court, Lincoln's Inn.

In Houghton Street stand two noble buildings, the St. Clement Danes' Holborn Estate Girls' School, and the Commercial and Grammar School for Boys, erected in 1861. At the western corner of Holles Street is the Public Dispensary of the parish, which relieves about four thousand applicants annually.

On June 25, 1796, a terrible calamity occurred in this street. Two old houses, in which several families lodged, fell down with a crash, burying most of the tenants in the ruins. In one house were sixteen persons, in the other three. Of these seven were taken from the ruins dead; nine were rescued, though seriously injured.

John Edwin, the celebrated comedian, was born in Clare Street in 1749; d. 1790.

In 1893, the Board of Works for the Strand district established a Labour Exchange, for the public registration of labour of all kinds, at No. 8, Clare Street.

Lord Eldon used in after-life to relate that, when living in humble lodgings in Cursitor Street, he frequently ran into Clare Market for sixpennyworth of sprats.

On June 14, 1819, Patrick Byrne, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Lentier, a builder in Market Street, Clare Market, was missing. Another labourer, having occasion to go into the lime-shed, heard a groan proceeding from the wine-cellar; he procured a light and went into the cellar, where, to his great surprise, he discovered Byrne stretched helpless on the ground. On inquiry being made, it was found that Byrne had forced the bung from one of the casks,

and had subsisted on the wine for eight days and nights. He had lost the use of his limbs, and had to be carried to his lodgings in Broad Street, St. Giles'. Whether he recovered from his orgy is not on record.

John, the fourth Earl of Clare, created Duke of Newcastle in 1694, built a chapel at the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields for the use of the butchers. It eventually was turned into private residences. Hither, in February, 1729, came from Newport Market John Henley, orator (b. 1692, d. 1756), and erected his 'gilt tub.' He was a preacher, who, in the newspapers *circa* 1724, was said to have restored the ancient pulpit eloquence, and therefore was frequently invited to preach charity sermons; but, disappointed in obtaining preferment, he commenced, about 1726, lecturing, not only on theology, but also on politics, 'venting his facetious ebullitions, which he distinguished by the name of oratory.' He charged one shilling admission, preached in a tub covered with velvet and gold, the altar being inscribed 'The Primitive Eucharist.' He was the 'preacher and zany of the age' at once, and frequently advertised in the following style:

'On Sunday, July 31st, the theological lectures begin in the French Chapel in Newport Market at half an hour after ten, the sermon will be on the Witch of Endor. At half an hour after five the lecture will be on the Conversion and Original of the Scottish Nation, etc.'

On January 9, 1728-29, the Grand Jury for the City and Liberty of Westminster pronounced him to be guilty 'of unlawful assemblies, routs and riots,' but this did not check his proceedings. On September 27, 1729, he advertised:

'At the Oratory, the corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, near Clare Market, to-morrow at half an hour after ten: 1. The postil will be on the Turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt. . . . 2. At five the postil will be on this point: In what language our Saviour will speak the last sentence on mankind. The lecture will be on Jesus Christ sitting at the right hand of God, *where that is*. . . . On Wednesday the Oration will be on the Skits of the Fashions, or a *live* gallery of family pictures in all ages; ruffs, muffs, puffs; shoes, wedding-shoes, two-shoes, slip-shoes, peels, clocks, pantoffles, buskins, pantaloons, gaiters, shoulder-knots, perriwigs, head-dresses, modesties, tuckers, farthingales, corkins, minikins, slamnakins, ruffles, round robbins, toilets, fans, patches; Dame, forsooth, Madam, My Lady, the wit and beauty of my Grannum; Winifred, Joan, Bridget, compared with our Winny, Jenny and Bidy; fine ladies and pretty gentlewomen; being a general view of the *beau monde* from before Noah's

flood to the year 29. On Friday will be something better than last Tuesday. After each a bob at the times.'

On one occasion he filled his chapel with shoemakers by announcing that he would teach them a new and short way of making shoes, which was, by cutting off the tops of boots. Possessing some abilities—he published translations of Pliny's 'Epistles' and other works—he was also obnoxious to Government by the publication of the 'Hyp Doctor' and other papers on the politics of the times. He was satirized by Pope in his 'Epistle to Arbuthnot,' and in the 'Dunciad,' Bk. III.\* Hogarth caricatured him in the 'Midnight Conversation,' where Henley is ladling out the punch. In a collection of caricatures, published in 1757, many of which were sketched by Lord Bolingbroke, Horace Walpole filling in the names and explanation, it is stated that Henley was known to the mob as 'Orator Humbug,' who, in the newspapers generally, was charged with preaching and praying in slang, thus first 'charming and then swaying the dirty mobs in Lincoln's Inn Fields by vulgarisms.' In No. 17 of the *Connoisseur*, May 23, 1754, the editor thus ridicules him :

'Let us confess that neither of our universities can boast an orator equal to the renowned Henley. . . . Might he not have called himself President of the Butchers? Dean of Marrowbones and Cleavers? or Warden of Clare Market?'

In No. 37 of the *Connoisseur*, October 10, 1754, which satirizes him severely, extracts from his sermons are given :

'In these pious addresses,' the writer says, 'he would first invoke the Supreme Being in the most solemn manner, then suddenly slide into the familiar and pray "that we might not hear the croaking of Dutch nightingales in the King's chambers . . . that our clergy might not study Shakespeare more than the Gospel, and that they might be rather employed on the Evangelists than on 'As you Like It' or 'Much Ado about Nothing.''"'

The celebrated actress, Mrs. Bracegirdle, was in the habit—probably at the period she was engaged at the Duke's Theatre close by—of going into Clare Market, and of giving money to such poor basket-women as were out of employ. This is something to set against the severe things Macaulay says against her :

\* 'Imbrown'd with native brass, lo! Henley stands  
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands.'

'Still break the benches, Henley, with thy strain,  
While Sherlock, Hare, and Gibson preach in vain.'

‘It was said of her that in the crowded theatre she had as many lovers as she had male spectators. Yet no lover, however rich, however high in rank, had prevailed on her to be his mistress. Those who are acquainted with the parts she was in the habit of playing, and of the epilogues which it was her especial business to recite, will not easily give her credit for any extraordinary measure of virtue or of delicacy. She seems to have been a cold, vain and interested coquette, who perfectly understood how much the influence of her charms was increased by the fame of a severity which cost her nothing’ (‘History of England,’ vol. iv., p. 310).

There were a great many public-houses in Clare Market and its vicinity, the resort not only of butchers, but of actors and theatrical critics.

Spiller’s Head was the sign of an inn where one of the most famous tavern clubs was held. This meeting of artists, wits and actors originated with the performances at Lincoln’s Inn about the year 1697. Colley Cibber was one of the founders, and their best president. James Spiller was a celebrated actor, *circa* 1700, whose greatest character was Mat o’ the Mint, in the ‘Beggars’ Opera.’ He was an immense favourite with the butchers of Clare Market. Hogarth engraved the tickets for his benefit performances. This public-house, if still standing, cannot now be identified.

The Bull’s Head, probably No. 40, Vere Street, which was pulled down in 1874 (see p. 140)—was the meeting-place of a club called ‘The Shepherd and his Flock.’ It was, in fact, greatly patronized by persons of rank and wit. Dr. John Radcliffe, the founder of the famous library at Oxford called by his name, was a constant visitor. Whilst at this public-house he received the news that a vessel in which he had a venture of £7,000 had been lost at sea. Betterton, the actor, lost £2,000 by the same shipwreck. The doctor refilled his glass, and said to those who condoled with him :

‘Well, I shall only have to go up two hundred and fifty stairs more to make up for the loss.’

On another occasion, when drinking at the Bull’s Head, he was informed that his friend, the Duke of Beaufort, was dead, which he took so much to heart that he died within a twelvemonth after. Sir Richard Steele frequented this house.

The ‘A.B.C.’ public-house existed about 1825 ; the alphabet, from A to Z, was painted over the door, hence its name.

The Blue Bells, or Balls, was another inn in this locality ; it seems to have been the one referred to by Pepys in his ‘Diary,’ March 26, 1668, who, coming

from the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, went to it with some companions, where they 'made mighty merry,' and he having paid the reckoning, which came to almost £4, they parted late at night.

The Fountain is a public-house still existing in Clare Street. George Honeygold, the originator of the toy or model stage, an artist of considerable merit, but dissipated habits, fell down in a fit, being at the time intoxicated, in front of this house, and was carried to Charing Cross Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission. This was in 1866. The Fountain was about sixty years ago a crack house for sporting men and gamblers.

In the same street is the Sun public-house. Rich, the harlequin, and some time lessee of the Duke's Theatre, returning from the theatre in a hackney coach, ordered to be driven to the Sun. On arriving there, he jumped out of the coach, and through the window into the hostelry. The coachman thought his fare was a 'bilk,' but whilst he was looking up and down the street, Rich again jumped into the coach, and called out to the bewildered Jehu to drive him to another public-house, which he named. On its being reached, he offered to pay the coachman, but the latter refused the money, saying, 'No, none of your money; though you wear shoes, I can see your hoofs;' and he drove off as quickly as possible.

Close to Bear Yard, at the corner of which the Earl of Essex had a residence, stood a tavern frequented by roystering law-students, who there held the 'Man-hunting Club.' At a late hour of the night some of them would rush out, and, on seeing a single person in the street, they would draw their swords and give chase, bawling out, 'That's he! that's he!' and having pursued him some distance, they would return to the club to report to the chairman of the evening the result of their mad freak.

In the reign of Charles II., a knot of town bullies, broken lifeguardsmen, and old prize-fighters used to hold a meeting at a blind alehouse on the backside of St. Clement's, where they called themselves the Man-killing Club, because they admitted none who had not killed his man. The good old times!

As Clare Market lay between two great theatres—Killigrew's and Davenant's—its butchers and hucksters were the arbiters of the galleries, and the leaders of theatrical rows, as well as the musicians at the marriages of actresses and the chief mourners in players' funerals, and they had the reputation of being the best performers on the marrowbones and cleavers. In 'A Pacquet from Wells' (Sadler's Wells), 1701, we read :

‘Some time since there was brought to Miles’ Music House at Islington a strange sort of monster, that does everything like a monkey ; mimics man like a jacknapes, but is not a jacknapes ; jumps upon tables and into windows on all fours like a cat, but is not a cat ; does all things like a beast, but is not a beast ; does nothing like a man, but is a man ! He has given such wonderful content to the butchers of Clare Market, that the house is every day as full as a Bear-garden, and draws the city wives and prentices out of London much more than a man hanged in chains.’

From among the butchers once living in Clare Market, Thomas Pett, who lived and died September, 1803, in Clifford’s Passage, deserves a page or two to himself. He was a native of Warwickshire, and at the age of ten years came to London with a solitary shilling in his pocket. As he had neither friends nor relations in the capital, he was indebted to the humanity of an old woman, who sold pies, for a morsel of bread, till he could procure himself a living. In the course of a few days he was engaged as an errand-boy by a tallow-chandler. His mistress, a lady of London mould, however, could not reconcile herself to his rustic manners and awkward gait, so dismissed him one cold winter’s evening, with this observation :

‘Your master hired you in my absence, and I’ll pack you off in his.’

The good husband, however, did not desert Tom. He found him out, and bound him apprentice to a butcher in the borough of Southwark. He behaved so well during his apprenticeship, that his master recommended him, when he was out of his time, to a brother of the cleaver in Clare Market as a journeyman. Tom’s maxim was that honesty was not the shortest road to wealth, but that it was the surest. For the first five years he was engaged at twenty-five pounds a year, meat and drink. The accumulation of money and the abridgement of expense were the two sole objects of his thoughts. His expenses were reduced to these three heads—lodging, clothing and washing. As to the first, he fixed on a back room on the second-floor, with one window that occasionally admitted a straggling sunbeam. As to dress, every article was second-hand ; nor was he choice in the colour or quality, jocosely observing, when he was ridiculed on his garb, that, according to Solomon, there was nothing new under the sun, and that as to colour, it was a mere matter of fancy, and that that was the best which stuck longest to its integrity.

Then, as to washing, he used to say that a man did not deserve a shirt that would not wash it himself, and that the only fault he found in

Lord North was the duty he imposed on soap. There was one expense, however, that lay heavy on his mind, and always robbed him of a night's sleep, and that was shaving. He often lamented that he had not learned to shave himself; he used to console himself, however, by hoping that beards would one day be in the fashion, and that even the Bond Street loungers would be driven to wear artificial ones.

He made a promise one night, when he was very thirsty, that as soon as he had accumulated one thousand pounds, he would treat himself with a pint of beer every Saturday. Fortune soon put it in his power to perform this promise, and he continued to observe it till the additional duty was laid on porter. He then sunk to half a pint, as he thought that sufficient for any man who did not wish to get drunk, and of course die in a workhouse. If he heard of an auction in the neighbourhood, he was sure to run for a catalogue, and when he had collected a number together he used to sell them for waste-paper. When he was first told that the Bank was restricted from paying in specie, he took to his bed, and could not be prevailed on to taste a morsel or wet his lips till he was assured that all was right. On Sundays, after dinner, he used to lock himself up in his room, and amuse himself with reading an old newspaper, or writing rhymes, many of which he left behind him, on slips of paper. The following will serve as a specimen of his talents in the rhythmical line :

‘ON HEARING THAT SMALL BEER WAS RAISED.

‘They’ve raised the price of table drink,  
 What is the reason do you think?  
 The tax on malt, the cause I hear!  
 But what has malt to do with table beer?’

He was never known, even in the depth of the coldest winter, to kindle a fire in his room, or to go to bed by candlelight. He was a great friend to good cheer at the expense of another. ‘Every man,’ said he, ‘ought to eat when he can get it. An empty sack can’t stand.’ If he ventured into a public-house, he always sat in the darkest corner of the room, and never opened his lips unless Bonaparte happened to be mentioned, or a parish dinner; then, indeed, he would launch out in praise of roast beef and plum-pudding as the staple dishes of every Briton’s board. Sometimes he would say a few words against the vile sin of gluttony, but it was always with a full belly. He was very civil to the fair sex, especially his customers, but it is supposed by those that had the best opportunity of knowing him that he never thought of matrimony. For the last ten years of his life he

lived with Mrs. Addison and Son, at a salary of forty pounds a year, meat and drink included. In his manners he was extremely inoffensive, and honest in all his dealings.

So much for the life of Thomas Pett, who lived forty-two years as a journeyman-butcher in Clare Market, thirty of which he resided in one room, which was never brightened up with coal or candlelight till about six days before his death. In all that period he was never known to treat an acquaintance with a glass of liquor, to run one penny in debt, to lend or borrow a shilling, or to speak ill of any person. For the space of twenty years he used to say that his pulse rose and fell with the Funds, and that gold was the clouded cane of youth and the crutch of old age. In his illness he was advised to make his will, which at length he reluctantly assented to; and when he had signed his name, he observed with a sigh that it was a pity a man should sign away his property with his own hand, which he had been scraping together all his life. He left £2,475 in the Three Per Cents. to a number of distant relations, and lamented with his last breath that he did not live to make it the round sum of £3,000.

Considering the character of the locality, we are not surprised that Clare Market supplied London ruffianism with prize-fighters. In 1712, the following challenge was issued:

‘I, James Miller, serjeant, lately come from the frontiers of Portugal, master of the noble science of self-defence, hearing in most places where I have been of the great fame of Timothy Buck, of London, master of the said science, do invite him to meet me, and exercise at the several weapons following—viz., backsword, sword and dagger, sword and buckler, etc.’

To which Buck answered as follows:

‘I, Timothy Buck, of Clare Market, master of the noble science of defence, hearing he did fight Mr. Parkes of Coventry, will not fail (God willing) to meet this fair inviter at the time and place appointed, desiring a clear stage and no favour. Vivat Regina!’

The ‘God willing’ in connection with the object in view anticipates by a few years the ‘Fear God and keep your powder dry.’ The fight took place at Hockley-in-the-Hole, Clerkenwell, and it appears that Miller got the worst of it. No. 30 of the *Connoisseur*, of August 22, 1754, in recounting a fight which took place between one Slack and one Pettit, and in which the former was the victor, thus apostrophizes him:

‘Hail, mighty Slack, thou pride of the butchers! . . . What is that half-

bred bruiser Milo? . . . Every petty slaughterman in Clare Market can perform greater feats; but thou with resistless arm hast not only knocked down oxen, but made the sturdy race of barbers, cobblers and watermen fall before thee.'

But enough of this hideous subject, for introducing which I apologize to the gentle reader.

We learn from the 'Harleian Miscellany' that the City had a long law-suit with Lord Clare for this property, but that at last the City yielded. It appears also, from the same source, that the success of his lordship in obtaining a charter for his market led to the establishment of other markets round about the metropolis, such as Hungerford, Brooke, and Bloomsbury markets, all which, however, are now things of the past.

According to Cunningham, there were, in 1850, about twenty-six butchers in and about Clare Market, who slaughtered from 350 to 400 sheep weekly in the market, stalls, and cellars. There was one place only in which bullocks were slaughtered. The number killed was from 50 to 60 weekly, but considerably more in winter, amounting occasionally to 200. Near the market was a tripe-house. In a yard, distinct from the more public portion of the market, is the place where the Jews slaughter their cattle according to a ceremony prescribed by the laws of their religion.

The last of the Clare Market slaughter-houses was in Bear Yard, already referred to, and which was pulled down, *circa* 1889, for the erection of the Strand Union Workhouse on the north side of the yard, and the casual wards in the centre of it. Early in this century it was described as 'a filthy place, occupied by tallow-melters, cowkeepers, slaughtermen, tripe-boilers, and stables.' But it was a valuable property. Its former owner, however, on being 'interviewed' about it, declined to give particulars, which no doubt would have been interesting.

In 1538 it was enacted that butchers should sell their meat by weight, beef one halfpenny per pound, and mutton three farthings. Butchers sold pieces of beef, two-and-a-half pounds or three pounds for a penny, and thirteen or fourteen such pieces for 12d., mutton 8d. per quarter, and a hundred-weight of beef for 4s. 8d.

The *Colonnade* in Clare Market consisted of six houses, which were, for some time before their demolition, turned into a single building, and used as a club for working men, a refuge, and school for boys.

Clare Market and its neighbourhood in the last century, as Lincoln's Inn

Fields in the previous one, had a very bad reputation. The narrow and ill-lighted streets, lanes, and courts, encumbered with bulkheads, offered great facilities for unforeseen attacks and the escape of malefactors. Besides, there was no police; the watchmen then employed, poor, broken-down old men, often in league with the criminals, have been the laughing-stock of Londoners. A Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1770 to inquire into the number of burglaries committed within a certain period in London, among the



THE COLONNADE, CLARE MARKET.

reports it received had the following from St. Clement Danes: 'Past 3 a.m., no constable on duty; found a watchman at a great distance from his beat; thence went to the night-cellar facing Arundel Street, Strand, and there found four of St. Clement's watchmen drinking. St. Clement's watchmen, 22, at one shilling each.'

The district—though the demolition of the streets and lanes required for the new Law Courts drove people into it in crowds—was greatly improved in this century by the establishment of a mission, with a chapel, in the centre; also an orphan refuge, a needlewomen's house, a working-men's club, soup-kitchen, etc.,

to all which the recipients themselves contributed. But even as late as 1888 Mr. Sims, in his 'How the Poor Live,' wrote: 'Our way lies through Clare Market, so don't go alone, for it is a dangerous neighbourhood to strangers. Come with me through strange sights and sounds, past draggled, tipsy women, crowding the footway, and hulking fellows, whose blasphemies fill the tainted air; pick your way carefully through the garbage and filth that litter the streets.' And even in 1892 the locality had an evil reputation as the favourite retreat of pickpockets, who pursued their nefarious calling in the Strand.

Since 1888, however, great changes have been effected; the blocks of houses between Clement's Lane and Clement's Inn Passage, Clare Market, and some part of Vere Street, bounded on the south by the site on which now stands the western portion of the new Bankruptcy Court, and up to Bear Yard, have been entirely demolished; how the open space thus gained will be utilized is as yet, as far as I can ascertain, undecided. But a site on the eastern side of Vere Street was purchased for the erection of a mission chapel and club rooms for the use of the inhabitants of Clare Market, or what remains of it. The funds were provided by a subscription for a memorial of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, who, during his life-time, took the keenest interest in all philanthropic enterprises. But, in 1893, the Clare Market Memorial Committee received formal notice from the London County Council that the site of the mission chapel might be required for a new road, so that the scheme remains in abeyance.

On September 5, 1874, the *Builder* published the following letter from 'A Working Man':

'Living not far from King's College Hospital, I have often thought how much better it would be if there was a road to it through Houghton Street. I think the front of the Hospital is in a line with Houghton Street. [A glance at the map will show it is so.] Some five or six years since two houses in Clement's Lane fell down; if the other two facing Houghton Street had fallen with them, there would have been a fine opening to the Hospital. I was passing by last evening, when I saw workmen putting a hoarding round these two houses in Houghton Street. . . . I was informed they were going to build a school. I thought it a great pity, because it is almost a straight road from the Strand, and it would save people from dodging round that beautiful colonnade in Clare Market. . . . The whole nest of streets and passages behind the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields requires re-arrangement and improvement. There is a legend that a young man from the country started one winter night from Portugal Street to get into the Strand, and that he has been wandering about ever since,

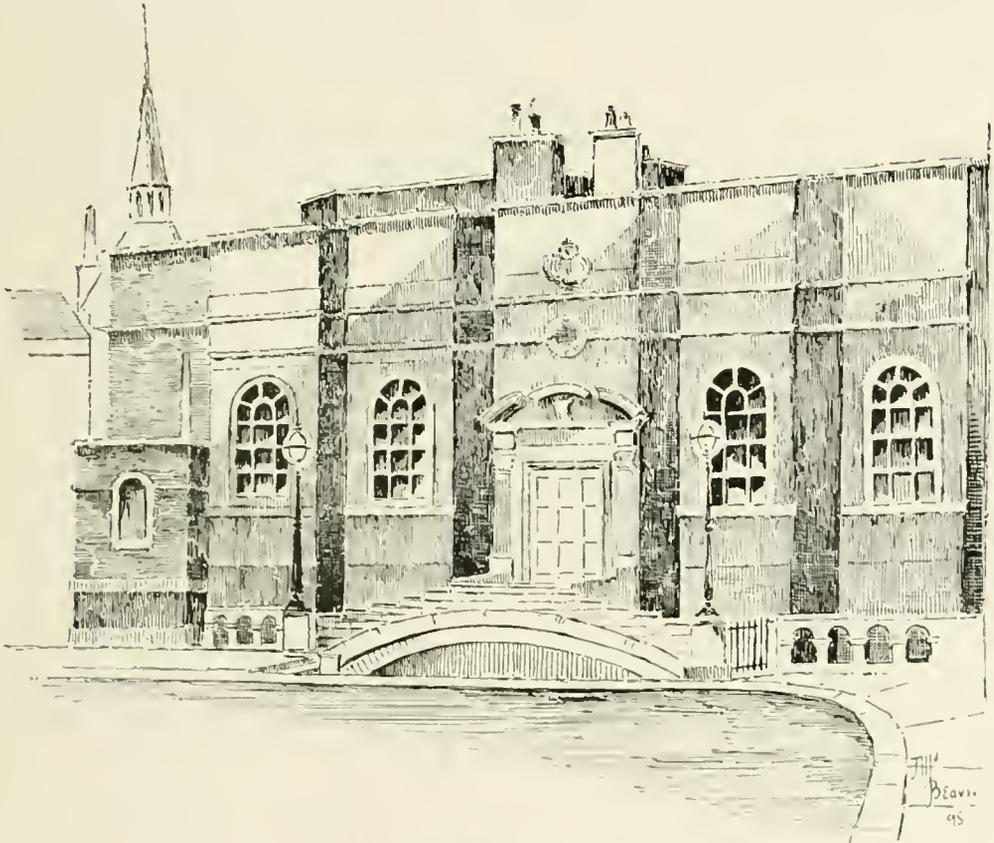
constantly returning with a disconsolate look to his original starting-point. On foggy nights his form may be discerned in Clare Market. No one ever heard that he reached the Strand.'

*Clement's Inn*, though outside our area, is yet so closely connected with it that a few remarks concerning it will not, I think, be considered irrelevant, 'especially as it is gradually disappearing to make room for huge groups of offices and flats. Its site is between the new Law Courts and New Inn. It was a house for students of the law in the reign of Edward IV. (1461). The Elizabethan iron gate, erected in 1852, bore the device of



ANCHOR OF  
CLEMENT'S INN.

St. Clement, as



ST. CLEMENT'S INN HALL.

also did the hall, built in 1715—an anchor without a stock, with a C couchant on it, explained as referring to the martyrdom of St. Clement, who was said to

have been tied to an anchor and thrown into the sea by order of the Emperor Trajan.

In 1677 there was a conveyance by Lord Clare to a person of the name of Killett; soon after that a Chancery suit took place between Killett and the Principal and Ancients of Clement's Inn, and under a decree part of the property (that part bought by Killett of Lord Clare) was conveyed to the Principal and Ancients.

In 1741 Mr. Penny was the Principal of Clement's Inn; he was murdered by James Hall, his servant, on June 17 of the above year. Hall first knocked his master down; then, stripping himself naked, to prevent his clothes being stained with blood, he cut Mr. Penny's throat, and threw the body into one of the holes of the bog-house, where it was found ten days after. Hall, being taken up on suspicion, was tried, convicted and executed.

The hall, now demolished, was built of red brick, well proportioned, and adorned with a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale and five other pictures. Above the door was the inscription: 'Impensis hujus hospetii exstructa anno MDCCXVI. T. Bakewell, P.' On the cornice was a shield with an anchor, and beneath it was inscribed, 'Lex anchora regni.'

From Horwood's Map of London (1799), and a view in Herbert's 'Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery' (1804), it appears that the hall formed the south side of the then Middle Square; it had a lantern or bell-turret, afterwards removed; the steps also were re-arranged. Before its final downfall the hall had been occupied by the Monotype Printing Company.

In the pretty garden, now excavated for foundations, and which formed so pleasing an oasis of green amidst the dismal surroundings, there stood, in front of the picturesque garden-house, a relic of Queen Anne's time till 1884, when the pictures and other effects of the Inn were dispersed—the kneeling statue of an African supporting a sundial. It was bought for twenty guineas by Mr. Wm. Holmes, and presented by him to the Inner Temple. It had been given to Clement's Inn by the Earl of Clare, who was said to have brought it from Italy, and erected about the year 1781. Shortly after its erection the following lines were found affixed to it:

'In vain, poor sable son of woe,  
Thou seek'st a tender ear;  
In vain thy tears with anguish flow,  
For mercy dwells not here.

From cannibals thou fly'st in vain,  
Lawyers less quarter give :  
The first won't eat you till you're slain,  
The last will do 't alive.'

Mr. Timbs, in his 'Curiosities of London,' throws a doubt on the supposed Italian origin of the statue. He says that the line from Devonshire House in Piccadilly as far as Park Lane was, until the year 1740, chiefly occupied by the figure yards of statuaries, where also numberless wretched figures were manufactured in lead for gardens. He specially mentions the yard of John van Nost, who came to England with King William III., with whom a favourite garden-figure was an African kneeling with a sundial on his head, 'as we see to this day

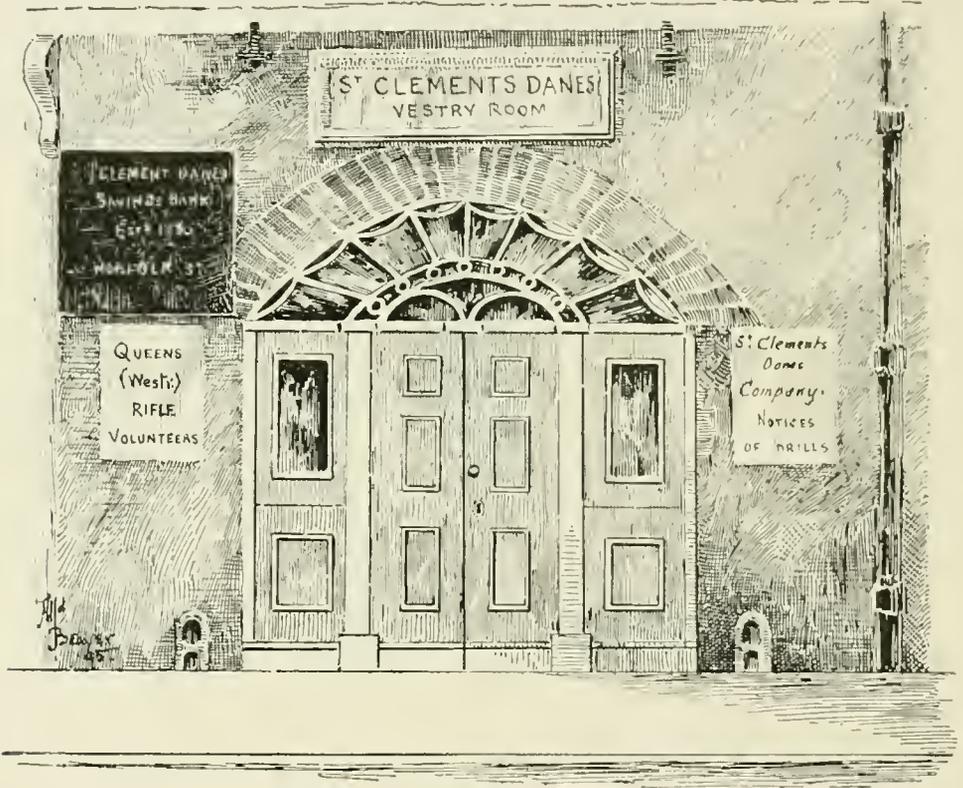


SUN DIAL, FORMERLY IN ST. CLEMENT'S INN GARDENS.

in the garden of Clement's Inn,' as he says sarcastically, 'and commonly said to have been brought from Italy by Lord Clare.' Let the connoisseurs fight it out. A number of ridiculous stories were current at the time concerning the figure, one being that it represented the black man who murdered his master, who lived at No. 18 in the Inn; another that it was meant as a compliment to the black servant of one of the Ancients of the Inn, who was said to be as true as Time, in allusion to which character the sundial was placed on his head.

It has been conjectured that near this spot stood an inn, as far back as the

time of King Ethelred, for the reception of pilgrims who came to St. Clement's Well, and that a religious house was in the course of time established, which, about 1478, was devoted to the purposes of law. It is said to have descended to the Earls of Clare from Sir William Holles, Lord Mayor of London, 1539, to whom it passed about the year 1528 from William and John Elyot, having before been demised to them by Sir John Cantlowe in the year 1486, in



OLD ST. CLEMENT DANE'S VESTRY HALL.

consideration of forty marks fine and a yearly rent of £4 6s. 8d. for eighty years, for students-at-law.

Shakespeare has immortalized the Inn by referring to it repeatedly in his play, 'Henry IV.,' Part. II., act iii., scene 2, as the home of Master Shallow in his student days.

Sir Edmund Sanders, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench from

1681 to 1683, was originally a poor boy, who used to beg scraps at Clement's Inn, where an attorney's clerk taught him to earn some pence by hackney-writing.

At Clement's Inn the porter of each particular set of chambers presents an orange and a lemon to every tenant on New Year's Day, but the origin of the custom is uncertain ; all that is known about it is that

‘ Oranges and lemons say the bells of St. Clement's.’

In 1872 began the great alterations in this locality, necessitated by the erection of the new Law Courts ; a number of houses were demolished, including the Vestry Hall, for which a compensation of £10,000 was paid to the Vestry, who thereupon erected their new Vestry Hall, with a handsome façade, in Clement's Inn Passage. The almshouses for six old women, belonging to St. Clement Danes, were also demolished at the same time, the inmates being removed to a new home in the country. On the site of the almshouses and burial-ground a new set of chambers was erected in 1874. In the same year the old hall of Clement's Inn was externally re-faced, and the ceiling and walls of the dining-hall renovated and decorated.

According to evidence given by the steward of the Inn before a Parliamentary Committee in 1854, the Inn had never been in a flourishing condition. For a hundred years, to go by its records, it had been in debt. Its income was only about £1,500 a year ; rates, taxes and porters swallowed up £300 of that. The buildings were old, and necessitated constant repairs, sometimes entire rebuilding. The chambers could not be let, except at very reduced rents. No marvel, then, the Inn came to grief. It was sold in 1890 for the sum of £65,000. In September, 1891, the panelling and garniture, window-frames and roofing, were stripped off the hall. In February, 1894, the portraits of judges, members of the Inn, were sold by auction by Messrs. Robinson and Fisher. They etched, on the average, six guineas apiece. The old silver-headed mace, with the parchment appertaining thereto, realized eighteen guineas. A painting, ‘The Adoration,’ afterwards said to be by Luini, was knocked down at 260 guineas. At a subsequent sale the official seal of the Inn was sold for a very small sum.

All the old buildings were pulled down, and a block of chambers erected on the site.

The Inn has not been without distinguished inhabitants. Caslon, the great

type-founder, lived there. Also James Perry, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and the introducer of the present system of reporting parliamentary debates ; it was reported that he died worth £130,000, though originally a very poor man. During his editorship 'Sketches by Boz' first appeared in the *Chronicle*. John Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto, and Dr. Wolcott ('Peter Pindar'), the latter at No. 17, had chambers in the Inn ; so had D'Israeli. Wooller, of the Black Dwarf, and William Hollar ; Sedgwick, a bass singer at Drury Lane Theatre, and Dicky Suett also for a time resided in the Inn ; the latter two celebrities lived together in one set of rooms at No. 18.

*St. Clement's Lane*, which at the beginning of this century already was described as a filthy, inconvenient avenue, once was the most fashionable street of the aristocratic parish of St. Clement Danes. An Act, passed in the 23rd year of the reign of George III. (1783), for paving, lighting, etc., of the parish, provides that no person shall be a trustee under it who is not a resident householder, and who shall also be in the actual possession or receipt of rents and profits of lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the clear yearly value of £300, or possessed of a personal estate of the amount of £10,000, or shall be heir-apparent to a peer. The two first trustees mentioned in the Act are the Right Hon. Charles Howard, Earl of Surrey, and the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham Clinton, commonly called Earl of Lincoln.

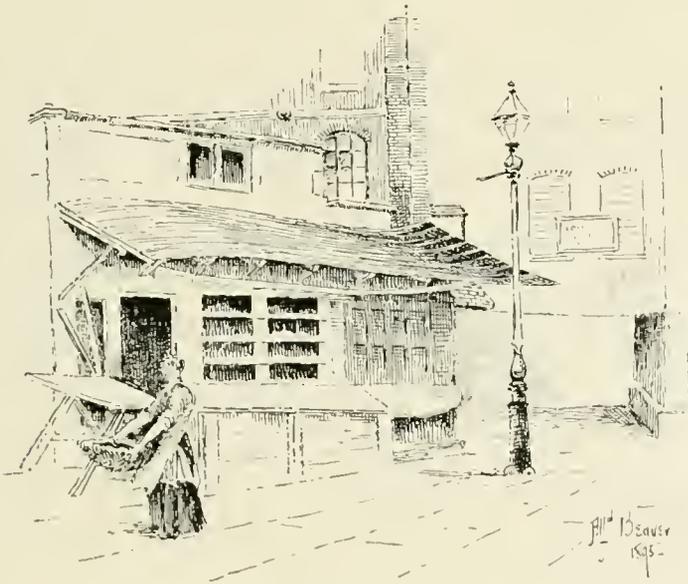
The lane was entered from the Strand through a tall archway—a most incongruous erection, seeing that it led into a narrow, crooked, inconvenient, and foul-smelling thoroughfare. The archway was erected by Alderman Pickett, together with the houses then forming Pickett Street, in 1789. The archway and the street were demolished when the new Law Courts were built.

In Clement's Lane lived Sir John Trevor, cousin to Lord Chancellor Jeffreys ; he was bred to the law, and knighted in 1670. He rose to be Solicitor-General, twice Master of the Rolls, a Commissioner of the Great Seal, and twice Speaker of the House of Commons, and had the honest courage to caution James II. against his arbitrary conduct, and his cousin Jeffreys against his violence. Trevor was as corrupt as he was able, both as a private individual and in his public character, for when the daughter of the Lord Mayor Bludworth accepted the hand of Jeffreys, her own was in the hand of Trevor, and he had the great mortification to put the question to the House 'whether himself ought to be expelled for bribery?' The answer was 'Yes.' It was proved that 1,000 guineas had been demanded and taken from the Chamberlain of London by

Sir John for forwarding the Orphan Bill. Sir John died in Clement's Lane, May 20, 1717, and was buried in the Rolls' Chapel.

Oliver Cromwell is said to have resided in this lane in his earlier days, probably when he was a student at Lincoln's Inn; and the Lords Paget had their town mansion here, as appears by the parish registers.

But in the course of time the fashionable people went westwards, and St. Clement's Lane fell upon evil days. The houses, which, to judge by such as are left standing, could never have answered to our ideas of fit habitations for the 'quality,' became the abodes of poor folk, and eventually of the lowest

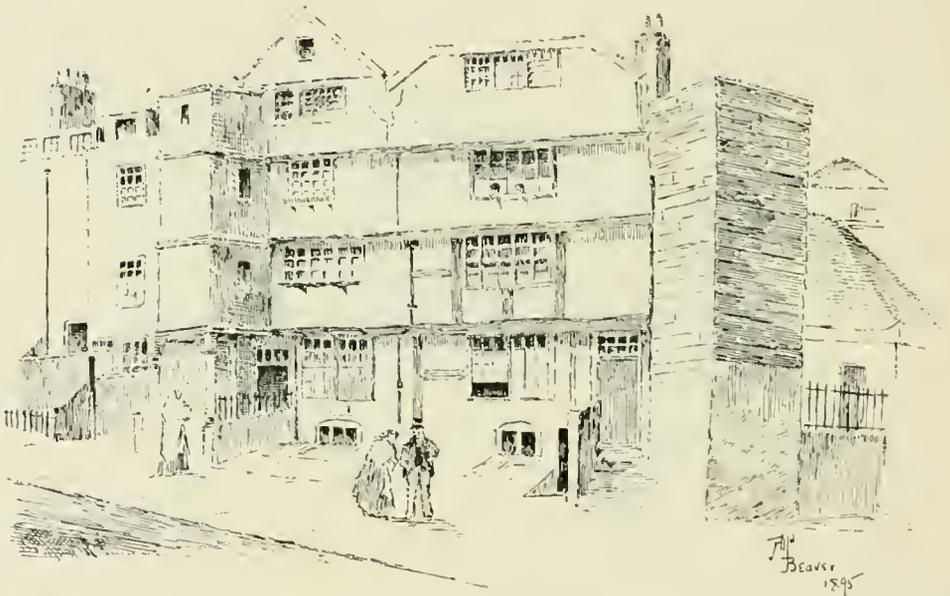


OLD BULK SHOP, GILBERT PASSAGE.

Irish, of thieves and other outcasts. But a great change has come over the locality. Of St. Clement's Lane, and its continuation, Gilbert Street, up to Bear Yard, only the eastern side is now left standing; the blocks of houses, as already mentioned under Clare Market, between Clement's Lane and Clare Market have disappeared, and what is now left is but an agglomeration of the most squalid and woe-begone tenements. The only relic of former greatness is the coat-of-arms, already described (p. 113), over the first-floor window of what was one of the dingiest broker's shops—now shut up—at the corner of Gilbert Passage leading

into Portugal Street. On the angle of the baker's shop at the corner of Vere Street and Clare Street is a curious stone sign in low relief, which represents two negroes' heads facing each other, with the date 1715 and the initials W<sup>S</sup>M.

Between Holles Street and Clare Street there were till recently three or four houses with the old bulkheads still standing. The quaintest specimen of these bulkhead shops will be found at the eastern end of the above-mentioned Gilbert Passage, next to the former site of the St. Clement Danes' workhouse. It is supposed it was here Nathaniel Lee (d. 1692) met with his death. He made his first appearance as an actor in 1672 as Duncan in 'Macbeth' at the Duke's



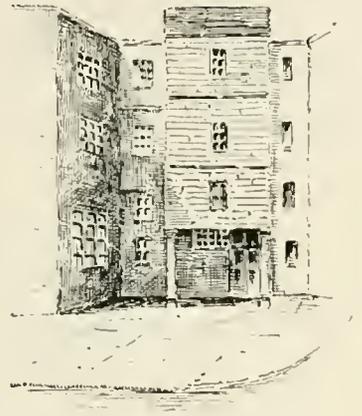
OLD HOUSES IN ST. CLEMENT'S LANE.

Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; but he failed as an actor, and quitted the stage in despair. William Oldys, the antiquary, quoted by Baker in his 'Biographia Dramatica,' says:

'Returning one night from the Bear and Harrow in Butcher's Row (adjoining Temple Bar) through Clare Market to his lodging in Duke Street (Lincoln's Inn Fields) overladen with wine, Lee fell down on the ground, and was killed or stifled in the snow. He was buried in the parish church of St. Clement Danes.'

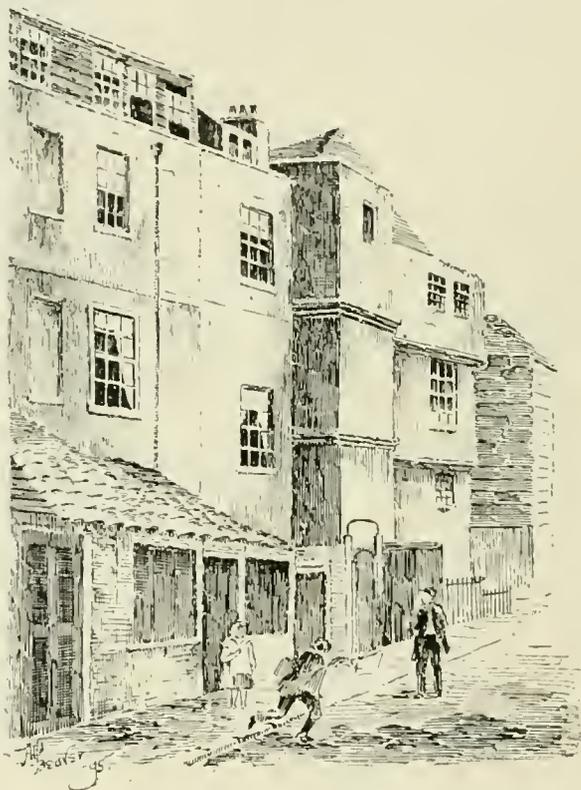
There was a curious old wooden house in this lane, which was taken down about twenty years ago. In this lane also were situate the offices of Messrs. Diprose and Bateman, the printers, supplementary to their chief establishment in Portugal Street, occupied by them till they moved to their new premises, No. 10, Sheffield Street. The house No. 9 in the same street was sold by auction on March 5, 1873, for £1,000, and was described in the particulars of sale as 'an old-fashioned residence.' The new Courts of Justice printing offices are now installed in the new house erected on the site.

In this lane was Enon Chapel, which gained an infamous notoriety by the burial scandals of which it was the scene. The building stood close to the eastern entrance to Clement's Inn, and the access to it was through a gateway leading into a narrow and extremely dingy court, which opened out into Carey Street. A portion of the new Bankruptcy Court now occupies the site. According to some authorities the chapel was built by a Dissenting minister as a private speculation; others say that he only adapted an already existing building from secular to religious uses, the upper part, however, being used therefor, and opened to the public in 1823. This upper part was separated from the lower by a boarded floor only. The Dissenting minister and his congregation turned this lower portion into a burial-ground, and in this space—about sixty feet by twenty-nine, and six feet high—no less than twelve thousand bodies are estimated to have been interred. The coffins at last were piled up right to the very rafters, supporting the upper floor; and as not only Divine service, but a Sunday-school were held there, we need not be surprised when we are told that, every Sunday, members of the congregation were taken out in a fainting condition. This went on till 1844, when the Commissioners of Sewers discovered that a drain ran obliquely across the place, and they compelled the minister to arch it over. This necessitated the removal of some of the bodies, and about sixty loads of mingled earth and human remains were shot the other side of Waterloo Bridge, where a pathway was then forming. But the place was closed, though the bulk of the bodies remained. The upper part of the premises was after a time occupied as



OLD WOODEN HOUSE IN  
CLEMENT'S LANE.

a dancing-room by a set of teetotalers. Mr. G. A. Walker, a surgeon, eventually interfered in the matter, and at his own cost had, in the year 1848, the human remains removed to a pit in the cemetery at Norwood, the coffins being piled up and burnt. The chapel afterwards became a concert-room, a casino, a prize-fighting ring, a penny theatre. In 1861, however, it reverted to its original purpose, being again fitted up as a chapel and schoolroom. It was



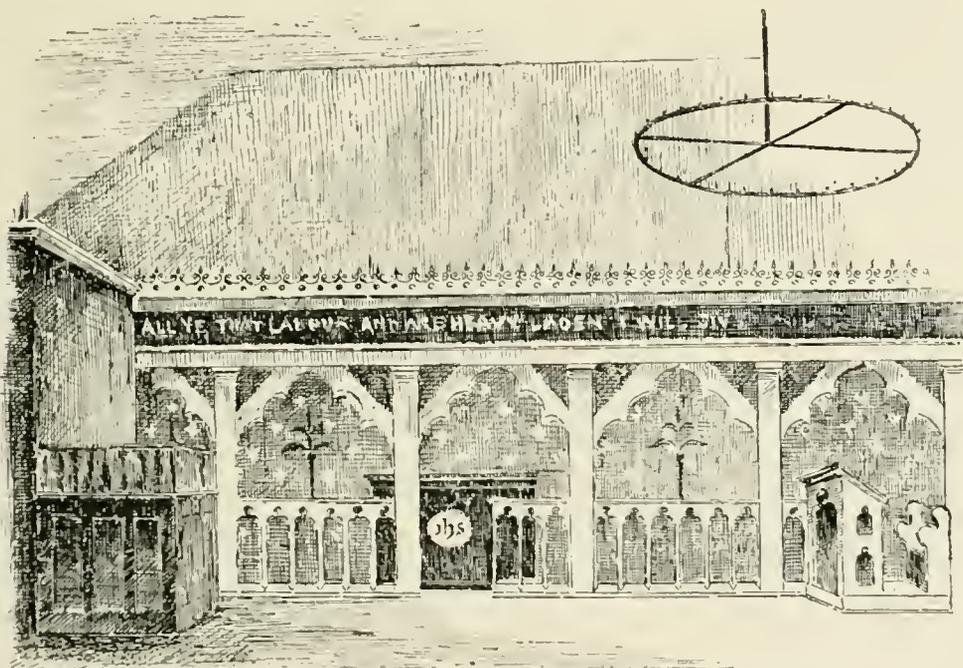
DIPROSE AND BATEMAN'S PRINTING OFFICES IN CLEMENT'S LANE.

finally demolished, with the adjoining Yates Place, to make room for the new Bankruptcy Court.

At the southern end of the lane was St. Clement's well, of which Fitz-Stephen wrote as one 'whose waters are sweet, salubrious, and clear, and whose runnels murmur over the shining stones,' and to which the scholars from Westminster School, and the youth from the City, used to saunter on summer evenings. It

was afterwards covered with a pump, which, about fifty years ago, was removed, and the well itself completely filled in.

Clement's Inn Passage was a lane running parallel with Clement's Lane ; only the west side thereof remains standing now. In 1739 one Fuller wrote a book 'On Exercise,' wherein he advocated being strapped to a board and turned upside down, as a cure for the colic ; this led an ingenious gentleman to invent a machine, which is thus referred to in an advertisement which appeared in the *London Daily Post and General Advertiser*, of March 7, 1739-40 :



INTERIOR OF EXON CHAPEL, CLARE MARKET.

'This is to answer some objections to the book of the Chamber Horse (for exercise) invented by Henry Marsh, in Clement's Inn Passage, Clare Market ; who, it is well known, has had the honour to serve some persons of the greatest distinction in the Kingdom, and he humbly begs the favour of Ladies and Gentlemen to try both the Chamber Horse, which is the only sure way of having the best. This machine may be of great service to children.'

The new Vestry Hall of St. Clement Danes stands in Clement's Inn Passage,

and extends right across to Clement's Lane. The site was originally occupied by four houses and some vacant ground; two of the houses, facing St. Clement's Lane, fell down in 1870; the remaining two, one a broker's and the other a chandler's shop, were purchased by the vestry for the sum of £3,100. £50 was paid to each of the tenants of the houses in Clement's Inn Passage, and £10 for the vacant ground in Clement's Lane.

The new Vestry Hall was opened on November 23, 1875, when a large number of parishioners and friends assembled, the leading personages being the late W. H. Smith, Esq., M.P., who acted as chairman; the Rev. R. J. Simpson, the rector, and Messrs. Neale and Hodges, the churchwardens. Messrs. F. Cadogan and J. Butler were the architects. The building comprises the usual offices required for parochial business, and a handsome hall for the meetings of the members of the Vestry. Over the staircase hangs a painting, which has a history. It originally was the altar-piece of St. Clement Danes church, but, in 1725, Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, ordered its removal, as it was supposed to contain portraits of the Pretender's wife and children, painted by Kent. The picture was removed to the Crown and Anchor, a tavern in Arundel Street, occupying the site which afterwards was taken by the Whittington Club, where it remained for a number of years. The picture was then placed in the Vestry Hall, where it remained until the demolition of that building, when it found its present resting-place in the new hall. In Walpole's 'Anecdotes' it is stated that Hogarth burlesqued this painting.

*Vere Street.*—In Bear Yard, which was probably so named because occasionally used for bear-baiting, and to which there was an entrance from Vere Street, still existing north of the School Board school, stood Gibbons' famous tennis-court,\* referred to in Shadwell's play, 'A True Widow,' converted into a theatre by Thomas Killigrew, and opened by him on Thursday, November 8, 1660, with the play of 'King Henry IV.' Charles Gibbons, Esq., as he is styled in the parish books, the proprietor of the tennis-court, lived close by, probably on the site of the present Bull's Head. Killigrew and his company, called the King's Company, who first gave their performances at the Red Bull, Clerkenwell, continued to perform in Vere Street until April, 1663, when they removed to a

\* There was another tennis-court in Portugal Street. The existence of two tennis-courts so close together may seem surprising, but James I., though a strenuous asserter of ecclesiastical hierarchy and orthodox opinions, was a latitudinarian in morals, as appears not only by his 'Book of Sports,' but by his numerous licences of gaming houses. He allowed to London fourteen tennis-courts, and forty taverns for playing at cards and dice.

new house, erected on the site of the present Drury Lane theatre. Davenant, shortly after the opening of Drury Lane Theatre, produced his 'Playhouse to Let,' and alludes to the closing of the Vere Street theatre by making a musician say :

' Rest you merry,  
There is another playhouse to let in Vere Street.'

Pepys was an early visitor to this house. Under date November 20, 1660, he writes : ' Mr. Shepley and I to the new playhouse, near Lincoln's Inn Fields (which was formerly Gibbons' tennis-court), where the play of ' Beggar's Bush ' [a comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher] was newly begun, and so we went in and saw it well acted, and here I saw the first time one Moone,\* who is said to be the best actor in the world, lately come over with the King ; and indeed it is the finest playhouse, I believe, that ever was in England.' This latter statement is evidently an exaggeration, though the theatre was built of fine red brick, and had originally an elegant stone front, which faced Clare Market. Pepys, it seems, went to see the same play, ' Beggar's Bush,' once more on January 3, 1661, ' and here the first time,' he says, ' that ever I saw women come upon the stage.'

It is stated that at the Duke's Theatre women first played female parts, though we have a doubt on the subject, which is strengthened by the fact, that on Saturday, December 6, 1660, at the performance of ' Othello,' the prologue spoken, and which is still extant, is entitled ' A Prologue to introduce the first woman that came to act on the stage in the tragedy called " The Moor of Venice." ' Of course, the character of Desdemona may on that occasion first have been acted by a woman, whilst other female characters may before then have been taken by women ; the reader may adopt whichever opinion he prefers.

After Killigrew's migration to Drury Lane, the Vere Street theatre remained unoccupied, until Mr. Ogilby, the author of ' Itinerarum Angliæ ; or, Book of Roads,' adopted it for the temporary purpose of drawing a lottery of books, which took place in 1668. In the *Gazette* of May 18, 1668, is the following advertisement :

' Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday, the 25th inst., at the Old Theatre between Lincoln's Inn Fields and Vere Street, where all persons con-

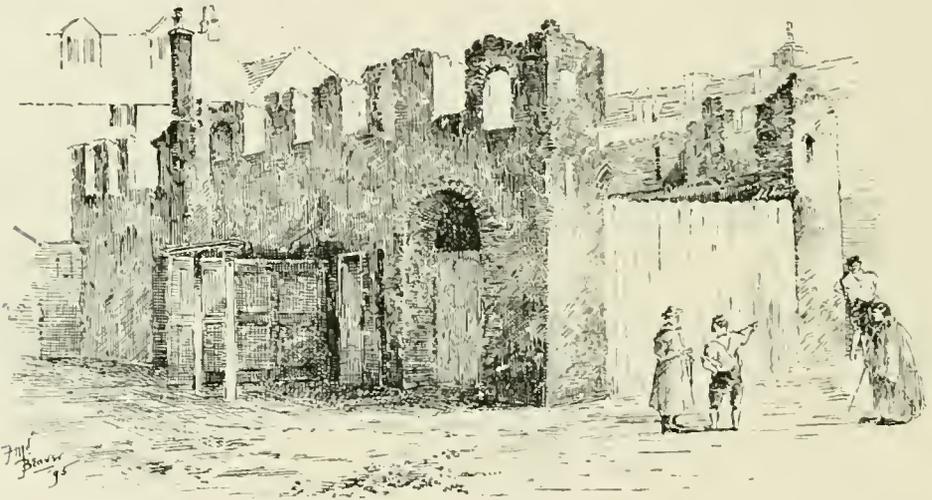
\* Moone, or Mohune, the celebrated actor. He had borne a major's commission in the King's army.

cerned may repair on Monday, May 18, and see the volumes, and put in their money.'

The speculation seems to have turned out better than was expected, wherefore the drawing had to be postponed, hence the following advertisement appeared in the *Gazette* for May 25 :

'Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books (adventurers coming in so fast that they cannot in so short a time be methodically registered) opens not till Tuesday, the 2nd of June ; then not failing to draw ; at the old theatre between Lincoln's Inn Fields and Vere Street.'

The stakes were from 5s. upwards ; the whole number of the lots was 3,368 ;



RUINS OF THE THEATRE IN BEAR YARD.

the prices at which the books were valued would make a modern publisher's mouth water: Imperial Bibles with engravings were set down as worth £25 ; 'Virgil' translated, £5 ; Homer's 'Iliad,' with engravings, £5 ; Homer's 'Odyssee,' £4 ; 'Description of China,' £4 ; the first and second volumes of 'Æsop,' £6 ; and copies of these works seem to have been all that was offered to the public.

Mr. Ogilby was a man of some literary attainments, and also published a map of London, 'Ichnographically describing all the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Yards, Churches, Halls, and Houses, etc., actually surveyed by John Ogilby, Esq., His Majesty's Cosmographer, 1677.' It was engraved by Hollar, on a scale of 100 feet to the inch, on twenty sheets.

In 1675 the parochial rates paid by the widow of 'Charles Gibbons, Esq.,' and hostess of the Bull's Head (see p. 117) in Vere Street, the site now covered by a portion of the Board School, and proprietress of the Bear Yard, are entered for the 'Tennis Court.'

The theatre then became a meeting-house, and in 1682, when an order in Council sought to suppress conventicles, several attempts were made by the constables to take into custody the preachers who held forth at the 'old playhouse in Vere Street.'

Eventually the theatre was turned into a carpenter's shop, a slaughter and tripe-boiling house, etc. Its remains, which, from their obscure situation, had long been unnoticed, were destroyed by a fire which broke out in Bear Yard on September 17, 1809. It was supposed to have begun in a stable; ten stables were consumed, and the houses adjoining. All the houses surrounding the yard, which, as we know, formed a square, were materially injured. The evil was greatly increased by a carpenter's shop—probably the remains of the theatre—in which there was a large quantity of timber recently laid in, and also by a considerable quantity of fat in a deposit, belonging to some butchers in Clare Market. The fire left nothing but the bare walls; the inside, in the various transformations the theatre had undergone, had been stripped many years before.

It was to this theatre, probably, that Charlotte Charke, daughter of Colley Cibber, referred in this passage of her memoirs: 'As there were frequently plays acted at the Tennis Court, with trembling limbs and aching heart, I adventured thither to see if there was any character wanting—a custom very frequent among the gentry, who exhibited at that slaughter-house of dramatic poetry. One night, I remember, the "Recruiting Officer" was to be performed. . . . To my unbounded joy, Captain Plume was so very unfortunate, that he came at five o'clock to say that he did not know a word of his part. . . . The question being put to me, I immediately replied that I could do such a thing, but was . . . resolved to stand upon terms . . . one guinea paid in advance, which terms were complied with.'

On March 7, 1808, a fire occurred at the warehouse of a rocking-horse maker in Clement's Lane, which entirely consumed the same, together with the back premises, and did considerable damage to the adjoining dwellings.

On February 14, 1811, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Sadler, a tallow-chandler, in Vere Street, which burnt with great rapidity, but was soon put out again.

Again, on August 2, 1813, a fire broke out at ten o'clock at night at a grocer's, the corner of Houghton and Stanhope Streets, occasioned by the carelessness of a boy employed in making paper bags. The premises were entirely destroyed.

On December 9, 1817, Louisa Perkins was tried at the Old Bailey for stealing the child of Mrs. Potter, a widow in Vere Street. The child had been sent to a baker's shop, when Perkins accosted and led her away. A man, seeing the girl resisting and struggling with the woman, fetched an officer, and the woman was taken into custody. Emma, a very interesting child, five years and seven months old, was examined on the trial and gave her evidence in a clear and satisfactory manner. She was lifted on the table before the Recorder, and underwent examination by him, and cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel with great composure. The woman was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

A fatal accident to a supposed Fenian, 'Colonel Kelly,' by the upsetting of a cab, occurred at the corner of Vere Street, Clare Market, September 29, 1869, by which a man of the name of Edward Martin, a compositor and reader, aged twenty-five years, was so fatally injured that he died in King's College Hospital a few days afterwards. At the inquest, Mr. Langham, the coroner, remarked that the identity of the deceased had been clearly proved; the jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death.' But by the widespread report that the deceased had been recognised by the detective police as the Colonel Kelly who had been liberated from the van at Manchester in 1867, the inquest room was densely crowded, and a large crowd were assembled outside the hospital. There was a strong body of police also in attendance, under the command of Inspector Arnold and Sergeant Heald. The body, after the inquest, was removed to Mr. Watson's, undertaker, Stanhope Street, Clare Market, whence the funeral started the following Sunday; the interment took place at Leytonstone Cemetery. The hearse, drawn by four horses, plumed and caparisoned as richly as though the poor corpse had been that of some great or wealthy citizen, left at about one o'clock, and, taking Great Queen Street in its route, emerged by that thoroughfare into Lincoln's Inn Fields. Six or eight policemen who had mounted guard before the house in Stanhope Street walked in front, followed by about twice that number of men wearing green scarves and other Irish insignia, bearing wands in their hands. When the funeral had entered the large square it stopped, and the coffin, covered with light-blue cloth, highly ornamented with

silver-plated bosses and handles, and which had been borne on the shoulders of eight men to the lower side of the 'Fields,' was placed inside the hearse, which then, with the attendant procession, was taken to the City, through Whitechapel and Bow and Stratford to Leytonstone cemetery.

In Vere Street there are still some houses worthy of notice, such as Mr. Leonard Harris's, the old-established currier and leather merchant; likewise Messrs. Reynolds and Sons', the eminent card-makers, whose premises, from the elaborate and beautiful ornaments in the panels of the counting-house, chimney-piece and ceiling, indicate that it must have been at one time the abode of wealth.

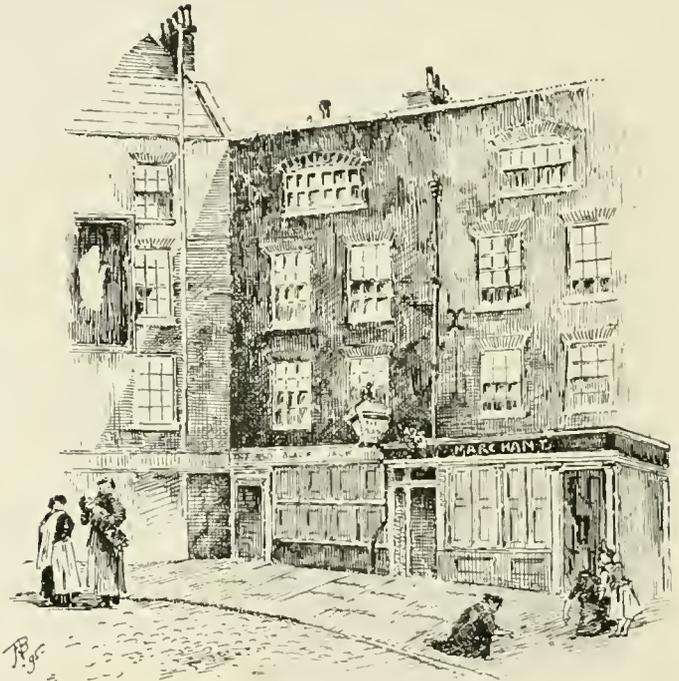
On Sunday, September 13, 1874, two of the old houses situate in Vere Street fell in. Mr. Porter, the district surveyor, and other officials attended on the previous Friday evening and inspected them. They were found in such a dangerous condition that they ordered the inhabitants to get out as soon as possible. No. 41 consisted of three stories and a basement, and No. 42 of four stories and a basement. The first-named was in the occupation of Mrs. Sims, coal and coke dealer, and the ruins were heaped upon forty sacks of charcoal. The houses on each side of the two ruined ones were in a highly dangerous condition, and the inhabitants were all ordered out. A large hoarding was soon erected outside the ruins, and a gang of men set to work to clear away the rubbish.

Madame Rachel kept a fried-fish shop in Vere Street, and afterwards removed to Bond Street, where she carried on business by colouring gray hairs, removing wrinkles, cheating old age out of its rights, and making women 'beautiful for ever.' Her history is too notorious to need retelling here.

At the Wheatsheaf Inn is held the 'City's Pride' lodge of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows; as is well known, a very flourishing 'Unity.'

*Portsmouth Street*, a short street with a bend in it, and connecting Lincoln's Inn Fields with Portugal Street, was originally called Louches Buildings. It possibly assumed its present name after the Duchess of Portsmouth, one of the favourites of Charles II. Among the old houses in it, one of the largest is the Black Jack, the favourite haunt of Joe Miller. Hogarth, in the days of his apprenticeship, was a frequent boon companion of Joe Miller's in the said hostelry, which was also for a long time known as the Jump, from the fact of Jack Shepherd jumping through the window to avoid apprehension. Until 1816

the 'Honourable Society of Jackers,' of which Theodore Hook was a member, used to meet at this house, which is one of the oldest and most curious inns of London. In the little dark back parlour are the very benches and tables of a couple of centuries ago, carved with the undecipherable initials of many customers. There was in one of the attics a sort of false chimney, where gentlemen in difficulties were often secreted till arrangements could be made with their creditors. The chimney-stack having been rebuilt from the ground-floor,



THE BLACK JACK, PORTSMOUTH STREET.

no vestige of the former hiding-place remains. The house is now shut up, and to be let (August, 1895).

The Cato Street conspirators and the Popgun Plot of 1794 are also traditionally connected with this house, but the historical evidence is weak. True, John Smith and George Higgins, the supposed chiefs of the Popgun Plot, were arrested at the Black Jack, but had to be discharged, as no proofs of the alleged plot could be produced against them.

The history of the Black Jack may be thus summarized:

When the theatre existed in Portugal Street, the old Black Jack was the resort of actors; when the theatre disappeared, the tavern was frequented by students and barristers of Lincoln's Inn; when the College of Surgeons was established, medical students made the Black Jack the place where to celebrate the success of the 'passed' and console the 'plucked' men after the periodical examinations at the College. Now, having lost many of its old customers through the demolitions going on all around it, it is, as already stated,



THE GEORGE THE FOURTH, PORTSMOUTH STREET.

shut up and to be let, though in its dilapidated condition no hirer is likely to present himself.

There is another public-house at the south-western corner of this street, the sign of which is 'The George the Fourth'. It is distinguished by a colonnade, and is the house represented in the fourth plate of Cruikshank's series of engravings, entitled 'The Bottle.' The old burial-ground, where King's College Hospital now stands, is shown in it.

Nearly opposite to the Black Jack is an ancient house, a reputed relic of the Duchess of Portsmouth's dairy-house, and said to be the original of Dickens' 'Old Curiosity Shop.' There is a painted inscription on it stating it to be such.

But the same honour was claimed for No. 24, Fetter Lane, pulled down early in 1891. There is no indication in the novel whereby Nell's home can be identified. The house in Portsmouth Street has most adherents, and when, at Christmas, 1883, the news was spread that it was in a dangerous condition, crowds hurried to it ere it should be pulled down by order of the Board of Works, who, indeed, ordered it to be shored up, though it was really an adjoining house which



THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

threatened to collapse. The 'Old Curiosity Shop' still stands. It is on the border of the parish of St. Giles.

*Portugal Street* was so called when Portugal Row, or the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, ceased to be known by that name. In Strype's time (1643-1734) it was without a name; he proposed to call it Playhouse Street. On the side opposite to the Duke's Theatre was the poorhouse of St. Clement's parish. It adjoined the burial-ground, which had been purchased by the

inhabitants in the year 1638, as appears by a commission for a rate to wall it in, granted to them by Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London. In 1674 Bishop Henchman gave them license to build houses and shops on the north side. John Timbs tells us that Portugal Street was the last place where the stocks were set up in London, and that they remained there till the year 1820. Cunningham, in his 'Hand-book of London,' says: 'Observe the Grange public-house, with its old picturesque inn-yard.' This inn was a haunt of players, as the following line from Sir William Davenant's 'Playhouse to Let' may lead us to infer:

'Let him enter, and send his train to our house-inn, the Grange.'

In the burial-ground was Joe Miller's grave, which, as we are told, had a handsome headstone, with an inscription, which, having become decayed and almost illegible, was renewed in 1816, and was to be seen half-concealed in summer by a clump of sunflowers.

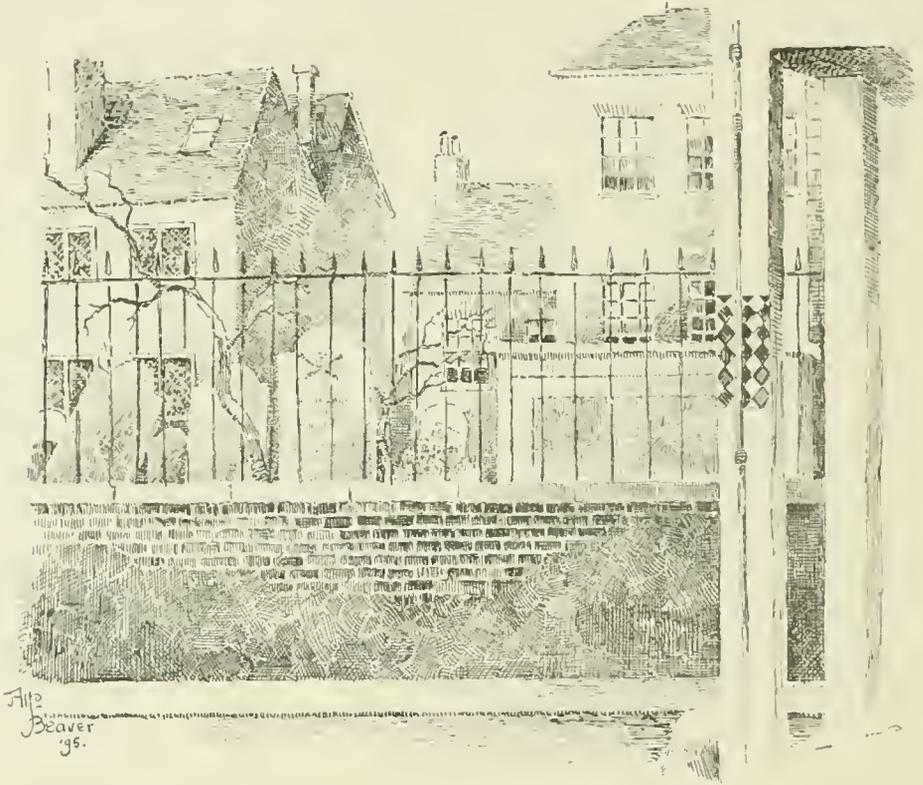
Joe Miller was born in 1684, and is said to have performed the part of clowns and other low characters on the stage, to have kept a public-house in the parish of St. Clement Danes, and to have spent much of his time with the jocose comedian Jenmy Spiller, their general place of meeting being at the Spiller's Head in Clare Market. As Miller was illiterate, the celebrated collection of jests under his name was published by his friends, and printed by J. Reed, in Dogwell Court, White Friars, Fleet Street, 1739. A third edition was published in the same year; an eighth appeared in 1745; the ninth came out in 1747; an eleventh edition was announced in the *General Advertiser*, October 18, 1751. Mr. Barker, of Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, about 1790, reprinted the last authentic collection.

Four portraits are known of Miller—one in the character of Teg in 'The Committee,' circa 1738; another in that of Sir Joseph Wittol, prefixed to the eighth edition of his 'Jests'; a third prefixed to Barker's edition, and a fourth preserved in Nichols' 'Hogarth.'

Miller died on August 15, 1738, and was interred, as already mentioned, on the east side of the burial-ground of St. Clement Danes. Stephen Duck furnished his epitaph.

But the burial-ground was abolished, together with the buildings adjoining, including the Grange, in 1850 to 1853, to make room for King's College Hospital. Grange Court still remains as a passage between King's College and the new Bankruptcy Court, and there is a small coffee-house and dining-room in

Clement's Inn Passage still called the Grange. The burial-ground was about the third of an acre in extent, and called the 'Green Ground.' From a report of a parochial committee in 1848, it appears that upwards of 5,500 bodies had been interred in it in the previous quarter of a century. It was, in fact, at the time of its abolition, in as overcrowded a condition as the burial-place under Fnon Chapel (see p. 135). In numerous cases bodies had been buried to within a foot or two



OLD ST. CLEMENT'S BURIAL-GROUND.

of the surface, a practice which sextons, it would appear, particularly objected to have interfered with or exposed; for when a witness, who gave evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, took the trouble one day to probe the ground in Portugal Street, the sexton told his assistant if ever he came into the ground again to 'run him through with the searcher.'

In the *Postman*, September 17 and 20, 1709, the following advertisement appeared :

‘In Grange Court lives Thomas Fern, surgeon, who has an excellent secret, which in an hour’s time cures the toothache without drawing, and prevents it ever returning, as a great many of the nobility and gentry, and several hundreds of others in this great city and suburbs, for twelve years past, have found by experience. He is the author of this medicine, and to prevent its being confederated, disposeth of none but what he applieth himself.’

A man named Kunckney, a tailor, residing in Grange Court, in 1829, was hanged at the Old Bailey for robbing his master of some cloth, and during the time between his condemnation and execution he made the mourning for his nine children. This shows the severity of the law at the time, and likewise the indulgence shown to the condemned.

Mr. Robert Keeley was born, in 1793, at No. 3, Grange Court. He died at Brompton in 1869. He was apprenticed to Mr. Hansard, the printer, but eventually became an actor, and acquired great fame on the leading London stages, and was also sometime manager of the Lyceum and the Prince’s. He married Miss Goward, a member of the Covent Garden company. He left a widow and two daughters, one of whom married the late Mr. Albert Smith, and the other Mr. Montagu Williams. The house in Grange Court was in the possession of Mrs. Keeley till that lady sold it, when the site was required by Government.

The Rev. Moses Browne, chaplain to Morden College, Blackheath, and author of ‘Piscatory Eclogues,’ ‘All-Bedivelled, or the House in a Hurry,’ a farce, and who died in 1787, also published a book, entitled ‘Sunday Thoughts.’ The fourth edition has on the title-page: ‘Printed only for the Author, and sold at his house, No. 6, Grange Court, Carey Street, Lincoln’s Inn Fields.’ The work was dedicated to Frances (late) Duchess Dowager of Somerset. At the end of it is this advertisement: ‘The following books of the same author are also sold at his house, No. 6, Grange Court.’ Then follows the list.

C. Philips, an engraver and printseller, lived in Portugal Street, in 1761, and had for his sign the Van Dyke’s Head. On December 26, 1819, died in this street William Clarke, a law-bookseller, who had resided on the same spot fifty-two years. His wife had died in the month of February of the previous year, aged 77. Though the mother of sixteen children, such was her activity that in the last year of her life she rode many times on horseback.

In Mitchell’s Rooms—the site of which I am unable to identify—in this

street, Robert Taylor, the 'devil's chaplain,' lectured in 1824 or 1825, after his return from Ireland.

Admiral Walsingham sometimes resided at Windsor, and sometimes in Portugal Street. When at this latter place he would bring together, as he often boasted he alone could, the most miscellaneous parties, and make them all agreeable. 'At one of his dinners,' says Mr. Cradock in his 'Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs' (1826-1828), 'were the Duke of Cumberland, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Nairn, the optician, and Mr. Leoni, the singer.' On another occasion, when Dr. Johnson dined there, a dashing young officer, wishing, as he said, to attack the Old Bear, asked Johnson: 'What would you give to be as young and sprightly as I am?' To which the Doctor replied: 'Why, I would almost be content to be as foolish.'

*King's College Hospital.*—On the south side of Portugal Street, near the centre of the few small courts that have not been swept away, stands King's College Hospital, which owes its existence mainly to the exertions of Dr. R. B. Todd. It occupies the site of the burial-ground above mentioned (shown in Newcourt's map of London of 1658), of the old workhouse of St. Clement Danes, and of the Grange inn, also already mentioned.

It forms a plain, substantial, and unpretending block of buildings, four storeys in height, and is hardly old enough as yet to have a history, having been founded only as far back as the year 1839. It grew naturally out of the wants of the Medical Department of King's College, in the Strand. Its design was twofold: to offer the medical and surgical students of the college the advantage of witnessing medical and surgical practice, and receiving clinical instruction from their own professors; and, secondly, to afford medical and surgical aid to a poor neighbourhood, at a distance from any other hospital. The architect was Mr. T. Bellamy. The patients relieved by the hospital in 1840 were about 4,000, a number which, in a quarter of a century, has been multiplied nearly tenfold.

New buildings, on an extensive scale, were added in 1852, very much to the advantage of both the college and the neighbourhood.

The medical 'staff' of the college comprises a 'consulting' physician, five physicians, and four 'assistant' physicians, two 'consulting' surgeons, three surgeons with 'assistants,' a surgeon-dentist, etc.; and the syllabus of its lectures embraces nearly twenty different subjects. It will accommodate about two hundred patients. The medical students attending hospital practice within its

walls average about three hundred. It is under a committee of management, and is but slenderly endowed.

The hospital has appended to it a medical library, several museums, a chemical laboratory, and other appliances. The usual course extends over four years, but some few students complete it in three. Though so recently established, it can already boast of a long list of distinguished names among its professors and lecturers.



KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

In the Board-room of the hospital there is a painting, which is a replica of one painted by the celebrated dog painter, Yates Carrington, and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1888. It represents an event which occurred on August 1, 1887. On that Sunday morning the hospital porter heard a dog barking at the door; intending to drive him away, he went to the door, but, instead of one, he found three dogs there. Two white-and-tan fox terriers ran away as soon as the door was opened, leaving behind them a long-haired black collie, with a gaping

wound three inches long in his right foreleg, bleeding profusely. The dog was treated as an out-patient, his wound dressed and bandaged, and eventually he went away. Mr. Carrington heard of the story, and decided to represent it on canvas. Inquiries were made; a thick path of blood was still on the hospital steps. Starting thence, Mr. Carrington and Mr. Macdonald, the secretary of the hospital, traced the blood all round the back of the hospital to Yates' Court. In the hoarding between the court and the enclosure of the Law Courts there was a hole just large enough to admit the dog; below the hole was a piece of glass. While the two gentlemen were examining the spot, Mr. Hutt, the bookseller (whom we shall have occasion to mention again in Part V.), came out and informed them that the two terriers which were actors in the drama were his, and he explained their conduct by stating that living constantly so near the hospital, and having during the day the free run of the neighbourhood, they must often have seen patients, who had met with accidents in the streets, taken to the hospital, and that they utilized this knowledge for the benefit of their friend the collie, which frequently passed their street, and belonged to a drover. The painting was purchased by Messrs. Pears, of New Oxford Street; the replica of it was presented to the hospital by a lady.

*Bankruptcy Court.*—On the north side of Portugal Street is the present Bankruptcy Court. It was originally the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The unclaimed moneys arising from insolvent estates were laid out in Exchequer Bills, the interest of which was applicable to the expenses of obtaining the discharge of poor prisoners, pursuant to the 118th section of Acts 1 and 2 Victoria, ch. 110. The first Commissioner had £2,000 a year, the three other Commissioners £1,500 each. The characteristics of this court were vividly sketched by Dickens in the 'Pickwick Papers,' chapter XLIII. It was abolished in 1861, when the distinction between insolvency and bankruptcy was done away with. In 1874 the court-house was structurally altered—the Portugal Street frontage being brought forward, and internally re-arranged, the entire bankruptcy staff being then transferred from Basinghall Street to the new court, whence they will, of course, again migrate, as soon as they are ready for their reception, to the new Bankruptcy buildings, now externally finished, which stand at the western end of Carey Street. (See p. 109.)

*Duke's Theatre.*—This theatre, at different times, was known by many names; it was called Portugal Row Theatre, Sir William Davenant's, Duke of York's, Duke's Old Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, New Theatre in Little

Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, from which many names, as well as from the nearness of this theatre to the one in Vere Street, much confusion has arisen, as also from the circumstance that both theatres were built in tennis-courts. The Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre stood upon the dividing-line of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. Clement Danes. It fronted towards Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, the ground on which Carey Street has since been built, which ground then had a thoroughfare to Chancery Lane near Bell Yard through Jackanapes Lane and Portugal Row.

The theatre, built on the site of Lisle's tennis-court, was opened in March or



THE DUKE'S THEATRE, PORTUGAL STREET.

April, 1662, with the first part of the 'Siege of Rhodes,' with new scenes and decorations, 'being the first that ever were introduced in England.' Davenant also engaged eight women to join his company, boarding four of them, as principal actresses, in his own house.

The principal entrance to this theatre was in Portugal Street. Out of compliment to James, Duke of York, it was called the 'Duke's Theatre,' and the performers, in contradistinction to His Majesty's servants at Drury Lane, were called the 'Duke's Company.' Another innovation, already alluded to, besides the one above mentioned, was the fact that women here first played female parts,

though some say it was at the neighbouring theatre in Vere Street this was first done.\* There was, however, for some time a difficulty in procuring the requisite number of ladies to fill the parts, so that handsome young men had still to be occasionally put into petticoats. Kynaston, an actor, was very often chosen; his chief female character was Evadne, in the 'Maid's Tragedy.' On one occasion Charles II. came a little earlier than usual to the play, which had not yet begun; he impatiently ordered it to commence at once, when the manager came forward and excused the delay by stating the cause thereof, namely, that the 'Queen was not shaved yet.' The fact that female characters were originally played by men may to some extent explain how dramatists ventured to put into the mouths of their female characters such gross obscenities as may be found, for instance, in the above-mentioned 'Maid's Tragedy,' though, to the disgrace of the age and of the sex, women were afterwards found to utter them, and the nobility, including of course the ladies, to listen to them; for Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre was the favourite house of the aristocracy, who then patronized what the Court rejected, and in those days the Court went to the Haymarket.

The breaking out of the plague in 1665 and the fire of 1666 caused Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre to be closed until the Christmas holidays of 1666, when Davenant reopened it, and, being very successful, he planned the erection of a more commodious building, which was to be erected in Dorset Gardens, Blackfriars. Sir William died before the new house was finished; his company, however, moved into it in 1671. Dryden's comedy, 'Sir Martin Marall,' was one of the last pieces acted at the Duke's in this year. The theatre in Portugal Street remained shut up till February, 1672, when the King's Company, under Killigrew, burnt out at Drury Lane, made use of it till March, 1674, when they returned to their old quarters. During their tenancy they performed, among other pieces, Shadwell's comedy, 'Epsom Wells.'

The Duke's Theatre was reconverted into a tennis-court, and remained such till 1694. In that year the overbearing system of management adopted by the patentees of Drury Lane Theatre occasioned a revolt by the principal performers, who, supported by the nobility, reopened the Lincoln's Inn Fields tennis-court as a theatre, the chief promoters of which scheme were Betterton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegirdle, and Mr. Congreve. Betterton is highly eulogized as a manager

\* A company of French players are said to have been the first to bring female actors on the stage at Blackfriars, but to have been hissed off, though it appears they afterwards acted at the Red Bull Theatre, in Clerkenwell. This was in 1629.

and man of honour in Mrs. Manley's 'Atlantis,' under the pseudonym of 'Roscius,' and is one of the characters in Douglas Jerrold's comedy of 'Nell Gwynne,' first represented at the Haymarket in January, 1833. But the new theatre was poorly fitted up; it was opened on April 30, 1695, with Congreve's 'Love for Love,' then played for the first time.

In the *Flying Post* of July 4, 1700, we come upon an advertisement of the performance to be given at this theatre, which is probably the first advertisement issued from a playhouse. It runs as follows :

'At the request and for the entertainment of several persons of quality at the *New Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields*, to-morrow, being Friday the 5th of this instant, July, will be acted "The Comical History of *Don Quixote*," both parts made into one by the author. With a new entry by the little boy, being his last time of dancing before he goes to *France*: Also Mrs. *Elford's* new entry, never performed but once, and Miss *Evans's* jigg and *Irish* dance, with several new comic dances, composed and performed by Monsieur *L'Sac* and others. Together with a new Pastoral Dialogue, by Mr. *Gorge* and Mrs. *Haynes*, and variety of other singing. It being for the benefit of a gentleman in great distress, and for the relief of his wife and 3 children.'

About this date also a farce by W. Mountfort, entitled 'Life and Death of Dr. Faustus, with the Humours of Harlequin and Scaramouch,' was performed at the Duke's, it having first been played at the Queen's, Dorset Gardens. Mountfort was a celebrated actor, who died in 1692.

The new theatre in Portugal Street continued open till 1704, when it was complained of as a public nuisance. Betterton assigned his patent to Sir John Vanbrugh, who, finding the premises too small, erected one more spacious in the Haymarket, and the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields was abandoned. It was taken down in 1714, and rebuilt by Christopher Rich, but he did not live to see it completed; it was opened by his son, John, in December, 1714, and the first play on this occasion was 'The Recruiting Officer.' The performers, however, were so much inferior to those at Drury Lane, that the latter carried away all the applause and favour of the town. In this distress the genius of Rich suggested to him a species of entertainment, which at the same time that it has been deemed contemptible, has since then been ever followed and encouraged. Harlequin, Pantaloon, and all the host of pantomimic pageantry were now brought forward, and sound and show obtained a victory over sense and reason.

The fertility of Rich's invention in these exotic entertainments, and the excellence of his own performance, must at the same time be acknowledged. By means of these only he kept the managers of the other house at all times from relaxing their diligence, and, to the disgrace of public taste, frequently obtained more money by ridiculous and paltry performances than all the sterling merit of the rival theatre was able to acquire. It is, however, to be remembered that at this theatre the modern stage took its rise; that here the earliest Shakespearian revivals took place in a style of high excellence; that Quin (b. 1693, d. 1766) played all the parts for which he is still remembered; and that the 'Beggars Opera'\* was performed for the first time (January 29, 1727-28) on this stage, and with such success that it was acted on sixty-two nights in one season, and occasioned a saying that it made Gay rich, and Rich gay.†

From a MS. register of plays kept by Charles Moyser Rich, one of the proprietors of Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, it appears that the 'Beggars Opera' was performed sixty-two nights in the first season, which ended June 19, 1728. The receipts were always satisfactory, as the following partial list of them will show :

The first night produced ... ..	£169	12s.	od.
The third night for the author in money ...	143	17	6
By card tickets ... ..	18	15	0
The ninth for same in money ... ..	153	7	0
By card tickets ... ..	12	5	0
The twelfth, probably for the benefit of the author	170	5	6
The twenty-first, the King and Queen at the house	163	14	0
The thirty-seventh, the largest receipt ... ..	194	13	0
The fifty-ninth, the lowest receipt ... ..	53	6	6

The following season commenced in September with the same opera, and on New Year's Day, 1729, it was acted by the Lilliputians. The novelty of these pigmy performers amused the town for fifteen nights; the lowest receipt was

\* There is at Mr. Murray's, in Albemarle Street, a capital picture by Hogarth of a scene in the 'Beggars Opera,' containing portraits of the original cast of actors. The theatre itself is engraved in Wilkinson.

† Rich afterwards removed to a new theatre in Covent Garden, which assumed the name of Drury Lane Theatre. His removal thither was commemorated by Hogarth in his 'Rich's Glory, or His Triumphal Entry into Covent Garden,' a caricature which has all the excellencies and all the defects of the Hogarthian style.

£37 2s., while the tragedy of 'Macbeth,' acted shortly after, brought only fourteen guineas.

It is a question, however, whether the public taste for this opera was a healthy one. We obtain an idea of its pernicious influence from the following remonstrance in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September 15, 1773 :

'This day Sir John Fielding informed the bench of justices that he had last year written to Mr. Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing the "Beggar's Opera," which never has been represented without creating an additional number of real thieves ; he begged, therefore, the gentlemen present would join him in requesting Mr. Garrick to desist from performing that opera on Saturday evening. The bench immediately assented to the proposal,' to which, however, Mr. Garrick returned an evasive answer.

The custom of allowing young men of fashion to have chairs on the stage, in 1721, led to a riot at the Duke's Theatre. Half a dozen beaux, headed by a tipsy earl, were gathered at the wings, when the earl reeled across the stage, to speak to a friend on the other side, while Macbeth and his wife were acting. Rich, the manager, objected ; the earl struck Rich, Rich struck the earl in return. Immediately swords were drawn, and a riot ensued, and the ringleaders were arrested. After this the actors refused to perform until the King granted them a guard of soldiers, a custom which is still continued at the Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres.

At this theatre Miss Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly Peachum of the 'Beggar's Opera,' won the heart of the Duke of Bolton, whose duchess she subsequently became ; and here (in 1723) Elijah Fenton's (b. 1683, d. 1730) tragedy of 'Mariamne' was first produced. In 1733 the theatre was shut up,\* in consequence of Rich and his company removing to the new theatre in Covent Garden. It was subsequently leased for two years by Mr. Giffard, from the Goodman's Fields Theatre, whence he had been driven by sermons preached at St. Botolph's Church, Aldgate, against the theatre. In the *Connoisseur* of November 27, 1755, a writer facetiously proposed 'to hire the now useless

\* The shutting up of this structure has been whimsically accounted for by vulgar tradition : Upon a representation of the pantomime of the 'Harlequin and Dr. Faustus,' when a tribe of demons necessary for the piece was assembled, a supernumerary devil was observed, who not approving of going out in a complaisant manner at the door, to show a devil's trick, flew up to the ceiling, made his way through the tiling, and tore away one-fourth of the house, which circumstance so affrighted the proprietor that he had not the courage ever to open the house again.

theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to set up therein a Literary Office, and convert it into a mart for the staple commodities of the literary commonwealth.'

In October, 1745, the theatre was taken possession of by a detachment of the Foot-guards, and in 1756 it was transformed into a barracks for 1,400 men. It afterwards became an auction-room, and eventually Copeland and Spode's china repository, whose show-rooms are now in New Bond Street. The firm is now Copeland and Co., and Alderman Copeland, formerly Lord Mayor of London, was the head thereof. He left property on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields (see p. 89). In August, 1848, the building was taken down for the purpose of enlarging the museum of the College of Surgeons. On that occasion there was found bricked up in the wall a bust of Shakespeare, which is now in the Garrick Club.

The reader, curious in theatrical matters, and who may wish for further details concerning the Duke's Theatre, will find them in a small book written by John Downes, and published in 1708. The author was book-keeper and prompter to the Duke's Company from 1662 till October, 1706. Book-keeper does not here mean one who keeps accounts, but the person who has the care of the MS. pieces, and the writing out of the different parts of the performers. The full title of his book is, '*Roscius Anglicanus, or an Historical Review of the Stage, after it had been suppressed by means of the late unhappy civil war, begun in 1641, till the time of Charles II.'s Restoration in May, 1660. Giving an account of its Rise again, of the time and places the governours of both the Companies first erected their theatres. The names of the principal Actors and Actresses, who performed in the chiefest plays in each house. With the names of the most taking plays and modern poets for the space of 46 years. London, printed and sold by H. Playford, at his house in Arundel-street, near the water-side, 1708.*' Small 8vo., pp. 52. A copy of this book is in the library of the British Museum. Downes himself once made an essay as an actor, at the very first day of opening the house in Lincoln's Inn Fields with the '*Siege of Rhodes,*' but he lamentably failed.

The following miscellaneous notes, chronologically arranged, referring to the Duke's Theatre, will be found interesting :

Sir William Davenant, who first opened it (b. 1605 at Oxford, d. 1688), was an English poet, who in 1637 succeeded Ben Jonson as Poet Laureate, and, having fought for the King during the Civil War, received in 1643 the honour of knighthood. On the decline of the royal cause he went to France, and

formed a plan of carrying out to Virginia, in America, some artificers ; but his ship was taken by English cruisers, and he himself would have suffered death had Milton not interceded on his behalf, which generous act Davenant repaid by obtaining a pardon for Milton, who on the Restoration had been excepted from the Act of Indemnity. On the Restoration Davenant obtained the patent for erecting a theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. He died in apartments over or immediately adjoining the Duke's Theatre, Portugal Row, the site of which was afterwards covered by the College of Surgeons.

'I was at his funeral ; he had a coffin of walnut-tree. His body was carried in a hearse from the playhouse to Westminster Abbey, where at the great west door he was received by the singing men, who sang the service of the church to his grave, which is in the south cross aisle, on which, on a paving-stone of marble, is written, in imitation of y<sup>t</sup> of Ben Jonson, "O rare Sr W<sup>m</sup>. Davenant."' —Aubrey's 'Lives: Davenant.'

'I up and down to the Duke of York's playhouse to see, which I did, Sir W. Davenant's corpse carried out towards Westminster, there to be buried. Here were many coaches and many hacknies, that made it look, methought, as if it were the buriall of a poor poet. He seemed to have many children, by five or six in the first mourning coach, all boys.'—Pepys' 'Diary,' April 9, 1668.

Davenant's works were published together in 1678. He was connected with several other theatres, no traces of which now exist.

During the reign of Charles II. (1660-85) the theatres of Drury Lane and Lincoln's Inn Fields petitioned that sovereign to prohibit the exhibition of puppet-plays, which had then been imported from Italy, and seriously interfered with the legitimate drama.

Evelyn was one of the earliest visitors to the Duke's Theatre. Under date January 25, 1660-61 (?), he writes :

'Went to the Duke's Theatre, a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and saw "The Scornful Lady."'

Pepys also was not only one of the earliest, but subsequently a constant visitor, as his 'Diary' shows. Some of his entries are amusing enough. We quote a few :

'*March* 1, 1662. To the Opera, and saw "Romeo and Juliet," the first time it was ever acted. I am resolved to go no more to see the first time of acting, for they were all of them out more or less.

'*May* 28, 1662. And so to the Duke's house, and there saw "Hamlet"

done, giving us fresh reason never to think enough of Betterton. Who should we see come upon the stage but Gosnell, my wife's maid? but neither spoke, danced nor sung, which I was sorry for.

'April 15, 1664. To the Duke's House, and there saw "The German Princess" acted by the woman herself; but never was anything so well done in earnest, worse performed in jest on the stage.

'April 3d, 1665. To a play at the Duke's, of my Lord Orrery's, called "Mustapha," which being not good, made Betterton's part and Ianthe's but ordinary too. All the pleasure of the play was, the King and my Lady Castlemaine were there; and pretty, witty Nell\* [Nell Gwynne], at the King's house . . . sat next us, which pleased me mightily.'

On March 7, 1666-67, he writes:

'To the Duke's playhouse and saw "The English Princesse [a tragedy by J. Caryl], or Richard the Third" . . . only little Miss Davis† did dance a jig after the end of the play, and there telling the next day's play, so that it came in by force only to please the company to see her dance in boy's clothes, and the truth is there is no comparison between Nell's dancing the other day at the King's house in boy's clothes, and this, this being infinitely beyond the other.'

French comedians occasionally came over to England, but met with little success, the English feeling for which John Bull is renowned objecting to their play. It was in consequence of this that Rich had to advertise at the bottom of one of his playbills:

\* In Douglas Jerrold's 'Nell Gwynne' (given at the Haymarket in 1833) Charles II. meets Nell. Betterton, one of the characters, says: 'The King seems dazzled with the wench. I must secure her for the Duke's.'

† Moll Davis, who about a year after the above date became the King's mistress, and of whom Mrs. Pierce, according to Pepys under date 14th January, 1667-68, said: 'She is the most impertinent slut in the world, was the indirect cause of the passing of the Coventry Act in the following manner. The profligate course which Charles and his Court were pursuing raised the indignation of the independent members of Parliament, and one of them, Sir John Coventry, in a debate on the propriety of the tax on playhouses, sarcastically inquired, in answer to an assertion that the players were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasure, "whether did the King's pleasure lie among the men or the women actors?" he thinking, no doubt, of the King's visits to Moll Davis, for whom he had furnished a house most richly, and provided with a fine coach in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, the same street in which Sir John Coventry lived. This having been reported to the King, he caused Sir John to be assaulted one night as he was going home, and his nose was cut to the bone. This outrage was highly resented by Parliament, and on their reassembling in January, 1671, an Act was passed, known as the Coventry Act, awarding the punishment of death against all who should in future maliciously maim or dismember another. The perpetrators of the late crime, who had fled the country, were adjudged to banishment for life, and a clause was inserted in the Act that it should not be in the King's power to pardon them.'

‘Whereas it has been industriously reported that the French Comedians are to perform in one of the theatres belonging to Mr. Rich, this is to certify to the public, that nothing of the kind was ever intended, or would have been permitted by him.’

But, although in Rich’s time French players were not tolerated on the Lincoln’s Inn Fields stage, in the season of 1735-36 the theatre was occupied occasionally by the King of France’s company of rope-dancers.

In April, the play ‘The Coquet,’ by Charles Molloy, was acted in this theatre. For this play the author received from Curll five guineas and a note-of-hand for the like sum, conditionally payable upon the sale of 900 copies of it.

George Jewell, on January 9, 1718, sold to Watts all right and property in a tragedy, entitled ‘Sir Walter Raleigh,’ for £37 18s. It was first acted at Lincoln’s Inn Fields Theatre on January 16, 1718-19, and repeated eleven times more in that season. Here follows the copy of another bill :

‘By the Company of Comedians. At the Theatre in Little Lincoln’s Inn Fields, this present Tuesday, being the 29<sup>th</sup> day of December 1719, will be presented the last revived Comedy, *The Taming of the Shrew, or Sawney the Scot*. The part of Sawney to be performed by Mr. Bullock, sen<sup>r</sup>. With entertainments of dancing.

‘The sixth day, 1720, for the benefit of the author, by the company of comedians at the Theatre in Little Lincoln’s Inn Fields, this present Saturday, being the 16<sup>th</sup> of January, will be presented a new farce of three acts, call’d *The Half-pay Officers*.

‘A principal part to be perform’d by Peg Fryar, it being the 6<sup>th</sup> of her performance on any stage since the reign of King Charles II.

‘To which will be added the new farce of two acts call’d *Hob’s Wedding*, being the sequel of the *Country Wake*.

‘With entertainments of dancing by Mrs. Fryar, particularly the *Bashful Maid*, and an *Irish Trot*.

‘Boxes, 5s. Pit, 3s. Gallery, 2s.

‘N.B.—The author’s tickets, which could not come in on the third night, will be taken to-day.’

This performance was patronized by royalty, as we find that on Monday, January 11, 1720, ‘His Royal Highness the Prince came to the New Playhouse

in Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, and saw a new farce of three acts, call'd The Half-pay Officers, with another new farce of two acts call'd Hob's Wedding.'

On p. 153 we mentioned Mountfort's play, 'Life and Death of Doctor Faustus,' as having been played at the Duke's Theatre. The ninth edition of the play was published in 1697, and a tenth in 1735. Dr. Faust seems to have been a favourite subject with the public at that period, for in 1724 we find another play on the same topic advertised as follows:

'A Dramatick Entertainment, called the Necromancer, or, Harlequin, Doctor Faustus. As performed at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The third edition. London: Printed and Sold by T. Wood, at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields. 8<sup>vo</sup>.'

And again:

'A dramatic Entertainment, call'd the Necromancer, or Harlequin Doct. Faustus, as performed at the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the ninth Edition. London, 1768.'

In 1726 George I. paid a visit to the theatre, and the event is thus recorded in one of the newspapers of the day:

'March 18. Last night his Majesty went to the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields, to see the play of the "Country Wife," and the entertainment of "Apollo and Daphne," in which was performed a particular flying on that occasion of a Cupid descending and presenting to his Majesty a book of the entertainment, and then ascended—at which said piece of machinery the audience seemed much pleased.'

On November 30, 1726, Watts acquired for sixty guineas from Leonard Welsted, Esq., of the Tower of London, a comedy entitled 'The Dissembled Wanton; or, My Son, get Money.' It was first acted at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre December 14, 1720, and repeated four nights. The third yielded to the author in money £57 4s., and by tickets £81 3s.

The 'Rape of Proserpine'—probably the joint production of Theobald and Rich—was first acted on Monday, February 13, 1727, at this theatre (Lincoln's Inn Fields). The receipts on the first night were £216 12s. 6d.; on the second night, £203 19s.; and on the third, for the benefit of Rich, £205 2s.

In December, 1730, Watts purchased of John Tracey, Esq., of St. Andrew's, Holborn, for fifty guineas, a tragedy entitled 'Periander.' It was first acted in Lincoln's Inn Fields on January 13, 1731, and repeated four times. The third

night was for the benefit of the author, and produced in money £47 5s. 6d., and by tickets £95 3s.

Charles Macklin, whose real name was MacLaughlin, and who became an actor in this theatre in 1725, was tried in 1735 for killing Mr. Hannam, another actor, in a quarrel, and was found guilty of manslaughter (b. 1690, d. 1797).

Louis Laguerre, the historical painter, whom Pope has immortalized, used to sing at this house. His son John sang at Drury Lane, and, being also an artist, designed the admission ticket to the Ridotto al fresco, at Vauxhall Gardens, June 7, 1732.

Here is the copy of an advertisement taken from the *London Daily Post* of July 25, 1737 :

‘ Lincoln’s Inn Fields.  
Acted but once these Twenty Years.  
By a Company of Comedians, Acting under  
Letters Patent.

At the Theatre Royal in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, to-morrow, July 26th, will be presented a comedy, call’d

The Woman Captain,  
Written by Thos. Shadwell, Esq., Poet-Laureate.

The part of the Woman Captain by Mr. Stephens ; Sir Humphrey Scattergood by Mr. Galway ; Bellamy, Mr. Ridout ; Wildman, Mr. Stevens ; Sir Christopher Swash, Mr. Mullart ; Blunderbuss by Mr. Penkethman ;\* Hildebrand, Mr. Bancroft ; Sir Nicholas Peakgoose, Mr. Yates ; Serjeant, Mr. Rosco ; Gripe, Mr. Lyon ; Richard, Mr. James ; Phillis, Mrs. Hamilton ; Chloris, Miss Horsington ; Cœlia, Miss Brunette.

To which will be added,  
Damon and Phillida.

The part of Damon by Mr. Galway ; Phillida, Miss Binks.  
With Singing by Mr. Roberts and the two Master Hamiltons, and Dancing by Mr. Villeneuve, Mr. Tench and Miss Oates.  
To begin at half an hour after six.’

In *Notes and Queries* of March 17, 1866, appeared the following letter :

‘ In Thorpe’s Catalogue of MSS. for 1844 I find the following entry :

\* Penkethman became a famous booth-manager. He had a large theatrical booth at Southwark Fair, where the ‘ Beggar’s Opera ’ was performed.

“Book of Account of the Manager of Lincoln's Inn Theatre, containing the salaries of the different actors, and all other expenses. Fol., rough calf, 1735, 6.”  
I should like to know the whereabouts of this MS. at the present time.

(Sig.) EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.'

No reply to this inquiry seems ever to have been received.

In 1730, A. Millar, at the Buchanan's Head, over against St. Clement's Church in the Strand, published 'Philobas, a Tragedy' (written by the author of 'The Fall of Gaguntum'), as it is acted in the Theatre Royal in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Price 1s. 6d.

A few more titles of plays performed at this theatre, culled from contemporary journals :

On December 24, 1724, 'The Prophetess ; or, The History of Diocletian.'

On October 21, 1730, 'The Royal Merchant ; or, The Beggar's Bush.'

On January 20, 1731, 'The London Cuckolds.'

On February 19, 1731, 'The Amorous Widow ; or, The Wanton Wife.'

'I am one of that sort of women, whom the gayer part of our sex are apt to call a prude. But to shew them that I have very little regard to their rallery [*sic*], I shall now be glad to see them all at *The Amorous Widow, or the Wanton Wife*, which is to be acted, for the benefit of Mrs. Porter, on Monday the 28th inst. (1712).—*Spectator*, No. 364.

On April 20, 1731, 'The Busybody.'

On April 28, 1731, 'Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.'

On May 1, 1731, 'The Recruiting Officer.'

On May 3, 1731, 'The Provoked Wife.'

On May 12, 1731, 'The Conscious Lovers.'

On May 15, 1731, 'The Constant Couple ; or, A Trip to the Jubilee.'

On October 2, 1732, 'The Confederacy.'

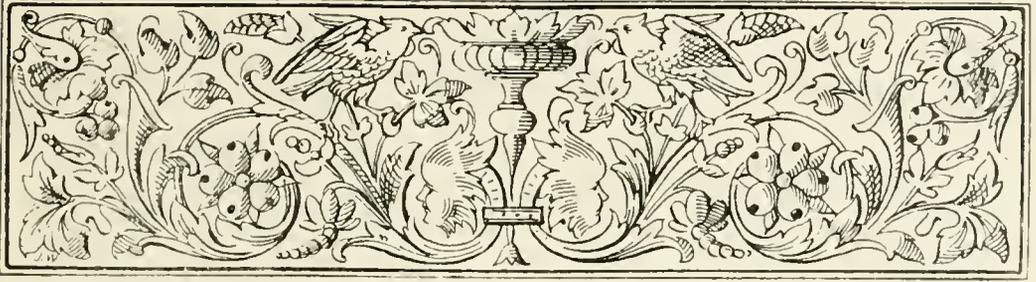
On October 27, 1732, 'King Lear,' with a dramatic entertainment of dancing, 'Apollo and Daphne.'

On March 7, 1733, a new English opera, 'Teraminta.'

PART IV.

WESTERN BLOCK, OR BETWEEN DUKE STREET AND GREAT QUEEN  
STREET.





*WESTERN BLOCK, OR BETWEEN DUKE STREET AND GREAT  
QUEEN STREET.*



DUKE STREET, now called Sardinia Street, is entered from Lincoln's Inn Fields through the low and gloomy archway on the west side of the square. This street is rendered famous by its having been inhabited by Franklin, in 1725, when he was employed as a journeyman printer at Watts' offices, which were on the south side of Wild Court, a turning out of Great Wild Street, near the western end of Great Queen Street. Franklin is by some writers said to have worked at what is now Messrs. Wyman's, but was then Messrs. Cox's establishment. This error, for such it is (Franklin, in his autobiography, tells us that after leaving Palmer's to go to Watts', he continued at the latter office all the rest of his stay in London), probably arose from the fact that the printing press at which he worked eventually came into the hands of Messrs. Cox, and of their successors, Messrs. Wyman, and stood for many years in their offices, till, on the decade between 1830 and 1840, they sold it to Messrs. Harrild and Son of Farringdon Street, who resold it to Mr. Murray of New York, where it is now preserved in the Franklin Museum.

Franklin's lodging in Duke Street was probably at No. 6, two pair of stairs backwards, as he tells us, of an Italian warehouse, and the sum he paid for his lodging was 3s. 6d. a week. His landlady, rather than lose him altogether, subsequently reduced his rent to 2s. a week. She was a widow, and the daughter of a Protestant clergyman, but had been converted to the Catholic faith by her

husband, and, being confined with the gout, Franklin was frequently permitted to spend the evenings with her.

'Our supper,' he says in his 'Memoirs,' 'was only half an anchovy each on a very little slice of bread and butter, and half a pint of ale between us; but the entertainment was in her conversation.'

In the garret of the same house lived an old maiden lady, who had formerly been in a nunnery abroad; but, the country not agreeing with her, she returned to England, where she adopted the conventual mode of life, as nearly as circumstances would allow. She had resided many years in the same room, living on water gruel only, and using no fire but to boil it. Every day a priest attended to hear her confession, and when she was once asked 'how she could possibly find so much employment for a confessor,' her ready answer was: 'Oh, it is impossible to avoid vain thoughts.' She had given all her estate to charitable purposes, reserving only twelve pounds a year, and even of that small pittance she gave away a portion in charity.

'I was once,' says Franklin, 'permitted to visit her. She was cheerful and polite, and conversed pleasantly. The room was clean, but had no other furniture than a mattress, a table, with a crucifix and a book, a stool, which she gave me to sit on, and a picture over the fireplace of St. Veronica, displaying her handkerchief with the miraculous figure of Christ's bleeding face on it, which she explained to me with great seriousness. She looked pale, but was never sick, and I give it as another instance on how small an income life and health can be supported.'

B. D. Cousins, a printer of Duke Street, printed Logan Mitchell's anonymously published book (for private circulation) entitled 'The Christian Mythology Unveiled.' The author by his will left the sum of £500 to any bookseller who had the moral courage to publish his book; the first edition appeared in 1840. It has since then been reprinted two or three times. Cousins also published 'The Anti-Christ, or Christianity Reformed,' by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A., the founder, and, for its first fifteen years, the editor of the *Family Herald*.

At No. 12, Duke Street, in 1845, was completed, by Mr. Smith, a magnificent silver fountain, of extraordinary magnitude, and exquisite workmanship, as a present from the East India Company to Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt. This fountain is upwards of 10 feet in height, and contains 10,000 ounces ( $7\frac{3}{4}$  cwt.) of silver.

It consists of a massive and enriched pedestal, whence springs a shaft, supporting a tier of three basins, and at each angle of the pedestal are a large vase of flowers, and groups of fruit at the base.

The likeness of beast, bird, or fish is scrupulously avoided throughout the ornaments, in deference to Mahommedan scruples. The style of ornament is that of Louis Quatorze, and the base bears an inscription in English, Turkish, Arabic, and Latin.

This fountain cost £7,000 ; it occupied more than seven months in the actual manufacture, and is, we believe, the largest silver work ever executed in England.

But a greater triumph of human ingenuity—the production of the electric light—has a local habitation in this street. Here the Metropolitan Electric Supply Company has its generating station, and marvellous is the machinery it contains. We cannot in these pages enter into technical details : it will be sufficient to state the general features of this ‘ magician’s cave.’

The Sardinia Street installation of the electric light is the first upon a really large scale in this country, in which American plant, according to the designs of the Westinghouse Electric Company, has been used throughout. Whilst other companies supply the electric current at a low tension of approximately 100 volts, or at most 200 volts, the Metropolitan supplies the current at the much higher potential of 1,000 volts, to attain which result the company does not bind itself to one special type of machinery. It holds licences from the Board of Trade to supply Paddington, Marylebone, Regent’s Park, Soho, St. Giles, the Strand, and Holborn, being the largest area occupied by one company in the metropolis, with the exception of that over which the London Electric Supply Company has obtained powers.

There are twelve boilers, forming the generating plant, each of 210 indicated horse-power ; the boiler-house has a separate roof, and is about 9 feet below the level of the street outside. The engine-house is reached by a staircase. The engines are mounted on a brick and cement foundation, which itself rests on a layer of sheet lead, which forms the covering of the actual concrete foundation, which is kept clear of the walls of the building, in order to avoid the effects of vibration.

There are five engines, each indicating 250 horse-power ; five other engines each indicate 320 horse-power. The fly-wheels are 90 inches and 110 inches diameter respectively. There are also three engines of 90 horse-power each,

running at a speed of 320 revolutions per minute. The steam-pipes in the engine-room are of steel.

The dynamo-room is reached by a staircase at the end of the building; it is of the same size as the engine-room, and contains ten Westinghouse alternate current machines, each capable of developing 125 ampères at 1,000 volts, when running at their normal speed of 1,050 revolutions per minute. These machines are driven by belting, which passes up through the floor, the dynamo pulley being protected by a wooden casing. One side of the dynamo-room is, or, more correctly speaking, was—for a fire in June, 1895, destroyed the contents of this room—entirely occupied by the switch-board, which was about 60 feet long and 12 feet high.

Beside these rooms the building contains spaces for the storage of 500 tons of coal, of cable-drums, of stores of all kinds, a metre testing-room, and living-rooms for a portion of the staff.

The damage done by the fire above-mentioned did not interfere with the supply of the electric light, for the company has three other stations, all working, viz., at Manchester Square, Rathbone Place, and Whitehall—temples, we may call them—dedicated to the poetry of scientific industry.

*Sardinian Chapel.*—It was originally attached to the residence of the Sardinian Ambassador, and dates as a building from the year 1648—the oldest Roman Catholic chapel in London. It is well known that during the reigns of the later Tudors and the Stuarts, the Roman Catholics in England were forbidden to hear Mass, or have chapels of their own; they therefore resorted in large numbers to the chapels of foreign ambassadors, where their attendance was at first connived at, and afterwards tolerated. The ambassador's residence stood in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and originally the only way into the chapel lay through the house. In James II.'s time Roman Catholic chapels rose all over the country. The Franciscans occupied a mansion in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in connection with the Sardinian Chapel. The favour the King showed to the Roman Catholics led to great riots (1688), during which many of their places of worship were demolished; benches, pulpits, confessionals, breviaries, were heaped up and set on fire. Such a pile was kindled before the ruins of the Franciscan house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Nollekens, the sculptor, was baptized August 11, 1737, in this chapel.

The chapel, like most other Roman Catholic chapels, was the rallying-place of beggars, because the priests made it a rule to relieve them; hence, any place

besieged by beggars was usually said to be as bad as the Roman Catholic chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

On Sunday, November 16, 1707, a female fanatic, probably one of the *Canisards*, who sought refuge in England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, entered the Sardinian Chapel in a state of perfect nudity, forced her way up to the altar, and, in that state of Adamic innocence, addressed the congregation for fully a quarter of an hour, when the spirit which she obeyed forsook her, upon which she dressed and retired. A full account of this occurrence is contained in a broadside published at the time, and preserved in the Lambeth Library. It was first made known by a correspondent through *Notes and Queries*, January 10, 1885.

Scenes of destruction, similar to some detailed above, were a century after enacted during the Gordon riots by the 'Protestant Association,' 'composed for the most part,' according to Brayley, 'of Methodists and bigoted Calvinists, with Lord George Gordon for their president.' The Sardinian Ambassador's house and the chapel were attacked, and the latter gutted; the Ambassador saved nothing but two chalices, and the benches and other furniture being tossed in the street, were food for a bonfire, with the blazing brands of which they set fire to the inside of the chapel. In derision of their worship, says Timbs in his 'Curiosities of London,' a cat was dressed in the miniature vestments of a priest, an imitative host or wafer was placed in its paws, and thus it was hung to the lamp-post of the chapel. After the suppression of the riots the chapel was rebuilt and enlarged westwards, by adding to it the ground formerly occupied by the Ambassador's stables. The chapel has some painted glass, a finely-toned organ, and splendid church plate, used only on solemn festivals; the altar furniture was presented by the late King of Sardinia, and cost 1,000 guineas, and the painting over the altar, 'The Taking down from the Cross,' by West, is valued at £700. The choir was formerly maintained at great expense, and fine music could be heard within the walls of the chapel. Thus, on November 13, 1812, a grand solemn dirge took place in it, in consequence of the death of Count St. Martin de Front, the Sardinian Ambassador. At an early hour the chapel was crowded with persons of distinction, including the Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, Russian, and Sicilian Ambassadors. The High Mass was sung by the Rev. — Broderick, first chaplain to the Sardinian Embassy. The music was composed by Mr. Webbe.

On Whit-Sunday, during Dr. Baldaconi's chief chaplaincy (*circa* 1840),

Malibran, Persiani, Lablache, and Rubini, and the principals of the Italian Opera orchestra, gave their services gratuitously. The choir is now scarcely above mediocrity, but the services are conducted with great solemnity. There are four chaplains attached to it, who reside in houses contiguous to the chapel. The congregation at one time numbered 12,000, but the erection of St. Mary's, Moorfields, in 1820, and subsequently that of other Roman Catholic chapels in various parts of London, has greatly reduced it. Savoyard organ-boys formerly much resorted to this chapel, which is now called the Church of St. Anselm and Cecilia.



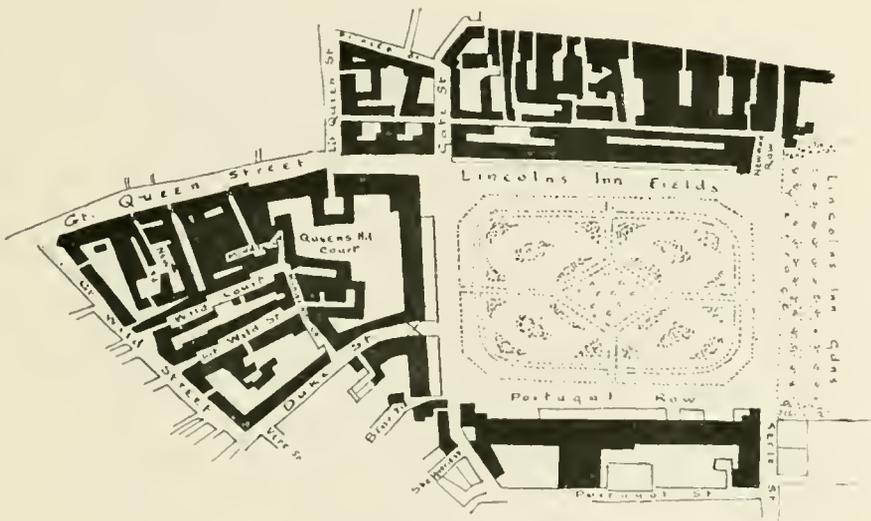
MEDAL IN COMMEMORATION OF THE DESTRUCTION OF SARDINIA CHAPEL IN 1688.

There is a large silver medal (over 2 inches in diameter) in the British Museum, which shows the western side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was engraved by Bower, and struck to commemorate the destruction of the Roman Catholic chapels in London in 1688. On the obverse are the busts *jugate* of William and Mary, and the reverse shows the burning of the papal emblems in the Fields, and the Portugese chapel in ruins. The other buildings are very clearly defined.

*Great Queen Street.*—This street was so called after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., though it is also stated to have been so named after Queen Elizabeth; but in her reign the street was only a footpath—the footpath which anciently separated the south part of Aldewick from the northern division of

Aldewick (see map, Part V.). This footpath eventually became a roadway, but no houses were as yet built on it. In Speed's map of Westminster (*circa 1620*), the commencement of Great Queen Street is indicated. In 1623 only fifteen houses appear to have existed on the south side of Great Queen Street, which was then open to the country; the north side is of much later date. About 1629 some houses on the north side were finished from the designs of Inigo Jones and his pupil, Webb.

The street was really called Queen Street because built on royal property. Before the downfall of the monarchy, the street was adorned with a statue at each end, which remained till 1657, when, by order of Parliament, Colonel Berkstead



LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS IN 1829.

was commanded 'to take care for the pulling down of the image of the late queen, and the other at the upper end of the same street towards Holborn, and the said images are to be broken in pieces,' which was done in January or February, 1657. Berkstead was a trusted servant of Cromwell.

An event which caused great excitement in fashionable society was the abduction of Miss Mary Wharton, the daughter of Philip Wharton, Esq., an heiress. Her father died when she was thirteen, and she inherited £1,500 a year. She resided with her mother in Great Queen Street, was decoyed out of the house and seized by Sir John Johnson, Captain Campbell, and Mr. Montgomery, and forced into a coach with six horses, carried to the coachman's house, and there

married to Captain Campbell. Sir John Johnson was executed at Tyburn on December 23, 1690, for his share in the transaction. Campbell escaped, but Parliament declared the marriage to be illegal, and Miss Wharton afterwards married Colonel Bierly

'According to one authority,' says the author of 'Haunted London,' 'Inigo Jones built Queen Street at the cost of the Jesuits, designing it for a square, and leaving in the middle a niche for the statue of Queen Henrietta. The stately and magnificent houses begun on the north side, near Little Queen Street, were



OLD HOUSES IN GREAT QUEEN STREET.

not continued. There were fleurs-de-luce placed on the walls in honour of the Queen.'

'Great Queen Street, in the time of the Stuarts,' says Leigh Hunt, 'was one of the grandest and most fashionable parts of the town. Lord Bristol had a house in it, as also did Lord Chancellor Finch, and the Conway and Paulet families.'

Mr. Parton, the author of a topographical work on St. Giles, published in 1822, mentions Paulet House, Cherbury House, and Conway House among the fine mansions still standing in this street.

The house of Lord Herbert of Cherbury—‘the Sir Edward Herbert, the all-virtuous Herbert’ of Ben Jonson—was a few doors from Great Wild Street. Here he wrote a part of his celebrated treatise, ‘*De Veritate*,’ of the publication of which he himself tells a singular story, showing how a profound and original thinker can be led astray by a fanciful temperament. Inimical to every positive religion, Herbert yet believed in the possibility of an immediate revelation from heaven, and this opinion forms the groundwork of his book. ‘It was no sooner perfected,’ says his lordship, ‘than I communicated it to Hugo Grotius, . . . who exhorted me earnestly to print and publish it. Howbeit, the frame of my whole work was so different from anything that had been written before, I found I must either renounce the authority of all that had been written before concerning the method of finding out the truth . . . or hazard myself to a general censure. . . . Being thus doubtful in my chamber one fair day in the summer, my case-ment being open towards the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book . . . in my hand, and kneeling, devoutly said these words: “Oh, Thou eternal God, Author of the light which now shines upon me, . . . I am not satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book ‘*De Veritate*.’ If it be for Thy glory, I beseech Thee to give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall suppress it.” I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though gentle noise came from the heavens (for it was like nothing on earth), which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I demanded, whereupon I also resolved to print my book.’ Lord Herbert died in this house in 1648, aged seventy-seven, and was buried in St. Giles’ churchyard.

Justice Coxe lived in this street at the time of the Gordon riots. His house was attacked by the mob and gutted.

The Lord Chancellor Finch, from whom, as mentioned in our account of Lincoln’s Inn Fields (p. 72), the mace and purse were stolen, was a famous Royalist in Charles II.’s time. He afterwards became Earl of Nottingham (b. 1621, d. 1682). He took a prominent part in the prosecution of the regicides, of which he published an account. In 1667 he had a principal share in impeaching the Earl of Clarendon. In 1680 he presided at Lord Stafford’s trial, and pronounced judgment on that unfortunate nobleman in a speech of great ability. He was the ‘Omri’ of Dryden’s ‘*Absalom and Achitophel*’—

‘To whom the double blessing does belong,  
With Moses’ inspiration, Aaron’s tongue.’

Many other distinguished personages lived here about this time. 'But,' says Parton, 'the appropriation of each house to its respective inhabitant is, however, a matter of uncertainty, no clue whatever being to be found among our parish records, nor, indeed, any mention made of them to guide our inquiries, and the practice of numbering houses was not in use till 1764—Burlington Street having been the first, and Lincoln's Inn the second, place in London where it was adopted.'

Sir Thomas Fairfax dated a printed proclamation from Great Queen Street, February 12, 1648, and is supposed, on that account, to have lived in the street.

George Digby, second Earl of Bristol, lived in Great Queen Street. Evelyn says (1671): 'His house was taken by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, and furnished with rich hangings of the King's. It consisted of seven rooms on a floor, with a long gallery, gardens, etc.' The Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Lauderdale, Sir John Finch, Waller the poet, and Colonel Titus (author of 'Killing no Murder'), were among its occupants. At Conway House, in this street, lived Lord Conway, an able soldier, defeated by the Scotch at Newburn. The Earl of Middlesex also lived in this street. (See map, p. 49.)

In the year 1733, the Earl of Rochford lived in Great Queen Street, probably at No. 62. Here, too, about that time lived Lady Dinely Goodyer, probably at No. 53, assessed at £40, and Mrs. Kitty Clive the actress, probably at No. 56. The street, indeed, was a favourite residence of actors, presumably because it was the most respectable one in the neighbourhood of the theatres. Miss Pope lived for forty years at No. 69. In a house on the south side—occupied before 1830 by Messrs. Allman, the booksellers—died Lewis, the comedian, and in No. 74, now part of Messrs. Wyman and Sons' premises, died E. P. H. Knight, the comedian, commonly called 'Little Knight.'

Sir Martin Folkes, an eminent scholar and antiquary, was born in Great Queen Street, in 1690. He was a great numismatist, and the first President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. He died in 1784.

Mr. Graham, one of the Bow Street magistrates, and a member of the committee for the management of Drury Lane theatre, lived in this street, and died in it in February, 1819. The record of him is that he was a kind man, but a severe magistrate.

Another celebrity who lived in this house was Thomas Worlidge, a portrait painter, who, however, is better known as a very clever etcher. He died here in 1766. He was born, in 1700, at Peterborough. The house in Queen Street

appears to have been his, for his widow is described as its owner by Mrs. Robinson, the 'beautiful Perdita' (the unfortunate favourite of George IV.), who lived in this same house shortly after her marriage in 1773.

At No. 52 lived Sir Robert Strange, the eminent historical engraver, and adherent of Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender. Strange died in 1792, and here his widow resided for some time afterwards. He was born at Pomona, one of the Orkney Isles, in 1721, and apprenticed to Mr. Cooper, of Edinburgh. He fought under the Pretender, and, after experiencing many privations subsequent to the battle of Culloden, he went to Edinburgh, and afterwards to France and Italy, where he was made a member of various Academies. He was knighted in 1787.

In 1735 Ryan, the comedian, whose name was well known in connection with Bartlemy Fair, was attacked in this street at midnight by a footpad, who fired a pistol in his face, severely wounding him in the jaw, and robbed him of his sword. He was hurt so badly that a performance was given at Covent Garden for his benefit, when the Prince of Wales sent him a purse of a hundred guineas.

In the houses now numbered 55 and 56, then one house, and part of which is over the entrance to New Yard, lived James Hoole, the translator of Tasso, Metastasio and Ariosto. He was born in 1727 and died in 1803. He was a perfect master of Italian, and the author of three original tragedies—'Cyrus,' 'Timanthes' and 'Cleonice,' which were acted at Covent Garden, the first in 1768, the second in 1769, and the third in 1775; and also of some poems, and of a life of John Scott, the Amwell poet. In his younger years he had been director of the machinery at Covent Garden, being a clever mechanic.

In the same house lived Thomas Hudson, a portrait painter and the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who here commenced his artistic career. His greatest work is the portrait of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. His portrait of Handel, at Oxford, is said to be the only one for which the great musician ever sat. Born in 1701, and died at Twickenham in 1779.



HOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY  
SIR ROBERT STRANGE.

This house was also the residence of Richard Brinsley Sheridan (b. 1751, d. 1816), at the time of Garrick's death (whose moiety in the patent of Drury Lane he purchased) in 1778. 'The School for Scandal,' produced two years earlier, was probably written either here or at Orchard Street. He appears to have left this house about 1790. It was repaired early in 1893; but being in the occupation of two tenants, who, it seems, have different tastes, one half of it only has been repointed, whilst the brick pilasters of this half have been spoilt by being covered with stucco.

John Opie, the eminent painter, lived at No. 63 in this street in 1791, when his popularity was at its height. Queen Street was at times blocked up with the carriages of his sitters. In 1792 he removed to Berners Street. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral (1807), near the tomb of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Opie was brought to London by the Rev. John Wolcott (Peter Pindar), who had discovered the self-taught artist at Truro, where he (Wolcott) was practising as a physician. Early in the seventies Wolcott abjured both the gown and practising physic, and lived in Great Queen Street, where he wrote most of his burlesque poetry.

George Colman, senior (b. 1732, d. 1794), who was a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, lived at one time in Great Queen Street—house unknown.

At 25 used to be the Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Boys, who are gradually drafted off to training-ships for the Royal Navy. It is now, I think, in Shaftesbury Avenue.

Mary Russell Mitford (b. 1787, d. 1855), in 1828, when she came to London to see the first performance of 'Rienzi,' lodged at No. 5, Great Queen Street, on the North side, near Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Sir Godfrey Kneller (b. 1648, d. 1723) lived in this street, his next door neighbour being Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford. Kneller, says Walpole, was fond of flowers, and had a fine collection. As there was great intimacy between him and Radcliffe he allowed the latter to have a door into his garden, but Radcliffe's servants gathering or destroying many flowers, Kneller sent word that he must shut up the door. Radcliffe replied peevishly: 'Tell him he may do anything with it but paint it.' 'And I,' answered Sir Godfrey, 'can take anything from him but physic.'

Mr. Frederick Crace (b. 1779, d. 1859), the collector of the famous series of maps, plans and views of London, now in the British Museum, lived in the house west of the two old houses, shown on p. 172, till the year 1820. The shop-front has been added since then.

We must not omit from among the memorable houses in this street the printing establishment of Messrs. Wyman and Sons, at Nos. 74 to 76 ; not so much on account of the magnitude of its transactions, but because for many years there stood in it the press at which Franklin had worked, when it was in use in Watts' printing office in Wild Street. In Messrs. Wyman's offices there also stood a companion press to the above, at which, there is strong reason to suppose, Franklin worked as well, as at that which had gone to America. In 1863, Mr. Wyman presented this press to the trustees of the South Kensington Museum of Patents, where it may now be seen. The establishment of the Wymans has many literary traditions ; Laman Blanchard and Douglas Jerrold were printers' readers there. For nearly a century all the printing for the once famous East India Company was executed there.

But in spite of the great personages who have inhabited this street, the jerry-builder—no modern product it would seem—appears to have been busy in Queen Street. About the middle of the eighteenth century such paragraphs as the following were of not unfrequent occurrence in the newspapers :

'A house in Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, which had been lately repaired . . . suddenly tumbled down to the ground.'

The Golden Head appears in the last century to have been a favourite sign with artists and others ; Hogarth had such a one at his house in Leicester Square. The sign also occurs in a most amusing advertisement, quoted from the *Daily Advertiser*, November, 1744, in Larwood and Hotten's 'History of Signboards,' p. 490, which begins thus :

'An exceeding small lap spaniel. Anyone that has (to dispose of) such a one, either dog or bitch, and of any colour or colours, that is very, very small, with a very short round snob-nose and good ears, if they will bring it to Mrs. Smith at a coachmaker's, over against the Golden Head in Great Queen Street, near Lincoln's Inn Fields, they shall, if approved of, have a very good purchaser. And to prevent any further trouble, if it is not exceeding small, and has anything of a longish peaked nose, it will not at all do.'

On April 12, 1800, about two o'clock in the morning, a terrible fire occurred at the oil and colour shop of a Mr. Baynham, at the corner of Drury Lane and Great Queen Street, a large house, erected only a few years before the above date. The owner and his family escaped over the roofs of the adjoining houses, as also did the servant. A French gentleman, who lodged on the first floor, jumped

out of the window, and escaped with a few bruises ; other lodgers lost their lives. Sheets of burning oil were thrown up to a vast height, and set fire to everything inflammable on which they fell. The adjacent chimneys were all on fire, and the conflagration became so great as to excite universal alarm throughout the neighbourhood. However, a plentiful supply of water having, after some delay, been obtained, the flames were at last subdued, but the house, where the fire originated, and the adjoining houses, were completely destroyed.

On December 10, 1801, an accident of the most serious nature happened at an ironmonger's in this street. A piece of ordnance had been sent to be cleaned, for which purpose it was either placed in the fire or a quantity of gunpowder was put into it and fired off. Unfortunately, a ball having been left in the piece, it was discharged with such fatal effect as to occasion the death of two persons.

*Freemasons' Hall and Tavern.*—The most important buildings in Great Queen Street are the Freemasons' Hall and Tavern. These stand on the south side of the street, and present a noble and elegant appearance.

The Hall was first built by an architect named Sandby—one of the original members of the Royal Academy—in 1775-76 ; the foundation-stone was laid by Lord Petre. It was erected for the purpose of furnishing one central place for the several lodges of Loyal Masons to hold their meetings and dinners, instead of borrowing, as up to that time had been the custom, the halls of the City Companies.

Freemasons' Hall, as we are told by Hunter in his 'History of London,' was 'dedicated' in May, 1776.

The tavern was built in 1786 by William Tyler.

The original hall, at the back of the tavern, was built at a cost of about £5,000, which was raised by a tontine.

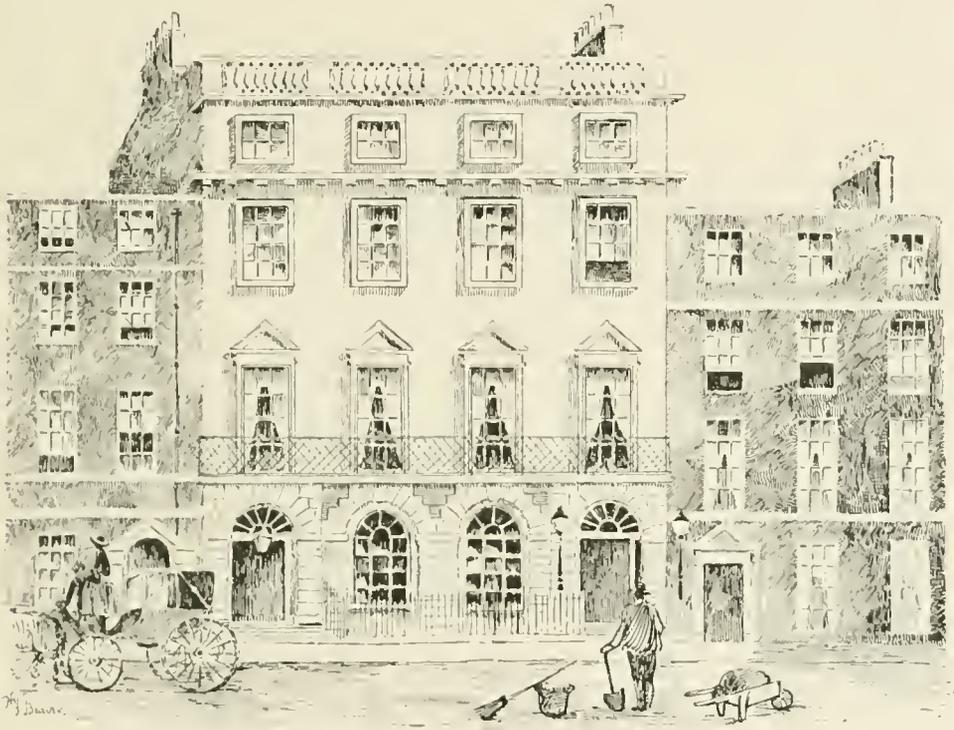
'It was the first house,' says Elmes, 'built in this country with the appropriate symbols of masonry, and with the suitable apartments for the holding of lodges, the initiating, passing, raising and exalting of brethren.'

It was a noble room, although not so large as the present hall, its length being 92 feet, breadth 43 feet, and height 60 feet. Stothard's view of a Procession of Freemasons' Orphans represents the Hall. There is also a good view of it in 'London Interiors,' 1841, 4to.

Above the principal entrance was a gallery, with an organ ; and at the opposite end was a coved recess, flanked by a pair of fluted Ionic columns,

containing a marble statue of the late Duke of Sussex, executed for the Grand Lodge by Mr. F. H. Baily, R.A., as also a portrait of the Duke by Sir William Beechey.

Here very many public meetings—political, scientific, charitable and religious—were held ; but the last-named have mostly migrated to Exeter Hall, in the



FREEMASONS' TAVERN, GREAT QUEEN STREET, 1811.

Strand. Of the more important meetings which have been held at the Freemasons' Tavern, we may specify the following :

An anti-slavery meeting, presided over by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, held on April 14, 1807.

Another important public meeting held at Freemasons' Tavern was one in 1809, when the proposition, suggested by the Right Hon. Charles Greville, for making the then new Geological Society an assistant association to the Royal

Society, was negatived, and the geologists decided to assume an independent status. The society held its meetings in a back-room of the Freemasons' Tavern, until, in 1828, it was assigned rooms in Somerset House, which it continued to occupy until its removal to Burlington House in 1874.

A very numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen for the purpose of founding a permanent institution to carry into effect His Majesty's views with respect to the introduction of merino sheep, was held on March 11, 1811; the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, a great advocate of the cause, presided.

A public meeting, at which the Duke of York presided, was held on May 23, 1812, to take into consideration the distressed state of the labouring poor in certain of the manufacturing districts.

Another anti-slavery meeting, in August, 1814, at which the Duke of Gloucester stated that it was held in consequence of an article in the Treaty of Peace, and Mr. Wilberforce protested against the colonies which had been surrendered to France again becoming, as they threatened to do, the means of renewing the slave trade. In consequence of this meeting petitions from nearly 500 towns and bodies were presented to Parliament against the traffic in slaves.

On October 26, 1820, a meeting of 4,000 persons was held, when resolutions and a spirited address, in favour of Queen Caroline, were carried, after eloquent speeches, including one from Mr. Thelwall (see p. 94).

On June 2, 1823, a meeting of the British Catholics, for the purpose of making an arrangement for promoting and protecting the Catholic rights and interests.

On March 5, 1824, a numerously attended meeting, with Sir Joseph Yorke in the chair, was held to aid the subscription for a monument to the memory of Charles Dibdin. Many of his celebrated songs were sung, and £400 were subscribed. His monument is in the burial-ground of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in Pratt Street, Camden Town.

On June 18, 1824, a meeting was held, at which many distinguished men of the day, including Lords Liverpool and Brougham, bore testimony to the services of James Watt as the inventor of the steam-engine, and resolved that a national monument should be erected in his honour in Westminster Abbey. It was executed by Chantrey, cost £6,000, and the inscription was composed by Brougham. It was on this occasion that Peel frankly and generously acknow-

ledged the debt of gratitude which was due to Watt from himself and his own family, as owing to him their prosperity and wealth.

Here public dinners were given to John Philip Kemble, to James Hogg ('The Ettrick Shepherd'), and to many others who, either in the ranks of bravery, science, or literature, have won a name which shall last as long as the English language is spoken.

Of the societies still meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern may be named :

The Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers, which meets monthly, for the purpose of dining, during the session of Parliament.

The Madrigal Society, composed of noblemen and gentlemen amateur vocalists, who after partaking of an excellent dinner, perform, with the assistance of the choristers of Westminster Abbey, and the Chapel Royal, the beautiful madrigals, composed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

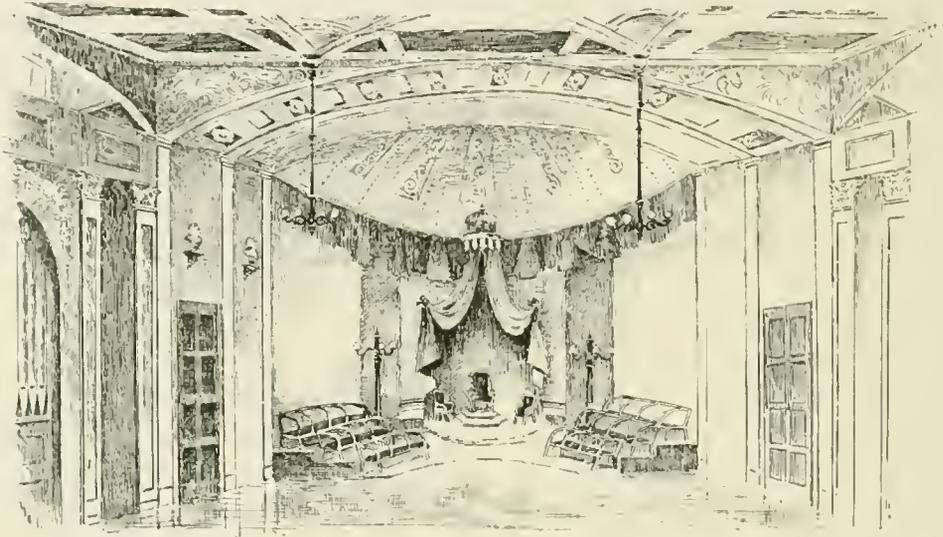
The Glee Club here holds its meetings. Visitors, friends of the members, are admitted at every meeting. The Society consists of about thirty subscribing, and about ten honorary or professional members.

The Abbey Glee Club, which was established in 1841, by a number of young men, who had received their musical education in the choir of Westminster Abbey.

*Freemasons' Hall.*—In 1838 the Temple, not being of sufficient size to contain the brethren in Grand Lodge assembled, Philip Hardwicke, Esq., the then Grand Superintendent of Works, made certain additions to the Temple which increased the comfort and convenience of the members of the Craft, 'when assembled for quarterly communication, or other purposes of Grand Lodge, and for the convocations of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter.' A view of the 'additions' was published at the time in the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review* (Dec., 1838), and is here reproduced.

In 1866 Freemasons' Hall and Tavern were considerably altered, and in part rebuilt, so that now they occupy a much larger area than the original erection. The work was carried out under the direction of Mr. F. P. Cotterell, son of the late accomplished Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy. The Grand Lodge buildings and the Freemasons' Tavern are now entirely distinct establishments, although they join; the former, which stands on the west side of the tavern, contains offices for all the Masonic charities, Grand Secretary's office, and lodge rooms, entirely for the use of the Craft. There is also an extensive library, consisting, as a matter of course, chiefly of masonic works. These rooms

form, as it were, the frontage of the large hall, a magnificent room of noble proportions, which its internal fittings render the very temple of masonic rites. Here are held the balls and dinners of various benevolent and other societies. Externally the Freemasons' Hall is an architectural failure. At once mean and heavy, composite and irregular; there is an extraordinary lack of good design in the façade. Balustrades are placed where they should not be, and accompanied in absurdity by an ill-proportioned pediment, columns and pilasters, besides statues and other sculptures, the significance of which is as hard to find as their



THE OLD MASONIC TEMPLE.

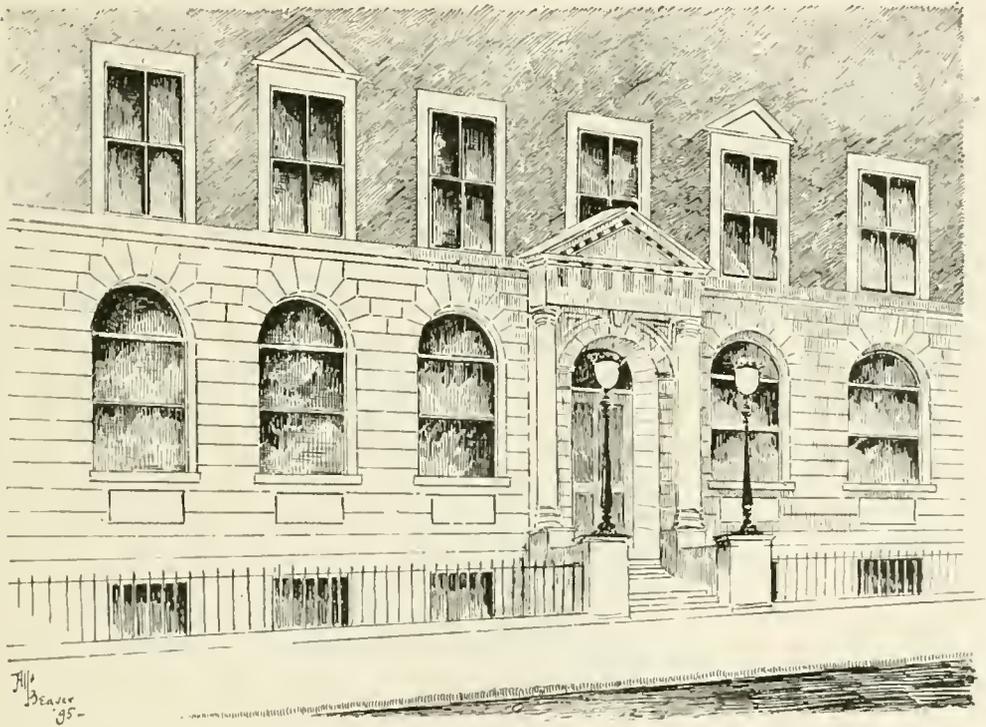
value in design. The whole building savours too much of the 'Licensed Victualler Style.'

In 1883 a fire partially destroyed the roof and richly decorated ceiling of the hall. The damage, however, was repaired under the direction of Sir Horace Jones, the architect to the Grand Lodge. The old hall was a fine room, 92 feet long, 43 wide, and upwards of 60 high.

East of the Freemasons' Tavern is a building, of which we give a view, and which is the Mark Masons' Hall; Mark Masonry, in the peculiar language of masonry, is the fourth degree of the York rite, and boasts of the possession of secrets several degrees above those of Blue Masonry.

*Wesleyan Chapel.*—To the east of Freemasons' Hall stands a chapel,

originally constructed about 1700 as a private chapel by a Mr. Baguly, but he being opposed by his diocesan for irregularity, the building became a chapel-of-ease to St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. It then passed into the possession of the Wesleyan Methodists, who in 1811 caused it to be rebuilt on an enlarged scale, the interior and back walls being entirely pulled down. In 1840 it received a tasteful façade, consisting of a small Ionic tetrastyle, forming a portico, crowned



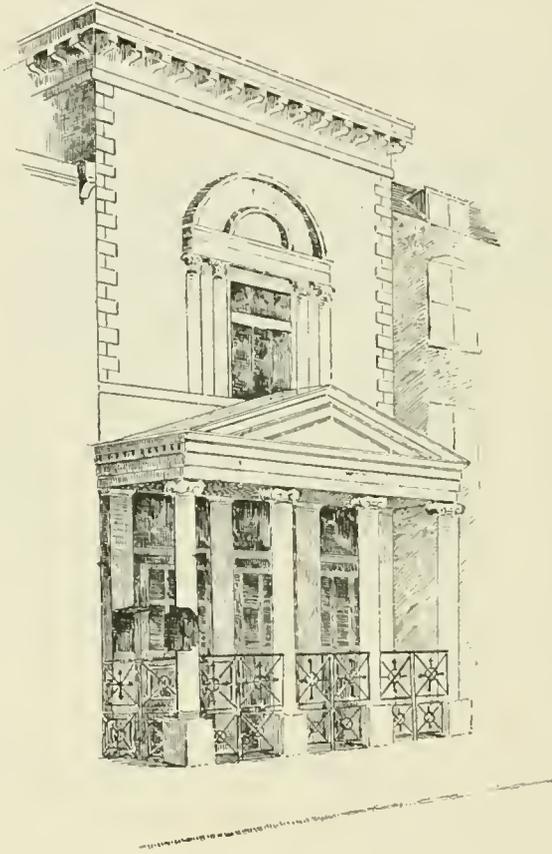
MARK MASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

by a pediment; above is a triple Venetian window and a handsome cornice. The front is executed in beautiful Talacre stone from North Wales, and is the earliest instance of its being employed in our Metropolitan buildings.

Opposite to this chapel, on the other side of the street, was erected, about 1888, the ill-fated Novelty Theatre. In 1890 it was called the New Queen's; for a little while it was known as Jodrell's. Afterwards it had other transient

names, but now again goes under its original name—the Novelty. It has recently been re-decorated.

*Devil's Gap*.—An archway and tenement at the west end of Great Queen Street, taken down January, 1756, in consequence of its dilapidated condition. Its last permanent tenant, as we learn from the *London Gazette* of that year,



WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

was an attorney and money lender, Jonathan Crouch, a man who in the days of the Civil War squeezed the life-blood out of his victims. He over-reached himself in an effort to secure a rich and youthful heiress as a wife for his son, and the unfolding of his plot and his melancholy end in a death-struggle with the rival for the young lady's hand form one of the most sensational tales in Waters' 'Traditions of London.' The authors of 'Old and New London' say

that the Devil's Gap was on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, but this is a mistake.

*Wild Street.*—Before arriving at the south-western point of Great Queen Street we come to Great Wild Street, a dingy street, running in a south-easterly direction. It offers no interesting features, but on its east side we have, at right angles to it, Wild Court and then Little Wild Street. Now, first, as to the name of these streets. It is a corruption of Weld, most of the property between Lincoln's Inn Fields and Drury Lane having in 1651 passed into the possession of the Welds, of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, a descendant of whom, in 1794, gave Stonyhurst to the Jesuits expelled from Liège, entered the order himself, and left the bulk of his property to it. The mansion, which occupied the site between the present Wild Court and Little Wild Street, had been built in the early part of the reign of Charles I. by Sir Edward Stradling, on ground then called Aldwych, afterwards modernized into Oldwick Close, though a portion of the earlier name still survives in Wych Street. This Oldwick Close, as appears by a deed of 1629, contained two acres, and was enclosed on the north, towards Queen Street, with a ditch; on the east, towards Lincoln's Inn, with a common sewer; on the south, with a ditch or fence dividing it from other parts of the same close; and on the west, towards Drury Lane, with a ditch or mud wall (see plan, p. 49). In 1651 the property was purchased by Humphrey Weld, a rich parishioner of St. Giles', and son of Sir Humphrey Weld, Lord Mayor of London in 1608, and who, in 1641, purchased Lulworth Castle. The mansion consisted of a centre with two wings, possessing a street front of 150 feet, and a depth behind with the garden of 300 feet. It was subsequently let by the Weld family to persons of distinction, foreign ambassadors, and so on. The Duchess of Ormond was living in Wild House in 1655, and Ronquillo, the Spanish ambassador, in another wing of the building in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. In 1688 the rich plate of the Chapel Royal had been deposited in his house. Ronquillo, thinking that his court did not deserve the ill-will of the English nation, had not thought it necessary to obtain military protection, as the French ambassador had done; but the mob saw in Ronquillo the representative of the Inquisition and the Armada, and remembered that he had availed himself of his position to avoid paying his debts. Wherefore they sacked his house, and a noble library he had collected perished in the flames. His only comfort was that the host in his chapel was rescued from the same fate. What became of the royal plate, Macaulay, who records the above event, does not say. But a reward

was promised for the discovery of the property taken from Wild House, and Ronquillo, who had not a bed or an ounce of plate left, was splendidly lodged in the deserted palace of the Kings of England.

Bramston also relates :

‘The *mobile* that day the King [James II.] went away . . . went also to Wild House, the Spanish ambassador’s, and whither several papists had sent their money and plate, supposing that was a sanctuary (as indeed it ought to be), but the rabble demolished that chapel, took away the plate and money, and burnt pictures, rich beds and furniture to great value, the poor ambassador making his escape at a back door.’

Evelyn records, March 26, 1681 :

‘I dined at Don Pietro Ronquillo’s, the Spanish Ambassador, who used me with extraordinary civility.’

When ‘Weld’ became ‘Wild’ it is impossible to say, but it must have been at an early date, for in the State trials in 1678 for high treason and the murder of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, in which that villain Titus Oates played so conspicuous a part, the house of the Welds and the adjoining street are already called Wild House and Wild Street. The defendants in those trials were Roman Catholics, and the Welds being prominent members of that persuasion, the chief witness against them, the above-mentioned Titus Oates, persistently accuses them of having met at Wild House to concoct their treasonable plots. At the trial of Edward Coleman, gent., on November 27, 1678, he said : ‘Some [of the conspirators] met at Wild House, and some at Harcourt’s lodging in Duke Street’; at the trial of William Ireland, Thomas Pickering and John Grove, charged with conspiring to murder the King (Charles II.), the accused were said to have met in Wild Street, at one Mrs. Sanders’ house, and also at Wild House, and again at the Red Posts public-house in Wild Street, and on other occasions at Mr. Harcourt’s, whose lodging is stated to have been in Duke Street, next door to the Arch. We have already seen that the house was not occupied by its owner, but was let by him to foreign ambassadors, the Spanish ambassador, a Roman Catholic, being one of them, which gave a colouring of probability to Oates’ infamous accusations.

And in those days, and even nearer our own time, when Roman Catholics were constantly suspected of treasonable designs against the State, the Welds did not escape that suspicion. On October 7, 1745, it was reported from Wareham, in Dorsetshire, as follows :

‘On Monday last was found, dropt near Pool, the following letter, with a piece of paper and a handkerchief, in a wheel-rut full of water :

“September 27, 1745.

“Sir,—Having this opportunity by a friend, who is going to Plymouth, to advise our Catholic friends how to act with relation to the prisoners, the which also is to stop near Weymouth, I thought proper to wish you joy of the success of our friends in the north. When our neighbours arrive in the west, I hope you will be ready to assist them, as promised in your last, but I fear the winds have prevented them as yet. My humble respects to S. J. W., and all friends at Canford and Lulworth. Our friend being in expedition, I conclude, etc.”

‘It was directed to Francis Weld, Esq., in Purbeck. On the paper, which was very wet, could only be read : “Call on the way at Portsmouth, Canford, Lulworth, Weymouth, Exeter, and Plymouth.”’

‘On this Mr. Weld was taken into custody, but, after several examinations, discharged.’

In 1694, as we learn from the *London Gazette*, Wild House, containing thirty-three rooms, garrets and cellars, with other suitable conveniences, in Weld Street, was to be let. Inquiries were to be made at Weld House, or at Marybone House, which had early in the eighteenth century belonged to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and was pulled down in 1791. It stood on the site of Devonshire Mews.

But no tenant seems to have presented himself, for in 1695 Wild House and its garden were let on a building lease for ninety-nine years, and the present Great and Little Wild Street erected on its site.

On the south side of Wild Court there stood in Franklin’s time Watts’ printing house, where, as we have seen (p. 163), Franklin worked at the press.

Here is an advertisement copied from the *London Daily Post and General Advertiser*, December 29, 1739 :

‘Next Thursday will be published, price one shilling, “Britons, Strike Home, or the Sailor’s Rehearsal.” A Farce, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal by His Majesty’s Servants. With the music prefixed to each song. Printed for J. Watts, at the Printing office in Wild Court near Lincoln’s Inn Fields.’

Could a modern publisher afford so long an advertisement for a shilling book?

The greater part of the south side of this court was taken down in 1885, but

the opposite side remains unchanged. A Board School has been erected on the site between Wild Court and Little Wild Street. There were some picturesque old houses in Great Wild Street, views of which are preserved in the Crace collection.

In Little Wild Street there is, between Nos. 23 and 24, a Baptist Chapel, now a Mission Chapel, in which a sermon is annually preached commemorative of the great storm of 1703, which destroyed more than 800 houses in London alone, blew down more than 400 windmills in the country, and more than 19,000 trees in the county of Kent.

In Wild Court, on January 1, 1825, died, under circumstances of peculiar distress, at the age of 76, Ralph Wewitzer, born in London of Swiss parents, and distinguished as an actor. He died indebted to his landlady £14, the payment of which, during his illness, she never urged, but after death she seized the handsome coffin, which had been provided by the performers of Drury Lane, and his body had to be placed in a shell, in which he was buried. Wewitzer made his *début* at Covent Garden Theatre in the opera of 'The Maid of the Mill,' with so much success that he was engaged by the house, where he soon made his mark as a comedian by his whimsical representation of Jews and Frenchmen. Having unfortunately been induced to undertake the management of the Royalty Theatre, he lost his savings, after which he played at the Haymarket. He also wrote two pantomimes, 'The Gnome,' acted at the Haymarket, 1788, never printed, and 'The Magic Cavern,' 8vo., 1785. He was also the author of 'The Royal Pedigree of George III., from Egbert,' 1812, and of the 'School for Wits; or, The Cream of Jest.' 12mo., 1814.

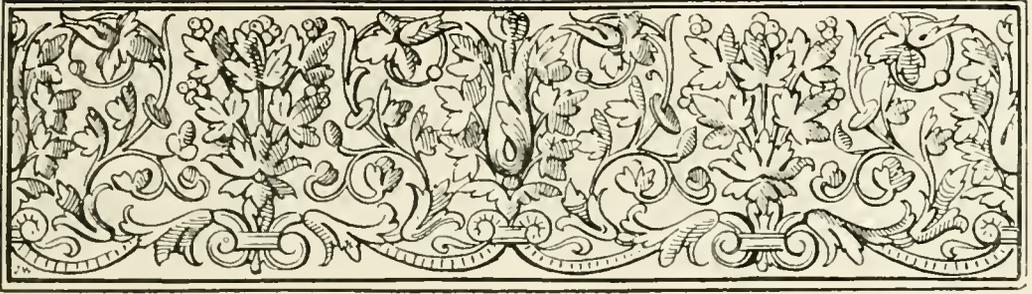
In Little Wild Street there lives at the present day a man who is a character in his way, so much so as to have been considered worthy of having his story told, and his portrait, as he appears in the street, and in his room, engraved in the *Daily Graphic*. He is almost daily to be seen just outside Somerset House, hawking shirt-studs, boot-laces, and other small articles. He served in the Rifles for eighteen years in India. He is a great reader, and has quite a small library of books at his humble home. His favourite authors are Shakespeare and Dickens.

PART V.

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*NORTHERN BLOCK, OR BETWEEN THE TURNSTILES.*





*NORTHERN BLOCK, OR BETWEEN THE TURNSTILES.*

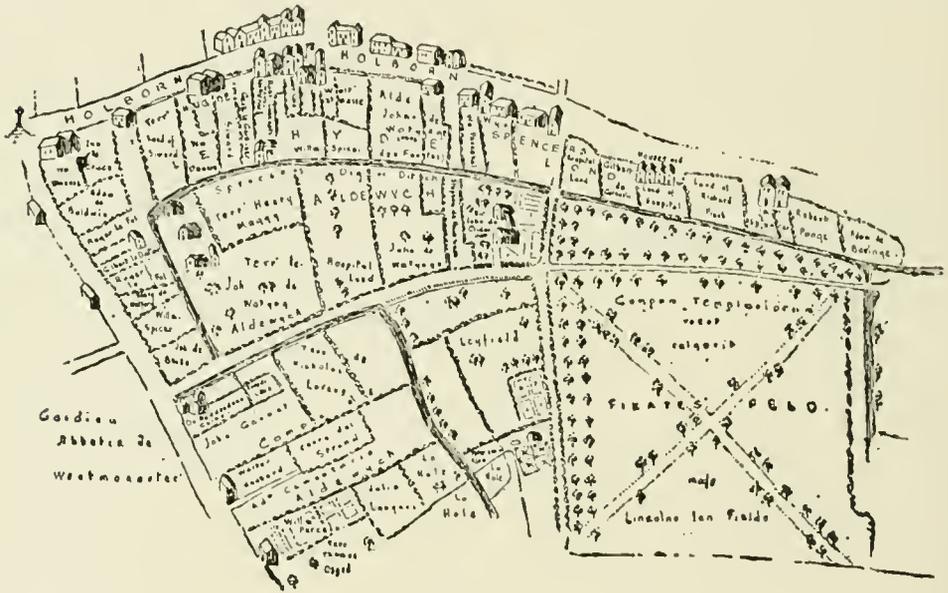


**D**ESCRPTION OF THE MAP.—The map here presented is a copy, on a reduced scale, of that drawn by Parton, and published by him in his 'History of St. Giles' in 1822. It was based on documents in the possession of the parish, to which Parton, as custodian of the parish records, had free access. The map shows St. Giles'-in-the-Fields about the years 1200 to 1300, bounded on the north by Holborn, on the west by Drury Lane, on the east by Lincoln's Inn, and on the south by Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the present site of the Seven Dials and the streets converging to that spot. The land north of Lincoln's Inn Fields and the present Great Queen Street was divided into two almost equal parts by a ditch, called 'Spencer's Dig,' and the parish was quite rural in its character. Near the north-western corner stood St. Giles' Hospital for Lepers. According to the hospital deeds, the messuage and land at that corner, and possibly also the land he owned on the site opposite the present Red Lion Street, were granted, at a date unknown, to the hospital by the William Christmasse whose name appears twice on the map. The hospital, as the map further shows, also possessed land and houses to the north of Spencer's Dig along Holborn. Its estates, in fact, lay in no less than sixty-three parishes, but the greater number were in its own parish, of which it owned the chief part.

The southern ground, called Aldwych (or modernized Oldwick) Close, has already been described (p. 185), so that in this part we have only to deal with Great Queen Street, and the streets north of it, and north of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Considering the multitudinous and radical changes the locality has undergone since it first became a historical one, it is not the least interesting in our survey, and, though our sources of information as to some particular spots and periods are few and scanty, we are still able by patient research to give a fairly comprehensive account of a district which has not hitherto greatly attracted the topographer's or historian's attention.

*The North side of Lincoln's Inn Square* was at first, for obvious reasons, called Holborn Row. Till within the last few years it had no pretensions to architectural beauty; the houses, though large, were, as to their exteriors, of



SPENCER'S LOND.

the most ordinary type, as dreary almost in their uniformity as Gower Street, or even Portland Place. It was not till 1812, when Sir John Soane put a new front to his house, that this side of the square lost some of its dulness. Since then the houses Nos. 3 and 4 have been rebuilt, and the Inns of Court Hotel has been erected; and if other property owners on this side of the square will follow the noble examples set to them in these buildings, the northern row of the Fields will eventually not only rival but surpass in grandeur and taste the much-vaunted western side. Indeed, had Inigo Jones' original conception, as it appears in the view, p. 102, been carried out, the northern side of the square would

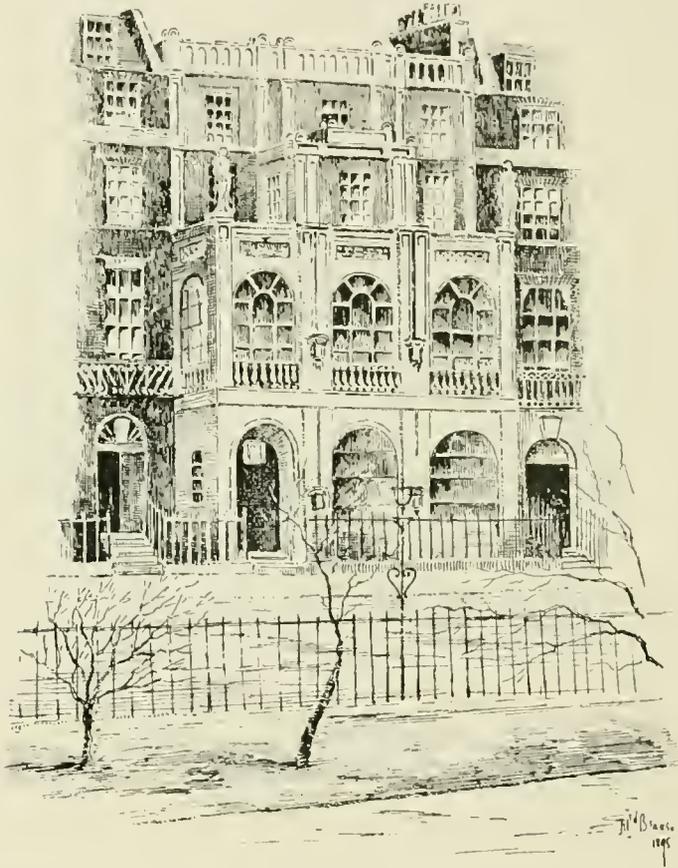
have presented one of the grandest and most elegant façades in Europe. But let us come to details.

The house numbered 3 and 4 on the north side of the square is a modern erection (about 1883), occupying the site of two small houses which originally stood there. It is undoubtedly the most imposing and ornate modern private building in the square; the College of Surgeons, the Inns of Court Hotel, and the new Hall and Library of Lincoln's Inn surpass it in size, and perhaps in beauty, but they are public buildings. The house is let as chambers and offices.

At the old No. 4 the Literary Fund in the earlier days of its existence had its rooms. The society, whose object it is to provide for the relief of distressed authors of merit, originated in the misfortunes of Floyer Sydenham, the translator of Plato, who died, in 1788, while under arrest for a trifling debt contracted at an eating house. A number of gentlemen, including Mr. Scott, Mr. Williams, Captain Morris, Deputy Nichols, and Dr. Dale, were thereby induced to establish, in 1790, the fund known by the above name. In 1796 the subscribers did not amount to 150, nor the annual subscriptions to more than £110; Mr. E. Brooke, a bookseller in Bell Yard, Temple Bar, was then its secretary and treasurer. From No. 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the society's offices were removed to 72, Great Russell Street, and afterwards to 7, Adelphi Terrace, where they now are. The society's income at present is about £2,500 a year.

The house which next attracts our attention is Sir John Soane's Museum. Sir John Soane was the son of a common bricklayer in a Berkshire village. He rose into celebrity as an architect, and designed, among other buildings, the Bank of England and most of the terraces in the Regent's Park. He held various Government appointments, and was Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy. During his whole life he collected books, statues, pictures, coins, medals, and curious antiquarian objects, which he stored in his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he lived and died. He built it in 1792; in 1812 he had it faced with a stone screen, in which are introduced Gothic corbels, and terra-cotta amphoræ, copied from the caryatides of the Temple of Pandrosus at Athens. The house is larger than it appears, for the rear of it occupies the width of the front and two adjoining houses. The entrance hall is decorated with medallion reliefs after the antique. The dining-room and library ceilings are painted by H. Howard, R.A. The rooms contain a large collection of drawings of buildings by Sir John Soane; plaster models of ancient Greek and Roman edifices restored;

a cork model of Pompeii; fictile vases, alabaster urns, and antique bronzes; windows filled with old stained glass; busts of Homer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Camden, and Inigo Jones; Greek and Etruscan vases, and Wedgwood's imitations; Sir Joshua Reynolds' 'Snake in the Grass,' purchased for 510 guineas by Soane at the Marchioness of Thomond's sale; and a portrait of Soane, almost the



SIR JOHN SOANE'S HOUSE.

last picture painted by Lawrence, 1829. Here also is a walnut-tree and marble table, formerly Sir Robert Walpole's; on this table is exhibited the celebrated Julio Clovis' MS.

The little study contains marble fragments of Greek and Roman sculpture, antique bronzes, and some natural curiosities.

In the Monk's Yard are Gothic fragments of the ancient palace at Westminster, picturesquely arranged to resemble a ruined cloister.

In the Corridor are casts from Westminster Hall, and Banks's model of a 'Sleeping Girl' at Ashbourne; also two engravings, 'The Laughing Audience' and 'The Chorus,' by Hogarth, and a drawing by Canaletti.

The Monk's Parlour has its walls covered with fragments and casts of mediæval buildings.

The Monument Court contains architectural groups of various nations.

The Picture-room has movable planes, which serve as double walls, on each side of which are hung the pictures. Here are Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress,' eight paintings, purchased for 570 guineas, and Hogarth's 'Election,' four paintings, for 1,650 guineas; also three pictures by Canaletti, one, 'The Grand Canal of Venice,' his *chef d'œuvre*; 'Van Tromp's Barges entering the Texel,' by Turner; 'The Study of a Head,' from one of Raphael's cartoons, a relic saved from the wreck of the lost cartoon, which remained in the possession of the family of the weaver who originally worked the cartoons in tapestry; also copies of two other heads from the same, by Flaxman; pictures by Watteau, Fuseli, Bird, Westall, Turner, Calcott, Hilton, etc. The fifteen indian-ink drawings of Paestum, by Piranesi, are very fine. Upon tables are displayed several illuminated MSS., a MS. Tasso, the first three editions of Shakespeare, sketch-books of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other curious works. By the removal of a panel in the wainscot, we obtain a view of the splendid painted window in the Monk's Parlour below.

In the Catacombs are ancient marble cinerary urns and vases.

In the Sepulchral Chamber is the sarcophagus discovered in 1817, by Belzoni, in a royal tomb near Gournow, Thebes. It was bought by Sir John Soane of Mr. Salt, the traveller, in 1824, for the sum of £2,000.

In the Crypt are several cork models of ancient tombs and sepulchral chambers discovered in Sicily, the walls decorated with painting and sculpture, and in the centre the remains of the deceased, amidst vases and other funereal accompaniments.

In various apartments are a plaster cast of the Apollo Belvedere, taken by Lord Burlington about 1718; a marble bust of Sir John Soane, presented by the sculptor Chantrey; a richly-mounted pistol, taken by Peter the Great from the Turkish Bey at Azof, 1696, presented by Alexander, Emperor of Russia, to the Emperor Napoleon at Tilsit in 1807, and given by him to a French officer at

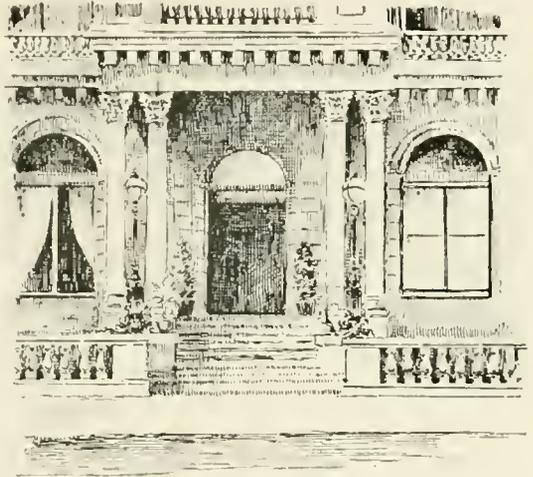
St. Helena ; also a portrait of Napoleon in his twenty-eighth year, by a Venetian artist, and a miniature of Napoleon, painted at Elbe in 1814 by Jean-Baptiste Isabey, who was painter to the Cabinet of the Emperor ; statuettes of Michael Angelo and Raphael, cast from the model by Flaxman in Mr. Rogers' collection ; marble bust of Sir William Chambers ; bust of R. B. Sheridan, by Garrard ; carved and gilt ivory table and chairs, formerly Tippoo Saib's ; the watch, measuring rods and compasses used by Sir Christopher Wren ; a large collection of ancient gems and intaglios, and a set of the Napoleon medals, once the property of the Empress Josephine.

Sir John—he was knighted in 1831—lost his wife (see Biographical Index) in 1825 ; his son John also died before him. These deaths probably induced him to leave his house, together with the treasures it contained, and which are calculated to have cost him £50,000, as a public museum to the nation, with an endowment of £30,000 3 per cents., certainly a most munificent gift. For this purpose he obtained in 1833 an Act of Parliament, which came into operation in 1837, when the decease of Sir John took place (January 20), and from that time the trustees appointed by the Act proceeded to carry into effect the will of the founder. In accordance with it the museum was opened to the public, at first under very stringent regulations, but these in course of time were relaxed, and the museum is now open during seven months in the year, and during the rest of the year upon special application.

We next come to the Inns of Court Hotel, opened in 1866 on the Holborn side. This hotel has a front towards Holborn, and amongst its monster fellows, such as the Langham, Charing Cross, Metropole, it has the highest decorative pretensions. The Holborn front is in the Neo-Italian style, modified by the architects, Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson. The Holborn building is separated from the Lincoln's Inn Field block by the narrow lane called Whetstone Park, but connected therewith by several covered galleries crossing that lane at different heights. Their separation, which may at first seem a drawback, has, by the ingenuity of the architects, been turned into an advantage, for the hotel now presents the most perfect *rus in urbe* to be found in any London hostelry. Whilst in the Holborn building the visitor is in the very centre of London life, of business and pleasure—we may incidentally mention that the cab-fare from the hotel to all the theatres (with the exception of the Court Theatre) is one shilling—in the Lincoln's Inn Fields division he may fancy himself hundreds of miles away from London, for he looks upon the wide expanse of the noble square with

its beautiful lawns and lofty trees, offering him all the quietude and freshness of the country.

The two divisions of the hotel were not built at one and the same time. The northern, or Holborn, block was the first constructed. It has a very handsome Italian front, as already intimated, with polished granite and serpentine shafts. What forms the distinguishing feature and great attraction of this portion of the hotel is the great central hall, perhaps the finest hotel hall in England. Its internal architectural details are highly elaborate and effective, and its dimensions truly noble, for it measures 90 feet by 50 feet, is 50 feet high, and covered by an ornamental glass roof. It affords a cool resort in summer, and a very pleasant lounge in winter, during which it is properly warmed.



PORTICO OF INNS OF COURT HOTEL.

When lit up by the electric light, with which also the principal rooms of the hotel are fitted, the hall presents a splendid *coup d'œil*.

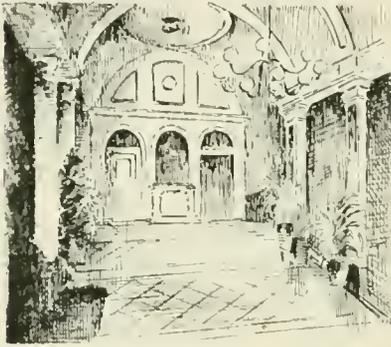
Another advantage this hotel possesses is its deep artesian well, affording a never-failing supply of water, which, according to the analysis of Dr. A. W. Blyth, the medical officer of health for the parish of St. Marylebone, is 'very pure—untainted by pollution.'

The Lincoln's Inn portion of the hotel remained unfinished for years. Its appearance at the time was thus described by an illustrated newspaper :

'It is windowless, doorless, and the sky can be seen through the skeleton bones of its untiled roof. It is blackening from exposure to our grimy, smoke-laden atmosphere, and, for all its bigness of form and solidity of structure, already declining and decaying like a phthisical youth without ever having reached maturity. It might be a haunted grange, to judge by its looks.'

Though largely patronized by the legal profession, for whose benefit it was chiefly intended, the hotel did not prosper, and in 1872 went into liquidation, and was disposed of at the Mart in Tokenhouse Yard, the sale including the unfinished building in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the whole covering half an acre of freehold land. It was sold for £52,700, a sum only slightly in excess of the cost of the site.

But brighter days were in store for the hotel. The company who purchased it set about to complete the original plan. The Lincoln's Inn block (in excavating the foundations of which numerous ancient coins, some of them being French, were found) was taken in hand and completed. It now presents a front of a bold Venetian style, 90 feet in height, built of Bath stone, with columns of



HALL IN INNS OF COURT HOTEL.

red granite in the portico, and Aberdeen granite shafts to the mullions of the windows throughout. The interior of the building corresponds with the grandeur of its external appearance. The Lincoln's Inn block contains very fine rooms, among which we may specify the Masonic Hall and adjoining dining-room, the reading-room, ladies' drawing-room, and grand dining-hall, the last three on different floors, overlooking the gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The reader, who wishes to enjoy all the delights of a

transformation scene, should enter the hotel in Holborn, walk through the great central hall, ascend the staircase, cross the corridor connecting the northern with the southern building, enter the dining hall on the first-floor, and seat himself at one of the windows overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields, and he will experience a 'new sensation.'

The Lincoln's Inn portion of the hotel was opened in 1876.

The hotel, though it has no history of its own, stands on historic ground. On its site stood, till 1863, the George and Blue Boar, which, however, prior to the seventeenth century was called simply The Blue Boar, whether in honour of the house of York, whose cognizance it was, or of the De Veres, to whom the neighbouring Vere Street probably owes its name, whose crest also was a blue boar, is not now ascertainable. At this inn, tradition will have it, was intercepted the letter of Charles I., by which Ireton discovered it to be the King's intention to destroy him and Cromwell, which discovery brought about Charles's execution. In the Earl of Orrery's 'Letters' we read :

'While Cromwell was meditating how he could best "come in" with Charles, one of his spies of the King's bedchamber informed him that his final doom was decreed, and that what it was might be found out by intercepting a letter sent from the King to the Queen, wherein he declared what he would do. The

letter, he said, was sewed up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it would come with the saddle upon his head that night to the Blue Boar Inn, in Holborn, for there he was to take horse and go to Dover with it. This messenger knew nothing of the letter in the saddle, but some persons at Dover did. Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers, taking with them a trusty fellow, went to the inn in Holborn; and this man watched at the wicket, and the troopers continued drinking beer till about ten o'clock, when the sentinel at the gate gave notice that the man with the saddle was come in. Up they got, and, as the man was leading out his horse saddled, they, with drawn swords, declared they were to search all who went in and out there, but, as he looked like an honest man, they would only search his saddle. Upon this they ungirt the saddle, and carried it into the stall where they had been drinking, and left the horseman with the sentinel; then, ripping up one of the skirts of the saddle, they found the letter, and gave back the saddle to the man, who, not knowing what he had done, went away to Dover. They then opened the letter, in which the King told the Queen that he thought he should close with the Scots. Cromwell and Ireton then took horse and went to Windsor, and, finding they were not likely to have any tolerable terms with the King, they immediately from that time forward resolved his ruin.'

The authors of the 'History of Signboards' say that, 'unfortunately for lovers of the romantic, there is no foundation for this dramatic incident.'

It may have been at this inn that Burnworth, a noted highwayman, for whose apprehension a reward of £300 had been offered, sat down at the door of a public-house in Holborn, where he was well known, and called for a pint of beer and drank it, holding a pistol in his hand by way of protection, after which he paid for his beer, and went off with the greatest apparent unconcern.

If this bit of effrontery was played at this inn, it was all the more cool because of the association of the house with Tyburn. For the George and Blue Boar was used by criminals on their way to execution at Tyburn, as their last house of call. Swift's often-quoted lines may appropriately be inserted here :

‘As clever Tom Clinch, when the rabble was bawling,  
Rode stately through Holborn, to die of his calling,  
He stopt at the George for a bottle of sack,  
And promised to pay for it when he came back.’

The Blue Boar flourished throughout the successive periods of the Commonwealth, the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne,

subsequent to whose reign 'George'\* was prefixed to the name of the inn. And the Georges appreciated the compliment, for during their rule criminals were almost daily sent to Tyburn, which brought plenty of custom to the George and Blue Boar. From the first decade of the nineteenth century until about 1840 it was renowned as a coaching house, and there are many living who have often alighted at its doors at the end of a journey from Oxford by the Blenheim, which was long one of the model four-horse coaches of the period, and which was driven alternately by two well-known coachmen, Castle and Charles Holmes, excepting on occasions of the reins being entrusted to the late Earl of Abingdon, or to Sir Henry Peyton, or some other Oxfordshire amateur.

Eastward of the Bull and Gate (see p. 210) stood the Red Lion Inn. It no doubt took its name from the red lion in the Lincoln arms, and is mentioned as early as 1572 in connection with a murder. One Martin Bullocke enticed Arthur Hall, a well-known merchant in the neighbourhood of the Well with Two Buckets,† a public-house in Bishopsgate Street, to meet him at a disused chapel in that locality, and asked him to purchase some silver plate the said Bullocke had stolen. Hall charged the latter with having stolen it, whereupon Bullocke killed Hall, and packed off the dead body in a cask to Rye. Bullocke was arrested on suspicion, but the evidence against him being very slight, he was let out on bail. He absconded, and after wandering about the country came back to London, where he lodged at the Red Lion. While he was hiding there, the contents of the cask were discovered, and Bullocke was arrested at the said inn, tried, found guilty, and hanged on May 24, 1572.

The painted window representing a red lion in St. Giles' Church, under which Andrew Marvell (b. 1620, d. 1678), the poet, lies buried, was the gift of the landlord of the Red Lion Inn.

The name of the Red Lion was, in 1629, changed to that of the King's Head, but the yard and stabling retained the old name of Red Lion Inn Yard. It is still existing, but turned into offices and workshops. It was to this yard the

\* But the 'George'—short, in fact, for 'St. George and the Dragon'—had always been a popular sign in England, and a 'George,' probably an inn, appears to have existed in Holborn long before the Georgian era. In an 'Inquisition' taken after the death of Geoffrey Cliffe, gent., who died in March, 1570, it was found that he died seized of a messuage in High Holborn, called the 'George.'

† This public-house is mentioned in the 'Paston Letters' in the year 1472: 'There is a grocer dwelling right over against the Well with Two Buckets, a little from St. Helen's Church, has ever hawks to sell.'—Letter of John Paston to Sir John Paston, September 21, 1472.

bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were brought, before being exposed on a gibbet at Tyburn.

One William Cornwell, who had worked at the Red Lion Inn Yard as an ostler, but had left it in debt to a neighbouring publican, on June 7, 1813, murdered a Mrs. Stephens, who kept a chandler's shop at Woodford. He offered Mrs. Stephens' watch he had stolen to the Holborn publican in payment of his debt, but a description of the watch having been circulated, it led to his detection and apprehension. He was tried at Chelmsford on August 6. During the trial he exhibited the utmost levity and hardihood. He was found guilty, and executed on August 9.

The fields north of the inn were called Red Lion Fields, hence the name of the square occupying the site. In the trial of the persons accused of murdering Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, they were charged with dogging their victim 'in Red Lion Fields, and those by Holborn.'

To return once more to the square. Sir William Watson, an eminent physician (1720-87), and Frederick Eden, also lived on the north side of the Fields. Query: Was the latter the Hon. Frederick Eden, son of Lord Auckland, who was found drowned in the Thames off Lambeth Place, on February 20, 1810?

In 1646-47 Milton occupied a small house in Holborn, 'opening backwards into Lincoln's Inn Fields,' Whetstone Park being then not yet so dense a mass of houses as it soon after became.

Sir George Carteret, Knight, Comptroller of the Navy to Charles I., and Governor of Jersey, and after the Restoration a Privy Councillor and Treasurer to the Navy (d. 1679), lived on the north side of the square. There Pepys dined with him on September 25, 1667:

'And there dined with him and his lady my Lord Privy-Seal (John, Lord Roberts, afterwards Earl of Radnor), who . . . among other talk did mightily wonder at the reason of the growth of the credit of bankers (since it is so ordinary a thing for citizens to break out of knavery).'

Commercial honesty seems even then to have been somewhat problematical!

From the above it would appear that the north side of the Fields never had so many aristocratic inhabitants as the west and south sides, and that it must have been to these the 'London Tradesman in the Country,' pointing to the map of London hanging over the chimney-piece of a country inn, alluded when he said:

'There [in Lincoln's Inn Fields], there all the noblemen live' (*Connoisseur*, No. 79, July 31, 1755).

At the north-east corner of the Fields is a row of houses, called Newman's Row, 'after one Arthur Newman, a great builder in Lincoln's Inn Fields, for so he is described at p. 15 of the *Life of the notorious Richard Farr*, executed at Tyburn, 12 April, 1665.' So says Cunningham. But according to the assessment of 1623 Newman's Row was originally known as Partridge Alley, and Newman did not commence his building operations till about 1657. In that year he had the lease, which had been granted to William Newton (see *ante*, p. 68), transferred to himself, and his subsequent proceedings seem to have given great offence to the neighbourhood, for it appears that he partly blocked Turnstile Alley by narrowing it. Its inhabitants consequently petitioned the justices of the county of Middlesex against this encroachment. The justices ordered steps to be taken to put a stop to it, but the King, who probably had weighty reasons for favouring Mr. Newman, set the order aside, and Great Turnstile was, and remained, narrowed.

*Turnstile, Great*, is a narrow passage to, and in a straight line with, the east side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The place derives its name from the turnstile, or revolving barrier, erected for the purpose of excluding horses and admitting pedestrians to pass between Holborn and the square, which testifies to the former rural character of the spot. Great Turnstile seems to have become well known, for in the advertisements of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it is often used as an indication of neighbouring localities. Thus, in a matrimonial advertisement in the *Gazetteer* of December 4, 1771, we read :

'A most advantageous opportunity now offers to any young gentleman of character and independent fortune ; the advertiser of this will introduce such to a most accomplished young lady of fortune and greater expectancy. None but a real gentleman will succeed. Letters directed to P. L., at the Nottingham coffee-house, opposite Great Turnstile, will have due regard and honour.'

John Timbs says that Turnstile Alley, when first designed, was built as a 'Change for Welsh flannels, but afterwards both Great and Little Turnstiles became the home of booksellers and publishers. One of them, William Cartwright, originally a bookseller, then an actor, and finally keeping a shop in 'Turnstile Alley' for the sale of Welsh flannels, left a large collection of paintings (some seventy-six), his books, two silver tankards, damask linen, an Indian quilt, and a Turkey carpet, together with £400 in money, as a legacy to

Dulwich College. On his death, in 1687, the property thus bequeathed, together with all his other possessions, remained in the hands of his servants, Francis Johnson and his wife, and the College had considerable difficulty in recovering the various articles mentioned in the bequest; some of the pictures, the Turkey carpet, and, it seems, the money also, were never handed over to the College. The pictures, none of them of artistic merit, but historically interesting, are now in the gallery at Dulwich. Cartwright's house, on the left from Lincoln's Inn Fields, was still standing in 1816, but then divided into two tenements.

John Bagford, the famous antiquary, who was at first an illiterate shoemaker, but whom his taste for collecting rare books, and especially incunabula, and travelling for rich patrons in search of them, educated so far that he could project 'A History of Printing,' which, however, never went beyond a prospectus, kept a bookshop in Turnstile Alley. He was born in 1650, and died in 1716. The genuine edition of Sir Edwin Sandy's curious work, entitled 'Europaë Speculum, or a View or Survey of the State of Religion in the Western Part of the World,' 4to., printed in 1637, was sold by George Hutton, at 'the Turning-Style in Holborn,' but probably the Little Turnstile. The English translation of Bishop Peter Cannes' 'Admirable Events,' printed in 1639, 4to., was also sold in Turnstile Alley. Strype says (anno 1720): 'Great Turnstile Alley is a place inhabited by shoemakers, sempsters and milliners, for which it is of considerable trade, and well noted.' Its present occupants can hardly be classified; the shops are of a miscellaneous sort, giving no distinctive character to the alley.

'In Great Turnstile I had seen an odd volume of "The Journal of Thomas Raikes," a very amusing work, and I thought I would just ascertain if it was still unsold. It was safe in its old quarters. I demanded of the boy at the door the price, having determined that I would not give more than a shilling for it, but feeling that if I could obtain it for ninepence I should be better pleased. My surprise and pleasure can hardly be imagined at his reply. He said it was only an odd volume, which I knew well enough, and the price was threepence!' 'Trifles,' by E. Utley, 1864.

In Great Turnstile was the printing-office of Mr. Hughs, the printer to the House of Commons, which in the last quarter of the last century—the period of Hugh's activity—was of small extent, compared with the expansion it underwent afterwards. In this office Luke Hansard first obtained a situation as a compositor, and acquired the full confidence of his employer, greatly extending

the whole concern, which Hughs resigned to him on his retiring from business in 1800. It was afterwards transferred to Parker Street, behind Great Queen Street. Hansard at various times received the highest commendations from the Speakers of the House of Commons on the manner in which he performed his duties as Printer to the House. He was born at Norwich in 1752, and died at his son's house in Southampton Street on October 29, 1828.

The west corner house of Great Turnstile and Holborn was, as far back as the time of Henry VIII., a tavern, called the Turnstile Tavern, of ill repute, as appears from a presentment of the Jury of Middlesex :

‘Whereas John Sadler of the parish of St. Clement has two tenements at the Turnstile, in Holborn, and they that dwell in them have been indicted before, we know not how many times, for evil persons, and always the said Coke, their landlord, and others of their affinity, bear them out against all good justices. 1547.’

But it seems to have come under better management under Anthony Bayley, the tenant *circa* 1630-40. This Bayley by will in 1640 left an annuity of £4 to the almshouses of St. Giles. There is a parish entry in 1693, which proves that it had then ceased to be an inn ; it is as follows : ‘Received at the house, formerly the Turnstile tavern, in clear rent, taxes allowed, £3 6s. 6d.’

In 1830 it was a butcher's shop ; in 1886 it was pulled down, and a new house erected on the site. In the same year No. 17 in the alley was demolished, whilst No. 16, which was dangerously out of the perpendicular, was repaired. There were some fine wooden chimneypieces, in the early Jacobean style, at No. 17. The house, built in 1660, is said to have been the residence of Richard Penderell, one of the six brothers who greatly assisted Charles II. in his flight from England in 1650. William Ireland, who in 1678 was unjustly accused and found guilty of high treason, referred to this fact in these words : ‘I had an uncle that was killed in the King's service ; besides, the Penderells and the Giffards, that were instrumental for saving the King after the fight at Worcester, are my near relations.’ But the plea did not avail him.

In Shadwell's comedy, ‘A True Widow,’ Lump (a methodical blockhead) *loq.* : ‘I have these twenty years walked through Turnstile Alley at four ; all the good women observe me, and set their bread into the oven by me.’

Between the Old Temple and Great Turnstile in Holborn stood an ancient house, called the Leaden Porch, probably from the entrance of the mansion having, as was customary with the earlier houses, been covered with that

material.\* In the tenth year of Henry V. (1423) it appears to have passed from Richard Moredon and Margery, his wife, to William Alberton. According to the register of burials in the parish it was known by the same appellation as late as 1621. 'March, Sir George Etherington, Knight, of Yorkshire, out of Thomas Threlkill's house in Leaden Porch.'

*Turnstile, Little*, at the north-western end of Lincoln's Inn Fields, originally extended to the present junction of Great and Little Queen Streets, as may be seen in an ancient drawing in the Crace collection, dated 1556. It would seem not to have been a desirable thoroughfare, for in 1630 the inhabitants of High Holborn petitioned the King stating that there was 'a dangerous and narrow passage between High Holborn and St. Giles' by reason of a dead mud wall, and certain old housing, which lately stood close to the same, where divers people have been murdered and robbed.' And they prayed for leave for building thereon. When houses began to be built on the site, the southern end of Little Turnstile was covered by them, and the new street formed was made to turn south, and was called Gate Street. In this street there is a small Dissenters' meeting-house, with a good charity school attached to it. The street, which at the junction of Little Turnstile and Gate Street branches off westward and parallel with Holborn, is Prince's Street.

In this street, on the south side, is the smallest square in London—in close proximity to the largest—and it is called Prince's Square, forming three sides of a square, the other being open to the street; it looks, in fact, a mere recess. Till within a few years ago, when the north-western corner house of the square was rebuilt, there was on that house a stone tablet with the inscription, 'Prince's Square, 1736.' Since then the tablet has disappeared.

In Gate Street lived at the end of the last century William Leverton, a builder of some repute, who rebuilt No. 65, Lincoln's Inn Fields, adjoining Newcastle House.

Where Little Turnstile joins Gate Street there is a public-house, the Ship, dating from the sixteenth century. It is said to have been, when first built, a hiding-place for persecuted priests. In later times the Freemasons met there :

'Grand Lodge opened in due form at the sign of the Ship, Little Turnstile, Feb. 7, 1786. The Earl of Antrim, Grand Master, proclaimed the new lodge

\* There was a house similarly named in Crooked Lane (near London Bridge), of which a small portion only remains. Stow mentions the house as one of the most ancient in the lane.

duly constituted, No. 234, registered in Grand Lodge to be held at the sign of the Ship upon the last Monday in each month.'

But a more central situation being required, the lodge was removed to the French Horn in High Holborn; in the same year, however, it came back to Gate Street, and settled at the Sun, a public-house at the corner of Whetstone Park.

At the northern corner of Little Turnstile there was formerly a public-house, the Six Cans; on the introduction of punch as a fashionable drink in the seventeenth century, it was christened the Six Cans and Punchbowl. In the fifties of this century it was in the occupation of Henry Weston. At the rear of this house was a chapel, which, after having been occupied by Puritan preachers and congregations, was turned into a public hall, known as the National Hall, and used for every kind of meeting, political, musical, etc. In 1856 Weston pulled down the chapel and the Six Cans, and erected on the site a music-hall, opened in 1857, which during his lifetime went by his name, but is now known as The Royal. This establishment also absorbed a passage leading from Holborn into Whetstone Park, and called Gregory's Court. It is now the property of a company.

*Turnstile, New*, should have been called Gate Street, for it is opposite to Kingsgate Street in Holborn, which derived this name from the fact that it barred the private road of the King when travelling from St. James's to Theobald's. New Turnstile was built in 1685. At its northern end is the Caxton Head, a second-hand book shop, which is remarkable as having been established by a lady, Mrs. Bennett, the widow of a bookseller, who removed from Birmingham to London, but died suddenly before he had established a new business in the Metropolis. His estate was thrown into Chancery, but Mrs. Bennett, with very small means, opened this shop, which since then, in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Tregaskis, has become one of the leading shops for the sale of high-class second-hand books. The house itself is about a couple of hundred years old.

A quotation from A. J. C. Hare's 'Walks in London' may fitly conclude this account of the Turnstiles:

'Where the aspect is entirely changed, the former character of London sites is often recorded for us in the names of the streets. "Hatton Garden," "Baldwin's Gardens" and "Whetstone Park" keep up a reminiscence of the rural nature of a now crowded district. Though, with "Lincoln's Inn Fields" and "Great" and "Little Turnstile," they have a satirical effect as applied to the places which now belong to them.'

*Little Queen Street*, which forms the north-western boundary of our area, offers on its eastern side nothing worthy the attention of the historian or antiquary, but we may cast a glance across on the Holy Trinity Church, which was built on the site of Lamb's house, No. 7, in which his sister, in a fit of insanity, killed her mother, after which tragedy the Lambs went to live at Pentonville. The site of the church cost £5,000; the first stone was laid on August 21, 1829, and the church was consecrated on February 9, 1831. The contract price was £8,831; the seats number 1,980, of which 1,171 are free.

Numbers 3 and 4 in this street were up to about the middle of this century the premises of Ives and Dials, varnish and colour manufacturers. For upwards of fifty years Mrs. Elizabeth Ives was the senior partner in the concern. Possessed of a masculine understanding and almost herculean strength, united with untiring perseverance, she established the business purely by her own exertions, and for upwards of thirty years she regularly took her journeys through the greater part of England, Scotland and Ireland, and realized a considerable fortune. She died on April 17, 1833.

At the corner of Great and Little Queen Streets there was in the early part of this century Evans's well-known print-shop, of which a fine water-colour view is preserved in the Crace collection. The streets surrounding Lincoln's Inn Fields have, in fact, always been localities favoured by printers, print and booksellers, the latter chiefly second-hand. We shall return to the subject further on.

*Whetstone Park.*—When the Knights Templars first settled in England (*circa* 1130), their habitation was on the south side of Holborn, without the Bars, on the site between the present Staples Inn and Southampton Buildings, on which latter spot, indeed, remains of the round church of the Templars were discovered about a century and a half ago. Before the end of the twelfth century, however (*i.e.*, in 1185), the Order had grown wealthy enough to purchase the large tract of land between Fleet Street and the river, on which the present Temple buildings stand, and to establish themselves there, as they fondly imagined, permanently. The land and buildings of their first English home reverted to the crown, which, in 1323, granted it to Hugh le Spencer, the then owner of the site now known as Whetstone Park, and then as Spencer's Lond.

Hugh le Spencer, or Hugh le Despencer—our ancestors, as already mentioned, were not particular as to the spelling of their patronymics—was descended from Hugh le Despencer, who was slain at the battle of Evesham in 1265; he having fought on the side of the Earl of Leicester, the King, Henry III., seized

his lands, but later on (that is, in 1271) restored 'the old inheritance in the western suburb outside the city walls of London' to the family, the Barons confirming the King's act.

But though enjoying the King's favour, Sir Hugh seems at times to have suffered from a common complaint, namely, want of cash, for in 1298 we find Henry le Waleys, a substantial alderman of the Cordwainers' Ward, entering himself as surety to Katherine, widow of John de Lincoln, for cloth bought for the use of Sir Hugh le Despencer. Did the latter engage in business? From the foregoing, taken in conjunction with the following fact, one would almost think so. In 1309, King Edward II., at the instance of Sir Hugh le Despencer and Sir John de Hastynges, let to Edmund le Lorimer for £10 yearly the small beam, by which silk and other fine wares are weighed, for the faithful payment of which rent two citizens became sureties, and the said Edmund made oath that he would give lawful weight to everyone.

A curious incident in connection with the Despencer family occurred in 1390. A scarlet mantle of Lady le Despencer, 'with fur of cleansed minever,' had been stolen from the hostel of that lady on January 18 of the above year. One John Berkyng, a converted Jew, who pretended by magic art to discover stolen property, charged two men with having stolen the mantle—a charge which, on investigation, proved to be false. Berkyng was sent to prison, and on March 4, 'because soothsaying, art, magic and falsities are manifestly against the doctrine of Holy Writ,' it was awarded that the said Berkyng should on the same day be put upon the pillory at Cornhill, there to stand for one hour of the day, and then be taken back to prison, there to remain until the Mayor and Aldermen should order his release. And, strange to say, in those days of barbarous punishment, he was released on the 19th of the same month, on condition that he should depart from the liberty of the City, and not return to the same, and that such soothsaying should not be practised by him for the future. Whether he kept the promise exacted from him is not on record; but, seeing that he had also falsely accused William Shedewater, serjeant of the Duke of York, of having stolen two silver dishes from the said Duke, the punishment was simply ridiculous. His having abjured Judaism probably told in the rogue's favour.

When Hugh le Despencer, in 1323, obtained the grant of the site of the old Temple, he no doubt did so with the view of increasing the amenity of the mansion he already possessed on the land going by his name. This land on the north was bounded by Holborn; on the east it abutted on the land adjoining

Holborn Bar (*terra juxta Barram de Holeburn*) ; on the west it extended to nearly the present Drury Lane ; and on the south a brook, called Spencer's Dig, or Ditch, separated it from Lincoln's Inn Fields, in ancient maps designated as Campus Templarorium, or Ficket's Field. The ditch commenced at the entrance to Lewkner's Lane, Drury Lane (now Charles Street), and ran eastward as far as Holborn Bars. Whether it was a natural offshoot of the Old Bourne, or an artificial brook, it would now be difficult to decide ; the term 'Dig' seems to imply that it was the latter. Ficket's Field extended eastward beyond Great Turnstile before the days of Henry Lacy and the construction of Chancery Lane.

In 1326 Hugh le Spencer was charged with high treason, and his estates were once more forfeited to the Crown, which conferred them on Henry, Earl of Lancaster. Edward II. had in 1313 given to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the whole place and houses called the New Temple, with the ground called Ficket's Croft ; in 1314 Aymer de Valence transferred all these possessions to the Earl of Lancaster, so that this nobleman, by the grant of 1326, became the owner of all the lands to the south and north of what afterwards became Holborn Row. On his death the estates reverted to the King, Edward III., who eventually restored the northern part to Hugh le Despencer, the younger, for life. On his death they again became Crown property, and eventually, by a grant from Henry VIII., passed into the possession of Sir Walter Mildmay. But the Spencers retained their connection with Lincoln's Inn ; in the second and third lights of the windows on the south side of the chapel of the Inn the name of Spencer will be found as that of donors of the said windows, with the date 1623, the year the chapel was finished.

It may be mentioned here that Spenser, the poet, was descended from this family, and for some time resided at Spencer House.

Spencer House stood in a kind of recess on the west of Partridge Alley. About 1618 houses began to be built north of Spencer House, that is to say, in Holborn, whereby the mansion lost its front, which was to the north, and it was so altered as to face south, towards Lincoln's Inn Fields. The houses then built were those numbered till quite recent times from 246 to 251. But in 1879 the leases expired, and the owners of the freehold, Emanuel College, Cambridge, erected on the site the building called Emanuel College Chambers.

The erection of the houses above-mentioned, and of others close to Spencer House, deprived the latter of its advantages as a private residence for a family of

rank, and consequently we find that before 1648 the house was turned into an inn, known as the Bull, or Bull and Gate. It was entered from Holborn, No. 245, and had an exit at the back into the Fields, and was of some note in those days and long afterwards. Fielding lets his hero, Tom Jones, alight at this inn (Book XIII., Chap. 2). Three men, William Gates, John Armstrong and Nathaniel Lampree, who stopped a coach near the inn and stole a gentleman's hat in July, 1731, were shortly afterwards seized and hanged in the same month at Tyburn. Spencer House had galleries all round the yard, and was thus well adapted for an inn, but a portion of it afterwards was turned into Cable's livery stables; and eventually, early in this century, the mansion, once the abode of rank, wealth and refinement, became a rookery worse than any in St. Giles. Mr. Blott, to whose 'Chronicle of Blemundsbury' this work owes much interesting information, says that anyone attempting to describe in print the then condition of Spencer House would be indicted for obscene publication.

Eventually, in 1863, the house was purchased by the Pneumatic Despatch Company, for the rapid transmission of letters, newspapers, and small packages by tubes laid under the streets and worked by pneumatic pressure. The *Athenæum* (August 3, 1861) thus pleasantly introduced the scheme to the public:

'To raise the wind has been the ambition of many gentlemen. The Dazzles and Diddlers, who have little but the atmosphere to live upon, have often shown considerable dexterity in creating a gale, and catching it on their own particular canvas. . . . But it has generally been a poor and thankless trade. It remains for an engineer . . . to outdo the playwright in his own field of invention. . . . What say the ladies living at Kensington or Notting Hill to a scheme for enabling them to blow letters to the other side of London, and get, in answer to their sweet epistles, replies borne through space by the same poetic agency? . . . zephyrs trained to fetch and carry like dogs of the choicest fancy! . . . What think they of an apparatus which will send kid gloves and millinery, three-volume novels, and bottles of eau-de-cologne flying through the air? . . . And yet, if reasonable hopes be fulfilled, all this and much more will shortly be matters of every-day experience. . . . The meaning of our prelude is, that a joint-stock company, with limited liability and unbounded ability, has been formed for establishing in the Metropolis lines of pneumatic tube for the carriage of letters and parcels. . . . Of the mechanical success of the Pneumatic Despatch Tube there is no room to doubt. The probable com-

mercial success of the company is another question, which will depend altogether on the price at which they will be able to sell, and the rate at which the public will be ready to buy, their services.'

The ill-omened doubt of the *Athenæum* turned out but too true a prophecy. The Pneumatic Company was before its time; there was not enough demand for its services to make it a commercial success. It was wound up in 1877, and all that remains of it is the tall chimney it built in Whetstone Park, which stands there now, as if it would mockingly indicate that its purpose all ended in smoke. The Pneumatic Despatch Company shared the fate of all pioneers: it enriched its successors, for the use of pneumatic power has since then proved profitable.

When the Spencers left their mansion it appears the ground, which was open and waste, was frequently the scene of low dissipation; but in Charles II.'s time houses began to be erected on the eastern part by Mr. Whetstone, a tobacconist and vestryman of St. Giles, and from him the site obtained its present name. On the other half the houses were continued by a Mr. Phillips, and called Phillips' Rents.

Several of the courts communicating with Holborn were built about the same time, including Pargiter's Court, so called after a person of that name; for some reason the name of Feathers Court was afterwards given to it, from a neighbouring public-house sign in Holborn. It was during the reigns of James II., William and Mary, and Anne, that this locality was covered with houses, especially the south side of Holborn, from St. Giles', Broad Street, to the Boot and Gridiron—a curious combination of which I can find no other instance—east of Great Turnstile. Up till then Holborn was a country road, 'full of pits and sloughs,' as Stow says, 'and perilous and noisome to all that repaired and passed that way, as well on foot as on horseback, or with carriage.' It was not till 1542 that the road was paved.

Whetstone *Park* appears a very incongruous name for the agglomeration of ugly and drearily-placed houses of which it consists. But probably, like many other London streets, having similarly now unsuitable and deceptive designations—take Hatton Garden, as unrural a locality as you can find, for an instance—it took its name from the condition of the site on which it was built. And Spencer's Lond, as we have seen, *was* a park, surrounding the mansion, which eventually became a rookery.

We have seen that already in 1618 houses had begun to be built to the north of Spencer House, and that during the reign of Charles II. buildings were erected

to the east of it. But Whetstone appears to have been a speculative builder, who cared more for high rents than respectable tenants, for the locality soon acquired a very bad reputation, and was notorious for its infamous and vicious inhabitants. Butler\* thus alludes to the locality :

‘ And makes a brothel of a palace,  
Where harlots ply, as many tell us,  
Like brimstones† in a whetstone alehouse.‡’

It was, in fact, a well-known harbouring place for dissolute females, who, with allusion to the ‘ Park,’ by one author were called ‘ wanton does.’

Macaulay, in his ‘ History of England,’ Vol. I., p. 371, says :

‘ When the lord of a Lincolnshire or Shropshire manor appeared in Fleet Street, he was easily distinguished from the resident population. . . . Painted women, the refuse of Lewkner Lane (now Charles Street, Drury Lane) and Whetstone Park, passed themselves off on him for countesses and maids of honour.’

It was attacked, on account of its great immorality, by the London apprentices in 1668, when, as Pepys tells us in his ‘ Diary’ (March 24) :

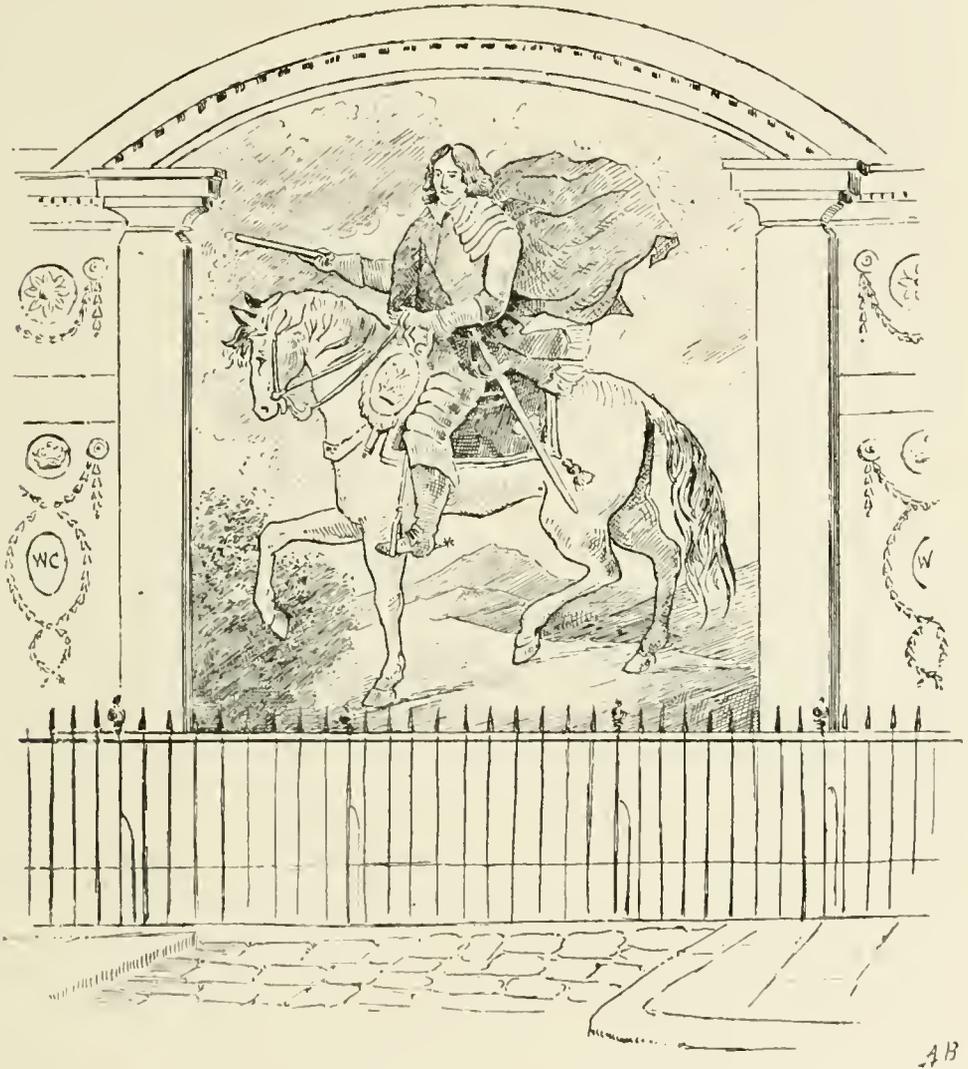
‘ We found the Fields full of soldiers, all in a body, and my Lord Craven

\* The lines occur in ‘ The Court Burlesqued’ in ‘ The Posthumous Works of Samuel Butler.’ Two volumes were published in London in 1715, and a third volume in 1717. The quotation is from vol. i., p. 29.

† Brimstone is a slang term for a violent, irascible woman, as inflammable and unpleasant as brimstone. The term is now usually abbreviated into ‘ brim.’

‡ The name of the vestryman of St. Giles recalls a curious circumstance, which, taken in connection with the fact that, as we have seen, the pillory was frequently set up in Lincoln’s Inn Fields, may fitly be referred to here. It was the custom that a person convicted of promulgating malicious lies about other individuals, or deceiving them by lies, when set on the pillory for the offence, should at the same time wear on his breast a whetstone, hung by a chain from his neck, and usually having the words ‘ a false liar’ inscribed thereon. Thus, in 1364, one John de Hackford, a beadle and a tailor, for accusing others of having entered into a conspiracy, was so punished. Nicholas Mollere, for circulating lies, underwent the same punishment in 1371. In 1378, Ralphe atte Sele, a baker, was similarly punished for slandering the mayor and aldermen. In 1382, Roger Clerk, for pretending to be a physician, was led through the middle of the city, he riding on a horse without a saddle, ‘ a whetstone for his lies being hung about his neck.’ Similar punishment was inflicted in 1387 on William Hughlot and William Frenkysshe for having spread lying reports. In all the above cases the pillory seems to have been set up in ‘ the city,’ and we cannot trace any instance of the whetstone being employed in Lincoln’s Inn Fields ; but it is not improbable that occasionally it was. In Brand’s ‘ Popular Antiquities’ a great deal may be read about the origin of this strange custom, and in the days referred to above, and before then, it was a common saying that a liar deserved the whetstone. When Sir Kenelm boasted of having seen the Philosopher’s Stone, Bacon remarked : ‘ Perhaps it was a whetstone.’ Does lying sharpen, or display a sharpened wit, as a whetstone sharpens a blade ? Butler alludes to the custom of ‘ lying for the whetstone’ in *Hudibras*, II. i. 57-60.

commanding of them, and riding up and down\* to give orders like a madman. And some young men we saw brought by soldiers to the guard at Whitehall . . .



LORD CRAVEN.

for pulling down the brothels. . . . And we heard a Justice of the Peace say to the King that they had been endeavouring to suppress the tumult, but could not . . .

\* Lord Craven was famous for his bustling activity ; whenever there was a fire in London, he was sure to be seen riding about to give orders to the soldiers. His horse was said to have

and that they give out that they are for pulling down the brothels, which is one of the great grievances of the nation. To which the King made a very poor, cold, insipid answer: "Why, why do they go to them, then?"—and that was all.'

'Cold' the answer may have been, but it was neither 'poor' nor 'insipid,' but very much to the point.

Though the brothels—or stews, as they were also called—were 'one of the great grievances of the nation,' yet originally they were legally tolerated in London, being, however, restricted by a Regulation passed in 1393 to Southwark and Cock Lane, Smithfield, in which latter locality they seem to have abounded in Hogarth's time.

In 1417 the Common Council of the City of London totally abolished them within the City and suburbs thereof; hence, probably, their migration westward. Whetstone Park was outside the City, and consequently not under its jurisdiction. In this ordinance of 1417 there was a clause authorizing citizens to have stews, or stoves, for the heating of water for baths presumably, which shows that stew was really the English equivalent of the Latin *fornix*, an arched place, artificially heated, or bagnio, which was frequented by vicious persons of both sexes in ancient Rome, and whence comes our English word for illicit intercourse.

The riotous attack also gave rise to a number of broadsides, published in the same year (1668), and five of which were republished in 1870. The titles are sufficiently curious. Here are some of them: 'The Wh—s Petition to the London Prentices.' 'The Citizens' Reply to the Wh—s Petition and Prentices' Answer.' 'The Poor Wh—s Petition to the Illustrious Lady of Pleasure, the Countess of Castlemayne.' In 1682 another attack on the disorderly houses in this street took place, which seems to have had the effect of altering for the better the character of the locality, for early in the beginning of the last century we find Whetstone Park described as consisting chiefly of stables, and it was probably for the accommodation of the many persons employed in them, and in allusion to their calling, that the public-house, the Horse and Groom, still existing, was opened in the lane.

'In the *Protestant Domestic Intelligence* of February 14, 1680, it is recorded:

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smelt a fire as soon as it appeared. He commanded the Coldstream Guards on duty at Whitehall when James II. was deposed. He was then eighty years of age. The print, which here shows him on horseback, is a copy of a painting which was in Craven House, his residence (see *ante*, p. 112). The portrait was twice or thrice repainted in oil—the last time by Edward Edwards, A.R.A., author of a 'Treatise on Perspective'—but is no longer in existence.

, On Monday the 10th of this inst., between 11 and 12 of the clock in the evening, several gentlemen, being on the ramble went into Whetstone Park (that place so famed for all impieties), where they . . . came to the house of one Petty, who kept an alehouse, where they thundered at the door for admittance, which being refused they began to break the windows, . . . which so enraged the ale-keeper that he pursued them into Great Queen Street with a musket, charged with a brace of bullets, and shot one of the gentlemen, . . . who died at 3 in the morning. . . . Petty was committed to Newgate."—From *Notes and Queries*, December 30, 1893.

The literature of the seventeenth century is full of allusions to Whetstone Park ; Mr. Peter Cunningham has collected some of them :

‘Near Holborn lies a Park of great renown,  
The place, I do suppose, is not unknown.’

‘*On Three Dukes Killing the Beadle*,’ Feb. 26, 1670-1.

(*State Poems*, 8vo., 1697, p. 147.)

The three dukes were the three sons of Charles II., who, in a drunken frolic in this place, had assaulted the beadle, who unfortunately lost his life in consequence. It does not appear that the three young men were ever called to account for what they had done.

‘*Lady Flippant*. But why do you look as if you were jealous, then ?

‘*Dapperwit*. If I had met you in Whetstone Park with a drunken foot-soldier, I should not have been jealous of you.’—Wycherly’s ‘*Love in a Wood*,’ 4to., 1672.

‘*Goldingham*. Has the Whetstone wh—e redeemed her manto-plice, and her silk dyed petticoat with gold and silver lace ?

‘*Bellamour*. No, poor soul, she has ill trading of late.’—Shadwell’s ‘*Miser*,’ 4to., 1672.

‘After I had gone a little way in a great broad street, I turned into a tavern hard by a place they call a Park, and just as one park is all trees, that park was all houses. I asked if they had any deer in it, and they told me not half so many as they used to have ; but that if I had any mind to a doe, they would put a doe to me.’—J. Crowne’s ‘*The Country Wit*,’ 4to., 1675.

‘*Aldo*. ’Tis very well, sir ; I find you have been searching for your relations then in Whetstone Park.

‘*Woodall*. No, sir ; I made scruple of going to the aforesaid place, for fear

of meeting my own father there.'—Dryden's 'Kind Keeper, or Mr. Limbesham,' 4to., 1680.

'As some raw squire, by tender mother bred,  
Till one and twenty keeps his maidenhead;  
Till mightily in love . . . . .  
. . . . . and led by the renown  
Of Whetstone Park, he comes at last to town.'

Dryden's *Prologue to the Wild Gallant*.

'Bedlam, 'tis a new Whetstone Park, now the old one's ploughed up.'—Ned Ward's 'The London Spy,' Part III.

These samples will probably suffice to show the then character of the locality.

The most eastern of the courts leading from Holborn to Whetstone Park is Tichborne Court; over the Holborn entrance were the arms of the Tichbornes, with the date 1686. These were removed about 1882, when the two highly curious examples of old street architecture which formed the entrance into the court were taken down. A plain tablet with the above date (1882) was substituted for the Tichborne arms. The property—that is to say, the site—came into the Tichborne family early in the seventeenth century, by the marriage of White Tichborne, Esq., of Aldershot (grandfather of Henry, sixth baronet), with Ann, daughter and heiress of James Supple, Esq., a member of the Vintners' Company.

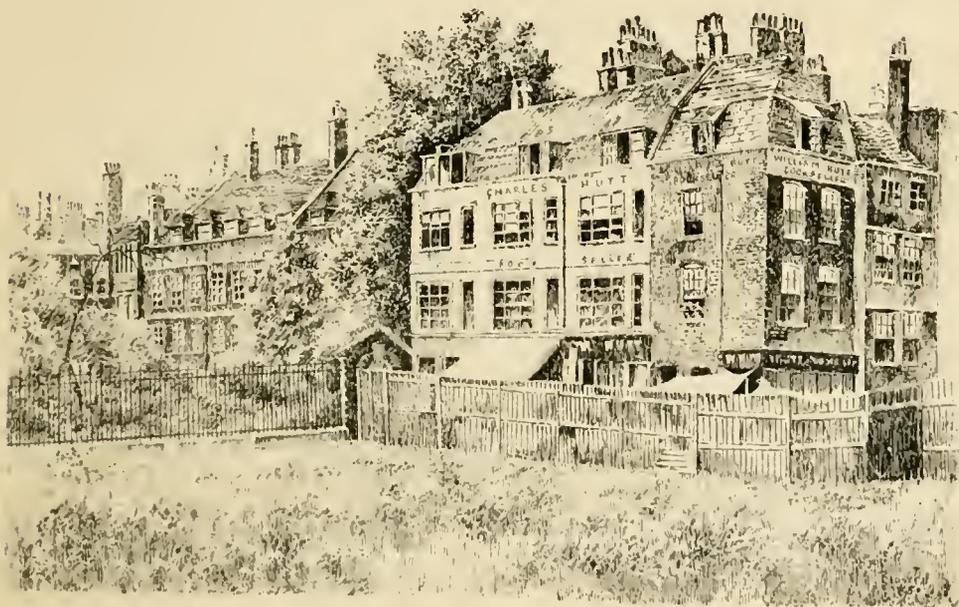
*Publishers, Printers and Booksellers around Lincoln's Inn Fields.*—We have already mentioned (p. 207) that the neighbourhood of the Fields had a marked literary character. The great printing establishment of Wyman and Sons has been referred to, as also the Hansard Press, known throughout the English speaking world, which will soon mean the greater part of the civilized globe. In Gate Street is the establishment of Brooks, Day and Son, famous especially for its splendid chromo-lithographs; in Whetstone Park also printing offices are to be found. In Great Queen Street (No. 51) is the publishing office of a work which, without any claims to literary merit, is one of the marvels of London, viz., Kelly's Post-office London Directory. Messrs. Kelly removed to this address from Old Boswell Court, St. Clement Danes, on the demolition of that neighbourhood to clear the space for the New Law Courts.\*

To the old booksellers already mentioned we must add John Scott, who flourished about 1790 in Lincoln's Inn; also John Simco in Great Queen Street, from 1788 to 1794, whence he issued catalogues of the books he had for sale.

\* See 'Addenda et Corrigenda.'

The present writer owns a number of catalogues published by John Simco from 1802 to 1814—the earlier ones at 2, Warwick Street, Golden Square; the later ones at 2, Air Street, Piccadilly. Query: Was this the Simco of Great Queen Street, or perhaps a son of his?

Mr. James Nunn, of Great Queen Street, was an eminent bookseller in the early part of this century. In those days it was customary with publishers, when producing expensive works, to share the risk with other firms. We find Nunn associated with fourteen other publishers in the publication of Bryant's 'Analysis



THE SHOPS OF CHARLES AND WILLIAM HUTT, BOOKSELLERS.

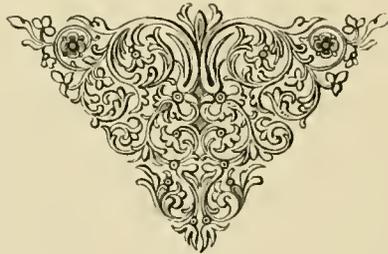
of Ancient Mythology,' but the Medusa head from the Marlborough gem, which adorns that work, seems to have been engraved specially for Nunn.

In more recent times the brothers Charles and William Hutt were for many years well-known to bibliophiles. Their two shops were in Clement's Inn Gateway, a narrow passage running from Clement's Lane into intricate courts and alleys south of Grange Court, and now all demolished to make room for the new Bankruptcy Court. We give a view of the houses as they appeared after the demolition of the south side of Clement's Inn Gateway. The gateway is seen to the left of the engraving, which also shows the houses in Clement's Inn, as they

were visible before the present block of chambers had been erected. Charles Hutt died in 1887, still a young man ; his brother William is not at present in the business, but an independent book-selling establishment is now carried on by Frederick H. Hutt in Clement's Inn Passage. Charles Hutt was a great provider of curious and scarce books and first editions, and attention was frequently called to his catalogue by *Notes and Queries*, and similar publications addressed to lovers of books—catalogues which were usually beautifully printed, and frequently assumed the character of *catalogues raisonnés*. Similar praise may be given to the catalogues of Mr. Frederick Hutt, always rich in works on Alpine subjects, first editions of Browning, Cruikshank, Swinburne, Dickens, Thackeray, and others.

There used to be a large bookstore in Gilbert Passage, a cosy corner for book-hunters ; but, alas ! it has disappeared, previous to the impending demolition of the premises. Another dealer in choice second-hand books was James Sage, who for many years carried on business in Newman's Row.

Among the books in my own collection, printed in this locality, I have : 'An Account of an Embassy to Ava in 1795,' in 3 vols., 8vo., and 1 vol. of engravings, beautifully executed, in 4to., printed at the Oriental Press, Wild Court, 1800. Barruel's 'Memoirs of Jacobinism,' in 4 vols., 8vo., printed by Burton and Co., Gate Street. Tomlin's 'Yseldon,' 1858, printed by J. Hodson, 22, Portugal Street. Cobbett's 'American Gardener,' 1821, printed by C. Clement, 1, Clement's Inn. 'Emblems of Love in Four Languages, revised for the Ladys,' by Philip Ayres. Printed for John Wren, bookseller and binder, at ye Bible and Crown, near Great Turnstile, *circa* 1687, 8vo.



## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

CHANGES or OCCURRENCES which have taken place, and information obtained, whilst the foregoing pages were passing through the press, or items of information originally omitted, but on second thought considered as of interest to the reader, are set down in the following additions and corrections.

P. 95. One of the encaustic tiles mentioned as given to St. Giles' Church, Camberwell, became the occasion of a curious hoax. It was sent to Mr. Allport, the author of the 'History of Camberwell,' as having been found at a depth of twenty feet below the Camberwell Road. Mr. Allport, in a lecture he gave at the Walworth Literary Institute, in 1845, entered into a learned disquisition on the origin of the tile, and concluded it to have formed part of the floor of some wayside chapel, probably dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and built by one of the archbishops, on the skirts of his own manor of Waleorde. Mr. Allport's lecture was printed, after which the friend who had sent him the broken tile, a medical student, informed him that the tile formed part of those used for paving St. Giles' Church, Camberwell.

P. 113. The stone bas-relief of the Holles arms has recently been removed.

P. 126. On the site of the pretty garden of Clement's Inn, blocks of offices have been built, and also of residential chambers, the latter having an elegant entrance and fine elevation.

P. 135. A portion of the space between Clement's Inn Passage and Clement's Lane, shown as unoccupied on the map in the Preface (p. ix.), is being covered with a building intended for a laboratory for chemical analysis by the authorities of Somerset House.

P. 142. The Black Jack still stands, and is let to a dealer in waste-paper.

P. 147. Mrs. Keeley's 90th birthday was celebrated on Nov. 22, 1895, at the Lyceum Theatre by a mixed entertainment, comprising scenes from various plays, and the presentation of a congratulatory address to that lady.

P. 150. The Bankruptcy Court mentioned on this page should have been described as the Old Bankruptcy Court.

P. 154. The second item in the list of performances of the 'Beggar's Opera' is 'the third night for the author.' It is uncertain at what time the custom of giving authors a benefit on the third day of the performance of their play began; it seems to have been an established usage in 1612, for Decker (d. 1638), in a comedy of his, printed in that year, speaks of the poets' third day. Southern (b. 1660, d. 1746) obtained the emoluments arising from two representations, and Farquhar (b. 1678, d. 1707), or according to others, Rowe (b. 1673, d. 1718) first received the advantages of a third representation.

P. 162. To the list of plays acted at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields may be added: 'King Charles the First: an historical Tragedy.' It was first performed on March 1, 1736, and repeated during the season nineteen nights. On the 23rd of the same month William Havard sold the copyright to John Watts for sixty pounds.

P. 187. The Right Rev. Dr. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, was in January, 1830, created a Cardinal.

P. 209. The Le Despencer family is now represented by the Baroness Mary Frances Elizabeth, the 23rd Baroness. She succeeded to the title on the death of her grandfather. He died in 1831. In that year his noble collection of paintings at Mereworth Castle, near Maidstone, was sold, and the sale was remarkable for the very low prices fetched by paintings by famous masters. Thus, a Saint Francis, by Guido, was sold for £16; a view of Mereworth Castle, by Tennant, went for ten guineas and a half, scarcely the cost of the frame; and one of Claude's most excellent landscapes was sold for twenty-four guineas.

P. 216. Messrs. Kelly have once more removed, very recently, to their new, we may say almost palatial, offices in Broad Street, Holborn.

## BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

- ADAIR—At Serjeant Adair's chambers in Lincoln's Inn was remarried, in June, 1795, Sir John Grey Egerton to Maria, daughter of T. Scott Jackson, she having been under age at the date of the first marriage, on April 9 of the same year.
- Adam—Died, December 15, 1795, Mrs. Adam, widow of the late John Adam, and mother of William Adam, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Adams—Died, February, 1800, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Adams, wife of Wm. Adams, barrister.
- Adams—Died, January 22, 1807, Mr. Adams, many years an eminent law stationer in Lincoln's Inn.
- Adams—Married, January 6, 1817, John Polwarth to Miss Adams, daughter of the late Henry Adams, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Addington—The Right Hon. Henry Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1772, and called to the Bar in 1784; he was Treasurer for the year 1797; died 1844.
- Agar—Married, May, 1797, W. Agar, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Talbot.
- Agar—Died, June 16, 1811, Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Agassiz—Died, June 22, 1810, in Great Queen Street, Mrs. Agassiz, relict of the late Lewis Agassiz, of Margate.
- Ainslie—Died, August, 1796, Mrs. Ainslie, wife of Dr. Ainslie, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Alderson—Married, October 23, 1819, Edward Alderson, of Lincoln's Inn, to Rebecca, daughter of Wm. Stanbrough, of Isleworth.
- Anglesey—Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, gave a fine silver basin and ewer to the Society of Lincoln's Inn, of which he was a member, in 1675.
- Anstruther—Born, March 6, 1793, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, a son.
- Anstruther—Died, June 26, 1811, Sir John Anstruther, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Arabin—Married, October, 1803, Wm. St. Julian Arabin, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Meux, of Bloomsbury Square.
- Armitage—Married, March, 1796, Whally Armitage to Miss Haistwell, eldest daughter of late Edward Haistwell, of Richmond, Surrey.
- Arney—Married, June 13, 1833, G. A. Arney, of Lincoln's Inn, to Harriet, daughter of Capt. J. Parr, R.N.
- Arnold—Died, April 11, 1812, Charles Arnold, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Arundell—Married, December 29, 1822, William Arundell, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Mary Anne, daughter of late John Shearson.
- Ashley—A portrait of Mr. Ashley, of Ludgate Hill, who 'rendered the public a service' in reducing the price of punch, was for sale in 1807 at the shop of Mr. Tuffin, of Great Queen Street.
- Ashton—Married, March 1, 1748, Walter Arnold, lately come from Portugal, to Miss Lydia Ashton, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, with £15,000.
- Ashton—Rev. Dr. Thomas Ashton was elected preacher of the Society, April 8, 1761. A fine portrait of him was published by Spilsbury, whose great-nephew, Wm. Holden Spilsbury, was the late librarian of Lincoln's Inn.
- Aspinall—Died, September 24, 1810, Henry Aspinall, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Astbury—William Astbury, of Portugal Street, was one of the subscribers to Faulkner's 'Kensington,' in 1820.
- Athill—Died, October 21, 1811, Samuel Athill, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.
- Atkins—Richard Atkins, a member of Lincoln's Inn, published in 1664 'Original and Growth of Printing in England,' 4to.
- Atkins—Sir Robert Atkins, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, attended on Charles II. when he dined at Lincoln's Inn, February 29, 1671.
- Atkins—Sir Edward Atkins, bencher and reader of Lincoln's Inn, in 1671 gave the Society 'one great silver cup with a cover, to be used in the chapel of the Society.'
- BAILY—Died, December 21, 1827, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. Davis Baily, barrister.
- Barber—Married, November, 1797, Wm. Barber, of Carey Street, to Miss Collingwood.
- Barham—Birth: August, 1823, in Great Queen Street, the wife of Rev. R. H. Barham of a daughter.
- Barnard—Died, November 23, 1810, in Great Queen Street, John Barnard.
- Barnes—Died, April 14, 1814, M. Magdalen Barnes, eldest daughter of John Barnes, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Barnes—Died, June 17, 1822, Anne, relict of late J. Birnes, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Barton—Died, December, 1801, Henry Barton, formerly an eminent cabinet-maker, in Portsmouth Street.
- Barton—Died, October, 1821, Catherine, wife of Charles Barton, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Basire—Died, September 6, 1802, in Great Queen Street, James Basire, engraver.
- Basire—Died, March 3, 1823, in Great Queen Street, Isabella, widow of the elder James Basire, engraver, who died in 1802.
- Bateman—Died, August 23, 1833, Henry Bateman, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Batten—Married, October, 1843, Edmund Batten, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Jemima, only sister of The Chisholm.
- Beames—Died, April 9, 1812, the wife of J. Beames, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Beckwith—Married, August 31, 1797, John Smart, of Red Lion Square, to Mrs. Eliz. Roberts, eldest daughter of Wm. Beckwith, Esq., of Carey Street.
- Bensal—Married, May, 1808, George Bensal, of Lincoln's Inn, second son of Sir J. Bensal, to Miss E. Davis, of Southampton Row.
- Berkeley—Birth: wife of Henry Comyns Berkeley, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, of a daughter.

Bernard—Died, February 10, 1810, Mary, wife of Charles Bernard, of Carey Street.

Birkhead—Died, March 11, 1807, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Charles Birkhead, barrister.

Blake—Died, April 8, 1811, Frances, wife of Robert Blake, of Cook's Court.

Bligh—Married, December, 1817, Robert Bligh, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Eliza Bligh, of Farningham, co. Kent.

Bloxam—Married, May 19, 1827, Charles John Bloxam, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Tucker.

Bond—Died, March 19, 1796, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, George Bond, serjeant-at-law.

Bonsal—Married, May, 1808, George Bonsal, of Lincoln's Inn, second son of Sir Thomas Bonsal, to Elizabeth, daughter of late Rev. — Davies, of Southampton Row.

Boteler—Married, November 29, 1808, Wm. Fuller Boteler, of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of the city of Canterbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of late James Leigh Joynes.

Boucher—Married, September, 1817, Barton Boucher, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Mary Thornbury.

Bovick—Died, February 8, 1822, in Great Queen Street, James Bovick.

Bowyer—Married, June 17, 1550, John Bowyer, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth Draper, youngest daughter of Robert Draper, of Camberwell. Bowyer, it appears, bought the bride's wedding clothes, and made a list of them, as follows :

		s.	d.
First, 4 ells of tawney taffeta, at 11s. 6d. the ell, for the Venyce gowne ... ..	46	0	
Item, 7 yards of silk chamlett crymsyn, at 7s. 6d. the yard, for a kyrtle ... ..	52	6	
Item, one yard and a half of tawney velvet, to gard the Venyce gowne, at 15s. the yard ...	22	6	
Item, half a yard of crymsyn sattyn, for the fore-slyves ... ..	6	8	
Item, 8 yards of russets black, at 4s. 6d. the yard, for a Dutch gowne ... ..	35	0	
Item, half a yard of tawney sattyn ... ..	5	0	
Item, a yard and a quarter of velvet black, to gard the Dutch gowne ... ..	17	8	
Item, 6 yards of tawney damaske, at 11s. the yard ... ..	66	0	
Item, one yard and half a quarter of scarlett, for a peteote with plites ... ..	20	0	
The whole amounting to £13 11s. 4d.			

This John and his wife had eight sons and three daughters, and were buried in the chancel of St. Giles', where a brass represents them kneeling with their eleven children, the eight sons behind the father, and the three daughters behind the mother. The wife survived her husband.

Boycott—Married, March, 1812, youngest daughter of J. Boycott, of Clement's Lane, to G. Steadman, jun.

Boyle—Married, April, 1822, James Boyle, jun., of Serle Street, to Miss Catherine Matilda Molyneux.

Bradley—James Bradley, of Lincoln's Inn, author of a 'Treatise on the Law of Distresses,' 1808.

Bradley—Died, June 8, 1826, James Bradley, of Lincoln's Inn.

Bramston—Married, November 22, 1774, George Bramston, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Warden, of Lichfield, with £10,000.

Brenchley—Married, January, 1812, John Brenchley, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, distiller, to Louisa Charlotte, eldest daughter of S. Medina, of Upper Guildford Street.

Briggs—Died, April 25, 1810, John Briggs, of Lincoln's Inn.

Briggs—Married, August 2, 1843, Luke Briggs, of Carey Street, to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Walker.

Broderick—Married, June 6, 1811, William Broderick, of Lincoln's Inn, to Marianne, third daughter of late Geo. Selby.

Broderick—Married, August 31, 1843, William Broderick, son of late Wm. Broderick, of Lincoln's Inn, to Marianne, eldest daughter of late H. Browne.

Brodie—Died, January 7, 1811, A. Brodie, ironfounder, of Carey Street, one of the most benevolent of men.

Brodie—Died, May 9, 1825, the wife of P. B. Brodie, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister.

Bromehead—Married, August 5, 1843, Joseph Crawford Bromehead, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Georgiana Maria Jane, daughter of James Johnson, M.D.

Brook—Christopher Brook was Donne's chamber-fellow at Lincoln's Inn, Master of the Bench, and Autumn Reader. He contributed £5 13s. 4d. towards defraying the charge of building the new Chapel. His arms are in the third window, north side. He wrote two elegies to the memory of Prince Henry, 4to., 1613.

Brough—Died, January 13, 1806, in consequence of falling from his horse, Job Charlton Brough, member of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of the borough of Newark.

Brown—Married, June 30, 1824, Abner Wm. Brown, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Dangerfield, of Burton Crescent.

Browne—Married, February 10, 1744, Isaac Hawkins Browne, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Trimmell, daughter of Dr. Trimmell, Precentor of Lincoln.

Browne—Rowland Jay Browne, of Lincoln's Inn, Special Pleader; author of 'Practical Treatise on Actions at Law,' August, 1843.

Buc—Sir George Buc, born in sixteenth century, and died soon after the year 1622. He wrote the 'Third University of England, or a Treatise of the Foundation of all the Colleges, ancient Schools of Privilege, and of Houses of Learning and Liberal Arts within and about the famous Citie of London.' In this work he gives a long account of Lincoln's Inn.

Burn—Died, May 6, 1813, Eulalia, wife of J. Burn, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Burrell—Died, June 13, 1814, at his chambers, Lincoln's Inn, Henry Burrell, Secretary of Bankrupts.

Butler—Married, November 27, 1809, daughter of Charles Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, to Captain Stoner.

Butler—Died, May 2, 1814, Mary, wife of C. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn.

Butler—Charles Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, was the author of 'Reminiscences,' published by Murray, 1822.

CABANEL—Daniel Cabanel, of Lincoln's Inn, published February, 1815, 'Poems and Imitations.'

Calthorpe—Died, April 25, 1831, John Calthorpe, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.

Campbell—Married, August, 1821, John Campbell, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James Scarlett, M.P.

Canning—The Right Hon. George Canning entered himself of Lincoln's Inn in 1793.

Cannon—Married, March 3, 1791, Miss Cannon, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Robert Lynn, banker, of Cornhill.

Capper—Died, August 3, 1800, at Chelsea, Richard Capper, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

Carpue—Died, September 7, 1788, in Serle Street, Joseph Carpue, shoemaker.

Cary—Married, November 28, 1799, John Cary, of Lincoln's Inn, to Sophia Sulyard, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Sulyard.

Cary—Married, January 22, 1816, John Cary, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Johnson, of Kirstead Hall, Norfolk.

- Caryl—Rev. Joseph Caryl, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1632-1647, was a voluminous author.
- Chadderton—Dr. Lawrence Chadderton, Divinity Reader, subsequently called Preacher, at Lincoln's Inn in 1581. He lived to the age of 103.
- Chambers—Birth: March 3, 1809, the wife of Robert Joseph Chambers, of a son.
- Chibburn—Charles Chibburn, serjeant-at-law. He was Master of the Bench and Autumn Reader at Lincoln's Inn. In the collection of MSS. in Lincoln's Inn Library are 'Reports of Sir Charles Chibburn, collected by himself.'
- Chichester—Bishops of Chichester whose names are connected with the early history of Lincoln's Inn: Ralph de Neville, elected 1222. Richard de la Wich, consecrated 1245. John de Langton, elected 1305. Robert de Stratford, consecrated 1337. Robert Sherborn, translated 1508. Richard Sampson, consecrated 1536. Richard Montague, elected 1628.
- Chippindale—Married, October 1, 1817, Caroline Cecilia Chippindale to Lees Shaw, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Chippendall—Died, September 9, 1820, Edward, second son of Wm. Chippendall, of Great Queen Street.
- Cholmeley—Sir Roger Cholmeley was the natural son of Sir Richard Cholmeley, of Golston, in Yorkshire, who died in 1531. Sir Roger was entered at Lincoln's Inn, and became a distinguished member of the Society. He held many high offices, being finally appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He retired to Hornsey, and founded Highgate Grammar School.
- Clarke—Married, April, 1813, Thomas Clarke, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Sophia Stanton.
- Clarke—Died, December 26, 1819, in Portugal Street, William Clarke, an eminent law-bookseller, having resided on the same spot fifty-two years.
- Clarke—Married, November, 1823, Maria, daughter of late Mr. Clarke, law-bookseller, Portugal Street, to G. M. Linthorne, of Poole.
- Clarke—Died, July 20, 1824, Thomas Clarke, surgeon, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Clarke—Died, August 6, 1843, Charles Meyricke, eldest son of Charles Clarke, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Clarke—Died, October, 1797, Miss Mary Clarke, in Great Queen Street.
- Clementson—Died, January 26, 1827, R. F. Clementson, of Clement's Inn.
- Cliff—At the house of Mr. Cliff, College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, died, August 30, 1823, Wm. Tronson du Coudroy, nephew of Tronson du Coudroy, who defended Queen Antoinette before the Revolutionary tribunal.
- Clifford—Died, April 22, 1813, Henry Clifford, of Lincoln's Inn, second son of the Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall, co. Stafford. He exerted himself greatly in the public interest in the O.P. contest. His sister Luey was married in 1796 to Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, a descendant of the Welds of Weld, or Wild, Street. She died in June, 1815.
- Cline—Died, May 27, 1820, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Henry Cline, jun., surgeon, aged 39.
- Cline—Died, January 2, 1827, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Henry Cline, aged 76, surgeon, and Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery.
- Collins—Married, November, 1797, Charles Collins, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Jane Forman.
- Combe—Died, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, aged 68, Bennet Combe. This man, though possessed of a large property, led a single life at his chambers, with two servants, and was a constant frequenter of Will's Coffee House, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Comyns—Married, May 23, 1740, John Comyns, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Hallet, of Ormond Street.
- Comyns—Died, October 13, 1740, Sir John Comyns, of Lincoln's Inn, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His estate goes to his nephew and heir-at-law, John Comyns, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Cook—Married, August 25, 1802, J. Cook, schoolmaster, of Gate Street, to Miss Fardon.
- Cooper—Married, March, 1804, Wm. Cooper, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Joanna Bridge, daughter of Cyprian Bridge.
- Cooper—Married, April 10, 1806, George Cooper, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Miss Mary Justina Martha Lloyd, of Dale Castle, Pembroke.
- Cooper—Married, October 26, 1816, Charles Purton Cooper, Q.C., and bencher of Lincoln's Inn, to Frances, eldest daughter of Richard Batty, of Hampstead. He was the editor of Melmoth's 'Great Importance of a Religious Life,' to which work are added four Appendices, full of curious and interesting information on Lincoln's Inn. His chambers were at 12, New Square.
- Corbett—Married, December 9, 1817, Uvedale Corbett, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary Anne Jane, only daughter of late Joseph Lyon, of Bloomsbury Square.
- Cottenham—Lord Cottenham was Treasurer of the Society of Lincoln's Inn for the year 1837.
- Cotterill—Died, August, 1814, at 41, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Rev. Clement Cotterill, late Rector of North Waltham.
- Cottrell—Died, March 3, 1823, in Lincoln's Inn, John Cottrell, one of the sworn clerks in Chancery.
- Courtenay—Birth: August 1, 1808, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, wife of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, of a daughter.
- Courtenay—Birth: February 24, 1810, wife of Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, of a son.
- Cox—Married, October, 1797, Miss Cox, of Great Queen Street, to Mr. Deacon, of Fleet Street.
- Cox—Married, September 27, 1806, John Cox, of Great Queen Street, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Axtell, of Pentonville.
- Cox—Died, June 31, 1810, wife of — Cox, coal merchant, of Cooke's Court.
- Cox—Died by suicide, in Green's Hotel, Lincoln's Inn Fields, March 10, 1825, Lieutenant Daniel Cox, R.N. A deformed spine was the cause of the insanity, which ended in the fatal act.
- Crave—Died, December, 1809, Mrs. Crave, wife of John Crave, in Great Queen Street.
- Crespigny—Died, February, 1813, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny. The Crespignys were refugees from France in the reign of King William, and settled in Camberwell, at Champion Lodge, early in the eighteenth century. Champion Lodge was pulled down in 1841, and the park, originally covering about thirty acres, is now entirely built over.
- Creuze—Died, October 20, 1740, Stephen de la Creuze, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Crisdale—Died, February, 1812, J. Crisdale, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn.
- Cross—Died, August 14, 1799, in Lincoln's Inn, Frances Charlotte Cross, wife of Peter Brady Cross, barrister.
- Cross—Married, November, 1802, J. Cross, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Hyde, of Ardwick.
- Crowthier—Died, April 17, 1815, in Boswell Court, Carey Street, Bryan Crowthier, M.R.C.S.
- Cullum—Died suddenly, September 18, 1808, Mr. Cullum, sen., an eminent buttermilk and cheesemonger, of Clare Market. He was in perfect health, and enjoying the company of a few friends. From a very humble beginning he had amassed a fortune of £60,000.
- Curteis—Died, February, 1796, Edward Jeremiah Curteis, eldest son of Edward Jeremiah Curteis, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Curtis—Died, February 19, 1744, Counsellor Curtis, of Clement's Inn.

- Cutler—Married, May, 1814, Egerton Cutler, of Great Queen Street, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Jeremiah Belgrave.
- DAGGE—Died, January 20, 1808, Mrs. Dagge, widow of John Dagge, formerly of Lincoln's Inn.
- Daniell—Married, August 17, 1809, Emma, daughter of George Daniell, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Rev. Robert Hesket.
- Daniell—Married, September, 1817, J. F. Daniell, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Charlotte, daughter of late Sir William Rule.
- Davison—Married, June, 1814, Henry Davison, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Tomlinson, of Newark.
- Dax—Married, April, 1814, second daughter of John Dax, of Carey Street, to Lieutenant Furber.
- Dayrell—Died, May 13, 1816, Edmund Dayrell, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister.
- Dean—Married, August 7, 1806, R. B. Dean, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss S. Owen, daughter of the late Mostyn Owen, Esq., of Woodhouse, Salop.
- Denham—Sir John Denham, the poet, was a member of Lincoln's Inn; born 1615, died 1668.
- Denman—Married, October 18, 1804, Thomas Denman, of Lincoln's Inn, to eldest daughter of Rev. Richard Vevers.
- Dennett—Died, February 24, 1812, Eliza, wife of Jonathan Dennett, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Dennett—Married, January, 1814, Harriet, eldest daughter of John Dennett, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to R. Richards, jun.
- Dennett—Died, April 12, 1818, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Jonathan Dennett.
- Dillon—John Joseph Dillon, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, published, May, 1810, 'Two Memoirs on the Catholic Question.'
- Dixon—Died, October 6, 1843, Robert Dixon, barrister, of New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
- Dodd—Married, February, 1804, Miss Dodd, daughter and heiress of the late William Dodd, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Rev. John Oliver, of Croom's Hill.
- Downing—Died, October, 1800, George Downing, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Duncan—Died, January, 1804, F. Duncan, of Old Square, one of the oldest solicitors in the Court of Chancery.
- Duncombe—Died, October 28, 1812, Mrs. Susanna Duncombe, only daughter of Joseph Highmore, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, portrait-painter. He also painted a set of pictures to illustrate 'Pamela.' One of his best pictures is 'Hagar and Ishmael,' at the Foundling Hospital.
- Dunn—Died, December 1, 1802, at Barham Wood, Thomas Dunn, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Dunn—Died, September 14, 1806, at Barham Wood, co. Herts, William Dunn, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Duppa—Died, July 11, 1831, in Lincoln's Inn, Richard Duppa, barrister, a voluminous author.
- Dyke—Married, October 30, 1816, T. W. Dyke, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Harriet Hayter, daughter of Mrs. Hill, of Foley Place.
- Dyne—Married, March, 1819, John Dyne, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Frances Fitchew, of Devizes.
- Dyne—Died, April 18, 1820, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, William Dyne.
- Dyne—Married, March 13, 1823, Eliza, daughter of late William Dyne, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Rev. William Moore Harrison, Rector of Clayhanger, Devon.
- EARLE—Died, September 22, 1817, James Earle, Kt., Master of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- Eden—Died, July, 1808, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lady Eden, wife of Sir Frederick Eden, Bart.
- Edmunds—Died, July 25, 1829, George Edmunds, a sworn attorney of the Court of Exchequer, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Edmunds—Died, November 13, 1833, Charlotte, widow of G. Edmunds, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Edwards—Died, January 17, 1740, Counsellor Edwards, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Elwin—Fountain Hastings Elwin, of Lincoln's Inn, published in July, 1843, 'Mens Corporis: A Treatise on the Operations of the Mind in Sleep.'
- Ellis—Died, May 24, 1825, John Ellis, of Lincoln's Inn. He died at Kingston, in Barbadoes, at the age of 35.
- Ellis—Married, August 2, 1825, Charles Ellis, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, second daughter of William Peatt Litt.
- Ellison—Married, May 23, 1822, N. Ellison, of Lincoln's Inn, to Frances Gregg, daughter of late J. Wombwell.
- Elmes—James Elmes was brought up for an architect, and wrote largely on architecture, the arts and bibliography. Born, 1782; died, —.
- Etherington—Died, by suicide, September 9, 1803, at 4, Grange Court, Carey Street, John Etherington, clerk to Mr. Seaton, of the Patent Office.
- Ewer—Married, September 9, 1788, Mrs. Ewer, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Rev. William Benner, of London Wall.
- Exley—Died, September 1, 1815, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Exley.
- FARRAR—Married, April 6, 1822, Henry Farrar, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, daughter of C. Montague.
- Farren—Married, July, 1811, J. W. Farren, of Lincoln's Inn, to Hon. Mrs. Scott, of Weymouth.
- Farrer—Married, April 21, 1808, eldest daughter of James Farrer, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Rev. H. C. Ridley.
- Farrer—Died, September 23, 1833, Thomas Farrer, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Farrer—Married, August 5, 1843, Cecilia Frances, eldest daughter of late Thomas Farrer, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Farrer—Died, July 15, 1826, at the house of her son, W. L. Farrer, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Frances, widow of James Farrer.
- Fellows—William Fellows, who, as stated on p. 22, offered the Society of Lincoln's Inn an organ for the chapel, also presented the Society with a large piece of silver plate, with an inscription, now in the possession of the Society.
- Ferrars—George Ferrars, member of Lincoln's Inn, lawyer, historian, poet and courtier, was born in 1512; died, 1579.
- Fettiplace—Edward Fettiplace was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn in 1641, and ordered to pay £50 to Archbishop Usher for his learned and godly labours in preaching to the Society.
- Fortescue—Sir John Fortescue, of Lincoln's Inn, was the author of 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ.' Born, 1395; died, 1485. His book was not published till the reign of Henry VIII.
- Fowle—Died, February 16, 1818, Ellen, youngest daughter of Charles Fowle, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister.
- Fowler—Died, September 1, 1810, Lieutenant Frederick Talbot Fowler, Royal Marines, son of Mr. Fowler, of Clement's Inn.
- Franklyn—Nicholas Franklyn, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn in 1653. His arms are in the west window of the chapel. He presented some plate to the Society.
- Franklin—Died, May, 1797, in Great Queen Street, Mrs. Franklin, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Franklin.
- Freeland—Died, December 14, 1799, George Freeland, formerly a stationer near Lincoln's Inn.

- GAGE—John Gage, of Lincoln's Inn, wrote 'The History and Antiquities of Hengrave in Suffolk,' London, 4to., 1822.
- Galliard—Married, March 3, 1743, Pierce Galliard, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Hughes, of Edmonton, with £10,000.
- Garratt—Married, April 12, 1810, William Albin Garratt, of Lincoln's Inn, to eldest daughter of James Stephen, M.P.
- Garrett—Thomas Garrett, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, gave encaustic tiles for St. Giles' Church, Camberwell, erected in 1842.
- Gason—Died, March, 1813, the eldest daughter of Walter Fletcher Gason, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Gason—Died, March 19, 1816, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Walter Fletcher Gason, late Major of the 2nd Life Guards.
- Gastrell—Bishop Gastrell was Preacher of Lincoln's Inn from 1699 to 1714.
- Gataker—Thomas Gataker was elected Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, April 22, 1602, and held the appointment for 10 years at a salary of £60 per annum. He afterwards became Rector of Rotherhithe.
- Gates—Died, January, 1810, Mrs. Gates, wife of John Gates, of Great Queen Street.
- Gifford—Died, March 6, 1818, John Gifford, the eminent author and critic. He was destined for the Bar, and had chambers in Lincoln's Inn, where he was resident in 1781.
- Glyn—Died, November 15, 1666, in Portugal Row, John Glyn, or Glynne, Master of the Bench, Lincoln's Inn.
- Golden—Married, April 6, 1824, John Golden, of Lincoln's Inn, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Parker, of Oxford.
- Gooderieke—Sir Francis Gooderieke was Reader of Lincoln's Inn in 1671-1672. He invited the King, the Duke of York and Prince Rupert and divers of the nobility to dine in Lincoln's Inn on such day of his reading as the King should choose. Charles II. appointed February 29, 1671.
- Goodeve—Married, May 13, 1843, Joseph Goodeve, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Clara Eliza, second daughter of late William Thompson.
- Gordon—Married, July, 1811, Miss Gordon, of Great Queen Street, to F. L. Chiaranda.
- Gosling—Died, June 6, 1811, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Gosling, relict of late Robert Gosling, of Fleet Street, banker.
- Goswell—Married, May 14, 1829, Mary, daughter of Samuel Goswell, of Great Queen Street, to Charles Devon, of Gray's Inn.
- Gould—Died, March 4, 1794, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 84, the Hon. Sir Henry Gould, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.
- Grace—Sheffield Grace, F.S.A., of the Graces of Wiltshire, was a member of Lincoln's Inn *circa* 1820.
- Graham—Died, November, 1796, youngest daughter of J. Graham, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Graham—Died, June 25, 1813, Thomas Graham, of Lincoln's Inn, an eminent solicitor.
- Graham—Married, March, 1817, Miss Ellen Tempest Graham, of Great Queen Street, to G. Hicks.
- Graham—Died, December 24, 1818, in Great Queen Street, Aaron Graham, magistrate at Bow Street.
- Graham—Married, August, 1821, J. Graham, of Lincoln's Inn, to Eleanor, daughter of E. Curties, of Windmill Hill, M.P.
- Green—Married, December 22, 1807, George Green, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Catherine Wilson, of Baker Street.
- Greenfield—The Rev. Thomas Greenfield was Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1657-1663.
- Greenwood—Married, July 2, 1825, Charles Greenwood, of Great Queen Street, to Ann Louisa Adriana, daughter of Rev. Alexander Sterky.
- Gregg—Died, March, 1814, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister and Commissioner of Bankrupts.
- Grimston—Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, gave and placed a statue of Julius Cæsar in the great garden. There were six statues in Lincoln's Inn grounds, four in the walks and two in the Benchers' garden. In Strype's 'Stow,' vol. ii., p. 71, is an engraving showing where the statues were placed. Grimston died in 1683.
- Griffin—Counsellor Thomas Griffin, of Lincoln's Inn, son to the admiral of that name. His seat is at Hadnock, near Monmouth. Thick-set man, with extremely remarkable swelled legs, caused by an illness. A very intelligent and scientific collector of fossils, shells, etc. 'Notices and Anecdotes of Literati, Collectors, etc.' From a MS. by the late Mendez de Costa, collected between 1747 and 1788.
- Griffin—Died, December 17, 1802, George Griffin, formerly of Lincoln's Inn, last surviving son of the late Admiral Griffin.
- Grose—Died, May 31, 1814, Sir Nash Grose, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Grubb—Died, June 6, 1817, in Great Queen Street, Edward Grubb, of a younger branch of the ancient family of that name, long settled at Horsendon, in whose church there is a monument to Bathwell Grubb, wife of John Grubb, who died June 29, 1666, aged 141 years.
- HADDEN—Died, August 26, 1832, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, William Young Hadden.
- Hall—Died, July, 1814, William Hall, of Duke Street.
- Hamilton—Married, March 15, 1740, Counsellor Hamilton, to Widow Smith, at Mortlake.
- Hamilton—Married, June, 1797, Miss Hamilton, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to N. Peirse, of Southampton Street.
- Hamilton—Died, November 8, 1807, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, wife of William Hamilton.
- Hanlon—Married, March, 1798, P. Hanlon, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Miss Smyth, daughter of Thomas Smyth, of Fenechouses.
- Hanner—Died, March 2, 1739, Job Hammer, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
- Hargrave—Married, September 20, 1843, John F. Hargrave, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Ann, daughter of William Hargrave, of Leeds.
- Harris—Sir Thomas Harris, Bart., Master of the Bench and Autumn Reader, *circa* 1620. His arms are in the second window, north side of the chapel.
- Harrison—Married, June 10, 1740, Myles Harrison, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Wilson.
- Haslewood—William Haslewood, of Lincoln's Inn, was the professional friend and executor of Lord Nelson.
- Hawles—Died, August 21, 1716, Sir John Hawles, of Lincoln's Inn, Solicitor-General.
- Head—Died, October, 1796, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sir Edmund Head, Bart.
- Heald—Married, August 1, 1825, George Heald, of Lincoln's Inn, to Emma, daughter of S. Trafford, Southwell.
- Heathcote—Died, August 7, 1799, at her house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lady Anne Heathcote, relict of the late Sir Thomas Heathcote, of Horsley, Bart.
- Herring—Archbishop Herring, preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1726-1733.
- Hicks—Married, March 8, 1813, George Hicks, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Augusta, daughter of the late Captain Fielding, R.N.
- Hill—Died, February 19, 1790, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Thomas Hill. By his practice and situation

- as steward to Lord Melbourne, he had acquired a fortune of £60,000, which he left to poor relations he had never seen. To his only daughter he left £50 a year, and the like to his two sons.
- Hobart—Sir Henry Hobart, Bart., Master of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, and Lent Reader. He contributed £100 towards building the new chapel, *circa* 1620.
- Hodgson—Married, March, 1813, John Hodgson, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Whitcombe, daughter of the late Robert Whitcombe, of the Whittern, Herefordshire.
- Hodgson—Married, February 3, 1820, John Hodgson, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, daughter of John Godfrey.
- Holloway—Rev. — Holloway, preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1613-16.
- Holmes—Died, May 22, 1816, Jonathan Holmes, of Clement's Inn.
- Hooper—Died, November 16, 1824, in Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Richard Hooper.
- Horne—Married, August, 1800, William Horne, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Hesse, eldest daughter of the late James Horne, of Flitwick, co. Bedford.
- Horne—Died, July 21, 1823, Anne, wife of William Horne, of Lincoln's Inn, one of His Majesty's counsel.
- Horsman—Gilbert Horsman was Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn for the year 1722.
- Hughes—Died, April 20, 1799, Elizabeth Hughes, of Great Queen Street.
- Huitwell—Died, January, 1800, in Gate Street, Mrs. Huitwell, relict of the late Counsellor Huitwell, of the Temple.
- Humphreys—Married, April 8, 1822, James Humphreys, of Lincoln's Inn, to Charlotte Dorothy, daughter of B. Goodrich.
- Hunter—Married, June, 1797, C. Hunter, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Free, of Broad Street.
- Hurd—Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, was Preacher at Lincoln's Inn in 1705. He is known for the elegance of his writings, and his intimate friendship with Bishop Warburton. The poet Langhorne (died, 1779) was assistant preacher to Bishop Hurd.
- Hussey—Peter Hussey, of Lincoln's Inn, in 1675 gave the statue of Pompey the Great, 'sprightly carved in stone, standing on a pedestal,' to Lincoln's Inn gardens.
- IBBETSON—Died, January, 1803, Mr. Ibbetson, late of the George and Blue Boar Inn, Holborn.
- JACKSON—Dr. Cyril Jackson was preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1779-1783.
- Jeffries—Died, July 20, 1741, John Jeffries, of Holborn Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Jenks—Died, January 18, 1816, Mrs. Anne Jenks, widow of George Jenks, coach proprietor. She left much of her property to the barristers of Lincoln's Inn.
- Jenner—Married, February, 1804, Miss H. Jenner, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Rev. E. Bourchier, Rector of Bromfield.
- Jennings—Died, October 22, 1808, Richard Whitehouse Jennings, attorney-at-law, many years vestry clerk of St. Clement Danes.
- Jerningham—Birth: July 4, 1808, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of Edward Jerningham, of a daughter.
- John, St.—Died, November 26, 1743, Oliver St. John, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Jones—Died, November, 1816, David Jones, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Jopson—Married, March, 1802, J. Jopson, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Reynolds, only daughter of J. Reynolds, of Paper Buildings, Temple.
- Joskin—Married, December, 1801, John Joskin, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss S. Bearpacket, of Wotton-under-Edge.
- Julian—Died, October 2, 1807, at Sardinia House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Rev. Charles Julian, first chaplain to the Sardinian ambassador.
- KECK—Married, August 1, 1730, Anthony Keck, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Busby, of Leicestershire.
- Kelham—Died, April, 1808, Robert Kelham, the oldest member of Lincoln's Inn.
- Kennedy—Died, December, 1803, Mrs. B. Kennedy, niece of the late Dr. Gilbert, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Kennedy—Died, May 13, 1809, Dr. Hugh Kennedy, husband of the celebrated actress of that name. For several years he was an apothecary in Great Queen Street.
- Kennet—Died, February 9, 1812, Thomas Kennet, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Kerr—Married, December, 1823, H. B. Kerr, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Edward Clarke.
- Kinderley—Married, April 20, 1808, George Kinderley, of Lincoln's Inn, to M., daughter of John Adams, of Peterwell, county Cardigan.
- Kinderley—Birth: January 29, 1811, the wife of George Kinderley, of a son.
- Knight—Died, October 20, 1804, John Gally Knight, bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and formerly M.P. for Aldborough and Boroughbridge.
- LAMB—Died, January, 1825, Sir James Bland Lamb, who in 1777 was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. He greatly distinguished himself in politics and literature under the name of Burges. His writings in prose and poetry were numerous.
- Lambard—William Lambard was, at a council held February 9, 1579, by the Masters of the Bench of Lincoln's Inn, admitted to the Fellowship of the Bench, without paying anything for the same, in consideration of his having deserved well of the commonwealth and likewise of the Fellowship and Society of the House.
- Lane—Died, June 7, 1807, in Lincoln's Inn, Mrs. Lane, sen.
- Latham—Married, June, 1797, W. A. Latham, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Miller.
- Le Despencer—Died, October 1, 1831, Lord Le Despencer.
- Lee—Married, September 14, 1819, William Lee, of Lincoln's Inn, to Eloisa Maria, youngest daughter of the late T. Davis, of Trinity Square.
- Lee—Died, September 7, 1833, Richard E. N. Lee, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Lee—John Yate Lee, of Lincoln's Inn, author of a 'Treatise on the Evidence of Abstracts of Titles to Real Property,' December, 1843.
- Lepine—Married, August, 1812, George Lepine, surveyor, Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Rickman, of Green Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Lewin—Died, July 28, 1826, in Lincoln's Inn, Spencer R. J. Lewin, Commissioner of Bankrupts.
- Lewis—Married, August 26, 1788, Percival Lewis, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Cray, daughter of Jeremiah Cray.
- Lewis—William David Lewis, of Lincoln's Inn, author of 'Practical Treatise on the Law of Perpetuity or Remoteness in Limitations of Estates,' October, 1843.
- Lister—Died, September 14, 1810, Sarah, third daughter of William Lister, M.D., of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Lister—Died, February 3, 1830, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 73, William Lister, M.D. He married a daughter of Isaac Jolly, an eminent merchant of Jefferies Square, St. Mary Axe, and left a numerous family.
- Livingstone—Died, September 14, 1806, in Stanhope Street, Clare Market, aged 37, Mrs. Livingstone. She was in perfect health in the morning, and a corpse at ten in the evening.

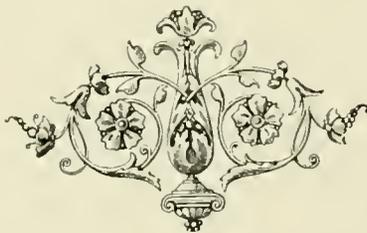
- Lloyd—Rev. Charles Lloyd was appointed Preacher to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, July, 1819.
- Long—Died, March 20, 1807, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, bencher of the Society, Walter Long.
- Lord—Birth: June, 1808, the wife of John Lord, of Lincoln's Inn, of two daughters.
- Longlands—Died, May 16, 1823, Captain Longlands, third son of the late T. Longlands, of Great Queen Street.
- Lovell—Sir Thomas Lovell, K.G., a bencher and reader of Lincoln's Inn. He died at Enfield, and was buried, in 1524, in Halliwell Priory, in a chapel built by him for that purpose.
- Lowndes—Married, February, 1818, W. L. Lowndes, of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliza, fourth daughter of S. C. Cox, one of the Masters in Chancery.
- Ludgate—Died, August 1, 1825, in Great Queen Street, Peter Ludgate, a Middlesex magistrate.
- MADDOCK—Died, May 20, 1810, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Henry Maddock, a native of King's Cliffe.
- Makepeace—Died, December 31, 1800, R. Makepeace, of Serle Street.
- Makepeace—Died, October 30, 1802, the wife of the late Mr. Makepeace, of Serle Street.
- Maltby—Rev. Edward Maltby was elected Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, April 18, 1823. He became Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and was translated to Durham in 1836.
- Maltby—Died, May 2, 1825, Mary, wife of Rev. E. Maltby, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.
- Mariott—Birth: April 15, 1810, the wife of Geo. Wharton Mariott, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, of a daughter.
- Mascall—Mr. Mascall, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, published in September, 1818, 'A Digest of the Law of the Distribution of the Personal Estates of Intestates.'
- Master—Married, *circa* 1643, George Master, of Lincoln's Inn, to Judith, daughter of Christopher Wase, lord of the manor of St. John, Clerkenwell, who took half the manor as co-heiress with her sister.
- Mauduit—Died, August 4, 1806, Baroness Pfeilitzer, niece of William Mauduit, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Mauduit—Died, November 7, 1807, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, William Mauduit.
- Maule—Married, June, 1810, George Maule, of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline Forsyth, daughter of the late George Tarbutt.
- Melmoth—William Melmoth, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, was born in 1666. In 1711 he published 'The Great Importance of a Religious Life Considered.' This work was reprinted in 1849 by Mr. Charles Purton Cooper, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. What renders this reprint particularly interesting are the Introduction and Appendices by the editor. The Appendices relate chiefly to Lincoln's Inn and its Chapel, and display great wealth of antiquarian knowledge and indefatigable research. Unfortunately, the work was left incomplete. It was privately printed by the editor, and intended for presentation to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn. Copies of it are scarce; at least, the present writer found great difficulty in obtaining one. He has made great use of it in the present work. Melmoth died April 6, 1743, and was buried in the cloisters of Lincoln's Inn Chapel. At his chambers the committee of the then recently-founded Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge held their meetings in 1705. His son in 1796 published a short memoir of his father. To this son William Coxe addressed his 'Travels in Switzerland,' in a series of letters, *anno* 1789.
- Metcalf—Died, October 27, 1843, Thomas Metcalfe, jun., of Lincoln's Inn.
- Miller—Married, July, 1801, Miss H. Miller, second daughter of the late John Miller, of Carey Street.
- Miller—Married, March, 1803, J. Miller, of Carey Street, to Miss Bond, daughter of Sir James Bond, of Henrietta Street.
- Milward—Married, August 6, 1743, Dr. Milward, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Wilmot, niece of Sir Thos. Cookes Winford, with £20,000.
- Moles—Married, June, 1814, Wm. Moles, of Lincoln's Inn, to Lady Pilkington.
- Monday—Died, February 16, 1811, Wm. Hyde Monday, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, partner with Wilson and Chisholme, solicitors.
- Money—Married, February, 1817, George Money, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mdlle. de Bourbel, only daughter of Marquis de Bourbel, of Montpinçon, Normandy.
- Moore—Died, February 14, 1827, John, eldest son of John Moore, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Moore—Died, January 6, 1828, Daniel Moore, a solicitor, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Morgan—Married, February, 1825, George Morgan to Mary Anne Seton, daughter of A. Seton Karr, of Kippelaw, co. Roxburgh.
- Morris—Married, March 20, 1790, Miss Morris to Mr. Wyatt, both of Great Queen Street.
- Mould—Married, May 15, 1823, Jacob Mould, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Mary Anne, daughter of Wm. Oakley, late of Chislehurst.
- Moysey—Married, May 18, 1813, Frederick Moysey, of Lincoln's Inn, to Louisa Gertrude, daughter of late Oldfield Bowles.
- NALLY—Died, June 12, 1744, Mrs. Nally, of Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 93. She had buried eight husbands, and was scarce ever sick till a little before her death.
- Nares—Died, March 23, 1829, the Rev. Robert Nares, for fifteen years Assistant-Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He was also a voluminous writer.
- Nelson—Died, May 20, 1801, in Carey Street, John Nelson, assistant-surgeon of 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards.
- Newberry—Married, July, 1809, R. Newberry, bookseller, Portugal Street, to Miss Ann Bailey, of Windsor.
- Nicholl—Birth: August 21, 1797, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of Dr. Nicholl, of a son.
- Nicholl—Birth: January 30, 1816, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of fluid Nicholl, his Majesty's Procurator-General, of a daughter.
- Nicholl—Birth: July 21, 1818, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of — Nicholl, of a son.
- Nicholls—Married, January 30, 1817, Peter Herve, founder of the National Benevolent Institution, to Miss Nicholls, daughter of the late J. Nicholls, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Nicol—Died, December 31, 1799, Mrs. Nicol, mother of Sir John Nicol, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Nolan—Died, March, 1828, Michael Nolan, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, King's Counsel and Chief Justice of the Brecon Circuit.
- Norris—Died, January 27, 1805, Christopher Norris, late of Lincoln's Inn.
- Norton—Married, June 19, 1813, John David Norton, of Lincoln's Inn, to Helen Barrington Bruce, daughter of Major-General Bruce, of the Honourable East India Company's Service.
- Nunn—Died, December 23, 1807, Mrs. Nunn, wife of James Nunn, bookseller, in Great Queen Street.
- Nunn—Died, January, 1809, in Great Queen Street, William Nunn, son of James Nunn, bookseller.
- Nunn—Died, May 23, 1831, at Great Queen Street, James Nunn, bookseller, who possessed one of the largest collections of old books in the Metropolis.

- ODDIE—Died, November, 1801, Mr. Oddie, of Bear Yard.
- Oddie—Married, January 2, 1807, Sarah, daughter of Henry Hoyle Oddie, of Carey Street, to Iltid Nicholl, of Doctors' Commons.
- Ogier—Married, May 31, 1818, P. Ogier, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Davison, of Eastcott Lodge, Rislip.
- Owen—Married, January, 1824, William Owen, of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne Warburton, widow of the Rev. Thomas Coupland, of the Priory, Chester.
- PALMER—Died, May, 1801, John Palmer, formerly solicitor in Lincoln's Inn.
- Palmer—Died, March 16, 1814, in Clement's Inn, Thomas Palmer, solicitor.
- Palmer—Died, April 19, 1815, in Carey Street, Arthur Palmer, serjeant-at-law.
- Park—Died, at Brighton, July, 1833, aged 38, John James Park, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence at the King's College, London. Before he was of age he published his 'Topography and Natural History,' one of the most complete parochial histories ever written. He wrote many other works.
- Park—On July 3, 1799, James Allen Park, of Lincoln's Inn, was appointed one of His Majesty's Counsel.
- Park—Birth: November 3, 1806, the wife of J. A. Park, of a son.
- Parke—Died, July 23, 1812, whilst on Norfolk Circuit, David Parke, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law.
- Parry—Married, February 17, 1820, G. J. Parry, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Brooks.
- Pearce—Died, May, 1809, in Carey Street, Henry Pearce, alias the 'Game Chicken,' Champion of England.
- Pearse—Died, April 9, 1812, Randolph, second son of J. Pearse, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Penton—Died, February 6, 1714, Henry Penton, of Lincoln's Inn, and the ancestor of the Henry Penton, on whose land Pentonville was built, buried in St. James', Clerkenwell.
- Pepys—Married, July, 1821, C. Pepys, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Wingfield, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Pepys—Sir William Weller Pepys (father of Lord Cottenham) was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn, April 23, 1760; called to the Bar there in 1766.
- Perceval—Birth: May 17, 1807, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, of a son.
- Perkins—Birth: November 29, 1809, the wife of Alfred Thrale Perkins, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, of a daughter.
- Pfeilitzer. *See* Manduit.
- Phillimore—Married, April, 1807, William Phillimore, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Almeria Thornton, daughter of late Godfrey Thornton.
- Pitcairn—Married, April, 1800, to Miss E. Campbell, of the Adelphi.
- Pocock—Died, March 21, 1829, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of George Pocock.
- Pollen—Died, September, 1814, Sir John Pollen, bencher of Lincoln's Inn.
- Pollen—Married, January, 1815, Richard Pollen, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Cockerell.
- Poole—M. Poole, of Lincoln's Inn, obtained in May, 1819, a patent for the application of cements to various purposes, such as modelling statues, etc.
- Popham—Married, December 29, 1808, Edward Popham, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Moore, daughter of the late Captain Moore, of the 40th Foot.
- Popham—Died, October 13, 1810, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Alexander Popham, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.
- Portis—Died, April 22, 1807, James Portis, of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Portsmouth—Died, December, 1813, the Right Hon. Grace, Countess of Portsmouth, at the Earl of Portsmouth's, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Powell—Died, October 28, 1843, Charles Powell, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister.
- Preston—Dr. John Preston was elected Preacher of Lincoln's Inn in 1622. He was in the favour of the Prince, afterwards Charles I., and might have become a Bishop, but he declined all honours, verifying the anagram his friend Eyre, one of the benefactors of Lincoln's Inn, had made on his name: 'En stas pius in honore.'
- Preston—Married, November, 1813, Elizabeth Marsh Preston, eldest daughter of R. Preston, M.P., of Lincoln's Inn, to H. Karstlake.
- Prevost—Died, September 11, 1811, Mrs. Hester Prevost, relict of Peter Prevost, late of Serle Street.
- Price—Died, August, 1799, in Serle Street, Captain C. Price, R.N.
- Price—Died, March 12, 1813, Miss Price, daughter of the late Meredith Price, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Prudeau—Charles Greville Prudeau, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, author of 'The Act to Amend the Law for the Registration of Voters,' August, 1843.
- Pring—Died, June 11, 1813, suddenly, aged 16, a daughter of Mr. Pring, butcher, Clare Market.
- Pryce—Died, May 16, 1814, in St. Clement's Almshouses, Dame Mary Anastatia Pryce, widow of the late Sir Edward Manley Pryce, Bart.
- Pullen—Birth: June 1, 1806, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of C. Pullen, of a son.
- Puller—Died, April 27, 1809, Mary Frances, daughter of Christopher Puller, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Pyke—Married, May 11, 1843, George Pyke, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Laura, daughter of late Robert Barthop.
- QUARLES—Francis Quarles, the poet, secretary to Archbishop Usher, was a member of Lincoln's Inn. Died, 1644.
- RACKHAM—Died, March 1, 1825, Willoughby Rackham, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
- Raithby—Died, August 31, 1826, John Raithby, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister and Commissioner of Bankrupts.
- Rawley—Died, January, 1822, in Great Queen Street, William Rawley.
- Raynsford—December, 1803, married, G. Nigel Raynsford, of Lincoln's Inn, to C. Peers, daughter of Robert Peers, of Chislehampton Lodge, Oxfordshire.
- Read—Died, February 24, 1820, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, James Read, barrister.
- Reynolds—Married, May 29, 1807, S. Reynolds, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Newcomb, daughter of Richard Newcomb.
- Richardson—Died, August 15, 1807, the wife of Mr. Richardson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Richardson—Died, February 2, 1810, in Great Queen Street, — Richardson, late bookseller, of Cornhill.
- Richardson—Died, September, 1813, S. Richardson, barrister, Lincoln's Inn.
- Rigby—Died, February, 1815, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Rev. Dr. Rigby, many years Principal of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Duke Street.
- Ryder—Birth: May 28, 1808, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of the Hon. Richard Ryder, of a son.
- Robbins—Died, February 24, 1814, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Robert Robbins.
- Robinson—Died, September 7, 1810, Mrs. Morris Robinson, widow of Morris Robinson, of Carey Street, attorney, father of Lord Rokeby.

- Robinson—Died, June 29, 1811, the wife of Mr. Robinson, of the Classical Boarding School, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Robinson—Died, May, 1813, suddenly, Mr. Robinson, schoolmaster, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Roe—Married, April, 1815, William Thomas Roe, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of D. B. Matthew.
- Roffey—Died, April, 1803, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mrs. Roffey, widow of Samuel Roffey.
- Rogers—Married, February, 1814, William L. Rogers, of Lincoln's Inn, to Georgiana Louisa, eldest daughter of G. Daniell, of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Also subscriber to 'Antiquities of Westminster,' by J. T. Smith, 1807.
- Roofs—Married, October, 1805, George Roofs, of Lincoln's Inn, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas Rice, East India Company.
- Roper—Died, September 3, 1811, William Roper, late of Great Queen Street.
- Rose—Died, October 22, 1826, George Edward, youngest son of the late Samuel Rose, of Lincoln's Inn, the intimate friend of the poet Cowper.
- Roy—Died, February 16, 1811, Richard Roy, one of the senior benchers of Lincoln's Inn.
- Round—Married, August, 1811, W. S. Round, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Rowley, widow of the late J. Rowley, one of the Judges at Trichinopoly.
- Rowley—Died, November 21, 1822, William Rowley, of Great Queen Street.
- Rudd—Died, December 9, 1806, the wife of Richard Rudd, Esq., of Great Queen Street.
- Rudd—Died, April 25, 1809, in Great Queen Street, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Edward Rudd, of Bedfordshire.
- Rudd—Died, May, 1809, in Great Queen Street, Anna Maria, daughter of the late E. Rudd.
- Rudd—Died, November 7, 1826, in Great Queen Street, Richard Rudd.
- Ruding—Died, April 9, 1748, Walter Ruding, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Esq., aged 80.
- Rush—Married, June 1, 1748, Mr. Rush, attorney in Clement's Inn, to Miss Amelia Steed, of Hogsdon Square, with £5,000.
- Russel—Died, December 12, 1742, at her house in St. Clement's Churchyard, Mrs. Russel, who was sexton of that parish. Her husband, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather had held the same office for upwards of 150 years before her.
- SANDERS—Died, December 27, 1819, Francis, second son of Francis William Sanders, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Sargeant—Married, April, 1798, John Sargeant, of Great Queen Street, to Miss Birch, of the same place.
- Savage—Died, February 4, 1816, in Great Queen Street, James Savage, many years an eminent coachbuilder.
- Selwyn—Married, June, 1801, William Selwyn, jun., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss L. F. Kynaston, youngest daughter of T. Kynaston.
- Shadwell—Married, January 8, 1805, Launcelet Shadwell, jun., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Richardson.
- Shadwell—Died, January, 1815, L. Shadwell, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Shaen—Married, November 22, 1811, Samuel Shaen, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Isaac Solly.
- Shaw—Died, July 10, 1808, at his house in Clement's Inn, Thomas Humal Shaw.
- Shaw—Married, October 1, 1817, Lees Shaw, of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline Cecilia West, daughter of W. Chippendale, of Great Queen Street.
- Sheldon—October 8, 1808, John Sheldon, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at the Royal Academy, of Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Shepherd—Died, at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 18, 1806, the daughter of Mr. Sargeant Shepherd.
- Shepherd—Married, April 11, 1808, Henry John Shepherd, of Lincoln's Inn, to Lady Mary Primrose, daughter of the Earl of Rosebery.
- Shove—Died, October 11, 1807, Alfred Henry Shove, of Lincoln's Inn, Recorder of Queenborough.
- Silver—Died, February, 1804, in Great Queen Street, John Silver, of Portsmouth, solicitor.
- Skirrow—Died, December 29, 1808, Lieutenant Stephen Skirrow, second son of the late John Skirrow, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Smith—Died, December, 1811, Stephen Smith, father of Thomas Smith, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Smith—Died, June 26th, 1820, Margaret, wife of C. Smith, printer, of Clement's Inn.
- Smith—Married, August 24, 1823, H. Vincent Smith, of Lincoln's Inn, to Esther, daughter of A. L. Sarel.
- Soane—Married, June, 1811, John Soane, of Lincoln's Inn Fields (son of Sir John Soane), to Maria, third daughter of J. Preston, of Sewardstone, Essex.
- Soane—Died, November 22, 1815, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Soane, of Lincoln's Inn Fields. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Smith, and niece of George Wyatt, of Albion Place, London. Left an orphan at an early age, she was required to take the superintendence of her uncle's household, where she enjoyed the society of distinguished literary and scientific persons, which fitted her to become a suitable companion for her future husband, to whom she was married in 1785, in the 24th year of her age, about four years after his return from Italy. She despised 'fashionable elegancies,' which, as she justly remarked, were merely calculated to make women the dolls and puppets of men. She excelled as a letter-writer, and was an amiable and intelligent companion.
- Spranger—Died, July 14, 1804, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, John Spranger, one of the Masters in Chancery.
- Stepper—Died, March 28, 1820, Daniel Stepper, of Portugal Street, 46 years clerk to Mr. Justice Le Blanc.
- Stinton—Married, December 30, 1823, Joseph Stinton, of Lincoln's Inn and of the Inner Temple, barrister, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. H. Davis.
- Stracey—Died, May 5, 1816, in Lincoln's Inn, Henry Stracey, son of Edward Stracey, of Rackheath Hall, Norfolk.
- Stride—Died, January 19, 1825, Elizabeth, wife of John Stride, of Carey Street.
- Stride—Died, May 2, 1825, John Stride, aged 80, of Carey Street, solicitor.
- Strong—Died, May 2, 1824, Alexander Strong, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Stuart—Died, May 24, 1832, Lilius, daughter of John Stuart, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Sutton—Married, October 11, 1740, Richard Sutton, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Auckland, with £10,000.
- Swan—Died, July 12, 1831, in Great Queen Street, Isaac Swan, of the Army Pay Office.
- Swann—Died, September 15, 1833, Charles James Swann, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.
- TALLMACH—Died, November 10, 1816, at Serle Street, Richard Tallmach, solicitor.
- Taylor—Married, September 23, 1811, Robert Taylor, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary Anne, daughter of Rev. John Watkins, Rector of Clifton Campville.
- Taylor—Died, May, 1817, in Great Queen Street, A. B. Taylor.
- Taylor—Died, February 17, 1818, in Carey Street, William, eldest, and George, second son of the Rev. George Taylor, of St. Helen's, Auckland.

- Taylor—Died, June 16, 1823, Alfred Taylor, of Lincoln's Inn and Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Temple—Died, January, 1823, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Rev. J. Temple.
- Tennant—Married, July, 1821, H. Tennant, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. R. Roupel, of Great Ormond Street.
- Thelwall—Married, June, 1817, John Thelwall, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss H. C. Boyle.
- Thomson—Married, April 7, 1791, Charles Thomson, of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne Dalziel, only daughter of Robert Thomson.
- Tinney—Married, February 13, 1827, W. H. Tinney, of Lincoln's Inn, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Rev. T. H. Hume, Canon of Salisbury.
- Tobin—Died at sea, near the entrance of Cork Harbour, in December, 1804, John Tobin, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. He was articled to Mr. Thomas Wildman, an eminent solicitor in Lincoln's Inn, whose partner he afterwards became. But he preferred literature to law, and was the author of 'The Honeymoon' and other dramatic pieces.
- Toller—Samuel Toller, of Lincoln's Inn, subscriber to 'Antiquities of Westminster,' by J. T. Smith, 1807.
- Treslove—Married, September, 1814, T. C. Treslove, of Lincoln's Inn, to Emily Dickenson, of Great James Street.
- Tyndale—Birth: Aug. 22, 1800, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the wife of George Booth Tyndale, of a son.
- Tyndale—Died, January 10, 1818, Eliza, eldest daughter of G. B. Tyndale, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Tyndale—Married, January 7, 1815 (?), Eliza Caroline, daughter of G. B. Tyndale, to Rev. W. Hutton Wilkinson, of Nether Hall, Suffolk.
- Tyndale—Married, February 26, 1822, Caroline Augusta, daughter of G. B. Tyndale, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to the Rev. Thos. Hyde Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett.
- Tyrwhitt—Married, August 4, 1797, Richard Tyrwhitt, of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Rev. Jonathan Lippycatt, Rector of Great Hollingbury.
- UTTERTON—Died, April, 1822, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Miss Utterton, the sister of Mrs. William Harrison.
- VAUGHAN—Died, April 22, 1799, at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Felix Vaughan, barrister.
- Vaughan—Birth: May 4, 1805, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, of a daughter.
- Vaughan—Birth: July 22, 1807, at her house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the Hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, of a daughter.
- Venner—Died, June, 1833, in Lincoln's Inn, Charles Venner, many years an eminent conveyancer.
- Vernon—Died, September 11, 1799, John Vernon, formerly a solicitor in Lincoln's Inn.
- Vines—Married, July, 1811, Samuel Vines, of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. E. Weatherstone.
- Vyner—Married, February 19, 1799, Robert Vyner, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Glover.
- WAKE—Married, April, 1798, James Wake, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Smith, daughter of Rev. Dr. Smith, Prebendary of Westminster.
- Walker—Died, June 20, 1807, Mrs. Mary Walker, aged 82, of Great Wild Street.
- Walker—Died, July, 1811, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Jane, relict of the late Accountant-General Walker.
- Waller—Died, July 31, 1802, Elizabeth Waller, relict of the late William Waller, barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Walpole—Birth: October, 1843, Mrs. Spencer Walpole, of Serle Street, of a son.
- Walsingham—Died, September 2, 1800, at her house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mary, Dowager Lady Walsingham, daughter of William Cowper, Esq., of the Park, near Hertford.
- Walters—Died, May 14, 1832, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Catherine Delicia, wife of Robert Walters.
- Walters—Died, July 23, 1843, Robert Walters, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister.
- Warburton—William Warburton, born 1698, died 1779, was in 1759 consecrated Bishop of Gloucester. Among his works his most celebrated is 'The Divine Legation of Moses.' In 1768 he gave £500 upon trust for the purpose of founding a lecture or sermon to prove the truth of revealed religion, to be preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel on three Sundays annually. The lectures were to be printed and published, but this injunction does not appear always to have been observed. The following lecturers have published their discourses: Bishop Hurd, 1772; Bishop Hallifax, 1776; Bishop Bagot, 1780; Dr. Aphrope, 1786; Archdeacon Nares, 1794; Dr. Pearson, 1811; Rev. Philip Allwood, 1815; Rev. John Davison, 1825; Archdeacon Lyall, 1840; Dr. Nolan, 1837; Dr. M'Caul, 1846; Archdeacon Harrison, 1849; Rev. F. D. Maurice, 1846; Rev. E. B. Elliott, author of the 'Horæ Apocalyptice'; Rev. William Goode, Dean of Ripon; Rev. B. M. Cowie.
- Warner—Robert Warner, of Lincoln's Inn, was part owner of the Sir John Oldcastle Tavern, Clerkenwell.
- Warren—Died, April 27, 1810, Edward Warren, of Lincoln's Inn Old Square, barrister-at-law.
- Warwick—Married, February 14, 1823, Guy Warwick, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of Isaac Slee, of Hatton Garden.
- Webb—Married, June, 1797, J. Webb, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss M. Little, of Grosvenor Place.
- Weston—Died, December 26, 1820, Charles Gustavus Weston, of Clement's Inn.
- Weston—Married, May 20, 1824, Ambrose Weston, of Lincoln's Inn, to Lydia, daughter of J. Watson.
- White—Died, May 29, 1817, R. S. White, of Lincoln's Inn.
- White—Died, October 28, 1829, Ann, wife of James White, of Lincoln's Inn.
- White—Died, December 18, 1833, J. White, formerly of Lincoln's Inn.
- Whitford—Died, January 8, 1806, in Great Queen Street, Captain Richard Whitford, after an apoplectic fit, with which he was seized in St. Paul's Cathedral. He had been many years in the Jamaica trade.
- Whiting—October 8, 1805, Robert Whiting, clerk to Messrs. Anson and Co., distillers, Stanhope Street, Clare Market, shot himself through the head with a pistol. His accounts were found to be correct, and no cause could be assigned for the rash act, except that he was subject to violent headaches, which at certain times made him not know what he was doing.
- Whitmarsh—Married, June, 1817, F. Whitmarsh, of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline Winston, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Scott.
- Whitmore—Married, December, 1822, Robert Whitmore, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Eliza Kaye.
- Whittard—Married, November 24, 1810, Thomas Whittard, of Lincoln's Inn, to the relict of G. Lee.
- Whyte—Alex. White, of Lincoln's Inn, subscriber to 'Antiquities of Westminster,' by J. T. Smith, 1807.
- Wildman—Died, November, 1803, in Great Queen Street, Mrs. Wildman.
- Williams—Married, December, 1798, R. Williams, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Hosier.
- Williams—Married, July, 1799, J. L. Williams, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Davies.
- Williams—Died, May 25, 1809, Frederick Williams, second son of William Williams, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

- Williams—Died, September 15, 1829, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Bigot Charles Williams.
- Wilson—September 27, 1802, James Wilson, servant to Mr. Cruise, of 3, Stone Buildings, shot himself in the cellar of the Dolphin, in Red Lion Street, in a fit of insanity.
- Wilson—Married, April 5, 1805, Griffin Wilson, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Hotham, daughter of General Hotham.
- Wilson—Died, April 24, 1813, John Wilson, solicitor, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Wingfield—Birth: March 20, 1799, at the house of William Wingfield in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, of a son.
- Wingfield—Birth: November 2, 1802, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, of a daughter.
- Wingrove—Died, October 23, 1806, in Houghton Street, Clare Market, Moses Wingrove, Treasurer of St. Clement Dane's Charity Schools.
- Winter—Died, January 7, 1829, at Brighton, James Winter, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- Wither—George Wither, poet, was a member of Lincoln's Inn; died 1667.
- Wolf—Died, December 28, 1833, Frederick Gottlieb Wolf, late of Clement's Lane.
- Woodcock—John Woodcock, of Lincoln's Inn, subscriber to 'Antiquities of Westminster,' by J. T. Smith, 1807.
- Woodcock—Married, February 24, 1805, Charles Woodcock, son of the late Elborough Woodcock, of Lincoln's Inn, to Anne, daughter of Thomas P., one of the directors of the East India Company.
- Woodcock—Married, December 16, 1822, Elborough, only son of the late J. Woodcock, of Lincoln's Inn, to Sophia, daughter of the late Sir John Stuart, Bart., of Allanbank.
- Wooddeson—Died, October 29, 1823, in Boswell Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Richard Wooddeson, an eminent writer on Law.
- Woodgate—Married, August 10, 1825, William Woodgate, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Harriet, second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel West, R.A.
- Woodrooffe—Married, September 23, 1819, William Woodrooffe, of Lincoln's Inn, to Clariana Isabella, youngest daughter of R. Tindal, of Coral Hall, Chelmsford.
- Wright—Died, September 21, 1810, Daniel Wright, of Lincoln's Inn.
- Wright—Died, January 21, 1822, Benjamin Wright, printer, late of Little Queen Street.
- Wyat—Married, March 20, 1790, Mr. Wyat to Miss Morris, both of Great Queen Street.
- YEOMAN—Died, August 18, 1808, at Kenyon House, Lincoln's Inn Fields, James Yeoman, steward to Colonel Thornton.
- Young—Died, November, 1801, Mrs. Young, of Lincoln's Inn Fields.



## GENERAL INDEX.

- ABBEY Glee Club, 181  
 Abbot, Hon. Frances Cecil, 45  
 Abbots of St. Albans, Waltham, Westminster, 4  
 A B C public-house, 117  
 Abergavenny, Lord, 21  
 Abernethy, John, 86  
 'Absalom and Achitophel,' by Dryden, 173  
 Academy of Painting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, proposed, 77  
*Academy*, quoted, 81  
 Accident in Great Queen Street, 178  
 Acland, Sir Thomas Dyke, 25  
 Act for Paving and Lighting the Parish of St. Clement's, 130  
 Acts referring to building in and laying out Lincoln's Inn Fields, 66, 68, 74  
 Adair, Sergeant-Surgeon to George III., 80  
 Adams, Richard, 78  
 Addenda et corrigenda, 219  
 Adelphi Terrace, 193  
 'Admirable Events,' by Bishop Peter Cannes, 203  
 Admittance Book of Lincoln's Inn, 11, 12  
 Advertisements, 71, 72, 94, 115, 135, 147, 153, 177, 187, 202  
 African supporting sun-dial, 126  
 Aggas' map, 65  
 Air Street, 216  
 Albans (St.) Abbey, 24  
 Albert, Prince, 41  
 Aldewick, 170, 191  
 Alice, daughter of Henry de Lacy, 6  
 Alice, daughter of Richard Hornby, 48  
 Alington, Marmaduke, 23  
 'All-Bedivelled, or the House in a Hurry,' a farce, 147  
 All Hallow feast, 57  
 Allman, Messrs., booksellers, 174  
 Allport, D., hoax on, 219  
 'Amorous Widow, The,' a play, 162  
 Amphitheatre, proposed, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 72  
 'Analysis of Ancient Mythology,' by Bryant, 217  
 Ancaster, Duke of, 90  
 Ancaster House, 90  
 Anchor of St. Clement's, 125  
 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London,' quoted, 57, 62  
 Anglesey, Earl of, 56  
 Anne, Queen, 199, 211  
 Antelope Inn, 36  
 Anti-Christ, 166  
 Anti-slavery meeting, 180  
 Antrim, Earl of, 205  
 Arch Row, 69  
 original elevations of houses in, 89  
*Archæological Journal*, quoted, 30  
 Archway on western side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, 89  
 Arden, Lady, 78  
 Arms of Clement's Inn, 125  
 Holles family, 113, 219  
 Armstrong, John, 210  
 Armyne, Lady Mary, 71  
 Arnold, police inspector, 140  
 Arnold, William, 81  
 Arundel, Earl of, 67  
 Arundel Street, 123, 136  
 Ashmole, married in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 23  
 Astley, Philip, 113  
 'Athenæ Oxoniensis,' 28  
*Athenæum*, quoted, 17, 210  
 Aubrey, 38, 157  
 Auckland, Lord, 201  
 Aylesbury Chapel, 12  
  
 BABINGTON, 71  
 Bacon, Lord Chancellor, 67  
 Badge-porters, 10  
 Bagford, John, 203  
 Baguly builds Wesleyan Chapel, 183  
 Bailey, Anthony, 204  
 Bailey, James Blake, 82  
 Baily, E. H., 179  
 Bakewell, T., 126  
 Baldaconi, Dr., 169  
 Bankruptcy Court, New, 109, 133, 150 old, 150  
 strictures on architecture of new, 110  
 Banks, Sir Joseph, 180  
 Bankside Theatres closed, 73  
 Barber-Surgeons, 80, 86  
 Bar in Chancery Lane, 3  
 'Barnaby's Journal,' printed in Lincoln's Inn, 50  
 Barnard's Inn, 8  
 Barn Elms, 78  
 Barristers, 8  
 Barristers, Inner, 8  
 utter, 8  
 Barry, Sir Charles, designs new Law Courts to be erected in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 76  
 Barry enlarges College of Surgeons, 83  
 Bar table in Lincoln's Inn, 10  
 Bartholomew's (St.) Hospital, governors of, petition against building of Carey Street, 105  
 Bartlett's Buildings, 93  
  
 Bassevi, Mr., 17  
 Battin, William, 17  
 Bear Yard, 111, 118, 122, 124, 131, 136, 139  
 Beaucherk, Charles, 95  
 Beaumont and Fletcher, authors of 'Beggar's Bush,' 137  
 Beechy, Sir William, 179  
 'Beggar's Bush,' by Beaumont and Fletcher, 137  
 'Beggar's Opera,' 117, 154  
 Bell of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 23 and 71  
 Bell, The, 48, 49  
 Bell turret, 41  
 Bell Yard, 48, 61  
 Bellasis, Lord, 71  
 Bellingham, Perceval's assassin, 17  
 Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, 8  
 object to building in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 66  
 Bennett, Mrs., bookseller, 206  
 Benson, Robert, 17  
 Bequest of C. Tancred, 11  
 Berkynge, John, 208  
 Bernasconi, 33  
 Betterton, 117, 152, 153, 158  
 Bevington, John, 35, 49  
 Bierly, Colonel, 172  
 Bills against building, 110  
 Birkenhead, Sir John, 49  
 Bishop's Court, 3, 7, 62, 114  
 Bishops of Chichester, 3  
 Ely, 3  
 Black Book of Lincoln's Inn, 11  
 Black boy runs away, 94  
 Black Boy, sign of, 13  
 Black Friars, 4  
 convocation, 4  
 migrate to Montfitchett, 5  
 protect Jews, 4  
 Black Jack public-house, 141-143, 219  
 Blanchard, Leman, 177  
 Blicke, Sir Charles, 86  
 Blizard, Sir William, 86  
 Blocks of new offices in Lincoln's Inn, 38  
 Bloomsbury Manor, Lincoln's Inn Fields in, 65  
 Bloomsbury Market, 122  
 Square, 71  
 Blott, W., author of 'Chronicle of Blemundsbury,' 210  
 Blount's 'Law Dictionary,' 70  
 Bludworth, Lord Mayor, 130  
 Blue Bells public-house, 117  
 Blue Boar public-house, 198, 199  
 Bodleian Library, 16  
 Bogs in Lincoln's Inn, 52  
 Bokointe, John, 93

- Bolingbroke, Lord, 116  
 Bolting at Lincoln's Inn, 9  
 Bond Street, 141  
 Bonfires in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 70  
 Book, Black, of Lincoln's Inn, 11  
   red, 16  
   year, 45  
 Books bequeathed to Black Friars, 4  
 Books printed near Lincoln's Inn  
 Fields, 218  
 Booksellers around Lincoln's Inn  
 Fields, 216-18  
 Boot and Gridiron public-house, 211  
 Bossiney, 95  
 Boswell Courts, new and old, 61  
 Botolph's (St.) Church, 155  
 'Bottle, The,' Cruikshank's series of,  
 143  
 Boundary line of St. Clement Danes  
 and St. Giles' parishes, 53  
 Bow, 140  
 Bracegirdle, Mrs., 116, 117  
 Bradshaw, John, the regicide, 201  
 Bradshaw, Thomas, 91  
 Brailey's 'London and Middlesex,'  
 quoted, 83 *n.*  
 Bramston, quoted, 186  
 Brand's 'Popular Antiquities,' 212  
 Branston, Sir John, 50  
 Brewster, Colonel, 31  
 Brickmaking in Coneygarth, 38  
 Bridgewater, John, Earl of, 21  
 Bridgman, Henry H., 97  
 Brimstone, a slang term, 212  
 Bristol, Lord, 172, 174  
 'British Hudibras.' See 'Vulgus  
 Britannicus'  
 'Britons, Strike Home,' a farce, 187  
 Broadside preserved in Lambeth  
 Library, 169  
 Broadside on riots in Whetstone  
 Park, 214  
 Brodrick, Rev., 169  
 Brome, Alexander, 27  
 Bromfield, Lady, 94  
   Sir Edward, 95  
 Brook, Christopher, 20  
 Brooke Market, 122  
 Brooke, E., bookseller in Bell Yard,  
 193  
 Brooks, Day and Son, 216  
 Brougham, Lord, 12  
 Browne, Mr., 22  
 Browne, Rev. Moses, 147  
 Browne's 'Circe and Ulysses,' 56  
 Bryant's 'Analysis of Ancient Mytho-  
 logy,' 217  
 Brydges, Sir Egerton, 56  
 Buc, Sir G., 54 *n.*  
 Buck, Timothy, 121  
 Buckingham, Duke of, 78, 106, 174  
   Maria, daughter of Duke of, 21  
 Builder, quoted, 37, 52, 100, 110,  
 124, 212  
 Building allowed in Lincoln's Inn  
 Fields, 69  
 Bulkhead houses, 131  
 Bullock, scnior, 159  
 Bullocke, Martin, 200  
 Bull's Head public-house, 117, 136,  
 139  
 Burgh, Hubert de, 5  
 Burnworth, the highwayman, 199  
 'Busybody, The,' a play, 162  
 Butchers of Clare Market, 115  
 Butcher's Row, 96, 132  
 Butler, quoted, 27, 212  
 Byrne, Patrick, 114  
 CADIZ taken by English, 23  
 Caltrappes complained of, 48  
 Camden, Lord Chancellor, 79  
 Camisard, female fanatic, 169  
 Campbell, Captain, 171  
 Campbell, Lord, 12  
 Campbell, Thomas, 91  
 Candlemas Day, 55, 57  
 Canning, Mr., 12, 12  
 'Canting Academy,' quoted, 69  
 Cantlowe, Sir John, 111, 128  
 Cardigan, Lord, 71, 78  
 Carey, Sir Gregory, 105  
 Carey Street, 3, 50, 52, 74, 79, 96,  
 105, 106, 109, 110, 114, 133  
 Carlisle, James, Earl of, 21  
 Carlyle, 60  
 Caroline, Queen, 180  
 Carr, Lady, 78  
 Carteret, Sir George, 201  
 Cartwright, William, 202  
 Carved door and mantelpiece from  
 Carey Street, 107, 108  
 Caslon, type-founder, 129  
 Castlehayne, Countess of, 214  
 Casual ward in Bear Yard, 111  
 Catalogues of Huts, 218  
   Simco, 216  
 Catherine of Portugal, 69  
 Catherine Street, 98  
 Cato Street conspirators, 142  
 Cellar Club, 110  
 Cellars in New Lincoln's Inn Build-  
 ings, 42  
 Central Block, 65-102  
 Chamber horse, 135  
 Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Nos. 1-26,  
 39  
   Nos. 2-15, 38  
   Nos. 7-9, 36  
   Nos. 10-13, 36, 38  
   No. 15, steward's office, 9  
   Nos. 16-23, 39  
   Nos. 21-23, 35  
   No. 24, 37, 39  
   No. 25, 39  
   numbered, 39  
   rebuilt, 38, 39  
   rents of, 55  
 Chancellor's Lane, 3  
 Chancery Lane, 3, 54, 61, 71, 98  
   paved, 3  
   Row, 35, 36  
 'Change for a Shilling,' quoted, 58  
 Chapel in Gate Street, 206  
   of Lincoln's Inn, 19-25  
   ceiling renewed, 24  
   communion table, 24  
   entrance to, 23  
   stained glass in, 20  
 Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields, built  
 by Earl of Clare, 115  
 Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, salary of,  
 28  
 Chapone, Hester, 105  
 Character, curious, 188  
 Charing Cross not centre of London,  
 65  
 Hospital, 118  
 Charke, Charlotte, 139  
 Charles I. grants license to build in  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, 111  
 reprimands benchers of Lincoln's  
 Inn for extravagance, 9  
 letter of his intercepted, 198  
 Charles II., 41, 43, 56, 69, 70, 72, 76,  
 105, 118, 141, 157, 173, 185, 199,  
 204, 211, 215  
 Charles Street, formerly Lewknor's  
 Lane, 68, 209  
 Charters of Royal College of Sur-  
 geons, 81, 82  
 Chedworth, Lord, 108, 109  
 Chelmsford, 201  
 Cherbury House, 172  
   Lord, 173  
 Chichester, Bishop of, 6  
   Rents, 3, 6, 7  
   Old Ship public-house in, 61  
 'Chimes' read by Dickens, 89  
 Chimmow, John, 17  
 Chimney of Pneumatic Despatch in  
 Whetstone Park, 211  
 Christian child sacrificed by Jews,  
 report of, 4  
 'Christian Mythology Unveiled,' 166  
 Christmasse, William, 191  
 'Chronicle of Blemundsbury,' by Mr.  
 Blott, 210  
 Chune, the gigantic elephant, 85  
 Cibber, Colley, 117, 139  
 'Circe and Ulysses,' by Browne, 56  
 Circus proposed in Lincoln's Inn  
 Fields, 68  
 City archives, 65  
 City's lawsuit with Lord Clare, 122  
 'City's Pride' Lodge of Oddfellows,  
 141  
 Clare, Earl of, 72, 110-112, 114, 122,  
 126  
 Clare, John, fourth Earl of, 115  
   Earls of, 128  
 Clare Market, 97, 98, 110, 114, 116,  
 118, 119, 131, 137, 139  
   laboratory, chemical, erected in,  
 219  
   colonnade, 122  
   its bad reputation, 123, 124  
   butchers, 117-119, 122  
   improvements, 123, 124  
   intricacy of streets, 124, 125  
   memorial, 124  
   prize-fighters, 121  
   public-houses, 117  
   slaughter-houses, 122  
 Clare Street, 111, 114, 118, 132  
 Clarendon, Earl of, impeached, 173  
 Clarke, William, law-bookseller, 147  
 Clement Danes, St., 53, 112  
   almshouses, 129  
   burial-ground, 129  
   church, 96-98  
   altar-piece, 136  
 Commercial and Grammar  
 School, 114  
 Girls' School, 114  
 new Vestry Hall, 135

- Clement Danes, St., old Vestry Hall, 128  
 watchmen, 123  
 workhouse, 132
- Clement's Inn, 8, 36, 109, 125, 126  
 arms, 125  
 Fields, 110, 111  
 finances, 129  
 garden, 126, 219  
 gateway, 217  
 Hall redecorated, 129  
 New Year's Day custom at, 129  
 Passage, 135, 136, 218  
 sold, 129  
 sundial in, 126
- Clement's Lane, St., 130, 131, 135, 136  
 fire in, 139
- Clement's Well, St., 128, 134
- Clerk has claim on Fickett's Field, 50
- Clerk, Roger, 212
- Clerkenwell, 121, 136  
 Abbey, 12  
 Vestry, 96
- Cliffe, Geoffrey, 200
- Clifford's Inn, 8
- Clifford's Passage, 119
- Clifton, Edward, 48  
 Hornby, 48
- Clinton, Thomas Pelham, 130
- Clive, Kitty, 174
- Closh, game of, 70
- 'Clubs and Societies of London' quoted, 110
- Coachmen, famous, 200
- Coat-of-arms of Clement's Inn, 125  
 Holles family, 113, 131  
 Lincoln's Inn, 8  
 Lovell, Thomas, 36  
 Serle, Henry, 50
- Cock Lane, stews in, 214
- Cock-throwing in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 73
- Coe, of Holles Street, great fire at his house, 114
- Coffins in Enon Chapel, 133
- Colchester, Lord, 45
- Coke, landlord of Turnstile Tavern, 204
- Coleman, Edward, 186
- Coleman, George, 12, 176
- Coleman, George, jun., 12
- Colfer, Henry, 26
- College of Surgeons, 80-88  
 building enlarged, 82, 83, 87, 88  
 charters, 81, 82  
 damage to roof, 83  
 history of, 81  
 lectures, 86  
 library, 85  
 museum of, 83, 86  
 objected to in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 81  
 sums spent on, 99
- Colonnade, Clare Market, 122, 124
- Commercial honesty, 201
- 'Committee, The,' a play, 145
- 'Compensious Rehearsal' of Dec quoted, 75
- Compton, Sir Henry, 21
- Coneygarth, 6, 30, 36, 38
- 'Connoisseur' quoted, 116, 121, 155, 202
- 'Conscious Lovers,' a play, 162
- 'Constant Couple,' a play, 162
- Conveyance of malefactors' bodies to College of Surgeons, 81
- Conway House, 172  
 Lord, 174
- Cook's Court, 106
- Cooper, Charles Purton, 45
- Copeland, Alderman, 89, 156
- Copeland and Spode's china warehouse, 156
- Copenhagen House, 94
- Cop-field, 67, 74
- Copley, 60
- Copper covering blown off roof, 54
- Cordell, Sir William, 12
- Cordwainers' Ward, 208
- Cornwall, Earl of, 4
- Cornwell, William, 201
- Corridor in new buildings in Lincoln's Inn, 42
- Cost of opening Lincoln's Inn Fields to public, 100
- Cottenham, Lord, 11
- Cotterell, William, 48  
 F. P., 182
- Cotterell's Gardens, 7, 28, 30
- Council Chamber, Lincoln's Inn, 24, 33  
 new, 43
- 'Country Wit, The,' a play, 215
- Courtyards in Lincoln's Inn Fields, suggestion concerning, 100
- Cousins, B. D., 166
- Covent Garden Market, 96  
 Theatre, 85, 155
- Coventry, Lady, 78  
 Sir John, 158  
 Lord Keeper, 73
- Coward, Serjeant, 17
- Cowper, George, 71
- Cowper, James, 69
- Cowper, Sir William, 69, 71
- Cox, the printer, 165
- Coxe, Justice, 173
- Crace, Frederick, 177, 205, 207
- Crachani, the dwarf, 85
- Cradock's 'Literary Memoirs,' 148
- Craven, Earl of, 112, 213  
 House, 112  
 Lord, his portrait, 213, 214
- Crew, Ranulf, 20
- Cronwell, Oliver, 13, 66, 131, 198, 201  
 Richard, 13
- Crooked Lane, 205, *u.*
- Crown and Anchor Inn, 136
- Crowne, J., author of 'The Country Wit,' 215
- Crusades, the, 7
- Crypt of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 26, 27  
 tombstones in, 27
- Cumberland, Duke of, 148
- Cunningham quoted, 19, 78, 90, 93, 122, 145, 202
- Curfew bell, 23
- 'Curiosities of London.' See *Timbs*
- Cursitor Street, 114
- Curzon, Lady Diana, 78
- Daily Advertiser* quoted, 177
- Daily Post* quoted, 72
- Dale, Dr., 193
- Dance, architect of College of Surgeons, 83
- Dancing at Lincoln's Inn, 57  
 German Emperor on, 57
- Darcie, John, 20
- Darrell, Mr., 56
- Davenant, Sir Wm., 118, 137, 150, 152, 156  
 Lady, 78
- Davis, Moll, 158
- Deane, Mr., 78
- Debates, public, of Lincoln's Inn students, 57
- 'Debrett's Peerage,' MS. lines in a copy of, 79
- Dee, the astrologer, 75
- Denham, Sir John, 12, 21
- Denzell Street, 111, 112
- Desenfans, the picture-dealer, 86
- De Veres, the, 198
- 'Devil is an Ass, The,' quoted, 29
- Devil's Gap, 184
- Devonshire House, 127
- Dial Court, Lincoln's Inn, 16, 17, 36, 38
- Dials in Lincoln's Inn, 19
- Diary of Geo. M. Macaulay quoted, 81
- Dibdin, Charles, 180
- Dick, the blacksmith, 70
- Dickens, Charles, 89
- Dick's Coffee House, 72
- Digby, George, Earl of Bristol, 174
- Digby, Sir Kenelm, 212
- Diprose and Baileman, 133
- Disraeli, Benjamin, 17, 130
- Dissenters' Meeting-House in Carey Street demolished, 74
- Dixon, Thomas, 72
- Doddington, John, 17
- Dogs, clever, 149
- Domville, Sir Wm., 57
- Donne, Dr., 12, 19, 25
- 'Don Quixote,' 153
- Door-posts, classic, in Portugal Street, 60
- Doorway in Erskine House, 79
- Downes, John, 156
- Drawing-room in new buildings, Lincoln's Inn, 43  
 portraits in, 44
- Drinking-fountains in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 76
- Drury Lane, 61, 65, 98, 111  
 Theatre, 137
- Dryden's 'Absalom and Achitophel,' 173  
 'Kind Keeper,' 215  
 'Sir Martin Marall,' 152  
 'Wild Gallant,' 216
- Duck, Stephen, 145
- Duel in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 72
- Dugdale quoted, 50
- Dugdale's, Sir Wm., daughter married in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 23
- Duke Street, 99, 89, 132, 165, 186
- Duke's Company, 151  
 Theatre, 132, 137, 150-61, 219
- Dukes, the three, 215
- Dulwich College, Cartwright's bequest to, 203

- 'Dunciad, The,' 116  
 Dunn, Francis, 81  
 Dunstan's Chapel, St., Old St. Paul's,  
 6  
 Dunstan's-in-the-West, St., 53
- EAST INDIA COMPANY, 177  
 Eastern Block, 3-62  
 Eaton Square, 76  
 Eden, Frederick, 201  
 Edward I., 6  
 II., 208  
 III., 209  
 IV., 30, 70, 125  
 VI., 22
- Edwin, John, 114  
 Effingham and Essex take Cadiz, 23  
 Egerton, Lord Keeper, 12  
 'Eight Letters to the Duke of —,'  
 by Hanway, 93  
 Eldon, Lord, 114  
 Electric Light Station, 167  
 'Elia' quoted, 75  
 Elizabeth, Queen, 28, 56, 66, 71  
 Elizabeth, daughter of Duke of  
 Somerset, 91  
 Ellis's 'Letters' quoted, 31  
 Elliston, Robert, 113  
 Elmes quoted, 179  
 Ely, Bishops of 3  
 Ely Cathedral, 41  
 Elyot, John and William, 111, 128  
 Emanuel College, Cambridge, 209  
 Chambers, 209
- Enfield Chase, Side House at, 76  
 'English Princess,' a tragedy, by J.  
 Caryl, 158  
 Enon Chapel, 133  
 Enrolment Office, 54  
 Entrance fees to Inns of Court, 10  
 'Epistle to Arbuthnot,' by Pope, 116  
 'Epsom Wells,' Shadwell's comedy  
 of, 152  
 Erkenwald, St., Feast of, 57  
 Erskine House, 79, 80  
 Erskine, Lord, 12, 80  
 statue of, 43
- Essex, Lord, 23, 119  
 Ethelred, King, 128  
 Etherington, Sir George, 205  
 'Ettrick Shepherd,' 181  
 Etty, William, painting by, 44  
 'Eugenio,' letter from, describing urn  
 found in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 75  
 'Europæ Speculum,' by Sir Edwin  
 Sandy, 203
- Evans's print shop, 207  
 Evelyn quoted, 95, 157, 174, 186  
 Excise supervisorship promised by  
 Duke of Newcastle, 93  
 Executions in Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
 71  
 'Exercise,' Fuller's book on, 135  
 Exercises, reading of, at Lincoln's  
 Inn, 10  
 Expenses of admission to Lincoln's  
 Inn, 10
- FAIRFAX, Sir Thomas, 174  
 Fall of houses in Clement's Lane, 136  
 Great Queen Street, 177  
 Vere Street, 141
- Family Herald*, 166  
 Fancourt, Mr. H., 102  
 Fane, Sir Thomas, 21  
 Fanshawe, Sir Richard, 80  
 Lady, 80  
 Farquharson, 9, 10  
 Farr, Richard, 202  
 'Faustus, Life and Death of,' 153  
 Fellows, William, 22  
 Fenian supposed to be killed in Vere  
 Street, 140  
 Fenton, Elijah, 155  
 Lavinia, 155  
 Fenwick Buildings, 36  
 Fetter Lane, 144  
 Folkes, Sir Martin, 174  
 Fickett's Field, 5, 48-50, 61, 66, 69  
 Fielding, Sir John, 60, 155  
 Finch, Lord Chancellor, 72, 173  
 Finch, Sir John, 63  
 Fire in Clement's Lane, 139  
 Great Queen Street, 178  
 Houghton Street, 140  
 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, 53  
 Vere Street, 139
- Fitzharding, Lady, 78  
 Fitz-Stephen quoted on St. Clement's  
 Well, 134  
 Fleet Ditch, 75  
 Fleet Street, 98  
 Flight and Robson, 22  
 Fook, John, 20  
 Forge of Knights Templars near City,  
 61  
 its jocular tenure, 61
- Fornix*, 214  
 Forster, John, 89  
 Fortescue, Sir John, 11  
 Fortune left by Pett, the miser, 121  
 Fountain public-house, 118  
 made of silver, 166
- Four-horse coaches, 200  
 Fox, a bookseller, 73  
 Frances, Lady, daughter of Duke of  
 Somerset, 90  
 Franciscans in Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
 168
- Franklin, Benjamin, 165, 187  
 Freemason's Chancery Bar Lodge, 48  
 Hall, 178, 181  
 Lodge at Ship public-house, 205  
 Tavern, 178, 179  
 meetings held at, 180, 181
- French chapel in Newport Market, 115  
 French Horn public-house, 206  
 French players in Lincoln's Inn  
 Fields, 158, 159  
 Frenkyshe, William, 212  
 Fresco in Lincoln's Inn New Hall, 42  
 Fuller, the historian, 37  
 Fuller's book on 'Exercise,' 135  
 Furnival's Inn, 8 and *n.*  
 Fyckett's Field. *See* Fickett's Field
- GABLED buildings, 36, 39  
 Gagging Bills, 57  
 Gardens of Lincoln's Inn, 28  
 expenses incurred, 29  
 memorial gates, 31  
 objection to being overlooked, 31  
 profit arising from, 29  
 rabbits in, 30
- Gardens of Lincoln's Inn, terrace, 30  
 wall, 30  
 Gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields, by  
 whom used, 99  
 Gardens, opening thereof discussed,  
 33  
 Gardens opened to the public, 98  
 Garrett, Thomas, 95  
 Garrick, the actor, 155  
 Gataker, Rev. Thomas, 28  
 Gate Street, 68, 205, 206  
 Gatehouse, Lincoln's Inn, 36  
 Court, Lincoln's Inn, 13, 14, 16  
 shields, 36  
 threatened, 36, 37
- Gates, memorial, in Lincoln's Inn, 31  
 Gates, William, 210  
 Gateway into Fields, new, 45, 47  
 Gay, author of 'Beggars' Opera,' 154  
*Gazette*, quoted, 137, 138  
*Gazetteer*, quoted, 202  
*Gentleman's Magazine*, quoted, 27,  
 75, 76, 155  
 George I., 160  
 II., 73, 83, 91  
 III., 80, 130  
 IV., 175
- George and Blue Boar Inn, 198, 199  
 George the Fourth public-house, 143  
 Georges, The, 200  
 Gerling, Mr., 56  
 German Emperor on dancing, 57  
 'German Princess,' a play, 158  
 Gibbons' Bowling Alley, or Tennis  
 Court, 111, 136  
 Gibbons, Charles, 136, 139  
 Gibson, Dr., Bishop of London, 136  
 Giffard, Mr., 155  
 Gilbert de Fraxineto, 4  
 de Montfichet, 5  
 Gilbert Passage, 114, 131  
 Street, 131
- Giles' Church, St., Camberwell, 95  
 Giles'-in-the-Fields, St., 53, 65, 183,  
 191  
 Almshouses, St., 204  
 window in, 200
- Gladstone, W. E., 17  
 Glee Club, 181  
 Glyn, John, 78  
 Glynne. *See* Glyn  
 Godfrey, Sir Edmundbury, 201  
 Golden Head, sign of the, 177  
 Square, 77
- Goodman's Fields Theatre, 155  
 Goodyer, Lady Dinely, 174  
 Gordon, Lord George, 169  
 riots, 169
- Gothic ornaments in Lincoln's Inn  
 humorously described, 58  
 Gould, Sir Henry, 80  
 Goward, Miss, married to Keeley,  
 the actor, 147  
 Gower Street, 192  
 Gown porters in Lincoln's Inn, 10
- Graham, a Bow Street magistrate, 174  
 Granby, John Manners, Marquis of,  
 91  
 Grant Coffee-house, 145  
 Court, 109, 217  
 Inn, 145  
 Grant, Sir William, 48

- Grantley, first Baron, 91  
 Grass plot in Lincoln's Inn, 39  
 Gravel pits dug in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 70  
 Gray's Inn, 8, 56 *n.*, 101  
 Great Portland Street, 80  
     Pyramid, dimensions of, 67  
 Great Queen Street, 72, 93, 140, 170-184, 191, 216  
 Great Russell Street, 96, 193  
     Turnstile, 96, 97, 110, 202  
 Great Wild Street, 98. *See also* Wild Street  
 Great Yarmouth, 109  
 'Green Ground,' burial-ground in Clare Market, 146  
 Green's Coffee-house, 95  
     Hotel, 60, 96  
 Gregory's Court, 206  
 Grimthorpe, Lord, 24, 37  
 Grotius, Hugo, 173  
 Grove, John, 186  
 Guard at theatres, origin of, 155  
 Gully, John, 106  
 Gwynne, Nell, 95, 158
- HACKFORD, John de, 212  
 Hale, Sir Matthew, 12, 36, 126  
 'Half-pay Officers,' a farce, 159  
 Hall, Arthur, 200  
     James, 126  
     John, 17  
 Hall, new, of Lincoln's Inn, dimensions of, 42  
 Hallam, 89  
 Hallifax, Dr. Samuel, 26  
 'Hamlet,' a play, 157, 162  
 Hansard, Luke, 147, 203  
     Press, 216  
 Hanway's, Jonas, 'Eight Letters to the Duke of —,' 93  
 Harborne, John, 48  
 Harcourt, Mr., 186  
 Hardwicke, Philip, 23, 40, 47, 181  
 Hardy, Thomas, 94  
 Hare's 'Walks in London' quoted, 206  
 Hargrave, Francis, 45  
*Harleian Miscellany* quoted, 122  
 Harley, Hon. Edward, 53  
 Harrild and Son, 165  
 Harris, Leonard, 141  
 Harrison, bookseller in Lincoln's Inn, 73  
 Harrys, Sir Thomas, 20  
 Hart, Nicholas, 13  
     William, 13  
 Hastynge, Sir John de, 208  
 Hatherley, Lord, 19  
 Hatton Garden, 21  
 Hatton's 'New View of London' quoted, 91  
 'Haunted London' quoted, 172  
 Haverhill, William, 43  
 Hayward, Charles Forster, 97  
 Head, Richard, 69  
 Heald, sergeant of police, 140  
 Heber, Reginald, 25, 26  
 Heedham, Marchmont, 28  
 Henley, John, 115, 116  
     Robert, 69  
 Henry III., 4, 7, 207
- Henry VI., 11, 57  
     VII., 30  
     VIII., 4, 7, 30, 48, 70, 209  
     de Lacy, 5, 6  
 Herbert's 'Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery,' 126  
 Herfleet's Inn, 54 *n.*  
 Herlicum, John, 6  
 Herlizan. *See* Herlicum  
 Herlizini. *See* Herlicum  
 Herne Hill, 95  
 Heron, Mrs. Ann, 78  
 Higgins, George, 142  
 High Holborn, 68, 205  
 Hildsley, Mark, 19  
 Hill, William, 13  
 'History of Signboards' quoted, 177, 199  
 'Histrio-Mastix,' 27, 28, 55  
 Hoax on Mr. Allport, 219  
 Hobart, Sir H., 66  
 'Hob's Wedding,' a farce, 159  
 Hockley-in-the-Hole, 121  
 Hodges, Mr., churchwarden, 136  
 Hogarth, 33, 70, 116, 117, 141, 177  
 Hogg, James, 181  
 Holbein's painting of 'Grant of Charter to Barbers Surgeons,' 86  
 Holborn, 36, 38, 65, 75, 96-98, 110, 191, 201, 206-209, 211  
 Holborn Bar, 66, 209  
     Row, 95, 192  
     Town Hall, 98  
 Holeburn, Terra juxta Barram de, 209  
 Holland, S., M.D., 80  
 Hollar, William, 102, 130, 138  
 Holles arms, 113  
     removed, 219  
 Holles of Houghton, John Baron, 112  
     Duke of Newcastle, 91, 187  
     Sir William, 110, 111, 128  
 Holles Street, 114, 132  
 Hollis, Gervase, 111  
 Holmes, Wm., 126  
 Honeygold, George, 118  
 Hook, Theodore, 142  
 Hoole, John, 130, 175  
 Hornby, John, 48  
 Horse and Groom public-house, 214  
 Horseshoe Courts, 61  
 Horseshoes, six, and sixty-one nails, rent paid for forge of Templars, 61  
 Horwood's map, 45, 93, 126  
 Hosier Lane, stable in, used for dissection of malefactors, 81  
 Houghton, Baron, 110  
 Houghton Street, 114, 124  
 Houses, fall of, 114, 136, 141, 177  
     in Great Turnstile, 204  
 Howard, Charles, Earl of Surrey, 130  
     Henry, 71  
 Howell's 'Londinopolis' quoted, 111  
 Howles, John, 71  
 Hoy, Attorney-General, 12  
 Hubert de Burgh, 5  
 Hubert, William, Marquis of Powis, 91  
     'Hudibras' quoted, 27, 212  
     'Hudibras, British.' *See* 'Vulgar Britannicus'  
 Hudson, Thomas, 176  
 Hugh le Despencer, 207, 208
- Hughtot, William, 212  
 Hughs, printer to House of Commons, 203  
 Hungerford Market, 122  
 Hunt, Leigh, quoted, 172  
 Hunter, John, 83, 84, 85  
 Hunter's Museum, 82-85  
     statue, 85  
     'History of London' quoted, 178  
 Hunting rabbits in Lincoln's Inn Fields prohibited, 31  
 Hurd, Dr., 25  
 Hutt, Charles, 217  
     dogs, his clever, 149  
     Frederick H., 218  
     William, 217  
 Huttons, shops of the, 217  
 'Hyp Doctor,' by Henley, 116
- ILLIDGE, bookseller, in Serle's Gate, 50  
*Illustrated London News* referred to, 61  
 Improvements in approaches to Square, proposed, 95  
 Inhabitants of Lincoln's Inn Fields object to buildings thereon, 73  
 Inhabitants, noted, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, 78  
 Inner Temple, 8  
 Innocent IV., 8  
 Inns of Chancery, 8  
     some have ceased to exist, 8  
 Inns of Court, 8  
     first mention of the four, 12  
 'Inns of Court,' by Ireland, quoted, 70  
 Inns of Court Hotel, 192, 196-198  
 Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, 31, 52  
 Inscription on first stone of new hall, 40  
     humorous translation of, 40  
 Institution for Remedy of Impediments of Speech, 94  
 Invitation to dinner at Lincoln's Inn, 57  
 Ireland's 'Inns of Court,' 70  
 Ireland, William, tried for high treason, 186  
 Ireton, 199, 201  
 Irishmen, restriction in admission of, to Lincoln's Inn, 10, 11  
 'Irish Night,' 91  
 'Itinerarum Angliæ,' by Ogilby, 137  
 Ives and Dials, 207  
 Ives, Mrs. Elizabeth, 207
- JACK SHEPHERD, 141  
 Jaeknapes Lane, 110  
 Jackers, Society of, 142  
 'Jack Straw' at Lincoln's Inn, 56  
 James's, St., 206  
 James I., 66  
 James II., 91, 130, 168, 185, 199, 211, 214  
*James's Chronicle, St.*, quoted, 96  
 Jeffreys, Lord Chancellor, 130  
 Jekyll, Sir Joseph, 70, 73  
 Jerry-builders, early, 177  
 Jerrold, Douglas, 177

- Jesuits, 172  
 Jews, conversion of, 5  
     persecuted, 4  
     protected by Black Friars, 4  
 Joe Miller, 141, 145  
     portraits of, 145  
 John, St., of Jerusalem, Priory of, 48, 49  
 John de Lincoln, 208  
 Johnson, Francis, 203  
     Sir John, 171  
     Dr. Samuel, 148  
     Theodore, 17  
 Jones, Sir Florace, 182  
     Inigo, 19, 51, 67, 88, 89  
     Sir William, 21  
 Jonson, Ben, 25, 29, 37, 38, 156, 157, 173  
 'Journal of Thomas Raikes,' 203  
 'Junius' quoted, 91  
  
 KEDERMINSTER, Master John, 54 *n.*  
 Keeley, the actor, 147  
     Mrs., 147, 219  
 Keeping Commons at Lincoln's Inn, 43  
 Kelly, Colonel, 140  
 Kelly, Messrs., 216, 219  
 Kemble, John Philip, 181  
 Kendall, Henry, 91  
 Kent, Earl of, 4, 5  
 Kent, painting by, 136  
 Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice, 79  
 Killet's lawsuit, 126  
 Killigrew, Thomas, 118, 136, 137  
 'Killing no Murder,' a play, 174  
 'King of Cocknies,' 56  
 'King Lear,' a tragedy, 162  
 King of Spain, 94  
 King's College Hospital, 124, 145, 148-150  
 King's Company, 136  
 Kingsgate Street, 206  
 King's Head public-house, 200  
 Kingsmill, Richard, 7  
 Kingsmith, William, 7  
 Kitchen of Lincoln's Inn, old, 35, 38  
     new, 42  
 Kitchen-garden of Lincoln's Inn, 16  
 Kneller, Sir Godfrey, 177  
 Knight-Bruce, Lewis, 40  
 Knight-riding Street, 72  
 Knights Templars, 61, 207  
 Kongsmarck, Count, 90  
 Kunkney, a tailor, 147  
 Kynaston, the actor, 152  
  
 LABLACHE, 170  
 Laboratory for chemical analysis in  
     Clare Market, 219  
 Labour Exchange in Clare Market,  
     114  
 Lacy, Henry de, Earl of Lincoln,  
     5, 6  
 Lady Fanshawe's 'Memoirs,' 105  
 Laguerre, Louis, 161  
 Lambard, William, antiquary, 12, 13  
 Lamb's house in Little Queen Street,  
     207  
 Lampree, Nathaniel, 210  
 Lancaster, Henry, Earl, afterwards  
     Duke of, 6, 209  
  
 'Land Roll' quoted, 97  
 Lane, Thomas, author of 'Student's  
     Guide to Lincoln's Inn,' 9  
 Langhorne, Dr., 25  
 Langley, Gilbert, 60  
     Haldanby, 60  
     Sir Thomas, 60  
 Larwood and Hotten's 'History of  
     Signboards' quoted, 177, 199  
 'Laid, History of 'Troubles and  
     Trials of Archbishop,' 21, 22, 28  
 Lauderdale, Earl of, 174  
 'Laudibus Legum Angliæ, De,' 11  
 Law Courts, 8, 48, 96, 98, 105, 125,  
     129  
 'Law Dictionary' quoted, 70  
 Leaden Porch House, 204  
 Lease for 900 years of Lincoln's Inn  
     Fields, 69  
 Le Blanc, Judge, 93  
     Thomas, 93  
 Lecture at Lincoln's Inn, founded by  
     Colfer, 26  
 Lecture at Lincoln's Inn, founded by  
     Warburton, 26  
 Lecture by Librarian of College of  
     Surgeons quoted, 82  
 Le Despencer, Hugh, 207-209  
     Mary, Baroness, 21, 208  
     Mary Frances Elizabeth, 219  
 Lee, Nathaniel, 132  
 Leech, afterwards Master of the Rolls,  
     clerk to Sir R. Taylor, 53  
 Legit, Roger, 48  
 Leicester, Earl of, 207  
 Leicester Square, 77, 84, 177  
 Le Lorimer, Edmund, 208  
 Lemon presented by porter of  
     Clement's Inn, 129  
 Lentier, a builder in Clare Market,  
     114  
 Leonards, Lord St., 12  
 Leoni, the singer, 148  
 Leper Hospital of St. Giles, 191  
 Letter found in high-road, 187  
     in saddle, 198  
 Laverton, William, 205  
 Le Waleys, Henry, 208  
 Lewis, the comedian, 174  
 Lewkner's Lane, 209, 212  
 Leytonstone Cemetery, 140  
 Library of Lincoln's Inn, 28, 40, 41,  
     44  
 Library, donations to, 45  
     enlarged in 1873, 48  
 Library of College of Surgeons, 85,  
     87  
 Lilliputians, 154  
 Lilly, 70  
 Lincoln, Henry de Lacy, Earl of, 5,  
     10, 21, 43  
 Lincoln, John de, 208  
 Lincoln's Inn, 3-62  
     admission to, 9  
     Admittance Book, 11, 12  
     ambulatory. *See* Crypt  
     architecture of, 19  
     arms of, 10  
     bell-turret, 41  
     Black Book, 11  
 Lincoln's Inn, bond given on being  
     called to the Bar, 9  
  
 Lincoln's Inn books, official, 11, 16,  
     45  
 Lincoln's Inn, boundaries of, 3  
     buildings, new, 39  
     old, 38, 39  
     butler, 12  
     chambers. *See* Chambers  
     Chapel, 19-25  
     claim made on bond, 9  
     Crypt, 19, 26  
     drawing-room, 43  
     Fields conveyed to, 69  
     fires in, 53  
     freeholds in, *n.*  
     gallery, long, 35  
     short, 35  
     gardens, 28  
     gatehouse, 36  
     gateway to Fields, new, 45  
     grass-plot, 39  
     hall, new, 40-43  
     old, 33  
     heraldic decorations, 43  
     kitchen, new, 42  
     old, 35, 38  
     kitchen-garden, 16  
     invitation to dinner, 57  
     legal centre of London, 9  
     Library, new, 40  
     old, 44  
     memorial gates, 31  
     New Square. *See* New Square  
     officers, 10  
     plate of, 56  
     preacher, when first appointed, 12  
     preachers, celebrated, 25  
     Red Books, 16, 39  
     rentals, 55  
     revels, 55  
     sculpture facetiously described, 58  
 Lincoln's Inn, Serle Street. *See* Serle  
     Street  
 Lincoln's Inn severed from St. Giles  
     parish, 8  
 Lincoln's Inn, stone buildings, 53  
     in vacation time, 57  
     year books, 45  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, 65-102, 110, 111,  
     115, 118, 140, 141, 191, 209  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, amphitheatre  
     proposed in, 72  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, Barry's proposed  
     Law Courts in, 76  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, beggars, 69  
     in Bloomsbury Manor, 65  
     built round, 77  
     cock-throwing in, 73  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, disgraceful con-  
     dition of, 68, 69, 75, 76  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, duel in, 72  
     in Finsbury Borough, 65  
     improved approaches to, 95-98  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, improvements  
     in, 67, 69, 74, 76, 77  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, inhabitants,  
     noted, 78, 89  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields, Inigo Jones'  
     plan, 102  
 Lincoln's Inn Fields and literature, 207  
     mummers, 69  
     opened to the public, 98

- Lincoln's Inn Fields, perambulation of, 77  
 persons assaulted in, 70, 72, 73, 76  
 puppet plays in, 70  
 riots in, 74  
 rufflers, 69  
 trees, fine, in, 75  
 urn found in, 76  
 wax image found in, 75  
 Weedon's proposal to lay out, 73
- Lindsey, Earl of, 90  
 House, 89
- Linge, Abraham and Bernhard van, 20
- Literary Fund, 193
- Little Lincoln's Inn Fields, 48  
 Queen Street, 71, 91, 98, 207  
 Turnstile, 96
- Lobley, Prof. Logan, 97
- Locke, John, 106
- Lofie, quoted on Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 25
- 'Londinium Redivivum,' by Malcolin, 62
- London apprentices sack houses in Whetstone Park, 212
- London Chronicle*, quoted, 57
- London County Council scheme for new street, 98, 124
- 'London Cuckolds,' a play, 162
- London Daily Post and General Advertiser* quoted, 135, 187
- London Gazette* quoted, 71, 94, 137, 138, 184, 187
- 'London Interiors' quoted, 179
- 'London Low Life and London Dens' quoted, 70
- 'London Spy' quoted, 74
- 'London Tradesman in the Country,' 201
- Long Gallery in Lincoln's Inn, 35
- Lord Chancellor's Court, 33  
 Lieutenant, 56 *n.*
- Lort, Mr., 56
- Louches Buildings, 141
- Loughborough, Lord, 79
- 'Love for Love,' a play, 153
- 'Love in a Wood,' a play, 215
- Lovell, Sir Thomas, 36
- Lower Serle's Place, 61
- Lujini, painter, 129
- Lulworth Castle, 185
- Lyndhurst, Lord, 12, 13
- Lyons Inn, 8
- Lytleton, Lord, 60
- MACAULAY, George MacKenzie, 81
- Macaulay, Lord, quoted, 74, 117, 105, 212
- 'Macbeth,' a play, 155
- Mace of Lord Chancellor stolen, 72
- Mackintosh, Sir James, 9, 10
- Macklin, Charles, 161
- MacLoughlin, Charles, 161
- Madrigal Society, 181
- 'Maid's Tragedy,' 152
- Makepeace and Walford, silversmiths, 60
- Malcolm, J. P., quoted, 10, 11, 57, 62
- Malibran, 170
- Malin's Court, Vice-Chancellor, 35
- Manhunting Club, 118
- Mankilling Club, 118
- Manley's, Mrs., 'Atlantis,' 153
- Mansfield, Lord, 12, 13, 17
- Marble tablet in Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, 19
- 'Mariamne,' a play, 155
- Mark Masons' Hall, 183
- Marlborough, Earl of, 20
- Marlborough gent, 217
- Marsh, Henry, 135
- Martin, Edward, 140
- Martin, St., de Front, 169
- Mary, Queen, 12
- Marylebone Road, 68
- Mary's Chapel, St., designed by Sir Christopher Wren, 73
- 'Mat o' the Mint,' 117
- Mayhew, Alfred, 105  
 Henry, 105  
 Joshua, 105
- Maynard, Serjeant, 78
- Maypole Alley, 112
- Meat, regulations as to sale of, 122
- Meath, Earl of, 98
- Medal in commemoration of destruction of Sardinia Chapel, 170
- Meeting in Copenhagen Fields, 94
- Melmoth, William, 93
- Members of Inns of Court, degrees of, 8
- Members of Lincoln's Inn, eminent, 11-13
- Memorial gates in Lincoln's Inn, 31
- Mendicants in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 69, 75
- 'Mercurius Aulicus' quoted, 49
- 'Mercurius Politicus' quoted, 28
- Mereworth Castle, sale at, 219
- Metropolitan Electric Light Supply Company, 167
- Michell, Simon, 12
- Middle Serle's Place, 61
- Middlesex, Countess of, 80  
 Lord, 71, 174
- Middle Temple, 8
- Middleton, Mr., 8
- 'Midnight Conversation' gives Henley's portrait, 116
- Mildmay, Sir Anthony, 21  
 Sir Walter, 209
- Miles's Music House, 119
- Mill, John Stuart, 60
- Millar, A., 162
- Miller, James, 121
- Miller. *See* Joe Miller
- Milnes, Monckton, 60
- Milton, 95, 157, 201
- 'Mirror of Justice,' 45
- 'Miser, The,' a play, 215
- Mission Chapel in Clare Market, proposed, 124
- Mitchell, Logan, 166
- Mitchell's rooms, 147
- Mitford, Mary Russell, 176
- Model of Weedon's proposed chapel, designed by Wren, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 73
- Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, 165
- Mollere, Nicholas, 212
- Monkwell Street, 80
- Monmouth, Duke of, 56
- Monotype Printing Company, 126
- Montague, Mr. Attorney, 78  
 Bishop Richard, 7
- Montfichet, Gilbert, 5  
 Richard, 5
- Montgomery, Mr., 171
- Monthly Magazine* quoted, 96
- Monument of Earl of Lincoln, 6 *n.*
- Moore, the actor, 137
- 'Moor of Venice,' women first acted in, 137
- Mootings at Lincoln's Inn, 9, 10
- Mordant, Lady, 78
- More, Sir Thomas, 12
- Moredon, Richard, 205
- Moresome, Wm., 49
- Morland, Thurloe's assistant, 14
- Morning Chronicle*, 129
- Morris, Captain, 193
- 'Moser's Vestiges' quoted, 60
- Moule, Mr., 97
- Mountfort's, Wm., 'Life and Death of Dr. Faustus' 153
- MSS. in Lincoln's Inn Library, 44, 45
- Mumpers in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 69
- Murder in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 71
- Murphy, Arthur, 12, 13, 48
- Murray of New York, 165
- Murray, William, afterwards Lord Mansfield, 17
- Museum of College of Surgeons, 83  
 of Sir John Soane, 193-196
- Music in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 22  
 in Sardinia Chapel, 169, 170
- NAIRN, the optician, 148
- National Hall, the, 206
- Neale, Mr., churchwarden, 136
- Neate, Mr., 78
- 'Necromancer, or Harlequin Dr. Faustus,' a play, 160
- 'Negroes' Heads,' stone sign in Clare Street, 132
- Nell Gwynne. *See* Gwynne
- 'Nell Gwynne,' comedy by Douglas Jerrold, 153
- Neville, Ralph, 6 and *n.*, 43
- Newcastle, Duke of, 72, 91, 93, 115, 187
- Newcastle House, 91, 93, 205  
 Street, 112
- New Court, Carey Street, 74, 107
- Newcourt's Map referred to, 60, 111
- New Exchequer Office removed, 53
- Newgate, 71
- New hall in Lincoln's Inn, 40-43
- New Inn, 125
- New Law Courts. *See* Law Courts
- Newman's Row, 69, 202
- New Market, now Clare Market 110, 111
- Newport Market, 115
- New Queen's Theatre, 184
- New Road, 68
- Newspapers, writing for, prohibited 10
- New Square, 48, 52
- New Square, boundary-marks of parishes in, 53
- New Square, coat-of-arms at No. 13, 16
- New Square, fire in, *anno* 1752, 53

- New Square, fire in, *anno* 1849, 53  
 first inhabitants of, 48  
 garden, 52  
 suggestions concerning, 100
- New Square houses entitle holders to vote, 50
- New Square houses, how rated, 53  
 pillar and fountain in, 51, 52
- New Street, now Chancery Lane, 3, 6 and *n.*
- New Temple, 209
- New Theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields.  
*See* Duke's Theatre
- Newton's Buildings, 68
- Newton Street, 68
- Newton, William, 68, 70, 202
- New Turnstile, 97
- 'New View of London,' by Hatton, quoted, 91
- New Yard, Great Queen Street, 175
- Nichols, Deputy, 193
- Nicholls's 'Bird's-Eye View of Lincoln's Inn Fields,' 47
- Nightingale, the London topographer, quoted on repairs to Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 23
- Nolan, Michael, 9
- Nollekens, the sculptor, 168
- Noorthouck quoted, 75, 96
- Northampton, Henry, Earl of, 21
- Northern Block, 191-218
- North side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, 192
- Northumberland Avenue, 93
- Norton, Spenser of House of Commons, 91
- Norwood Cemetery, 134
- Nost, John van, 127
- Notes and Queries* quoted, 101, 161, 169
- Nova Villa. *See* Neville
- Novelty Theatre, 184
- Noy, William, 20
- Numbering houses, practice of, 39, 174
- Nunn, James, bookseller, 217
- OATES, Titus, 186
- O'Brien, the Irish giant, 85
- Oddfellows' Lodge, 141
- Offices in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 99
- Ogilby's lottery of books, 137  
 map of London, 138
- Old Bailey, 80
- Old Boswell Court, 216
- Old buildings in Lincoln's Inn, 44
- Oldcastle, Sir John, 65
- 'Old Curiosity Shop,' 88
- Old Hall in Lincoln's Inn, 31, 33  
 alterations in, 33  
 dais in, 33  
 divided, 33  
 examination hall now, 34  
 louvre of, 33  
 originally dining hall, 34  
 screen in, 34  
 windows of, 33
- Old Ship public-house, 61
- Old Square in Lincoln's Inn, 53
- Old Temple in Holborn, 65, 66, 207, 208
- Old Vestry Hall, 129
- Oldwick Close, 185, 191
- Olympic Pavilion, 113
- 'Omri,' 173
- Opening of Lincoln's Inn Fields to public, 98
- Opie, John, 176
- Orange presented by porter of Clement's Inn, 129
- 'Orator Humbug,' 116
- Oriel windows in Lincoln's Inn Hall, 43, 44
- Organ given by S. Michell to parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, 13
- Organ offered to Lincoln's Inn Chapel by W. Fellows, 22
- Organ offered by C. Weedon, 22
- Organ now in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 22
- 'Origin of Legislation,' fresco in Lincoln's Inn new Hall, 42
- Original elevations of houses in Arch Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 89
- Ormond, Duchess of, 185
- Orrery's Letters quoted, 198
- 'PACQUET from Wells, A,' 18
- Paget, the Lords, 131
- Painting by Carrington in King's College Hospital, 149
- Painting by Holbein in Barbers-Surgeons' Hall, 86
- Painting by Holbein, cartoon of, at College of Surgeons, 86
- Painting by Hogarth in Lincoln's Inn, 33, 43
- Pannier man at Lincoln's Inn, 10
- Pantomimes introduced at Duke's Theatre, 153
- Pargiter Court, 211
- Park Crescent, 68
- Park, Judge, 79
- Park, J., author of 'History of Hampstead,' 12
- Park Lane, 127
- Parker, Chief Justice, 95
- Parr, Samuel, 108, 109
- 'Paston Letters' quoted, 191
- Partridge Alley, 209
- Passage from New Square to Serle Street, 36, 60
- Passage from New Square to Carey Street, 53
- Parton's 'St. Giles,' 172, 174, 191
- 'Paul before Felix,' painting by Hogarth, 33, 43
- Paulet House, 172
- Paul's (St.), Old, 6 *n.*
- Pembroke, William, Earl of, 21, 67
- Penderell, Richard, 204
- Penkethman, a booth-proprietor, 161
- Penn, William, 12
- Pennethorne, Sir James, 7
- Penny, Principal of Clement's Inn, assassinated, 126
- Penrice, Thomas, 109
- Pepys quoted, 27, 29, 56, 79, 95, 118, 137, 157, 201, 212
- Perambulation of southern and western sides of Lincoln's Inn Fields, 77
- Perceval, Dudley Montagu, 17  
 Right Hon. Spencer, 17
- Perceval, Spencer, 17
- 'Perdita,' 175
- Perkins, Louisa, tried at the Old Bailey, 140
- Perpoint, William, 78
- Perring, Sir John, 57
- Perry, James, 129
- 'Peter Pindar,' 130
- Petition by inhabitants of Lincoln's Inn Fields, 70
- Petitions for and against opening of Lincoln's Inn Fields, 100
- Petre, Lord, 178
- Pett, Thomas, the miser, 119
- Pettit, prize-fighter, 121
- Phillip, C., engraver, 147
- 'Philip van Artevelde,' 105
- Phillip's Rents, 211
- 'Philobas,' a tragedy, 162
- Piccadilly, 127
- Pickering, Mr., loses and recovers large sum in banknotes, 53
- Pickering, Thomas, accused of high-treason, 186
- Pickett's Archway, 130
- 'Pickwick Papers' quoted, 150
- Pillar and fountain in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, 51, 52
- Pindar, Peter. *See* Wolcott
- Pitt, William, 12, 13, 19
- Placita of reign of Edward III., 45
- Plan of Chancery Lane, made for Metropolitan Improvement Commissioners, 9
- Plate of Lincoln's Inn, 56
- Playbills of Duke's Theatre, 159, 161
- Playford, a bookseller, 73
- 'Playhouse to let,' 137
- Plays acted at Duke's Theatre, 157-162, 219
- Plough Court, 105
- Plough Tavern, 105, 106
- Plow Tavern. *See* Plough Tavern
- Plunket, Mr., 109
- Pneumatic Despatch Company, 210, 211
- Polly Peachum, the original, 155
- Pontefract, John Gully, member for, 106
- Poole, Dorsetshire, 186
- Pope satirizes Henley, 116
- Pope's 'Duneiad,' 116  
 'Epistle to Arbuthnot,' 116
- Poppun Plot, 142
- Portland Place, 68, 192
- Portsmouth, Duchess of, 141  
 Earl of, 89
- Portsmouth Street, 88, 141
- Portugal Row, 69, 78, 88  
 Theatre. *See* Duke's Theatre
- Portugal Street, 48, 82, 105, 133, 141, 143, 144, 147, 148, 150, 151
- 'Postman' quoted, 146
- Potter, Mrs., 140
- Povis or Powis House, 91, 95. *See* Newcastle House
- Povy, Thomas, 95
- Prayers in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, hours for, 22
- Prayers, masters admonished to attend, 23

- Preachers of Lincoln's Inn, celebrated, 25  
 Preachers of Lincoln's Inn, earliest entry of, 12  
 Price of house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 99  
 Prince de la Grange, 56  
 Prince of Purpoole, 56 *n.*  
 Prince's Square, 205  
 Princes Street, 205  
 Printers around Lincoln's Inn Fields, 216  
 Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, 48, 49  
 Prize-fighters of Clare Market, 121  
 'Protestant Association,' 169  
*Protestant Domestic Intelligence* quoted, 214  
*Protestant Mercury* quoted, 73  
 'Prophetess, The,' a play, 162  
 'Provoked Wife, The,' a play, 162  
 Prynne, 12, 22, 27  
 Prynne's 'Hustrio-Mastix,' 27, 28, 55  
   'Records,' 45  
 Public Dispensary, 114  
 Public Gardens, Association, 98  
 Public-houses in Clare Market, 117  
 Publishers around Lincoln's Inn Fields, 216  
 Puppet plays in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 70  
 Purs-field, 67  
 Putney, 94, 95  
 Pyramid, Great, 67
- QUEEN OF BOHEMIA, 112  
 Queen of Bohemia's public-house, 113  
 Queen's Head Yard, 91  
 Queen's Remembrancer's Act, 61  
 Queen's Theatre, Dorset Gardens, 153  
 Queen Victoria's statue in Lincoln's Inn, 41  
 Quin, the actor, 154
- RACHEL, Madame, 141  
 Radcliffe, John, 117, 177  
 Radnor, Earl of, 201  
 Ranyard, A. C., 17  
 'Rape of Proserpine,' a play, 160  
 Raven, a bookseller in Lincoln's Inn, 73  
 Ravensrofts, the, 59  
 Readings at Lincoln's Inn, 9  
 'Recruiting Officer,' a play, 139, 153, 162  
 Red Books of Lincoln's Inn, 16, 39  
 Red Bull public-house, 136  
 Redding, Robert de, 5  
 Rede, William, Bishop of Chichester, 19  
 Red Lion Fields, 201  
 Red Lion Inn, 200  
 Red Lion Yard, 200  
 Red Lion Street, 191  
 Red Posts public-house, 186  
 Reed, J., 145  
 Refuge for Homeless Boys, 176  
 Regent Street, 68  
 Regent's Park, 67  
 Reindeer Yard, 111
- Residents of Lincoln's Inn, eminent, 11-13  
 Revels in Lincoln's Inn, 55  
 Reynold and Sons, 141  
 Rich, Charles Moyser, 154  
   Christopher, 118, 153, 155  
   John, son of Christopher, 153  
 Richard I., 3  
 Richard, Bishop of Chichester, 4  
 Richard de Montfichet, 5  
 Richardson, Sir Thomas, 20  
 Rifle Volunteers, headquarters of  
   Middlesex, in Lincoln's Inn, 52  
 'Rights of Citizenship,' publisher of, prosecuted, 94  
 Riot in Duke's Theatre, 155  
 Riots in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 169  
   in Whetstone Park, 212  
 Roberts, Lord John, 201  
 Robinson, Mrs. *See* Perdita  
 Rochester, Wilmot, Earl of, 79  
 Rochford, Earl of, 174  
 Rolls Chapel, 131  
 Roman Catholics, laws against, 168  
 'Romeo and Juliet,' 157  
 Romilly, Lord, 60  
   Sir Samuel, 48  
 Ronquillo, Spanish Ambassador, 185  
 Rope-dancers, French, at Duke's Theatre, 159  
 'Roscius Anglicanus,' by Downes, 156  
 Rose, Sir George, 40  
 Roy, Attorney-General, 56  
 Royal College of Surgeons. *See* College of Surgeons  
 Royal Exchange, 73  
 Royal Society of Antiquaries, its first President, 174  
 Royal, The, Musical Hall, 206  
 Royal Yacht public-house, 112  
 Rubini, 170  
 Ruffianly attack in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1886, 76  
 Rufflers, 69  
 Rule Office removed, 53  
 Rupert, Prince, 43, 56  
 Rushworth, John, 12  
 Russell, Lady Rachael, 71  
   Lord William, 71  
 Rutland, Frances, daughter of  
   Thomas, Earl of, 21  
 Ryan, the comedian, 175
- SACHEVERELL, Dr., 74  
 Sadler, John, 204  
   Thomas, 72  
 Sale of Lincoln's Inn Field Gardens, 100  
 Salter lengthens Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 24  
 Sampson, Richard, Bishop of Chichester, 7  
 Sandby, the architect, 178  
 Sanders, Sir Edmund, 128  
   Mrs., 186  
 Sanderson, Thomas, 15  
 Sandy, Sir Edwin, 203  
 Sardinian Ambassador, house of, 89  
 Sardinia Chapel, 168-170  
   Street, 89, 98  
*Satirist*, 72
- Saunderson, Thomas, 20  
 'Scornful Lady,' a play, 157  
 Scott, John, 216  
   Mr., 193  
   Sir Gilbert, 37, 38  
 Sedgwick, 130  
 Sele, Ralphe atte, 212  
 Sentence of death, formula of, 71  
 Serjeants' Inn, 8  
 Serle, arms of, 50  
   Henry, 50  
 Serle begins building Serle's Court, now New Square, 50  
 Serle Street, 59, 96, 105, 106  
 Serle Street, passage from to New Square, 36, 47  
 Serle's Coffee-house, 60  
   Gate, Lincoln's Inn, 50  
   Place, 61  
 Sessions House, Old Bailey, 81  
 Seven Dials, 191  
 Sexton, a savage, 146  
 Shadwell, Sir Lancelot, 35  
 Shadwell's play, 'The Miser,' 215  
   'A True Widow,' 136, 204  
   'The Woman Captain,' 161  
 Shaftesbury, Lord, 12  
 Shakespeare quoted, 128  
 Shakespearian revivals, 154  
 Shedewater, William, 208  
 Sheffield Street, 133  
 Shepherd and his Flock Club, 117  
 Sheridan, R. B., in Great Queen Street, 176  
 Sheridan, R. B., presents petition against exclusion of journalists from Lincoln's Inn, 10  
 Ship public-house, 205  
 Ship Yard, 61  
 Shire Lane, 61  
 Short Gallery in Lincoln's Inn, 35  
 Shows in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 70  
 Shrewsbury, Countess of, 78  
   Lord, 79  
 Sidmouth, Lord, 12  
 'Siege of Rhodes,' a play, 151  
 Simco, John, 216  
 Simpkinson, Sir Francis, 47  
 Simpson, Rev. R. J., 136  
 Sims, Mr., quoted, 124  
   Mrs., 141  
 'Sir Martin Marall,' Dryden's comedy of, 152  
 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' a tragedy, 159  
 Six Cans public-house, 206  
   and Punchbowl, 206  
 Six Clerks' Office, 54 and *n.*  
 'Sketches by Boz,' 130  
 Slack, a prizefighter, 121  
 Smeatonian Society of Engineers, 181  
 Smith, Albert, 147  
   John, a bookseller, 94  
   Rev. J. E., 166  
   J., a conspirator, 142  
   W. H., 124, 136  
 Smith's silver fountain, 160  
 Soane, Sir John, 196  
 Soane's house, 192  
   museum, 193-196  
 Soho Square, 77  
 Sol's Arms of Bleak House, 61  
 Somers, Lord, 91

- Somerset, Duke of, 90  
House, 188  
Place, 96
- Southampton Buildings, 207  
Earl of, 71  
House, 71  
Square, 71
- Southern Block, 105-162
- South Kensington Museum, 107
- Southwark, stews in, 214
- Spectator* quoted, 13, 60, 162
- Speed's map of Westminster, 171
- Spelman, Henry, antiquary, 12
- Spencer House, 209, 210  
John, 21  
Robert, 21  
Thomas, 21
- Spencer's Dig, 209
- Spencer's Lond., 191, 207, 211. *See*  
also Hugh le Despencer
- Spenser, the poet, 209
- Spiller, James, 117
- Spiller's Head public-house, 117, 145
- Spilsbury's 'Lincoln's Inn' quoted, 43
- Squares, smallest, in London, 205
- Stafford, Lord, 173
- Stanhope Street, 98, 140
- Stanstead-Mountfitchett, 5
- Staple's Inn, 8, 66, 207
- Star Court, 61
- Star Yard, 52, 61
- Statuary Yards in Piccadilly, 127
- Statues in New Square, 51
- Steele, Sir Richard, 117
- Stephens, Mrs., 201
- Sterling Club, 60
- Still public-house, 110
- Stocks in Portugal Street, 145
- Stone Buildings, 3, 19, 38, 44, 53  
copper roof blown off, 54
- Stone Buildings, Duke of Wellington  
takes refuge in, 54
- Stone Buildings, garden front, 54
- Stone tablet in Denzell Street, 111,  
112
- Storms, violent, in London, 183, 188
- Stow quoted, 6 *n.*, 71, 205 *n.*, 211
- Stradling, Sir Edward, 185
- Strand, 96, 97
- Strand Union Workhouse, 122
- Strange, Sir Robert, 175
- Street, new, to connect Holborn and  
Strand, various schemes, 96-98
- Streeter, the painter, 95
- Streets demolished for construction of  
new Law Courts, 61
- Stringer, Anthony, 48
- Strype, quoted, 203
- Students of Lincoln's Inn, 8  
eminent, of Lincoln's Inn, 12
- 'Student's Guide,' Lane's, 9
- Suett, Dicky, 130
- Sugden, Sir Edward, 12
- Suggestions concerning Lincoln's Inn  
Fields and New Square, 100, 101
- Sulgard or Sulliard, William, 7
- Sulyard, Edward, 43  
Eustace, 7
- Sums spent on Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
75
- Sums voted for purchase of books for  
Lincoln's Inn, 45
- Sums voted for purchase of Hunterian  
Museum, 84
- Sun-dial in Clement's Inn, 126
- Sun-dials in Lincoln's Inn, 19
- Sun public-house, 118, 206
- Supple, James, 216
- Surgeons, College of, 80, 81
- Surgeons purchase house in Lincoln's  
Inn Fields, 81
- Surgeons separate from Barbers, 80
- Sussex, Duke of, 179
- Sutton, Thomas, 12
- Swift, quoted, 199
- Sydenham, Floyer, 193
- Symond's Inn, 53
- 'TAMING OF THE SHREW,' a comedy,  
159
- Tancred, Christopher, 11  
studentships, 11
- Tatler quoted, 29, 60
- Taylor, Sir Henry, 105
- Taylor, Robert, 'the devil's chaplain,'  
148
- Taylor, Sir Robert, 53
- Templars' Field, 48
- Temple, in Fleet Street, 8  
Old, in Holborn, 65, 66, 207, 208  
Bar, 96  
Change, 73
- Tennis Court, Gibbons', 111, 136  
Lisle's, 151, 152
- Tennyson, Alfred, 60, 89
- Tenure, jocular, 61
- 'Terraminta,' an opera, 162
- Thanet, Earl of, 72
- Thavies' Inn, 8
- Thelwall, John, 94  
Mrs., death of, 94
- Theobald's Park, 206  
Row, 98
- Thomas, sculptor, 41
- Thomond, Henry O'Brien, Earl of, 91
- Threlkill, Thomas, 205
- Threnhall Priory, 5
- Thurloe, 14, 38
- Thurloe's chambers, 16
- Thurloe Papers, 14
- Thynne, Mr., 90
- Tichborne Court, 216  
White, 216
- Tiles given to St. Giles' Church, Cam-  
berwell, 95, 219
- Tillotson, Archbishop of Canterbury,  
25
- Timbs' 'Curiosities of London'  
quoted, 57, 127, 145, 169, 202
- Timbs' 'Walks and Talks about  
London' quoted, 76
- Titus, Colonel, author of 'Killing no  
Murder,' 174
- Tom Jones, 210
- Tombstones in crypt in Lincoln's Inn,  
27
- Tomlinson has Thurloe's chamber, 16
- Tooke, Horne, 94
- Trajan, Emperor, 126
- Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, 8
- Trees, fine, in Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
75
- Tregaskis, bookseller, 206
- Trevor, Sir John, 130
- Triangular building in Lincoln's Inn,  
52
- 'Trifles,' by E. Utley, quoted, 203
- Trinity Church in Little Queen Street,  
207
- Tulkinghorn's house in Lincoln's Inn  
Fields, 89
- Tupper, Martin, 19
- Turner, J. Hudson, 30
- Turnstile, Great, 202-205  
Little, 205, 206  
New, 206  
Tavern, 204
- Turnstiles, 'The, 96
- Twells, Philip, 76
- Tyburn, 72, 178, 199, 200-202
- Tyler, Wat, 61
- Tyndall, Sir John, 35
- UNDER-BARRISTERS of Lincoln's Inn,  
57
- Upper Serle's Place, 61
- Urn found in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 76
- Usher, James, 25
- Utley's, E., 'Trifles,' quoted, 203
- VACATION in Lincoln's Inn, Long, 57
- Vails, giving, 93
- Valence, Aymer de, 209
- Value of houses in Lincoln's Inn  
Fields, 89
- Vanbrugh, Sir John, 153
- Van Dyke's Head in Portugal Street,  
147
- Venez manger!* at Lincoln's Inn, 57
- Vauxhall Gardens, 161
- Vere Street, 98, 117, 124, 136, 137,  
140, 141, 198
- Vere Street, fire in, 139  
Theatre, 137, 139  
burnt, 139
- Vestry Hall, new, 135, 136  
old, 128
- Vice-Chancellor's Courts, 34
- Victoria, statue of Queen, in Lin-  
coln's Inn, 41
- Views of old houses on site of Law  
Courts, 61
- 'Visions of Nicholas Hart,' 13
- Votes conferred by chambers in Lin-  
coln's Inn, 50
- 'Vulgus Britannicus,' quoted, 74
- WALDEGRAVE, Sir Charles, 78
- Waldo, Sir Timothy, 93
- Wales, Prince of, 41
- Walker, G. A., 134
- Waller, the poet, 174
- Walpole, Horace, 116  
quoted, 79, 136, 177
- Walsingham, Admiral, 148
- Wandesford, Rowland, 20
- Warburton, Dr., 25, 26
- Warden, Bob, 110
- Wareham, Dorset, 186
- Warwick Street, 216
- Washpot of Lincoln's Inn, 10
- Waste ground in Lincoln's Inn, 52
- Wat, the cobbler, 70
- Waters' 'Traditions of London,' 184
- Watson, Sir William, 201

- Watson, an undertaker in Clare Market, 140  
 Watt, James, the inventor, 181  
 Watts, G. F., the artist, 42  
 Watts' printing office, 165, 177, 187  
 Wax image found in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 75  
 Webb, the architect, 91  
 Webbe, the composer, 169  
 Weedon, Cavendish, 22, 52, 73  
 Weld House. *See* Wild House  
 Weld, Judge, 78  
 Weld, Mr., arrested, 187  
 Weld, Sir Humphrey, 185  
 Welds, The, 185, 219  
 Well with two Buckets public-house, 200  
 Wellington, Duke of, 54  
 Wentworth, Lady, 78  
 Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen Street, 183  
 Western Block, 165-188  
 Westgarth, William, 97  
 Westminster, Duke of, 98  
 Westminster Hall, 73  
 Westminster School, 134  
 Westmoreland, Francis Fane, Earl of, 21  
 Weston, Henry, 206  
 Wetherell, Sir Charles, 54  
 Wewitzer, Ralph, 188  
 Wharton, Miss Mary, 171  
 Wharton, Rev. Henry, 22  
 Wheatsheaf Inn, 141  
 Wheel of Fortune, game of, 70  
 Whetstone Park, 75, 206, 207, 211, 216  
 Whetstone Park, its bad reputation, 212, 214-216  
 Whetstone, the vestryman, 211  
 Whetstones, curious use of, 212 alluded to by Butler, 212  
 Whitechapel, 141  
 Whitehall, 4  
 Whittington Club, 136  
 Wich, Richard de la, 7  
 Widening of Chancery and Drury Lanes suggested for connecting Holborn and Strand, 98  
 Wigmakers in Lincoln's Inn, famous, 59  
 Wilberforce, Mr., 180  
 Wilbraham, his great loss through fire in Lincoln's Inn, 53  
 Wild Court, 165, 185, 187, 188 House, 185-187 Jonathan, 85 Street, 165, 185, 186, 188  
 Will, evidence against a, 108  
 Willement, Mr., 33, 43  
 William III., 127, 199 and Mary, 127, 211  
 Williams, John, 72 Mr., 193 Montague, 147  
 Willis, Browne, 106 Chief Justice, 79  
 Wills' Coffee-house, 60, 96  
 Wilson, Sir Erasmus, bust of, 87 Richard, 108  
 Winch, Sir Humphrey, 20  
 Winde, Captain William, 91  
 Window in St. Giles' Church, 200  
 Windows in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 20, 21, 209  
 Wither, George, 12  
 Widderspoon and Shave, 60  
 Wolcott, Dr., 130, 176  
 Wolsey, Cardinal, 4  
 'Woman Captain,' a comedy, 161  
 Women excluded from Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 23  
 Women, when first took female parts on stages, 137  
 Wood, Anthony, 28 Matthew, 57  
 Wooden house in Clement's Lane, 133  
 Woodford, 201  
 Woodward, William, 97  
 Wooller, 130  
 Worester, Earl of, 67  
 Workhouse of St. Clement Danes, old, 148  
 Worlidge, Thomas, 174  
 Wren, Sir Christopher, design by, 73  
 Wyatt repairs Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 23  
 Wych Street, 185  
 Wycherley's 'Love in a Wood,' 215  
 Wyman and Sons, printers, 165, 177  
 Wyndham, Lord, 43  
 VATES, or Yeates, Place or Court, 109, 134  
 York, Archbishop of, 4 James, Duke of, 41, 43, 56, 208 Place, 4 Thomas, 111  
 Yorke, Sir Joseph, 180 Philip, 95  
 Young, cousin of Lady Fanshawe, 105

THE END.





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