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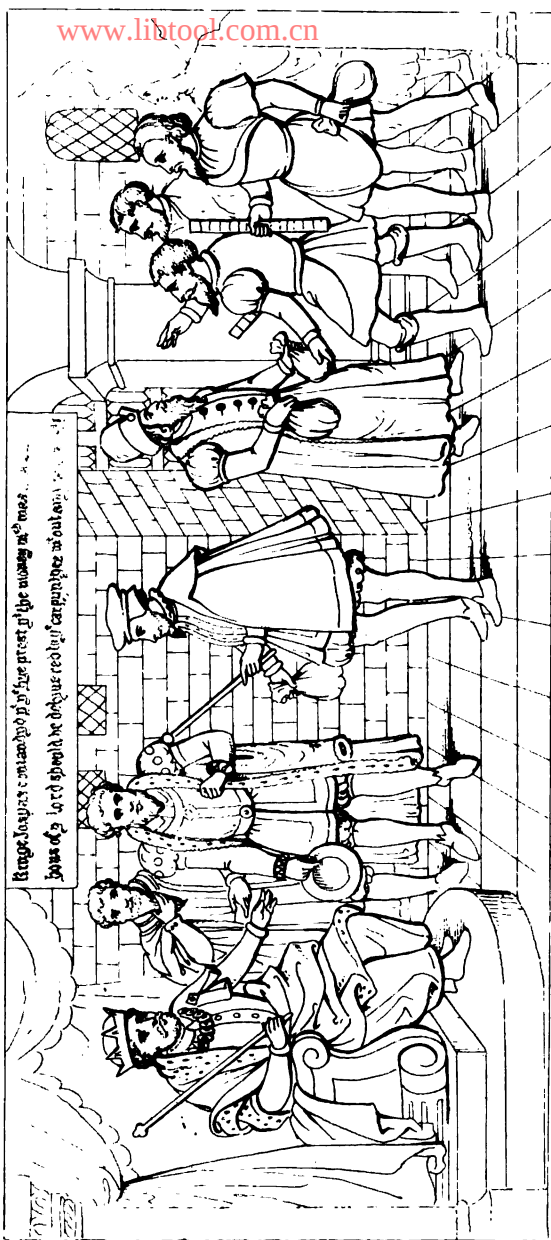
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HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
**Worshipful Company of
Carpenters.**

“An Haberdasher, and a *Carpenter*,
A Webbe, a Deyer, and a Tapiser,
Were alle yclothed in o livere,
Of a solempne and grete fraternite.
Ful freshe and newe hir gere ypiked was;
Hir Knives were ychaped not with bras,
But all with silver wrought ful clene and wel,
Her girdeles and her pouches every del.”

CHAUCER.—*Prologue to Canterbury Tales.*

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AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE
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Worshipful
Company of Carpenters
OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
COMPILED CHIEFLY FROM RECORDS IN THEIR
POSSESSION

BY
EDWARD BASIL JUPP
CLERK OF THE COMPANY



LONDON
WILLIAM PICKERING
1848

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"In youthe he lerned hadde a good mistere;
He was a wel good wright, a Carpenterere."

Prologue to Canterbury Tules.

TO
THE MASTER, WARDENS,
AND
COURT OF ASSISTANTS,
OF THE
Worshipful Company of Carpenters,
THIS VOLUME,
WRITTEN WITH THEIR SANCTION,
IS,
WITH FEELINGS OF GRATITUDE FOR THEIR UNVARYING KINDNESS,
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY THEIR OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,
THE AUTHOR.

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P R E F A C E.

THERE are perhaps few subjects less generally understood than the constitution and history of the Trading Companies of London, societies which, in the height of their power, unquestionably exercised great influence in public affairs; and which, while they gave life to trade and commerce, formed at once a strong barrier and a connecting link between the nobles and the bulk of the population. The Companies became in fact a middle class, which afforded protection to the weak against the tyranny of the powerful, and at the same time lessened the wide gulf of separation existing in feudal times between the nobles and all other ranks; shewing to the haughty Barons that the sword was not the *only* passport to wealth and influence, and to the people holding out a prospect of advancement and security, which gave to the meanest subject a stake in the general welfare of the nation. The very government of these Guilds, as they were called, had a popular form, the executive consisting of a Master and Court of Assistants chosen from among the

Members in such a manner, that the humblest apprentice might look forward, after the lapse of a few years, to the attainment of the highest post. The more sagacious of our Monarchs soon perceived how valuable were such Societies as checks on the ever-growing encroachments of the proud Norman aristocracy, and they willingly granted them Charters of Incorporation, some even extending their patronage so far as to enrol themselves as Members. The great wealth of the Companies became a principal source of the prosperity of the nation, and no enterprise of importance could be undertaken without the concurrence of those who were to furnish the chief means for its execution.

Little appears to be generally known, of the voluminous and interesting Records possessed by the Companies; which yet abound with curious and valuable information, opening a wide field of research to the historian and the antiquary, and in fact to every one possessing even a common share of interest in the scenes and events of by-gone days. It is not, however, asserted that no Work has yet appeared on the subject of the Trade Companies. All who have consulted the pages of Herbert,* owe a debt of gratitude to an enthusiastic, a pains-taking, and an intelligent Author. A very interesting Work too, on one of the chief Companies, was compiled some

* "The History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London," by William Herbert.

years before the volumes we have just mentioned,* but as it was not placed within the reach of the public, its information and its merits have been seldom noticed.

The Author of the following pages believes that he may take the credit of being the first to attempt anything like a detailed history of any particular Company, and he was led by mere accident to engage in a task, from the labour and responsibility of which he would have shrunk, had he viewed it with more deliberation. The circumstance of the discovery by a workman, of some ancient Paintings, concealed by canvass in the Hall of the Company, led to many inquiries both as to the date of these productions, and the former condition and importance of the ancient Company to which they belong. The Author, from his official position, felt desirous of obtaining, and of affording to others, the information required, and with this view proceeded to search minutely the Records of the Company, mastering as well as he could, the difficulties of antiquated penmanship and orthography. He soon became an enthusiast in his researches, and extracted from the bulky volumes before him, all that appeared to him, and perhaps more than may appear to others, worthy of being rescued from oblivion and decay, collecting at the same time information bearing on his subject,

* An unpublished Work by Mr. Heath, entitled "Some account of the Grocers' Company."

from every available quarter.* Having laid the result of his labours before the Court of the Company, they were pleased to direct that the following pages be printed, principally for the perusal of the Members of the Company, who might naturally be expected to feel some interest in its early condition and proceedings, but also with the view of affording to others, some idea of the history of a civic fraternity.

The Author has to present his grateful acknowledgments to several kind friends for valuable assistance and advice. Gratitude would prompt him to name them, but he has been requested by one whose great acquirements are only equalled by his readiness to impart information to others, to abstain from mentioning his name. The Author, therefore, thinks it more consistent to return his hearty thanks to all,

* Without wishing to overrate the extent of his labours, the Author may be permitted to say, that inadequate as the result may appear, the compilation of this volume with that accuracy which it should be the aim of every writer on *facts* to attain, has cost him the minute inspection of many closely-written MS. books, of some hundred pages each, containing the accounts and minutes of the Court of the Carpenters' Company; as well as the perusal of several MSS. at the British Museum, and of various Records in the possession of the Corporation of London. He has likewise made researches at the different branches of the Public Record Office, and has bestowed some study on the pages of Stow, Hall, and other old historians, carefully collating many passages in their writings with the MSS. of the Company. The materials for the Notes alone, which are given in the Index at the close of the Volume, and will perhaps be found as worthy of attention as any other part of the Work, have cost the Author many hours of research.

without particular mention of any, by whom he has been so efficiently aided.

It now only remains for the Author to commit this result of his labours to the indulgent consideration of the Members of the Carpenters' Company, and of any other readers who may honor the following pages with a perusal. To those with whom he is officially connected, he knows from past experience, that he shall not appeal in vain; and with the general reader, he shall perhaps disarm criticism by saying that this work has been compiled, and the laborious researches to which he has alluded have been prosecuted, in the moments which might otherwise have been devoted to repose from the toils of an arduous profession.

In conclusion, the writer must express a hope that the example of the Carpenters' Company in allowing publicity to be given to their Records, may be followed by other Companies,* many of whom are known to possess archives of much interest; and he will feel that these pages have not been written in vain, should they, by such a result, produce an important accession to our information respecting the mediæval history of the metropolis.

* In the present Work it will be seen that some space is devoted to notices of the progress of building in London. Suppose that similar details were extracted from the Books of the Companies of Masons, Bricklayers, Joiners, Plasterers, Painter-stainers, &c., might we not hope to obtain a great addition to our present knowledge on this subject?

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LIST OF THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

COPPER PLATES.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. Engravings of ancient Paintings in distemper in Carpenters' Hall, illustrative of Scriptural subjects connected with Carpentry.

- No. 1. Represents the construction of the Ark.
- No. 2. King Josiah ordering the repair of the Temple, from the Second Book of Kings, ch. 22.
- No. 3. The Saviour, in his youth, assisting Joseph in his occupation as a Carpenter.
- No. 4. Christ teaching in the Synagogue, when his hearers astonished at his wisdom, exclaimed "Is not this the Carpenter's Son?" St. Matthew, xiii. 55.

WOOD CUTS.

- 1. Title-page. The Arms of the Carpenters' Company.
- 2. P. 10. The Arms of the Carpenters' Company, from the original Grant, dated 6th Edward IV.
- 3. P. 41. Cresset in the Tower of London.
- 4. Ibid. Morris Dancer, (temp. Henry VIII.) from the painted window at Betley, Staffordshire, belonging to G. Tollett, Esq.
- 5. P. 65. St. Paul's Cross, from an ancient Drawing in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge.
- 6. P. 123. The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Richard Brown) riding in the Coronation Procession of King Charles II. From an Engraving by Hollar in Ogilby's narrative of the ceremony. (folio 1662.)
- 7. P. 153. Autographs and Seals of Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Thomas, Earl Dorset, Sir Thomas Flemynge and Sir Edward Coke.

8. P. 171. Portrait of William Portington, Esq. King's Carpenter. (temp. Elizabeth and James I.)
9. P. 173. Portrait of John Scott, Esq. Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance. (temp. Charles II.)
10. P. 211. The ancient Caps or Crowns worn by the Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company.
11. P. 212. The Master's Cup used at the Annual Election of the Officers of the Company.
12. P. 213. One of the Wardens' Cups, used on the same occasion.
13. P. 215. A massive Mahogany State Chair, occupied by the Master at the meetings of the Company.
14. Ibid. A carved Oak Table, belonging to the Company, containing an Inscription dated 1606.
15. P. 224. Curious ornamental Carving, with the Arms of the Company dated 1579.
16. P. 225. Two other Carvings of the same date.
17. P. 250. Carpenters' Hall and its neighbourhood, from an old Map of London dated 1533.
18. P. 253. Wyatt's Almshouses at Godalming, Surrey.
19. P. 254. A Brass in the Chapel of the Almshouses at Godalming, containing a representation of Richard Wyatt with his Wife and Family at their devotions.
20. P. 263. The Almshouses of the Carpenters' Company at Twickenham.
21. P. 325. Ticket of Invitation to a Funeral of a Member of the Armourers' Company.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

THESE marks of contraction - - placed over words, denote the omission of one or more letters, usually m, n, r, en, er, ar, re, or ro, as thřof for thereof, chamblen for chamberlain, ppare for prepare. A letter turned up thus ſ, or a p run through thus p, or thus p, denotes a similar contraction, as pñte for present, pewł for pewter, taps for tapers, p porcoñ for proportion. A long f thus f, or thus f, stands for ser or sen, as fve for serve, confnyng for concerning, doſ for dozen. þ is the Saxon th; thus þe for the, þey for they, þof for thereof.

Attention to the foregoing remarks will enable the reader, with the occasional exercise of a slight degree of ingenuity, to understand most of the abbreviations in the extracts from ancient Records made in this Work. For his further assistance, we subjoin a Glossary of the words rendered most obscure by antiquated spelling, or less obvious contraction.

Assestens	.	.	Assistants
ayenst	.	.	against
botre	.	.	buttery
boyschellys	.	.	bushels
broþ	.	.	brother
cheveney	.	.	chimney
co'en, coeñ, coen	.	.	common
coiality, coĩaltye	.	.	commonalty
colys, collys	.	.	coals
deř	.	.	dear
deryg, derige	.	.	dirge
di	.	.	dimidium or half
dñe	.	.	domine
dyřse, dỹuse, dyũys, dywerys	.	.	divers
eryn	.	.	iron

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eſy, ev'y	.	.	every
ffattys	.	.	ſats
gavln, gavlſys, gavlunys	.	.	gallons
giests	.	.	joists
grenwyec, grenewyche, Grenw ^{ch}	.	.	Greenwich
greyd	.	.	agreed
hegis	.	.	eggs
helys	.	.	eels
hem	.	.	them
hie deys, High deys, high Dese	.	.	high dais
hir	.	.	their
howpys	.	.	hoops
howynsys	.	.	ounces
hoysterys	.	.	oysters
Ihus, Jhü	.	.	Jesus
kerver	.	.	carver
longyd	.	.	belonged
lres	.	.	letters
nones	.	.	nonce (occasion)
oncs. oz, ozes	.	.	ounces
o'	.	.	our
pabir, pap	.	.	paper
parlo ^a , plowe, plour, plor, plar	.	.	parlour
peynto ^a	.	.	painter
pntys	.	.	apprentice
ppre	.	.	proper
p'vyd pvided	.	.	provided
pryche, pryshe, pyssh	.	.	parish
pprestures	.	.	purprestures
pvse	.	.	peruse
pyke moſ	.	.	pyke-monger
quayr	.	.	quire
repaçons, rappacyons, repacyons	.	.	repairs
reſſ, Rec, Rs, Rsd, Re, Reſſuid	.	.	received
schew	.	.	stew
schvsing	.	.	choosing
Shireves, shrifes, sheryvys	.	.	Sheriffs

smon . . .	sermon
Som ^a , S ^{m̃} . . .	sum (total)
Somseōn . . .	Assumption
spon, spone . . .	spoon
svaunte . . .	servant
systems . . .	assistants
fgeaunte, fieant, f ^g ant	sergeant
f ^t en . . .	certain
fuyse, f ^u ys, f ^u ice . . .	service
f ^v aut . . .	servant
Th ^r er . . .	Treasurer
t ⁱ ment . . .	interment
towbys . . .	tubs
twey . . .	two
vpp . . .	upper
wags . . .	wages
warkemāschyp . . .	workmanship
warkemē . . .	workmen
welam . . .	William
wen, wha, whan . . .	when
whodde . . .	wood
w ⁱ n, w ⁱ n, w ⁱ n . . .	within
wormāship . . .	workmanship
w ['] out, w th out . . .	without
w ^t , w th . . .	with
ychaped . . .	furnished with chapes*
y ^a . . .	the
yeldhall . . .	Guildhall
yeven . . .	given
y ^t . . .	that or it
zer . . .	year
zerd . . .	yard
zevet . . .	given
zou . . .	you
zyffe . . .	gave

* Chape, the hook of a Scabbard, the metal part at the top. *Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary.*

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

"Heaven, forming each on other to depend,
Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all."

POPE.

THE truth expressed in the maxim, "Union is Strength," has induced men, from remote ages, to unite for the promotion of their individual interests. In times when the rights of property were little understood and less regarded, when the spirit of commercial enterprise and the accumulation of wealth were continually checked by the conviction of insecure possession, the necessity of combination for mutual protection soon became apparent. Associations of persons incidentally drawn together by their common fears or interests were therefore formed, each member of which contributed to a general fund, and became subject to laws framed for the benefit of the community.

In our own country these societies were originally styled "Guilds," a term of Saxon derivation, signify-

ing *a payment*. Their formation dates from an early period of our history, associations of this nature having existed during the sway of the Saxons in England. The earliest Guilds were however framed rather for the protection of life, and for succour in age and sickness, than for the encouragement of trade; during times of comparative barbarism, when the weak were ever at the mercy of the strong, and ere civilization was sufficiently advanced to suggest the idea or furnish the means of a system of national relief. They were in fact greatly analogous to modern Friendly or Benefit Societies, and in common with them, embraced as one special object, the providing for the due performance of the last solemn offices to their deceased members.*

From these societies sprang the Trade-Guilds, likewise called Fraternities, Mysteries, or Crafts; and in later days by the more general name of Companies. Some of these may be traced to an age preceding the Norman Conquest, though the only Trade-Guild now in existence, having incontestably an Anglo-Saxon origin, is the Saddlers'. Under the Feudal System, the number of Guilds greatly increased, as the encouragement that policy afforded to the oppression of the haughty Barons, rendered it imperative on the trading citizens of London and other large towns to secure by combination the only effectual means of resistance to the tyranny of the nobles. All who practised the same art or trade bound themselves in

* See under the head "Religious Observances," the note on this subject.

one great fraternity, and framed such regulations for their guidance and government as might ensure the advancement and protection of the trade they professed, and the relief of any member who might fall into distress. In course of time the objects for which these Guilds were formed were extended, and they were invested with Powers of Search, which not only added to their importance, but were intended to benefit the community at large, by securing them against the evils of fraud and ignorance.* For the legal recognition of these Guilds, however, the sanction of the Crown was necessary: otherwise, they were termed adulterine; and, in the reign of Henry II. we find by the records of the Exchequer, that no less than eighteen Guilds came under this designation, and were fined accordingly. The first Charter of incorporation is admitted to have been granted to the Weavers, who enjoyed certain privileges in the reign of Henry I. which were confirmed and extended by Henry II. The Saddlers, although a more ancient Guild, cannot

* Thus we find that Powers of Search were bestowed on the Goldsmiths, because merchants brought "from foreign lands counterfeit sterling," and that persons in the trade made "false work of gold and silver, as bracelets, locketts, and other jewels, in which they set glass of divers colours counterfeiting right stones, and put more alloy in the silver than they ought, which they sell to such as have no skill in such things." Similar powers were bestowed on the Skinners, because among other reasons "the great as well as the commonalty, were often deceived by furriers, by old furs and hoods, which they believed to be new ones." The Powers of Search granted to the Carpenters' Company for protection against deficient measure of timber or insecure erections, will be mentioned at length hereafter.

boast of so early an incorporation, their Charter having been granted in the reign of Edward I.

The date of the formation of the Carpenters' Guild is a matter of much uncertainty. As it was not one of the eighteen amerced by Henry II. as adulterine, it may be inferred that it was not then in being, or that it was already invested with legal sanction, but we have no certain evidence in support of either supposition. Maitland, writing in 1739, terms it an "ancient fraternity," and assigns as the date of its incorporation, 7th July, 1344, (17 Edward III.) Stow, on the other hand, a much higher authority, who wrote in 1598, gives 7th July, 17 Edward IV. (1477) as the date of the first Charter. The Company certainly possess a Charter of the latter date; and as both writers agree in the day of the month, and the year of the reign, it is evident that unless there were two charters granted to the Company, each bearing date 7th July in the 17th year of the reign of an Edward, Maitland must be in error, and that the charter to which he refers as having been granted by Edward III. was in reality that of Edward IV.* To endea-

* Maitland is not the only author who has erred on the subject of our Company. Malcolm, in his "*Londinium Redivivum*," says that there is in the Cottonian Library, Vitellius F. 16, a manuscript account, much damaged by fire, of the formation, statutes, &c. of the Carpenters' Company. He has evidently mistaken for this document a manuscript account of the Society of St. Augustine de Pappey, in Bishopsgate Street. We have minutely inspected the manuscripts in question in the British Museum, and they contain nothing whatever relating to the Company. Pennant likewise, speaking of the old Guildhall in Aldermanbury, says thus: "Stow remembers its ruins, and says, that in his days it was used

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your to clear up this point, we have searched the Calendars to the Patent Rolls and the Charter Rolls at the Tower, and can find no charter prior to that of Edward IV. which is among the Patent Rolls.* Writers subsequent to Stow and Maitland differ on the subject, some following one authority, and some the other. It may be added, that it was customary in all charters after the first, to refer to those that had been previously granted to the same body, in these terms: "We have seen the Letters Patent of the Lord (Edward) King of England," &c. for which reason such subsequent charters are termed "Inspeximus Charters." The Carpenters' Company's Charter of Edward IV. is not "Inspeximus." The next Charter, that of 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, which is "Inspeximus," refers to no previous one except that of Edward IV.

But although there is no reason for believing the date assigned to the charter by Maitland to be correct, it must not be considered a matter of absolute certainty that the Carpenters' Company was not incorporated before 1477 (17 Edward IV). For many years previously, England had been distracted by the

as *Carpenters' Hall*." The real passage in Stow is as follows:—
"I myself have seen the ruins of the old Court Hall in Aldermanbury Street, which of late hath been employed as a *carpenter's yard*."

* In the Harleian Manuscript, No. 6860, there is a list of 60 Companies, with their Arms, and the dates of their incorporation. This list was evidently made out upwards of two centuries ago, and the reference to the Carpenters is as follows:—"Carpenters the 26 Company they were incorporated the 17 of Edw. the 4th."

wars of the Roses, and it is very possible that a charter actually granted might not have been brought to the proper office for enrolment, or that in the confused state of public affairs, such a document might have been lost. The Common Seal of the Company and the Grant of the Arms, are dated 6 Edw. IV. (1466), eleven years before the Charter, and this might lead to the inference that there existed a charter previously to the date of these documents. An inference, however, very much weakened by an Entry in the Company's Account Book, containing the charge for the Seal under date 18 Edw. IV. The probability is that the subject of incorporating the Company was in debate as early as the 6th Edward IV. and that although the Seal was then prepared, and the Grant of Arms made out, the completion of the Charter was for some cause delayed till the 17th year of that reign. The following entries in the Account-book strengthen this conclusion :

1472. 12th Edwd. 4th.	
Itm paid for the copy of the corporaciõn	viiij ^d
1475. 15th Edwd. 4th.	
Itm paid to maister naylarde for the copy of a corporaciõn	x ^s viij ^d
1477. 17th Edwd. 4th.	
Itm paid for a corporaciõn	xxiiij ^{li} viij ^d
1478. 18th Edwd. 4th.	
Itm paid for the Seele for the Crafte	xxviiij ^s

This sum of £24. 0s. 8d., which was paid for the "Corporacon" or Charter, was raised by subscription among the members of the Company, a list of whose names, thirty in number, with the sums contributed by each, is thus headed :

"The yere of oure lord God M^lccccLxxvij and in the yere of Kyng Edward the iiijth xvij was the corporacofi purchased by þ^e labo^r of Thoms p^{er}te, John White, Rob^t. Crosby & Pers baily the viijth day of Auguste And thes be the names of them y^t gaffe therto."

Whatever may be the date of the Incorporation, the existence of the Guild prior to Edward IV's reign is indisputable. His charter was granted at the instance of "the freemen of the Mystery of Carpentry of our City of London" to "Peter baille, John White, & Andrew essex, Freemen of the Mystery of Carpentry of our City of London," shewing the existence of Freemen of the Guild prior to that time, and indeed a distinct notice of the Guild as existing in the last year of the reign of Henry V. (1421-2) is to be found in a book belonging to the Brewers' Company: * while Stow, in giving the date of the Carpenters' Incorporation, acquaints us that the Society was one of ancient standing. It also appears from records in the possession of the Carpenters' Company, that in 1428, the site of the present Hall was let to "Richard Aas, Peter Sextein & Richard Punchon, citizens and carpenters of London," and in the next year a Hall was built. In 1438 the Guild was exercising the usual

* The entry in which this occurs is very curious. The heading is in Latin, but runs thus in English. "The Titles of divers Crafts in the City of London of old accustomed and continuing in this the 9th Hy. V. 1421-2, and here specified in case they may in any manner be of advantage to the Hall and Company of Brewers." No less than 112 "Crafts" are mentioned, the Carpenters standing the 30th, between the Masons and the Pewterers. *Brewers' Company, Court Minutes from 1418 to 1440, Folio 2.*

functions of a trade mystery, and the before-mentioned Richard Punchon, with William Crofton and Thomas Coventry were its Wardens, as will presently be shown by the first entry in the first book of Accounts. The earliest direct mention we find of the Carpenters' Company is, therefore, in 1421, and it is then spoken of as a Craft of no recent formation, while the very nature of the trade induces the conviction that an association for its protection must have had a far earlier origin. The City Records show that at least as early as the beginning of Edward I.'s reign (1271) two Master Carpenters, and the same number of Master Masons were sworn as officers to perform certain duties with reference to buildings, and walls, and the boundaries of land in the city, evidently of much the same nature as those confided to a similar number of members of these two Companies, under the title of City Viewers, until within little more than a century since. To this subject we shall refer fully hereafter. We make allusion to it here, as it affords just ground for the conjecture that these Carpenters and Masons were members of existing Guilds.*

The Records of this Company, though surpassed in

* In entries in the Records of the Exchequer of the 31st year of Edward I. (1308), mention is made of Wills fil Willi de Suthwerk Carpentar, Philip le Carpent, and Adam le Carpent. The use of the definite article here seems to denote the member of a Guild, as members of other Guilds certainly then in existence, are thus designated. See "*Ancient Calendars and Inventories of the Treasury of the Exchequer*, by Sir F. Palgrave."

We may also refer to the quotation from Chaucer at the commencement of this volume. He there introduces among his Can-

antiquity by those of some few others, the Grocers', for example, yet present a tolerably unbroken series from the 17th year of Henry VI.; and the Great Fire of London, by which the Books of so many other Companies were destroyed, fortunately stayed its ravages before reaching Carpenters' Hall.

The Warden's Account-book contains the following entries, showing the existence of Ordinances or Byelaws for the government of the Society as early as 1455.

1455. 34th Henry 6th.

Receyvyd of eury brōþ whan þey were sworn to the ordynance	j ^d þ ^e som ^e vj ^e
Itm spendyd in the parlo ^r whan the ordyn- aunce was fyrst rad	xvj ^d
Itm spendyd on ye morrow aft' þe quart' day in the halle whan the ordenaunce was redde afor þe crafte	iiij ^s viij ^d
Itm payd to Doctor Wardulfe for hys labor	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm spendyd w ^t oure counsel at dyfise tymes for the ordinaunce	xvj ^d
Itm payd for parchemē to þ ^e ordinañ	iiij ^s vj ^d
Itm payd for the wrytyfiof þe same ordinañ	iiij ^s

terbury Pilgrims, five individuals of different trades, (a carpenter being one) whom he describes as clothed in the livery of a "greate fraternitie." Poets, it is true, are not always to be relied on for accuracy in their statements of facts, but there seems to be no reason to suppose that Chaucer should have described these five persons as being members of fraternities which had no existence in his day, and we have shown that one of them, the Weavers, had been long before incorporated. We therefore think we may safely render our thanks to the poet for establishing the existence of a great fraternity of Carpenters as early as the reign of Richard II., when the Canterbury Tales are supposed to have been written.

Itm̄ payd for þ ^e kalunder in the ordena ^r and for þe byndynge	xxj ^d ob
Itm̄ spendyd when we whent aboute ye ordy- naunce	iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd to the notary hys labor at dyuers tymes	ij ^s iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd to the skerevener for the dyvyce of the ordinaunce and for þ ^e wrytyn in pabir	iiij ^s iiij ^d
1457. 36th Henry 6th.	
It̄ ref ^{ss} of diuers men that were swore to þ ^e ordenānce	iiij ^s x ^d

A copy of the original Grant of the Arms, and a translation of the Charter of Edward IV. are here sub-joined :

Grant of Arms.



O alle nobles and gentilles thise pre-
sentes L^{res} heryng or seyng Wil-
liam Hawkeslowe otherwise called
Clarenceux Kyng of Armes of the
Southe Marches of Englund send-
eth humble and due recommendacion
as it appteyneth ffor soo moche as the
felowship of the Crafte of Carpenters
of þe Worshipfull and noble Citee of
London courageously moeved to ex-
cise and vse gentilt and cōmendable
guydyng in suche laudable maner and
fourme as may best sounde vnto gen-
trice by the which they shaft mowe
with Goddes grace to atteigne vnto honour and worship
haue Desired and prayde me the said Kyng of Armes that
Y by the power and auctorite by the Kynges good grace to
me in that behalf cōmytted shuld devise a Conisaunce of

Armes for ye said fellowship and Crafte which they and their Successours might boldly and vowably occupie challenge and enioye for evermore without any puidice or rebuke of any estate or gentil of this Realme. At the instaunce and request of whom I the said Kyng of Armes takyng respect and consideraciō vnto the goodly entent and disposiciō of the said fellowship and Crafte have deuised for þem and thire Successours thise armes folowyng that is to sey A felde Siluer a Cheverōn sable grayled iij Compas of the same Which armes Y of my said power and auctorite have appoynted yeven and graunted to and for the said fellowship and Crafte and their Successours and by thise my presentes lres appoynte, yeve, and ġunte vnto them the same. To have, challenge, occupie, and enioye, without any puidice or empechement, for evermore. In Witnesse whereof Y the said Kyng of Armes to thise presentes have sette my seall of Armes w' my signe manueſt Yeven at the Citee of London the xxiiij day of the moneth of Nouember The sixt yere of the regne of oure Souerayne Lord Kyng Edward the fourth.

CLARENSSEVX *Kyng off Armes.*

W

H

The Motto of the Company consists of a short but excellent precept, "Honour God." We have not been able to ascertain when it was first assumed, and it is not as we have seen in the Grant of Arms. During some repairs in the great Hall in 1845, at which time the Paintings, fully described hereafter, were discovered, there was also found, in a very decayed state, a Painting, in distemper, of the Arms of the Company, supported by two nude figures of boys in a recumbent posture. In the Harleian Manuscript No. 472, there are drawings in ink of the Arms of

60 Companies, with short observations on each. This document, though apparently of earlier date than the list referred to in the note at page 5, is not older than 1597, as it contains the date of that year; and to judge from the handwriting, may probably have been drawn up about that time. Here the Carpenters' Arms have the two nude figures, but the figures are erect, each one holding a bough, and the two boughs meet over the shield. On the official seal of the Company, figures very similar are introduced.

Charter.

EDWARD by the grace of God, king of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland, To all people to whom these present letters shall come greeting: Know ye that we, at the instance of our well beloved lieges the Freemen of the Mystery of Carpentry of our City of London, have understood that divers workmanships or works in the mystery aforesaid have oftentimes heretofore been made, and daily are made, insufficiently, which thing if it should be suffered to be so done it would redound not only to our prejudice but also to the manifest deceit of our liege people and subjects, and that for want of government correction and oversight to be had in the said mystery, we, willing to meet with such prejudice and deceit as we are bounden for the bettering of our lieges and subjects aforesaid of our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have granted and given license for us and our heirs, as much as in us is unto our well beloved Peter Bailie, John White, and Andrew Essex, freemen of the mystery of Carpentry of our city of London, that they or any of them, to the praise, glory, and honour of the omnipotent God, and of the glo-

rious and undefiled Virgin Mary, may make, found, and establish one perpetual brotherhood, or guild, within the said city to remain for ever, to consist of one master, three wardens, and commonalty of freemen, of the mystery of Carpentry, abiding and to be dwelling within the said city of London and the suburbs and precincts of the same, and of the brethren and sisters of freemen of the said mystery, and of others which of their own devotion will be of the same brotherhood or Guild. And that the said Master, Wardens, and commonalty shall be one body and one commonalty, incorporated in deed and in name of one master, three wardens, and commonalty for evermore, and that they shall be persons able and capable in law to purchase and receive, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, services, and other possessions whatsoever, of any person or persons which will give, bequeath, or assign the same unto them. To have and to hold to the said master, wardens, and commonalty and their successors for ever. And that they may have perpetual succession and a common seal to serve for ever for the business of the said mystery and brotherhood, and guild aforesaid. And that they, by the name of MASTER, WARDENS, and COMMONALTY of the MYSTERY of FREEMEN of the CARPENTRY of our CITY of LONDON may plead and be impleaded in any courts and places whatsoever, before any justices or judge whatsoever, in any actions, suits, pleas, quarrels, and demands, of what condition or nature soever they be. And that the said commonalty, that is to say, the Freemen of the said mystery, whensoever they will, may choose, and make of themselves according to the ordinance by them thereof to be made one master and three wardens to support their businesses and the matters touching the mystery and brotherhood or guild aforesaid. And that the said master and wardens for the time being shall have full power and authority to oversee, search, rule and govern the said commonalty and mystery, and all men occupying the same, their servants, stuffs, works, and merchandizes whatsoever belonging or appertaining to the said

mystery within the city aforesaid, the suburbs, and precincts of the same for evermore, and their defaults to punish and correct, and cause to be corrected, according to their discretions. And that the said master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, as often as they please, and when need shall be, may make and ordain honest and reasonable statutes, ordinances, and constitutions for the good rule and government of the said mystery, and the same may use and enjoy them at their pleasure, change without impeachment or grievance of us or our heirs, or of the justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Escheators, or other officers or ministers of us or of our said heirs, or of any others whomsoever. And further, we do, by virtue of these presents, straitly command all and singular, Mayors, Sheriffs, serjeants at mace, bailiffs, and other officers whatsoever within the said city, the suburbs, and precincts of the same, that they be intending, counselling, and helping in all things, diligently, unto the said master and wardens and every of them for the time being, in the exercise and execution of the premises whensoever they shall be thereunto duly requested by the said master and wardens or any of them for the time being. And moreover of our abundant grace, we have given and granted licence for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, that when the said brotherhood or guild shall be so made, founded, and established, they and their successors may take lands, tenements, and rents, with the appurtenances which are not holden of us, to the value of twenty shillings by the year, above all reprises of any person or persons that will give, bequeath, grant, or assign the same unto them. To have and to hold, unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors for ever, and we do likewise, by virtue of these presents, give special licence to the same person or persons, that he or they may bequeath, grant, and assign the said lands, tenements, and rents, with the appur-

tenances, of the yearly value aforesaid, unto the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their said successors. To have and to hold, to them and their successors, as is aforesaid, for evermore, to bear certain charges incident to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, the statute of not putting lands and tenements into mortmain or other statute, act, or ordinance to the contrary, made, set forth, or ordained, notwithstanding, so as by inquisitions thereof to be duly taken and to be rightly returned into the chancery of us or our heirs, it be found that this may be done without the loss or prejudice of us or our heirs, or of any others whomsoever. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 7th day of July, in the 17th year of our reign.

Reference has already been made to the earliest entry in the Company's books. It possesses sufficient interest to justify its insertion here at length.

Jhū and hes moder deŕ haue mercy on Croffton the Carpen(ter)

he zyffe zou this boke to all ye Companye

Md. That ys to wete y^t we Richard punchon Willm Croffton Thoſs Coventr Wardeynes haue reff of quarterag now at the ffest of Seynt Michell In the 3eŕ of our lege lord the Kyng Heri p^e vj the conquest xvij (1438)

ffor the fferst quar^t day x^a ij^d

Md. Also that We haue reff ffor Crystemas terme next suyng ix^a ix^d

Md. Also that We haue reff ffor Ester terme next after y^t ix^a ix^d

Md. Also that We haue reff ffor Midsomer terme next that viij^a ix^d

S^m^a xxx viij^a v^d

Md. That ys to wete off the reff of y^e Rents and
off ffremen makyng
Md. ffirstrreff off the Tenauntrye ffor the 3e^r byffor xxvj^e viij^d
Md. Also reff of Willm Melorede ffor halffe 3e^r
ffor the 3erde xiiij^e iiij^d
Md. Also reff off Richard Walfrey ffor hys ffre-
dom xl^e
Md. Also reff in the halle of p^e Graunte off ow^r
hallyng

(Here follow 16 names with the sums paid by
each.)

S^m^a of ow^r reff vj^{li} xvj^e vij^d
payements that We iij Wardeynes haue paide
owte ffor p^e 3e^r
John Northe payde for p^e 3e^r vj^e viij^d
paide to Willm Mendam ffor the 3e^r xxvj^e viij^d
paide to Willm Mendam hys hode ffor p^e 3e^r v^e
paide to Seynt Marye Spetell ffor queyte rente xx^e
paide to Willm Marwe ffor twey tabell xiiij^e iiij^d
paide ffor a Trentall at the ffirere austeyn ij^e vj^d
paide ffor Robrt Gambone ffor hys berryeng viij^d
paide to Willm Burton Wexchaundler at p^e Som-
sēon of ou^r lady ffor v^{li} & iij quar^t of newe
Wex p^e pounce vj^d S^m^a ij^e xj^d
Also paide to Willm Burton ffor xv^{li} and halffe
makyng of olde Wex viij^d
Also paide to Willm Burton ffor p^e tment of
Watkyn Alewyne ij^e ij^d
Also paide to Willm Burton ffor p^e tment of
John Weylde ij^e ij^d
Also paide ffor twey newe borde clopes* playne ix^e iiij^d
Also paide ffor iij do^f platers and iiij do^f dysches

* Table-cloths.

and xxv sauners of pewt weyng viij^{xx} and
 xviiijlb þ^e lb iij^d S^m^a xliiij^e vj^d

S^m^a of payment vjⁱⁱ xvi^e vij^d

(Fir)st we deliſd j cheste wþ a loke and a key

Also j box wyth twey keyes

Also twey clopes of werks and twey clopes playne

Also iiij longe towelft playne

Also vij torchetts and twey taperrs of xxiiijft wey3th

Also vij squar taperrs standyng at Seynt Marye spetelf

Also v bannerrs for menstraft

Also iiij Tresteles Willm Croffton hath 3evet3ou

Also Thom̄s Coventr^e iiij Tresteles ffor þ^e medelf tabelf

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RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

“Trentals, sayd he, deliveren fro penance
Hir frendes soules as wel olde as yonge.”

CHAUCER.—*The Sompnoure's Tale.*

“he hath sent
After a bere, and it all overspradde
With cloth of gold, the richest that he hadde.”

CHAUCER.—*The Knight's Tale.*

THE trading Companies of London partook much, at the time of their formation, of the character of ecclesiastical Institutions. Many, if not all, had a Patron Saint, usually chosen with reference either to some fancied connection with their craft, or to the name of the church where the company was accustomed to assemble: for example, the Fishmongers selected St. Peter, the patron of Fishermen; while the Drapers chose the Virgin Mary, and the Merchant Taylors, St. John the Baptist; the reason assigned being that the former was the Mother, the latter, the Harbinger of the Lamb. Each company, moreover, supported a priest, and contributed sums for the performance of dirges and masses for the souls of deceased members, and also for tapers, which were kept burning in the church where the Company met.* No express allu-

* The language employed in several of the Charters, shows that the supposed benefit of a share in the prayers and offices of the

sion is made in the charters or records of the Carpenters' Company to their Patron Saint, but it was probably the Virgin: or, like the Grocers, they may have invoked the protection of "All Saints,"* since we find that they maintained lights both in the church of St. Mary Spital, and in that of All-Hallows, otherwise All Saints, which two churches were in the vicinity of Carpenters' Hall. The probability that the Virgin was their patroness is strengthened by the address to *Jesus and his mother dear*, found at the beginning of their oldest Account-book, and by the statement in their charter, that the brotherhood then founded was to be to the praise, glory, and honour of the omnipotent God, and of the glorious and undefiled Virgin Mary; and this Company, with a stretch of fancy or presumption certainly not exceeding that

priest, was not without its influence in inducing the Sovereign to grant the corporate privilege. The charter of Edward IV. to the Drapers' Company affords a striking instance of this, it being grounded on their offer to provide "for the exhibition and sustentation of two chaplains to pray and celebrate Divine offices for the good estate of us and of our dearest consort Elizabeth Queen of England, and for the wholesome government of the Gild or fraternity aforesaid, and the good and perfect health of the brothers and sisters whilst they live; also for our souls, when we depart hence, and for the souls of the most illustrious Prince Richard, late Duke of York, our father, Edmund, late Earl of Rutland, our brother, our late dear Kinsman, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, our late beloved and faithful Kinsman Thomas Neville, knight, son of the said Richard, Earl of Salisbury, also for the souls of all the brothers and sisters of their gild or fraternity deceased."

* St. Anthony is usually considered the Patron Saint of the Grocers, but, in some of their records, they address "St. Antony and All Saints."

attributed to the Drapers and Merchant Taylors, might have considered that they had a peculiar claim to the favour of the Mother of Him who, while on earth, was called "The Carpenter's Son."

Several items in the extract at pp. 16 and 17, bear witness to the fact, that, at a very early period of their history, the Company were not remiss in attention to their religious observances; for instance, the charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* for a trentall at the "ffrere augsteyn" (Austin Friars), the payments to William Burton the wax-chandler, the mention of the square tapers standing at St. Mary Spital, and the charge of 5*s.* for the "prestys hode." The entries we now give occur subsequently among many others :

1454. 33rd Henry 6th.

payd for ij hodyes for the prestys	. . .	x ^a
Itm payd for the prestys Dynner	. . .	xij ^d

1457. 36th Henry 6th.

payde to a prist for the dirige of Tho ^m s Smyth	. . .	iiij ^d
---	-------	-------------------

1460. 39th Henry 6th.

payde for v tapres of Wexe for the lighte at Seint Mary Spiteff		iiij ^a
---	-----------	-------------------

1462. 2nd Edward 4th.

payd for the tryntall to the pson of all ^e halune	. . .	ij ^a vj ^d
--	-------	---------------------------------

1468. 8th Edward 4th.

payd for the makyng of v Tapers at all halowen	. . .	iiij ^a iiij ^d
--	-------	-------------------------------------

1506. 22nd Henry 7th.

Payd to broūne the wex chañdeler for the hy ^r of iiij nve torchy's for deryge & massis & ij taps ii candylstykkys for the hersse and mendyng of lygte in the chirchis		iiij ^a
---	-----------	-------------------

1509. 1st *Henry 8th.*

payd to the p̄son of Añ Halowes in the walle fo
 his Atendans to the Crafte when they goo to
 beryngs to derygs and massys & fo' y^e bed roth vj^s viij^d

1554.

Rsd at the hy mas on oure Daye for the offeryng vij^d

1555.

Itm payd to y^e pryst for Hy masse & for the soule
 masse & derege xij^d

Itm payd to the Clarke of y^e prysche for mase &
 derege & for ryngyng of bells xij^d

A prominent part of the duties of the Companies consisted in attending the funerals of deceased members, and providing the means of interment for such as died in poverty. When the deceased had been affluent, the funeral was frequently conducted with great pomp, and the Lord Mayor and other civic functionaries were sometimes present. The funeral of Sir Thomas Roe, a Merchant tailor, who died in 1570, was attended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.*

We have already inserted more than one charge for "berryeng," and there are many subsequent entries of the same description. The following disclose a custom commonly adopted after a funeral:

1616.

Rec the xiiijth daye of Maye at the funeral of Mrs.

* Sir Thomas, in his charitable bequests, included the Carpenters' Company, to two poor freemen of which, he bequeathed 4*l.* a year each for ever.

Burnham, the wyfe of Mr. Willm Burnham for
 a drincking for the Liverye iij^{li} ij^s
 1620.

Spent at the Buriall of Mr. John Bird second
 warden of this cōialty at the Greene Draggon
 in Pouleschurch yarde* vj^{li} xiiij^d

Most of the Companies had a state pall or hearse-cloth, usually made of velvet and silk richly embroidered in gold. The Fishmongers still preserve one, of which the centre is of cloth of gold. That the Carpenters, as early as 1513, possessed a pall

* We have alluded, in our introductory remarks, to the early Guilds formed in the Anglo-Saxon age for mutual protection and succour on the principle of benefit or burial societies. The following passages from the rules of two of these Guilds are interesting, and show that their Religious Observances and those of the Trade Companies were somewhat similar. We quote from "A Treatise on Friendly Societies," by Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S., who takes the account from Dr. Hickes's *Dissertatio Epistolaris De Ling. Vett. Septentrional. usu*, pp. 21, 22. (*Thesaurus*, iii.) The rules are translated from the Saxon. The first is from those of a Society of noblemen and gentlemen at Cambridge:

"When any member shall die, he shall be carried by the whole Society to whatever place of interment he shall have chosen; and whoever shall not come to assist in bearing him, shall forfeit a sextarium of honey, the Society making up the rest of the expence, and furnishing each his quota towards the funeral entertainment."

SOCIETY AT EXETER.

"This meeting is held in the city of Exeter for the sake of God and our own Souls that we may make such ordinances as tend to our welfare and security as well in this life as in that future state we wish to enjoy in the presence of God our Judge.

"Three stated meetings to be held every year—at each meeting every member to contribute 2 sextaria of Barley meal, and

manufactured of these costly materials, appears by the following entries :

1513. 5th Henry 8th.

Pd for ij zerdes and halffe quartar and the nell of Cloth of gold p ^r the zerd xliij ^a iiij ^d s ^m ^a	iiij ^{li} xiiij ^a ix ^d ob
Pd for iij zerds of blakk welwet p ^r the zerd xij ^a vj ^d s ^m ^a	xxxviij ^a vj ^d
Pd for vij zerds and quarter of bokram .	iiij ^a x ^d
Pd for frynge	x ^a iiij ^d
Pd for Ryband	xx ^d
Pd to the brotherar for hysse warkman- schyppe	viiij ^{li}
Spent a pon the brotherar when he browygh ^t hame the clothe	xvj ^d
Spent a pon Mastyr lankestyr the herrad of Armys for the ovyrsyght of your clothe	ij ^a viij ^d
Pd to a skyrvynar for the ovyrseyng of your wrythyng	viiij ^d
	S ^m ^a xv ^{li} xji ^a ix ^d ob

In 1592 there are the charges for another hearse-cloth :

“every Knight one together with his quota of honey. At each
“of these meetings, a priest shall sing 2 masses, the one for the
“living, the other for the departed members. Every lay brother
“shall likewise sing two psalms, (the one for the living, the other
“for the departed members.) Every one shall moreover in his
“turn, procure six masses and six Psalms to be sung at his own
“proper expence. That when any member is about to go abroad,
“each of his fellow members shall contribute 5*d*., and if any mem-
“ber's house shall have been burnt 1*d*.

“If any member shall treat another member in an abusive man-
“ner, his reparatory fine shall be 30*d*.

1592.

Paied for v yards of blake velvett iiij^{li} xix^s ij^d
 Paied for x oz of depe silver fringe at v^s vj^d lv^s
 Paied for vj oz of blake silke and silver
 fringe at iij^s iiij^d the oz xx^s
 Paied to John Ellidg the Imbroderer for
 making the new hearse-clothe v^{li} xv^s

S^m xiiij^{li} ix^s ij^d

1626.

paid a Tailor for mend^s of our Hearse-cloth vj^s

Much of the plate presented to the Companies by their members (of which the Carpenters' Company had a considerable quantity) was fashioned in accordance with their ecclesiastical character, being ornamented with the figure of a Saint or some other religious device. In the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, we find, in an inventory of plate, the following articles enumerated :

“ij gret massers wyth I H S yn the bosses
 weyng xxiiij oncs
 It a maser of Wylyyam preste w^t a ymagge of
 sent thomas yn the bosse And a skyer yn hys
 hand weyng vj oncs
 John Ruddokke gave a maser of Syl^l gylte w^t a picture of
 Jhus*
 Rs of Rychard togoode yongest Warden a Syll^l spone w^t
 peter†

* Some of these massers had been in the possession of the Company from a much earlier period. In 1456, we have this entry :
 Itm paid for the mendinge of a prente in a maser, ij^s. vi^d.

† We find, from the Order-book, under date 18th June, 1644,

Rs of Roger coke yowgest warden a sellwer spon w^t powit
 Rs of Rychard madawke yowgest warden a selwer spon w^t
 andrew

John Samson yowngest warden a selwer spon w^t John s
 Stewen punchon yongest warden a selwer spone w^t J H u s
 welam dostelle yongest warden a selwer spone w^t thomas
 Rs of thomas bosbey yongest warden a syll^o spon w^t Jamys
 Rs of Wyllam Walker yongeste warden a syll^o spon of
 Jamys the les."

Several pages of the old account-book from which we have been quoting, are inscribed with the letters IHS or IHus, and in the earlier pages with IHC. On one page we meet with IHC. Maria; this occurs in the 13th year of Henry VII., at which period the accounts were made up at Lady Day.*

that it was of ancient custom for the youngest Warden to present a piece of plate to the Company on the Audit-day, when he rendered up his account. The above entries show that the favourite gifts in these early times were Apostle-spoons.

* The popular notion that the letters IHS are the initials of three Latin words, is questioned in Brady's "Clavis Calendaria." The supposition that both IHS and IHC are merely contractions of the Greek name for Jesus, has lately been most ably supported. See a paper entitled "An Argument for the Greek origin of the Monogram IHS," read before the Cambridge Camden Society, on Tuesday, May 25th, 1841. We quote a few lines, but the whole is well worth perusal: "There are probably few present who do not know that the letters IHS are explained in several ways, though the proposed solutions may be classed in two grand divisions. By some the monogram is supposed to be made up of the initial letters of three distinct words, whether "Jesus Hominum Salvator, or "Conservator," or "Consolator," or of the three "In Hoc Signo," while others, as ourselves, assert that the symbol is formed out of the first two letters and the last letter of the Greek word ΙΗΣΟΥΣ. Every one, I

The will of Thomas Warham, a benefactor to the Carpenters' Company, of which he had been Master, gives a curious account of the conditions under which property was frequently bequeathed before the Reformation, and which the Company in this instance were bound to see fulfilled. The Will bears date 1477, and directs that

“ the maister, wardeyns, and comynaltee for the tyme be-
 yng hold and obfue or doo to be holden and obfued, aswell
 in the chirch of seint Deonyse Bakchirch of the citee of
 London, as in the chirch of Seint Andrewe attep^e Shafte
 vppon Cornhill of the same Citee, that is to seý in either
 chirch of the same chirches, the day in which it shaß hap^p
 me to decesse, yf noo lawfull impedymēt lette hit ; Or ells
 wⁱn v dayes that Daye next folowýng or immediatly su-
 yng, as well and convenyently as it shaß, now to be made
 solemply, devoutly and distinctly the Anniûsary by note
 for my sowle, the sowles of my father, my mother, my kyn-
 rede, frendes, and benefactours and all cristen sowles : that
 is to seý : ffirst in the evyn bífóre the grete Crucifix in the
 body of either chirch of the chirches aforseid, leide or put
 an honest clothe in mañ of A tumbe or sepulture wⁱ ij
 tapers ; that is to seý at either ende of the same sepulture
 or tumbe oof taper brennyng. the pson of either chirch of
 the seid chirches in his chirch, or his depute and all the
 preestes and clerkes of either chirch of the same chirches,
 that is to seý eßy preest and clerk for the tyme beýng in
 either chirch of the chirches aforseid to whom or in which

presume, remembers, that in ancient MSS., and in monumental
 and other inscriptions, the Greek Σ is always represented by a
 letter like our C.” Then follows an elaborate argument fully con-
 firming the Author's position. The fact that, in our books the H
 is occasionally followed by a “u” and a small “s” might afford,
 were it needed, additional corroborative evidence.

they serue, devoutly and distinctly syng placebo and dirige w^t lawdes and full ſuice of people passed to God after thuse of Salisbury in anniūſaries vſed and accuſtumed. And in the morſ ſyng there in either chirch of the chirches aforſeid ooſſ high maſſe w^t thoſſice of Requiem eternam; by the which exequies and maſſes finiſſhed, in either of the chirch of the ſeid chirches, either pſon of the ſame chirches in his chirch or his depute, preeſtes, & clerkes ſhaſſ gader togider about the ſepulture or tumbe ſyngyng there this Reſponſe, libera me dñe, w^t other prayers for people passed to God in ſuch caas vſed; and alſo ſey this pſalme, De profundis w^t verſicles and oriſons for my ſowle and the ſowles aforſeid. And alſo that the beſſes of either chirches of the chirches aforſeid be rong in the tyme of exequies and maſſe aforſeid.

Also that the forſeid Wardeyns and comynalte of the craſte or myſtere aforſeid for the tyme beýng and their Successours all and ſinguler eūy yere in tyme to come for eūmore, Expende, diſpoſe and pay about my ſeid Anniūſary in the chirches aforſeid to be obſued and fulfilled in maſſ & fourme aforſeid, xx^s of lawfuſſ money of England in the fourme vndrewreten. that is to ſey to either pſon of either chirche of the chirches aforſeid which for the tyme ſhaſſ be, if he in his ppre pſone be pſent at his chirch whan the ſeid exequies & maſſe of requiem ſhaſſ be, to haue for his laboure viij^d. yet neūtheſſe I woſſ that aſofte as it happeth any pſons or pſon of any chirch of the ſeid chirches, or their Successours, in his chirch from the ſeid anniūſary to be abſent, ſoo ofte the ſeid viij^d to them or hym of the ſame pſons or pſon and their or his Successours as it is aforſeid to be payde happ^d to be abſent, be diſpoſed and diſtributed among pore houſholders and dwellýng w^t in the piſſhes of ſeint Dionise and Seint Andrewe aforſeid, eūy of the ſame poure houſholder takýng j^d. to eūy preest of the ſame chirch beýng preſent and helpýng at the ſame Diriges and maſſe iiij^d. And to either piſſh clerk of either

pissh of the Chirches forseid for Rýngýng of belles and do-
 ýng and fulfilling thoos thýngs appteýnyng to his office
 vij. And for sustentacion of the tapers in the chirches
 forseid, for the anniüsary forseid, iij. iiij^d. And whatesoeü
 of the forseid xx. of the charge aforseid be residue for and
 in almes among pore housholders dwellýng wⁱn the seid
 pisshes for to pray devoutly for my sowle and the sowles
 aforseid. And this by the counseilt and advise of the
 Chirch wardeýns of either chirch of the chirches aforseid
 for the tyme beýng.”

In a note appended to Warham's Will, it is stated
 that he died in the 21st year of Edward IV. (1481),
 and, in the next year, the account-book contains the
 following entry :

1482. 22nd Edward 4th.

paide for ij obbitas for Maister Warhñ . . . xx.

This sum of 20s. was annually paid by the Com-
 pany till the period of the Reformation, when all
 charges on land for priests' wages, obits, and lights,
 became, by Act of Parliament, the property of the
 Crown. The last payment under Warham's Will to
 the Crown was in the 3rd year of Edward VI., 1549,
 at which time all the City Companies redeemed these
 annual payments of the King, and those Companies
 whose property lay under considerable charges of this
 kind, were obliged to sell land in order to raise the
 requisite amount for the redemption. The terms re-
 quired by the Crown are stated by Stow to have
 been twenty years' purchase. Agreeably to this we
 find that the Carpenters' Company paid £8 for the
 purchase of 8s. per annum, being that proportion of

the 20*s.* which had been paid to the priests and clerks, and for the providing of the tapers. The remaining 12*s.* continued to be paid to the poor. We subjoin some Entries relative to this matter :

1547-8. *1st and 2nd Edward 6th.*

Itm̃ payd to M^r. nycolsone the skrevener at
ludgat for oūseyng & Redyng of oure Deds
of purchas & the Wyll of thoñs Warrame
& oure corporacion & for makyng of wrytt-
yngs to bere before y^e cōmyssioners at y^e
skyners hall viij^s

1549-50. *3rd and 4th Edward 6th.*

Itm̃ payd to the Kyngs grace at my lorde tre-
sorars place for the purchasyng of Master
Warrams obyt viij^{li}

Itm̃ payd to the pore in Sayt Denes pryshe &
Saynt andrewes for Mr. Waram xij^s

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TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH
GENERAL HISTORY.

“ And praide hem for to riden again the quene
The honour of his regne to sustene.
Gret was the presse, and riche was th’ array.”

CHAUCER.—*The Man of Lawe's Tale.*

THE wealth and influence acquired by the trading companies were not viewed with indifference by the Crown, and they were subjected to frequent vicissitudes of fortune, as the interest or caprice of the reigning monarch might dictate. Often were they the victims of much oppression — at other times favours were bestowed on them with no sparing hand, and many instances have occurred of Sovereigns honouring the principal Companies by enrolling themselves among their members. In all royal pageants and progresses in London, the Companies took a conspicuous part, and their books on careful inspection will be found to contain interesting notices of many historical events.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, on their inauguration and presentation at Westminster, were anciently attended by all the Companies of the City of London, either in their own barges or in barges hired for the occasion, and decorated with their respective banners, the members wearing hoods, and accompanied

by minstrels. The Carpenters' Company had banners as early as 1439, (see p. 17), but the first mention of their attending at Westminster is in 1455.

1455. 34th Henry 6th.

Receyved of þe ouþlus of þ ^e barge Whā we	
went w ^t þe Mayer	v ^s
Payd for frenge to the baners	v ^s
Itm payd for þ ^e werkmāshyp of þ ^e baners	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Itm payd for þ ^e baner stavys and for þ ^e peynt- ynge of hem	iiij ^s
Itm spendyd at þ ^e peynto ^r hys howse at dyvers tymes	iiij ^d

1460. 39th Henry 6th.

Payde for the hire of the Barge to Westm ^r w ^t the Shireves	iiij ^s
--	-------------------

1471. 11th Edward 4th.

Itm spent at tavern whan the mair cam fro Westm ^r *	ij ^s iiij ^d
---	-----------------------------------

A more important ceremony in which the Companies took part (in conjunction with the Lord Mayor and civic authorities), was that of meeting or "riding ayenst" the Sovereign on his accession to the throne and other state occasions. The first event of that nature recorded in the books of the Carpenters' Company occurs on the accession of Edward IV.:

* In the reign of Elizabeth the following entry occurs in the Order-book

1566. 20th September.

Willyam Emerson švaunt wth S^r Thomas Gresham waterman
pmisethe to pve this copanye to Westm^r to waite on the Lorde
Mayo^r f^r this yere for the some of xiiij^s iiij^d and he to find eyshes.

1461. 1st Edward 4th.

Paide to Edward Stone for Ridyng ayenst the
 Kyng iiiij*

(Similar entries follow for thoms Virgil, Wat-
 kyn Orchard, John Kyng, and John Hankyn)†

1470. 10th Edward 4th.

Itm paid for the hyre of our barge to mete the		
Kyng	v ^s	ij ^d
Itm paid for the losse of our ridyng clothing to		
mete the King	v ^s	vj ^d

* Chaucer gives an amusing picture of the fondness of the city apprentices for these "ridyngs," and similar diversions:

" A prentis whilom dwelt in our Citie,
 And of a craft of vitailers was he ;
 At every bridale would he sing and hoppe ;
 He loved bet the taverne than the shoppe.
 For whan ther any riding was in chepe,
 Out of the shoppe thider wold he lepe,
 And til that he had all the sight ysein,
 And danced wel, he wold not come agein ;
 And gadred him a meinie of his sort,
 To hoppe and sing, and maken swiche disport."

The Coke's Tale.

† Where our books merely give the Regnal year we supply that in ordinary use ; and as the Account-books do not in general give the date of the month, we may occasionally make an error of one year, the regnal year of course not commencing on the same day as that of the Calendar. Thus the 1st Edward IV. was partly in 1461 and partly in 1462. For the sake of uniformity of arrangement, we throughout, in uncertain cases, give the earlier year. A seeming confusion in dates may also arise from another cause. From the end of the 13th century to the 1st January, 1753, the year of the Christian era was, for different purposes, computed from two different periods. The historical year commenced, as before, on the 1st January, the civil, ecclesiastical, and legal year on the 25th March, and thus every day, from the 1st January to the 25th March was, according to the latter mode of computation subsequent to the 31st Decem-

The "King" spoken of in the last two items is doubtless Henry VI., who was at this time released from his captivity in the Tower, his rival Edward IV. having fled the kingdom. Stow, in his *Annals*, tells us, that

"On the sixt daye of October 1470 the duke of Clarence, the Earle of Warwike, the archbishop of Yorke, with other entred the tower of London, & king Henrie being there prisoner nigh the space of nine yeeres, they elected him to be their lawful king, and forthwith rode with him thorow London to the Bishoppes pallace, where hee rested till the 13 of October, on which day hee went a procession crowned in Paules Church."

1475. 15th Edward 4th.

Paid in expenc to wachemen whan the Kynge
deptide oute of London xvjd

1476. 16th Edward 4th.

Paid to the Riders for the Kynge xxx'

These entries evidently refer to King Edward IV.'s expedition to France, and his return the following year, when Stow says that he

"was receiued on the Blackheath by the Maior of London and his brethren in scarlet, and 500 commoners, all clad in Murrey, and so conueied to London through the city to Westminster, on the 28th of September."

ber of the same year. Charles I., therefore, according to the historical year, was beheaded on the 30th January, in 1649, but according to the civil year, in 1648. For these reasons we frequently insert a date thus, 1603-4, when the event recorded occurred between the 1st of January and the 25th of March. A lucid explanation of these points may be found in the "*Chronology of History*," by Sir Harris Nicolas.

1483. 1st Richard 3rd.

Paid to Stevyn Scalys & Robt Crosbye for to
mete the Kyng viij^d

Paid for expenc on the crafte when the Kyng
came thorow Smythfelde xij^d

1485. 2nd Richard 3rd.

Paid to Willm Jacom & John Davy to ryde
ayenst Kyng Henrie the vij xiiij^d iiij^d

This last occasion was King Henry VII.'s entrance into the city after the battle of Bosworth. He was met at Shoreditch by the Mayor and Aldermen in scarlet, with other citizens clothed in violet, and made his offerings at St. Pauls of the standards he had taken. Hume states that on this occasion Henry discovered the stateliness and reserve of his temper, which made him scorn to court popularity. He entered London in a close chariot,* and would not gratify the people with a sight of their new sovereign.

* Although *coaches* are said not to have been known in England before the year 1580, when they were introduced by Fitzallan, Earl of Arundel, covered vehicles were certainly in use much earlier, under the different names of cars, chariots and litters. The chariot was, properly speaking, a large waggon drawn by several horses; but as the litter was more commonly used for state purposes, and was also called a chariot, we may conjecture it to have been the carriage employed by Henry on this occasion. A litter was a covered vehicle without wheels, and was sometimes gorgeously fitted up. See Notes to the "Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York," pp. 262-264, by Sir Harris Nicolas.

At the coronation of Elizabeth of York, she rode in a litter, "the Tymbre worke therof coverde with Cloth of Golde of Damaske and large Pelowes of Doune coverde with lik Cloth of Golde laide aboute her moost Roiall Person to susteyne the same."—*Leland's Collectanea*, iv. 220.

1485. 1st Henry 7th.

Reseyvyd in the Barge at the metyng of the Kyng on the Water	vij ^s	vij ^d
Paid for the barge hire to reseyue the Kyng on the Wa ^r	viiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm paid for bred ale & Copys on the Wa ^r in the said barge		xx ^d

1487. 3rd Henry 7th.

Payd in bred & alle for the crafte Wen the Kyng cam in at besshopysgatte . . .		xvij ^d
It payd for hyre of the Barge to Ref ^f the Kyng and the quen from grenwyec to ye towre . .	x ^s	v ^d

The payments of this latter year exactly corroborate the account given by Stow of the arrangements at the coronation of Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII.

“Against the Kings comming into London, the streetes were grauelled, and the crafts in their lueries stood on both sides from Bishopsgate vnto Pauls church. The queene with the kings mother, and manie ladies stood in a house without Bishopsgate neere to the Spittle, and sawe the king with his traine come toward the Cittie. Who rode through the citie to Pauls church, whereinto he was receyued; Te Deum soong for joie of his victorie, and then lodged in the Byshops palace. On the next sunndaie, the Queene with her Ladies and other Estates, came from Greenwich to the tower of London, where she was receiued by the king: and on the 25 of Nouember she was crowned at Westminster with great solemnity.”

In a manuscript in the Cottonian Library, printed in Leland's Collectanea,* are some amusing details of

* Vol. iv. pp. 218—220.

the spectacle presented on the water on this occasion. He says that the queen was attended by

“The Maire, shriifs, and aldremen of the Citie, and dyvers and many worshipfull comeners, chosene oute of every Crafte, in ther Lyveres, in barges freshely furnyshed with Baners and Stremers of silk, richely besene with the armes and bagges of ther Crafts; and in especiall a *Barge*, called *The Bachelor's Barge*, garnyshed and apparellede, passing al other, wherin was ordeynede a great red Dragon spowting Flamys of Fyer into Temmys. Also many other gentilmanly Pajants, wele and curiously devysed, to do her Highnesse sport and Pleasure with.” On her passing from the Tower to Westminster, “All the Strets ther wiche she shulde passe by wer clenly dressed and besene with clothes of Tappestrye and Arras. And some Strets, as Cheepe, hangged with riche Clothe of golde velvetts and silks. Along the Strets, from the Tower to Powles, stode in Order al the Crafts of London in thir Lyveryes; And in dyvers Parts of the Citie were ordeyned wele singing childerene. Some arrayde like Angells, and others like Vyrghyns, to singe swete Songes as her Grace passed by.”

Henry VII. adopted a practice begun by Edward IV., of extorting money from his subjects under the title of a benevolence. This custom was continued in subsequent reigns, to the great injury of the Companies.

Henry, on declaring his intention of making war with France, issued a proclamation to the people, in which he

“published, that by their open gifts he woulde measure their benevolent hearts; so that he who gaue most should be judged to be his most louing friend; and he that gaue little to be esteemed according to his gift.” “The citizens

of London gaue toward this journie 9682 pound 17s. and foure pence."—*Stow's Annals*.

The share borne by the Carpenters' Company in this benevolence appears from their books :

1490. 6th Henry 7th.

Payd the Kyngis money that whas a quarter
of the lone xxvj^s v^d

Payd for colys at gadderyng of the Kyngys
monny vj^d

1492. 8th Henry 7th.

Paid to the Kyng for a benevolnce xliij^s iiij^d

1490. 6th Henry 7th.

Payd for hyr of the barge when the Prynce
whas Creatyd xij^s viij^d

Probably Arthur Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Henry VII. The following entry evidently refers to Arthur's Bride, Catharine of Arragon :

1501. 17th Henry 7th.

Pd for xxiiijth yards of Rayle for the Crafte to
stand in at the Comyng of the Prynses of
Spayne xxvj^s viii^d

In the Antiquarian Repertory will be found a copy of a MS., in the College of Arms, giving a particular account of the position occupied by the Companies at the entrance of the Princess into London :

"The Mayor, Aldremen, Sheryvys, w^t other of the con-
serrators, counsellours, and ayders of the cytie of London,
so ordrelly w^t good polesye hade pveyd the said cytie that
the *felawschippis of every crafte* shuld, all things leved aparte,
in ther sev'all liverys and hodys of their maner, be p'sent
at the comyng of this moost excellent Princes. And for
the seid great nombre of crafts were barrys made on every
sid of the weye frō the middys of Gracechurch's strete

unto the entryng of the church yard of Powle's, that they might from the comers and comon people have ther space and ease, and also be scene. The myddweyes were also gravelled and sonded so that the horsis, mules, and cursers of the wayters and conductes of this noble lady might w'out jobardie or hurte be goodly avauncyd, and shew their pleasaunt couraḡs: They hadd also ordeyned vj stacons and plaes of pausinge, where were wrought and arreyesd vj costly, pleasaunt, and goodly pagaynts, w^t certeyn psonys in ev'ych of them, to have and use their speches and saluts unto this great estate and gentilwoman as she sholde passe by them" &c. Antiq. Reper. vol. ij. p. 258.

Stow describes, at length, the festivities on the subsequent marriage of the youthful pair. We subjoin a few extracts :

"Now within the church of S. Paul, was ordeined a standing like vnto a mountain, with steps on euery side, which was covered ouer with red wusted, and in likewise was all the railles: against which mountaine vpon the north side, was ordeyned a standing for the king, and such other as liked him to haue: & on the south side almost, for against the kings standing was ordeined a scaffold, whereupon stood the Maior and his brethren. Then vpon the 14 of Nouember being Sundaie, vpon the aboue named mountaine, was prince Arthur about the age of 15. yeeres, and the lady Katherine about the age of 18. yeeres, both clad in white sattine, married by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by 19. bishops and Abbots mitred. And the K. the queene, the kings mother, stood in the place aforenamed, where they hearde and beheld the solemnization: which being finished, the said Archbishop and Bishops tooke their way from the mountaine, vpon a pase covered vnder foot with blew ray-cloth vnto the quier, & so to the high altar, whom followed the spouse and spouses, the lady

Cicile sister to the queene bearing hir traine, after hir followed 100 ladies & gentlewomen in right costly apparel, then the Maior in a gowne of crimson velvet and his brethren in scarlet, with the sworde born before the maior. Wonderfull it was to behold the riches of apparell worne that daie, with the poisant chaines of gold: The tuesday following at afternoon, the said princes were conueied with many Lords & Ladies vnto Powles wharffe, where the said estates took their barges, and were rowed to Westminster, vpon whome the maior attended, with the Aldermen and fellowships in barges, garnished with banners and other deuises, musicke" &c. (Stow's Annals.)

The next public ceremony in which the Company's Records inform us that they took part, is the burial of Henry's consort, Elizabeth of York, in 1503. This deservedly beloved queen died at the Tower, a few days after she had given birth to her seventh child. After a magnificent lying-in-state, her corpse was conveyed, on the 12th day following her death, to Westminster, on which occasion the Lord Mayor and citizens formed part of the procession, and at every door in the city a person stood bearing a torch. In Fenchurch and Cheapside, were stationed groups of 37 virgins, the number corresponding with the queen's age, all dressed in white, wearing chaplets of white and green, and bearing lighted tapers. From Mark-Lane to Temple-bar alone, were 5000 torches, besides lights burning before all the parish churches; while processions of religious persons, singing anthems and bearing crosses, met the royal corpse from every fraternity in the city.—*Antiq. Reper.* IV. pp. 654 to 663.

1502-3. 18th Henry 7th.

Spent for brede & ale when the quene was buried	iiij ^d ob
Itm p ^d to John broune wex chaundeler for the hyre & the wayste of iiij torchys for the burying of the quene*	vij ^s iiij ^d
Itm p ^d for xvij goods & di of Cotton white for the torche beyrers	x ^s vij ^d
Itm p ^d for makyng of iiij govyns & iiij hoddys for y ^e torch beyrers	ij ^s iiij ^d

In the next year we find the first allusion to that ancient civic custom, the setting out of the Midsummer watch. The date of the first establishment of a regular Watch or Guard for the City is uncertain. Stow assures us it has been instituted "time out of mind;" and we have, as early as the 39th Henry VI., the following entries:

Payde to iiij men to wacche w ^t the Mayre and to goo w ^t hym a nyghtes	xvj ^d
Payde in expens for goyng aboute w ^t the Mayre in the Toūn in the wacche	iiij ^d

The Watch for the ensuing year was always appointed with much pomp and ceremony on the Vigil of St. John, or Midsummer's Eve; hence the appellation of the Midsummer Watch. On this night, as we learn from Stow, the standing watches in every ward and street of the City and suburbs were habited in bright harness. There was also a marching watch,

* We find from the City Records that 41 Companies took part in the solemnities, the Carpenters ranking the 34th. The Skinners provided 18 torches, being the greatest number furnished by any Company. The Goldsmiths supplied 12.

consisting of as many as 2000 persons, most of them old soldiers, who appeared in appropriate habits, armed, and many of them, specially the musicians and standard-bearers rode upon great horses.



Cresset in the Tower of London.

The watch was attended by men bearing Cresset-lights, which were provided partly by the Companies, and partly by the City Chamber. Every cresset-bearer was presented with a "strawen hat and a painted badge, besides the donation of his breakfast next morning." The constables, one half of whom went out on the eve of St. John, and the other half on the eve of St. Peter, were dressed in "bright harnesse, some over-gilt, and every one had a jornet of scarlet there-

upon, and a chain of gold; his henchman following him, and his minstrels before him, and his cresset light at his side. The mayor himself came after them, well mounted, with his sword-bearer be-



Morris Dancer (temp. Henry VIII.) from the painted window at Betley, Staffordshire, belonging to G. Tollett, Esq.

fore him, in fair armour on horseback, preceded by the waits, or city minstrels, and the Mayor's officers in liveries of worsted, or say jackets party-coloured. The sheriffs' watches came one after the other in like order, but not so numerous; for the mayor had, besides his giant, three pageants; whereas the sheriffs had only two besides their giants, each with their morris-dancer and one henchman."

The following extracts confirm the accuracy of this account :

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1503. 19th Henry 7th.

Payd for viij yards of yelow cloth for Archars at the comāndemēt of the Mayre for the Watche on Mydson̄ nyzght	v ^s iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd for mak yng of iiij Jakketts for the Archers	xvj ^d
Itm̄ payd for the hyre of iiij Sheffs of a Rowes	ij ^s
Itm̄ payd for iiij Gyrdyffs for the Arowes	vj ^d

1509. 1st Henry 8th.

Payd fo ^r the hyre of iiij payr of breganders iiij payre of spyntts iiij Saletts iiij gorgetts and fo ^r iiij foldys of mayle fo ^r iiij Archers at myd- son̄	vj ^s viij ^d
Itm̄ payd fo ^r the hy ^r of iiij Sheffs of Arowes	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd fo ^r viij yards of Cotton whyte fo ^r Archers	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd fo ^r mak yng of iiij Jakketts	xvj ^d
Itm̄ payd fo ^r iiij dossyn of Poynts	iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd to iiij Archers for their wags	ij ^s viij ^d

Stow says that King Henry VIII., in this the first year of his reign, came privily into Westcheap to view the setting of this watch, "being clothed in one of the coates of his guard," and at the next muster, which was on St. Peter's night,

"the king & queene came roially riding to the signe of the kings head in Cheape, & there beheld the watch of the citie, which watch was set out with diuers goodly shewes, as had been accustomed."

(1539.) In the 31st year of this reign, however, the setting of the Midsummer watch was disconti-

nued; but it was revived, for one year only, by Sir Thomas Gresham, then Lord Mayor, in the 2nd Edward VI.,* at which time the Company's books have the following full entries relative to it :

1548. 2nd Edward 6th.

Chargys for the mayers wache at mydsomer		
Itm payde for iiij bowes for the bowe men at ij ^a the pece	viiij ^a	
Itm payd for iiij scheffe of arowes w ^t ther casses & gyrdylls	x ^a	
Itm payd for iiij bracers and iiij schottyng gloves	xvi ^d	
Itm payd for ij penyworthe of bowe stryngs .	ij ^d	
Itm payd for xvj yards of whytt cotton for the bowe mens cotts	viiij ^a	
Itm payd for makyng of the bowe mens cotts	xx ^d	
Itm payd for iij C & a xj stone of cressett lyght at iij ^d ob: the stone	xv ^a	ij ^d
Itm payd for ij dossen of poynts for the har- nyste men		ij ^d
Itm payd for setting on of iij buckylls on the harnes		iiij ^d
Itm payd to Wyman the smythe for makyng of ij newe cressetts	iiij ^a	
Itm payd for a stafe for one of the cressetts .		j ^d
Itm payd for iiij ells of soutwyche for iij baggs to bere cresset lyght in	ij ^a	
Itm payd for makyng of the same iij baggs for the cresset lyght		j ^d

* See Brand's *Observations on Popular Antiquities*, by Sir Henry Ellis. In this work a quotation is made, from a poem written in 1616, entitled "London's Artillery," by Richard Niccolls, stating that the Marching Watch had continued from temp. Henry 3rd to 31st Henry 8th.

Itm payd to viij cressett berers and iij bag berers xij ^d a pece	xj ^s
Itm payd for one dossen of strawen hatts for the cresset berers	xviiij ^d
Itm payd for bred & drynke for the harneste mē & cresset berers	xiiij ^d

We now return to Henry VII., who, in the close of his reign, laid the foundation of the Savoy Hospital,* on the site of the former palace of that name. Humphrey Coke, Warden of the Carpenters' Company in the years 1507, 1508, and 1511, was the Master Carpenter employed in the erection of this building, and has been thought worthy of mention by Horace Walpole in his "Anecdotes of Painting and other arts," Vol. i. p. 167.

Nothing further of historic interest is discoverable in the Company's books, previously to the burial of King Henry and the coronation of his successor.

* The following curious passage relative to the Savoy Hospital, is found in the Will of Henry 7th: "And forasmuch as we inwardly consider that the seven works of Charity and Mercy be most profitable, due, and necessary, for the salvation of man's soul, and that the same seven works stand most commonly in six of them, that is to say, in visiting the sick, ministering meat and drink and clothing to the needy, lodging of the miserable poor, and burying of the dead bodies of Christian people; we, therefore, greatly tendering the same, and considering that the next way to do and execute the said six works of Pity and Mercy is by means of keeping, sustaining, and maintaining of common Hospitals, where if they be duly kept, the said needy poor people be lodged, &c.—and understanding that for lack of such common Hospitals, *infinit number of poor needy people miserably daily die*, no man putting hand of help as remedy, we therefore of our great pity

1509. 24th Henry 7th.

Pd for iiij torches for the burying of Kyng Harſ
 the vijth weying iiij skore lib & a lib & di pe^r
 the lib iiij^d xxvj^s viij^d
 Itm pd for xix goods of cotton whyte xj^s vj^d
 Itm pd for the makyng of iiij gownes & iiij
 hoods* ij^s

& compassion desiring inwardly the remedy of the premises, have
 began to erect, build, and establish a common Hospital, in our
 place called the Savoy, beside Charing Cross, nigh to our City of
 London, & the same we intend with God's grace to finish, after the
 manner, form, & fashion of a *plat* which is devised for the same,
 & signed with our hand, & have endowed with lands & tenements
 to the yearly value of 500 marks, above all reprises, to bear, main-
 tain, & sustain therewith, as well *one hundred beds garnished*, to
 receive & lodge nightly one hundred poor folks, as also a certain
 number of priests; & other ministers & servitors, men and women,
 as such a matter shall require." See Brayley's *Londiniana*, vol. 3,
 p. 337. The original Will of Henry VII. is preserved in the
 Chapter House at Westminster.

* The City Records contain the following form of precept issued
 to the several Companies on occasion of the funeral of King Henry
 VII.: "By the Maire," "To the flfelisship of (Carpenters) "We
 charge and comaunde you that ye ppare of yo' flfelisship (iiij) psones
 honestly to be clothed in black gownes to the calfe of the legge, w^t
 narowe typetts, on horseback, ayenst the receyving of the corps of
 the right noble and excellent prince King Henry the vijth late kyng
 of Yngland into this citie, and in lyke maner ye ppare (iiij) poure
 men to be clothed in White gownes and howdes w^t (iiij) Torchis;
 And euē of them to have a payer of beds (beads) in his hand: to
 stand and garnyshe in suche place as by the surveyers therfore
 assigned shalbe appointed vpon Monday and Tysday next comyng
 by ix of the clocke in the mornyng. Geven at Geldhall the first
 day of Maii the first yere of the reign of King Henry the viijth.
 City Records, Jor. xi. p. 69." For an account of the Funeral, see
 Harleian MS. No. 3504, or an abridgment of it in Brayley's
Londiniana, vol. iv. p. 185.

Itm spent on the Crafte in Cornhytt & in the
olde bayle

xij^d

Itm pd for xiiij yards of Rayle for the crafte to
stand in at the crownacyon of our Souayne
lorde Kyng Harry the viijth * . . . xij^a

The book of accounts from which the preceding extracts have been made, extends from the 17th year of Henry VI., (1438,) as appears at p. 15, to the 7th year of Henry VIII., (1515,) but discloses nothing further relative to the public events of this latter reign. Unfortunately a hiatus here occurs in the Company's records, the next account-book opening in the *last* year of Henry VIII., (1547)†. Had the book which closes with the 7th Henry VIII. included the transactions of the next year, it would probably have connected a member of the Carpenters' Company with a proximate cause of that outbreak of popular fury against foreigners which took place in the 9th year of that reign, (1517), and caused the day on which it occurred to be named "Evil May-day." This disturbance appears to have been the result of premeditation on the part of the city apprentices, irritated by the insolence of the foreign artificers. In the

* Among the lists of Companies given in the Appendix A will be found one shewing the proportion of "Rayle" allotted to each Company at the coronation of Henry VIII. From this list we may form a just estimate of the comparative numbers of the Companies at that period.

† The first in the series of Order-books, or books containing the minutes of the proceedings of the courts, commences, however, in the 24th year of Henry VIII. We shall hereafter have occasion to refer to it.

first instance of their tyranny, related by Hall, a poor carpenter was the victim. We give the particulars in the chronicler's own words:

"In this ceason, the Genowayes, Frenchemen, & other straungiers, sayde and boasted them selves to be in such fauour with the Kyng and hys counsayll, that they set naughte by the rulers of the citie: and the multitude of straungers was so great about London, that the poore Englishe artificers coulde skace get any liuyng. And most of all the straungers were so proude, that they disdained, mocked and oppressed the Englishemen, which was the beginning of the grudge. For amonge all other thynges there was a Carpenter in London called Willyamson, whiche bought two stockdoues in Chepe, and as he was about to paye for them, a Frencheman tooke them oute of hys hande, and said they were not meate for a carpenter: well, sayde the Englishman, I haue bought them, and now payd for them, and therefore I will haue them, naye sayde the Frencheman, I will haue them for my lorde the Ambassador, and so for better or worse, the Frencheman called the Englisheman knaue, and went awaye with the stock doues. The straungiers came to the Frenche Ambassadour, and surmysed a cōplaynt agaynste the poore carpenter, and the Ambassadour came to my lorde Mayre, and said so muche, that the carpenter was sent to prison: and yet not contented with this, so complayned to the Kynges counsail, that the Kynges commaundement was layde on hym. And when syr John Baker, knyght, and other worshipfull persones sued to the ambassadour for hym, he aunswered, by the body of God, that the English knaue shoulde lose his lyfe, for he sayde no Englysheman shoulde deny that the Frenchemen required, and other aunswer had they none."

Various other aggravating circumstances at length blew this great "hart burning" into a flame, which

being further augmented by an inflammatory sermon from one Dr. Bell, burst out in full force on the 1st of May, and was not quelled without considerable difficulty. As many as 300 of the insurgent apprentices were sent to the Tower, some of whom were lads of 13 or 14; and sentence of death having been passed on several of the number, on the 4th May "xi payre of galowes were set up in diuerse places where the offences were done. And these galowes were set vpon wheeles, to be remoued from streete to streete, and from dore to dore, whereat the prisoners were to be executed." Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, one culprit only suffered death. The rest were brought before the King in Westminster Hall on the 13th May, "euery one with a Halter about his necke," but were pardoned, according to Stow, at the intercession of three Queens: Katharine of Arragon, Queen Consort, and Mary, Queen of France, and Margaret, Queen of Scots, the King's sisters, who were then in London.

The only historical notice afforded by the account-book in the reign of Edward the VI., after the charge of vj^s viij^d for a "standyng at hys crownaciō," and the setting of the Midsummer watch already quoted, is the following, containing the items for the equipment of four men supplied by the Company towards a force of 400 footmen and 100 horsemen, granted by the city to the "lords of the counsell" against the Protector Somerset.

The charges of iiij sodyars in the monythe of october for ther Wags and preste mony and

abylments of War in the thyrd yere of Kyng
edward the sixt.

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1549. 3rd Edward 6th.

Itm̄ payd for iij swerds and for iiij daggers . . .	xiiij ^s	
Itm̄ payd for iiij swerde gyrdylls . . .		xviiij ^d
Itm̄ payd for xij yards of cotton to mak ther cotts at viij ^d the yard . . .	viiij ^s	
Itm̄ payd for makyng of ther cotts & for red- cloth for crosses . . .	ij ^s	ij ^d
Itm̄ payd for iiij cappes for the soldyars . . .	iiij ^s	ij ^d
Itm̄ payd for a payer of botts and a payer of spors for a horseman . . .		xvj ^d
Itm̄ payd for iiij dossen of poynts & halfe a dossen of bowstryngs . . .		vij ^d
Itm̄ payd for ij sterope lethers & a surssyngyll for a sadyll . . .		x ^d
Itm̄ payd for mendyng of a harneys and pyk- yng of a bowe lesse . . .		vj ^d
Itm̄ payd for y ^e hyre of a horsse for one day at the wynd myll for ā soldyar to ryd on . . .	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd for a horsse on the morowe thynkyng they shuld a gone forthe . . .	xxxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Itm̄ payd for the same horsstes met or he cowlde be sowlde . . .	viiij ^s	
Itm̄ payd to Wyllm̄ Redshawe for v days & hys prest mony . . .	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
Itm̄ payd to John Cole for v days & hys prest mony . . .	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
Itm̄ payd to Robard Fyner for v days & hys prest mony . . .	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
Itm̄ payd to John Haynes for v days & hys prest mony . . .	iiij ^s	viiij ^d
S ^m iiij ^{li} xij ^s v ^d		

We now come to the reign of Mary, when the following entries occur :

1553-4. 1st *Mary*.

Payd to my lorde mayer a fyftene & a di for the quenes cōmyng in	vij ^a	vj ^d
Itm̄ payd to a carman for caryng of o ^r stand- yng in and owtte		xvij ^d
Itm̄ payde for the chargs of iiij soydyars for the quenes defence into Kent the xxvj th day of Janvary in the fyrste yere of quene Mary y ^e fyrste		
Itm̄ payd for a doblet of whytt fustyan & a payer of blake stoks for Wyllm Fletts Hossen vij ^a and for iiij botton cappes of Rede iiij ^a viij ^d & for iiij dossen of poynts viij ^d & for vj bowe stryngs iij ^d & for a pursse for one of them ij ^d & for ij shotyng gloves xij ^d & for ij payer of weryng gloves viij ^d & payd for ther brekefast the Master & Wardeyns takyng parte w ^t theme xix ^d and ate the delyūryng of theme to ther Captayn ij ^a vj ^d a pece	Some	xxvj ^a

The last extract shews the part taken by the citizens on occasion of the rebellion raised in Kent by Sir Thomas Wiat, to oppose the queen's contemplated marriage with Philip of Spain, and to advocate the cause of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whose untimely end was thus hastened. The very day mentioned in the account-book corresponds with the date in Stow's Annals. Several other instances occur in this reign of the Company's furnishing and equipping soldiers at the command of the government, but as the details nearly correspond with the preceding, we do not insert them.

1555. *2nd Mary.*

Itm̃ payd to my lord mayer a fyftene & di to-
ward y^e pagants & gyldyng y^e crosse . . . vij^s vij^d

This was in contemplation of the progress made by Philip and Mary after their marriage, through London, where Stow tells us,

“ they were with great prouision receiued of the citizens, pageants in places accustomed, the crosse in Cheape new gilt, &c. and passing through Paules church-yard, a man came sliding, as it were flying vpon a rope, frō Paules steeple down to the deanes wall.”

1558. *1st Elizabeth.*

Payd for the caryage of o^r standyng into fan-
chirche Strete at the cōmyng in of quene
elizabeth vij^d

On this occasion the Companies stood in their “ rayles” from the King’s Head Tavern, Bishopsgate, to Mark Lane, then called Mart Lane, the Mercers’ Company, it appears taking precedence, and standing next to the King’s Head Tavern, where a scholar of Paul’s School delivered a Latin oration to her Majesty.

1st *Elizabeth.*

Payd for caryeng of o^r standyng into cornell in
& owt at the crownenacion of quene eliza-
byth xvj^d

1559.

The chargs of the xj men that musterd be-
fore the quenes magyste in grenewyche
parke in July 1559

Payd for the caryage of the harnys from gylde-
hall to o^r hall iiij^d

Itm̃ payd for skarffe for morren heds . . .	ij ^s	vij ^d
Itm̃ payd for vij skottyshe cappes . . .	iiij ^s	vij ^d
Itm̃ payd for vj dossen of poyntts . . .		xij ^d
Itm̃ payd for lace for the gonners flasks . .		ij ^d
Itm̃ payd for to armorar to helpe arme the men		vij ^d
Itm̃ payd for ij ^{ll} of goonpowder & for matche .	ij ^s	
Itm̃ payd to the offycers of y ^e towre for hal- berdes, pycks, & gounes	ij ^s	
Itm̃ payd to a narmorar for makyng clene of the quenes harnys		ix ^d

At the corresponding year in Stow's Annals, we find the following passage :

"The 2 of July, the citizens of London had a muster afore the Queenes majestie at Greenewich in the parke, of 1400. men, whereof 800. were pikemen all in fine corselets, 400. harquebuts, in shirts of maile, with morins, and 200. halberters in alman riets, which were furnished and set foorth by the companies of the citie of London: they had to euery hundred two wiffelers richly apparelled, and twelue wardens of the best companies riding in coates of blacke veluet to conduct them with drums, and fifes, and sixe ensignes, all in jerkins of white bridges satten, cut and lined with blacke sarsenet, with caps, hosen, and skarfes according, the Captaines Robert Constable and maister Saunders, brought them in battell ray afore the Queene, euen as they should haue fought, which made a goodly shew afore her Majestie, the emperours and French kings ambassadours being present."

In the next year, on the 4th June, the steeple of St. Paul's was struck by lightning "so terribly, (says Stow) that within the space of foure houres, the same steeple, with the roofes of the church were consumed, which was a lamentable sight, and pitifull remembrance

to the beholders thereof. After this mischance, the Q^{ue}maiestie being much griued, for the losse of so beautifull a monument, directed her highnesse letters to the Maior of London, willing him to assemble the citizens, to take some order for speciall ayde & helpe for the repairing againe of the same And the citizens of London granted one beneuolence, & three fiteenes to be forthwith paid," whereof the Carpenters' Company contributed their share, as we find by the following :

1560. 3rd Elizabeth.

Payde a fyftene to the bylding of Poules chirche v^t

We shall now avail ourselves of an entry in the book of Orders, relative to the first State Lottery held in England.

1567. 24th March.

"Memorandum that the xxijth daie of the above said moneth of Marche ther was a byll dyrracted vnto the M^r & wardeins above said from the Comysioners of the Loterye the tenor whereof was to bringe in money to the Loterye wthin three daies after as they shall aunswer before the Lord Mayo^r and his bretheren Wherefore the M^r & Wardeins above sayd by the consent of thassystaunce at this courte dothe determyne that the clothing shall paye Tene shillings a man."

We may presume from the next entry, that the Commissioners of the Lottery had directed the Company to provide the sum of £15. It begins by giving the names of 37 members of the Company who subscribed 10s. a piece, and continues thus :

“ The Totall Sum hereof amountethe to the
 some of xviii^l x^s
 whereof payed towards the Loterye xv^{li}
 So Restethe iij^{li} x^s

M^d that wher the foresayd severall somes as above sayd amounteth over & beside the some w^{ch} was payed towards the Loterye, the m^r and Wardeins above sayd hathe delivered to everye man above wrytten a bill vnder their hands for their receipt of their severall somes y^t is now therefore concluded, determynd, & agreed that everye man above sayd to have the overplus restored to him bak againe of his x^s w^{ch} is xxij^d a peice & that the benifyt pfitt & comoditie w^{ch} shall ryse and be of the said some of xv^{li} (yf god send anye) shal be thonellie vse of all those whose names are above wrytten and to their executors & assignes, or to whome anye p^{son}e above sayd shall transport or sett over his bill & benefytt; w^{ch} some of xxij^d a peice was payed to the p^{sons} above sayd the xxijth daie of marche 1568.”*

* The Proposal for this Lottery was as follows :—“ A verie rich Lotterie Generall without any Blancks, contayning a great No. of good prices, as well of redy money as of Plate & certaine sorts of marchaundizes, having ben valued & prised by the commaundement of the Queenes most excellent Majestie by men expert & skilfull and the same Lotterie is erected by hir majesties order, to the intent that suche Commodity as may chaunce to arise thereof, after the charges borne, may be converted towards the reparation of the Havens & Strength of the Realme, & towards such other publike good workes. The No. of lots shall be foure hundreth thousand, and no more; & every lot shall be the summe of tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. Vide The Loseley MSS., Edited by Alfred John Kempe, Esq., No. 76, p. 188, containing a full account of this Lottery with an Engraving of the Lottery-Bill, representing the Prizes of Plate, Tapestry, &c. According to Stow, this lottery was begun to be drawn at the west door of St. Paul's cathedral on the 11th January, 1569, (11th Elizabeth) and continued incessantly drawing, *day & night*, till the 6th May following.

In No. 81 of the Loseley MSS., p. 207, are set out a variety of

Herbert, in his history of the twelve great Companies, gives some interesting particulars concerning a subsequent Lottery, quoting from the Records of the Merchant Tailors' Company, which shew that these Lotteries were not very profitable to the speculators. A letter was addressed in 1585 to the Lord Mayor by the Privy Council, directing him to issue precepts to the Companies, in order to persuade their members to contribute to a Lottery then forming. In this letter, after noticing that the coming in of adventures was very slack, by reason of the hard opinion and distrust conceived of the last lotteries, a promise is given that at the present one, in which the prizes were to consist of armour, "there should be a true delivery of the prizes to the winners." It is added. "we meant to appoint 20 persons to see that no man shall be defrauded of such part or parts of the armour as may fall to his lot by the said lottery" . . . "And in order to speed the execution of it, we hope, on the receipt hereof, you will call the aldermen your bre-

motatoes adopted for the sake of distinction by the Companies and by individuals at a Lottery which would seem to be the one in question. The insignificant amount of the prizes drawn deserves notice:

"As salt by kind gives things their savour,
So hap doth hit where fate doth favour."

Per John Harding of London, salter.—Prize 7s. 6d.

"Good fortune to all those
That be workers of clothes."

Per the Company of Clothworkers, London.—Prize 2s. 1d.

"We Cookes of London, which worke early and late
If any thing be left God send us part."

Per Rich Tomson, Lond.—Prize 1s. 2d.

thren together, and persuade every man to adventure, and to deal with the masters and wardens of all the companies to make adventures.”

In consequence of this letter, the livery of the Merchant Tailors were called together, and recommended to try their fortune in the said lottery, but the sarcastic motto which they adopted, shews that they embarked in the speculation somewhat unwillingly :

“One byrde in the hande is worth two in the wood,
If we get the great lot, it will do us good.”

The Carpenters' Company also adventured in this Lottery :

[1585.]

Paied towards the Loterie of Armorie . . . vⁱⁱ

On the 23rd January, 1570-1, Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by her nobility, came into the city, and honoured Sir Thomas Gresham with her company at dinner. She then proceeded to the Exchange, or “Burse,” which had been built about three years before, and after minutely inspecting it, she caused to be proclaimed by a Herald, that it be thenceforward called by the name of the Royal Exchange and by none other.

1570-1. 23rd January.

Paied to George Howes for hymself & his ap-
p̃rtice for their worke and payns taken about
the standing for the Quens Maiestie . . . iii^j viij^d
Payed for Dynner the xxijth of Januarie 1570
at the Quenes coming thoroughe the citie . xxx^s j^d

In 1572, a regular standing force for the protec-

tion of the city was first organised by the Companies, at the command of the Privy Council. For this purpose "the citizens of London assembling at their seuerall hals, the maisters chose out the most likely and actiue persons of euery their companies, to the number of three thousand, whom they appointed to be pikemen and shot, the pikemen were forthwith armed in faire corsllets and other furniture, according thereunto: the gunners had euery of them his caliuier, with the furniture, and murrians on their heads." These men were regularly trained to arms by "diuerse valiant captaines" appointed for that office, and mustered before the Queen on May Day in Greenwich Park. (Stow's Annals.)

We find accordingly, at this date, in the account-book before us, that the

"Payments payed and laied out for the Armor and other provision bought and layed out for the xxiiij men wch went vnto Grenw^{ch} on Maye daie 1572" amounted to lvj^{li} iiij^s v^d. ob.

From this time, all the Companies who had not previously maintained an armourer, engaged the services of one at a yearly salary, the first payment of which by the Carpenters' Company is entered in their account-book in 1573:

1573.

Paied vnto Thomas Bette Armourer for his years

wages xvij^s

Our next subject is no less important than the last; it relates to the instrumentality of the city Companies,

by the importation of foreign corn, in providing food for the inhabitants of London, and preventing extortion in times of scarcity. The date of the first establishment of the "Corn Custom" is not known, but the Companies were concerned in providing grain in the early part of the 16th century, when we find that they contributed loans to the city for its importation. The corn, when landed, was stored up in the Bridge House, under the management of the Bridge-master. In the year 1573, the City ordered a considerable loan to be raised for the purchase of grain, and a precept, from the language of which we may infer that the Companies had not always been very forward in raising these loans, was issued by the Lord Mayor in the following words, savouring strongly of the peremptory tone so often assumed by his Royal Mistress:

"ForasMuche as all comon polecye requyreth the prevenc'on of extremities, and consideringe as you knowe the urgent and present necessitie, and the lacke of provision of wheate and other grayne for furniture of this so great and populous citie, of the want whereof the queene's ma^{tie} and her most honorable consell are not ignorant; but havinge spcial care and regard to the same, are not a lytle offended and displeased, with some greffe that there bene no better pvision heretofore made, and that presentlie the cittie shoulde be no better stored, by reson wherof the prices of corne and grayne is now muche dearer in this cittie than in any other parte of this realme, have not only at sundrye times and gentle meanes, but also wth some terror, as welles in the Starre-chamber as in other places afore the counsell, given us admonicion that the same her ma^{ties} cittie and chamber may not be unfurnished for lacke of good pvision. And we, as our duties is, havinge great care and especial

consideracion of the same, and p̄cevyng by order of the harvest past, and the unkynd season of the yere, sith that the prices of corne is verry likely to encrease and be advanced to a greater and higher price than yet is, have thought good and verrye necessarye for the avoyding of greater inconvenyences, to make immediate p̄vision of a great masse and quantity of wheate and other grayne, as well wthin the realme as beyond the seas for the provision aforesaid, w^{ch} cannot be done wthout a great some of money presentlie to be defrayed, w^{ch} is not to be levyed but by the good assestens of you and others; good coustomers and cittezens of this cittie, have therefore assessed your Company (here is inserted the name of the Company addressed) some of (here the sum at which it is rated), which is agreed upon by acte of co'en counsell, w^{ch} some of — we do not only require you, but also threaghthe, charge, and comande you, immediatelie upon the receipt hereof, calling your companye together in your comon hall, you do forthwth tax, levy, and gather of the welthiest and most able persones of the same the some aforesaid, in such wise that you fayle not to pay the same, and e^vrie p̄cell thereof, to the hands of George Helton, of the cittie of London, wth all expedition, and wthout repayment thereof unto you. Fayle not hereof, as you tender the mytigac'on of our sovereigne ladye the queen's majestie's displeasure alreadye conceiued and do tender the com'on weale of this cittie, together wth your private condytte, and as you will answer for the contrarye."

This was the first occasion on which the Carpenters' Company had been called on to contribute to the provision of corn; at least no entry similar to the following is previously to be found in their books:

1573.

Receaved as well of the Lyverie as also of the

Yomanrie towards the Loane of certayne
money borowed by waye of Loan for the
Chamberlayne of London for the provision
for corne

Receaved of Mr. Bradshaw and thassistauns
oute of the Blake cheste xv^{li}

Then follow the names of many members of the Company, who contributed sums varying from 5 to 30 shillings, and which amounted together to £37 10s. The total sum given by the Company was therefore £52 10s.:

1573.

Paid to the Chamberlaine according to two
pcepts from the mayor by waye of Loane
for the prevision of corne Lij^{li} x^s

A question subsequently arose whether the Companies should continue to contribute towards the provision of corn, by loans, or whether they should purchase and keep in store a certain quantity of grain. The latter plan was agreed on, and rooms or garners were set apart for the different Companies in the Bridge House. The whole quantity to be stored there was 5000 quarters. In 1608 we find these notices in the Order-book.

(1608.) *September.*

“It is this daye ordered that whereas there is a pcept directed vnto this Compayne for pvision of ffiftye qters of fforren wheat to be heare in o’ garner before the last of November next, It is this daye ordered there shall be pvided xl qters fourthwith by the m^r and wardens to be laid vpp in o’ garner in the bridge house. The pcept beareth date the third of this instant moneth of September.”

The following receipt on the purchase of the additional ten quarters of wheat required to make up the fifty quarters, is curious, on account of its symbolical signature :

(1608. *December 8th.*)

“Rd the same daye and yēare by me Robert Myles of Kings Lynne in the countye of Norff, Marryner, of the m^r and wardens of the Comp of Carpenters London for tenne qters of wheat sold vnto them the somme of xxij^{li} x^s”

The k of



Robert Myles.”

In this same year, we are told that “the careful magistrates for prevention of famine, and for provision for the poor, begun to build at Bridewell 12 new fair granaries sufficient to hold 6000 quarters of corn, and two store-houses more for sea-coal for the poor, which might hold 4000 loads of coal. These store-houses were finished anno 1610.” (Strype.) This undertaking of course required the assistance of the Companies, who were enjoined by precept to contribute towards it :

(1609. *November.*)

“It is this daye ordered there shal be paide vnto Mr. Cornel^e fishe, Chamblen, x^{li} towards the graneries building at Brydewell according to a pcept directed to the m^r and wardens from my Lord maior dated the xxth of this instant November.”

We resume the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having

next to record the respect shewn her by her dutiful citizens, on occasion of her return from one of those progresses in which she took so much pleasure :

1584.

Paied for ij Dozen staff-torches to met the

Queene at St. James xxij^s.

Paied to Robt grindon for the carieng of them vj^d

Her reception is thus described by Stow :

“ The 12 of Nouember, the queenes maiesty (returning after her progresse) came to her manor of S James, where the citizens of London to the number of 200, the grauest sort in coats of veluet, & chaines of gold on horsebacke, and 1000. of the companies on foote (having with them 1000. men with torches, ready there to giue light on euery side, for that the night drew on) receiued and welcomed her.” (Stow’s Annals.)

On a subsequent occasion,

“ On the thirteenth of Nouember, 1600, her Maiestie being most honourable attended on, by the most honourable Prelates, and Nobles, and Judges of the Realme, was receiued neere vnto Chelsey, by the Lord Maior of London, with his brethren the Aldermen all in Scarlet besides to the number of fise hundred citizens, in coates of veluet, and chaines of gold, on horsebacke, euerie of them hauing two staffe torches to attende on them : And they all waited on her, to her royall Pallace at Westminster.” (Stow’s Annals.)

The precept preserved in the Company’s Order-book for this reception, agrees almost verbatim with the relation of the faithful annalist :

(1600. *November 10th.*)

“ Whears a pcept was directed to the m^r and wardeins

of this Companye that with the m^r and wardeins the full number of iiij of ther Companye should be all mounted on horseback in velvett Coats and Chaines of Goulde and everye one of them to have one ffootemen with twoe staffe torches to attend them, and they all to be readye on Thursdaye the xiiijth of Nouember at one of the Clock in Cheapesyde to attend my Lord maior from thence to Chelsey and from thence to wayte vppon her maiestye to her pallace at Westminster

horsemen

“ W^m Allen in place of the m^r
John Sharpe one of the wardens

Geoffrye Abbott }
Richard Wyatt } assistaunts

footemen

John Roberts behinde S^t Lau^r Church at goodman
myles

Will^m Ollyver m^r Helias Jarmyn's man

Augustyn Drye in Holbⁿe at m^r Robert Turners

Thomas Okey.”

The Order-book shows that four members of the Court again attended the Queen from Chelsea to Whitehall on the 15th of November in the last year of her reign. Further extracts on these matters would be tedious; and a more important subject claims our attention; the part taken by the Companies in the defence of the country when threatened by the Spanish Armada. For so patriotic a purpose we are informed that they raised money with the greatest readiness, each Company according to their means:

1588.

Paied the iij of Apriell towards the charge for

~~the pvision of the shipp~~ xlj^s iij^d

Paied more the 16 of Auguste towards the

charge for the pvision of the shipp xxxiij^s

After the defeat of the Armada, public thanksgivings were offered to Almighty God by the Queen and her subjects, the Companies of course taking part in the solemnities and rejoicings :

1588.

“ Payed and layed oute when the Quenes maiestie came to Powles church.”

The Items which amount to iij^{li} ij^s include charges for the hiring of a “ long blew clothe,” Ellme for the railis,” & staff torches.

Stow tells us that on this occasion Elizabeth

“ did come in a chariot throne made with foure pillars, behind to haue a canapie, on the top whereof was made a crowne imperiall, and two lower pillars before, whereon stood a lion and a dragon, supporters of the arms of England. The companies of the citie in their liueries stood in their railles of timber, couered with blew cloth, all of them saluting her highnesse as she proceeded along to Paules church.

Immediate danger of invasion being passed, the Queen determined in her turn to act on the aggressive, and to increase the naval force of the country for the purpose of attacking the Spaniards on their own coasts. To this effect, she called on the City to provide six ships and a pinnace, the Companies, as usual, defraying a considerable part of the expence.

The Account-book shows that the Carpenters' Company paid £12 towards the furnishing of the said ships. It does not however appear that anything was undertaken against Spain before the year 1596, when the fleet put to sea on the 3rd of June, under the command of Lord High Admiral Howard and the Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh being Rear-Admiral. The expedition proceeded to Cadiz, and after

“the winning, sacking, and burning of the towne,” “the burning of the Spanish Naue” &c, returned to England in the beginning of August, on the eighth day of which month, being Sunday, “great triumph was made at London for their good successe.”

1596.

Paid for a forme at Paules crosse at the cominge
home of the earle of Essex out of Spayne and
ij to keepe the same iiij^s vj^d



St. Paul's Cross, from an Ancient Drawing in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge.

Our next extract also relates to the Earl of Essex, in the character, however, of a rebel, instead of that

F

of a victorious commander, high in his Sovereign's favour. His unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection in the City, which led to his untimely end, took place on Sunday the 8th February, 1600-1.

Howes, the continuator of Stow, informs us that on that day

"the Lord Maior being at Paules Crosse received warning from the Counsell to looke to the City and by 11 of the clocke the gates were shut and strongly guarded From this time vntill all arraignements and executions were past the Citizens were exceedingly troubled and charged with double watchings and wardings as well about the Court as the City."

In these our Company took their share, and moreover, it appears, they fined one of their members who would have persuaded them to join the Earl's party :

1600.

To Clarke and Curtys for keepinge the gate ij	
dayes by reason of my L. of Essex uprore at	
Candlemas quarter	iiij ^s
Rec. of John Savadge for a fyne for his misde-	
meanor in this howse on Candlemas quarter-	
daye at nighte, being daungerous to move	
the Companye to a mutenye	v ^s

James I. was proclaimed King on the 24th March 1603, and made his public entry into London on the 7th May following. We are told that

"he went from Theobalds towards London, and to avoid the extremitie of dust, he rode through the Meadows At Stamford Hill the Lord Mayor, Knights, and Aldermen of London in Skarlet Robes, presented themselves before his Maiestie, and with them five hundred Graue Citizens in

Veluet Coates, and chaynes of golde, beeing all very well mounted like the Sheriffs and their Trayne." (Howes.)

(Order Book.) 1603. *April 23rd.*

"The names of those which were appointed to ryde in velvett Coates wth Chaines of gold accordinge to my L maiors pcept to attend him to meete the kinge; returned accordinge to the same pcepte xxijth of Aprill 1603 vnto the Committees, videlt

John Hedland warden
John Aunsell
John Petley
Richard Blinckhorne"

The dust, to avoid which, his Majesty "rode through the Meadows" was probably the reason of these riders indulging in the refreshment mentioned in the first of the following entries in the Account-book:

1603.

Paid for drinke and pippens for the Ryders and footemen vppon the waye when they went to meete the Kinge	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
Paid for white stafes for the ffootemen		xx ^d
Paid to iij of the ffootemen for their dayes wages then	iiij ^s	vj ^d

Great preparations were made by the citizens for triumphal arches and pageants against the King's approaching coronation, which took place on the 25th July, but

"by reason of God's visitation for our sinnes, the Plague of Pestilence then rainging in the City of London and suburbs (the Pageants and other shewes of Triumph, in most sumptuous manner prepared, but not finished) the King

roade not from the Tower through the Citie in Royall manner as had beene accustomed, neither were the Citizens permitted to come at Westminster, but forbidden by Proclamation, for feare of infection to be by that meanes increased, for there dyed that weeke in the City of London and sub-urbs of all diseases 1103, of the Plague 857."

1603.

Paid the 31th daye of Maye to m^r Cornelius ffyshe according to a pcept for that purpose for chardges towards the Showes against the

K coronacion xij^{li} x^s

"Memorand. y^t Lammas-Quarter-daye was not held this yeare by reason of a pcept from my Lord maior to the m^r and wardens, Commandinge them to forbear in respect of God's visitacon."

1603. *August 1st.*

"It is ordered thellecioⁿ daye shalbe on monday the xvth daye of this instant August, where vnto shall come no women but the wardens wyves onelye, nor noe guests nor children, but onely the assistaunts and the lyverye, and a small dynner to be kept, but noe other pvision but rost beefe, Leggs of Mutton, and Capon, and none to be warned whose howses are visited."

1603.

Paid the xxvjth daye of Nouember to Sr Willm Romeny Knight according to my Lords pcept ffor releife of howses visited l^s

1603-4. *February 14th.*

"It is ordered and agreed this daye that in respect there hath dyed sondrye of our lyverye in this visitacon, that therefore a newe liverye shalbe taken in this yeare."

After the lapse of some months, the Plague stayed its destructive ravages, and in contemplation of the King's triumphal procession through the city, the

Lord Mayor issued precepts for the completion of the arches and pageants.

1603-4. 21th *februarie*.

Paid to m ^r Cornelius ffishe Chamberlen according to a pcept from my Lord maioir for that purpose towards the pageants and other Shewes against his ma ^{ties} ryding thorough London	xl ^s
Paid more to the said m ^r ffishe according to an other pcept from my Lord maioir for that purpose other	xl ^s
Paid to Richard Clifton the Painter for paintinge gildinge and Trymminge the three best Streamers and painting the ffyue banner staves	iiij ^{li}
Paid to m ^r Cornelius ffishe Chamberlen towards the pageants as aforesaid according to a pcept	iiij ^s iiij ^s iiij ^d

“The 15 of March, (1603-4), King James, Queen Anne his wife, and Henry Fredericke the Prince, passed Triumphantly from the Tower of London, through his Royall Citie and Chamber of London, towards Westminster. The Companies of the Citie martialled according to their degrees, were placed, the first beginning at the vpper end of Marke lane, and the last reaching to the Conduit in Fleet-street, or thereabout: their seates being double-railed, vpon the vpper part whereof they leaned: the streamers, Ensignes and banners of each particular company, decently fixed. The King richly mounted on a white Gennet, vnder a rich canopie sustained by eight Gentlemen of the Priue Chamber &c. &c. passed through seuen gates: ouer the first of which, erected at the East end of Fan-church, was represented the true likenesse of the notable houses, Towers, and Steeples within the City of London.

The second gate, a most sumptuous peece of workmanship, was loftely raised in Grace streete by the Italians.

The third gate, vpon Cornehill by the Exchange, representing the seaunteene Prouinces of Belgia, or the Dutch nation, and by them raised.

Close to Saint Mildreds Church in the Poultrie, a Scaffold was erected, where (at the Cities cost) to delight the Queene with her owne country musicke, nine Trumpets and a Kettle Drumme, did very actiueley sound the Danish March.

The fourth gate was (at charges of the citizens) raised in West-cheape, at Soper-lane end.

Adioyning to the East front of the great Crosse in Cheape, was erected a square low gallery, where stood the Aldermen, the Chamberlaine, Towne-Clearke, and Councill of the Citie, with Sir Henry Mountague, Recorder of the Citie, who made to his Maiestie a gratulatory Oration, at the end of which, three cups of gold were giuen (in the name of the Lord Maior, and the whole body of the City) to his Maiesty, the young Prince, and the Queene.

From thence his Maiesty passed to the little Conduit at Paules-gate, where was placed the fift gate Arbour-like, and so called the Arbour of Musicke: vpon the lower battlement of S Paules church an antheme was sung by the Quiristers of the Church, to the musicke of lowd instruments: which being finished, a Latine oration was deliuered by one of master Mulcasters Schollers, at the doore of the free Schoole, founded by Doctor Collet.

The sixth Arch or Gate of triumph was erected about the conduit in Fleet-streete, whereon the Globe of the World mooued &c.

At Temple-bar, where his Maiesty was vpon the point of giuing a gracious and Princely farewell to the Lord Mayor, and the City, a seuenth Arch or gate was erected, the forefront whereof was proportioned in euery respect like a Temple, being dedicated to Janus" &c. (Howes.)

The expence of erecting these arches, with the exception of the two set up by the Dutch and the Italians, was entirely defrayed by the City Companies.* They were designed by Stephen Harrison, *joiner and architect*: and 80 joiners and 60 carpenters (superintended by two master-carpenters) with other workmen, were employed in their construction.

"Friday the fift of August (1604) by commandement from the ordinary was kept holly day, with Morning prayer, Sermons and Euening prayer that day, and Bonefires at night, all men to praise God for the Kings escape for being murdered by a most wicked Traytor in Scotland Earle Gowry, on the fift day of August some three yeares since." (Howes.)

1604.

Paid for the fformes at Paules the ffifte daye of
August being the daye of the Kings dely-
verye from Thearle Gowrey iij^s

In the following year, the Company again attended at St. Pauls, to acknowledge the merciful hand of Providence in preventing the accomplishment of a still more bloody design—the Gunpowder Plot.

1605.

Paid the xth of Nouember for the fformes at
Powles being a daye of thankgeving for the
K. and Lords delyvery at the pliam^t howse
being the Sondag after the practize iij^s

* In the Appendix A. List No. 5, will be found the several sums levied, under one of the precepts for contributions to these pageants, on 55 Companies. This list is interesting as it shews that the proportions in which the Companies were rated to the Corn Custom, afforded the standard for other assessments.

In 1606, the King of Denmark, brother to the Consort of James I., paid a visit to the English court, and among other entertainments provided for his Royal guest, King James, whose fondness for pageants was remarkable, conducted him through the City "the last day of July in as great pompe," says Howes, "as when the King and Queene rode through London two years past." The citizens, nothing daunted, it would seem, at the expence of the former reception, loyally welcomed and entertained their august visitors.

"They were receiued by the Lord Maior, at the East end of Tower streete, in a robe of Crimsin veluet, bearing a golden Sceptre in his hand before the Kings, vntill he came to Temple-barre, as these great Potentates, with their sumptuous trayne passed along the streetes, the King of Denmarke seriously obserued the huge multitudes of common people thronging in euery corner, and the unimaginable number of gallant Ladies, beauteous virgins, and other delicate Dames, filling the Windowes of euery housse with kinde aspect saluting their worthinesse with health and hearty welcome wheresoever they past. Vpon the great Fountaine in Cheapeside, was erected the bower of the Muses, with pleasant Musicke: At the West end of Cheapeside, by the Goldsmith's row * neere vnto the Pageant sate the great Elders of the Citie in scarlet Robes, where the Recorder after he had made a solemne Oration in Latine in the behalfe of the Citie, presented the King of Denmark with a faire cup of gold, who with as great kindnesse accepted it; then the Pageant after it had

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- * "Goldsmith's Row" consisted of fourteen shops, extending from Bread Street to the Cross in Cheap: these shops, with others, reaching to Bucklersbury, were nearly all occupied by Goldsmiths, and must have presented a gorgeous display.

ceased her melodious harmony, began to expresse the purpose thereof, viz. Diuine concord, as sent from Heauen, descended in a cloud from the top vnto the middle Stage, and with a loude voyce, spake an excellent speech in Latine, purporting their hearty welcome, with the heauenly happines of peace and unity amongst Christian Princes &c. but through the distemperature of the vnruly multitude, the Kings could not well heare it, although they enclined their eares very seriously thereunto. At the faire Fountaine in Fleet-streete was a pleasant Pastorall deuice, with Songs, wherewith the Kings were much delighted: this Fountaine and diuers others ranne cleare Wine." (Howes.

1606. 24th July.

"It is agreed v^{ll} towards the pageants chardged vpon vs by a pcept shal be borne out of the howse chardg."

Dynner at the Hall the 31th of Iulye for the

Companye before they went to the Standing

in ffanchurch streete when the K ma^{tie} and

the K of Denm^{ark} rod thorough London . iiijth ixth viijth

In the year 1609, the immediate neighbourhood of Carpenters' Hall was greatly improved. More-field, which had been "a most noysome and offensive place, a rotten morish ground, whereof it first tooke the name and ever held impossible to be reformed" was, through "the great paynes and industry of Master Nicholas Leare," with the sanction of Sir Leonard Holiday, then Lord Mayor, and at the general charge of the citizens,

"reduced from its former vile condition unto most faire & royall walkes: which worke whilst it was in doing being very difficult, the people spake very bitterly & rudelie against those two worthy men, and in derision sayd it is a holiday worke; but when the multitude saw this worke

brought vnto desired effect, then their inconstant mindes changed & applauded the effect." (Howes.)

www.libtool.com.cn 1609.

Paid towards the beautifying of More feilds p
my Lo Maiors Comaund v*

In this year, Prince Henry was knighted, on which account a tax or "ayde" was raised throughout the kingdom; in the levying of this, Howes informs us that

"the Subiects were very fauorably dealt with, for whereas by the ancient Law of this Land, they ought to have paid twelue pence in the pound of the yeerely value of their Lande," by the King's special ordinance "no man was compelled to pay any more than he would willingly giue."

Some months later, Henry was created Prince of Wales with great pomp and magnificence.* The account of this ceremonial, as chronicled by Howes, is too lengthy to be given here; we shall confine ourselves to the part borne by the Companies, fifty-four of which, with

"the Lord Maior and his brethren the Aldermen, being in their Barges adorned with diuers faire Banners and Streamers, passed along the riuer of Thamis, in seemely order to Chelsey."

It may be gathered from the extracts we shall presently give from the Account-book, that it had been intended that the Lord Mayor and citizens should

* The notion sometimes entertained, that the heir-apparent is *born* Prince of Wales, is thus plainly negatived. See also entry under date 1616, Octr. 30.

escort the Prince from Richmond, where he had slept the previous night. The reason of their "attending his comming" at Chelsea, was probably the "low ebbe," which Howes tells us delayed the Prince's own arrival there

"vntill foure of the clocke in the afternoone" when "comming to Chelsey where the Lord Maior with his trayne attended, there was a Dolphin, vpon whom sate Neptune, and vpon a Whale sate a water Goddesse, who made certaine speeches vnto the Prince; which being done, they proceeded towards the Court, the inferiour Companies first, and the Lord Maiors Barge between the two Sea monsters next before the Princes Barge. At Whitehall, His Highnesse taking leaue of the Lord Maior and the Aldermen, landed: and there was a peale of Chambers* placed directly over against the Court on Lambeth side, which were discharged." (Howes.)

1609.

Paid the xxxth day of June 1609 for the levy-
ing of ayde towards the knighting of the
young Prince XL^s

1610.

The xxxjth daye of Maye when the Comp at-
tended the Prince in their bardges paid to
Roger Watts for bardghyer by consent in re-
gard it was e^xordinarye L^s

Paid the xxxjth daye of Maye for Supper when
the Company came home from the water when
they attended in their barge to bring the
Prince from Richemond to Whytehall to be
created Prince of Wales iiij^l v^s viij^d ob

* Small field-pieces.

This amiable and accomplished Prince died three years after the event just recorded. We have no notice in the Company's books of his death or funeral, which were shortly followed by the marriage of his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, to Frederick, afterwards King of Bohemia.

1613.

Paid the xxvjth daye of Nouember to S^r Thomas
Lowe Threñ for the Aid-monney for marriadg
of the Ladye Elizabth the Kings Daughter
videlt towards the said Ayde XL^s

"The Lord Maior and Aldermen in the behalfe of themselves, and the citizens of London, gaue vnto the Ladie Elizabeth a fayre chaine of Orientall pearle, which cost aboue two thousand pound." (Howes.)

In the next year, we have another instance of civic liberality on a grand scale, if we are to judge from the proportion borne by our Company.

1614.

Paid vnto m^r Cornelius ffishe the Chamberlen
of London the xjth day of Julye by order of
my Lord maior and aldren towards a ffree
guift to be geuen by this cyttye to the Kings
ma^{ty} xxx^{li}

In 1616, Prince Charles was created Prince of Wales, with state similar to that observed at the ceremonial of Prince Henry's creation.

1616. 30th October.

"Vppon pcept Directed vnto this Comp^y: from the right ho^{ble} the Lord maior Dated the xxvth of October p^{se}nt, That the Comp^y: should attend with their bardg in such

manner as on the Lord Maiors Daye is accustomed on the Lord maior and his brethren, on thursdaye the xxxjth of this October, at the three Cranes, or as neare as they can, to meete the prince charles highnes at Chelsey or elsewhere, and so to attend to whitehall and homeward. Theise whose names are vnderwritten of the lyverye and assistants are appointed for the service, videlt

Assistants

m^r Wyatt, m^r

m^r Thornton, in place of

vpp warden

m^r Burnham } wardens
m^r Kinge }

with six members of the Court, and ten of the Livery.

1616.

Chardge laid out the xxxjth daye of October when the Companye went to meete the Prince before the Companye tooke bardge and in the bardge.

Paid for bread ij^s carryeng the Wyne Sellers to and frō xij^d for sugar and Cakes ij^s beare at our m^r ix^d. Clarret Wyne one gallon ij^s Sack j potle and halfe a pynt xvij^d Canarye one qrt xij^d which is in all x^s ij^d
Paid to m^r Watts the xxxjth of October for bardg hyer when the Companye went to meete the Prince ijij^d

In March 1617, King James, accompanied by the Queen and Prince Charles, paid a visit to Scotland: and on his return in the following September "was met at Hyde Parke, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and aboue foure hundred of the chiefe citizens with chaines of gold, and well mounted; the Lord

Mayor presented the King with a Purse, and in it five hundred pieces of gold." (Howes.)

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1617.

Chardge laid out when the Companye went to meete the King at Knights-bridge when he came out of Scotland.

Paid the xvth day of September at the Horshowe wthout Bishops gate for Dynner being the same daye they met the Kinge . . .

vij^s xj^d

Paid the same day to eight Whiffiers that attended on them that went

vij^s

Paid for viij Staves

ij^s viij^d

Paid for viij Torches

vij^s

Paid to m^r Allen m^r Petley m^r Edmonds and m^r Daye towards their chardges when they ridd to meete the King for their Horses and Chaines in regard they had noe Supper . . .

xxvj^s viij^d

In mentioning the numerous objects towards which the Companies were so frequently urged by precept to contribute, the colonization of Virginia must not be omitted. For some years after its discovery in the reign of the virgin queen from whom it derived its name, the colony established there, meeting with a succession of disasters, remained in an unprosperous condition. In such it still was in 1608, when a Lord Mayor's precept was issued to the Companies, together with a letter from the Council of Virginia. These are mentioned in the Carpenters' Order-book for that year, but we give the tenor of the precept as quoted by Herbert from the Merchant-tailors' books. It states the necessity of getting rid of a swarm of unhappy inmates who inhabit the city of London, a

continual cause of dearth and famine, and the plagues which happen in this kingdom. As an inducement, or "to entice," as it is said, persons to emigrate, they were to be promised "meat, drink and clothing, with a house and garden for the maintenance of a family, and a portion of land likewise for them and their posterity of 100 acres each." "Every man that hath a trade," it is added, "or is able to endure day-labour, as much for his wife, as much for his children, that were of years to do service, besides further rewards according to merit."

The Merchant Tailors agreed to embark £200 on this scheme; the Carpenters declined the adventure.

In course of time, the affairs of the colony assumed a more favourable aspect, but the Emigrants consisting almost entirely of males, those ties of family were wanting which might attach them to their adopted country. (Vide Robertson's Hist. Am. vol. iv. ch. 9.) To remedy this inconvenience, a number of young women were induced to emigrate thither in 1618, many of whom were soon happily settled; and in that and the subsequent years, emigrants, including numerous children, were sent out by the City to Virginia. From the Carpenters' Account-books, we learn that they contributed towards the expense of these emigrations, in compliance with another precept from the Lord Mayor:

1618.

Paid towards the Poore w^{ch} went to Virginia iiij^s

1620.

Paid towards the setting forth of the children
to Virginia by my Lord Maior's precept . iiij^s iiij^d

Given towards transportacon of 100 children to

Virginia

www.libtool.com.cn

iiij^a iiij^d

Our next extracts shew that the resources of the Companies were heavily drawn upon to assist King James in his fruitless endeavours to obtain for his son-in-law, Frederick King of Bohemia, the recovery of the Palatinate, the invasion of which had just been effected by the Spaniards, after Frederick's defeat at the great battle of Prague.

1620.

Dynner at the Kings armes by Guildhall the

xiiith of December about the xxx^{li} assessed

vppon vs for the Pallatinate spent vj^s iiij^d

Paid the xxixth daye of December vnto Mr.

Chamblen towards the recovery of the Pala-

tinate according to a pcept xxx^{li}

The increasing population of London had occasioned, as early as the reign of Elizabeth, much speculation as to the possibility of obtaining a larger supply of water than was afforded by the Thames and the sixteen common conduits with which the City was provided.* The queen had empowered the citizens to "cut and bring to" London a river from any part of Hertfordshire or Middlesex, but she did not live to see the accomplishment of this desirable ob-

* This account of the origin of the New River, which though but indirectly connected with our main subject, we give at some length, presuming it to be of general interest, is abridged from Howes. He informs us that the description of the springs is from the pen of Master Hassall, vicar of Amwell.

ject. King James renewed the project, but the people in general considered it as futile. At last, "Master Hugh Middleton, Citizen and Goldsmith of London with great courage and resolution "undertook the task," and having "with his choyce men of art and painfull labourers set roundly to this businesse," he selected for his purpose Chadwell and Amwell springs, the former of which "riseth at the foot of a hill neere vnto Ware, issuing out of a hole of an incredible depth."

Before Master Middleton's interference, this spring emptied her abundant stores into the river Lea, but he diverted her course, and caused her to pour "her rich spoyles into the bosom of her sister (Amwell spring) so hand in hand coming along with her to London." Amwell spring, by the same ingenious projector, was made "to view herself in a fair square pool, at his great charge contrived," instead of "burying her pearls in the lappe of Lea."

Master Middleton began his labours on the 20th February 1608, and after accomplishing the junction of the two springs, and conducting the stream "through ground of extreame different quallity" in some places cutting a trench thirty feet deep, in others making embankments, he at length brought his river through Islington, "and so to a goodly faire cestern of an acre in compasse, of former time an open idle poole, commonly called the ducking-pond."

Middleton, in the progress of his labours, "endured much despight and derision of the vulgar and curious, and answered many causelesse hinderances and complaints of sundry persons through whose ground

he cut his water-passage." He completed his undertaking in five years, and on Michaelmas-day, 1613, "the Lord Mayor and Aldermen and multitudes of the citizens assembled at the new cestern where they were entertained with musique, the chief or master workemen marching round about in warlike manner." "When the great sclose of the cestern was lift up, and the river ran gushing in, they all rejoyced and gave God praise and thanks for so great a benefit."

The Carpenters' Company, in due time, availed themselves of the advantages which the metropolis still enjoys from the "New River."

1624.

Paid for entrance of our graunt for y ^e new Ri-	
ver Water	vj ^s viij ^d
Paid for a fine for y ^e same	xxx ^s
Paid more for 3 quarters Rent ending at Mid-	
sommer	xxij ^s vj ^d

We here take leave of the reign of James I., of whose death and funeral our books contain no record. The coronation of his unfortunate son and successor took place on Candlemas-day 1625-6, to which ceremony the Account-book has only the following allusion :

1625-6.

Paid for Dinner the 17 Januarii and drincking	
that daye in goeing to presse more Carpent ^r	
about the Kings Coronation	xiiij ^s vj ^d

The Civic Companies appear to have taken no part in the festivities, and in fact the King went to Westminster by water privately, probably to guard

against any danger of a large concourse of people reviving the Plague, which had recently desolated the City. It is singular that the arrangements for the coronation of King Charles were interfered with by a calamity of a nature similar to that which had delayed the same ceremony on the accession of King James.*

The plague of 1625 was attended with far greater mortality than that of 1603, and we are informed that within a twelvemonth upwards of 41,000 fell victims to its ravages in London and the neighbourhood. We learn from the Company's order-book, that all festive meetings were absolutely prohibited during this awful visitation, which we cannot better describe than in the graphic language employed by the learned and eloquent Bishop Hall in a sermon preached before the King at Whitehall on the 29th January 1625-6, on occasion of a "public thanksgiving for the wonderful mitigation of the late mortality :"

"What slaughter, what lamentation, what horror was there in the streets of our mother city ! More than twenty thousand families run from their houses, as if those had been on fire over their heads ; and seek shelter in Zoar and the mountains. Many for friends find strangers. Danger made men wisely & unwillingly unhospital. The cousin, the brother forgets his own blood : and the father looks shily upon his own child, and welcomes him with frowns, if not with repulses. There were, that repaid their grudged harbour with infection. . . . There, leave we them, and

* Lestrangle, in his *Life of King Charles*, says, "these two plagues were natives both of one parish, (Whitechappel), under the same roof, and issued forth on the same day of the moneth."

return to the miserable metropolis of this kingdom which they left. Who can express the doleful condition of that time and place? The Arms of London are the Red Cross and the Sword: what house almost wanted these? Here was the Red Cross upon the door, the Sword of God's judgment within doors; and the Motto was, Lord, have mercy upon us."

"What could we hear, but alarms of death? what could we see, but trophies of death? Here was nothing but groaning, and crying, and dying, and burying. Carts were the biers; wide pits were the graves; mens clothes were their coffins; and the very exequies of friends were murderous. . . . Oh the woeful desolation of this place! It was almost come to *Herba tegit Trojam*. And if some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated posy at his nose, & his Zedoary or Angelica in his mouth. Every room seemed a pest house; every scent mortal. . . . What should I say more? This glorious chamber of the kingdom seemed no other, than a dreadful dungeon to her own; a very Golgotha to all beholders; and this proud Queen of our British cities sat in the dust of her compassion, howling in the rags of her sack-cloth; not mourning more than mourned for, pitied no less than forsaken; when the God of our Salvation looked down upon her deep afflictions, and miraculously proved unto us, that 'unto Him belong the issues from death.'" (Bishop Hall's Works, Vol. V. Pp. 252—4.)

Our next subject relates to the murder of a Doctor Lamb in a popular tumult in the City. This individual, though "no way learned, yet of the multitude was named Doctor, by reason he pretended physicke." He was hated by the populace as being a creature of the Duke of Buckingham and also on account of his having been convicted of several serious

crimes. He was assailed by the mob in June or July 1628, and so inhumanly treated that he did not live through the day. The tumult was so great, that according to one account, it reached the king's ears, and he, attended by his guard and several noblemen, came in person to appease the populace, whom he met dragging their victim along. His efforts to save him or to restore order were unavailing. The King was greatly incensed, and the Privy Council shortly afterwards addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, alleging that no measures were taken by the Magistrates to suppress the riot, and requiring them to apprehend the principal actors and abettors. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen not attempting to clear themselves, and failing to discover the offenders, the City, after menace of the confiscation of its Charter, was amerced in a fine of £6000, subsequently reduced to 1500 marks. It was conjectured that the chief object of the threats of the King and Council was the extortion of money. The funds of the Companies were, as usual, drawn upon, and the Carpenters' Company seem to have borne their full share. (Howes and Maitland.)

1632.

Rec of divers psons of this coiality according to
a precept directed from the Lord Maio^r to-
wards the death of Doctor Lamb killed in
the City of Lond vj^{li} xvj^s
Paid in January 1632 for an assessment im-
posed one our Companie, by reason of the
death of Doctor Lamb v^{li}

St. Paul's Church being in a very decayed state,

measures were taken in 1631 for repairing and enlarging it, under the direction and from the designs of Inigo Jones. The King, to gratify the clergy, as it is said, entered actively into this undertaking, but in so doing displeased the Puritans.

“Many had no fancy to the work, merely because he, (the King) was the Promoter of it, nor did some forbear to say, “What needs this waste to decore a superstitious relique? Nevertheless the work went on, and the excoriated carkesse began to skin again, but with so slow a motion, as at length the distempers of the State, marred the temper of the mortar, and made the Artists knock off abruptly, leaving that famous structure half ruin’d, half polite. Sorely vext was Bishop Laud to see his Cathedral so tedious in trimming.” (L’Estrange.)

We find in the Account-book the following entry under this head ; it would seem that there should be a previous one, but as it is not to be discovered, it has probably been accidentally omitted :

1636.

Paid vnto the Chamber of London, our second
and third paym^t towards the repaireing of St.

Paule’s Church viij^{li}

We here first meet with one of the principal causes of the fatal rupture between Charles and his Parliament—the exaction of ship-money, a scheme ingeniously contrived by the Attorney-General Noy, and strenuously resisted by the popular party.* Histo-

* Noy had died, however, before the writ for levying the ship-money was issued. It is said that the Vintners made great rejoicings at his death. See Wood’s Athenæ.

rians assign 1634 as the date of the first imposition of this tax, with which our books perfectly agree:

1634-5.

Paid this yeare for and towards his ma^{ties} shipping by order from the Kinge and Councill our pporcion which was xiiij^{li}

1636.

Paid vnto the Collecto^{rs} for Ship-money . . . vij^{li}

In 1636 we have evidence that Pestilence again prevailed in London and other parts of the kingdom. Though this visitation was less fearful in extent than the preceding, and is noticed by very few historians, the entries relating to it in the Company's accounts are more numerous than on the occasion of the last plague:

1636.

Paid vnto the Churchwardens of Allhallowes over and above theire yearely allowance towards a stock for visited howses xiiij^s iiij^d

Paid to the Collectors of alhallowes in the wall for 6 monethes aforehand towards visited howses xxvj^s

Given to our waterman in lieu of his barge although theire was no svce xx^s

Given a poore Carpenter whose howse was visited v^s

Paid to the Lord maior by the Lord maiors order for the use of visited howses iiij^{li}

The following entries refer to the annual visit paid by the Company to their almshouses at Godalming:

August 1636.

Paid then more in hand and given to the sefall

poore people for their present sustenance,
 some of them being visited then wth infection Lj^s viij^d
 Paid for diett bred and wyne to carry in the
 Coatch with vs being an infeccous tyme . vj^s vj^d
 Paid to Mr. Butler in lieu of his smon . . vj^s viij^d

The year 1638 witnessed the visit to this country
 of Marie de Medicis, mother of Queen Henrietta
 Maria, the Consort of Charles I.:

1638. 1st November.

Laid out in sefall and pticular disburse^{mt} at
 the Queenes mother comeing into London . iiij^u

We now approach the memorable and calamitous
 period of Civil War, termed by the Royalist Party
 the "Great Rebellion." At the commencement of
 this period the war with Scotland originating in the
 innovations attempted by Charles in the government
 of the Church of that country, presents a conspicuous
 feature. In 1640 King Charles was compelled, in
 order to obtain subsistence for his army, then stationed
 in Yorkshire, to apply to the City for a loan of
 £200,000. Of the immense sum raised by the Com-
 panies towards this loan, some idea may be formed
 from the amount contributed by our own Company:

1640-1.

Paid into the xchequer cclⁱⁱ w^{ch} was allotted
 vppon our Company to lend the Kinge . cclⁱⁱ

The northern army was at length disbanded, the
 King undertaking to visit Scotland in person, in order
 to settle the matters at issue. He reached Scotland in
 August 1641, and returning to London the November

following, entered the City on the 25th of that month on his way to Whitehall, and was splendidly entertained by the citizens :

“The Lord Mayor on horseback, wearing a Gown of Crimson velvet & a collar of SS, and attended by his suite, rode in the front of the procession to meet the King. Then followed the Aldermen in scarlet gowns and the city council & chief officers in black gowns. Upon reaching Moorfields, there waited in a readiness to attend his Lordship & the service, about five hundred horsemen selected out of the Liveries of the several Companies, being Masters, Wardens, and prime men of each Company in velvet or plush coats and suits, with chains of gold, being well horsed & gallantly furnished, every Company having a horseman in the front carrying a pendant with that Company's arms to which he did belong (for distinction sake) and a footman to attend each horseman of the Livery with truncheons and torches as before, both horsemen with the pendants and footmen being suited cap-a-pee with the Company's colours on which they waited. There were also fourteen Trumpeters, with trumpets, banners & scarfs, who were placed two between every hundred of the horse, and four at the head of the troop. The procession moved on to Kingsland, where the Lord Mayor & Aldermen and the Companies awaited the King's approach, while the Sheriffs attended by seventy-two men in scarlet Cloaks trimmed with silver lace (the colours of the City) with javelins & feathers and four trumpeters, rode as far as Stamford Hill, & there met their Majesties and escorted them to Kingsland.

His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince, the Duke of York, the Princess Mary & the Prince Elector Palatine, & after receiving an address, the Royal party joined the civic procession to London, entering it at Moorgate, & proceeded through London Wall, Bishopsgate Street, Cornhill & Cheapside, to the banquet at Guildhall

amidst the City Companies in their formalities & stands on each side the streets, the city conduits running with a diversity of wines." (Strype.)

1641.

Paid for wyne 25 Novem. 1641 it being the day

the Kinge came into the cittie x^s x^d

Paid for hier of a Cloth for our standings that day xx^s

Paid for our M^r the hier of his horse, and for
furniture vj^s viij^d

Paid for hier of M^r. Sanders and Mr. Petley

their horses x^s and for Warden Andrewes his

horse v^s is xv^s

Paid for Staves iij^s vj^d and for torches x^s in all is xij^s vj^d

More for wyne at Moorgate x^s x^d

Paid for hier of 4 chaines xvj^s vj^d

Paid for coates for the Pendent Bearer's at-

tenders liiij^s xj^d

Paid the Pendent Bearer for hier of his horse

and for ribbin xjx^s iiij^d

Paid then for the Pendent Lv^s vj^d

Notwithstanding this enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty on the part of the Citizens, it was not long before we find them alienated from their Sovereign, and siding with the Parliament, then unhappily at open variance with him. But before narrating the course of these events, we must give a glance at the state of affairs in Ireland, which had just become the scene of a most bloody insurrection. "In order to reconcile that turbulent nation to the authority of laws," says Hume, "and to cure them of that sloth and barbarism to which they had ever been subject," great numbers of the English had been induced to settle in Ireland. These "planters," as they were termed, originally staunch Protestants, became at

length zealous Puritans, and thus brought down upon themselves, in an aggravated degree, the odium with which the Papist inhabitants, forming about five-sixths of the entire population of Ireland, regarded the English heretics. A conspiracy for expelling the English, was originated by Roger More, a descendant of an old Irish family, who was soon joined by other chieftains, the foremost among them being Sir Phelim O'Neale. The details of this rebellion are given by Hume with much minuteness and force; it is sufficient here to say, that about 40,000 English were murdered with every circumstance of cruelty, that the most malignant barbarity could devise. The City Companies, who had forwarded, by their funds, the emigration of these "Planters," were not slow to relieve them in this time of distress:

1641-2.

It is this Day agreed vppon that according to a lre directed to this Comp: from the Lo: maior bearing date the second Day of March 1641, That there shalbe xxv^{li} paid towards the releife of the distressed Protestants in Ireland to be taken out of the howse Stock

Paid into Guildhall by order of the higher powers towards the releife of the distressed in Ireland xxv^{li}

1642. 13^o Junij.

Laid out being a speciall meetinge at the hall for moneyes to be lent towards Ireland's calamities ix^s vj^d

16^o Aug.

Paid into the Chamber of London as money brought in by our Company to be lent to Ireland v^c^{li}

1642.

“(m) that there was carried In to Grocer’s Hall to a Committee by the appointment of the hon^{ble} Howse of Parliam^t, by m^r: Thomas King master, John Hone, Richard Wade, & Thomas Hunt, Wardens, 36^l xij^a viij^d w^{ch} was gathered of this Company towarde the reliefe of the distressed protestants in Ireland, for the w^{ch} there is a note given to this Company by the said Co^mittee to have land for the same in Ireland, the w^{ch} note is given to Mr. Richard Sanderson, the now newe master of this Company to laie vpp.”

As an enquiry may suggest itself to the reader’s mind, why a Committee of the houses of Parliament should meet in the City, it may be stated that early in January 1642, the Attorney-General Herbert having by command of the King, accused in the House of Peers Lord Kimbolton, with Pym, Hampden, and three other members of the House of Commons, of high treason, and the Sergeant-at-arms also having demanded of the House that the five members should be delivered up, the House made reply that they should be forthcoming when a legal charge was preferred against them.

The accused persons took refuge in the City, whither the House of Commons, with a view to their own security, proposed to adjourn: but this being found impracticable, a Committee was appointed to carry on the business of the House, who selected Merchant Taylors’ Hall as their place of meeting.

Other Committees subsequently sat at Guildhall, and also, to suit the convenience of the common-council, at Grocers’ Hall. Clarendon states that the advantage the Members

“ reaped by removing from their more convenient seats at Westminster, was extraordinary ; for besides the fears they dispersed abroad, and the confidence they gave their own friends of the City by being with them, they were sure for the most part, to have a Committee to their own heart's content ; since, besides many out of laziness or indignation would not attend the service in so inconvenient a place, very many, who troubled them most in their counsels, durst not in earnest go thither, for fear of uncomely affronts, if not danger, their names being publishd in the tumults as disaffected persons.” (Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.)

With a view to shew the part sustained by the Corporation of the City and the Livery Companies in these troublous times, we shall endeavour briefly to sketch some of the leading events, so far as the City was concerned in them. On the 5th January, 1642, the King demanded of the Common Council that the persons impeached by his orders in the houses of Parliament should be given up ; but the Corporation, instead of yielding to his demand, replied by remonstrating with him on his proceedings against the accused members, and representing the injurious effects which his rupture with Parliament had on the trade of the City, and was likely to entail on the Protestant religion, even affirming that it went far to endanger the lives of the subjects. Shortly after, on the Parliament meeting again at Westminster, the Committee together with the accused members repaired thither from the City by water, attended by a number of citizens in boats and barges, the London trained bands marching to Westminster by

land. For this service the citizens received the thanks of the House of Commons, and a resolution of indemnity.

Civil war soon broke out, and the King commenced his march towards London. The City was speedily fortified. On the 23rd October a battle was fought at Edgehill, between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, at the conclusion of which both sides claimed the victory. The Earl of Essex, commander-in-chief of the Parliamentary army, fearing the effect which the report of any advantage gained by the Royalists might have on the citizens, deputed four nobles and a commoner to appear at Guildhall on the 27th October, and state the issue of the battle in "the most favourable circumstances." The King continued his march, and gained a victory at Brentford over his opponents, not without a gallant resistance on their parts. On the news of this defeat, the Parliament sent a Committee into the City to take measures for the trained bands to be got in readiness to join the Earl of Essex.

The following entry appears to relate to the meetings held for that purpose :

1642. 7th November.

Laid out at 2 meetings at Guildhall, at the

Lords comeing thither xxij^s vj^d

Intelligence having been obtained that great military preparations were carrying on in Holland and Denmark for the support of the Royal cause, a Committee of the Lords and Commons took advantage of this discovery to attend at Guildhall, and urge the

raising by the City of the sum of thirty thousand pounds, to supply the pressing occasions of the army.

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25th November.

Laid out at a meeting at Guildhall at the Lords

comeing down xix^d

About this time some slight overtures were made towards a reconciliation between the King and the Citizens, the latter sending a deputation with a petition to the Sovereign, then at Oxford, to which he returned a conciliatory message, on a promise from the deputation that a Common Hall should be convened at Guildhall for the purpose of hearing it read. This the Parliament at first opposed, but the meeting took place after some delay, a Committee of the Lords and Commons being present :

1642-3. 13 Januar.

Paid for a dynner in Bread Street for pte of o^r

assistants and many of o^r lyvery when the

Kings ma^{tis} message was read at Guildhall iij^j xvj^a xj^d

Any good effect which this message might have produced was rendered abortive by the artful management of the Earl of Manchester and Mr. Pym, who addressed the Citizens with such success, that they declared "that they would live and die with the Parliament." This occasioned the King to address a long letter to the Sheriffs, which, together with his former letter, he required should be publicly read. We give verbatim the passage which refers expressly to the Companies :

"And our pleasure is that you, the Masters and War-

dens of the several Companies of our said City, forthwith summon all the members of your several Companies, with all the freemen and apprentices (whose hopes and interest are so much blasted in these general distractions) belonging thereunto, to appear at your several Halls, when you shall cause our said answer, together with these our letters, to be publicly read."

The books of the Carpenters' Company afford no evidence that the King's command was literally obeyed by their convening a meeting at their Hall. Probably they allowed the dictates of prudence to outweigh the obligations of loyalty, for we find that the publication of the King's letter was prohibited by the Parliament, and that several offending Masters of Companies were taken into custody.

About March, 1643, Parliament "passed an ordinance for a weekly assessment throughout the kingdom towards the support of the war, by which was imposed on the City of London the weekly sum of £10,000." This, we learn from Clarendon, was the first general tax upon the people levied by the Parliament, who had hitherto not ventured "to inflame them and inform them how they meant to invade their liberty and their property with the jealousy whereof they had blown them up to all those swellings and seditious humours against the King."

To raise their share of this enormous tax, the Carpenters' Company, after some deliberation, resolved to sell their plate:

1643. 17 *Maij*.

Laid out at a meeting at the hall, in adviseing

whether wee should sell o^r plate or noe . iiiij^a ix^d

22 *Maij.*

Laid out with many of o' old m^r that day
 we sold o' plate xiv^s x^d
 Rec. for plate sould of the Companyes to
 pay se^e all weeks assessments imposed
 vppon the hall Lxxxxv^{li} v^s

In the same month we meet with the following
 minutes :

1643. *Maij.*

"Whereas there was a letter directed to the M^r and Wardens of this Company from the nowe lord maior of this Cittie expressing that accordinge to an acte of Common Councell holden the xxvijth day of Aprill 1643 for the better securinge and safetie of the Cittie of London in this time of imminent daunger, and for the arminge of the auxilliary forces raised by the Cittie of London, it was therefore required by the said Lord maior, that all the armes of this Company should be lent for that vse the wth by promise and ingagement of the Common Councell should safely in the same condiçion be restored vnto this Company, or others of the same goodnes or the full valew thereof in mony, & Captaine hooker (& seven others mentioned by name) or any twoe of them weare thereby appointed by Common Councell to ioyne wth such as this Company should assigne for the valewinge of the said armes & to receive the same by Inventory for the purpose and vse afore-said. It is this day therefore ordered that the M^r and Wardens or some of the old m^r of this Company are to ioyne wth the said captaines or some of them for the valewinge of the armes of this Company and therevppon to deliver vnto them or some of them, all this Companies armes exceptinge onelye for the Companies owne vse 2 of the best costlettes, twoe pikes & twoe musketts."

1643. *Maij.*

Laid out with many of o' old m^r in considering

H

how to answer a precept which came from
 my Lord maior for the delivering out of o'
 armes to the captaines of a new Regiment . xvij^a iij^d
 Laid out at a meeting at the hall when we
 mett the Captaines of the new Regiment to
 prize o' armes xxij^d

We have next an allusion in our books to an attempt, originated by Edmond Waller, the poet, a member of the House of Commons, so to work upon the minds of the Citizens, as to induce them to unite with lords and gentlemen who advocated the King's cause, to arrest the progress of the Republicans and restore to the country its usual form of government. The particulars of this "Plot," as it is called, are narrated by Clarendon. The attempt being discovered, and frustrated, both houses of Parliament appointed a "Day of Thanksgiving to God for this wonderful delivery," and the House of Commons framed a vow and covenant to be taken by both Houses, and afterwards by the City and their army.

1643. 8 *Junij*.

Laid out at a meeting at Guildhall when the
 Lords & Commons came thither about the
 discovering of the Plott against the Citty . vj^a iij^d

On the 18th July, the Common Council made an act for raising the sum of £50,000 by way of loan, on the security of the City Seal, to be employed in defence of the City, in consequence of intelligence from the House of Commons of the approach of some of the King's troops; and on the 11th August an act was passed for raising a further sum of £50,000, by

loan from the City Companies on the same security. The share of this latter sum borne by the Carpenters' Company is shewn by the following entries :

15th August.

Laid out with many of o^r old m^{rs} at M^r Gurneys in considering how to p^rvide c^ol^l assed v^ppon the company by order of the Lord maior and coen Counsell towards the raising of 50,000^l xvij^s vj^d

1643. August 15th.

"Whereas there was a letter directed to the master & wardens of this Company from the nowe Lord maior of this City of London expressing that according to an acte of common councell holden the — day of August 1643, they being very sensible of the great and eminent danger this Citty is Inn by the neare approach of the King's forces, and of the great and pressing necessities of money at p^rsent for the safety & defence thereof, have resolved & agreed that the some of ffifty Thousand pounds be forthwth lent by the sefall Companies of this Citty for and towards the purpose aforesaid to be repaid to them v^ppon the Common Seale of this Citty wthin sixe moneths time together wth the interest thereof at vij^l p cent^u p anⁿ whereof this Companie was to pay 250^l as in & by the letter of the said lord maior appeareth; It was therefore required by the said Lord maior that the said some of 250^l should be forthwth p^rvided by this Company for the vse aforesaid, the w^{ch} is this day ordered accordingly and that the said some of 250^l shalbe taken v^pp v^ppon the Common Seale of this Company & to be paid vnto the Treasurers at Guildhall wth all convenient speed, the master & wardens of this Company takeing the common Seale of this cittie for the same."

In consequence of the heavy expences thus entailed on the Company, and also "by reason of theise trou-

blesome times and the great dainger in Traveling," the Master, Wardens, and Court gave up their accustomed journey to Godalming, which it was ordered should be performed by one Mr. Launder, (who acted as superintendent of the almshouses) merely for the transaction of the necessary business, in as quiet and frugal a manner as possible. It had been previously ordered that there should be no Election Dinner, and both these orders were repeated in the following year :

1644. *August 2nd.*

" It is this day ordered, by reason of theise troublesome times that there shall not be this yeare as formerly hath bine any elecon dinner, at the choise of the M^r and Wardens, but oneley wine and Naples Bisketts, and y^t the said Elecon of them is to be in the afternoone, & not in the forenoone, & the garlands are not to be vsed as formerly they have bine, And the assistants and li^fy are to be in their cloakes and not in their gownes, and noe sermon to be made as formerly hath bine, nor noe Court of Assistants to be kept the morrowe after w^hout there be speciall buisnesse to doe, but the assistants & li^fy are to accompany the M^r & Wardens elected home to their howses as formerly they have done."

In October, 1643, another large demand was made on the City (whose resources must have been deemed inexhaustible), the object being in this instance to assist the Scotch in enforcing, by dint of arms the taking by all ranks and conditions of men of the celebrated "Solemn League and Covenant" then just framed at Edinburgh :

1643. 6 Oct.

Laid out after we had benn at Guildhall at the
 Lords comeing thither for the raiseing of one
 hundred thousand pounds for the Scotts . iiij^s vj^d ob

Our books bear reference to another plot formed for accommodating all differences between the King and the City. It was originated by Colonel Read, Sir Basil Brook, and Thomas Violet a goldsmith, then prisoners in the King's Bench for certain services performed to the King. They prevailed on Theophilus Riley, scout-master general of the City, to join them, the scheme being to effect a treaty between the King and the City, after the ratification of which, the City was to mediate between the King and the Parliament. This conspiracy, like that set on foot by Waller, proved abortive, and the ring-leaders were discovered and secured by the Parliament. A Committee of 8 Lords and 16 Commoners repaired to the City, a Common Hall being convened, at which the citizens were addressed by the Earl of Northumberland :

1644. 8th Januarij.

Laid out at the Starr in Coleman Street after
 that wee had benn at Guildhall at a Co-ess
 hall about heareing the plott discovered
 wherein Ryley had a hand in it . . . ij^s ij^d

The Parliamentary forces, including two of the City's best regiments of auxiliaries, having defeated the Royalists at Cheriton Down, in which engagement the City troops behaved with the greatest gallantry, a public thanksgiving was appointed for the

9th April. As the King's party were making great efforts to retrieve their loss, the Parliament on their part resolved to increase their forces, and the Lord Mayor, by their order, summoned a Common Hall to meet in the evening of the thanksgiving day. At this meeting the Earls of Warwick, Essex, and Pembroke, Sir Henry Vane, and Denzil Hollis harangued the citizens so effectually that they offered to raise no less than 20,000 men at their own expence, but the Parliament were contented with four regiments of trained bands and auxiliaries, consisting of 4200 men, who afterwards greatly distinguished themselves at the second battle of Newbury.

1644. *Aprill.*

Laid out at the Starr in Coleman Street, after
wee had benn at Guildhall at a Coen hall
about raiseing menn and mony for my Lord
generall ij^a vj^d

Our books supply us in this and the following years with several entries relative to the different engagements between our fellow countrymen, chiefly in connection with days of thanksgiving or of humiliation appointed by the Parliament as success or defeat excited their gratitude or their fears. It would be beyond the scope of this volume to give the details of these various actions—we shall confine ourselves to the entries in order of date. The extract relating to the letters taken at Naseby is particularly interesting. These letters were contained in the King's cabinet, which was captured in that engagement so disastrous to the Royal cause, and copies of several

letters from Charles to his Queen were published by order of the Parliament.*

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1644. 18 *Julij*.

Laid out for a dynner, after wee had benn at Paules at the Thanskgiveing for the victory obtained against Prince Rupert (*the battle of Marston Moor*) xxxviii^a

12 *August*.

Laid out when we mett at the hall to consider about the puttinge off our eleccion day in regard the day it should have benn kept vpon was appointed for a day of humiliacon by the Pliament (*on account of the reverses lately sustained by Lord Essex in Cornwall.*) xvj^aob

1645. 3^o *Julij*.

Laid out at meetinge at a Coñon Hall at Guild-hall when the King's letters were red, that were taken at Naseby feild xj^a iiij^a

1646. 19 *ffebruarij*.

Laid out after we had benn at Pawles at a Thansgiveing for Cheshire Lj^a xij^a

12^o *Marcij*.

Laid out after we had benn at Pawles vpon a thanskgiveing for a victory in the West xxvj^a ij^a

21^o *Julij*.

Laid out at the beare in Bread Streete, after we had benne at Pawles vpon a thanksgiving day for the delivering vpp of Oxford xxvj^a v^a

* Hume contrasts this proceeding with the conduct of the Athenians, who having intercepted a letter from Philip of Macedon to his wife, Olympia, immediately sent the letter to the queen unopened.

1647. 30^o *Marcij.*

Rec of Robert Peter for being absent at Pawles
the xth of March being a day of humiliation
(on account of a mutiny in the Parliamentary
army.)

xij^d1648. 17^o *Maij.*

Laid out after wee had beene at Paules vppon
a Thanksgiveinge day for a victory in Wales

v^s ix^d7^o *September.*

Laid out at Mr. Gourneyes after wee had bine
at Paules vppon a Thansgiveinge day for a
victory against the Scotts

xxxiiij^s ij^d12^o *September.*

Laid out after wee had beene at Paules vppon
a humiliation day for a happy successe vppon
the treaty at the Isle of Weight (*the treaty*
of Newport)

xxij^s vj^d

Sir Thomas Fairfax, on the 30th November 1648, addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor and Common Council, informing them of the approach of the Parliamentary forces to London, soliciting a supply of £40,000 for the pay of the troops to prevent the necessity of quartering them in private houses, and promising, upon obtaining the money, to dispose of them as much as possible into "great and void houses." A few days afterwards, Fairfax again applied to the City to provide beds for the soldiers stationed there, who were suffering severely from exposure to the cold in that inclement season. The Companies' Halls of course attracted the notice of the General, as being well adapted, from their size, for the accommodation of the men. Herbert mentions Merchant-tailors' Hall as a rare instance of ex-

emption from being converted into barracks, and he sets out a letter from Fairfax stating the reasons for this exemption to be the inconvenience which it had been represented to him would fall out, in case any soldiers were quartered there, and the fact of there being very many poor belonging to the Company. A more cogent reason, however, was the fact that the Quarter-master general, who obtained the exemption, was a member of the Company. But the Carpenters were equally favoured through the instrumentality of "several men of quality." The Company had, however, a narrow escape, and prepared for the reception of the troops by the sale of nearly all their remaining plate, and the removal of all their books and other effects.

1648. 2^o December.

Laid out after wee had beene at hall in considering what to doe with the Plate and goods of this Company if that souldiers should be billeted there iiij^s iiiij^d
 Paid for three bedds for souldiers by virtue of a warrant from S^r Thomas ffairefax & a p^rcept from my Lord maior vj^{ll} xj^s

December 15th.

"It is this day ordered that all the plate belonging vnto this Company shalbe sould (excepting the plate that were the guifts of the assistants of the said Company that are living) and the fflower great standing guilt cuppes & the twoe guilt gobletts that are vsed to gather quateridge, and all the plate that is remaininge vnsould, is to be disposed of, by the Master & Wardens as they shall thinke fitt, for the best safetey & securitie of it for the said Company."

"The whole plate that was sould by this Company, was sould for Three-score pounds & one shilling."

1648. *December 15th.*

“Whereas there is a report that there are souldiers to be Billeted in the hall of this Company, & that there are many Billeted allready in other halls within this Cittie, It is this day ordered by this Court, that the Clarke of this Company shall remove all the Court bookes, & bookes of Accompts, & all other things belonging vnto this Company, that are in the parlor studdie, out of the same, into the studdie of the said Clarke’s howse, And that If souldiers should be billeted as aforesaid in the hall of the said Company, that then the Clarke of this Company, if he shall thinke it fitting & convenient for him, may remove his household stuffe, and dwell in what place he shall thinke convenient for him, duringe the Billetinge of souldiers in the saide Hall.”

“Whereas it is thought by many of this Company that souldiers shalbe Billeted in the hall of the said Company, It is this day therefore ordered, that the Charters & seale & the ordinances and evidences & writings belonging vnto the said Company, shalbe locked vp in a trunke, and sent vnto Mr. Birkett an antient master of this Company to be by him kept safe for the said Company, And that likewise the lynnens belonging vnto this Company shalbe locked vp alsoe in a Cheste or Trunke and sent to Mr. Waters, Beadle of this Company, to be by him likewise kept safe for the said company. And the chaires, pictures, streamers, pewter, and the andiorns are to be putt, where the master & wardens shall thinke most convenient or fitting.”

“There is putt into the great cheast that standes in the Buttery, One & Twentie dozen of Diap napkins, a long greene carpett, and a Buriall cloth, and all the Bookes that were in the little chest in the Parlor.”

“The Mr hath borrowed a booke called the Portitecture. Mr. Guy hath borrowed one called the Search into Religion. Mr. Joyce hath borrowed a Booke called Euclides Ellaments.”

1649. 21^o *Marcij*.

Giuen away in Gratuities to se^vall men of qualitie for keepinge of the souldiers for not to be quartered in the hall of this Company, and spent vpon the same occasion xiiijth ijth vj^d

1649. *April 11th*.

"Whereas there were souldiers appointed to be quartered in the hall of this Company, and the Clerke of this Company was inforced to vse maney freindes of his, for the gettinge them of, for not to be quartered there, It is this day ordered that the M^r & Wardens shall p^sent the Clerkes freindes, with what p^sents they shall thinke fittinge for their favour and assistants in pcureinge that the souldiers should not be quartered in the hall of said Companie."

Shortly after the execution of Charles, the Commons passed an Act for the abolition of the monarchy, and the erection of a Commonwealth, and sent an order to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London to proclaim the same. Sir Abraham Reynardson, then Lord Mayor, refusing to comply with the order, was degraded from his office, and heavily fined and imprisoned, and the City was required to elect a new Lord Mayor, by whom the Proclamation was read on the 30th of May. Every conceivable step was taken to remove all vestige of Royalty, and the following entries supply instances of the extent to which these proceedings were carried in the City.

1650. 21^o *October*.

Laid out in goeing to bespeake the states
armes viij^d

31^o *December*.

Laid out in goeing to certifie my Lord maior
that the late Kings Armes were demolished xvj^d

1651. 16 *June*.

Paid for the States armes to goe with by water
on the Lord Maiors day iiij^u

1652. 28th *October*.

“To The M^r and Wardens of the
Company of Carpenters. By
the Maior.

“Whereas John flowke Lord maior elect according to the vsuall manner on friday next is to take his oath at Westminster, These are to require you to cause the Livery of yo^r Company to attend vpon his Lo^{pp} in going to & returning from Westm^r in yo^r barge & on Land wth yo^r vsuall ornam^{ts} & that in the same yo^u vse no monarchiall Armes. And hereof faile not as yo^u tender the hono^r of this Citty & the goverment thereof.”

Dated this 26th of October.”

Sadler.

Our books contain the following allusion to the funeral of an individual of some note during the civil war :

1651-2. 6 *Februarij*.

Given unto two traine Souldiers for goeing
forthe with ou^r armes vnto Leweten^{ant} Generall Ireton buryng * iiij^s

* Ireton was buried at St. Margarets, Westminster, and the following entries occur in the Churchwardens' accounts :

1652.

“Pd. to Thos. Wright for pains taken with his teeme of horses about mending the Sanctuary High-way, when Gen. Ireton was buried £1 10^s.”

1654.

To severall Labourers, for sweeping and cleansing the Sanctuary Highway, when the Parliament accompa-

It may be readily imagined that the thoughts of the members of the different Companies must occasionally have reverted to a subject in which they all were deeply interested—the chance of obtaining from the new government the repayment of the immense sums furnished by the Companies to the State by way of loan. The next entry explains the course which without loss of time they adopted :

1652. *November 20th.*

“To the M^r & Wardens of the
Carpenters.

It is the desire of the Comittee appointed by the Twelve Companies to manage the affaires for the getting in of the moneys owing by the state vnto the Companies of London. That you wilbe pleased to send in vnto them sitting in the Irish Court in the Guildhall on tuesday next being the xxij^d of this pñte November in the forenoone a ptticuler of all such moneys as yo^r Company have lent vnto the State & the times they were lent. And also what you haue received back in part of paym^t of those moneys & the time when with a calculacō of the Interest for the forbearance of the said moneys vntill this pñte.”

Edw. Taylor.

“Wherevpon it is ordered That o^r Clarke doe make out such a particuler & accompt of the moneys lent and rec^d back wth the interest owing by the State vnto this company, and deliver the same in to the Comittee aforesaid accordingly.”

nied the corpse of Gen. Ireton to the grave, and for filling the holes of the said highway, with rubbish to fill it £1 18s.”

See Walcott's History of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, published 1847.

1652.

"An Accompt or pticuler of the Debts owing by the State to this Company delivered in by Roger Goodday Clerke of the same Company to the Committee at Guildhall the 28th day of November, 1652, viz^t :

Debts principall.	The State is Debitor to the Company of Carpenters London for monies lent as followeth, viz ^t			
	ii			
Lent upon the peer- age bonds . . . }	12th Oct. 1640	150 }	250	0 0
	28th Oct. 1640	100 }		
Lent for the releife of Ireland . . . }	4 July 1642 . . .	500	0	0
	29 July 1643 . . .	036	12	8
ffor y ^e safetie of the Citty vpon security of y ^e Citty Seale }	22 August 1643 . .	250	0	0
			1036	12 8"

The account then gives credit for the sum of £152 10s. in part payment, leaving a balance of £884 2s. 8d. for Principal money, to which Interest at 8 per cent. being added, made a total of £1668 remaining due to the Company.

It was afterwards resolved by the Committee of the Companies, that in the claims to be sent in to the Commissioners acting for the Government, the amount due on the Peerage Bonds should not be included, and that the receipt of one-tenth of the £100,000 lent in 1642 for the relief of Ireland should be admitted, as the Companies were in lieu of this tenth to receive allotments of land there. A subsequent entry shews that the allotments were made, but the Companies seem to have considered it more for their interest to sell the lands at a considerable sacrifice than to retain them:

1654. *May 5th.*

"This day vpon reading of the order of the Comittee of the twelve Companies concerning the pposicon & offer of xj^s in the pound by m^r Hutchinson and m^r Tye Aldres of Dublin for the Lands in Ireland allotted to the Companies for their adventure of 10,000^{li} pte. of the 100,000^{li} lent for the releife of Ireland. This Company being informed that xv^s in the pound or more wilbe given for the same, notwithstanding are willing to accept of soe much in the pound for their pporcon of the said lands as the 12 & the rest of the Companies doe for theirs, and doe therefore refer the same to the said Comittee to gett as much as they can so as they agree not for lesse for this Comp^{ie} than any other Comp^{ie} will take."

On the 18th January following, the Carpenters' Company joined in a deed with others consenting to the sale of the lands for £6666 13s. 4d. We find by subsequent entries that at the time of the Restoration, there still remained due to our Company on account of their debt of £884 2s. 8d. the sum of £767 10s., and this with a large arrear of interest appears to have been lost, at least no trace of any part of it having been repaid, is found in the Company's books.

About the same time that the 12 Companies appointed their Committee with reference to the debts owing to them and the other Companies by the State, we find that the Parliament also appointed a Committee called the Committee of Corporations. Our next extract seems to shew that the object of this measure was to subject the Companies to the control of the Government, a purpose strenuously carried out after the Restoration.

1652. *December 4th.*

“Gentlemen,

The Committee for Corporacons having taken into their consideracon an order of Parliam^t of the xiiijth of Septemb^r 1652 touching the alteracofi and renewing of the sefall and respective Charters of this Nation, & vpon serious debate had thereon (iudging it most agreeable wth and suitable to the Governm^t of a Comonwealth that they bee held from & vnder the authority of the same) comanded me to signifie vnto you their pleasure therein (viz^t) That (in pursuance of the said order of Parliam^t) yo^u faile not to bring or cause to be brought vnto this comitteee vpon the Ninth day of December next, sitting in the Queenes Court at Westm^r the Charter or Charters by w^{ch} yo^u are incorporated. This being all I have in comaund I remaine

Gent: yo^r freind & servant

Daniel Blagrave.”

To the wo^{rr}^{ll} the M^r. Wardens
and Assistants of the Com-
pany of Carpenters of the
Citty of London.

Queenes Court Westm^r
Nov. 30th 1652.

That this communication was regarded with some suspicion by the Company is apparent from the resolution they adopted:

1652. *December 6th.*

“This day the lre from the Comittee for corporacōns entred the last court was againe read vnto this Court Wherevpon this Court taking the same into consideraconi Doth think fitt & so orders in obedience to the Comaunds of the said Comittee appointed by Parliam^t That the Charter of this Company be forthwith taken out of the Chest in the Treasury and delivered vnto the said Comittee at the

day appointed And this Court doth appoint the M^r & Wardens Mr Brewer Mr. Hilliard Mr. Copeland and Mr. King or any three of them to goe wth the same & they are to take along wth them the Copie of the Charter written in a booke To th end that if that may serve the Charter itselfe may be brought back & the Copie left."

On the appointment of Cromwell as Protector, a grand entertainment was given to him by the City, at which he was received with all the honour usually paid to the Sovereign on similar occasions, the City Companies in their stands lining the streets. On his departure from the banquet, Cromwell conferred on the Lord Mayor the honour of knighthood. The Master and Wardens of the Carpenters' Company were probably present at the entertainment, as the dinner provided at their hall is stated to have been only for the assistants and livery.

1653. *February 6th.*

It. paid w^{ch} was spent at se^{ve}all meetings wth the old Masters & wardens to order & contrive matters against the Lord Protecto^rs shew . ix^s ij^d

1653. *February 8th.*

Item: paid for the charge of the Dinner at the Hall for the Assistants & Livery at the Entertainm^t of the Lord Protecto^r by the Cittizens of London at Grocers hall viij Febr. & for the charge of setting vp & taking downe the standings for the Company at fletee bridge p pcept of the Lord Maior & other charges & expences touching the same . . xxvij^s x^s x^d

During the Commonwealth, numerous days of thanksgiving were held to commemorate the various

triumphs of the British arms in the wars in which the nation was engaged. Among other notices in our books, we find the following, relating to a memorable victory on the 29th July, 1653, which terminated for a time a series of hard-fought battles with the Dutch. In this engagement wherein the bold Van Tromp received his mortal wound, his daring rival, Admiral Blake, was not present, his health having obliged him to quit the sea, but the English were commanded by Monk :

1653. 26 *August*.

It: paid for a Collacon at Mr. Gurneys after
 thanksgiving at Pauls this day for a victory
 over the Dutch, divers of the livery being
 there xxij^s viij^d

The next entry we shall quote, brings us to the close of the career of the remarkable man who had now for five years held the reins of government. He died on the 3rd September 1658, and the City immediately adopted precautions to prevent tumult :

1658. 4^o 5^o 6^o *Sept*.

It: pd to the marshall for fines on this Com-
 pany for not sending two men charged on
 this hall for the trained bands to watch &
 Guard the Citty vpon the death of the Lord
 Protecto^r v^s

The prospect of a speedy restoration of the monarchy emboldened the City to refuse to furnish an assessment required of them by the Parliament, and General Monk having entered London, the Parliament, with the double object of preserving their tot-

tering power, and testing the intentions of the General, which were as yet involved in mystery, directed him to destroy the posts and gates of the City. This order, to the surprise of his friends, and the consternation of the citizens, the General obeyed.

1659-60. 10^o 11^o febr.

It. pd^{ch} was expended at 2 meetings at the hall & for a dinner at Mr. Levetts when the Company mett to secure the plate when y^e Citty Gates posts &c were beaten downe p souldiers xvij^s

Monk soon found that his compliance with this order ill accorded with the ambiguous character he had hitherto assumed. He therefore openly complained of his having been required to execute it, apologised to the City for his compliance, and speedily gained the entire confidence and strenuous support of the citizens. Within a few days, he obtained for the members of Parliament secluded before the late king's trial, an unopposed re-admission to the House.

1659-60. 28^o febr.

It. pd for the charge of a dinner for divers of the Assistants & Livery after a thanksgiving at Paul's 28^o febr: for restitucon of the secluded members in Parliam^t by Gessall Monk &c iiij^s iiij^s xj^d

Every arrangement having been made to enable Charles II. to return in safety to England to take possession of the throne of his fathers, he despatched letters from Breda, where he then was, to General Monk, to the Houses of Parliament, and to the Cor-

poration of London. In his letter to the latter, which is dated "14th April, 1660, from our Court at Breda," the king expresses in the most flattering terms, his confidence in the loyalty of the citizens, his anxious desire to recover possession of the throne without bloodshed, and the assurance of his particular affection to the City. He promises to renew their Charter, to confirm all the privileges they had received from his predecessors, and by the grant of new favours, to advance their trade, wealth and honour.

So gracious a mandate failed not to produce its due effect on the citizens, who, as usual, prepared to give a *substantial* proof of their loyalty. A precept from the Lord Mayor, dated 2nd May, 1660, requires the Carpenters' Company forthwith to contribute £60 as their proportion of £12,000

"for a p'sent to the Kings most excellent Majesty, as a testimony of the sence this Court (of common Council) and the whole Citty have of his Gracious letter and declaracoff to them lately sent."

On the reading of this precept the following resolution was passed by our Company :

1660. *May 5th.*

"Wherevpon for asmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God wonderfully to p'serve from many imminent dangers his most gracious Mat^{ie} Charles the second, (who is the vn-doubted heire to these imperiall Crownes of great Brittainne ffrance & Ireland & o' lawfull King & So^vaigne) & by wonderfull instrum^t to bring about the suddaine retorne of the King Maiesty to the exercise of his kingly office (Though from & after the martirdome of his father our late Sovereaign King Charles the first of happy & blessed me-

mory he hath beene vniustly deprived of his rule & dignity & by an armed violence kept out of his kingdomes hitherto & enforced to abide in pts beyond the seas to the great greife of all the honest & loyalle people of this kingdome & the continuance of our unhappy distraccons) And whereas it hath also pleased almighty God after his visitting & afflicting hand vpon us by his terrible iudgmen^{ts} & subversion of fundamentall to restore vnto vs a full & free Parliam^t of Lords & Comons to the good of the Citty & the whole nation in gen^{erall} And in asmuch as the sefall Companies of this Citty (being lately in great feare of change or dissolucon) are by this happy change & restauracofi assured to hold & enioy their auncient rights priuiledges & governm^{ts} confirmed to them by sefall charters & graunts from sefall Kings & Queenes of this Realme. This Court doth think fitt & so order that the aforesaid Lxⁱⁱ charged vpon this Company be freely given & advanced for the purposes in the p^rcept menconed & that the same at p^rsent be raised vpon the credit of the Comofi Seale of this Company."

1660. *May 5th.*

"It is ordered by this Court that the Banners & Armes of the Comonwealth be forthwith taken downe & that the King's armes & other banners be pvided & sett vp in the roome thereof."

1660. *5^o May.*

It p^d to the Chamberlen of London by vertue of 2 acts of Comon Councill & the Lord maiors precept 60^{li} being this Comp^{ie} pporcon(after the former rate) of the 12000^{li} to be p^rsented to y^e Kings Ma^{ties} & the two Dukes of York & Gloucester as a free guift from the Comp^{ies} of London viz^t 10000 ^{li} to y^e King & y^e 2000^{li} to y^e Dukes Lxⁱⁱ

Shortly after follow several precepts from the Lord

Mayor, relative to the manner of the king's reception by the citizens on his public entry into London. One of these will suffice, as it contains the substance of them all :

May 24th.

"This day two p'cepts from the Lord maior to this Company were read the Teno^m whereof followes viz^t

To the M^r and Wardens of y^e

Company of Carpenters

By the Maior

Whereas your Company lately received a precept to make p'paracoff for the recepcoff of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles at his happy comeing into his kingdome if he should passe through this his Citty of London. And forasmuch as it is beleevd that his said Maiesty doth intend, god willing, very suddenly to passe through this Citty; But the certaine time thereof is not yet knowne; These are to will and require you to prepaire yo'selves and alsoe to pvide and have in readynes besides yo'selves y^e full number of foure psons of the most grave comely and Tall psonages of your said Company every of them to be well horsed and apparelled in their best array & furniture of velvett plush or sattin and chaynes of gould and to weare their swords And alsoe your selves and every of the said psons have one footeman with a Trunshon apparelled in Cossacks or drawers of cloth or stuffe Garnished with the Ribbons of the Colours of yo^r Company soe neare as you can, or in some other decent or suitable apparell to waite & attend vpon his horsemen respectively to be soe in readiness as aforesaid Att the Randevouz in the Artillary ground in one houres warning att such time and to receive such orders as by my further p'cept or other Comaund shalbe to you made knowne. And that there be alsoe attendant vpon yo'selves and all the said psons of your Company soe appoynted to ride one horseman in decent apparell Garnished with ribbons of the colours of your Companyes to beare a pendant

before them with your Companies Coate of Armes. And that you doe forthwith certifye to mee in writing on or before ffryday morning next the names and surnames as well of yourselves as of all the other psons soe appoynted by your Company to ride. And that you faile not herein as you tender the honor of this Citty and your Company & regard that noe man for insufficiency in any respect be turned backe with disgrace. Dated this xxiiijth day of May 1660. Sadler."

The Court speedily took measures to ensure a punctual compliance with these injunctions and the expense they incurred on the occasion will be seen by the following payment :

1660. 29^o *May*.

It. pd for the charge of the 8 persons & Standard bearer that rode to meete the Kings ma^{tie} vpon his retorne to this Citty from beyond the Seas & for banners Streamers ribbons coates footemen & whiffers staves pvisions for breakfasts wine hire of gold chaines & horse hire & cloth hire &c, & for setting up & taking downe the standing & railes for the Livery while his ma^{tie} past by in toto . . . L^{ti} iiij^s j^d

1660. *May 29th*.

"M^d there was noe dinner this day but only a breakfast in the morning & after breakfast the psons that ridd & footemen departed to the Artillery ground there to be marshalled & conducted & the Livery wth the Clerke Beadle and whiffers departed to thei^r standings appointed for them in Pauls church yard amongst the Draps."

The king was met by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, on the 29th May, in St. George's Fields, Southwark, where a magnificent tent had been erected and

a sumptuous collation provided. He then proceeded to London, the streets of which were adorned with the richest silks and tapestries, the City Companies occupying their respective standings as on former State occasions. The procession is stated to have exceeded in splendour any which had previously been seen in the nation :

“First marched a gallant Troop of Gentlemen in Cloth of Silver brandishing their swords. Then followed another troop of 200 in velvet coats, with footmen & liveries in purple. Then another Troop in Buff coats, with Cloth of silver sleeves & very rich green scarves; & after these a Troop of about 200 with blue liveries laid with silver, with six Trumpeters, & several Footmen in sea green & silver: Then a Troop of 220, with 30 footmen in grey & silver liveries, & four Trumpeters richly habited; then another Troop of 105, with grey Liveries & six Trumpets. Other troops followed. Then came the Sheriffs’ men in red cloaks richly laced with silver to the number of fourscore; then followed 600 of the several Companies of London on Horseback, in black velvet coats with gold chains, each company having footmen in different Liveries with streamers &c. Kettledrums & Trumpets, His Majesty’s Life-guard & the various City officers followed in succession. Then the two Sheriffs & all the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns & rich Trappings, with footmen in liveries, red coats laid with silver & cloth of gold. The Heralds & Maces in rich coats: Then the Lord Mayor, carrying the sword, bare, with His Excellency (the General) & the Duke of Buckingham, bare also: And then, as the Lustre to all this splendid Triumph, rode the King himself between his Royal Brothers, the Dukes of York & Gloucester. Several regiments of Cavalry closed the procession.” (Maitland.)

The City having resolved to give a grand banquet

to the King and his Brothers, together with the chief officers of State and the Houses of Parliament, required the Companies to provide the sum of £3,000 by way of loan, to be repaid with interest at 6 per cent. Of this the share of the Carpenters' Company amounted to £15. The entertainment, which was of the most costly and sumptuous description, took place at Guildhall on the 5th July. The Companies, we find from entries in the Order-book, attended both on horseback and in their standings to receive the illustrious guests, as on the King's first triumphal entry :

1660. 25^o Junij.

It. p^d to the Chamberlaine of London xv^{li}, by v^tue of the Lord maiors p^rcept, being this Companies p^rporcon (according to y^e Corne rate) of 3000^{li} charged vpon the Companies by Comon Counsell, as a Loane towards the defraying the charges of the Entertainm^t of the King, Dukes, and Parliam^t, in Guildhall 5^o Julij. To be repaid with Interest for w^{ch} the Cittyes seale is given . . . xv^{li}

5^o Julij.

It. p^d for the charge of the p^rvision of chaines, Banners, Trumpetts, horses, ribbon, staves, footmen, whiflers, & other p^rvisions & accomodacon at the entertainment of the King's Ma^{tie}, the 2 Dukes, & the nobles & Comons of Parliam^t &c in Guildhall; both for the 8 p^rsons of the Assistants & Standard bearer that rode to meete his Ma^{tie}, & for the Livery at their Standing, & for setting vp & taking the railes & standings & other things, in toto xxx^{li} xv^s viij^d

The coronation having been fixed for the 23rd of

the following April, the King, according to custom, passed through the City, from the Tower to Whitehall, on the previous day. The Lord Mayor's precept for raising money from the Companies to defray the expences on this occasion, breathes the spirit of adulation which was so much adopted towards Charles II. after the restoration :

“ By the Mayor ”

“ To the M^r & Wardens of the
Company of Carpenters.”

“ Whereas, vpon notice recd from the Lord Chambleyne of his Ma^y household, that his Ma^y hath appointed the xxiiijth day of Apr^{il} next to be the day of his Coronacon at Westm^r, & that he intends the day before to passe from his Tower London through this Citty vnto his pallace att whitehall with such magnificency as becomes the Ma^y of soe great a King ; The Lord Mayor Aldermen & Comons in Comon Councell assembled, to expresse soe far as can be vttered the vnspeakeable Joy, love, and loyalty of this Citty his Ma^y Royall chamber, to his sacred p^{er}son & governem^t, have appoynted all necessary repa^{re}cons to be hastened for that great solempnity & ornament of his Ma^y passage in as stately & sumptuous manner as hath been p^{er}formed to the greatest of his predecessors : And to defray the charge thereof have enacted & graunted the s^ume of 6000^{li} to be p^{re}sently paid & contributed by the sefall Companyes, halls, & Corpora^{re}cons, within this Citty as in like cases have been heretofore accustomed, according to their sefall rates for p^{ro}vision of 10,000^{li} q^uarters of wheate. These are therefore to will and require you on or before the xxiiijth day of this instant ffebruarij to pay in to S^r Tho: player K^{nt}, Chambleyne of this Citty, att the place of receipts in Guildhall London, the s^ume of xxx^{li}, being your Companies p^{ro}porc^on of the said 6000^{li}. And you are to consider

the importance of the occasion & how far the hono^r & well-fare of the Citty and of your pticular Company is herein concerned, together with the shortnes of time for this pparacon, & the p'sent necessity of money for carying on the same that nothing may intervene to obstruct or defer the payment of your said pporcoff beyond the time above lymited, which might redound to the irrevokeable p'iudice of this honob^{le} service, besides the reflexon it would have vpon your owne affecon therevnto."

Weld.

Dated the xvth day of ffebruarij 1660-1

1660-1. 27^o ffebr.

It. pd to the Chambleine of London vpon the act of Comon Counsell & the Lord maiors p'cept being so much charged vpon this Company according the corne rate towards the charges of the Kings Coronation triumphal arches &c xxx^{li}

1661. 22 Apr.

It. paid w^{ch} was expended at the hall & at the



The Lord Mayor of London (Sir Richard Brown) riding in the Coronation procession of King Charles II. From an engraving by Hollar in Ogilby's narrative of the ceremony, (folio 1662.)

Mairemaide taverne in Cornehill for dinner &c for the Assistants and livery the day before the Kings Coronation when the Comp^{to} attended at their standings at his Ma^{ties} passage the Citty to whitehall from the Tower xij^{li} xvij^s iiij^d

1661. 10^o Aug.

It. pd to M^r Chambleyne of London vpon discount for the Companies second pporcon of the charges of the Triumphall Arches ag^t the Kings Coronacon xv^{li}

These triumphal arches* were four in number; the first, erected in Leadenhall Street, was of the Doric Order, and represented the King's arrival in England; the second was in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange; the third, in Cheapside, was of the Corinthian and Composite Orders, and symbolical of concord; the fourth, in Fleet Street, of the Doric and Ionic Orders, was a representation of plenty.

The following year, the King married the Infanta Catherine of Portugal, and shortly after the marriage

* These arches were designed by Sir Balthazar Gerbier, an Architect and painter, who had been a protégé of the Duke of Buckingham and a personage of some importance in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Shortly after the accession of Charles, Gerbier was sent over to Flanders to negotiate privately a treaty with Spain, being the treaty respecting which Rubens came over to England. Walpole states that the arches were erected for the King's *reception* on his return to England, and that Gerbier probably came over with him. See *Anecdotes of Painting*, Vol. ij. Pp. 93 & 98. This is erroneous; there was not sufficient time to prepare triumphal arches on that occasion, and if there had been, it is scarcely to be supposed that Gerbier could have designed them, if he accompanied Charles. See *Brit. Topog.* vol. i. 683.

the City Companies attended the King and Queen in a public procession by water from Hampton Court to Whitehall:

1662. 23^o Aug.

It. paid for Bargehire musick & other p^rvisions & charges by water for this Company on the River of Thames, &c when the Companies of London attended the King & Queenes coming from Hampton Court to whitehall in Barges by water according to the Lord maiors .
p^rcept xviiijth xjth vjth

In 1664, war again broke out with Holland, and the King took active measures for the equipment of an efficient fleet. Having received no supplies from Parliament for this purpose, he applied to the City, who granted him a loan of £100,000, and their example being followed by the nation generally, the navy was soon placed in a formidable condition. In order to raise this sum, the corporation of London, as usual, had recourse to the Companies, and the Carpenters' Company received a letter from the Lord Mayor, from which the following is an extract :

" Y^e Court of Aldren haveing thought it fitt & reasonable for y^e quality & reputacon of yo^r Companies that you should advance towards y^e sd Loane the Summe of 300^{li} I desire you would take effectuall care & order to be speedily p^rvided of the sd p^rporcon &c &c. I need not move you by the sheare you will receive of the honour due for soe reasonable & acceptable a service nor by men^tioning how farr you^r Companie wth y^e whole Citty will hereby gaine vpon his maj^{ties} favour. Your good vnderstanding of y^e p^rsent agita^tions & vnquestionable true effecon to his Maj^{ties} &

the publique interest ingaging you to be sure & expeditious
in this affaire above all other argum^{ts} cann be offered by

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Your assured ffriend

Joⁿ Lawrence Major"

Guildhall Novemb^r 3^o 1664.

Notwithstanding this persuasive reasoning, the next entries shew that the Company took measures to obtain a reduction in the demand made upon them, but without effect.

1664. 14^o *Novemb.*

"It is ordered y^t addresse be forthwith made by this Comp^{ie} to the Court of Aldren for mittigacon^t of the said Sum^e of money soe desired to be lent, & to gaine further time for the paym^t of it in, if such favours may be obtained in regard of the Comp^{ies} povertie. Otherwise the same is to be borrowed of some pson or psons y^t will lend the same towards the supply of his Maj^{ties} occasions.

6th *December.*

"There was this day by the Generall consent of this Court agreed to be taken vpp at interest & borrowed of Mr. John Wildegos an old Master of this Company the sum^e of 400^{li} viz^t 300^{li} thereof for supply of the loane of 100,000^{li} to the Kings Ma^{ty} vpon the Lord maiors fres read the last Court & the other c^{li} to be towards the charge of the new building now begun at the hall &c &c."

The winter before the plague of 1665, called emphatically "the great plague," was one of unusual severity.

1664-5. 30^o *Januarij.*

Pd for digging and shovelling away the dirt

& ice at the passage into y^e hall caused by

the extreame froast iiij^s

The civic authorities in making collections for the

relief of the poor, had recourse to their favourite expedient of issuing precepts to the Companies.

1664-5. 20th March.

"This day there was read in Court a precept from the right hon^{ble} the Lord maior of this Citty directed vnto the M^r & Wardens of this Company for a Colleccoff to be made in the Company for the reliefe of the poore of this Citty in regard of the extreame hard winter & the Colleccōns in the wards as yett appearing but small."

We proceed to give the principal entries relative to the Plague, which was not felt severely in the City until the month of June, though it for some time previously ravaged the suburbs.

1665. 4th July.

"It is thought fitt & soe ordered by this Court, that y^e generall q^{ter} day for this yeare vsually held the Thursday after S^t James tide, be not now publickly kept, held, or observed, as formerly it hath beene, in regarde of the greate danger of infeccō & contagion in this sad time of mortality, & also in obedience to the Lord Majors precepts & others in authority p^hibiting all publique Dinners, meetings, & a Semblies or concorse of people by reason of the plague now raigneing. And further y^e noe Summons be given to any of the Livery or Cominalty to assemble att the Hall, but onely the Mast^r & Wardens & some of the Assistants to meete & pay the Benefacto^rs gifts, & for the widows & poore people have theire Dinn^rs & gifts p^{er}formed, w^{ch} is to be done notwithstanding, but wth as little concorse as possable may be."

12th July.

It. expended for a refreshm^t after a geñall fast
& humiliacon at Pauls for the visitacon of the
hande of God vpon this Citty by the plague
&c. & vergers xj^s iiij^d

17th July.

“Nathaniel Whitfeild made free by vertue of his service with Richard Barrett his Master, his service testified by a noate from M^r Barrett (being shutt up of the plague therefore could not come in pson) w^{ch} was subscribed in y^e presence of Gaurine Atherton & Thomas Heake Beadle.”

On the 27th July an order is given, that the election of the Master and Wardens be private “in regard of the great increase of the plague, without a sermon, dinner, musicke & other ceremonies only a cup of wine & Naple biskate.”

14° 15° 16° Aug.

Item pd for the charge of the Journey to God-
almine this yeare to visitt the hospitall there
according to M^r wyats will (3 psons only be-
ing now sent in regard of y^e visitacon) . v^{ll} xiiij^s iiij^d

15° Aug.

“A precept from my Lord Maior the Tenor whereof was as followeth viz^t

By the Maior

To the Mast^r & Wardens of the

Company of Carpenters.

For better informacōn & satisfacōn of myselfe & my Brethren the Aldermen herein, you are required forthwth to cause a search to be made in your bookes of what moneys in the yeare 1625, or in other yeare of visitacōn wth the Sicknes, have been paid towards the releife of the then poore infected people within this Citty & Liberties thereof, & that you certifie the same to me by Thursday next att the farthest, hereof you may not faile as you will answare the neglect thereof att you^r perills. Dated the 11° of August 1665.

Weld.”

" To the right hono^{ble} S^r John Lawrence kn^t Lord Maior of the Citty of London.

In obedience to your Lordships precept of the 11^o of this instant August, we, the Master & Wardens of the Company of Carpenters, London, whose names are subscribed, have caused search to be made in our Bookes for y^e knowledge of what moneys in the yeare 1625 & other yeares of visita^{co}n of the pestilence were given or pd by our Company towards the releife of the then poore visited & infected people within this Cittie and Liberties thereof, & wee find nothing given or paid in the said yeare 1625 or any yeare since* y^t by the Corporacoⁿ out of the Stock of the said Company (saveing 16^d in the yeare 1625 to certaine Col^{lecto}r for visited houses) supposeing y^t if any more was then given by the Company for the purpose aforesd the same was given by & gathered of pticular members of the Company & soe noe record thereof was kept in our Bookes, notwithstanding in the yeare 1603 att the time of the greate plague then there was pd y^e moneth of November in the said yeare out of the Stock of the said Companie the su^me of 50^s to S^r William Rumney Kn^t according to the Lord Majors precept for releife of houses visited. Dated this 15^o day of August 1665 in the 17th yeare of his Majesties raigne that now is

John Hawkins, Mast^r
 William Sigborne } Wardens."
 Thomas Awdley }

1665. 1^o *Septemb.*

Item paid to John fforde & Andrew Clarke
 Church-wardens of this pish of Alhallowes

* Our readers will recollect that the entries we have given for the year 1636 would contradict this statement. Whether the Master & Wardens had overlooked these entries, or purposely withheld the information in the hope of escaping a similar contribution, it is not for us to say.

in the wall for one whole yeares assessem^t
 extraordinary vpon o^r hall & officers dwell-
 ings according to rate of the poores booke
 & is for the releife of poore families visited
 wth the pestilence, by vertue of a p^rcept from
 the Lord Maior & diuers Aldermen, Justices
 of the peace, in pursuance of a statute on that
 behalfe Lij^a

6^o *Septemb.*

“Whereas the Accompts of M^r & Wardens for the yeare
 last past were very great & the Auditto^rs this day mett for
 Auditting thereof being but few & the lought to vndertake
 it though due so^mons was given to all to meet for y^t pur-
 pose & yesterday onely two or three meeting w^{ch} neither
 vndertake it. And whereas some of the Assistants are
 fearfull to meete att the Hall in regard of the plague
 for y^t the Beadle was burried out of his house neere the
 hall yesterday. It is ordered if it possable to have a full
 Court or convenient numb^r of able Auditors y^t will vnde-
 take the same y^t all Assistants be su^mmed ag^t Munday next
 & intreatyd to meete there accordingly, & in the meane
 time that fumes & fires be continued in the Hall roomes &
 passages thereof to purefie & take away incense & in-
 feccioⁿ.”

The only other entry in the books worthy of notice
 with reference to the plague, occurs in December, and
 records the fact that several members of the Court
 had fallen victims. This direful scourge did not al-
 together disappear from London before the early part
 of 1666, and it will be seen from the following entries
 that the dread of infection had not ceased in the
 months of July and August:

1666. 26^o *Julij.*

Item paid for a private dinner at M^r. Levettts

our Cooke for the Assistants only on the q3ter day this yeare (all publike meetings & feastings being ~~phibited by supior authority~~ for avoiding of the Infeccon & in regard of the Comotions at sea.) iij^{li} viij^s vj^d

14^o Aug.

Item paid for a dinner at M^r Levetts after a thanksgiving at Pauls & for a small bankett & potacon for y^e Assistants & Livery in the afternoon being on Eleccion day of M^r & Wardens this yeare (the same being kept private without a sermon dinner or musick &c for the reasons aforesaid) vj^{li} v^s vij^d

The commotions at sea above-mentioned refer to the war which had again broken out with the Dutch, and the thanksgiving alluded to in the second entry was doubtless in consequence of the memorable battle fought on the 25th July, 1666, in which the English, under Prince Rupert, defeated their brave enemies, commanded by De Ruyter and Van Tromp, the son of Blake's formidable rival.

We defer any details respecting the Great Fire to another part of this volume, as it must necessarily be mentioned in the private history of the Company, and we here close that part of our subject which connects our Company with transactions of general historical interest. The arbitrary proceedings instituted by Charles II. against the City—the judgment on the Quo Warranto, by which its Charter was declared to be forfeited—the compulsory surrender by the Companies of *their* Charters—the acceptance of new grants of incorporation from Charles

and his Popish successor—the reversal of the Quo Warranto in the reign of William III., and the restoration to the Companies of their former rights and powers—these are matters which have been too often detailed to need insertion here. There were few public occasions of state ceremony subsequent to the fall of the Stewart dynasty, in which the Companies occupied a prominent place, and the commencement of the 18th century witnessed the decline of the costly pageants anciently customary on the inauguration of the chief magistrate.* If the Companies lost somewhat of their former importance by their absence from displays of regal pomp and civic pageantry, these losses were amply compensated by relief from oppressive exactions and unjust requirements; they found more leisure to attend to the management of their property, and acquired greater ability to supply the wants of their poorer brethren.

* See Mr. Fairholt's interesting work, entitled "Lord Mayor's Pageants."

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INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

“ Ther is also ful many another thing
That is unto our *craft* appertaining

* * * * *

Yet wol I telle hem as they come to mind.”

CHAUCER.—*The Chanones Yemannes Tale.*

HAVING exhausted the notices of Historical Transactions supplied by our books, we shall now attempt an account of the Internal History of the Company. We must again refer to the early entry at page 15, which shews that the Company, in 1438, was exercising the usual functions of a trade-mystery, and deriving its income from quarterage, rents, freemen's fines, and other sources. In 1442 ten freemen were made, and in 1444 there is a list of fifty members of the Company. In 1456, we have notices of the making of apprentices, and in the following year the Livery are first mentioned.

In the same year quarter-days are spoken of, being days on which the whole commonalty and all persons carrying on the trade in London were summoned to attend at the Hall, when the quarterage was paid,

complaints heard by the Court, and directions given for the regulation of the trade.

The Company at first had three Wardens, but no Master or Clerk, the Priest and Beadle being the only other functionaries named. The Master is first spoken of in 1458, and the Clerk in 1470.

Ordinances, or bye-laws, were framed by the Company, as before stated, (see page 9,) in 1455; the particulars of these ordinances are not known, but they were probably intended to secure powers in some measure similar to those conferred twenty-two years afterwards by Edward IV.'s Charter. On reference to this latter document (page 12) it will be seen that it was grounded on the representation made to the Crown that "divers workmanships or works in the mystery" had been oftentimes made insufficiently, and it gave the Master and Wardens power to "over-see, search, rule, and govern the commonalty and mystery, and all men occupying the same, their servants, stuffs, works, and merchandizes," within the city of London, its suburbs and precincts.*

POWERS OF SEARCH.

THE following entries shew the course taken by the Company, under their powers of search and general superintendence of all persons concerned in the mystery of Carpentry. It will be seen that frequent mention is made of their grants of licenses for the

* See page 6, with reference to the expense incurred in obtaining the Charter.

erection of buildings, and of punishment by fine or imprisonment in cases where license had not been granted, or when work had been insufficiently performed :

1474. 14th Edward 4th.

Itm paid to fgeauntes be diſce tymes for rest- yng of stuffe*	vj ^a
Itm paid for carenge of stuffe to the yelde halle diſce tymes	xv ^d
Itm paid to a fgeaunte of the mayes to areste stuffe and in expenc the same tyme . . .	xv ^d

1498. 14th Henry 7th.

Itm Rs of yōge carpt ^r for a lysens to sett vppe a warffe at the lyon Kaye	vj ^a viij ^d
--	-----------------------------------

1500. 16th Henry 7th.

Itm Rec of Gyfte to have the good wyll of the felyship to set vp an howse in brygge strete . . .	x ^a
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1501. 17th Henry 7th.

Rec of Willm Cony to have lysence for to set vñ a howse in Iremonḡ lane by Clement ptryche foreñ	vj ^a viij ^d
--	-----------------------------------

1503. 19th Henry 7th.

Rec of a foreñ carpent ^r to haue lycens to set vp an howse w ⁱⁿ the Serieant in in Chauncelor Lane	xx ^d
--	-----------------

1506. 22nd Henry 7th.

Rec of Johñ Coke Corne met ^r to haue lycens to set vñ a Shedde on london brygge . . .	xvj ^d
Rec of the wardeyns of the goldsmyths to haue lycens to sett vñ an howse in watlyng strete for ii Syngnets	vj ^a viij ^d

* Seizing of defective timber.

Rec of gregore bukmeñ to haue lycens to set vñ
 a howse in teñys strete for a Swanne . . . iiij^a
www.libtool.com 1511. 3rd Henry 8th.

" Reff a Barrell of Alle of the mastys of sent gylls * bre-
 therred for a lysens to set vppe a frame yn W^t Crosse
 strete."

1537. 29th Henry 8th.

" Md that symond more hathe promysed a bucke, for a
 lycens for a forren to sett vpe a pece a worke in whytyng
 collyge of f^r John Wentworth knyght, wⁱⁿ syx days warn-
 yng, to the Master & wardyns of the cōpany of the car-
 penters; or ellis to paye to the wardens xl^s."

by me symond more.

1543. 35th Henry 8th.

" Md whereas lately ften stryff & debate was betwene
 thoñs shermā & Willm Becham for the wormāship of
 howse of one M^r Cowp gentelmā, the whiche for lack of
 wormāship betwene the said pties felt to the grounde; the
 mater therfore had at the hañ before the mas^r & wardens
 & by theym agred and endyed; y^t the same thoñs & Willm
 shaft bere the charges betwene theym lyke porcyon, for the
 well & workmāly setting vpē of the said howse agayne, as
 well for ther owne honystie as the honystie of the crafte,
 all whiche chargs cometh to xxxij^s x^d ov^r & besyde ther fyne
 by the m^r wardens & systens condissendied & agged for
 ther newlygens & offeucs in the pmyssis above said, for-
 gevyn & as I suppose forgotten. the said Willm Becham
 pd clerely owte of his purse xx^s the whiche thoñs sherman
 had, & was agreed of the same xx^s to contente the breck-
 layer."

* Saint Giles, Cripplegate.

1566. 16th Jany.

"Y^e is agred by the m^r and wardeins and all the assistance, the daie and yeare above sayde, that Richard Moore & henrye wreste, wardeins, and Thomas Harpar (& others) shall pvse, vewe, and over see, the worke w^{ch} Richard Cobb bathe reedyfied & made in the nowe dwellinge house of m^r Christopher beinge in Collman Stret."

1567. 5th Decr.

Robert Cawsey and another were appointed to inspect some work complained of, and to report to the Master & Wardens.

1567.

Rs of Thomas Huat for that his bords did not beare measuer	ij ^s	vj ^d
Rs of Kinge for lath not kepinge the lengthe	ij ^s	vj ^d
Rs of William Johnson for that his bords did not kepe skantelynge	ij ^s	
Rs of Nicholas Dendye for that his tymber did not kepe measuer	ij ^s	vj ^d
Rs of M ^r Edgrave for two hundred of bords & two pale bords w ^{ch} was forrein bought & forrein sold at Harmans wharf	vij ^s	vij ^d

1572. March 11th.

"Willyam Langton promiseth at this Court on the xijth daie of this moneth to admend the whell w^{ch} he of late hathe mad for the great bell in Bowe church."

Sept^r. 18th.

"John Curtis was comitted to ward at the Masters commaundement for the work w^{ch} he did in powles churchyard wthout licence of the m^r and wardens of this house."

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AUTHORITY EXERCISED BY THE COURT.

THE Masters, Wardens, and Courts of the several Companies exercised great authority over the other members. Fines for disobedience to the regulations, for disrespect to the Master and Wardens or others in office, or for disorderly conduct, were frequently imposed; imprisonment was also resorted to, and instances are recorded of the infliction of corporal punishment in the presence of the Court. The settlement of disputes, both personal and pecuniary, formed a considerable part of the duties of the executive body, and they restrained their members from applying to the ordinary legal tribunals without their express license. Matters in difference were usually either decided by the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants, or referred to arbitrators, who, in an early Order-book of the Carpenters' Company, are styled "daysmen," an old term for umpire. The first entry which treats of insubordination is in 1480. Some of the following are sufficiently amusing, and it will be seen that members of the Company were sometimes made answerable for the "yll words" of their wives:

1479. 19th *Edw.* 4th.

It. payed for the aresting of Richard banes ^p for disobedience ageyns the Mas ^r	x ^d
--	----------------

1503. 19th *Hy.* 7th.

Itm payd to a fieant to haue y ^r mayres com- andement vppon Rychard Dyxson	xij ^d
--	------------------

Itm payd to a ſeant for a reſtyng of Rychard
Dixon for he revelyd maiſt wardeyns & all
y^e coonſell of y^e Craſte . . .

viii^d

1549. 3rd Edwd. 6th.

Itm payd for enterying of a playnt vppon Rych-
ard Dixon . . .

ij^d

“Lycens was geven to edmond lugg to have home hys
pntys tyll he can ſpeke bet^r eynglys.”

1551. 5th Edwd. 6th.

“Md at the ſame court, was xpoſer Ridiliſden & nyco-
las orrett choſſen dayſſemen betwene wyllm bonner playn-
tyff & wyllm tomsone deffendant for a nax.”

1553. 7th Edwd. 6th.

“Maſter elles & Maſter tryll was choſſen dayſmen to
make anend of a mat^t betwene Ry^e ſowthey & Robt
tyndley.”

1554.

“Yt was agreyd before the M^r & the Wardyns & parte
of the ſeſtens that alexsand keyſtone to pay xx^s for that
he revelyd xpoſer Ridilliston w^t on manerly words.”

1556.

Rsd of John gryffen a fyne for that he came to
the Hall in his coote & his lether aprone . . .

vj^d

Rsd of maſter abbott a fyne for that he helde
not his pees before the maſter hade knockyd
with the ſylence iij tymes . . .

vj^d

Rsd of francs ſteleerag a fyne for yll words yt
his wyffe gave to John dorant . . .

ij^s

Rsd of John dorant a fyne for yll words y^t he
gave myſtris francs . . .

xvj^d

Rsd of Wyllm mortym^r a fyne for callyng of
myſtris francs beſte . . .

ij^s

Rsd of Rychard hutton a fyne for comyng wyth-
oute his hode to wayte a pone my lorde
mayer on all allon daye at powlls . . .

xij^d

Rsd of John gryffen a fyne for puttyng of his
gowne at dynner at the beryaſt of John snel-
ling & for yll words geven to the wardyns . iij^e

1559.

“Md at thys courte yt was greyd that xpofer gybsone for his obstynacy & vnquyate behaveuer w^t the master & wardyns & w^t the hoſt aſſestens, and for his vntrew delying w^t one antony beere of the same company dewly provyd before the face of the hole corte above menſſyoned, & also was a pon a cōplaint made by one of his neybons hoos name ys Robsone a pewterar, of his vntrewe delying w^t the same Robsons wyffe, & lyke provyd at the same courte as conſernyng the takyng awaye of a clothe frome the hedge wyche was betwene antony beere & the same gybsons wyffe wiche clothe was deneyed of the same gybsone & his wyffe; & for the more quyat ye master & wardyns cōmādyd the same gybsone to take ij of his neyburs, & requyred the same Robsone also to take ij of his neybors, & gave reſpete in the ſchvſing vj dayes; to the wyche the same gybsone dyd promys, bute he dyd not acordyng to promys; where for the myssebehaveur, & not obeyng the order of the master & wardyns, with the aſſent of the hole aſſestens, acordyng to ther ordynance of oure howsse, fyned the same gybsone at the some of xl’.”

“Md at this same courte yt was cōcludyd that antony beere shulde paye a fyne for the varyance and stryffe betwene xpofer gybsone and hyme, for evell & rebukyng wordys of the same antony to the sayd gybsone, and forder more the same antony drewe owt his Dager & wold a done the sayd xpofer harme, had not come neybors & partyd them; and for theſſe evell words & other, be the conſent of the hole systems of the howsse, was fyned to paye xxx’.”

1560.

Rsd of John Lyffe a fyne for not comyng to the

Hall to here y^e proclamēō sent by the lord
mayer for y^e werying of cloks * . . . xij^d
1566.

"Y^e is agreed that Robert Cawsey shall paye for a fine
for words spoken by him against a certaine peice of worke
done by m^r Abbotts svaunte ij^s vj^d w^{ch} he hathe paied."
1567.

Receaved of Thomas Harper for comyng in a
wronge Lyverie gowne at the buryall of M^r
Trull xij^d
1568. 30th April.

"At this courte it is agreed that Henrye bennet shall be
comitted to pryson for that he dothe not come at the law-
full warnings to him geven."
1569.

"Master Ryddlesden at this courte hathe Lybertie geven
to take the lawe againste Nicholas Brodgate."
1572.

"John Gryffithe late thappntice of Robert Dabbs, and
now thappntice of John Gibson, was whipped openlie in
this hall in the p^sence of the Master, Wardens and Assist-
aunce and of divers apprentizes of this companie, for his
lewde and evell tradicions shewed to manie psones being
putt in truste for him to worke at his masters appoynt-
ment."

* This item, and another from the order-book which we here
insert, shew the jurisdiction exercised by the civic authorities in
sumptuary matters:

1619. Decr. 7th.

"It is this Daye ordered accordinge to a pcept from the right
ho^{ty} the Lord maior of this Cyttye, Dated the third Daye of this
instant December, that at all times hereafter the Lyverye of this
Companye in the winter season shall weare theire gownes in all
Assembleys faced with ffurres and not with Stuffles from before
michaellmas vntill after Easter."

1603. *Septemr. 12th.*

"It is this daye ordered yf anye one of the assistaunts shall come to sitt in this Courte without a Capp, or any the assistaunts or lyverye to come at anye solempnitye without a capp, to doe his attendance, for everye tyme so offending he shall forfeit xij^d."

OPPOSITION TO FOREIGNERS.

THE rigorous opposition offered by the City and the Companies to foreigners is shewn by abundant evidence. The term "foreigner," however, is used in two senses—the one, its popular signification, designating persons not owing allegiance to the British crown; the other, more technical and restricted, and applied to non-freemen of the city and the Companies. The former were constantly the objects of popular persecution, and sometimes fell victims in the unequal struggle.* The latter were obliged to take up their freedom, or were fined for daring to exercise their calling. We subjoin a few out of the numerous entries in the *Account-book* illustrative of these points:

1484. *2nd Richd. 3rd.*

It. paid for the Restyng of a flemyng in the
styleyard & for the ple þof iij^s viij^d

* The dreadful feud between the City apprentices and the foreigners which broke out with all its force on the 1st May, 1516, giving to that day the appellation of Evil Mayday, has been already noticed. (See Page 46.)

1488. 4th Henry 7th.

It. paid to a Sargant for restyng of dyūys for-
renys & the plee iijs^a vjd^a

It. paid for exspenys at dywerys tymys for Ser-
chyn & Segyng of forrenys iijs^a iiij^d

1498. 14th Henry 7th.

Itm Rs of a florren for setting uppe of a tayn-
tor in the more ij^s

1506. 22nd Henry 7th.

Payd for bryngyng of a foreñ byfore the cham-
berleyne y^t longyd to y^e salts iiij^d

1536. 28th Henry 8th.

Rsd of John fyllypes a fyne for setting a forreñ
a worke vjs^a viij^d

Rsd of master Wylkyns torner a fyne for a ly-
cens to have foryners to sett hyme a howse in
fylpott lane x^s

1549. 3rd Edward 6th.

Rsd of Rychard martyn a forren for a lycense
to sette vpe a howse at holborne brydge x^s

1550. 4th Edward 6th.

Itm payd to ij fygants for bryngyng of v forrens
to y^e covnter v^s

1556.

Rsd of the goodman crane tayler in basyng
lane a fyne for a lycencens for forryns to sete
vpe his howsse x^s

1557.

Rsd of homfre Russell to be a forren jornyman
in y^e cōpany of y^e carpynters xx^s

1566.

Rc of m^r Smithe for a lycens to sett a forren a
worke for a fortenight vjs^a

1567.

Rs of Edward Taylor for workinge in the com-
panie of a forren xij^d

Paied to the Lord Mayers officer for goeing to
m^r hawkyes for a forrein wth did worke ther xij^d
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1568.

Receaved of Willyam Brittain for working in
the companie of a forreyne & gave no Warn-
inge vij^d

1573.

Receaved of — beching a foren carpenter for
his sons for working without license ij^d

1575.

paied to the mayors officers for loking for for-
rens iij^d

1603. *May 27th.*

“ It is this daye agreed that a peticon shal be drawn
vnto the Kings most exellent maiestye, to desyre a refor-
macon of Etaine abuses in the K. Carpenter* and other
officers to the puidice of this Companye, as settinge for-
reners a worke wth in the libtyes and drawinge multitudes
of them out of the Countrye since the increase of wages, for
ingrossing stuffe and selling it by retaile, for takinge stuffe
from freemen and entring lesse then is taken, for payinge
lesse wages then the K. alloweth, wth other misdemeanours
&c and that they whose names are vnder written, or anye
fflower of them together maye ffollow it, or anye number of
them above fflower.”

1604-5.

Paid for boate hyer for vs to goe vp and downe
to and from fulham to my L. of London
abovte the fforreners in Aldgate Steeple at
worke iij^d
To m^r wilbraham for movinge my L maio^r in

* Some account of this functionary is given in another part of
this book.

the cawse for those fforrens ij^s and for ij warrants to apphend Stephens the Churchwarden and some of the fforrens ij^s in the whole

iiij^s

Paid to the Solicitor of the Cyttye for moving my L maior in that cawse

iiij^s iiij^d

Paid at dyverse and sefall tymes this yeare to Georg ffoster, Thō Ha'vest, Thomas Hall, Henry Lovell, — middleton and others for committing diverse fforreners out of Brydewell, whytefryers, and diverse other places, and there svndrye attendances, both for watching them, and at my Lord maiōrs

xxxvj^s iiij^d

Paid to m^r Breilsford to move my L maio^r at twoe sefall tymes for vs abovt fforrens

iiij^s

That the Carpenters' Company were not however always successful in the opposition they so perseveringly made to foreigners, appears from more than one minute in the City Records. We subjoin an instance, which is dated only 11 years after the framing of their first ordinances or bye-laws :

1466. 17th Jan. 6th Edw. 4th.

“ Robert Whetley a Foreign Carpenter licensed to work non obstante the ordinances of the Carpenters.”—City Records.

BYE-LAWS.

IN the year 1607, the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' Company, which, by Edward IV.'s Charter, had been confined to the city of London, its suburbs, and precincts, was extended by Charter of King James the I. to the compass of two miles round the

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city. By this Charter, were granted to the Company, in addition to their former powers, the oversight, search, correction, government, and reformation of all works, stuffs, things, and merchandizes, concerning the art or mystery of Carpentry, and of their measures and scantlings, to be put to sale within the prescribed limits, and also of all edifices, reparations, and buildings.

Power was given to a certain number of members of the Company (the Master or a Warden being one) to enter into the premises of any freeman of the Company, or of any one following the trade of a Carpenter, to see if buildings and works were skilfully made, to seize and dispose of all improper stuffs, punishing the offenders; and upon application of any party grieved, to reform and correct the buildings, works and reparations, or cause the same to be done.

A few months later in the same year, elaborate ordinances or bye-laws were framed for the regulation of the Company. These are the first bye-laws which have been preserved, but the extracts already given from the Account and Order-books, shew that the Company had, since the framing of their Ordinances in Henry VI.'s reign, exercised some of the rights now fully defined. To give these Bye-laws at length, would be tedious and unnecessary; we shall therefore confine ourselves to such of them as may be generally interesting and curious, and to those descriptive of the powers of trade-search.

Extracts from the Bye-Laws.

Every person being of the better sort of the Company, and such as should be of the Livery, on the death of the

Master or Wardens, or such as had been Master or Warden, or any of the Livery, or their wives, to repair with the Master and Wardens in decent & comely manner, and in their Liveries, to the bringing of the corpse to the grave whensoever summoned, by order from the Master & Wardens, under a penalty of 2s. in case of default.

Every person abiding within the City, its franchises and liberties, occupying the occupation of Carpentry, or any thing thereto pertaining, to be free of the fellowship, and obedient to all the good & lawful ordinances made for the good rule & governance thereof, and every person of the fellowship, knowing of any person not free thereof, & dwelling within the City, occupying, buying, or selling of things appertaining to the handicraft of carpentry, to declare the same to the Master & Wardens, under a penalty of 13s. 4d.

No person within the City, its suburbs & precincts, or two miles thereof, to exercise the trade of Carpentry unless he should have first been bound apprentice to the same trade, and served in the same by the space of seven years at the least, or otherwise orderly admitted to the fellowship, under a penalty of £3, one moiety to the use of the King, and the other moiety to the Company.

“Where of ould tyme, yt hath beene accustomed that there be foure comon veiwers of the Citty of London, named the Comon Veiwers of the Citty, of the which two of them be freemasons, & the other two, ffreemen of the ffellowshipp of Carpenters of the same Citty; it is ordered that from henceforth the same two Veiwers, Carpenters, shaft at all tymes hereafter be named elected and chosen by the Master & Wardens of the said ffellowshippe of Carpenters, and they to name such persons as shal be hable as well in cunynge as otherwise for the same office;” “so that in the same office of Viewers, the Kinges subiects, as farre as shal be in the same two Viewers, Carpenters, shal be indifferently well & justly served as appertaineth.”

No person of the fellowship using the trade of Carpentry

“ to take upon himself to intromitt or meddle himself with any bargaine of the occupacions of Plumary, Masons, Dawbinge, Tilinge or any other occupacion except y^e be vppon his owne proper houses & vpon his owne Dwellinge house” under a penalty of 20s. more or less at the discretion of the Master & Wardens.

“ Item forasmuch as by daily experience it is found out that diuers Masons, brycklayers, and tylers, plasterers and others not hauinge any skylf or vnderstandinge in workemanshippe of y^e art trade or mistery of Carpentry, nor of other craftes, artes, or misteryes besides their owne yet oftentimes they doe take vppon them in a bargaine by great not only to deale for such thinges as apperteine to their owne art, craft, or mistery, But also to finishe diuers partes and many tymes y^e whole buildinges of sundry of y^e Kinges Maiestyes subiectes for many other parcells of worke besides their owne craft or mistery belongeinge to diueres other artificers of other artes, craftes, or misteryes (so that by any bargayne or deuce for their owne priuate comodity they maye finish the same good cheape) whereby the kinges maiesties said subiectes beinge owners of the buildinge are very much and often deceaued of true and substanciaff stuffe and workemanshippe; it ys therefore by this present ordinaunce ordered established and ordained that noe person or persons of the said arte, trade, or mistery within y^e ffreedome of the saide citty of London or the precinctes limittes or places aforesaid shaft worke in the saide arte, trade, or mistery of carpentry with any mason, Bricklayer, Tyler, Playsterer, or any other takinge workmanshippe by great as aforesaid in the same carpenters worke soe taken by them by great but only for wages by the day and not by bargaine in great to thend the workmanshippe may be weff donne” under a penalty of such reasonable sum as by the Master and Wardens should be assessed not exceeding £3.

Any person of the fellowship, or exercising the trade

within the limits aforesaid, misadvised to revile, rebuke, misuse or abuse the Master & Wardens, or any other of the fellowship, either privately or publicly, by word, speeches or otherwise, to be liable to a penalty.

The Master & Wardens, or three of them, or such honest & skilful persons of the fellowship, or using the trade within the prescribed limits, as the Master & Wardens should appoint, four times in the year at least, to search & survey all persons using or exercising the trade, and all frames, buildings, & Carpenters' works within such limits, whether the same be well & sufficiently performed, to the intent that neither the King's majesty, nor any his loving subjects be not deceived nor endangered through evil workmanship or insufficient building. And that no purpresture or encroachment be made or erected upon or towards the King's highway or contrary to the custom of the city. And all persons undertaking such work, purpresture, or encroachment, to amend & reform the same in such sort & within such time as should be appointed by the said Master & Wardens, or three of them, and to be also liable to a fine.

The Master & Wardens, or three of them, or such honest & skilful persons of the fellowship or using the trade within the prescribed limits as the Master & Wardens should appoint, at all lawful times when they should think expedient, to make search in all places within the limits, for & upon timber, boards, planks, rafters, joists, quarters, laths, & other things belonging to carpentry, to be sold; to try & see that the same should contain the just length, measure & assise following, that is, Every load of timber hewed or sawn to contain in measure of solid timber fifty foot of assise, and every tunne of such timber, 40 ft. of assise, under a penalty of 2s. 6d. for every load or tunne put to sale contrary thereto. Every load of rafters to contain in number 30 rafters, each rafter 12 ft. of assise in length at least; and at the greater end in breadth, 4 inches & $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and in

thickness, 4 inches; and at the lesser end in breadth, 4 inches, and in thickness, 3 inches at least, under a penalty of 2 pence for every rafter. Every load of joists to contain in number 30 joists, every joist to be in length 8 ft. 6 inches of assise, in breadth 6 inches, and in thickness 4 inches from end to end at the least, under a penalty of 2 pence for every joist. Every load of puntions, being of oak to contain 40 puntions, every puntion to be in length 6 ft. 6 inches, in breadth 6 inches, and in thickness 4 inches. Every load of puntions being of beech, to contain 50 puntions, every puntion to be in length 6 ft. 6 inches, and 5 inches square, under a penalty of 2 pence for every puntion. Every load of bedsides to contain 50 bedsides, every bedside to be in length 6 ft. 6 inches, in breadth 10 inches, and in thickness 2 inches, under a penalty of 1 penny for every bedside. Every load of double quarters to contain in number 50 double quarters, to be in length 8 ft. 6 inches, in breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in thickness 3 inches from end to end at the least. Every load of single quarters to contain 100 single quarters, each quarter to be in length as the double quarters, and in breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and in thickness 2 inches from end to end at the least, under a penalty of 1 penny for every double quarter, and 1 halfpenny for every single quarter. Every load of stable planks to be 40 planks, each plank to contain in length 6 feet 6 inches, in breadth 12 inches, and in thickness 2 inches, under a penalty of 1 penny for every plank. All quarter-boards to be at the thinner edge the 3rd part of an inch in thickness, and at the thicker edge 1 inch, under a penalty of sixteen pence for every hundred quarter boards. All seelinge boards to be at the thicker edge half an inch, and at the thinner edge the 3rd part of an inch, under a penalty of sixteen pence for every hundred seeling boards. All planch boards to be in thickness an inch, under a penalty of sixteen pence for every hundred plaunch boards. All planks and boards to be measured & accounted after the rate of 5 score ft. of plank or board to the hun-

dred, flat measure, being duly measured without fraud, according to the plain superficies, what length, breadth, or thickness soever the same be.

All laths to contain in thickness at either end the 3rd part of an inch, and in breadth from end to end an inch & a half, or very little less, and all laths to be in length 5 ft. or 4 ft. of assise; and them of 5 ft. long to be accounted 5 score laths to every bundle, and them of 4 ft. long to be accounted 6 score & 5 laths to every bundle; 30 such bundles to be a load, being 20 bundles of them at the least hart lath, and the shorter not to be packed or bound up with the longer, under a penalty of 4 pence for every bundle.

The penalties to be levied as follows—that is to say, If any person of the fellowship should sell any timber lath or board contrary to the ordinance, the forfeiture to be to the use of the fellowship; and any person not of the fellowship so doing, then if the fault be presented & found by any person of the fellowship, the penalty to be half to the use of the fellowship, and the other half to the chamber of London; such penalties to be levied by distress.

And moreover, if any of the Master or Wardens should find any such stuff belonging to the occupation of Carpentry to be bought between forraine & forraine contrary to the liberties of the city, the Master & Wardens to have power to seize the same; half to the use of the Chamber, and the other half to the use of the fellowship. And it is ordered that of all manner of wayny pieces of timber that should arise out of the premises & be serviceable, there should be allowed two for one, or three for two or otherwise, as should be indifferent between the buyer & the seller.

On every such search for stuff or workmanship, except within the city, its suburbs & precincts, the Master and Wardens to give notice at the office of the King's Majesty's works near Whitehall, to the Master-carpenter of his Majesty's works, to accompany them if he so pleased, and to join in such search.

“Whereas heretofore for the geñall good of the comonwelth there hath beene sundry Actes of comon counceit to restraine sundry persons that keepe wharffes within the citty, who of their inordinate covetous mindes for their owne private profitt to the great hurt and destruccion of the comonwealth, doe engrosse vpp all manner of stuffe as tymber, boarde lath, quarters, and such other stuffe; that the said persons should not buy, any suchⁱ stuffe to sell again. It is ordered that noe person or persons inhabitinge within the said citty of London or the Libertyes thereof shaſt from henceforth buy, contract for, forestall, or engrosse any tymber, board, or other stuffe, such as aforesaid, to the intent to sell the same againe, which person or persons ys or are before the making of this ordinance, forbidden, or otherwise restrained by any law, statute, or lawfull custome of the said citty vppon like paines and penalties.”

Every person refusing to suffer the Master & Wardens or their deputies, or the King's Carpenter, or any the King's officers brought by them, to execute their office in that behalf, to forfeit 20s.

Every person free of the Company, or using the trade within the limits, to be of good & honest behaviour, as well in their words as deeds towards the Master & Wardens, and such as had been Master or Warden; and tractable, conformable, & obedient to the ordinances, and any such person being a wilful breaker of the ordinances, or obstinate & disobedient, or making any assembly or council against the Master & Wardens, or for the violation of the ordinances, to be liable to be committed to the King's prison for ten days. And also, every such person being a freeman, to be liable to be expelled from the fellowship.

These Bye-laws or ordinances, received, as required by the statute 19 Henry VII., the sanction of

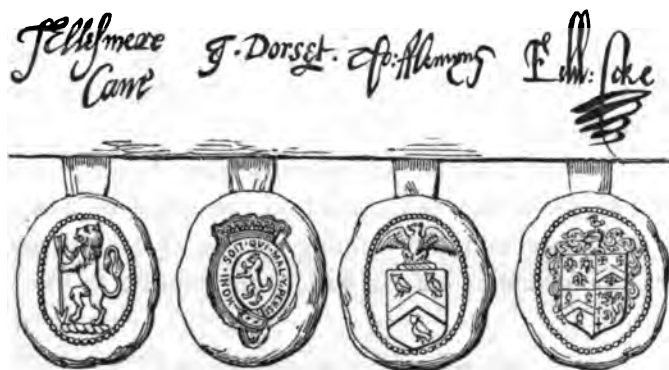
certain officers of the Crown and judges, as mentioned in the following minute in the Order-book :

1607. *Decr. 7th.*

"This daye our newe ordenances were read, being vnder the hands and Seales of my *L.* Chancelor, my *L.* Thēr, my Lord Cheife Justice of England, and my *L.* Cooke of the Coefl pleas, allowed the whole Comp being somoned."

"This daye deliᵛed out of the Chest to m^r Warden Joyce xxij^{vj} vij^d towards payement to m^r Ravenscroft for the new ordeñnce."

The Bye-laws are in a good state of preservation, and are in the possession of the Company, with the signatures and seals of the official personages above-mentioned, namely, Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Thomas, Earl Dorset, Sir Thomas Flemynge, and the celebrated Sir Edward Coke :



BY a Charter of Charles I., in 1640, the Company's jurisdiction was further extended to a compass of four miles round the City of London, and their former powers were confirmed, with the exception of that of "reforming and correcting buildings," in lieu of which they were empowered to "retard and delay all insufficient buildings, works, and workmanship, until the Commissioners of the Crown for buildings in the cities of London and Westminster and the neighbouring places, or any two or more of them, should have notice from the Master and Wardens, and should provide a fit remedy."

In 1673, Charles II. also granted the Company a Charter, which need be mentioned only as legalising a right, which it is stated they had long exercised, "to cut down, saw out, and form all matters, stuffs, and materials used in and about any edifices and buildings, and to order the same to be cut down and sawed out by their servants and such other labourers as formerly."

We now resume our extracts from the Account and Order-books, subsequent to the grant of James I.'s Charter and the framing of the Bye-laws, and we commence as before, with those relating to the

POWERS OF SEARCH.

1608. *April 1st.*

"It is agreed Mr. Allen, Mr. Cobb, & Mr. Isack shall meet the m^r & wardens to view the playe howse in St. Johns

Street tomorrow morning, and to geve theire opynyons for amending it."

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1615.

Paid the xixth of February being a serch and
M^r Esquire Carpenter wth vs, for Dynñ at the
Swanne at Charinge Crosse . . . ix^s ij^d
Paid the xxth of February vnto Mr Dixon Mr
Recorders Clarke for a Warrant from M^r
Recorder for resitants made vs in Drury
Lane in o^r Serch . . . ij^s viij^d

1615-16.

Layd out the xxvjth of February vppon iij Con-
stables that went with vs to attach such as
wrought at Dodds worke in Drury Lane . . . iij^s viij^d

1624.

"It is this xxijth of December 1624, ordered that Thomas Moore Carpenter shall alter a gutter by him made at the blackboy neare the exchange between this and Twelfeday next, and afterward to pay such fine as shalbe imposed vpon him, for in sufficiencie of the worke, and alsoe fine for not appearing at sefall summon^s, and one of the view-ers thereof to direct him in the doing of it."

1631. *July 29th.*

"fforasmuch as michael Bates hath byn sefall warned vnto Courts for and concerning sefall breaches of the ordinances of this howse by him committed, and that the said michael Bates hath made defaults in appearing contrary to his oath, It is this day ordered that the said Michael Bates (he having referred himselfe vnto the censure of this Court) for the same offence, and likewise for vnsized stuffe viz^t. 3 load and 24 bundells of lath, as alsoe for divers peeces of timber vniustly marked over measure, shall pay for the first offence, viz^t. his not appearance vppon warnings, x^s; and for the latter for stuff, xx^s; which in all is xxx^s, which he promiseth to pay at the next Courte."

1654. *November 3rd.*

“It is ordered that m^r Stevens & M^r Harris & all others that went wth the Comp^y vpon the late view & search for measuring of timber, be defended at the Companies charge against M^r Walker & his ptner (if any acco^{nt} be brought ag^t them) for coming vpon their ground, & viewing & measuring their timber, & altering the markes of their defective timber found putt to sale vpon their wharfe on the bank side at the hither end of Redriffe wall, in the said late search; The said M^r Stevens & M^r Harris who were the measurers, being able to sweare that the said timber putt to sale there was deficient in the measure. The said view & search being pformed by this Company for the geñall good of this Citty & people of this nation, & for the regulateing of abuses complained of, & also in pursuance of the Charter & ordinances of this Company.”

November 13th.

“It is ordered by this Court that an Informacon be putt into the Exchequer Court in the name of the Companie ag^t Robert Walker & Caleb Verren his ptner for abusing the comonwealth wth their defective & false measured timber in their yard or wharfe at the hither end of Redriffe wall, being about load & more found there putt to sale in the late view & search by this Company, & that M^r Hillary of the exchequer be employed therein.”

1657. *July 7th.*

“This day a geñall view & search for timber & stuff & workemanship in building was made & pformed by the Company in London & the libties, & 4 miles about, according to their charter. And there went in the north walke the Master, M^r Copland, M^r Pilling, M^r Gaddsdén, M^r Jeggins, M^r Blansford, M^r Harris, with the Beadle & Tho: Heake. In the East walke, M^r Warden Taylo^r, M^r Brewer, M^r Sanderson, M^r Edmonds, M^o Emerson, M^r Marshall, M^r Cole, M^r Brockwell, & the Clarkes man. In the South

walke, Mr Warden Wildgos, Mr King, Mr Lin sen', Mr Machell, Mr Atkinson, William Young & Geo: Milson & In the west walke, Warden Darvell, Mr Standish, Mr Pen-yall, Mr Rainsley, & Mr Goodday o' Clarke.'" *

* The following is the form of warrant obtained from time to time by the Company from the Recorder of London, to enforce compliance with their orders. It is extracted from the Order-book at the date 1658:

"The teno' of the generall Warrant from the Recorder of this Citty vnder his hand & seale had & obtained hereafter followeth, viz'.

London Westm' Middlesex Essex Surrey & Kent.
fforasmuch as complaint hath beene to me made by the Master and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters London, That divers psons free of the said Company, and others exercising the same art inhabiting within the Citty of London and foure miles compasse thereof, are refractory and refuse to obey the orders and ordinances of the said Company, and stand out in contempt of governem', contrary to the lawdable custome of the Citty of London aforesaid; to the evill example of others in the like kinde offending, And against the publique peace; Theis are therefore in the name of his highnes the Lord Protecto' straightly to charge and commaund you and every of you, from time to time, so often as occasion shall require: to app'hend and bring before the right honorable S^r Richard Chiverton, Knight, Lord Maio' of the said Citty of London, or some other iustice of the peace, the bodies of all such psons soe refractory as aforesaid, of whome the said master & wardens or their agents will give you notice, to thend such further course may be therein taken as to law and Justice apptaines. Hereof faile you not at yo' pills. Dated this 19th of Aprill 1658.

Lisse Long Recorder.

Att my Chamber at Lincolnes Inne.

To all Constables, head-boroughs, and
all other officers whatsoever of the
said Citties & Counties or whome els
it concernes.

AUTHORITY EXERCISED BY THE COURT OVER THE OTHER MEMBERS.

A FEW notices only of disobedience and insubordination against the authority of the Court occur in the Order-book, subsequently to the date of the Bye-laws :

1608. *July 6th.*

“Jō Stavard appntice to Richard Mills, punished for disobedience and vsing gaming.”

“Roger Pritchard appntice vnto John Dayes pdoned in expectacoñ of better behavior, and in regard he is a man of yeares, and had bene a married man before he was bound appntice.”

1609. *Feby. 8th.*

“Thomas Harris appntice of Joyse Buckley widdowe this daye pvnished for pphaning the Lords Sabboath, lyeng out of his mⁿ howse, cominge home late and breaking her windows wth Stones, abvsing the neighbours with bad speeches, and drawing other appntices to bad behaviour, with many other misdemeanours, as appeareth in a certificate vnder the hands of his mⁿ and divers honest psons.”

1647. *July 30th.*

“It is this day ordered that M^r Sanderson, if he pleaseth, may take his course at lawe against Benjamin Atwell.”

“It is this day ordered that m^r King, if he pleaseth, may take his course at lawe against M^r Cole, M^r Dove & M^r Mabbs.”

OPPOSITION TO FOREIGNERS.

THE Company's books abound with instances of their opposition to foreigners, of a later date

than those already given. We subjoin some examples, and shall presently have occasion to say more on the subject, when treating of the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire :

1608. *Sepr.* 21st.

" At this Courte vpon the humble sute of John Bett-rydg vsing the trade of a glasier, and now being a fforrener from the libtyes of the Cyttye of London, it is freeely and lovinglye graunted by this Courte that the said John Bettrydg shal be received and admitted into the ffreedome and libtyes of this Companye if it shall please the right ho: the lord maior of this Cyttye and Courte of Aldermen to receive the said John Bettrydg, and admitt him into the ffreedome and libtyes of this Cyttye; the said John Bettrydg payeng vnto this Coialtye xl^s in monney, and geving gloves to the m^r, wardens, assistants, and Clarck, as in like cases is accustomed, and also a Dynner at his making free."

1637.

Laid out in expences in goeing to apprehend
ffrenchmen forreyne Carpenters workeing in
little Moore feilds iiij^s vj^d

1641.

Laid out in costs of suite against M^r Freeman,
for setting for^t Carpent^r in St Sepulch
Church iij^s vij^d

1644.

Recd of the Churchwardens of Mary Bow
for imploying one Hodgson a fforreynor in
workeing at the bells there: it was by the
Co^r of Aldren referred vnto Aldran Towse,
Aldran Dulham, & Aldran Samuells Warner,
who made report vnto the Co^r of Aldren,
and did therein award the Comp v^u

28 No:

Laid out at the beare in Cornehill after wee
 had benn at the Co^e of Aldmen concerning
 one Hodgson a fforreynor in workeing at the
 Bells of Mary Bow Church viij^s xj^d
 Given to the bell hangers and to the Ringers
 for their paines in comeing vnto Guildhall xviiij^d

3 ffebr:

Laid out in goeing to the Churchwardens of
 Mary Bow church to demand the 5th that was
 awarded to this Company by the Aldren by
 their report iij^s ij^d

23.

Laid out at the bull head Taverne in Cheape
 side when we receved the five pounds of the
 Churchwardens of mary bow with some of
 our old mⁿ ij^s vj^d

A few years later, we find the Company, for once,
 taking the part of foreigners, though avowedly with
 an interested motive.

1651. *December 4th.*

"Whereas the ffree Sawiers have indited a fforreine
 sawier at the sessions at the Old Bayly London, for work-
 ing within the freedome of this Cittie of London, And
 whereas the said Cittie cannot be sufficiently supplied by
 the ffree Sawiers thereof, without the fforreine Sawiers,
 without great prejudice both vnto this cittie, & some pticu-
 ler members of this company, It is this day ordered, that
 m^r Warden Blunden, m^r Warden Taylor, m^r Birkett & m^r
 Wildgoose th elder, or any two of them, shall lookeafter
 the said buisnesse, & what monies shalbe disbursed by them
 or any or either of them, shalbe paid them againe by this
 Company."

ADMISSION OF FEMALE MEMBERS.

ALTHOUGH the first Charter of the Carpenters' Company recognised the eligibility of "Sisters of freemen of the Mystery," to become members of the Company, we do not find that privilege to have been often claimed by individuals of the fair sex. The Order-book, however, contains the following notice of a claim of this kind having been preferred, on the ground of servitude to an actual freewoman, but the applicant does not appear to have taken up her freedom :

1679. *5th August.*

"Searched then the entring booke of M^r John Butler, Scrivener, decd, inhabiting in ffanchurch streete and now remaining in the hands of M^r Richard Butler Innholder, liveing att the Black bull with out Algate and find that certaine Indentures of Apprentiship were made whereby Rebecca Gyles, daughter of James Gyles of Staines in the county of Midd^x was bound Apprentice to Rebecca Cooper of the parish of St Buttolph without Aldgate widdow, for seaven yeares from the 24th day of June then last dated the 7th day of September 1668."

"This day att a Court of Assistants then holden for this Company came Rebecca Gyles Spinster sometime servant to Rebecca Cooper a free servant of this Company, and complained that haveing served her said Mistres faithfully a Terme of Seaven years w^{ch} expired the twenty fourth day of June 1675, and often desired of her said Mistris Testimony of her service to the end shea might bee made free, her said Mistres had hitherto denyed the same; & then presented credible persons within this Citty to testifie the truth of her said service, desiring to bee admitted to the

M

freedome of this Company, which this Table thought reasonable, vnlesse the said Rebecca Cooper, her said Mistres, on notice hereof to bee given, shall shew reasonable cause to the contrary att a Court of Assistants of this Company to bee holden at their Comon Hall on Tuesday the day of September att 10 of the Clock in the forenoone of the same day."

INTERFERENCE OF PERSONS OF RANK IN THE ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

A PRACTICE early obtained among the City Companies of conferring the freedom on individuals not brought up to their respective trades, but who were fortunate enough to secure on their behalf the good offices of persons of rank or influence, whose interference, though couched in the form of a request, doubtless operated as a mandate. Such a custom was clearly at variance with the Constitution of the Companies; and, as Stow informs us, was productive of much inconvenience, the City being already overpeopled. The Lords of the Council were in consequence memorialized in 1583 on this matter among others in the following terms: "That your lordships forbear to make requests for men to be made free by redemption by whome and their issue and servants the citie is much filled." Notwithstanding this memorial, we find in our Books numerous instances of a later date of freedoms granted in compliance with such requests.

1613. *December 1st.*

"This Daye Clement Cvndall is admitted into the ffreedome of this comp by redempcoff, by an order made in the Court Aldreß the Eleaventh day of November last 1613,

before S^r Tho. middleton maior; being Commended to the Court of aldreß by the right hō: Thomas Lord Ellesmere Lord Chancellor of England as by a cōpye thereof vnder the hand of m^r Weld Towne clark here shewed appeared; and he paid onely for goodwill for his admittance in respect of my L. chancelors favor to him but iij^s iiij^d

1614. *October 7th.*

“ This Daye Mathew Bancks according to an order made in the Court of Aldreß on Tuesdaye the xxvijth Daye of September last past, being commended vnto the same Courte by the right hō: the Countesse Dowager of Dorset, and at her request admitted to be a freeman of this Cyttye and into this Companye of Carpenters, which sayd order was here this Daye shewed in this Courte, And forasmuch the said Mathew Bancks was also commended vnto this court by the worshipfull m^r W^m Portinton Esquier Carpenter to the Kings maiesty, wth whome the said Mathew Bancks was appōtice and wth whome he served out his terme of appōtishipp, Therefore the said mathew Bancks is this Daye verye lovinglye admitted and received into this Companye of Carpenters, and received onely ordinary fees viz^d R^d iij^s iiij^d

Other instances are recorded of similar admissions, but to avoid tedium, we have abridged the notices of them found in the Order-book :

1616. *January 22nd.*

John Garnett was admitted at the request of { Sir Henry Mountagu Knight
Lord Chief Justice of the
Kings Bench.

1620. *October 31st.*

Richard Ellis at the request of { The Right Hon^{ble} Sir Henry
Carty Knight Comptroller of
His Ma^{ty} Household, & also
at the request of Mr. Portington, the Kings Carpenter.

1623. *June 11th.*

Michael Bate at the request of { The R^t Hon^{ble} the Earle of
Pembroke, Lord Chamblien
of His Ma^{ty}s Household.

1630. *March 10th.*

George Sneade at the request { The R^t Hon^{ble} Earle of Essex
of

1632. *March 26th.*

Henry Styles { at the request { The R^t Hon^{ble} Thomas Lord
a fforrener } of { Coventrye, Keep of the Great
Seale of England.

Feby. 21st.

John Symons at the request of { The R^t Hon^{ble} the Earle of
Holland.

John Barnard at the request of { The R^t Hon^{ble} Lord Lindsey,
High Chamberlen of Eng-
land.

1666. *January 8.*

Mathias Maston at the re- { The right honorable the Lord
quest of { Chancellor (*Clarendon*.)

We shall now give two Orders of somewhat earlier date, shewing that the station and personal merits of applicants afforded grounds for admission into the Company, and advancement in it:

1611. *August 12th.*

"It is this daye ordered that yf ffrauncys Carter, nowe Surveyor to the Prince* shall be admitted into the ffreedome of this Cyttye and of this Co^{mp}: accordinge as he hath written his lre that he purposeth to be; That then he shal be p^sentlye after such his admittance be in the Clothing of this Co^{mp}, and haue his place before all them of the newe livery taken in this yeare."

* Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I.

October 30th.

"It is this daye ordered that William Burnham one of the Clothing of this Comp: shalbe taken into the Assistants of this coialtye, both in respect of his antiquitye and that he should haue bene taken into the lyverye of this Comp: when m^r Isack and others weare taken in, but that he went into the Cuntrye abovt spetiall bussynes where he continewed dyverse yeares before he came to London againe, and after his comming to London was also ymployed into Russia by spetiall Commaundement when S^r Thomas Smyth went thether ambassador for her matye; and he is to be warned when order is geven for this purpose from the m^r & wardens; he being also a man well experienced and hable to doe good for this Comp: in severall necessarye services when occasion shal be offered. And therefore he is taken in accordinglye."

OFFICE OF KING'S CARPENTER.

IN many of the extracts given in this work from our Company's Records, mention is made of a functionary called the King's Carpenter. The office was held by Patent, and was evidently one of importance. We cannot state with precision when it was first established, but as early as the 1st of Richard III. (1484), Edward Graveley, by Letters Patent, dated 20th June in that year, was appointed Chief Carpenter of the Works in the Palace of Westminster, the Tower of London, and elsewhere in England, for life, at wages of 1s. a day.

The next party we are able to trace as having held the office, is Thomas Mauncy, who was Warden of the Carpenters' Company in 1491 and 1492. That

he was King's Carpenter is shewn by the following entries in a MS. in the British Museum,* containing numerous interesting extracts from the Household Book of Henry VII. from the 9th to the 21st year of his reign :

12th Henry 7th (1496) Sept. 28th.

Paid to Mauncy the Carpent^r for the new
Chamb^r at Westm^r & m^re for Tymbr for
the same Castell 20 mcs xxvj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

Jany. 20.

Itm to Mauncy the Kings Carpent^r xiiij^{li} vj^s viij^d

13th Hy. 7th (1497) Jany. 26th.

Itm to Mauncy the Kings Carpent^r in full
paym^t of his Bills xv^{li} xv^s vj^d

In the reign of Henry VII., or in that of his successor, two distinct offices were created : those of Carpenter of the King's Works in England, and of Chief Carpenter in the Tower. Humphrey Coke received the former appointment, (which was specially distinguished by the title of King's Carpenter,) by Letters Patent dated 24th Sept., 11th Henry VIII. (1519), at a salary of 1s. a day. We have already mentioned Coke at p. 44, as Warden of the Carpenters' Company and as employed in the erection of the Savoy Hospital. Stow moreover informs us, that in 1520 the King's master-carpenter, with many working carpenters and other artificers, were sent over to Guînes to erect a palace of timber for Henry VIII., on occasion of the celebrated meeting between that monarch and Francis

* Addl. MSS. No. 7099.

I. at the field of the Cloth of Gold. The following minute respecting the pressing of these workmen is to be met with in a Book of Payments of King Henry VIII. preserved at the Public Record Office :*

Ester a° xi° 1520.

Paid to Robert fflowler by thands of henry
Smyth for þstyng of ccc Carpenters c
breklayers c Joyno's to be sent to guy-
nes at iij° iiij^d a man iiij° iiij^{ll} vj° viij^d

Humphrey Coke was succeeded in his office by James Nedam (or Nedeham), whose Patent bears date 14th April, 22nd Henry VIII. (1531), and who was Master of the Carpenters' Company in 1536. We find entries relating to Nedam in a MS. containing the Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry the VIII., from November 1529 to December 1532, which has been edited by Sir Harris Nicolas. From these it seems that Nedam was employed by the King shortly before the date of his Patent :

1530. *January.*

Itm̄ the xxviiij daye paied to Nedesm̄ by the
Kings comaunde^t for the finisshing of the
bridge at yorke place xiiij^{ll} vj° viij^d

Octobre.

Itm̄ the xxj daye paied to Nedam the kings
Carpenter towards the making of a pryvat
bridge at yorke place x^{ll}

1531. *February.*

Itm̄ the vij daye paied to James Nedam the

* The King's Book of Payments from 1st April 9th Henry VIII. to December 12th Henry VIII.

Carpenter of and above xl mks that he
 had for making of a bridge at yorke place,
 in Rewarde vj^{li} xiijs^s iiij^d

Nedam held the appointment of King's Carpenter for a very short period, being soon found to be qualified for a still higher post, that of Surveyor of the King's Works, to which we shall presently refer. In his place, John Russell, Master of the Carpenters' Company in 1550, and William Clement,* also a Member of the Company, were jointly named to the office by Letters Patent dated 1st October, 24th Henry VIII. (1532), the usual salary of 1s. a day being shared between them.† A MS.‡ at the Public Record Office supplies us with the following entries relative to Russell:

6th July 7th Edwd. 6th to Easter 1st Mary (1553-4.)
 To Nicholas Ellis and John Russell for Reparacons by them done abowt the quenes
 Ma^{ty} treasury in the mynster of Westmst . cxxx^{li}

* The extensive additions, including the great hall, made by Henry VIII. at Hampton Court, after he had obtained it of Wolsey, were commenced about 1530. Nedam was employed there as King's Carpenter, and was succeeded by Clement. See the Original Accounts of Works executed at Hampton Court Palace, temp. Henry VIII. preserved in the Public Record Office.

† It may be interesting to our readers to know the salaries received in the time of Henry VIII. by persons employed by that monarch in connection with buildings:

To David Marten, Comptroller of the Works,
 yearly salary xxvij^{li}. vijs^s vjd^d
 Thomas Hermiden & John Multon, Masons to the
 King xviii^{li} vs^s

To John Russell the quenes maiesties m^r
 Carpêter for certen workes by him don in
 the new tresorye within the Mynster . xxij^{li} xvj^s jd^d

Michs. 3 & 4 Philip & Mary to Easter following (1556-7.)

To John Russell M^r Carpenter to be by him
 employed abowt the reparinge & amend-
 ment of the howse where the tombe of
 copp standeth at Westm^r that the same
 may be more safie and suerlie kept there x^{li}

The next Patent was to Russell, jointly with Wil-
 liam Colbrand, dated 8th February, 7th Elizabeth
 (1564-5), which continued in force till the 31st of
 the same reign (1589), when, on the 20th August,
 another Patent was granted to Colbrand, jointly with
 William Portington. The name of the latter fre-
 quently occurs in our Books, and an instance of his

John Russell & W ^m Clement, Carpenters to the	
King	xviiij ^u v ^s
Richard Ambros, Master Carpenter in the Tower	xij ^u iiij ^s iiij ^d
John Ripley, Chief Joiner to the King	xviiij ^u v ^s
William Cunne, Plumber to the King	xviiij ^u v ^s
John Barlowe, Purveyor of the Works of the	
King within the palace & manor of Westmin-	
ster	xij ^u iiij ^s iiij ^d
William Deane, Purveyor of the Works of the	
King	ix ^u ii ^s vj
Cornelius Johnson, Master Builder in the Tower	xij ^u iiij ^s iiij ^d
Treasurer's accounts, Michael ^e 31st to 32nd Hy VIII.	

There is little doubt, however, that these salaries were not the
 only payment received by these officers. The remarks made a
 little further on, respecting Nedam, when Surveyor of the King's
 Works, will bear on this subject.

† Auditors Declarations of Issues. Michaelmas 36th Henry
 VIII. to Easter 2nd Elizabeth.

public employment is thus given by Walpole.* “ In the reign of James I., I find a payment by a warrant from the council to Inigo Jones, Thomas Baldwin, William Portington, and George Neale, officers of his Majesty’s works, for certain scaffolds and other works by them made, by the command of the Lord Chamberlain, against the arraignment of the Earl of Somerset and the Countess his Lady. The expence was 20 pounds.”

On reference to the Bye-laws of the Carpenters’ Company, it will be seen that on every occasion when the Company exercised their powers of search beyond the City, notice was to be given to the King’s Carpenter, in order that he might attend the search if he thought proper. We have evidence, from many entries in our Books, that Mr. Portington frequently exercised this privilege ; the following occurs among others :

1615-16.

Paid the xixth of February, being a serch and

m^r Esquire Carpenter wth vs for Dynff at

the Swanne at Charinge Crosse . . . ix^s . ij^d

The Company possess a fine portrait of Mr. Portington, which hangs in their Court-room. It was painted when he was in his 82nd year.

* Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. ii. p. 263.



MA^r Portington Esq. MA^r Carpenter in y^e office of his MA^r buildings, who served in y^e place 40 yeeres & departed this life y^e 28 of March 1623, being aged 84 yeeres. who was a well wisher in this Societe, this being y^e gift of Mathew Bankes who served him 14 yeeres, & is at this present MA^r of the said Company Aug. 19. 1637.

F. W. FAIRMOLT.

The picture of Portington affords a good specimen of the official dress of the King's Carpenter. That worn by the King's Surveyor, of which appointment we are about to speak under a distinct head, was probably much of the same description. Inigo Jones, with whom Portington was contemporary, was appointed Surveyor of the King's Works by Letters Patent dated 28th April 1614, and King James, by his order to the Master of the Wardrobe, dated 16th

March 1616, directed him to provide Inigo with a Livery, "yearly, at the feast of All Saints, during his natural life; five yards of broad cloth for a gown, at 26s. 8d. the yard; one fur of budge, for the same gown, price £4: four yards and a half of baize to line the same, at 5s. the yard: for furring the same gown, 10s.; and for making the same 10s.*

We have been unable to discover any appointment to the office of Carpenter of the King's Works in England subsequent to the grant to Portington and his colleague. We proceed to give the few particulars we have been able to collect respecting the office called that of Chief Carpenter in the Tower.

Robert Bates held this place by Patent dated 29th July, 7th Henry VIII. (1515) at a salary of 8d. a day. We cannot undertake to say positively who succeeded him, but in 1540, and for several years after, the post was occupied by Richard Ambros, who was Master of the Carpenters' Company in 1546. After him we can find no Patent to the office of Chief Carpenter in the Tower till 1605, from which time we trace the holders of the appointment in regular succession for about a century:

Edmund Hedlond	Patent dated	30th May 1605
William Wheatley		3rd May 1610
John Horton		2nd Octr. 1621
Mathew Banks		8th Aug st . 1622
Mathew Banks Junior		18th May 1683

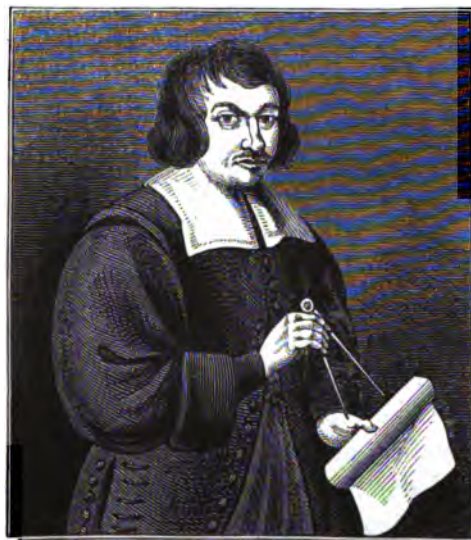
* From a MS. in the British Museum, quoted by Allan Cunningham, in the lives of the British Architects, p. 97.—Family Library.

Mathew Banks Junior Patent dated 10th Oct^r. 1685

Mathew Banks Junior 28th May 1701.*

www.libtool.com.cn

The Mathew Banks who succeeded to this office in 1685 presented the Carpenters' Company with a companion-picture to that of Mr. Portington, and which also hangs in the Court-room :



This Picture of John Scott Esq^r. Carpenter and Carriage Maker to the Offic of Ordnance In the Reigne of King Charles the 2d Was Placed Here By his Apprentic Mathew Bancks Esq^r. Master Carpenter to his Maj^{ty} and Master of This Company this present yeare : 1698.

F. W. FAIRHOLT.

* The dates of these Patents, and of those granted to the Carpenters of the King's Works in England have been procured by researches made at the Public Record Office, with the kind assist-

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR OF THE KING'S
WORKS.

WITHOUT presuming to say who was the first holder of this ancient office, we may at least trace it to the time of William of Wykeham, who, in 1356 was made Surveyor of the King's Works at the Castle, and in the Park of Windsor, at wages of 1*s.* a day while at Windsor, and of 2*s.* when employed elsewhere. Three years later he received the appointment of Warden and Surveyor of the King's Castles of Windsor, Leeds, Dover, and Hadlam, of the manors of Windsor and Wichemere, and of several other Manors, Castles, and houses.*

It would be an arduous undertaking, and foreign to our purpose, to trace the successors of William of Wykeham in this important post. We pass on therefore to the reign of Henry VIII., when the office of Surveyor of the King's Works was successively held by two members of the Carpenters' Company.

James Nedam, of whom mention has already been made as having been promoted from the rank of King's Carpenter to that of King's Surveyor, was

ance of Mr. Black at the Rolls House, and other gentlemen. Many of our readers are aware of the immense number of yet unsorted documents lodged at the Rolls. The valuable labours of the gentlemen connected with the Establishment are rapidly diminishing the difficulties now experienced by those who would avail themselves of these copious sources of information.

* Vid. Bishop Louth's *Life of William of Wykeham*, 1777, pp. 18 and 21.

contemporary with Holbein, to whom Walpole assigns "the beginning of reformation in building." An interesting MS. in the British Museum,* containing several payments to "Hans Holbyn paynter" (whose salary was £30 per annum) furnishes us with many items of payments to Nedam. The money which passed monthly through the hands of the latter, amounting to £1200 per annum, an immense sum in those days, affords evidence of the importance of the trust confided to him, and that numerous officers and workmen must have received their wages through him. Nedam's own salary, we may conjecture, was 2*s.* a day, which we shall presently shew to have been the salary of his successor, Lawrence Bradshaw, and which would amount to rather more than the sum received yearly by Holbein as painter. There is evidence, however, that all these officers were remunerated, beyond their stated salaries, for the works they conducted for the King :

29th Henry 8th February (1537-8.)

Paide to James Nedeham by the Kings war^r
dormant for the p^t of Cⁱⁱ monethly for de-
frayinge of the kingis repaire^{co}ns at soun-
dry his graces man^{er}s & places wⁱⁿ this his
Realme lⁱⁱ in ful p^t of Cⁱⁱ fully ron^{ne} vltio
Decem^{br} last of & besids lⁱⁱ paide to him
mense Januarii vltimo lⁱⁱ

30th Henry 8th, June (1538.)

Item payd to Jamys Nede^hm by the kingis
Warr^unt dated xxviii^o Maij Anno xxx^o

* Book of Payments by the Treasurer of the Household from
Candlemas 29 Henry 8 to Mich^l. 33 Henr. 8.—Arundel MSS.
No. 97.

con't the p' of iiij^c xxv^{li} for to be by him
 employed towards the kings repairecons
 of the kings mañs of Otford knolle in kent
 petworth in Sussex & ij newe chambres
 and a watching chambre at the mano' of
 More in pte of payment of the saide war-
 rante ccxxv^{li}

30th Henry 8th Novr. (1538.)

Item payd to f^r xpofer Morrice knight M^r of
 the kingis ordenⁿce by the kingis warrant
 dated xj^o die Octobris Anno xxx^o con't the
 pt of CC^{li} to be by him by thadvice of
 James nedeham Henry Johnson and An-
 thony Anthony employed vppon the bulyd-
 inge of a newe house to ley in ordenⁿce
 w'in the to' of london and vpon suche
 other buyldinge and repayracons as we
 have comitted to the charge of the said
 f^r xpofer to be imedeately don in full p' of
 the saide warraunt C^{li} ou' and beside C^{li}
 pd to him mense Octobr vltimo . . . c^{li}

30th Henry 8th Decembr. (1538.)

Item payde to Jamys Nedeham by the
 Kingis comaundemēt certefyed by my lorde
 pryvy Seall for the costs and chargs of the
 Scaffold made in the Kings Halle at Westm^r
 at the codempnaccon of the late malefac-
 tors & traytours* there the some of xxviiij^{li}
 xix^d ob for the makynge & stuf of the saide

* Sir Harris Nicolas, who quotes this payment in his Introduction to the Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry the VIII., states that these were the persons implicated in Anne Boleyn's fate. As their execution had taken place more than two years previously to this date, it appears that the payment of Needham's charge for the scaffold must have been from some cause delayed.

Scaffolde as apperith by rekenyng therof
made more at large doth appere . . . xxviii^{li} xix^dob

33rd Henry 8th June (1541).

Item payd to James Nedeham Surveyor of
the kingis werkis by the kingis warraunte
dormant conteynynge the paymet of C^{li} mon-
ethly for soundrie repairecons and buyld-
ings of his gravis Castells Manours & plac-
es wthin this his gravis Realme for twoo mon-
ethes fully ron vltimo Maij last past and
the last dey of this present moneth of June
the somme of cc^{li}

In several other entries in the same MS., Nedam is called "Surveyor of the King's Works." The reader will not fail to observe that the duties he discharged in the superintendence of the King's Castles and Manors were very similar to those committed to William of Wykeham. The Company's Books shew that Nedam was living in 1545. He probably resigned the office of Surveyor before his death, for about this period we find it filled by Laurence Bradshaw. A short time previously, Henry VIII. had taken into his service the celebrated Italian architect John de Padua, who, like Holbein, united to his architectural talents another valuable accomplishment; he was not, however, a painter, but a musician. He was termed "Devizor of his Majesty's Buildings," and in 1544 a grant of 2s. a day was made to him "in consideratione boni et fidelis servitii quod dilectus serviens noster Johannes de Padua nobis in architecturâ, ac. aliis in re musicâ inventis impendit ac impendere intendit." Walpole, who quotes this grant

from Rymer's *Fœdera*,* says that he found in an office-book, payments of the same daily allowance to "Laurence Bradshaw Surveyor. To the clerk of the latter, £9 2s.; for riding expences, £53 6s.; and for boat hire, £13 6s. 8d." He also found two payments to John de Padua and Bradshaw of £36 10s. each. Their services seem thus to have been placed on an equal footing, and it is not too much to assume that the local knowledge and experience of the practical Englishman must have been of valuable assistance to the foreign artist.

The same MS.,† in the Rolls House, which we quoted respecting Russell and Clement, the King's Carpenters, contains, among many others, the following notices of Bradshaw :

From Easter 4th Edward 6th to Michaelmas following
(1550.)

To Laurance Bradshawe Surveyer of the
Kyngs Ma^{ty} Works to be employed as well
vpon the newe buyldyng of the rownd
Tower ney to the ward gate as also for the
repacions of diſſe other plac cccc^{li}

To the said Laurance Bradshawe towreds the
repacions and Buyldinge of the Kyngs
ma^{ty} Stables cc^{li}

Easter 6th Edward 6th to Michaelmas following (1552.)
To Laurance Bradshawe S^ueyor of e^r Works

* Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. pp. 196, 197. A renewed grant to John de Padua of the same allowance has been inspected at the Rolls House. It is dated 25th June 1549.

† Auditors' Declarations of Issues. Michaelmas 36th Henry VIII. to Easter 2nd Elizabeth.

to be by hym Imployde and payd aswell
for the newe makinge of certen new pffes
of waynscote wⁱⁿ o^r wardrobe of Robes
at the Tower of london as also Repaying
of the same offyce c^{li}

To Laurance Bradshawe Surveyer of the
Kings Maiesties works in p^rst Towards the
ffurnature of his Maiesties buyldings for
the new stable now in makinge at the
mewes Mⁱ li

To Laurance Bradshawe Su^reyor of the kings
Ma^ties workes to be by hyme and the
Sriunte plomⁿ imployd ffor his ma^ties Con-
duyt to be made at Windsor cc^{li}

To Laurance Bradshawe Su^reyor of the kings
ma^ties worcks in p^rst for the chargs in fill-
ing of the mote betwene his hyghnes pat-
face at westm^r and the gallery there Elongs
by the themyse syde ccc^{li}

Michaelmas 2 & 3 Philip & Mary to Easter following,
(1555-6.)

To Laurance Bradshawe Surveiar of the
Kinges and Quenes Ma^ties workes to be by
him payd over for the works and repara-
cōns done at the mannor of Saint Jamis . cxliij^{li}

To the said Laurance Bradshawe for certen
works done in the fryers of Grenew^{ch} cc^{li}
and also for works donne in the mewes c^{li} ccc^{li}

Michaelmas 3 & 4 Philip & Mary to Easter following,
(1556-7.)

To Laurance Bradshawe by way of prest to
be by him paid over to diuers artificers
and workemen for the reparaçōn of o^r howse
at Eltham c^{li}

Michaelmas 4th & 5th Philip & Mary to Easter following,
(1557-8.)

To Laurance Bradshawe Srveyo^r of the quenes
ma^{tes} workes in prest to be by him im-
ployd about the reparacions presently to
be done at her highnes honor of hampton
court cc^{li}

Michaelmas 1st Elizabeth to Easter following, (1558-9.)

To Laurance Bradshawe Srueyor of the
Quenes ma^{tes} works to be by him imploide
in and abowte works and reparacions to be
don in and uppon hir highnes Manours
Castells and honors wthin this realme of
England in parte of payement of a war-
rant of M^lcc^{li} by the yere to be p^d monethly
c^{li} duringe the Quenes Ma^{ties} pleas^r for vij
monethes and half ended at the midd of
Aprill a^o scdo reg^{ie} Elizab by vertue of
a p^{ri}uy seal Dated the vijth of Decemb^r
anno p^{mo} regine Elizāb vijlv^{li} xj^a viij^d

Bradshaw was Warden of the Carpenters' Com-
pany in 1547, and was three times Master, viz. in
1562, 1567 and 1571. His autograph, as well as
Nedam's, frequently occurs in the Books. They con-
tain, however, no information as to the time of his
death, nor can we say with certainty who was his
immediate successor. With Simon Basil, who after-
wards held the office, and with his illustrious succes-
sor Inigo Jones, whose patent is dated 1614, as we
have stated at p. 171, we claim no connection. Inigo,
according to general report, was a member of the
Joiners' Company.

We have made mention, at p. 164, of Francis Car-

ter, Surveyor to Prince Henry, an office previously held by Inigo Jones. Carter was made Chief Clerk of the King's Works shortly before the appointment of Inigo as Surveyor, and from the language of the Patent, we should infer, although we know Clerks of the Works to have been employed on former occasions, that the office was then for the first time held by Patent. We give an extract from the Patent in the note.* Inigo Jones died in 1651, and Walpole states† that Carter was afterwards made State Surveyor under the Commonwealth, and that he died

* 22nd February 1613.

From the Patent Rolls of the Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer. Roll D. 80:

James &c. To all men &c. We &c. haue created made constituted & appointed that there shalbe from henceforth one office to be vsed and exercised in and about o' buildings w^{ch} office shalbe called the office of the cheife Clarke of y^e kings works And the officer of the said office shall from time to time haue power & auctoritie by vertue of the said office to take Accounts of all the Clarks of all o' houses of accesse of their daybooke or weekly booke as often as y^e said officer shall thinke requisite both for the Receipt of Materiall & how & when y^e are vsed We reposing assured trust & confidence in the skill experience & honeste and sufficient dealing of o' welbeloved subiect ffrancis Carter of o' espial grace &c doe create make constitute and appointe the s^d ffrancis Carter y^e cheife clarke of y^e kings works of vs o' heires and Successors Willinge and grauntinge that he the said ffrancis Carter shall and may vse and exercise the said Office of cheife clarke in and about o' buildings w^{ch} in our tower of London and in all and singular o' Honors Castles Lordshippes & Manors w^{ch} we vsually rest in for o' repaire and abode. To hold &c to the s^d ffrancis Carter by himselfe or by his sufficiente Deputie or Deputies from the making of these o' l^{res} Patents during his naturall life at the wages and fee of one hundred markes by the yeare.

† Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ij. p. 285.

shortly after the Restoration. He must, however, previously have resigned his appointment, as our Books shew that Mr. Emery "the State Surveyor" was invited to dine with the Carpenters' Company in 1657. The entry which records this is quoted hereafter, under the head "Social Meetings."

Two eminent architects, we have seen, were taken by Henry VIII. into his service, of whom the one is better known as a painter, and the other was an accomplished musician. Charles II., less happy in his choice than Henry, selected for his Surveyor, a man *only* distinguished as a Poet. Sir John Denham, the author of "Cooper's Hill," was made Surveyor-General at the Restoration,* but the King soon shewed his discrimination by securing, as his coadjutor, Sir Christopher Wren. In 1668-9, Wren became sole Surveyor-General, and held the office until he was cruelly displaced from it by George I. The names of Denham, and of his more celebrated colleague and successor, are more than once mentioned in our Books, and entries referring to them will be found under the

* Elmes, in his *Life of Sir C. Wren* (p. 86) is in error when he states that Sir John Denham "was appointed by *Charles 1st* to this situation in reversion, during the life of Inigo Jones, & succeeded to it on his death." Elmes doubtless makes the statement on the authority of Wood's *Athenæ*, but Denham was on the continent at the time of Inigo's death, and being a zealous Royalist, remained there. We have three distinct testimonies in disproof of Elmes' statement; first the account we have quoted from Walpole of Carter's appointment; secondly, that Denham himself, in the dedication of his poems, mentions that *Charles 2nd* gave it him freely without his asking; thirdly, the mention in our Books of Mr. Emery as State Surveyor in 1657.

heads "Impressment for the King's Works" and "Social Meetings."

IMPRESSMENT FOR THE KING'S WORKS.

THE Books of the Carpenters' Company contain entries connected with a branch of the Royal Prerogative frequently exercised in times gone by—that of the impressment of workmen for the service of the Crown. On the commencement of any royal or national building, or on the undertaking of any public work requiring despatch, it was usual to issue a writ to the Sheriffs of the several counties, and to other public officers, enjoining them to assist the architect, or some other person, holding a commission from the Crown to press and provide workmen and materials.

In 1349, Edward III. issued a Mandate "to all and singular sheriffs mayors bailiffs and ministers and all his faithful subjects" stating that he had "appointed John de Brampton to provide procure and buy as well in the city of London as in the Cōys of Salop and Stafford as much glass as should be necessary for the Chapel* in his Palace at Westminster, and to procure workmen for the said Chapel and carriages to convey the glass."

In 1356, on William of Wykeham's receiving the Royal commands to rebuild Windsor Castle, he was

* St. Stephen's Chapel. Vide Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster*, p. 82.

invested with authority to press all sorts of artificers, and to provide stone, timber, and all other materials and carriages.*

In 1484, a Commission was issued by Richard III. to Thomas Daniel, Surveyor of the King's Works, to take and seize as many masons, bricklayers, and other workmen, as should be thought necessary for the hasty expedition of the King's Works within the Tower of London and Palace of Westminster; and in the same year, the crafty monarch, among other precautionary measures for the defence of his insecure throne, issued a curious Commission to Roger Bykeley, then one of the yeomen of the crown, and shortly afterwards made Constable of Llannandewre Castle in Carmarthenshire. A translation of this Commission may perhaps be read with interest. †

* Lowth's Life of William of Wykeham, p. 18.

† The original is in Latin and runs thus:

D. arestand } R. dīlco sibi Roġo Bykeley salēm Scias qđ ut
 ⁊ capiend. } accepim⁹ dīſi rebelles ⁊ inimici nři extī
 dīſas partes regni nři Angl costeris maris viciniore cum
 armata potencia admala que nob ⁊ ligeis nři inferri poſunt
 ingredi intendunt Nos malicie eoꝝdem rebellīū ⁊ inimicoꝝ
 obviare ⁊ p defensione regni nři pđci ſus partes pđcas
 pspiĉe volentes ac de fidelitate ⁊ circumſpecĉōe tuis pleni⁹
 confidentes Assignavim⁹ te tam adcarpentarios vocatos Whe-
 lers ⁊ Cartwrightes qm alios Carpentarios Lathamos Fa-
 bros Plumbatores ⁊ alios artifices ⁊ oparios quoscumqz p
 opaĉōibz ordinacionū nraꝝ ubicumqz inveniri poſunt tam
 infra libtates qm ext⁹ feodo ecclie dumtaxat excepto p de-
 nariis nři in hac parte rōnabiliꝝ solvend arestandi ⁊ capi-
 endi necnon ad Bumbardos Canones Culverynes Fowlers

"The king, to his well beloved Roger Bykeley, greeting: Know that, as we understand, divers rebels and foreign enemies of ours intend to invade, with an armed force, divers parts of our kingdom of England near the sea coasts, to bring upon us and our lieges all the evils they possibly can. We willing to hinder the malice of the same rebels and enemies, and to look to the defence of our said kingdom towards the parts aforesaid, and fully relying on your fidelity and circumspection, have assigned you as well to arrest and take Carpenters called Wheelers, and Cartwrights, as other carpenters, workers in stone, smiths, plumbers, and other artificers and workmen whatsoever, for our ordnance-works, wheresoever they can be found, as well within Liberties as without, (the Fee of the church only excepted) for our monies in this behalf to be reasonably paid. Also to arrest, take, and provide Bombards, * Cannon, Culver-

serpentyne & alios canones quoscumq; ac pulvere sulphur salt peter petras ferrum plumbum & omni modo alias stuffuras per eisdem canonibus necessarias & oportunas necnon arbalistas & tractum per eisdem arcus sagittas bowestringes langedebeves lanceas gleyves & mallias ac omnia alia per ordinacionibus nostris predictis necessaria & oportuna necnon cariagiū sufficiens per eisdem tam per viam quam per aquas ac equos vocatos Hakeney ubicumq; inveniri possunt tam infra libertates quam extra feodo ecclesie dumtaxat similiter excepto per denariis nostris in hac parte ut premititur rationabili solvendi arestandi capiendi & providendi Aceciam assignavimus te ad omnes illos quos tibi in executione premissorum rebelles inveniis Prisonis nostre committendi ibidem moratur quousq; alias per eis duximus ordinandi Et ideo &c. Damus &c. In cujus &c. T. R. apud Westm. quinto die Marcij.—E Rotulis patentium 1 Ric. 3, p. 2, No. 121.

* The reader is referred to the notes in the Index for an explanation of several terms employed in this document.

ins, Fowlers, Serpentine, and other Cannon whatsoever, and Powder, Sulphur, Saltpeter, Stones, Iron, Lead, and all other stuffs for the same cannon necessary and fit, also arbalists and draught (*or carriage*) for the same, bows, arrows, bow-strings, langedebeves, lances, glaives & malls, and all other things for our ordnance aforesaid necessary & fit; also sufficient carriage for the same, as well by land as water, and horses called Hakeneyes wheresoever they can be found, as well within Liberties as without (the Fee of the church only being in like manner excepted), for our monies in this behalf, as is premised, to be reasonably paid. And also we have assigned you to commit, all those whom you may have found rebellious to you in the execution of the premises, to our prisons, to remain there until we shall be led to ordain otherwise for them. And therefore, &c. we give &c. In witness whereof &c. Witness the king, at Westminster the fifth day of March."

This Commission proves that the labours of Carpenters were not always confined to works associated with the arts of peace. We have before shewn the connection between our Company and the Chief Carpenter in the Tower, where the Ordnance Works were established, and on reference to the inscription on the Picture of John Scott, at p. 173, it will be seen that he was, at a much later date, Carpenter and Carriage-maker to the Office of Ordnance.

Many other examples of Writs and Commissions for Impressment might be cited, but we content ourselves with the foregoing, as sufficiently illustrative of their general tenor. The exception in favour of "the Fee of the Church" was in most instances carefully provided for. We now proceed to give a few entries

from our Books, bearing on the subject under consideration : *

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1503. 19th Henry 7th.

Paid to a ſeiant of the mayers for bryngyng
of Rob^t Shortte to warde, for he wold not
goo to the kyngs works xij^d

1604. October 30.

“Whereas notwithstandinge a p̄cept to this howse to
lend his maiestye LXXVⁱⁱ yett vpon our suite in respect of
our ſvice both in workemanship and Stuffe which we pforme
to his ma^{tye} more then other companyes to o^r exceeedinge
chardge, Therefore we weare rated to XLⁱⁱ which we paid to
S^r Tho Lowe Threſ for that purpose.”

1625-6.

Paid for Dynner the 17 Januarii and drinck-
ing that daye in goeing to presse more
Carpent^{rs} about the Kings Coronation xiiij^s vj^d

1635. Septemb. 15.

Laid out in going to press vj men into the
Kings service ij^s

1668. 22^o July.

Spent with S^r John Denham the Kings Sur-
veyo^r & others about the 12 carpenters
charged to be impressed for the Kinge's
worke at Whitehall xxxv^s vj^d

OFFICE OF CITY VIEWERS.

WE have already made a passing allusion to the
office of City Viewer as having been exer-

* In the Books of the Grocer's Company, there is, in 1423, a
payment of £16 to “a tasker of the King's to suffer our Carpen-
ters still in our work.”

cised by Carpenters and Masons at least as early as the year 1271.*

The City Records contain many notices relative to this office; the first two, one of which refers to Masons, and the other to Carpenters, occur in 1300, although the title of Viewer does not appear till many years after :

1300. *29th Edward 1st.*

“ On the Monday next before the conversion of St. Paul in the 29th year of the Reign of k. Edw. before Elias Russell then Mayor of London & the Aldermen : Richard de Wycham, Mason, was sworn to make just consideration to all the men of the city & suburbs of London, concerning ruinous stone walls divisible and indivisible between neighbours, & other matters touching his office &c. whensoever he shall be required.”—City Records. Letter Book C. 53.

“ On the Monday next before the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the 29th year of the reign of k. Edward before Elias Russell the Mayor of London, and the Aldermen, Robert Osekyn and John de Wrytele, Carpenters, were sworn to make just consideration concerning the boundaries of Lands, ruined & divisible walls & gutters, and other matters touching their office in the city & suburbs of London, whensoever they shall be required.”—Ibid. C. 53.

We may gather from these entries that the office of Viewer was one of importance and responsibility, requiring for the due performance of its duties in such early times, men of discrimination and impartiality, who should exercise judgment and forbearance in deciding controversies doubtless of frequent

* See page 8.

occurrence between the occupiers of adjoining lands or houses, as to the exact boundaries of their respective properties, the repair of dilapidated walls, &c. We find by the next passage we shall quote from the Records, that to the Viewers was also committed the inquisitorial duty of presenting obstructions and other nuisances :

42nd Edward 3rd. 1368.

“ Mr John de Tottenham	} Carpenters	{ Were sworn	
Richard de Shropshire			
Richard atte Cherche	} Masons		{ on Monday
Thomas atte Barnet			{ next after the
		{ Feast of St.	

Perpetua and St. Felicitas, in full Husting in the 42nd year, well and faithfully to perform their office for dividing the Lands, rents & tenements in the city afd & the suburbs thereof, between whatsoever Persons &c. And further to do what appertains to the office of assize of nuisances, and to inform the Mayor and Aldermen of all matters which appertain to the assize of Nuisances, &c. Afterwards on Thursday in the Vigil of S^t Bartholomew the Apostle, the s^d John de Tottenham comes here before Simon de Morden, Mayor, William Halden, Recorder, and the Aldermen, and says. That he is so advanced in old age and his sight is so much impaired, That he is unable further to attend to the office afd and prays to be discharged from his office afd. And for that reason he is discharged from the s^d office by the same Mayor and Aldermen. And in his place, Thomas Fant, Carpenter, was elected to the office afd and sworn &c well and faithfully to execute the same in form afd, together with the other Carpenters and Masons afd.”—City Records, Letter book G. 203.

Our next quotation discloses a privilege enjoyed by the persons holding this office :

45th Edward 3rd. 1371.

“On the Monday next after the Feast of S^t Valentine in the 45th year of the reign of king Edw. 3 after the Conquest, comes here Richard Shropshire and Tho: Fant, Carpenters & Tho: atte Barnet and Richard atte cherche masons, the four masters elected & sworn to make divisions in the City and suburbs of London &c & delivered to the Mayor & Aldermen a certain Bill in these words. To the honorable and right worthy the Mayor Recorder & Aldermen of London, The Masters Masons and Carpenters of the same City show That whereas their Ancestors of the s^d office for 100 years past & upwards have been by authority & colour of the said office discharged of all Taxes of Tenths, Fifteenths, and other subsidies to our Sovereign Lord the King raised and levied in the city. Because the s^d Masters are now put to such Taxes otherwise than their Ancestors ever were, and they conceive, if you please, against right & against such usages which the law made, May it please your good Lordship, in the way of Charity, to have respect to their labour and to their said office, who are often ill paid for their labour, and cause them to be discharged of the s^d taxes as their ancestors have been time out of memory. After advice having been had thereupon by the Mayor & Aldermen, It is accorded & agreed by the same, That the afs^d Master Carpenters & Masons be discharged of such Taxes, as their Predecessors have been of old time discharged, while they continue in their said office afs^d.”*—City Records, Letter-book G. 267.

* This entry although many years later than the first two we have quoted, carries the existence of the office of Viewer as far back as the period we have stated, i. e. 1271, as it speaks of the ancestors of the parties named having held the said office for a hundred years past.

Walpole gives the following extract from the Public Records, shewing that as early as 1254 the King's Mason enjoyed the pri-

We now pass on to 1454, at which date we find two Carpenters sworn to perform duties evidently of the nature of those above defined, and receiving for the first time the title of Viewers :

33rd Henry 6th. 1454.

“ Edward Stone } Carpenters admitted by the Court to the
 John Wise } office of Viewers in the room of Richard
 Brid and Peter Bright were sworn before the Mayor and Aldermen well and faithfully to superintend certain nocuments of the City between neighbours ; and thereof truly to report before the Mayor for the time being, and to do and execute well and faithfully all that appertains to the Office in this respect.”—City Records. Journals 5.231.

There are entries to the same effect in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. In that of Henry VIII. it appears for the first time that the Carpenters' Company presented two persons to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in order that they might select one to fill a vacancy for the office, on which occasion William Walker was elected by scrutiny. Other instances of such presentment and choice are to be found in the same and subsequent reigns, and in 1655, the following entry occurs in the Company's Order-book :

1655. September 17th.

“Whereas the matter proposed the last Court touching the surrender of Edward Jerman & Thomas Jorden two of the Citty viewers, & treated vpon the last assembly, is now fully agreed vpon betweene the Master & Wardens & M^r

vilege of exemption from all taxes : “ Rot. Claus. 39 Hen. iii. Rex concessit magistro Johanni de Gloucestre cementario suo, quod toto tempore vitæ suæ quietus sit de omnimodo Tallagio et Thelonio ubique per totam potestatem regis.

Wildegos & the said M^r Jerman & M^r Jorden : It is ordered by this Court wth consent of all pties that to morrow or as soone as conveniently may be, the said busines be fully effected, viz^t that M^r Jerman & M^r Jorden surrender their said places to the Court of Aldermen & M^r Warden frith & M^r Wildegos be recomended to the same. And it is further ordered to thextent the same may aswell at p^{re}sente as for the future appeare to be the right of this Company, That the said M^r frith & M^r Wildegos be p^{ro}vided in the name of this Company to the said places" &c.

The Order-book goes on to state that Mr. Frith and Mr. Wildegos engaged not to surrender their places without the consent of the Company, under the penalty of £40 each, and that on the 25th September, they were admitted by the Court of Aldermen to the office of Viewers.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken by the Carpenters' Company to preserve their right of presentation, we find that in the year 1675, Thomas Seagood, a Tiler and bricklayer was chosen by the Court of Aldermen, and this is the first instance of a departure from the custom of selecting Viewers from the Carpenters' and Masons' Companies. Three years later, a Tiler and bricklayer was again chosen. We may conjecture that as the Fire of London had occasioned the erection of wooden houses to be prohibited, the Court of Aldermen considered that a Bricklayer would be a better judge of the new buildings than a Carpenter, and as good a judge as a Mason; but it may well excite surprise to find that a Glazier, a Weaver, and a Glover were successively chosen Viewers in the years 1679, 1685, and 1695. In 1697, the Al-

dermen, however, came to the more reasonable decision of appointing a Bricklayer, and to make amends for all past neglect, the last person named to the office was a Carpenter, one John Norris, who entered upon his duties in 1737. It does not appear by whom the functions previously discharged by the Viewers were performed during the interval which may have elapsed between the death of the last surviving Viewer and the passing of the Building Act in the year 1774, but it is evident that much that had been previously confided to the Viewers, was by that Act, and still continues to be, entrusted to the District Surveyors.

We here insert the form of Oath taken by the Viewers on their appointment, which is preserved in the City Records, and was framed, as we are informed, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth :

“ The Othe of the Viewers
Maister Wardens of Masons
and Carpenters.

Ye shall sweare that ye shall truly present from tyme to tyme to the Maior and Aldermen of this Citty for the tyme being, or to the Chamberleyne All such buildinge and Purprestures as ye shall fynd sett or made vpon any parte of the comon grounde of the said Citty. And from henceforth ye shall not make nor suffer to your knowledge to be made any newe building in any place within the liberty of this Citty, But ye shall the same shewe vnto the said Maior and Aldermen or Chamberleyne for the tyme being to th' entent that reformation thereof may be had. And also ye shall truly and indifferently search all manner of noysaunces, buildinge and edifyinge betweene party and party, when ye shalbe charged by the Maior of the Cittie of London soe to doe, without any favor shewing to any party,

o

And true reporte make to the said Maior for the tyme being vpon the premisses. And thus ye shall doe As God helpe you."—City Records.

Although not in strictness coming under the head of "Viewers," we must allude to another matter in which Carpenters and Masons were concerned. Here again we cite the City Records :

19th Edward 3rd. 1345.

"From the New Statutes made at London 19th Edw. 3. (Inter alia.)

Also That all Masters Carpenters and Masons of the City shall be sworn That they make no Purprestures upon the Walls or lanes within the City or Suburbs, or prejudice the neighbours, when they make their Buildings, ag^t the Statutes of old time ordained."—City Records. Letter book F. 105-6.

To enforce the due observance of this order by Members of the Carpenters' Company, we find by an Entry in the Book of Orders, that the City, at a much later date, secured the services of the Master and Wardens :

1571. September 4th.

"fforasmuche as the M^r and Wardens of this misterie are & doe stand bound to the mayor of this citie by waie of Recognizaunce in the some of ffortie pounds for & concerning the makinge, erectinge and setting vpp of compting howses, studies, jutties, pprestures and penthouses as by the same at larg appeareth, wherevppon the pmisses considered and the great daunger of w^{ch} said Recognizaunce, the M^r and Wardens abovesaid wth thassent, consent, and agrement of the hole assistaunce of this misterie, Doe ordene that what soever psone or psones of this misterie

heerafter Doe make, erecte, or sett vp; anie maner of compting howses, studiē, jutties, pprestures or Penthowses wth in the citie of London or the subvrbs thereof wthoute specieall lycence firste to be had and obtayned of the M^r and Wardens for the tyme being in office for the making, erecting, or setting vpp of anie manner of compting howses, studies, jutties, pprestures, or penthowses contrarie to theeffecte & true meaninge of the said Recognizaunce, shall at everie tyme so offendinge, forfeit & paie to the vse of this misterie six shillings eight pence more or lesse at the discrecon of the M^r and Wardens for the tyme being.”

MEMBERS WHO ATTAINED CIVIC HONOURS.

IT does not appear that our Company can boast of ranking among its members many individuals who attained to the chief civic honours. Sir John Cass, Kt. and Alderman, a Liveryman of the Company, was chosen Sheriff in 1711, and in consequence was on the 14th August in that year, elected Master of the Company. He was subsequently translated to the Skinners' Company.

Sir William Ogborne, kt., was made Sheriff in September 1726, having two years previously served the office of Master of the Carpenters' Company; and on account of the death of Mr. Thomas Arlidge who had been elected Master in August 1726, Sir William was again appointed Master in the first month of his shrievalty.

The only member of the Company who attained the dignity of chief magistrate of the City was Sir

William Staines, kt.* He was Sheriff in 1796, and Lord Mayor in 1801, and like Sir William Ogborne, was twice Master of the Company, the first time in 1793, being then an Alderman, and the second time in 1799. In this latter year he filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Richard Jupp during his Mastership.

Two other instances of the attainment of civic rank by a Member of our Company have recently occurred. Robert William Kennard, Esquire, filled the office of Sheriff for the year commencing Michaelmas 1846, and was in the month of September, 1847, elected from the Livery to be Master of the Company. William Lawrence, Esq., a member of the Livery, has, in the present year, been elected Alderman of the Ward of Bread Street.

* The Company have a fine portrait of Sir William Staines, painted for them by Sir William Beechey. A copy was afterwards taken for the City, and is hung in the Common Council Chamber. In Hone's Year Book, p. 1338, there is an extract from a Newspaper, which appeared during the year of Staines' Mayoralty, containing some amusing particulars of his rise from the humble station of a labouring bricklayer to be Lord Mayor of London.

~~WEDNESDAY~~
SOCIAL MEETINGS.

" The curteous citizen bad me to his feast,

* * * * *

I went: then saw, and found the great expence

The fare and fashions of our citizens.

Oh, Cleopatricall! what wonteth there

For curious cost, and wondrous choise of cheere."

BP. HALL.

" A *Coke* they hadden with hem for the nones,

To boile the chickenes and the marie bones."

CHAUCER.—*Prologue to Canterbury Tales.*

THE private history of a Civic Company cannot be considered complete without some notice of its Social Meetings, and our Books furnish evidence that the Carpenters' Company, without being addicted to extravagance in their Entertainments, were entitled to share in the character for hospitality for which the citizens have ever been renowned.

Mention is made of "the feste-day" as early as 1455, but the first detailed account of any entertainments is in 1490, at which time the Company not unfrequently met for the enjoyment of social festivity, though the provisions were sometimes on a very limited scale, and the guests evidently few in number:

1490. 6th Henry 7th.

Theys benne the Costys folovyng of the ffyrst quarter day.			
ffyrst payd for ij dossen & di of bredde	ij ^s	vj ^d	
Itm payd for a barrell of Halle	iiij ^s		
Itm payd for fleysche the same day	vij ^s	ij ^d	
Itm payd for venegur, vergis, savlt & hoyn-			
yons			v ^d

Itm payd for Collys & whodde	vij ^d
Itm payd to the watter berar & the torne broche	ij ^d
S ^m xv ^a	

Then follow the charges for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarter-days, which are very similar to the first. On the 2nd quarter-day we find

Payd for a play	iiij ^a	iiij ^d
"The Costys of the dynnar of that day the meyu' whent to Whesmynster" Amount- ed to	xiiij ^a	v ^d ob
"Theys benne the Costis on seynt Lavrenc Day" Amounting to	viiij ^a	xj ^d

6th Henry 7th.

Theys benne the Costys folowyng aheynst the fest day (*i. e.*
the Election day)

Payd for rysches * for the Halle ageynst the fest day			vj ^d
Payd for iiij dossen & di bredde	iiij ^a		vj ^d
Itm payd for ij barellys of halle	viiij ^a		
ij Swanys	vj ^a		
xvj Geyse	ix ^a	iiij ^d	
ij dossen checvnys	iiij ^a		
vj dossen pegyons	v ^a		
ijc & di hegis			xx ^d
x dossen sparowys		xvij ^d ob	
a gavln buttu ^r			xij ^d
a hole schepe save the schol- derys	ii ^a		
xij fyllettys of velle & motton	ij ^a		
vj whytts			vj ^d

* See word *Rushes* in Index.

Itm payd for xviij mary bonys	xviij ^d
a hynder quarter of velle	x ^d
a pece of beyffe	ij ^d
xj peykes	xij ^s x ^d
a fresche samone	vj ^s
Rochis	xiiij ^d
iiij gavl̄ys creme	xvj ^d
iiij gavlunys whette	viiij ^d
vj gavlunys mylke	vj ^d
viiij gavlunys crvddys	xvj ^d
ij boyschellys melle	xxij ^d
to the groē for spyce	xj ^s vj ^d
to the taverner for wyne	xv ^s vj ^d
to the chavndelar for savse honey & savlt	ij ^s j ^d
to the vater berar & the torne broche	viiij ^d
for a quarterne of fagett	x ^d

The Costys on the morow avtu^r the fest day

Itm payd for a savlt ffysche	viiij ^d
iiij craves & a crabe & halfe a savlt samond	xxj ^d
rochis	vij ^d
ij pykes	ij ^s iiij ^d
helys for the Schew	iiij ^d
hoysterys	ij ^d

S^m v^{li} viij^s xj^d ob

"The Costis on the rekenyng day" amount to viij^s v^d ob

Among the items for the feast days in subsequent years, we find

7th Henry 7th.

Itm payd to the Preste & clerke for derige & masse aft ^r the fest day *	xvj ^d
---	------------------

* With reference to this and similar entries of religious observances, see observations under the head of Election Ceremonies.

Itm paid to the pewterer for .vj garnesthe we- sell & losyng of a plat?	iiij ^a iiij ^d
Itm paid for trenchers, tappis, iiij bordon Rus- this & beryng home	x ^d
8th Henry 7th.	
Paid for x pikis & ij-turbutts	xiiij ^a
11th Henry 7th.	
Itm paid for veneson	viiij ^a viij ^d
14th Henry 7th.	
Paid for xvj lampreys at iiij ^d ob	v ^a x ^d
15th Henry 7th.	
Itm paid to the prests & clerks for dyrge & masse & ryggyng	ii ^a
16th Henry 7th.	
Itm for xvij galons of redde wyne & clarret	xj ^a iiij ^d
Itm for iij potells of muskadell	ij ^a
Itm pd to the buttelare for the hyre of þe plate and their fuyse	vj ^a viij ^d
Itm pd to the wayts	xij ^d
Itm pd to the syng's	xij ^d
Itm pd to the menstrellys	iiij ^a iiij ^d
Itm spent when whe went to bydde gests & geven to the pyke mōg for to have good pyks	xvj ^d
17th Henry 7th.	
Itm for roches, elys, playse, & solys	vij ^d
Itm payd to a taboreñ & a luteñ	vj ^d
22nd Henry 7th.	
Itm payd to barnard pleyer	iiij ^d
Itm payd to y ^e morys daunsers	viiij ^d
23rd Henry 7th.	
Itm payd for a galon of malmyszey	xij ^d
24th Henry 7th.	
Itm pd to the kerver for his fuyse	xx ^d
Itm pd to the Syngers for owre lady masse	ii ^a viij ^d

3rd Henry 8th.

Pd to the pson of Hallhalowys yn the Wall for hysse bedrolle and for masse of requyem .	xij ^d
Pd to the Prystys and Clarkks for dyрге & masse of requyem	ij ^s ij ^d
Pd to the synggers of houre lady masse .	ij ^s

In this latter year the Company made an important addition to their stock of plate by the purchase of expensive Salt-sellers.*

3rd Henry 8th.

Pd for ij salfts wyth a Covyr pself gylt weyng <i>xxix</i> howynses p ^r the howynsse iiij ^s	<i>S^m ixⁱⁱ xv^s</i>
---	---

In the early part of Elizabeth's reign, mention is made for the first time of table-napkins:

1560-1.

Itm payd for a tabyll-clothe for the hy tabyll of dyaper & a towell & for iij dosen of napkyns of dyaper	iiij ⁱⁱ iiij ^s vj ^d
--	--

We insert the charges for the feast-day in the same year:

1560-1.

The charge of the dynner daye

Itm payd for xvj dosen ij ^d ob of brade .	xvj ^s ij ^d ob
ij stonds of dobyll ale . .	vj ^s viij ^d
iiij kyldkns of syngyll ale .	vj ^s viij ^d
xij leggs of motton . .	ix ^s
a surloyne of Beffe . .	iiij ^s viij ^d
xvj lounge mary bones . .	v ^s viij ^d

* See word *Salt-sellers* in Index.

Itm payd for liij ^{li} pounds of Sueytt . . .	xij ^s ob
ij brests & iiij necks motton . . .	iiij ^s
to a portē to bryng y ^e mette . . .	ij ^d
xx gesse	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
xvj rosting eapons	xxxvij ^s iiij ^d
xxxij coneys	xij ^s
iiij dossen of checons	xxij ^s
vj dossen of pygeons	x ^s
ij c di of eggs	vij ^s vj ^d
xvj ^{li} di of fyne sug ^r	xxij ^s
xviiij ^{li} of corsse sug ^r	xviiij ^s
ij ^{li} of peper	vj ^s viij ^d
v ozes of cloves & mace	iiij ^s iiij ^d
j oze of large mace	xiiij ^d
vij ^{li} of corrance	ij ^s xj ^d
xxxvij ^{li} of prvyne	iiij ^s xj ^d
iiij ^{li} of datts	ij ^s iiij ^d
vj ^{li} of greate rayssons	xij ^d
j oze of saffron	iiij ^s
di ^{li} of synamond	iiij ^s viij ^d
a q ^{tr} on ^{li} of gyngē	xij ^d
iiij busshells of flowre	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
xxiv ^{li} of but ^t	vj ^s
Itm payde a reward for a bucke bryngyng	ij ^s
Itm payde for iiij marche panes	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
vj gallons of creme	viiij ^s
iiij gallons of mylke	xvj ^d
ij gallons of whete	viiij ^d
xij pykes	xix ^s
xiiij gallons & a quarte of claret	
wyne	xix ^s
viiij gallons of whyt wyne	x ^s viij ^d
iiij gallons of sacke	vj ^s iiij ^d
iiij quarts of muskadell	ii ^s
iiij c of peares	ij ^s
Itm payde to the precher for y ^e smon	iiij ^s iiij ^d

Itm payde to the curate of the churche . . .	xvj ^d
y ^e clarke of the pryche . . .	xij ^d
y ^e clarke of powlls . . .	ii ^s vj ^d
y ^e carvē for his tendance . . .	vj ^s viij ^d
the mynstrels . . .	viiij ^s iiij ^d
y ^e butler for his tendance . . .	x ^s
the pewterer . . .	v ^s
y ^e portē for kepyng y ^e gate . . .	viiij ^d
Itm payde for prsly & otmele . . .	iiij ^d
oynyons & for bere . . .	vj ^d
barberys . . .	iiij ^d
water . . .	xvj ^d
a pecke of salte . . .	vj ^d
vergis . . .	iiij ^d
venegere . . .	j ^d
a pound of candill . . .	iiij ^d
mvsterd . . .	j ^d
packethred . . .	j ^d
Itm payde to a dyshe wassher . . .	x ^d
iiij laborars for the cooke to torne	
the spyttis . . .	ij ^s
y ^e cookes man in a reward . . .	xij ^d

In 1569-70, we meet with the following luxury :

Paied for a quartre of Rose water* . . . xij^d

We shall now give an extract from the Order-book to shew that the use of napkins was considered a mark of dignity to which the Livery but not the yeomanry of the Company were entitled :

1571. *May 6th.*

“ffor asmuche as y^e hathe ben thoughte good by certayne of th assystaunce of this howse at the Requeste at some of the Lyverie that for the worshipp of this mysterie those

* See word *Rose-water* in Index.

that nowe are .and those that heereafter shalbe called into the clothinge of this companie to be knowen from the reste of the yomanrie everie Quarterdaie when the companie dothe met ther at theyr Quarter supper By reason whereof and the pmisses well considered, the m^r and Wardens that now are, called before them the clothing of this companie and appoynted them to paye Two shillings everie man w^{ch} was towards the buynge and making of fflower dozen of Napkins for the hole clothyng.

At a later period the Order-book affords evidence that the bill of fare for the entertainments formed a subject of special deliberation with the Court :

1657. July 25th.

"This meeting was to consider of the ordering and pvision of & for the Geßall Quarter day next And it is thought fitt and so agreed vpon that the Assistants wives be not invited to dinner on the quarter day But for the dinner the next day following.

The pvision for the qrtterday agreed vpon is
10 legs of mutton—3 seven ribbs & 3 surloynes of beefe.
10 cupple of rabbetts & 2 for breakfast. 15 lambes.

ffor the next day.

4 leggs mutton—4 ioynts of veale whereof one loyne
1 brest & 2 Shoulders—4 cupple of Caponetts—4 Geese—
4 pigeon pies."

July 31st.

"It is ordered by this Court that the liverymens wives vnder the Assistants shall not be invited to dinner on the next eleccoß day of new master & wardens save only the Assistants wives & the widdowes of the late Assistants decd & other guests formerly accustomed.

The provision appointed for the Eleccoff day are viz^t

Pullets and white broth	} 10 messe of each."
Roast beefe	
Pastty	
Tongue & vdder roast	
Roast Capons	
Custard	
Tart	

The importance attached to the Election dinner is shewn by the fact of leases having been granted by the Company not only reserving rent in money, but also providing for the supply of a buck or swans for that occasion; which provision was, however, sometimes compounded for, as appears by these two entries :

1616-17.

Rc. of M^r Godskall by the hands of M^r Hubland in lieu of a Bucke against the elleccoff day by M^r Will^m Chester's deed xx^s

Rc. of M^r James Cole in lieu of two Swauns or Cygnetts against the Elleccoff day according to his lease xx^s

We find that it was customary for the Company to invite certain official personages to the entertainment on the Election-day. The King's Carpenter was a constant guest on that occasion and on others. The King's Surveyor also frequently honoured the Company with his presence, and in this capacity our Books shew that Sir Christopher Wren received an invitation to dinner, together with his wife; the Company in the good old time having acted on the con-

viction that the pleasures of the table derived a double charm from the presence of the fair sex:

1615-16.

Paid for boate-hyer to and fro M ^r Portington Esquire Carpenter to his Ma ^{tie} about his in- vitinge to dynner on my Lord maiors day .	xij ^d
Layd out the vij th of August in Boatehyer and otherwyse about invytinge m ^r Esquire Car- penter and his wyffe to the ellection Dynn st .	xiiij ^d

1657. 28^o Aug.

It. pd for the charge of the venson dinner at the
hall for the Assistants & their wives vpon the
invitacon of m^r Emery the State Surveyo^r,
M^r Dampont the State Carpenter, & m^r
Palmer viijth j^s ix^d

1663. 6th August.

“ It is ordered that the Eleccion day be solempnely kept
as last yeare, & that therefore the Liverymen be therevnto
Sumoned according to custome, together wth the invitacoff
of their wives as extraordinary, paying v^a a cupple, & also
that the widdowes of the old Masters & Wardens, The
Kings Surveyor, The master Carpenter, The Comtroller, &
M^r May the paymaster, be invited to the said dinner. And
it is further ordered therefore that the pvision be as follow-
eth; viz^t pullett & white broth, Roaste Beefe, Pasty of
Beefe, Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, & cod-
ling tart, & 14 mess of each; & that 6 quart bottles of wine
be allowed to every messe, $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof of sack & th other halfe
of ffrench wine.”

1671. 12th Sepr.

“ This Court takeing into consideracon the Auditt day
next as to the Dinner &c It was ordered that the Master
& wardens and the whole Assistants, together with all their
wives, & the widdows of the deceased Masters (except
those that take pencon^s) be invited to the Dinnaer then, and

also the Doctor Lewis, the Minister of this Parish, Doctor Wren the Kings Surveyor with his Wife, M^r Mayo, M^r Woodruste, & Captaine Rider, the Kings Carpenter & his wife, be invited to the said Dinner; The provision whereof, Besides rawe oysters, is to be three messe of these pticulers following, viz^t boyld Pulletts with Sawsages & Stewd oysters, venson pastie, rost goose, Turkie larded, Rost Capon, & minst poyes & custerds."

We find that a Carver and a Cook were formerly standing functionaries of the Carpenters' Company, and that a formal election to these offices took place, sometimes attended by a severe contest.

1657. *Feby. 9th.*

"Whereas m^r Percivall the Carver & officer to this Company hath lately left his employm^t & service to the Citty as one of the Lord maiors officers, & hath surrendred that place & office to the Court of Alderman, & so consequently leaves the Companies service & employm^t It is ordered by this Court that George Knight, one of the serieants at mace to the sherriffes of London, be admitted carver & officer to this Company in the roome & place of m^r Percivall; & he is to enioy the same place with the fees & pfts thereof, w^{ch} M^r Percivall had, during his good behaviour & the pleasure of the Company, & no longer."

1659. *June 23rd.*

"The place of Cooke to this Company being a long time void, by the death of Abell Gurney late Cooke, This Court pceeding now to the eleccion of another Cooke to supply that place, vpon these 8 names, that is to say, William Levet, John Johnson, Ralfe Trunckett, William Hughes, John Jackson, Symon Mawe, Thomas Palmer, & Katherine Gurney wid: (who were all petiçoners for the same place) The Choyce by most voices fell vpon William Levet a cooke dwelling in Bartholomew Lane, neere the Royall

Exchange, to be Cooke vnto this company in the place aforesaid, who was p'sently admitted therevnto accordingly. And he is to enjoy the same place together with such fees & pfitts therevnto belonging as m^r Gurney lawfully enjoyed, during the companies pleasure & no longer."

This William Levet appears to have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Company, if we may judge by a mark of distinction conferred on him :

1668. 1^o Sept.

Item paid w^{ch} was given & allowed to Wilt Levet Cooke of this Company, for a laised Capp with the Companies armes, to be worne & vsed by him vpon all publique dinners of the said Companie xl^s

Notwithstanding the partiality attributed to the Citizens for the pleasures of the table, we find the following among other instances of the regard shewn by our Company to the poor, by the sacrifice of these very pleasures.

1738. 1st August.

" M^r Samuell Boughton being now become ffather of this Worshipfull Company in the room of M^r Thomas Bowcher deced, Itt has been customary in this Company to give a Treat to the Court of Assistants on such Occasion. Thereupon the Question was putt whether what M^r Boughton should give on this Occasion should be spent or putt into the Poors Box for their benefitt, which was carried for the benefitt of the Poore, And said M^r Boughton putt five Guineas into the Poors Box accordingly."

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ELECTION CEREMONIES.

"The cheerful Master, 'midst his jovial friends,
His glass to their best wishes recommends,
Then 'midst their gravest furs shall mirth arise,
And all the Guild pursue with joyful cries."

KING.

THE proceedings at the annual Elections of the Masters and Wardens of the Companies, form a conspicuous and somewhat curious feature in their history. The business of the day, during the reign of Popery in England, began with a high mass, attended by all the fraternity, in the church of the Patron Saint, after which the Election took place at the Hall. Then followed the feast, at the conclusion of which the result of the Election was publicly announced, and the ceremony of crowning the new Master and Wardens gone through; before the departure of the guests, they were entertained by minstrels, and the festivities were not unfrequently wound up by the performance of a play.

Our books do not give a description of the ceremony of crowning the Master and Wardens at a very early period, but the particulars afforded by the Order-book for 1657 are stated to be according to ancient custom:

1657. *August 11th.*

"This day * according to the Charters & graunts made

* By the Bye-laws, 5th James I. before cited, it was directed

vnto this Company, & according to custome, The eleccof of new Master & wardens to governe this Society for the yeare ensuing was made. And for that purpose there were putt in nominacof by this Court of Assistants these persons following, viz^t. John Brewer, John Copland, Peter Pettley, Hugh Standish, William Blunden, & Richard ffrith for Master; Thomas Edmonds and John Wildegos for vpper warden; Henry White & William Pilling for second warden; John Hawkins, John Pitts, & John ffreemen for youngest warden, vpon w^{ch} names there were this day elected & chosen by the Assistants & Livery, viz^t

Richard ffrith for Master
 Thomas Edmonds for vpp warden
 Henry White for second warden
 John Hawkins for youngest warden

After dinner the said eleccof was openly published in the hall and their Eleccof cupps & garlands p^ticularly p^resented to them that were p^rit according to ancient custome. But forasmuch as M^r Hawkins the youngest warden elect was now absent, his garland was presented at the vpper end of the table where his vsuall place hath beene, & he was drunck to & openly published."

In 1738 the directions for the proceedings on a similar occasion are preserved in detail :

1738. 6th June.

" Directions for the Election of Master & Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.

that the election should be held on the 2nd Monday in August, or on such other day as should be agreed on by the Court. By an order made 27th July, 1621, the next Election-day was ordered to be kept on the 2nd Tuesday in August, and likewise every future Election-day, unless some order should be made to the contrary.

1st The old Master & Wardens to walk once round the Hall with the Musick & Cupbearers.

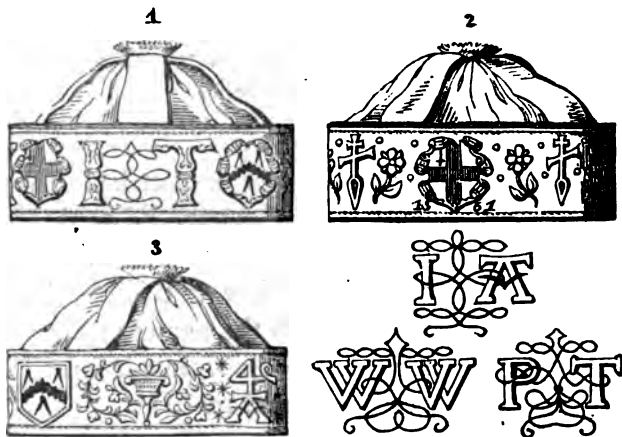
Then the Old Master & Wardens to Crown the New Master & Wardens & to drink to each other.

Then the New Master & Wardens to walk once round the Hall with the Musick & Cupbearers as before.

NB. To call the 4 Jun' Livery Men to be Cupbearers."

It will be seen by an extract from the Order-book under date 1644, August 2nd, given at page 100, that it was likewise formerly customary for "the assistants & livery to accompany the M^r and Wardens elected home to their howses."

The custom of crowning the new Master and Wardens still exists in the Company, and the crowns or garlands used for the purpose are the same which were in their possession nearly three centuries ago. The Master's crown is a species of cap of crimson silk and velvet, embroidered with gold and silver



Nos. 1 and 2, Front and back view of the Master's Cap. No. 3, One of the Warden's Caps. The Group of Initials represents those on the Wardens' Caps.

lace. It bears date 1561; the initials are those of John Tryll, then Master. The crowns of the three Wardens bear the same date, and are very similar. We infer from the initials worked on them that they were respectively the gifts of John Abbott, Wolstone Wynd, and Thomas Pecoke, then three Members of the Court.



Master's Cup.

The Cups now in use are less ancient. They are of silver gilt, of a handsome design and elaborate workmanship.

The Master's Cup is the largest, and bears the following inscription :

"John Reeve being Mr y^e second tyme made me For y^e use of y^e Mr Wardens & Coi-altie of y^e Mistery of Freemen of y^e Carpentry of y^e Cittye of London for ever wthout charging y^e Coi-altie then being."

On the foot is inscribed "Wardens Tho Fawcon, Edward More and William Bonner." Although there is no date to this inscription, we find from the names of the Master and Wardens, that it must have been presented in 1611.

The three Wardens' Cups are severally inscribed as follows :



Warden's Cup
presented by
Thomas Edmones.

1. "John Ansell having bene twice M^r of y^e Comp of Carpenters gave this to y^e M^r Wardens & Confilty of y^e Mistery of Fremen of y^e Carpentry of y^e Cittye of London Anno Do. 1611.

2. "This Cup is y^e Gift of Thomas Edmones yongest Warden of y^e Companye of Carpenters & M^r Carpenter to y^e Chamber of London & one of y^e four vewers of y^e same Cyttie. Anno Dom. 1612.

3. "The Guift of Anthony Jarman yonger Warden of the Carpenters and M^r Carpenter to the Chamber of London and one of the foure vewers of the same Cyttie Aug^t 12th 1628."

We have said that the festivities consequent on the election, were frequently wound up by a play. Our earlier Books contain many charges for these performances, the first being as follows :

1454. 33rd Henry 6th.

Payd for y^e pley on y^e morowe after y^e feste day iii^s iiij^d

We cannot inform our readers what was the nature of these plays, but they were most probably the monkish mysteries and moralities common at that time. There is an allusion in the Order-book under the date 1567 to "the playe w^{ch} is called the storye of Sampson."*

* Hone, in his "Every Day Book" has an elaborate article under the head of "Mysteries" which is well worthy of perusal.

From the researches made by Herbert, in his History of the Twelve Companies, he gathers that the election ceremonies were not completed till the Sunday after the feast day, when the Company again attended church in procession to hear a mass of requiem for deceased members. On these occasions offerings were made, the bead-roll (or list of persons to be prayed for) was called over, and on the solemn injunction to pray for the souls of the departed, those present repeated their orisons. A prayer was then read by the priest for the surviving members, each one being mentioned by name. We have inserted various items relating to these ceremonies at pp. 21, 199, 200, and 201.

While on the subject of Election Ceremonies we may shew the form observed on the admission of Liverymen, which is amply described in the subjoined minute :

1673. 12th August.

"This day Robert Day & 30 other persons of the new Livery having all paid or secured their admittance monies & fees, were sefall called, clothed, rancked, & placed according to auncient custome & according to their sefall degrees & antiquities. Their hoods being putt on by the clerke & then evey one of them taken by the hand and welcomed by o' Master."

The Livery dress of the Companies, like other costume, varied at different periods. At the date just given it consisted of "a Livery gowne of black Cloth, lined or faced with Budge, & a whod of black & red cloth according to the mode & custome."

The Company are in possession of a massive State

Chair, constructed of solid mahogany and richly carved.

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It was probably the gift of some opulent member of the Company, as the Books contain no charge for it. They also possess an octagonal table of carved oak, of greater antiquity, having the date 1606 upon it, and the letters R W, G I, I R, and W W, being the initials of Richard Wyatt, George Isack, John Reeve and William Willson, then Master and Wardens.



The head of the Staff carried by the Beadle on public occasions is said to be the handsomest possessed

by any of the City Companies. It is of silver, and consists of a square pillar and four shields, with the Company's Arms and Motto, surmounted by four scrolls and a gilt pine apple. It is dated 1725, and has engraved upon it the name of William Ogborne, Master, and of the three contemporary Wardens.

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CARPENTERS' HALL.

"Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis
To sitten in a gild halle on the deis."

CHAUCER.—*Prologue to Canterbury Tales.*

THE site of Carpenters' Hall was formerly part of the possessions of the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate, commonly called St. Mary Spital. In 1428, Roger Jordan, the Prior of the Hospital and the Convent, granted a lease of five cottages and a waste piece of ground in the parish of All Hallows by London Wall, to Richard Aas, Peter Sextein and Richard Puncheon, citizens and carpenters of London, for a term of 98 years at the rent of 20s. The fee-simple was subsequently acquired.

Within a twelvemonth after the date of the lease, we find that the five cottages were pulled down, a "Great Hall," together with three houses on the East side and one house on the West side built, and the lease assigned to 29 members of the Company. As the Account-book does not commence till 1438 there are no particulars of the expenses of these buildings; but we subjoin a few curious entries relating to repairs, and some which afford a description of certain buildings and rooms attached to the Hall:

1441. 20th Henry 6th.

Payed for the Wall pyning dowbing tylyng & rofe naylle	xiiij ^s viij ^d
Itm: payed for a lode rofe tyllle	v ^d
Itm: payed for xj lode lome and j lode sonde	iiij ^s v ^d
Itm: payed for starn	ij ^d ob
Itm: payed for ewys lathe	ij ^s iiij ^d
Itm: payed for iiij lode ston	xij ^d
Itm: payed for teryng and dawbing of the plowe flowre	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Itm: payed for a laborer iiij dayes	xv ^d ob
Itm: payed for iC & di of besche lathe	ix ^d
Itm: payed for spryd nayell	xij ^d
Itm: payed for hengys to the botre	v ^d

1442. 21st Henry 6th.

Itm: payed for a loke & a key	vj ^d
— — — — — j tone to the weſt	xx ^d
— — — — — howpyng of the same tone and j pype	viiij ^d
Itm: payed for clensyng of p ^e well ande set- tyng yñ of the toſſ	xij ^d
Itm: payed for makyng of the owyñ	xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d
————— of the bay Wyndow	iiij ^s iiij ^d
————— one pastre bowrde ande q ^{ts}	iiij ^s j ^d ob

1443. 22nd Henry 6th.

Itm: for tymb for p ^e byn for brede ande p ^e lattis	xiiij ^s
Itm: for breke	iiij ^s
———— mendyng of p ^e glasyn wyndow	xij ^d

1446. 25th Henry 6th.

Itm: for howpys of towbys	xiiij ^d
———— bryngyng hm̄	j ^d

1456. 35th Henry 6th.

Itm: paid for the makinge more of the herthe in the halle	xiiij ^d
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CARPENTERS' COMPANY.

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Itm: paid for a Roope to the Belle	viiij ^d
——— to Chambre for iij loodis Tymbir ande xviiij foote	xviiij ^s vj ^d
Itm: paid for the Cariage of the same Tymbr fro Davy Thomas keie	xv ^d
Itm: paid for Traunson naieft and Rooff nayle	xiiij ^s iij ^d
Itm: paid for the vndir pynnyng of the hous and pavinge of the Kecheñ	x ^s
Itm: paid for hertlatthe and sape latthe fette atte dyuers placis	viiij ^s viij ^d
Itm: paid for ij coorbis to the belle and for tymbir and for quar't boorde	x ^s ij ^d
Itm: paid for the Steppes to the Staire in the hous of almesse	ii ^s
Itm: paid to a Dawber for the latthyng and dawbyng of the Almesse hous*	xviij ^s
Itm: paid for a loode strawze and the cariage	iiij ^s
Itm: paid for the makinge of the Belle and the Cheveney	xiiij ^s
Itm: paid for leede to the gutter betwene p ^e hous and p ^e Cheveney	ii ^s
Itm: paid for a loke to the newe Dorr and to p ^e Gardyn gate & for haspis & staplis	ij ^s

1457. 36th Henry 6th.

Itm: payde to Richarde Hardy for iij peny nayle and iiij peny nayle & v peny nayle	xij ^s vj ^d
Itm: payde for xij pikys of eryl of the gate	xviiij ^d
Payde for Reed leed and peyntynge of p ^e gate	v ^d

* It was customary in early times for the Companies to provide buildings adjoining, or in the immediate vicinity of their Halls, for the accommodation of their poor.

1458. 37th Henry 6th.

Itm : payde to John Wyse for makynge of the
dore at the hie days xv^s

Itm : payde to Symonde Jacombe for x peny
nayle & other nayle ii^s

1459. 38th Henry 6th.

Itm payd for the hopyng of the flattys in the
kechyn ix^d

1460. 39th Henry 6th.

Itm : payde for werkmanship of the Celyng
at the Highdeys of the Halle, and for the
Saw yng and setting vp p^rof vj^s

1470. 10th Edward 4th.

Itm : paid for the bordyng of the high Dese xvj^d

1478. 18th Edward 4th.

Itm : paid for the makynge of Wilcokks pale
and Windowes to the Treser hous xvij^s

1489. 5th Henry 7th.

Itm : paid to the Glasyard for glazyng of the
halle xiiij^s iiij^d

In the 16th year of Henry VII. an addition was made to the Hall, the whole of the charges for which are given in the Account-book. We insert them at length, as presenting a curious picture of a building account at that early period :

Here folowyth p^r costs of the mak yng of p^r new plar :

1500. 16th Henry 7th.

ffyrst p^d for iiij lode of ston for y^e fowndacion iiij^s

Itm p^d for vC iiij lode & vj Sakks lyme p^r y^e

C v^s xxvij^s xj^d ob

Itun p^d for xvj lode of Sande p^r y^e lode v^d vj^s viij^d

Itm p^d for xvij M^{ll} breke p^r y^e M^{ll} iiij^s iiij^d iiij^{lb} xiiij^s viij^d

Itm : p^d for iiij lode & viij fote tymbr p^r y^e
lode vij^s xxvij^s x^d

Itm: p ^d for a Welbarow	xij ^d
Itm: p ^d to Rycharde Symson mason for a parell of a Chyney of fre ston for y ^e plour & y ^e cariage	viiij ^a ij ^d
Itm: p ^d for a quayr of pap	ij ^d
Itm: p ^d for ij M ^{ll} Roffe nayle	xvj ^d
Itm: p ^d for iiij M ^l iiij C tylys	xxij ^a
Itm: p ^d for a qitn of Roffe tyle	xij ^d
Itm: p ^d for ij pentys hokys	ij ^d
Itm: p ^d for vj trestylls for y ^e new plor & for y ^e hafl	iiij ^a ij ^d
Itm: p ^d to Thms Downe for vj barrys of Iron, weying liiij lib. & for lokks keys & hengys	xvii ^a
Itm: p ^d to John bufl for breke leying & for tylyng	iiij ^{ll} iiij ^a vj ^d
Itm: p ^d to Dyuse laborars as by a byfl it Ap- peryth	xliij ^a vij ^d ob
Itm: for sawyng of tȳber and Waynyscote	xij ^a ix ^d
— p ^d for caryage of tȳber and other thyngs	xxj ^d
Itm: p ^d for xv C hart lath	vj ^a ij ^d
Itm: p ^d to dyuse Warkemē for makyng of y ^e plar & p ^e baye Wȳdowe	xxiiij ^a j ^d
Itm: p ^d to dabars & her mē for warkemāschyp —— for vij bocheffs & dī plays ^t	viiij ^a ij ^d
—— to a Joyner for selyng of p ^e plar & makyng a chest iiij formys & a tabyfl	xvj ^a viij ^d
Itm: p ^d for naylys of dyuse sorts	iiij ^a vj ^d ob
—— xxiiij q ^{rt} ^a leyd in p ^e wallys for selyng	iiij ^a ix ^d
Itm: p ^d for xiiij yerds evse bord	xij ^d
—— for iiij leggs be hynd p ^e dore	iiij ^d
—— p ^d for iiij plancks & a transom for the baye Wȳdowe	vij ^a
Itm: p ^d for a Wȳdowe on p ^e wall & for a plank for p ^e gutt behynd chȳnēy	xiv ^d
Itm: for a C & xx fote q ^{rt} ^a borde for p ^e pē- tyse and for lyntayfls for p ^e formys	iiij ^a ij ^d

Itm: for a plancke to make vj fete for y ^e formes	xij ^d
Itm: for xxv fote elme bord for the back syde of p ^e chest	vij ^d
Itm: p ^d for a C lede	v ^a viij ^d
Itm p ^d for xxiiij waynyscots for selyng of p ^e plar	xvj ^a
Itm: p ^d for iij delys for the tabylts & p ^e formys	vij ^a
— iij lode lome	xvj ^d
Itm: spent in p ^e plar on Wyttesondonſday for brede ale & chese	xj ^d
Itm: p ^d Harry owre clarke for ofſeyng p ^e warkmē be p ^e spase of iijj Weks	v ^a iiij ^d
Itm: for makyng of the garden and the knotts & settyg p ^e erbys	viiij ^a ij ^d
S ^m xxiiij ^{li} ij ^a xj ^d ob.	

It has been already stated that the Carpenters' Company possess no Records from the 7th to the 24th year of the reign of Henry VIII. (1515 to 1532.) This is to be regretted on many accounts, and leaves us in uncertainty whether the original Hall is still standing, or whether a new Hall may not have been erected during that interval—though there is nothing in subsequent entries to favour the latter conjecture.

In the year 1561 the Hall was extensively repaired and decorated, and various sums were subscribed for this purpose. We give some of the particulars, which describe the nature of the improvements, and we shall hereafter have occasion to refer to them when treating of another subject.

John Tryll Mr Wyll^m Ruddock Wyll^m butt^mor Robard qvovney Wardens

Rsd of y^e m^r to y^e cellyng of yo^r hawll xvij^{li} xviiij^s j^d.

Thys same yere m^r sirveyer* dyd gyve to yo^r hawll all y^e giests of y^e vpp bay over y^e hygh table & also y^e white plays^t to y^e celynge of the same.

Itm. m^r tryll dyd giv y^e payntyng of y^e sayd bay & also he gav a garland† & a table cloth for y^e plor.

Itm: Wyll^m Ruddock wyll^m buttmor & Robard qvoyney dyd gyve y^e payntyng of y^e other ij bays & over y^e skrenes a storye & payntyng of y^e skrenes.

Itm: Ry^c bradshaw dyd gyve y^e plays^t of pris to y^e sayd ij bays and a dyap table cloth for y^e table in y^e plor or hawll.

Itm: y^e names of them y^t gav y^e glasyng of y^e iiij wyn-dows in y^e sydes of the hall to y^e vallew of ix^s a pec.

Thomas Jackson, John Hyll, Xpofer mortymⁿ lawrenc podle John allyn Roy^g sheres wyll^m Snayltyng John Hays.

Itm: John Allyn dyd giv iiij giests to y^e celyng of yo^r hawll to the vallew of x^s of mony.

In 1572 we find mention of further alterations. The sum of £30 was had "out of the blake chest" which was to be thus applied, "the seling of bothe the sids of the hall to be wainscoted wth wainscott in man^r and forme as the vpper end of the hall is wainscoted. A carroll window to be made in the place wher the window now standethe in the gallorie—a clere storie to be made and the chymney to be taken away & the gallorie to be new borded."

The sum of £30 being inadequate to these extensive improvements, £10 15s. 10d. were subscribed by the Livery, "of their own good will," and £9 18s. 6d.

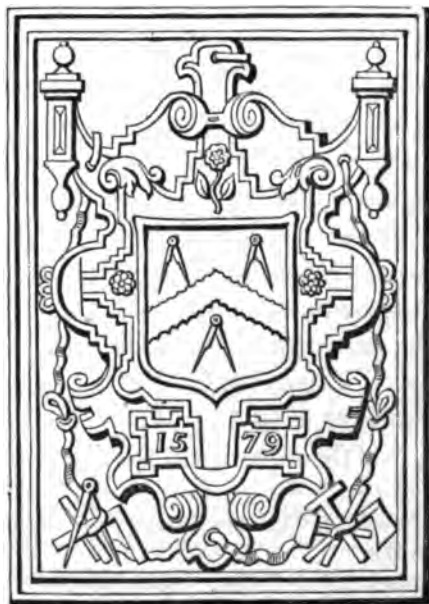
* This was Laurence Bradshaw, Surveyor of the King's Works. See pp. 177—179.

† The Master's Cap or Crown. See p. 211.

by the Yeomanry. The total expense amounted to upwards of £80. Very few years elapsed ere another addition was deemed necessary; for in 1579 a considerable sum was expended on "a new parlor;" a great part of which sum was raised by voluntary contributions. The particulars are given at great length in the Account-book, but to avoid tediousness, we omit them, with the exception of the following :

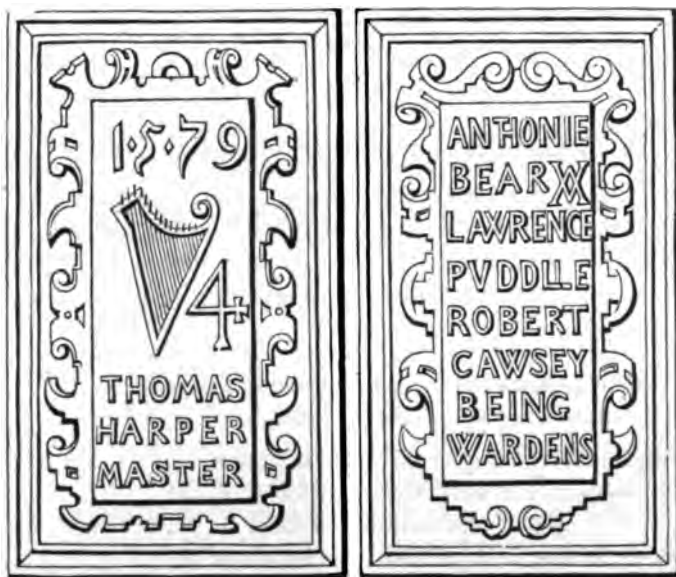
Paide for a planke to carve the armes of the	
Companie	iiij ^s
Paide to the Carver for carvinge the Armes of	
the companie	xxiiij ^s iiij ^d

The Carver did justice to his employers, and his work is still preserved. The carving contains the Company's arms in the centre, with the addition of



various instruments belonging to the art of Carpentry. The date 1579 is conspicuous.

There are two other Carvings, which were executed at the same time, one containing the name of the master, Thomas Harper, with the rebus of his name, a harp, and a figure 4; probably his mark as a merchant. The other only exhibits the name of his contemporary Wardens.*



Malcolm states that he was informed by the tenants of Carpenters' Hall, that these carvings were found

* It is singular to find by the entries at pp. 140 and 141, that Harper and two of the Wardens, whose names are thus preserved, were all at different times fined by the Court for certain irregularities and misdemeanours. Anthony Bear's offence was of a serious character.

in an old building behind the hall, which was in all probability the "new parlor" erected at so great an expense at this period."

In 1588 a further addition was made, by the erection of a gallery on the south side of the Hall "over the entrye leadyng in the Kitchen and bak yard." Among the items of expenditure we find the following:

Paied to the painter for painting the antike
work in the hall, and blaking the postes in
the gallerie xvij^s

In 1595 the Hall was enlarged at the East end, at a charge of £121 10s.

We insert a glazier's bill for 1608, which may be interesting as giving the names of some of the apartments included at that time within the precincts of the Hall:

The glasiars bill for worke done in Carpenters' Hall
Anno 1608.

Imprimus for 95 quarrells of new glasse .	vij ^s	xj ^d
It——In the said Hall 115 foote of old glasse repayred at j ^d a foote .	ix ^s	vij ^d
It — In the little parlour 18 foote of old glasse repayred at j ^d a foote . }		xvij ^d
It — In the same plor 12 quarrells of new glasse at j ^d a quarrell . }		xij ^d
It — In the great plor 2 quarrells . .		ij ^d
It — In the same plor 12 foote repayred .		xij ^d
It — In the stayres 8 foote repayred .		vij ^d
It — In the same stayres 15 quarrells .		xv ^d
It — In the enterye three quarrells . .		ijj ^d
It — In the pasterye 4 foote repayred .		iiij ^d

It — In the same pasterye 5 quarrells . . .	v ^d
It — In the galleries 50 quarrells . . .	iiij ^a ij ^d
It — In the same galleries 80 foote repaired	vj ^a viij ^d
It — In the butterie 7 quarrells . . .	vij ^d
It — In the Clarkes house 7 quarrells . . .	vij ^d
It — For a wyer for the pasterye window . . .	vj ^a vj ^d
It — For mendinge 8 yron barres & one yron casement	xij ^d
It — For nailes	xviij ^d
Som ^l xlv ^a iiij ^d	
Item — More for mending the windowes be- fore	xij ^d

Nothing further of interest relating to the Hall, is to be met with till the year 1644, when there occurs this notice of a singular privilege, which is at the present day unclaimed by the Court of Assistants :

1644. *June 18th.*

“ It was this day ordered that the garden belonging to this Company shalbe made into grasse platts, and that the Clarke of this Company shall have the keeping of the keyes of the said garden dores, and shall pmitt and suffer at all tymes when & as often as any of the assistants or their servants for them shall have occasion to vse the said garden by dryeing of Cloathes or otherwise, to lett Them have free ingresse and regresse into the said garden without any interuption or molestacon.”

We pass on to 1656 :

1656. *Oct. 31st.*

“ This day M^r Richard Sanderson, the last M^r, gave an accompt vnto this Court of the money w^{ch} he received of the thirty persons made free the last year of this Company in the time of his Mastershipp amounting to xij^{li}, that he hath laid out the same in paving of the vpper part of the

hall with purbeck & Dunkirke Stone, Together with xjⁱⁱ xvij^j more of his owne money which he freely gives vnto the Company, Desiring their acceptance thereof, ffor the w^{ch} this Court doth give him thanks, & doth lovingly & kindly accept & approve of the same."

In the year 1664 the Company made a grand addition to their Hall, by building a noble room or gallery on the west side of their garden, extending to the wall of Drapers gardens. This is now divided into the suite constituting the present Court-room, with the rooms on either side of it, and is still frequently the subject of admiration.

1664. *September 29th.*

"It is ordered by this Court that there shallbe a new building erected on the west side of the Garden, of about twenty foote in breadth from the wall there, and in length, and from the Pastry to the Drapers Garden wall; the same to be for a Gallary or roome for the M^r wardens assistants and Livery to meete on the Elleccon day of new M^r and wardens, and other occâcons when the Company pleases, the old dining roome over the parlo^r being two little for the assembly of the whole livery. And it is ordered that the contrivance and managem^t of the said building be referred to a comittee of this Company which accordingly were p^rsently named and chozen, viz' the M^r & Wardens for the time being, M^r Petly, M^r Dorebar, M^r Taylor, M^r Wildgos (&c &c) which Comittee or any five of them meeting (whereof the M^r & one of his wardens to be two) have power to order, contrive, and manage the said building with the forme & manner thereof, and to approve and follow which of the three draughts (now here produced) they please, and can agree vppon; also to consider of the charge of the worke, and how to raise money to carry on the same, and to take subscripcons of any p^rsons that will subsc ribe

towards the charge thereof. And further to sett or lett out the worke as they shall see cause, or else to imploy what workemen they please about the same."

1664. 7th Octr.

"It is thought fitt & soe ordered by this Committee that of the 3 draughts for the intended new building referred to this committee viz^t. M^r Wildgos draught, M^r Pillings draught, & M^r Popes draught; M^r Wildegos his draught be followed, as best approved of by y^e Committee."

"Item ordered that the brick wall towards the west side of our Garden next to the Bridgehouse lands be pulled downe, & a new wall built againe for support of the new building, to be of three bricks in thickness vp to the floure of the first story, & a bricke & an halfe thick afterwards vp to the rooffe."

1664-5. 7th March.

"It is thought fitt & soe ordered by this Court, that the contrivance & making of a handsome staire-case & passage into the new great roomie & also of a new passage by the Kitchen into the Garden, according to M^r Taylors draught & designe therein here shewed vnto the Court, be left vnto the said M^r Taylor."

The total expense of these additions to the Hall amounted to upwards of £1500, in order to raise which sum, the Company were compelled to borrow to a considerable amount. Mr. John Wildgos, from whose design the building was erected, advanced £600 to enable them to complete the undertaking. Among other entries under this head occur the following:

1664. 29^o Sept.

Item paid vnto & spent with the Citty viewers vpon their comeing to view the Brick-

wall betweene the Drapers Garden & our
Garden before the building was laid to
see whome the wall belonged vnto . . .

xvj^s vj^d

Item pd to Ambrose Andrewes Carver for
carveing worke about the new great roome
in the Garden

xxv^{li} v^s

1664. 29^o *Sept.*

Item paid to John Smith & Edmond Per-
wich plaisterers for worke done in seeleing
the great roome & other plaisterers worke
in & about the same & other addicōnall
buildings & also in & about the hall &
officers dwellings & roomes adiacent in
part of their bills of 108^{li} 5^s 7^d.

Lxxx^{li}

Item paid by warden Blanford to Thomas
Heake * for breakfasts pvided by him for
the workemen since y^e first beginning of
the worke & other expences by the said
Heake

xv^{li} xix^s viij^d

Item paid to Herbert Higgins Joyner for
wainscotteing the halfe of the greate roome
& for the Chimney peece & halfe the Cor-
nishes there & for making of wainscott
doores & other ioyners worke

xx^{li}

A similar sum was paid to Christopher Webb, another
joiner, who did the other half of the work. He pro-
bably died of the Plague, as we find his widow, in
the following year, receiving the amount of a se-
cond bill:

1665. 19^o *October.*

Item paid Mrs. Webb administratrix to her
late husband xpofer webb Joyner decd in

* The Beadle.

full for wainscotting the new great roome
 & other Joyners worke about the new
 building & rooms adjacent . . . xxviii^{li} v^a
 It paid to Thomas Thornton carver in full
 for carvers worke about the new great
 Roome &c viij^{li}

Notwithstanding the great expense thus incurred by the Company, we find them four years later "repairing and beautifying" the large apartment known as "the great Hall." The alterations made, were, however, unfortunately, in a perfectly different style from the original building. Malcolm informs us that the roof was originally of oak, something like that of Westminster Hall. It is uncertain when this was removed, but in its place the present rich and beautiful ceiling was put up, under the direction of Mr. Pope, then Warden.* The windows on the north side of the Hall, which, or at least the upper parts of them, still remain, were designed by Mr. Deputy Wildegos, who, on this occasion, certainly did not add to the reputation he had justly merited by his design for the great Room or Gallery. An instance by no means rare, of a man successful in forming and carrying out a plan of his own, though incapable of apprehending and following up the idea of another :

* A series of elaborate and beautiful drawings of the ceiling has lately been made by William Wright, Esq^r. of Lambeth, a member of the Institute of British Architects. These drawings were presented to the Institute by William Fuller Pocock, Esq^r., M. I. B. A., one of the Court of Assistants of the Carpenters' Company.

1671. 2nd Maij.

“ Post Prandium att the Comittee for repaireing the Hall ; p^rsent M^r Seagood master, Warden King, Warden Pope, M^r Wildgos & others.”

“ Ordered upon voate that the window worke in the Hall be altered & be otherwise done according to Deputy Wildgos his designe & proposall.”

1671. 8th Maij.

“ Att a Comittee here held the 8th May 1671 about the building att the Hall.

This day there was read a note from Deputy Wildgos sent to the Court by Solomon Ffeild touching his direččōñ & designe about the windowes in the hall with severall nests & round or ovall frames at the topp and noe Transum.”

16th Junij.

“ It is agreed that the wainscott in the Hall be handsomely painted, & the walls above the wainscott on the south side be hung with painted cloath of some neate painteing worke suitable to the fronte side, as Warden Pope shall thinke fitt.

Item that the sealing of the Hall be handsomely done & the same is left to the discrecoñ of Warden Pope.”

In the following year it was agreed that the Hall should be paved with stone.

An inscription on one of the windows on the Eastern side of the great Hall shews that it was again repaired and beautified, in 1718 ; and in 1722 a range of garrets above it, probably added at the time of the removal of the oak roof, was taken down, and the present suite of rooms built.

The entrance-hall and principal stair-case leading to the Court rooms were erected about the year 1780

from the design of Mr. William Jupp, father of the present clerk, Mr. Richard Webb Jupp. The entrance-hall is richly decorated in basso-relievo with emblematic figures and implements used in Carpentry, curiously and prettily grouped, and with heads of Vitruvius, Palladio, Inigo Jones, and Wren, designed by Bacon. The archway forming the entrance from the street was also built by Mr. William Jupp, and is surmounted by a fine bust of Inigo Jones, likewise the work of Bacon.

Our account of Carpenters' Hall must not be concluded without some more particular notice of the internal decorations of the great Hall.

Of these decorations there are still interesting remains, of which an excellent account, written by F. W. Fairholt, Esq., has been published in the *Journal of the Archæological Association* for January 1846. It would be an act of temerity to attempt to improve upon this account, and we shall confer a benefit on our readers by availing ourselves of the kind permission of the Association to insert a few extracts from the article in question, while we relieve ourselves from the odium of plagiarism by this avowal.

Our last entry from the Order-book related to the putting up of the present ceiling of the great Hall. The date of 1671 is still preserved in the inscription upon it, and it is divided into four compartments, containing respectively the Royal Arms; the Arms of the City; those of the Company; and the names of the Master and Wardens in whose time it was erected. The original oaken arched roof was supported by ten

corbels of the same material, which are still in a good state of preservation; "the four at each angle are plain; the two next the window on each side are of the ordinary design, an angel bearing a shield; the remaining two on the southern wall have respectively the head of a lion & a man. The most interesting of the series are the two on the northern wall. The one nearest the east wall represents a female with dishevelled hair, her left arm over the neck of a lion whose mouth reposes on her breast. The other is a male head, dressed in the Italian cap, with its *becca* or streamer, which was so very fashionable in the fifteenth century, and which is still the hood of the knights of the garter, used in their investiture, as well as in the investiture of a civic order of not equal importance—the barber-surgeons—who always place such a hood on the shoulders of their newly-elected members; the pendant scarf being placed across the breast, with the same formalities. These corbels are exceedingly good in point of workmanship; the countenance of the man in the cap is particularly vigorous & characteristic."

These two corbels form the only vestige on the northern side of the Hall, of the original structure; the windows, as we have before seen, (pages 231 and 232) having been constructed in 1671. The only window remaining in the Hall which possesses any claim to antiquity is at the Eastern end. "The mullions are of carved oak, of massive proportion, with central pillars whose bases are in the style of the *renaissance*; and these divide it into nine lights: the side lights are perfect, & shew the arch of the original roof corresponding to that at the west end."

There is a quantity of stained glass in this window, containing the Royal Arms, which were then the Lion

and Dragon, the City Arms, and the names of the different Masters and Wardens for many years. The City Arms have the date 1586, and the Royal Arms were evidently put up at the same time; between the two Coats of Arms there remains a small portion of stained glass of the same pattern as the ornament surmounting them; this is doubtless a remnant of the Company's Arms, which we find by the following entry in the Account-book, to have been put up in the same year:

1586.

Paid for the Armes of the companie in Glasse xvjd

Of the names of Masters and Wardens preserved in the window, the earliest bear date 1627, and the latest 1684.

"On the southern wall the compartments between the corbels which supported the original timber roof are filled with what is generally termed 'Elizabethan scroll-work,' composed of monsters, cupids, cornucopiæ, & ornamental panels & foliations; these are in a very decayed & imperfect condition."*

The Western side of the Hall claims our chief at-

* Perhaps we shall not be wrong in supposing this to be the "antike work" painted in the Hall in 1588 (See entry from Account-book, p. 226.)

In the Hampton Court Expences, temp. Henry viij, under the head "Painters' & Gilders' Work," is the following entry:

"Also, for laying of towniges (*tongues*) of the Kinges best (*beast*) and the Quenys, of antyk worke, standing in the spandere-ll, & the beamys with yellow, concernyng to the same, in oyle, price 2s."

tention, from the paintings by which it was adorned. These were for a long series of years concealed from view by canvass, but were accidentally discovered in December 1845, by a workman who was employed in repairing the Hall. Finding an insecure hold for a nail he was driving in the upper part of the wall, he tore away the old canvass which covered it, and thus brought the paintings to light. "They occupy the entire length of the Hall, their base being level with the corbels at about the height of nine feet from the ground. They are surmounted by an embattled oak beam, and measure three feet in height and twenty three in length; being broken and destroyed at some distance from the north side.

The paintings—which all bear some reference to carpentry—are divided into four compartments by ornamental columns, painted in distemper. The laths which form the ground-work are placed at right angles with each other, and some few inches apart; upon this is a thick layer of brown earth and clay, strengthened or held together with straw. Upon this body of clay, which is of considerable thickness, is spread a layer of lime, about one-sixth of an inch in depth, and upon this the paintings are executed. The first represents the construction of the ark, (see plate 1). Noah is represented kneeling on one knee, with his hat in his left hand, and his adz before him, receiving the order for its construction from the Almighty who is in the clouds above. A tree separates this from the other portion of the picture, where his three sons are busily employed in its formation: one drives a nail into the prow of the vessel, another is engaged behind; the third, in the foreground, rests his hands upon a saw. Of the inscription above, which is much decayed, a portion only of the second line is legible with the words

earth is full of lybe and I shall destroy them,
which is addressed to Noah by the Almighty.



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About a score of persons gathered around the
 benches in the temple for father and mother
 were come to see how he went on with them in regard to
 the subject of their

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CHAPTER IV. THE TEMPLE.

The subject of the next compartment (plate 2), is obtained from ii Kings, chap. 22, and represents King Josiah ordering the repair of the Temple. The King is seated on his throne, attended by two noblemen, and is giving directions to an officer, who stands before him with a staff in one hand and a purse in the other. Behind him is a grave elderly man in a tall cap, who may be intended for the high-priest, who is delivering to the workmen the money for the necessary repairs. The choice of this subject may have been originally decided from the complimentary manner in which '*the carpenters and builders*' are mentioned in the sacred narrative; for we are told that 'there was no reckoning made with them of the money that was delivered into their hands, because they dealt faithfully;' a circumstance not forgot to be recorded in the inscription above, which runs thus:—

**Kinge Josias comandyd ye hys prest yt ye money toch
was
house of ye lord should be delybered to ye carppnters to
out any**

The next subject, (plate 3), which is perhaps the most curious of the series, represents an incident in the early life of the Saviour. Joseph is represented at his work as a carpenter, while the Saviour is engaged in gathering the chips, and placing them in a large basket beside him. Mary is seated on one side busily engaged in spinning with the distaff, and the scene takes place in the court-yard of a house which is built with red brick, the central portion of lath and clay, having a plain thatch; the yard is enclosed with wooden palings, and is entered by a porch of the same humble materials. A single tree grows in the area, its roots supported by a circular framework of timber. Several logs lie about, upon one of which Joseph is busily employed, apparently in obedience to the orders of a grave figure in a furred gown, ruff, and cap of the sixteenth cen-

ture. The inscription above is the only perfect one of the series.

Chryst, at ye age of xii yerres, spytynge amonge the teachers in the temple, his father and his mother were come to seeke hym, he went wth them to Nazareth and was obedyent unto them. Luke ii chapter.

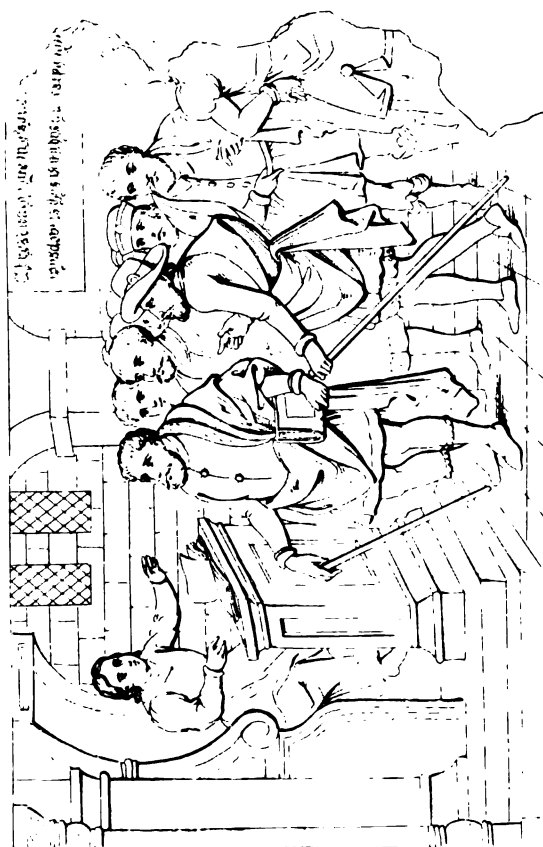
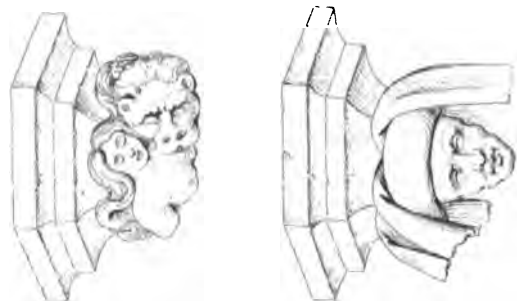
This incident was a favourite subject with the ancient artists: Albert Durer has devoted one of the large woodcuts of his series illustrative of the life of the Virgin, to it. This was executed in 1511, and the figure of Joseph is very similar to that in the present picture.

The fourth and last compartment, (plate 4), represents the Saviour in his youth teaching in the synagogue. It is the best composition in the series, but has been entirely destroyed on one side; the inscription is still more fragmentary:—

*Chryst teachynge in ye synag
topsdowm is thys, is not thys that carppnters*

Enough is here left to assure us of the reason which dictated the choice of this subject,—the question ‘is not this that *carpenter’s* son?’

These paintings are executed in a remarkably free and masterly manner, and the drawing of the figures is always good: I may particularly allude to the officer who stands before the king’s throne, and the foremost of the doctors in the last painting, who carries the book; both are exceedingly good, and could not be surpassed by any work of the same age. The thickset limbs, and strongly-marked features, as well as the general *pose* of the figures, remind us forcibly of Holbein, and certainly refer to that school and period, as the school in which the artist of these works had studied, and the era in which they were executed. They are painted in a vigorous black outline, the tints of the dresses are flat with little attempt at shadows, and there



THE STUDY OF THE FATHERS

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are occasionally traces of gilding observable. Thus the figure of the Almighty in the first compartment has been entirely gilt, as have the various portions of jewelry worn by the principal figures; the buttons of the dresses, the cuffs of Joseph's sleeves &c. The costume is interesting, as it may lead us to fix the date of the painting with some degree of certainty. It is not a *pure* costume belonging to any particular period, but is a mixture of antiquated dress, and the ordinary dress of the artist's own day. The attendants on King Josiah, and the officers in front of his throne, are in the costume of the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII; but many of the other figures, of the men in the synagogue for instance, are in a strangely heterogeneous sort of dress, but which was much used by scriptural designers at the same period.

Above this series of pictures, in the spandril of the arch, is painted the arms of the company, supported by nude figures of boys, the ground being filled with an enriched scroll, beneath which was painted an inscription in two lines, which is nearly obliterated."

It would be interesting to fix the exact date of the execution of these pictures, but although the Company's books have been carefully searched no absolutely certain reference to them can be found. We were at first inclined to refer them to some period between the 7th and 24th years of Henry VIII., for which space of time the Records of the Company are wholly wanting. It would appear, however, that the repairs and embellishments of the Hall in 1561, mentioned at pages 222 and 223, are inconsistent with the preservation of any paintings previously there. These entries are obscure to readers of the present day, but it will be observed that painting of the "skrenes" is

mentioned, and of a "storye" over the "skrenes." The term "story" was one commonly applied at that period to paintings of the nature of those we are considering; and it would not perhaps, therefore, be forming too hazardous a conjecture to assign 1561 as the date of our paintings. The costume of the figures is not inconsistent with either supposition, and artists of the school of Holbein were living at the latter date.* The only two words still remaining of the inscription under the arms which occupy the spandril of the arch above the paintings, are "Robard" and another at first supposed to be "Shreves," but which may as probably be "Skrenes," in which case we may

* An account, quoted by Walpole, of one John Bossam, a painter in distemper, who lived in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, from a MS. of Nicholas Hilliard, an artist of the school of Holbein, is so descriptive of a man likely to have executed the paintings in Carpenters' Hall, that we cannot refrain from giving it in the author's own words. Hilliard calls him "that most rare English drawer of *story* works in black and white, John Bossam, one for his skill worthy to have been serjeant-painter to any king or emperor, whose works in that kind are comparable with the best whatsoever in cloth, and in distemper-colours for black and white; who being very poor, and belike wanting to buy fairer colours, wrought therefore for the most part in white and black." Bossam is described as "a very fair-conditioned, zealous and godly person," and his works are said to be extremely rare. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. p. 203.

In a contract for glazing at King's College Chapel in 1526, the glaziers engage "wele, suerly, clenely, workmanly, substantyaally, curyously and suffieyently to glase and sett up with good, clene, sure and perfyte glasse and oryent colors and imagery of the *story* of the old lawe and of the newe lawe." *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. Appendix.

suppose the inscription to have recorded the gift of the "skrenes" and of the "storye" by "Robard Qvoyney," and the two other persons named in the entry.

Although we cannot state with positive certainty the age of the paintings, we have incontrovertible testimony of their existence and notoriety 250 years since. Among the numerous letters preserved in the Cottonian MSS. there is one from Thomas Nash, the Satirist and Dramatist, to "Mr. Robert Cotton, Esquire,"* containing a reference to one of the Paintings in Carpenters' Hall, purely incidental indeed, yet so circumstantial as completely to identify the third of the series we have described. "And for the printers, there is such gaping amongst them for the copy of my L. of Essex voyage, and the ballet of threscore and foure knights, that though my Lord Marquesse wrote a second parte of his *fever funder* or *idlenesse*, or Churchyard enlarg'd his Chips, saying they were the very same which *Christ in Carpenters' Hall* is *paynted gathering up*, as *Joseph*, his father *strewes hewing a piece of timber*, and *Mary*, his mother, *sitts spinning by*, yet would they not give for them the price of a proclamation out of date, or, which is the contemptiblest summe that may be, (worse than a scute or a dandiprat) the price of all Harvey's works bound up together."

Another enquiry remains—when and for what reason were these pictures concealed from public view? Doubtless to escape notice in times when Puritanical

* This letter is set out in Payne Collier's *Annals of the Stage*, p. 302. It is not dated, but the talented author adduces incontestible internal evidence to prove that it was written about 1596.

zeal condemned as superstitious, and waged exterminating war against all paintings or other representations of either person of the Trinity, or of the Virgin. It will be borne in mind that all the subjects of the paintings are Scriptural, and that three of the series contain figures which would have received the condemnation of the ruling party.*

The Carpenters' Company must be numbered among the earliest civic fraternities who possessed a Hall of any size,† and their Hall was consequently much sought after for the meetings of less fortunate Companies, and of public bodies of other descriptions. This is shewn by the following extracts from the Account-books selected from among many of a similar kind :

1458. 37th Henry 6th.

Resseyuyd of the bretherede of Alhalwyn for the Halle	xvj ^d
Resseyuyd of the Duchemen for the Halle	ij ^s

1459. 38th Henry 6th.

Refffeuid of the Bredered of Seynt Antonyes for the Hall	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
---	-------------------	-------------------

* In 1645, the Parliament came to the following resolutions respecting the pictures in the King's Collection at York House :

"Ordered that all such pictures there, as have the representation of the second person in trinity upon them, shall be forthwith burnt."

"Ordered that all such pictures there, as have the representation of the Virgin Mary upon them, shall be forthwith burnt." Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ij. p. 106.

Herbert gives an instance of similar folly being practised in 1643, in the case of some paintings in Merchant Tailors' Hall, representing the history of their Patron, St. John the Baptist.

† In the Harleian MS. 541, there is a very curious list thus

Reffeiud of the Bredered of the Upholders for the Hall	ij ^a	ij ^d
1467. 7th Edward 4th.		
Resceyued of the Bretherhode of Saint Sythe for the halle		xij ^d
1470. 10th Edward 4th.		
Itm receiued of the Whittawyers for the hall		xij ^d
1472. 12th Edward 4th.		
Itm Resceyuid of the poyntemakers for the halle	ij ^a	
1474. 14th Edward 4th.		
Itm Resseyuid of the Bochers for the Halle	ij ^a	
1475. 15th Edward 4th.		
Itm Resseyuid of the Patynmakers for the Halle		xvj ^d
1478. 18th Edward 4th.		
Itm Resseyuid of the brethyhede of Sent Jame for ye halle	ij ^a	iiij ^d
1488. 4th Henry 7th.		
Reff of the flecherys* for hyer of the Halle		xvj ^d

Our next quotation is from Stow's "Survey" under

headed: "These bene ye hallis y' longe to y^e Cytee of London." It contains, in addition to the Companies' Halls, the Inns of Court and every other description of Hall. There is a date upon the same sheet referring to another matter of the 1st year Richard III., and from the spelling, the list was doubtless made at that time or very shortly after. It shews that these 26 Companies then had Halls, (the Fishmongers' possessing three), viz.: Mercers', Grocers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', Tailors', Haberdashers', Vintners', Salters', Skinners', Chandlers', Cutlers', Fullers', Carpenters', Brewers', Bakers', Barbers', Butchers', Saddlers', Dyers', Schermen (Clothworkers'), Cordwainers', Girdlers', Tilers', Curriers', and Armourers'. The Carpenters' Hall is thus described, "Carpenters Hall w'in ye pyssh of all halowyn in London wall."

* The Fletchers' Company.

the head "Parish Clerks' Company." "Some certain Days in the year they had their publick Feasts, which they celebrated with Singing & Musick. And then received into their Society, such Persons as delighted in Singing, or were studious of it. Thus the 27th of September 1560, on the Eve thereof, they had Even Song, and on the Morrow there was a Communion. And after, they retired to Carpenters' Hall to Dinner."

1656. *May 12th.*

Recd of Percivall Serieant Lorrimer for qtridge vj*

"Ordered that the Cumberland men may have the vse of the hall & roomes on the 3^d of July next for their feast, vpon the request of the said Serieant, they doing no damage, but leaving the hall & roomes cleane."

The following entry, taken from the Order-book, shews that the Hall was sometimes used for other purposes besides the meetings of corporate bodies :

1658. *October 20th.*

"This day in the matter in difference betweene the Clerke & Beadle touching fees at funeralls & other publique occasions wherein others shall have need to make vse of our hall : It is agreed by the Master & Wardens, that what person or persons (saving the Company) shall desire to make vse of our hall for any funerall wedding or feast or other publique occasion, shall allow & pay twenty shillings to the Clerke or Beadle for the time being."*

* In Heath's account of the Grocers' Company, it is stated that their Hall was frequently used for the purposes described in the text, and among other instances the author gives one of "a supper to divers gentlemen of Grays Inn for the greater amitie betweene them and the Middle Temple gents." He also speaks of country feasts, to an occasion of which kind our entry relating to the "Cumberland men" doubtless refers.

The Great Fire of London, which, among its other ravages, deprived nearly all the City Companies of their Halls, and many of them of their ancient records, did not reach Carpenters' Hall. Its neighbour, Drapers' Hall, was destroyed, but between the two buildings there was then, as now, much open ground, to which circumstance, our Hall doubtless owed its preservation; it was nevertheless deemed necessary to take active measures for its safety. It would be beyond our province to enter into the details of this awful conflagration, for which we refer the reader to the accounts of Evelyn and others. We may imagine that not a few of the poor creatures suddenly deprived of their homes would take advantage of the shelter afforded by so capacious a building as Carpenters' Hall, or crowd into the open space about it. However this may have been, our records shew that the spot was visited by another class of persons, and that in the midst of scenes of suffering which might have appalled the most daring, and touched the most debased, in full view of the volume of rolling flames, and within reach of their scorching heat, the burglar pursued his iniquitous trade, undismayed by the scene around him.

1666. 2^o 3^o 4^o 5^o Sept.

Item paid which was laid out by Warden Seagood & the Clarke & Beadle, to p'serve & secure from the fire all the Companies Evidences, Plate, bookes, acc^{ts}, writings, Gownes, Carpetts, & other things (wth the Beadles owne goods) by Cartage, portage, & removeing thereof to seſſall places re-

mote from y^e fire; and the carriage there-
of home again iiiij^{li} xvj^s

It. paid w^{ch} was expended at a meeting of di-
vers of the Company vpon sumons given
them to appear, advise, & assist for the
p^rservacon of the hall from the danger of
the fire x^s

It. paid to severall men hired to watch &
guard the hall aswell within as without;
& to goe the rounds, & to assist to quench
& keepe of the ffire, as also for p^rvention
of robberies & burglaries; from wednesday
5 Sept. to the Sunday following, & in
drink & candles &c L^s

11 Sept.

“Whereas, this day being the vsuall day for the princi-
pall and especiall auditing of the accounts of the new
master & wardens; and whereas, by reason of the late
dredfull fire in London, the accounts of the master & war-
dens for the yeare now last past could not be prepared,
calculated, and examined by the master & wardens or au-
dittors, neither yesterday nor as yett att any other time
hetherto, nor indeed could the clerke of the said company
by reason of the said fire & removeall of the companies
bookes papers & goods out of the hall, prepare, write, &
ingrosce the said accompts fitt for the audittors hetherto,—
It is now therefore ordered, that the said accompts be gott
ready against Munday next in the afternoone. And it is
thought fitt, in regard of the venison sent by S^r John Shawe,
that a moderate & frugall dinner be provided that day, att
the discrecion of the new master and wardens, onely 4 leggs
of mutton boyled & 4 venison pasties &c.”

The Hall of the Carpenters' Company being thus
saved from destruction, many less favoured Com-

panies made application for its use, and accordingly at

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“A Court of assistants here held the 18th of September, anno Dm. 1666, present master and wardens & others. It is ordered & resolved by this court, that this company shall & will accomodate with their hall, before any others, the severall companies of this citty makeing addresse for the same, that have lost their owne halls by the late dredfull fire, and that att such reasonable rates as this company shall thinke fitt, for the accomodacons of such other companies to keepe their courts & assemblies in, vntill their one halls shall be rebuilt; & that our said hall, roomes, garden, & appurtenances, be not lett out or disposed of to any other use or purpose whatsoever.”

Agreeably to this order, we find, from the entries which succeed it, that the use of the Hall on certain days of the week for the term of one year, was granted to the Drapers', Goldsmiths', Felt-makers', and Weavers' Companies, and that power was given to a committee of the Court, to treat with the Haberdashers' or any other Company who might apply for a similar accommodation.

A short time only elapsed before the Hall was let for a more important purpose. At a court held on Friday, 12th October, A. D. 1666:

“It is ordered by this Court that the Right Honourable Sir William Bolton, Knight, Lord Maior elect for the citty of London (being by occasion of the late lamentable fire, destitute of a fitt & convenient house to keepe his maioralty in, and desiring our hall & roomes for that purpose), shall & may be accomodated with our hall & garden, wth all the roomes thereof now in our use & disposall (except the

musick-roome, with the little roome or closett within the same, now lockt vpp, which the companie doe reserve themselves, & free liberty of egresse & regresse to the same. And his lordship is to have, hold, & enioy the same for one yeare onely from the xxixth of this instant October, to keepe his maioralty in, he paying therefore to the master & wardens of this company for the time being, to the use of this company, but one hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, according to his lordship's owne offer, and also excuseing & saving harmless this companie against the severall companies of Drapers, Goldsmiths, Weavers, & Ffelt-makers, touching their severall contracts or agreements, already lately made with this comp^{le} to keepe their courts here (w^b his lordship hath pmised to doe), or els (if it may stand with his lordships conveniency) permitt & suffer the s^d foure se^vall comp^{ies} to meete and keepe their courtes here, according to such their contracts or agreements as afores^d.

Whether the four Companies above-mentioned enjoyed the use of the Hall after this contract with the Lord Mayor does not appear; but Herbert, in his account of the Goldsmiths' Company, gives an entry of the proceedings of a court of assistants, held at Carpenters' Hall on Friday the 5th of October 1666.

Three successive Lord Mayors, Sir William Peake, Sir Wm. Turner, and Sir Samuel Starling, rented the Hall during the years of their mayoralty, at the increased rent of £150. As their Lordships, it would seem from the Account-books, paid their rent punctually, it is difficult to understand the necessity for a portion of the following order:

1670. 7th Octo.

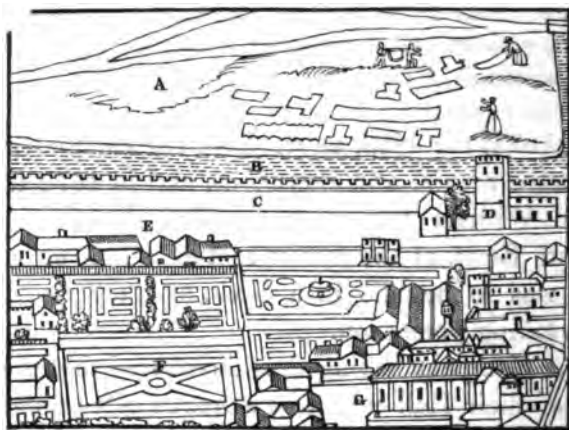
"Itt was this day resolved and soe accordingly ordered by this Court that this company will nott lett their hall

with thappurtenances from henceforth to the Lord Maiors or to any other person or persons vnder the Summe of xl^{li} *and that to be paid downe before entry*, and also with the same covenants, condiçions and reservaçions as are or were contained in the former agreements or Articles with Sir William Peake or Sir William Turner, and what other condiçions, articles, and agreements, the Company may insist vpon besides."

In 1671, the Hall, as we have shewn, underwent extensive repairs and alterations, and in 1672 it was let to William Pritchard, Esquire, Alderman and Sheriff Elect, at the former rent of £100, of which £50 was to be paid in a week, and the remainder upon taking possession.

The Company having thus discovered that the letting of their Hall might be a source of considerable increase to their revenue, speedily came to the resolution of securing a less transitory tenant, and accordingly, in 1673, entered into an agreement with one Mr. Gabriel Roberts, a Turkey merchant, (afterwards Sir Gabriel Roberts), to let him the Hall for seven years, at the rent of £100. He continued to occupy it till his death in 1715, though latterly at a reduced rent, and his executors held it for two years after. In 1717 it was let to Mr. James Fordham, Citizen and Skinner, for a term of forty-one years, at the rent of £52; and by an entry in the Order-book, in 1748, we find that Mr. Fordham was then in partnership with Mr. Luck, the founder of the well-known firm whose names have been, until a very recent period, associated with Carpenters' Hall.

CARPENTERS' HALL AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, from an old wood-cut map of London, dated, *in ink*, 1633, now in the Library of the Corporation of London, at Guildhall.



A. Morefield. B. Ditch round the City walls. C. Walls of London. D. Church of All Hallows on the Wall. E. Carpenters' Hall and Garden. F. Garden of the Drapers' Company. G. St. Augustine's Priory.

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ALMSHOUSES.

" 'Tis all we beg thee, to conceal from sight
Those acts of goodness which themselves requite.
O let us still the secret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's sake.
And live there men, who slight immortal fame?
Who then with incense shall adore her name?
But, mortals! know, 'tis still our greatest pride,
To blaze those virtues which the good would hide."

POPE.

WE have already said that one of the earliest objects recognized by the Trade-Guilds was the relief of their poorer brethren. For this laudable purpose, sums were appropriated from time to time out of their Revenues, and property bequeathed by charitable individuals. An ample account of the different Charity Estates held by the Companies is supplied in the Report of the Charity Commissioners. We shall, however, here attempt to give some account of our Company's Almshouses, conceiving that the following details will not be found devoid of interest.

Among the number of citizens whose wealth enabled them to give substantial and lasting proof of a benevolent disposition, the name of Richard Wyatt, a member of the Carpenters' Company, deserves to be recorded. He was the owner of considerable landed property in Surrey and other parts of England, and carried on business in the parish of St. Peter, Paul's

Wharf. The Company shewed their respect and esteem for Mr. Wyatt, by electing him three times to the office of Master within the short period of twelve years, viz. in 1604, 1605, and 1616.

Mr. Wyatt did not defer till his death the fulfilment of the duty incumbent on the rich to provide for the wants of their indigent brethren, but for a long period previously, devoted an annual sum to the relief of poor Widows of the Company, while he scrupulously observed the Divine injunction of bestowing his Alms in secret. Of this the following singular entries, with others in succeeding years, give proof.

1610-11.

Paid for a Table making and ij Tressells xj ^s	
and for Stuff for the Table vij ^s x ^d and for ij	
fformes to the Table v ^s and is for the xij	
poore to sitt at appointed by a gent un-	
knownen & is in all	xxiiij ^s x ^d
Given to xij poore weomen of the said gents	
guift at their Supper to everye one x ^s is	
in all	vj ^{li}
More iij Joints of meat Bread and Drinck	
for their Suppers Reckoned in the q ^{ter} Supper	
More to John Adams for sayeing grace be-	
fore & after meate before them	xvj ^d

Not till after Mr. Wyatt's death, does his name appear in these annual notices of his benefactions:

1619-20.

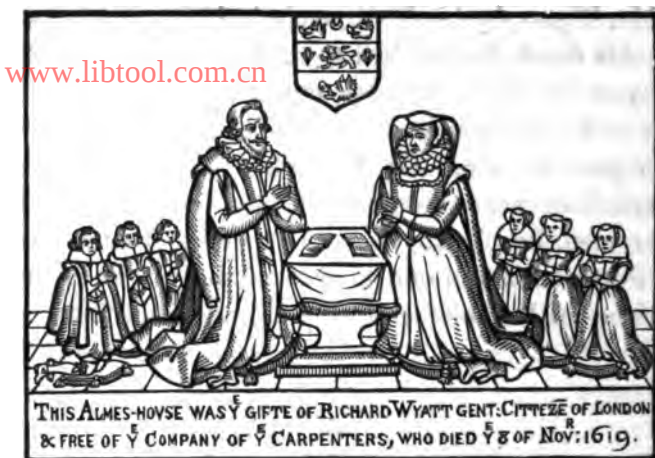
Pd vnto xij poore weomen wh is of the guyft	
of Mr Richard Wyatt deceased w ^{ch} is the	
gent unknownen at their Dynner in the	
Hall on the quarter daye to everye one of	
them x ^s is in all	vj ^{li} x ^s

Mr. Wyatt, by his Will, made in 1618, shortly before his death, bequeathed to the Company some property at Henley-on-Thames, out of the rents of which was to be paid the accustomed allowance to the thirteen poor women. He also left £500 to build ten Almshouses near Godalming for the reception of ten poor men, five belonging to Godalming parish, two to Puttenham, and one to each of the neighbouring parishes of Hambledon, Compton, and Dunsfold.



The Almshouses, with the Chapel in the centre, were built in 1622, and the following inscription is still visible in front of the building. "THIS OYSPITAL WAS GIVEN BY M^r RICHARD WYATT OF LONDON ESQ FOR TENN POORE MEN Wth SUFFICIENT LANDS TO IT FOR Y^e^r MAYNTENANCE FOR EVE^r 1622."

On the wall of the Chapel is fixed a Brass containing a representation of Wyatt and his wife and children at their devotions. Above the centre figures, appears a shield with the armorial bearings of the family.



These kneeling figures of Wyatt and his wife are very similar to those which may be seen on his monument in Isleworth church, but the children are not introduced in the sculpture. The monument is of marble, and the epitaph runs thus :

“ HEERESLEEPETH IN Y^e LORD RICHARD WIATT ESQ: SOME TIME CITIZEN OF LONDON AND FREE OF Y^e WORth COMPANIE OF Y^e CARPENTERS WHO WAS BORNE AT SLINDEN IN Y^e COVN^t OF SVSSEX HE MARRIED MARGARET Y^e DAUGHT^r OF ROGER SHEERS BY WH^o HE HAD X CHILDREN WHEREOF VI ARE YET LIVING III SONNES VID^l HENRY ROGER AND FRANCIS AND III DAUGHTERS MARGAR^t JANE AND ELIZAB^h VNMARRIED AFTER HE HAD LIVED RELIGIOVSLY IN Y^e FEARE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF ALL GOOD MEN FOR TEMPERANCE VP-RIGHTNES AND DEEDS OF PIETIE AS Y^e HOSPITALL W^{ch} HE FOVND^d AT GODLYM^a IN SVRREY FOR X POORE MEN AND HIS GVIFT OF VII POVND^s YEARELY TO BE GIVEN TO xiii POORE WIDOWES MAY GIVE SVFFICIENT TESTIMONY HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN Y^e 65 YEARE OF HIS AGE IN Y^e YEARE OF OVR REDEMPTI^o 1619

WIATVS
VT VIVAS.”

Mr. Wyatt's Will directed that his executors should appoint the first ten alms-men to the "hospital" at Godalming, but they were afterwards to be chosen by the court of the Carpenters' Company, who were to see that the establishment was well governed. The liberal Testator bequeathed a farm at Shackleford in the parish of Godalming for the endowment of the Almshouses, and some land at Bramshot, to defray the expenses of an annual visit from the Governors.*

Our books shew that their first visit was made in 1623 :

1623. *August 20th.*

"It is this Daye ordered that o' m' m' Messenger, m' Warden Baker, m' Allen, m' Isaack & m' Rushall m' ellect, shall on Tuesday next ride to Goddallmyne to se m' Wyatts will pformed concerninge his Allmeshowes built on prish-mish, if m^{rs} Wyatt if leysure doe them sve to meete them there, or ells when shee shall be at leysure and thereof gyve notice."

We have then the names of the first almsmen :

"The names of the poore people placed in the Almshouses at Godalmyne by m^{rs} Wyatt the Executrix accordinge to her husbands will."

Godalminge 5.

Thomas Chandler, aged 78.

Xpöfer Crofter aged 72.

Antho: Thornedell aged 76.

Edward Christmas aged 68.

Richard Guildford aged 64.

Putnam 2.

Roger Webb

Rob' fforster

Compton 1.

John Broadbridge.

Downsould 1.

Will^m fforster.

Hambledon 1.

John Keene.

* Mrs. Margaret Wyatt, Mr. Wyatt's widow, gave £ 40, in her lifetime, to the Company to provide Ten new Coats once in every three years for the Almsmen, with the letters R W on each Coat.

Charges laid out when ou^r Master M^r Messenger, M^r Pallmer the preacher, M^r Allen, M^r Isacke, M^r Rushall, M^r Baker & Thomas Turner ridd to & from Godalming to visit almeshouses there founded by M^r Richard Wyatt, deceased, and to heare a Sermon & place poore men in them, according to his Will.

Imprimis layd out at Cobham the first day of our going for Dynner being the 26 th day of August 1623	vij ^s	iiij ^d
Paid at Godalminge for supper at night and Dynner the day following there also	xlviii ^s	vj ^d
Payd at Kingstone for Supper the second day	xiiij ^s	vj ^d
Payd for coach-ier	xlj ^s	
Payd for M ^r Isacks Horse-hier	vj ^s	
Payd for M ^r Bakers Horse hier	vj ^s	
Payd for M ^r Rushalls Horsehier & Horsemeate at Godalminge	x ^s	ij ^d
Payd for Thomas Turners Horsehier	vj ^s	
Payd for Horsemeate at Kingstone	v ^s	

The Company on going to church, have been usually presented by the almspeople with nosegays. The following entry shews that the custom has been almost coeval with the foundation of the Hospital :

1625-6.

Given an Almesmans Wiffe whoe gave vs nosegayes before wee went to Church	xij ^d
---	------------------

In the next year we find this minute in the Order-book :

1626-7. *August 31st.*

“ It is this day ordered that certeine orders already agreed vpon for the poore people of the erecco^{ff} of M^r Richard

Wyatt deceased, at the hospitall neare Godalmyne, shalbe fairely writt in parchment and sett in a table for the vse of the poore to reade them fower times every yeare quarterly by him that readeth prayers. It is likewise ordered that the same poores pencon^{ts} being at this tyme x^d to each weekly, shalbe augmented and increased to xx^d a weeke to each one soe long as the Rents for that purpose hold out, which John harward our Tennant at Shackleford payes which is xlvijⁱⁱ halfe-yearely at Michaelmas and our Lady day."

Paid for a frame for orders at Godalmyne .	vij ^s
More for paintinge & guildinge it . . .	vj ^s

Some singular correspondence on the subject of the Alms-houses is preserved in the Order-book. We subjoin a few examples :

1653. *February 22nd.*

"This day a Ire & certificate from the minister of Hambleton, in Surrey, concerning Godalming hospitall & of M^r Launders death were read the Teno^r whereof followeth, viz^t.

wor^pⁿ m^r Warden, & you Gentlemen of this worpⁿ company, all health grace & peace accompany yo^u. I have heard of late that yo^r charity & good will towards the poore of the hospitall did much abound the last time yo^u were in the country ; I pray God to reward it seavenfold to yo^u, & to increase that grace in yo^r hearts w^{ch} in this age is waxen so cold. It is my humble desire vnto yo^u all that yo^u would be pleased to graunt me two things out of yo^r good will & mercifull hearts, first a remembrance of this poore man for a speedy admission, & secondly as yo^u yo^rselves have received mercy from the father of mercies, to shewe mercie to this poore aged man, & to graunt him those monies w^{ch} are due since the death of Richard Harper the last Incumbent ; wherein if you shalbe pleased to remember him,

I shalbe very thankfull to God & yo^r worp^l Company, &
 pray continually for yo^r psperity & p^rservacō & so I rest
www.libtool.com.cn yo^r humble servant

Ro : Nevinson, minister of Hambledon."

" It have pleased the Lord to take away from vs by death yo^r faithfull steward m^r Launder, & it is his sonne m^r John Launders desire that yo^u would be pleased to consid^r hereof, & to send downe yo^r mindes whether he shall supply the same stewardshipp after his father or noe: he was burried a fortnight since."

febr: 7^o 1653. Hambledon.

Answer to the foregoing.

S^r we recd yo^r lres & certificate, together wth the sad new of the death of our faithfull freind M^r Launder, for the losse of whome we are very sorry & sensible, & in regard we pceive by yo^r writing that his sonne is willing to vnder-take the same good office for vs, we are willing to embrace that opportunity, & have therefore written to & desired him to take vpon him that care: S^r according to the desire & certificate of yo^r pish, wee have ordered that John Thayre, the poore man yo^u write for, shalbe admitted an Almesman in the place of Richard Harper decd (if he be a single man & otherwise qualified according to the dono^rs intencō) but to enioy the same only vntill our next coming downe, & vpon o^r further allowance of him, whereof we have likewise written to young m^r Launder. And as to yo^r second request, we can answer little at p^rsent, till we shall have a Court of Assistants, but beleeeve we shall not dispose of the money growen due since Harpers death vntil our next coming downe to visitt the hospitall.

S^r we retorne yo^u many thanks for yo^r good wishes & prayers for vs. Beseeching Almighty God to Guid & direct yo^r & our endeavo^r in the faithfull pformance of our trusts .

to his glory & the benefitt of the comonſwealth, we comend
you to the tuicon of the Almighty, & rest yo^r loving freinds

John Joice M^r

Tho: Atkinson

Rich: ffrith

George Gilping

} wardens."

Carpenters Hall 23rd febr: 1653.

To our loving freind M^r Roger Nevinson
minister of Hambledon in the County
of Surrey.

A Letter and Accompt from m^r Launder the tenor where-
of follows, viz^t.

Right worp^h

I here humbly present vnto your wōrps an accompt of
the reparaçons att the Hospitall ffarme att Shackleford soe
far as I have received Bills. Besides the Smiths Bill which
I have not as yett received, which I iudge will amount vnto
about 5^{li}. And besides the reparaçons which must of ne-
cessity be imeadiately done, and cannott amount to lesse
then ffive pounds more att present. All which severall
Sumes being vnited will amount vnto the intire Sumē of
62^{li} 10s. 8d. ob. Of which I have already received and
given a Receipt for the Sumē of ffifteene pounds which be-
ing deducted out of 62^{li} 10s. 8d. ob. The remainder wilbe
47^{li} 10s. 8d. ob. Which remainder, myselfe not being able
by reason of extraordinary occasions to come in person, I
humbly desire your wōrpps will give order may be paid to
the Bearer hereof my kinsman William Jones, whose vncl
John Poole was well known vnto many of your worp^h Com-
pany. I humbly crave your wōrps pardon for this vnusuall
addresse, which is inforced by reason I must of necessity
goe into the country tomorrow. And I shall noe sooner be
gotten into my homely hive, Butt they will all swarme
about mee like Bees, not for honey but for money."

"I have sent a Receipt and shall hereafter give your
 woꝛps an honest & true accompt, & remaine
 Your woꝛps faithfull freind & Servant
 Jo: Launder."

Mortlake 7^o October
 A^o. 1670.

While the Company took care to attend scrupulously to the duties of the annual visit in connection with their trust at Godalming, it is evident from many entries similar to those we give below, that they did not neglect to make arrangements for their entertainment there, and were careful to provide a well-furnished table:

August 7th, 1753.

"Order'd that the Clerk to send a Letter to M^r Todman at Leather-head to provide a Dinner as usuall & a good Dish of ffish for the Gentlemen when they came down & also to Write to M^r Snelling at the George at Godalmin to provide as usuall on the Company's going down to Visitt their Almshouses. And to give notice to the Tennants to bring their Rents, And to m^r Roaker to send good ffowls."

August 2nd, 1757.

"Ordered that the Clerk write to m^r Todman at the Swan at Leatherhead to provide a Fillett of Veal Roasted, and the knuckle boiled with Bacon, and a Bread Pudden Boiled, but no Fish, ag^t the Company comes down there to Dinner."

We next record an ingenious scheme for providing the inhabitants of the Alms-houses with an inexpensive but adequate wardrobe:

September 2nd, 1766.

"Ordered that the poor men in M^r Wyatts Hospital at Godalming have each of them a New Coat and Breeches

every year for the future, and that they be each of them allowed 2 shillings for converting their Old Coats into Waistcoats, by which method they will have a comfortable Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches every year, instead of a Coat every 3d year.

The Court came to the above Resolution in consequence of their having at different times cut down Timber from off Shackleford farm to the amount of 300^u and upwards, the produce of which Farm was given by the said late m^r Wyatt for the support of the above poor men, the Interest of which sum it was supposed would much about answer the above Addition in their Cloathing."

It will be remarked that the Alms-houses at God-alming are not for the benefit of the poor of the Carpenters' Company. The want of a similar institution for their relief must have been much felt, and we find from our Books, that upwards of a century ago, a noble offer was made by a member of the Company whose name is not disclosed.

1733. *January 1st.*

"At this Court a motion was made by M^r Boughton at the request of a member of this comp^y, that he would give this comp^y a piece of freehold ground to erect some Alms-houses thereon for the poor of this comp^y, & would give £1000 for and towards erecting the same, in case this comp^y would endow the said Almshouses. Thereupon & on debate of the matter, the question was put whether this Court would accept of such generous offer, & this Court did now accept of the said offer accordingly with many thanks to the said worthy member."

Notwithstanding the acceptance of the offer here recorded, it does not appear that the Company conformed to the conditions which would have entitled

them to receive the donation, and not many years after, they again lost a similar opportunity of providing for their poor. Sir John Cass, by his Will, gave directions for the building of 20 Alms-houses in Portoken Ward for the benefit of the poor of the Carpenters' Company. His property, soon after his death, became the subject of proceedings in Chancery, to which the Carpenters' Company were made parties; but in the year 1742 they came to the determination to abandon their interest under the Will, on the ground that it conferred on them "no trust but only the nomination of putting the poor men into the intended Almshouses."

Year after year passed on without any fresh effort to obtain a permanent abode for poor members of the Company. At length, in the year 1830, a sum was invested in the purchase of stock to form an accumulating fund, which, when it should attain a sufficient amount, might be applied in the erection of Alms-houses for the reception of poor Liverymen or Freemen of the Company, or their widows. This charitable intention was realised in 1841, when ten Alms-houses were erected at Twickenham, from the designs and under the superintendence of William Fuller Pocock, Esq., the Architect, then Master of the Company, the offer of whose gratuitous services was thankfully accepted.

The land purchased for the site consisted of upwards of six acres, formerly part of Pope's Villa Estate. The purchase was made with funds which the Company were empowered to lay out in land, to be applied to any purpose they might select; the

whole expense of the building was defrayed out of the general funds of the Company, with the exception of a munificent donation of £500; and the Court and Livery contributed liberally towards the endowment of the institution.



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TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER COMPANIES.

“I can not tell whereon it was along,
But wel I wot gret strif is us among.”

CHAUCER—*The Chanones Yemannes Tale.*

IT may be imagined that differences frequently arose among the various civic fraternities, especially between those Companies whose callings were somewhat similar, and that instances of jealousy and of a desire to intrench on the peculiar province assigned to each, were by no means of rare occurrence. The extracts in another part of this volume shew that the Carpenters were more than once at issue with the Bricklayers, and it will presently be seen that at different times they were also at variance with the Woodmongers, Joiners and Sawyers. The first dispute mentioned in the Order-book is with the Woodmongers:

1605. Oct. 30th.

“Whereas it is enformed this Courte, that the Companye of Woodmongers goe about to drawe out of this Companye sondrye psons free of this Companye, and allreadye sworne to the ordinance of this house, which without great piudice of this Companye mayenot be; therefore it is agreed that they shall still remayne in this Companye, and if any sute or trouble growe therevppon the chardge to be borne by this howse.”

It will be seen by the next entries that the possibility foreseen by the Court soon occurred, and that the Company adhered to their resolution, and engaged the services of a celebrated lawyer whose name is still familiar in Westminster Hall :

• 1606.

P ^d for horse hyer for Samuel Talser when he rod for M ^r Wyatt above the Woodmongers cawse	v ^d
Paid the xx th daye of September for boate hyer to and from Barne Elmes when the ward. M ^r Allen and our Clarck went thether to reteyne M ^r Yelverton about the Wood- mongers cause	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Paid M ^r Yelverton the same tyme for his ffee	xx ^s
Paid the same daye at Putney for our dyn- ner and drincking by the way	iiij ^s vj ^d

The first notice of any difference with the Joiners occurs in 1621, when a committee was appointed to meet a committee of the Joiners "to treat with them about difference of works in the same Companies." A few years later we find the following entry :

1631-2.

Spent when we attended the Comittees at Guihall concerning the differences be- tweene vs & the joyners	iiij ^s x ^d
--	----------------------------------

It appears that about this time certain of the Joiners were committed to prison for intermeddling in the trade of Carpentry, and that Robert Stone, one of the number, then instituted proceedings in the Court of

King's Bench against two of the City officers, and against the Master of our Company and the keeper of the prison; upon which our Company petitioned the court of Aldermen to interfere, the matter having arisen within the jurisdiction of the City Courts and the party seeking redress being a freeman. •

The Court of Aldermen referred this petition to a committee, and Stone and his fellow-prisoners having agreed to be bound by their decision, the committee drew up articles with a view of settling all differences between the two Companies by describing minutely the several branches of trade to be pursued by each,* and the Carpenters' Company were ordered to pay to the Joiners the sum of £6 as damages for their commitment, which was paid accordingly.

1632-3.

Paid vnto the Joyners that were comitted to
prison vppon a Committee from the Courte
of Aldren vj^{li}

The Carpenters were, however, far from being satisfied with the articles drawn up by the committee, and as it was proposed to obtain an act of Common Council for confirming their Report, the Carpenters' Company presented to the Court of Aldermen a formal remonstrance, pointing out what they conceived to be erroneous, and suggesting considerable alterations.† The result of this remonstrance was, that the Court of Aldermen, in December, 1633, made an Order for

* This curious document is given in the Appendix B.

† See Appendix C.

the committee to review their Report. Whether the committee, in complying with this Order, yielded in any measure to the remonstrance of the Carpenters, does not appear, but the two Companies seem shortly after to have forgotten their differences, and remained at peace for nearly 40 years.

In 1672 the feud was renewed by the Joiners, who presented a petition to the Court of Aldermen, alleging that the Carpenters had infringed the Order, and praying that they might be compelled to observe it. To this petition the Carpenters drew up an elaborate reply, and the Court of Aldermen, after hearing members of both Companies, decided that the former Order should be obeyed and continue a bye-law between the two Companies, "and the particular members of each to confine themselves thereto."*

Although so much jealousy existed between the Carpenters and Joiners, we find that they could unite in furtherance of a common object; that of preventing the incorporation of the Sawyers; and our books contain, in 1670, "reasons" agreed upon by these two Companies in conjunction with the Shipwrights, against such incorporation. These reasons were to be offered to the two Surveyors of the City, to whose consideration the matter was referred by Sir Heneage Finch, then Attorney-General, and also "presented if need should require, as well to the Court of Aldermen as to the Counsell table and others."†

The Surveyors came to the conclusion that the incorporation of the Sawyers would be objectionable,

* See Appendix D. and E.

† See Appendix F.

and addressed a letter to the Attorney-General to that effect, which received the approval of the Court of Common Council, and accordingly the Sawyers were never incorporated.*

At an earlier period the Carpenters, Joiners, and five other Companies, united in a petition to the Court of Common Council, praying for an act to compel all persons carrying on the several trades of the Companies, to bind their apprentices in their respective Companies.†

The petitioners, however, failed in their object at this time, but we find that after the great fire the Carpenters presented a separate petition on the same subject, and subsequently a still stronger one, accompanied with the "reasons and grounds of their humble desires."‡

This last petition was attended with better success, and in 1693 an act of Common Council was passed, by which all persons carrying on the trade of Carpentry within the City of London, were compelled to bind their apprentices in the Carpenters' Company.

In January 1654, the Court of Aldermen directed the Companies of Carpenters and Bricklayers "to consider of a way and remedy to prevent the danger of firing of buildings wherein the timber is or shall be laid too near the fire in chimneys." Upon this matter the Carpenters drew up proposals containing five different heads; but as the Bricklayers concurred

* See Appendix G.

† See Appendix H.

‡ See Appendix I.

only partially in them, the Carpenters resolved to proceed by themselves.*

In the next year, upon the request of the Court of Aldermen, the Carpenters gave in their opinions concerning wages.†

* See Appendix K.

† See Appendix L.

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NOTICES RESPECTING BUILDING IN LONDON.

“The present state of things is the consequence of the former, and it is natural to inquire what were the sources of the good that we enjoy, or the evil that we suffer.”—JOHNSON’S *Rasselas*.

THE changes which have taken place from time to time in the construction of buildings in London are closely connected with the history of the Carpenters’ Company, and materially affected the interests of that body.

As early as the reign of Richard I. the City suffered much from the prevalence of fires; the wooden houses, thatched with straw or reeds, offering every encouragement to the spread of the flames. To check this evil we find, from the City Records, that in the year 1189, in the time of Henry Fitzalwyn, first Mayor of London, “twelve men, aldermen of the City, were to be chosen in full hustinge and there sworn,” and that “by these sworn men, orders were to be taken about party walls, and about building them sixteen foot at least in height, and three foot in breadth, and to build them of stone, for security against fire; and concerning gutters, to receive and convey the water from their houses; also concerning making windows upon the neighbours; concerning putting corbels, i. e. girders or beams into the neighbours wall,” &c. (Strype, Book V. p. 101.) Notwith-

standing this provision for securing a substantial class of buildings, houses were still constructed of timber. In 1580, Queen Elizabeth, alarmed at the rapid growth of the metropolis, issued a proclamation prohibiting the erection of any new building within three miles from any of the gates of the City, "where no former house had been known to have been within living memory." (Strype, Book IV. p. 34.) In the same year, when the Lord Mayor attended the Court of Exchequer to take the usual oath, the Lord Treasurer delivered to him a paper containing various directions for seeing the proclamation duly enforced. The City in consequence ordered precepts to be issued to the Aldermen of the several wards, directing them to summon the inquests to present all offences against the proclamation, and precepts were also ordered to be sent to the Wardens of the Companies of the Carpenters and Bricklayers, that none of their Companies should work in any such new buildings on pain of imprisonment during the Council's pleasure, or disfranchisement for ever. (Strype, Book V. p. 437.)*

The reasons assigned for the prohibition were, that the inhabitants of the City and the suburbs were already so numerous, that order could scarcely be kept "without device of more new institutions and officers, the necessity of providing of sustentation of food and other necessaries at reasonable prices," and the pre-

* We may here observe that the Viewers, (selected from the Companies of Carpenters and Masons) were bound by their oath to give notice to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the erection of any new buildings within the city. (See page 193.)

servation of health, which was much endangered by "multitudes of people being brought to inhabit in small rooms."* These measures having failed of producing much effect, some proceedings were taken in the Star Chamber, and the Lord Treasurer, and Fleetwood, the Recorder, delivered speeches urging the necessity of obeying the proclamation, the speech of the latter embodying an ingenious but somewhat forced argument to prove that a man had no right to erect a building even upon his own ground, without a license from the Crown. (Strype, Book IV. pp. 34 and 35.)

The citizens, however, continuing to build, King James, in the first year of his reign, and when the Plague was raging, issued a proclamation for pulling down certain newly erected buildings, and in the following year another proclamation, forbidding all increase of building within one mile of the City. All persons were then commanded "to build their fore fronts and windows either of brick or stone, as well for decency as by reason all great and well grown woods were much spent and wasted, so as timber for shipping waxed scarce." Further proclamations appeared in 1607 and in 1614; by the latter, "the commissioners were required to proceed with all strictness against offenders, and from that time began the reformation of building." (Strype, B. I. p. 7.)

That the Carpenters' Company soon discovered the

* The population of the City (i. e. within the walls) in 1580 was, it is conjectured, about 140,000; (see Norton's Commentaries on the City of London, p. 540.)

injury they would sustain from these proclamations is apparent from the following entry in the Account-book :

1607-8.

Paid more the fourth day of m̄rch to S^r
Henry Mountague for Counsell in o^r peti-
con that wee pferred to the Counsell for a
tolleracon for buildings xx^s

The Order-book shews that this or some subsequent petition was productive of serious consequences :

1618-19. *February 20th.*

"It is this Daye ordered that all such monney and chardges as have bene disbursed by M^r Isack, the M^r of this Companye (who was lately committed to prison by the Lords of the Counsell about a peticoñ pferred conēning buyldings), shalbe repayed vnto him by this howse both for his ympri-sonment and other chardges about the same bussynes."

These charges were somewhat heavy.

1618-19.

Paid the fifth day of Aprill to o^r M^r M^r Isacke
for his chardge layd out about his ympri-
sonment and other chardges for the peti-
coñ pferred to the Lords about the Buyld-
ings xxj^{li} xx^d

We subjoin further entries from the Order-book and Account-book on this subject :

1620-1. *January 9th.*

"It is this daye ordered that the M^r and Wardens calling vnto them such of Thassistants as they shall thinck fitt, shall take such coarse for Buildings or any other thinge for good of the howse either by Bill in plem^t or otherwise as their learned Counsell shall thinck fitt."

T

1621. *April 24th.*

" This daye It is ordered that the M^r and Wardens, M^r Allen, M^r Cobb, M^r Isack, M^r Petley, M^r Daye, M^r Kinge, M^r Rushall, and M^r Baker or anye Three of them shall psequut a Sute in the pliam^t howse alreadye begoun, by waye of peticoñ humblye entreating for somme releife in matter of buyldings and repacons, or otherwyse by a newe peticoñ or bill to the pliam^t howse in all humilitye for the same purpose, and the chardges to be borne by this howse."

Charges laid out about the p^ferring of a bill in the pliam^t for tolleracō of Biulding.

1621.

Spent the xxiiij th of Maye when we went vnto		
M ^r Wright Clarck of the pliam ^t		xij ^d
Paid then more M ^r Wright for 2 severall		
Coppyes of peticons	x ^s	
Spent the same daye in goeng to the Parlia-		
ment Howse & Carriage to and fro w th 2		
paire of oares	iiij ^s	ij ^d
Spent the xxix th of Maye in attending the		
pliam ^t Howse & boat hire	ij ^s	iiij ^d
Spent the xxx th of Maye at a drincking with		
the Speakers Clarck	ij ^s	ix ^d
Paid the xxiiij th of June to m ^r Chandler for		
wrighting 24 peticons	xij ^s	

When Deputie Hills Deputie Smith & Deputie Strandwich had pvsed this booke wth the consent of Deputie bond Deputie harp and Deputie towers went all six wth the same to the temple to m^r Solicitors chamb^s and sent for him who cam and wth his own hand corrected that seemed not good for the subiette and Sealed the booke and sent the same to m^r Recorder who Delivered it to m^r morse

Ituñ given in m^r Speakers house to the chamber kep iiij^s iiij^d the porter ij^s vj^d to the Cooke

xviij ^d to the Coochman ij ^s to m ^r wrights man			
iiij ^s to m ^r Serieants man ij ^s vj ^d	. 0	xiiij ^s	x ^d
Itm for two boot hier vp & Downe for Adre-			
man Hamersley Deputie bond Deputi Hills			
w th Ieputies moore to confer w th my			
Lord of Arndell about the bill	. 0	ij ^s	vj ^d
Itm to a Gentleman of my Lord Arndells			
chamber	. 0	v ^s	0
Itm to m ^r speaker the night before o ^r bill was			
rede 4 half peaces		ij ^{li} iiij ^s	0
Itm to his chife clarke to put his M ^r in re-			
membrance	 0	xj ^s	0
Itm for writinge six bookes of greuances at			
large	 0	xij ^s	0
Itm for writinge 8 bookes more of greuances			
at large	 0	xvj ^s	0

1622. Nov. 14th.

"It is this daye ordered that there shalbe a peticoñ p^rferred vnto the Co^rt of Aldren (Desiring in regard of the extremitie of the tyme & the povertie of the Comp: in regard of the restraint of buildinge wth tymber), that this Comp maye be dischargd of the weekelie s^rvice of the Markette wth corne &c."

London, in spite of royal proclamation, was destined to increase rapidly; and our books afford evidence of the struggles which took place between the two Companies so deeply interested in the question, involving the respective merits of timber and brick buildings:

1631. August 3rd.

"Whereas by a Testimoniall vnder di^res of the Company of Bricklayers hands subscribed, bearing date the vijth of June 1631, is signified vnto this Company, the Company of Bricklayers consent with the Company of Carpenters that neither of the Companyes shall intermeddle with

each others trade or misterie, It is this day ordered that M^r Rushall, M^r Warden Cordywen, M^r Jarman, and M^r Bancks, or any twoe of them, shall ioyn with the said Company of Bricklayers such as they shall appointe for the same, to settle such order or course for the medling with their owne trades, the Carpenters with their trade, and the Bricklayers with their trade, as to the Court of Aldren shalbe thought fitt and most convenient."

1647. 7 Decembr.

Given vnto M^r Bradshaw for his advise for looking over the remonstrance of this Company vnto the Co^rt of Aldren concerning the Bricklayers xl^s
 31^o Decembr. .

Paid vnto the Clerks of the pliam^t for to search whether the Bricklayers had putt in any petition into the House of Co^mons about building with Brick v^s

Paid vnto M^r Marks Clarke of the Co^mon Counsell of London for a coppie of an order for building wth Brick iij^s vj^d

1647-8. 22 Martii.

Given vnto M^r Ellinges 2 Clarkes to search if there were an ordinance p^paring in the house of Co^mons for restraint of building wth timber v^s

1648. Augusti.

Paid o^r Clerke for writeing 12 Copies of o^r petition to the Co^rt of Aldran to the bricklayers p^posalls & for other matters iiij^{li}

1649-50. 26 ffebruarij.

Laid out after wee had beene at the hall in chusinge of a Committee concerninge buildings vij^s x^d

Paid M^r Husband for searching for an ordinance of Parliament concerninge buildings vj^d

Paid our Clarke for writeinge of 2 coppies
for the Committee for buildings wherein this
Company gave their reasons that tymber
buildings were more comodious for this
Citie than Brick buildings were* xx^a
Laid out after wee had beene at Guildhall
before the Committee for buildinge with the
Bricklayers at the Windmill in the old
Jurie v^a

1650-1. 18 *Februarij.*

Laid out at the 3 Tunns in grations Street
with the Master & Wardens of the Brick-
layers Company about the takinge of one
& another's work by the great ij^a ix^d

In 1655, our Order-book contains a resolution by which members of the Company were allowed to take an apprentice beyond the usual number, "because divers persons of this Company have at present great employment in building, work being now very plentiful and still increasing;" and, in the next year an Act was passed for preventing the multiplicity of buildings in and about the suburbs, and within ten miles thereof. The preamble sets forth how these new buildings, out-houses, and cottages, were found to be mischievous and inconvenient and a great annoyance and nuisance to the Commonwealth, and that divers prohibitions theretofore had been made to the contrary, and yet the growing evil was multiplied and increased. It enacted, that for every dwelling

* It is greatly to be regretted that every endeavour to discover this singular document has been ineffectual.

house or other building erected within the suburbs, or any other place within ten miles of the walls of the City, since the 25th March, 1620, and not having four acres of land at least, according to the statute, "de terris mensurandis," there should be paid for the use of the Commonwealth one year's rent at the improved yearly value, and all that should build any house or cottage upon a new foundation within such ten miles, should forfeit a hundred pounds.

We pass on to that event which we may suppose to have convinced even the Carpenters, that "tymber buildings were" not "more comodious for this Citie than Brick buildings." The great fire having left the City nearly in ruins, active measures were taken for its restoration under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, whose great practical knowledge and ingenuity could not be dispensed with, although the prejudice, selfishness, and suspicion of the citizens prevented the accomplishment of his magnificent design for the rebuilding of London. The demand for labour being necessarily great, foreigners as well as freemen soon obtained employment, much to the prejudice of our own and other Companies. To prevent this, the Carpenters' Company presented an address to the Lord Mayor, [1666. *Novr. 5th.*] "by way of proposall for prevencon of many sad consequences & ill conveniences to the said Citty & freemen thereof, especially to the free Carpenters vpon the entertainem^t of forriners for the rebuilding of London. 1st, That provision and care be taken that noe person that hath not served seaven yeares to the art of Carpentry according to the statute of 5th Elizabeth, may worke within this Cittie & liberties thereof, &

that the Master & Wardens of the Company of Carpenters may have libertie and authority to examine and prevent all such Carpenters as doe worke within the said Cittie & liberties not haveing soe served seaven yeares as aforesaid."

1666. *Novr. 25th.*

"2. That such fforreyne Carpenters that have served seaven yeares to the said art, if they shalbe tollerated to worke within the Cittie & Liberties dureing this present exigency and necessity, may onely worke as Journeymen or Servants, & not as Master workemen or vndertakers of any principall worke."

REASONS.

"1. If fforryners be not limited with these restricōns, all apprentices as well of every freeman as fforryne Carpenter will take libertie to depart from their services & worke att their owne hands to the great damage & preiudice of their Master.

2. If good care be not taken what workemen be employed in buildings, much insufficient & noughty worke may be done by these forreyners who onely come for their present gaine exacting as great Wages as freemen.

3. The freemen Carpenters (who have beene faithfull subjects & have paid all scott & lott & vndergone all charges & services in the Cittie, & still are the visible & responsible men on such occasions), As they have beene alreadye greate loosers & have sustained great damadges by the late lamentable fier, soe they are like to be greater sufferers if their trade & employm^t be taken away by fforreyners (who pay noe scott nor lott nor beare any office or charge in the Cittie)."

Within a few months after the presentation of this address, Parliament passed the "Act for rebuilding the City of London." The objects of the Act are

stated in the preamble to be "the speedy restoration" of the City, "the better regulation, uniformity, and gracefulness" of the buildings, and "that great and outrageous fires, so far forth as human Providence, with submission to the Divine pleasure, could foresee, might be reasonably prevented, both by the matter and form of such building." After setting forth that "building with brick was not only more comely and durable, but also more safe against future perils of fire," it was enacted, "that all the outsides of all buildings in and about the City should be made of brick or stone, except door cases and window frames and other parts of the first story to the front between the piers," for which substantial oaken timber might be used "for conveniency of shops." Surveyors were to be appointed by the City for carrying the Act into execution, and severe penalties were imposed on persons building contrary thereto. All Carpenters, Bricklayers, and other workmen employed in the buildings, who were not freemen of the City, were, for the space of seven years, and until the buildings were finished, to enjoy the same liberty of working as freemen, and all persons who should actually work in rebuilding the City for seven years, were to enjoy the same liberty to work in their trades, for their lives, as freemen.

This statute materially affected the interests, and diminished the influence, of our Company; for, besides a renewal of the prohibition of timber buildings, backed by such a convincing argument as the Great Fire afforded, of its necessity, the City, as we have seen, were to appoint surveyors to inspect the build-

ings; whereas all buildings, at least as far as concerned the timber used in their construction, had previously been under the surveillance of the Carpenters' Company, and of the four City Viewers, two of whom as we have shewn were appointed by the Court of Aldermen, from and on the presentation of our Company.*

The following entries, however, shew that the powers of search possessed by the Carpenters' Company were still recognised.

1668. 30th July.

"Vpon the Complainte of M^r Oliver one of the Citty Survaieurs vnto this Court, on behalfe of one M^r Reeve against M^r Stanton Carpenter, touching the insufficiencie of a certaine building in fletter lane vndertaken by him, It is ordered by this Court that the Master & Wardens doe view the same."

1669. 21st Sept.

"This day vpon request to this Court made by M^r George Goodday Stacōner it is ordered that a view be taken by this Company of a building of his att or neere London Stone, wherein he complaines of many defects & insufficiency of worke done contrary to the late Act of Parliament for rebuilding the Citty, And that the Master & Wardens, Deputy Wildgos, M^r Berry, M^r Seagood, and M^r King, be the parsons to view the same tomorrow att three of the Clock in the afternoone."

The sanction given by the Act to the employment of foreigners, was severely felt by the Company, and

* We have noticed at page 192, that in 1675, and again in 1678, a tiler and bricklayer was appointed Viewer.

they came to the resolution of taking legal advice as to the extent of the privilege thus afforded to these foreigners. We find the Company shortly afterwards insisting that the Act was not intended to do away with the Statute passed in the 5th year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited any one from exercising any manual occupation, unless he should have been brought up therein seven years at the least as an Apprentice. In consequence of this determination of the Company, several parties on the 1st March 1669-70 appeared before the Court and produced indentures of Apprenticeship to Masters in different parts of the kingdom, and proved their service for the required period. Others who appeared but were not provided with their indentures, were at their own request allowed further time to produce them. Many, however, being not so submissive, several members of the Company applied to the Court, complaining of "their grievances and sufferings by forrayne Carpenters" who had not served an apprenticeship, and were informed that the Court had joined with other handycraft Companies in a petition to the Court of Aldermen for their aid and assistance. The Companies who joined with the Carpenters in this petition, were the Masons, Bricklayers, Joiners, and Plaisterers. The contents of the petition are not given in our books, but the matter was referred by the Court of Aldermen to a Committee of that body, who by their report dated 22nd April 1670, ordered the several Companies to draw up for the perusal of the Committee, "the heads and branches of the usages and customs of the freemen artists as qualifications for the exercise of their trades in con-

formity to statutes in force, charters granted to the Companies, or the customs of the city, and to set down the practices of the foreigners and a list of those using their trades without right thereunto." The directions of the Committee were complied with, but there is no evidence that the associated Companies obtained any effectual redress from the Court of Aldermen.

The alarm, loss, and suffering occasioned by the Great Fire, induced the City to take precautions for the speedy extinction of the flames in the event of the recurrence of a similar calamity, and to further this object, the services of the Companies, and especially those of the Carpenters and seven others were put in requisition. The Common Council passed an Act dated 15th November 1667, which commences thus :

"Whereas the late fierce and outrageous fire which happened in this City, continuing violently to the great astonishment of all beholders more than the space of 4 days and 4 nights, burnt, destroyed, & consumed the greatest part of the churches and dwelling houses, rendering very many of the inhabitants calamitous and much impoverished by the great losses they sustained, and is by all justly reserved as a most sad and dismal judgment of Heaven."

It was then ordained and enacted that the City should be divided into four quarters. That each quarter should be furnished with 800 leather buckets, 50 ladders, and so many hand squirts of brass as would furnish two for every Parish, 24 pickaxe sledges, and 40 shod shovels. Each of the twelve Companies was to provide and keep in readiness 30 buckets, 1 engine, 6 pickaxe sledges, 3 ladders, and 2 hand squirts of

brass, and all the other inferior Companies, buckets and engines proportionable to their abilities. Each Ward was to be provided with a bellman, who from Michaelmas to Lady-day was diligently to walk up and down within the ward from 10 at night till 5 in the morning.

Every householder upon any cry of fire was to place a sufficient man at his door, well armed, and hang out a light, and to have water in a vessel ready at his door to quench and suppress all further increase of the fire. And the several Companies of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Plaisterers, Painters, Masons, Smiths, Plumbers, and Paviours, were yearly for each Company, to elect 2 master workmen, 4 journeymen, 8 apprentices, and 16 labourers, to be ready on all occasions of fire to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs for quenching the same.

An able Citizen and skilful Engineer was to be chosen yearly to attend the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and to give his assistance, and by their direction blow up houses, whereby the increase of the fire might be most probably prevented. Such quantities of powder as should be thought fit by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, were to be provided by the several Wards and the Companies, and laid up in convenient places.*

In concluding our remarks on the subject of Building, we cannot forbear alluding to those ingenious and beautiful specimens of ancient Carpentry which

* Fourteen years after this, we find the City endeavouring to establish a fire Insurance; the rates for brick houses being £4 p^r Cent. and for timber houses £8 p^r Cent.

still adorn some of our Palaces and Halls,—the open timber roofs.* May we not reasonably presume that the Master Carpenters† of the middle ages were the designers as well as the constructors of those tasteful productions? The talented author whom we have so frequently cited in the course of this volume, sets out various contracts‡ with different artificers for works

* The most ancient of these roofs in London and the neighbourhood are in Westminster Hall, Crosby Hall, the Middle Temple Hall, Eltham Palace, Hampton Court Palace, the Archbishopal Palace Croydon, and Beddington Hall. In a modern architectural work, we meet with the following remarks on the subject we are now considering. "It is to the reign of Edward III. and his successor, when the increasing security and polish of the times rendered fortresses almost unnecessary, that we may date the introduction of those master-pieces of Carpentry—the timber-framed roofs, which soon became general both in Halls and Churches. It is highly interesting to contemplate in the present structure (*Eltham Palace*) this portion of a regal residence in so perfect a state; we are at a loss which most to admire—the ingenuity displayed in the design of the roof, or the extraordinary skill in its construction. The Workmen could then boast that their art was perfect, and that they did not require the aid of iron or metal to connect and bind together their timbers." See an interesting and elaborate work on the Great Hall at Eltham, by H. Dunnage and C. Laver, Architects.

† The names of many Carpenters in the 13th and 14th centuries, and details of works done by them, may be found in Smith's *Antiquities of Westminster*, and in Brayley and Britton's later *Work on the same subject*.

‡ Among others, an Indenture between Robert Hacomblein, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Thomas Larke, Archdeacon of Norwich, on one part, "and Galyon Hoone of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, glazier, Richard Bownde of St. Clement's Danes, glazier, Thomas Reve of St. Sepulchre's, glazier, and James Nicholson of Southwark, glazier, on the other part, the latter agreeing to set up eighteen windows of the upper story of King's

requiring the greatest taste in design and ingenuity in execution. The same author mentions that both himself and the pains-taking antiquary the results of whose labours he gives to the public, had searched almost in vain for the names of ancient architects. Freemasons* we are told, journeyed from city to city in quest of occupation, and halting wheresoever their services were required, reared with admirable skill the lofty Cathedral or the massive Fortress. Are we not

College Chapel, like those of the King's New Chapel at Westminster, as Barnard Flower, glazier, (late deceased) by indenture stood to do, six of the said windows to be set up within twelve months." The rate of payment was about sixteen pence per foot for the glass. "It would not be easy" continues Walpole, commenting upon this and other contracts, "for a Master of a College now to go into St. Margaret's parish or Southwark, and bespeak the roof of such a Chapel as that of King's College, and a dozen or two of windows, so admirably drawn, and order them to be sent home by such a day, as if he was bespeaking a chequered pavement or a church bible!" *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. pp. 171, 172.

* On the connection between *Masons* and *Freemasons*, Dr. Anderson has the following observations. "The history of operative Masonry is merely introductory to that of Free-Masonry; but claims the greater regard, as the first elements of the latter are borrowed from it. So long then as the two professions remain united in the same persons, and until the Records of the latter become distinguished, stone and mortar appear the most conspicuous objects in the foreground of the picture. See Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Freemasons, by James Anderson, D.D.

Stow in his account of the Trade Companies of London, states that the Company of Masons were likewise termed Freemasons, on the authority of a Record in the reign of Edward IV. also quoted by Dr. Anderson; and in the Bye-Laws of the Carpenters' Company, two of the City Viewers are spoken of as Freemasons. See p. 147.

then warranted in concluding that the Master-Workmen, whether Masons, Carpenters, or other artificers, designed the works which it was their province to execute?

We deem it almost unnecessary to remind the reader of the importance which attached to the art of Carpentry in former days. In all great works, the Mason and the Carpenter were the principal artizans, and we have evidence that their pay was the same; in humbler structures, timber houses being almost universal, the Carpenter was obviously of the chief importance, and a knowledge of the principles of construction must have been indispensable to every Master Carpenter. To the Great Fire of London, and the consequent demand for the services of the Bricklayer, must be attributed, as we have shewn, the decline of Carpentry to a level infinitely below its original importance; and while we acknowledge the greater security and convenience of our modern houses, we may be allowed to indulge a passing regret for the decay of an art which has numbered among its followers, men who have produced works which still attract the admiration of our own countrymen, and the praise of foreign nations.



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APPENDIX.

A.

THE City Records contain several Lists of the Companies made out at different times and for various objects. We give four at length, and also a list from Stow. The object of each will be shewn by the heading. In the first List, the Carpenters' Company stands the 20th, in the second, the 21st, in the third, the 25th, in the fourth, the 42nd, and in the fifth, the 25th. The third List, however, is the only one which had for its precise object, the settling of the precedence of the Companies, and it will be observed that the Carpenters hold the same rank in that List, made in Henry VIII.'s reign, as in the fifth, which was made in James I.'s reign. In the third List, the Fullers are included, and placed before the Carpenters, and the Saddlers after the Carpenters. In the fifth List the Fullers are excluded, and the Saddlers placed before the Carpenters. In the List of Companies to be found in the Harleian MS., which we have referred to at p. 11, the Carpenters rank the 26th, the arrangement of the Companies having precedence of them, with the addition of the Barber-Surgeons, being the same as in the List made in James I.'s reign. Strype, in his List containing 84 Companies, also places the Carpenters the 26th, adopting the arrangement in the Harleian MS. The City Records also contain a List of the Companies which occupied standings on the 16th November 1697, at the enthusiastic reception given to William III. by the Londoners on his return to London after the Peace of Ryswick; by this List we find that the Carpenters still ranked the 26th Company.

LIST No. 1. *City Records.*

Names of the Companies of the City which have Livery, with the number in each Company in the time of John Shaa, Mayor, 1501-2.

1. Mercers . . .	66	25. Barbers . . .	38
2. Grocers . . .	84	26. Painter Stainers .	18
3. Drapers . . .	80	27. Curriers . . .	16
4. Fishmongers .	76	28. Girdlers . . .	21
5. Goldsmiths . .	51	29. Wax Chandlers .	17
6. Merchant Tailors	84	30. Tylers . . .	22
7. Skinners . . .	54	31. Plumbers . . .	12
8. Ironmongers . .	25	32. Armourers . . .	20
9. Haberdashers .	41	33. Founders . . .	22
10. Salters . . .	30	34. Innholders . . .	16
11. Vintners . . .	26	35. Coopers . . .	17
12. Dyers . . .	19	36. Blacksmiths . . .	16
13. Brewers . . .	45	37. Joiners . . .	14
14. Bakers . . .	16	38. Bladesmiths . . .	12
15. Shermen . . .	51	39. Wiresellers . . .	12
16. Fullers . . .	34	40. Weavers . . .	30
17. Leather Sellers .	33	41. Masons . . .	11
18. Butchers . . .	26	42. Bowyers . . .	10
19. Saddlers . . .	33	43. Fletchers . . .	11
20. Carpenters . . .	30	44. Poulterners . . .	10
21. Tallow Chandlers	36	45. Woolmen . . .	8
22. Cutlers . . .	24	46. Spurriers . . .	6
23. Pewterers . . .	25	47. Feltmongers . . .	2
24. Cordwainers . . .	26		

The Companies that had no Liveries are as follow:—

47. Stockfishmongers.	58. Turners.
48. Scriveners.	59. Pastelers.
49. Surgeons.	60. Greytanners.
50. Braziers.	61. Loriners.
51. Glovers.	62. Linendrapers.
52. Upholders.	63. Fuysters.
53. Stationers.	64. Fruiterers.
54. Coppermiths.	65. Cheesemongers.
55. Embroiderers.	66. Netters.
56. Pouchmakers.	67. Glaziers.
57. Woodmongers.	68. Tapicers.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 69. Wheelwrights. | 72. Coursors. |
| 70. Shipwrights. | 73. Marblers. |
| 71. Pavours. | 74. Farriers. |

LIST No. 2. *City Records.*

Hereafter appeareth the order of the Crafts, how they shall stand when the King and the Queen shall pass by towards their Coronation; the Chief Craft to begin on the South Side in the Cheap a little from the Old Change end, and so forth towards the Tower. And every of them to make rails at their proper cost for their standing after the number following:—

Coronation of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon.

	Yards		Yards
1. Merchant Tailors	26	24. Pewterers . . .	12
2. Mercers . . .	26	25. Cordwainers . .	12
3. Grocers . . .	26	26. Barbers . . .	14
4. Drapers . . .	26	27. Painter Stainers .	8
5. Fishmongers . .	26	28. Curriers . . .	7
6. Goldsmiths . . .	24	29. Girdlers . . .	7
7. Skinners . . .	20	30. Wax Chandlers .	7
8. Ironmongers . .	15	31. Tylers . . .	8
9. Merchant Haberdashers . . .	22	32. Plumbers . . .	6
10. Salters . . .	15	33. Armourers . . .	8
11. Vintners . . .	15	34. Founders . . .	9
12. Stockfishmongers	15	35. Innholders . . .	6
13. Dyers . . .	10	36. Coopers . . .	6
14. Brewers . . .	20	37. Blacksmiths . . .	8
15. Bakers . . .	14	38. Joiners . . .	7
16. Shermen . . .	20	39. Bladesmiths . . .	8
17. Fullers . . .	16	40. Wiresellers . . .	5
18. Leathersellers .	15	41. Weavers . . .	10
19. Butchers . . .	12	42. Masons . . .	5
20. Saddlers . . .	14	43. Bowyers . . .	4
21. Carpenters . . .	14	44. Fletchers . . .	4
22. Tallow Chandlers	16	45. Poulters . . .	5
23. Cutlers . . .	12	46. Woolmen . . .	4
		47. Spurriers . . .	3

LIST No. 3. *City Records.*www.libtool.com.cn*8th Henry 8th, January.*

Hereafter ensueth the order and direction taken at this Court by the Mayor and Aldermen above said of and for all the Crafts and Misteries ensuing for their goings as well in all processions as all other goings standings and ridings for the businesses of this City. The said order and direction to be from henceforth firmly observed and kept (any other rule order or direction heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding). Provided always that the fellowship whereof the Mayor is for the year according to the old custom shall have the pre-eminence in going afore all other Fellowships in all places during the time of Mayoralty, &c.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mercers. | 25. Carpenters. |
| 2. Grocers. | 26. Saddlers. |
| 3. Drapers. | 27. Cordwainers. |
| 4. Fishmongers. | 28. Barbers. |
| 5. Goldsmiths. | 29. Painter Stainers. |
| 6. Skinners. | 30. Curriers. |
| 7. Merchant Tailors. | 31. Masons. |
| 8. Merchant Haberdashers | 32. Plumbers. |
| 9. Salters. | 33. Innholders. |
| 10. Ironmongers. | 34. Founders. |
| 11. Vintners. | 35. Poulters. |
| 12. Shermen. | 36. Pastelers. |
| 13. Dyers. | 37. Coopers. |
| 14. Brewers. | 38. Tylers. |
| 15. Pewterers. | 39. Bowyers. |
| 16. Leathersellers. | 40. Fletchers. |
| 17. Cutlers. | 41. Blacksmiths. |
| 18. Fullers. | 42. Joiners. |
| 19. Bakers. | 43. Wiresellers. |
| 20. Wax Chandlers. | 44. Weavers. |
| 21. Tallow Chandlers. | 45. Woolmen. |
| 22. Armorers. | 46. Spurriers. |
| 23. Girdlers. | 47. Feltmongers. |
| 24. Butchers. | 48. Fruiterers. |

LIST No. 4. *Stow's Survey.*

The 23rd of Henry VIII., these Companies had place at the Mayor's Feast in the Guildhall, in order as followeth. I speak by Precedent; for I was never Feast-Follower.

Companies.	Number of each Company feasted in addition to the Wardens.	Messes allotted them.	Companies.	Number of each Company feasted in addition to the Wardens.	Messes allotted them.
1. Mercers . .	17	5	35. Bowyers . .	2	1
2. Grocers . .	16	4	36. Fletchers . .	2	1
3. Drapers . .	12	4	37. No Clothing } Turners . }	2	1
4. Fishmongers	12	4	38. Cordwainers	4	2
5. Goldsmiths .	10	3	39. Painter Stainers	5	2
6. Skinners . .	8	3	40. Masons . .	1	1
7. Merchant } Tailors }	9	3	41. Plumbers . .	2	1
8. Vintners . .	6	2	42. Carpenters . .	4	2
9. Ironmongers.	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	43. Pouchmakers	2	1
10. Merchant Ha- berdashers .	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	44. Joiners . .	2	1
11. Salters . .	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	45. Coopers . .	1	1
12. Dyers . .	6	2	46. No Clothing } Glaziers . }	2	1
13. Leathersellers	8	3	47. No Clothing } Linen Dra- pers . . }	2	1
14. Pewterers . .	5	2	48. No Clothing } Woodmon- gers . . }	2	1
15. Cutlers . .	5	2	49. Curriers . .	2	1
16. Armourers .	3	1	50. No Clothing } Foistors . }	2	1
17. Waxchandlers	6	2	51. No Clothing } Grey Tan- ners . . }	2	1
18. Tallowchan- dlers . }	3	2	52. Tilers . . .	1	1
19. Sheremen . .	5	2	53. Weavers . .	1	1
20. Fullers . .	9	2	54. Blacksmiths	0	1
21. Saddlers . .	4	2	55. No Clothing } Lorimers }	2	1
22. Brewers . .	12	4	56. Spurriers . .	2	1
23. Scriveners .	6	2	57. Wiresellers .	1	1
24. Butchers . .	7	3	58. No Clothing } Fruiterers }	2	1
25. Bakers . .	4	2	59. No Clothing } Ferrers . }	2	1
26. Poulters . .	1	1	60. Bladesmiths	2	1
27. Stationers .	2	1			
28. Innholders .	4	2			
29. Girdlers . .	4	2			
30. Chirurgeons	2	1			
31. Founders . .	1	1			
32. Barbers . .	4	2			
33. Clothing Up- holders . }	2	1			
34. Broiderers .	2	1			

LIST No. 5. *City Records.*
www.libtool.com.cn

Names of Companies.	Assessments of their quotas for providing 10,000 quarters of Corn 25th February 1602-3.	Assessments on the several Companies for raising £400 for the full perform- ance and finishing of the Pageants, Shows &c. from the Tower to Temple bar against the passage of the King and Queen's most excellent Majesties through the City per order Common Council 14th February 1603-4.		
	Quarters.	£.	s.	d.
1. Haberdashers .	724	28	19	2
2. Merchant Tailors	936	37	8	9
3. Mercers . . .	820	32	16	0
4. Grocers . . .	874	34	19	2
5. Drapers . . .	768	30	14	4
6. Fishmongers .	565	22	12	0
7. Goldsmiths . .	809	32	7	2
8. Skinners . . .	553	22	2	4
9. Salters . . .	514	20	11	2
10. Ironmongers .	440	17	12	0—280 2 1
11. Vintners . . .	520	20	16	0
12. Clothworkers .	565	22	12	0
13. Dyers . . .	100	4	0	0
14. Brewers . . .	200	8	0	0
15. Leathersellers .	200	8	0	0
16. Pewterers . .	60	2	8	0
17. Cutlers . . .	45	1	16	0
18. Whitebakers .	120	4	16	0
19. Waxchandlers .	20	0	16	0
20. Tallowchandlers	80	3	4	0—76 8 0
21. Armourers . .	10	0	8	0
22. Girdlers . . .	70	2	16	8
23. Butchers . . .	30	1	4	0
24. Saddlers . . .	90	3	12	0
25. Carpenters . .	50	2	0	0
26. Cordwainers . .	70	2	16	0
27. Barber Surgeons	50	2	0	0
28. Painter Stainers	11	0	8	9
29. Curriers . . .	11	0	8	9
30. Masons . . .	25	1	0	0—16 14 2
31. Plumbers . . .	20	0	16	0
32. Innholders . .	50	2	0	0
33. Founders . . .	15	0	12	0
34. Poulters . . .	20	0	16	0

35. Cooks . . .	50	2	0	0			
36. Coopers . . .	70	2	16	0			
37. Tylers & Bricklayers . .	20	0	16	0			
38. Bowyers . . .	5	0	4	0			
39. Fletchers . . .	5	0	4	0			
40. Blacksmiths .	16	0	12	9	—10	16	9
41. Joiners . . .	41	1	12	9			
42. Weavers . . .	25	1	0	0			
43. Woolmen . . .	5	0	4	0			
44. Woodmongers .	20	0	16	0			
45. Scriveners . .	70	2	16	0			
46. Fruiterers . .	16	0	12	9			
47. Plasterers . .	10	0	8	0			
48. Brownbakers .	30	1	4	0			
49. Stationers . .	100	4	0	0			
50. Embroiderers .	33	1	6	0	—14	0	0
51. Upholders . .	11	0	8	9			
52. Minstrels . . .	5	0	4	0			
53. Turners . . .	17	0	15	7			
54. Basketmakers .	8	0	5	4			
55. Glaziers . . .	8	0	5	4		1	19 0
							<u>£400 0 0</u>

APPENDIX B.

Martis xxv^{to} die Septembris 1632
Annoq; Regis Caroli &c. viij^o

Whitmore Maior.

THIS day S^r Martin Lumley S^r Hugh Hamersly S^r James Cambell K^{nt} and Aldrēn M^r Aldrān Raynton M^r Aldrān Mowlson M^r Martin Bond and M^r William Hollingshead Committees formerly appointed to heare the differences between the Company of Carpenters and Company of Joyners London did deliver into this Court a Reporte in writinge vnder their hands how they finde the same and their doeings and opinions the tenor whereof is as followeth viz^t.

To the Right Hono^{ble} S^r George Whitmore K^{nt} Lord
Maior of the Citty of London and Court of Aldren.

According to an Order of this Hon^{ble} Court of the last day of May now last past wee whose names are subscribed ~~have called before vs~~ as well the M^r and Wardens and other of the Cheife of the Company of Carpenters as the M^r Wardens and others of the Cheife of the Company of Joyners and diverse tymes heard the matters in difference betweene the said Companyes and the reasons and Allegacōns on either side produced And doe Certifye to this Hon^{ble} Court our opinions concerneing the same as herevnder followeth viz^t

That these workes next following doe pperly belong to the Joyners.

1. Imprimis all sorts of Bedsteads whatsoever (onlie except Boarded Bedsteads and nayled together.)
2. Item all sorts of Chayres and stooles which are made with mortesses or tennants.
3. Item all tables of Wainscoate Wallnutt or other Stuffe glewed with fframes mortesses or tennants.
4. Item all sorts of formes framed made of boards with the sides pinned or glewed.
5. Item all sorts of Chests being framed duftalled pynned or Glued.
6. Item all sorts of Cabinetts or Boxes duftalled pynned glued or Joyned.
7. Item all Sorte of Cupboards framed duftalled pynned or glued.
8. Item all Sorte of presses for weareing apparell Mercers Silkemen Haberdashers Gouldsmiths Milleno^{rs} or Napkin preses being pannelled duftalled pynned or Glued.
9. Item all Sorts of Wainscott and sealing of Howses and setling made by the vse of Two Iages.
10. Item all Sorts of Shopp Windows that are made for ornament or beautie which cannott bee made without Glew.
11. Item all Sorts of Doores framed pannelled or Glued.
12. Item all hatches iaged framed or Glued.
13. Item all pewes pulpitts and seates with the Deskes belonging to them framed pannelled or Glued.
14. Item all Sorts of frames vpon Stalls being framed or Glued.
15. Item all frames for picturs Latesses for Scriven^{ers} or the Like.
16. Item all lyning of Walls or frering for Wainscott.

17. Item all signe boards of Wainscott or carved.

18. Item all worke whatsoever already invented or that hereafter shall ~~bee invented being made~~ by one or two iages with the vse of all manner of nayles.

19. Item all carved workes either raised or Cutt through or sunck in with the grounde taken out being wrought and cutt with carving Tooles without the vse of Plaines.

20. That all Coffines made of Wainscott but if they bee made of other woode wee conceive fitt that the making thereof be left indifferent either to the Joyners or Carpenters.

And these works following doe properlie belong to the Carpenter.

1. Imprimis all Drapers Tables, all Tables for Tavernes Victuallers Chandlers Compting House tables and all other Tables made of Deale Ealme Oake Beeche or other woode nayled together without Glue except all sorts of Tables either nayled framed or glued being moveable.

2. Item all Sesterne Stooles washing Stooles bucking Stooles and all other Stooles whatsoever that are to be headed with Oake Elme Beeche or Deale and footed with square and round feete Except all framed stooles glued or pinned.

3. Item all sortes of frames made of Elme Oake beeche or deale heads with Square or round feete or with feete of Boards or planks with sides of boards to bee nayled or braded soe as they be not turned feete.

4. Item the Laying of all fflowes of Elme or Oake except such floores of Elme or Oake as are grobed which wee conceive properly to belong to the Joyners and if the floore bee of Deale wee conceive fitt that the workm^r be left at Liberty to make choyce whether he will have a Carpenter or Joyner to lay the same.

5. Item the dividing of ware-houses and Chambers and other roomes vnwainscotted and vnpannelled with slitt or whole deales or any other materialls Wainscott excepted and except all pticons grooved glued battened or framed.

6. Item the Shelving of all Roomes vnwainscotted and vnpannelled with Seates and bracketts except worke in Studdies which wee conceive fitt to bee left indifferent to both Companies.

7. Item all Signe Boards not made of Wainscott not glued or carved.

8. Item we conceive fitt that the setting up of all Pillars or ballasters for lights in a partiçon of what wood soever if the partiçon be made by the Carpenters doe belong to them but if the partiçon bee of the Joyners making then do belong to them.

9. Item all Galleries in Churches and other places vnlesse of wainscott or pannelled or Carved.

10. Item the shelving in a Kitchin with Racks for Spitts and other Racks for hanging vpp of furniture except all peeles.

11. Item the laying of plates and floores for pewes in Churches if they be Laid with Oake or Elme but if with deale then the worke m^r to bee at his Choise whether he will have a Carpenter or Joyner to lay them.

12. Item all frames of Skreenes for halls or other Roomes not made of wainscott glued carved or pannelled.

13. And lastly wee think fitt that the lage be indifferently vsed by the Carpenters soe as they vse the same in the making and pfecting such worke only as before expressed to belong vnto them and not otherwise all w^{ch} nevertheless wee leave to grave Judgments of this Hon^{ble} Court.

And wee further Certifie that wee tooke hearing of the difference and suite psecuted in the King's Bench by Rob^t Stone Joyner for a Comittm^t of him for intermeddling in the trade of a Carpenter against Richard Jenney and John Bayard two of the Lord Maiors officers Thomas ffenner then M^r of the Company of Carpenters and Nicholas Smith keeper of the Poultrie Compter as alsoe of the severall Complaints of Thomas Lewis William Woodborne Jeremy Payne and John Parkes Joyners made against the m^r and Wardens of Carpenters for their sefall comittm^t for intermeddling in the trade of a Carpenter and as well the m^r and wardens of the said several Companies of Carpenters and Joyners as the said Rob^t Stone Thomas Lewis William Woodburne Jeremy Paine and John Parkes and everie of them haueing submitted themselves to our end and determinacon touching their severall Comittments wee think fitt and so order for a finall and full satisfaction of and for all damages claymes or demands for or by reason of their severall Comittments that the m^r and wardens of the Company of Carpenters shall pay vnto such of them these sefall somes following (viz^t) to the said Robert Stone

four pounds and to everie of them the said Thomas Lewis William Woodburne Jeremy Paine and John Parkes Ten shillings a peece and soe all matters in Suit or difference between them or any of them to be fully ended concluded and determined All which nevertheless wee likewise leaue to the grave Judg^{mt} of this Hon^{ble} Court this Sixth of September 1632.

Martin Lumley
Hugh Hammersley
James Cambell
Nicholas Rainton
Thomas Moulson
Martin Bond
W^m Hollingshead.

The which Report being here openly read was allowed of & orderedd to be entred into the Repertory & to be accordingly pformed by either said Company.

APPENDIX C.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Maio^r of the Cittie of London and to the Right worp^l the Aldermen his Brethren.

The humble Peticors of the M^r & Wardens of the Company of Carpenters London for on the behalfe of their Company and the poore Brethren and Members thereof.

Shewing

THAT whereas by the procurement and endeavour of the Company of Joyners London there is a draught prepared to passe for an Act of coes^t Councell and intended to be preferred to the next Court of coes^t Councell vpon pretence to distinguish and settle the sefall workes and labours belonging both to the Carpenters and Joyners soe that the one should not intermeddle with the others workes Which draught soe intended to be offered to the coes^t Councell The Peticoners doe conceive vnder the favour of this honorable Court doth tend much to their preiudice in abridging and taking away many thinges that doe as they take it properly belong vnto the Carpenters art which the Peticoners are well assured is not the meaning of this Honorable Court.

May it therefore please your Hono^r and worp^t to take into y^e graue considera^{ti}ons the poore estate of their complaint. ~~together with the obie^{ct}ions and reasons hereto annexed~~ And that you would alsoe vouchsafe to stay such intended booke to be propounded or passed for an Act of ~~o~~den counsell And that there may be such altera^{ti}ons and qualifica^{ti}ons made and sett downe in the said intended act as to yo^r honor and worp^t in your grave wisdoms shall seeme fitting

And wee shall daylie pray for yo^r hono^r & worpp^t &c.

May it please your hono^r and worpps to be informed by vs the Master and Wardens of the Company of Carpenters London for on the behalfe of our Company and the poore Brethren and Members thereof That wee conceive vnder favour of this honorable Court And soe hath it byn allowed and esteemed amongst our Company That theis workes hereafter followinge doe properly belong vnto the Company of Carpenters and not any wayes vnto the Company of Joyners which are not formerly expressed in the reporte.

Imprimis the building erecting and reparing of all manner of howses & edifices whatsoever of any kinde of timber whatsoever.

Item the framing and setting vpp of all manner of timber windowes that stand or are to stande in howses built of stone brick or timber. Item the making and framinge of all manner of staires that are to be done of timber boarde or plancks. Item the making of all manner of penthowses. Item the making and setting vpp of all manner of postes and seates at gates or Dores. Item the making of cases and plancks for Cellar Dores. Item the making of bulkes or stalles. Item the making of all cases for the enclosing of cesternes. Item the making and setting vpp of all manner of shedds and hovells. Item the layeng of ioysts and planking of stables—And making of racks & mangers. Item the boarding and weatherboarding of howses shedds and hovells. Item the making of all manⁿ of signepostes. Item the making framing and setting vpp of postes railes and ballesters in gardens, Leades betwixt houses or elsewhere. Item the making of all mantletrees tassels and footpaces of timber. Item the makeinge & setting vpp of all manner of pales. Item the making of Wharfes Cam-shedds Cranes & bridges of timber and piling and planckinge

of foundacons for Wharfes and Bridges. Item the makinge of ladders stocks cages and whipping postes. Item the making of poncoilloises. Item the makinge of frames and stocks for bells and makinge of bellwheeles. Item the making of all manner of presses made of timber or plancke for Clothworkers Hottpressers Channdlers or any other the like. Item the making of all manner of traughts for Bakers or other professions or for conveyance of water and all manner of truncks for bringing in of light into mens howses shopps or warehouses as also the making of all mannf of truncks for Jackewights or conveyance of water. Item the making of porches and making of lattices and barrs for Taver^s and other victualing howses. Item the making of banquetting howses and Arbours of timber or boardes and postes and seates in gardens. Item all manner of Turretts or Lanthornes to be sett on Churches Steeples Halls or elsewhere being made of timber. Item the setting vpp of all Hattmakers plancks. Item the making and layeng of all manner of beare Joysts Stillings & Scantlyngs for Vinteners Brewhouses Victualing howses and in or for anye other howses whatsoever.

All which workes wee humblie desire to be allowed vnto vs the Carpenters as aforesaid being meerly Carpenters worke and done in his ma^{ty} worke in his howses at Westm^r and elsewhere by his ma^{ty} Carpenter And wee are still charged for the working and pforming thereof and not the Joyners.

The Company of Carpenters humbly desire this honorable Court that theis Artickles reported for the Company of Joyners may be altered and qualified for the reasons herevnder and before menconed—viz^t

To the tenth artickle reported wee answere that all Shop-windowes have alwayes belonged vnto the Carpenters (except of waynscott) and not vnto the Joyners. To the eleaventh that all sortes of Dores whether battoned or vn-battoned (except Dores made of waynscott) belonge to the Carpenters and not to the Joyners. To the twelueth that all hatches (except made of waynscott) belong to the Carpenters and not to the Joyners. To the sixteenth that all furring of walls and flowers belonge to the Carpenters. To

the eighteenth there is almost noe Carpenters worke to be done but they may and doe vse the Iage and nailes both in workes invented and to be invented which beinge allowed to the Joyner they will doe any Carpenters worke And therefore wee desire that that article maie be soe qualified & explained that the Joyner shall not intermeddle in the Carpenters worke. To the nyneteenth the Carpenters saie that they have allwaies vsed to have the Cutting of postes at Dores, and for staires and to stand in gardens or grassplots the cutting of ballesters hances tafferrells pendants and piramides and the Joyners have not done the same except they bee of wainscott.

Also for the Carpenters to be altered for the reasons followinge in theis artickles in the reporte.

To the first all tables in that artickle are moveable (and the worde except nailed) to be left out for wee cann make none of them without nailes. To the second and third wee cannott make bucking stooles cesterne stooles washing stooles nor formes with square feet but they must be framed and pynned together with pynns which is excepted against the Carpenters. To the fourth the layeng of flowers with oake elme boards or any other boards whether grooved drawen or layd otherwise is Carpenters worke and have ever byn layd by the Carpenter. To the ninth galleries in Churches or elsewhere cannott be made without groovings and being pannelled and the postes to be cutt by the Carpenter. To the tenth all peeles not made of waynskott have alwayes belonged vnto the Carpenters. To the eleaventh the layeng of all plates & flowers in Churches of what wood soever doth belonge to the Carpenters. To the twelveth skreenes in halls or elsewhere cannott be made without grooving and pannelling and glueing of some pannells and yett have ever byn made by the Carpenters as witnes the makinge of all ancient skreenes.

APPENDIX D.

To the Right Hon^{ble} Sr George Waterman k^{nt} Lord
Maio^r of the Citty of London and the right wo^{pp}^l
the Aldermen his Brethren.

The Humble peticon of the Master Wardens and Assist-
ants of the Company of Joyners and Seilers London.

Humbly Sheweth

THAT in the yeare 1632 diverse differences arose &
were depending between y^e pet^{rs} & y^e Company of
Carpenters London touching the Incroachm^{ts} vpon each
others trade & it was then experimentally found & acknow-
ledged by both the s^d Companies that the nonregulating
thereof did & would prove very much to their disadvantage
Whereupon they mutually agreed to and did then referre
the same differences to the Court of Ald^{ren} to make a dis-
tinction what kind of worke ought to bee done only by the
Joyner and what only by the Carpenter; and what should
bee therevpon ordered & determined by that Hono^{ble} Court
to bee & continue as a By law to the s^d Companies and to
bee by them from thenceforth a constant Rule to walke by.

That the s^d Court referred the Examina^{co}n of the mat-
ters in difference to a Cōmittee for that purpose appointed
who hearing the se^vall allegacons of both ptyes, made
their Report how they found the state of the differences &
pposed a regula^{co}n by the advice & consent of both com-
panies All which the s^d Court having seriously considered
ratified & confirmed the opinion of y^e s^d Cōmittee & or-
dered the same to stand & abide as a division betweene the
s^d Companies As by the s^d Order more plainly appeareth.

That now of late diverse Members of the Company of
Carpenters have taken a Lib^{ty}e to themselves to breake the
s^d Order And contrary to their agreem^t afores^d doe dayly
exercise themselves in such worke as doth pply belong to
& by the s^d Court was declared to bee only done by the
Joyners, whereby your pet^{rs} are greatly damnified & abused
which if not speedily rectified the Joyners trade will bee
involved into the Carpenters and soe your pet^{rs} inevitably
ruined.

They therefore humbly Pray This Hono^{ble} Court to
take y^e p^rmisses into your grave considera^{co}ns

and by your authority to force an observance of the foresaid Order which otherwise may prove an Example of ill consequence to severall other Companies in the like condicōn as well as to your pet^r. And soe the good Gou^rn^t & magistracy of this hono^{ble} Citty had in contempt, and their wholesome Lawes Rules & Orders stand as a Cipher And moreover they humbly pray this hono^{ble} Court to add such further Remedy for your pet^r in the p^rmisses as to your grave Judgments shall seeme meete.

And your Pet^r shall ever pray &c.

APPENDIX E.

An Answer to the Joyners peticon p^rferred 9^o July 1672 to the Court of Aldermen against the Carpenters & to y^e Order therevpon then made.

THE Company of Carpenters answer & say That possibly it may be true that some of the Society of Carpenters may sometimes doe Joyners worke or such worke as the Joyners peculierly claime to themselves Though at p^rsent the Master Wardens and Assistants know of none such nor are they themselves any waies guilty therein; yett it is most true (& the Carpenters can cleerely evidence it) That many of the Society of Joyners daily doe & constantly have done very vnwarrantably Carpenters worke But how to redresse it or punish them for it, the Carpenters know not.

ffor that they averr in the first place That the late Act of Parliam^t for the rebuilding of the City of London Gives a great latitude priviledge & indemnificacōn to all or most sort of workemen & Laborers both Freemen & forregners at the p^rsent for the carrying on of the worke of rebuilding the same Citty with a cessacon for the p^rsent of the liberties priviledges & charters of several Companies therein.

Againe the Carpenters say That aswell the Joyners as Carvers Wheelers Cartwrights box makers Inst^rum^t makers &c. were formerly but limbes members & a part of the Carpentry & Branches taken from them The Joyners being lately incorporated viz^t 13th Eliz. being both formerly

but one Society (as may be made out) & in that respect Both of them had once equall right to vse either of those occupacons But when as the Joyners of themselves made a voluntary Seperacon from the Carpenters by being incorporated as Joyners They made their eleccion to Joynerie and by their owne act restrained themselves to that occupacon & so lost their priviledge wholly as to Carpentry; yett by that their Act the Carpenters are not nor cannot in reason be barred from their inherent right & priviledge of vsing both occupacons (if in truth & law accompted severall trades & occupacons) To which they were heretofore constantly & frequently bred & divers of them of late & still are bred and accustomed unto.

Moreover the Carpenters say That the law hath as yett made noe distinction betweene y^e trade of the one and the other or what is the worke of the one Society or the worke of y^e other and soe in law they are reckoned but as one trade or att least wise are very neere a kin one to the other as was once declared by ol: Saint John late cheife Justice of the Comon^{es} pleas in a triall at Westminster hall about 20^y years agoe vpon an Informacon brought against one Carter a Joyner (amongst divers others) for vsing Carpenters worke contrary to the Statute of 5^o Eliz; wherein the Joyner proved that in his appnticeshipp he had beene bred to & employed in as well Carpentry as Joynerie The Judge declared thereupon then that the trades being frequently intermixed, were neere a kin the one to the other & so called for a nonsuite.

Likewise the Carpenters say that the originall Charter of the Company of Joyners whereby they were first incorporated makes no mencoⁿ or distinction of what is their worke or what is not the worke of the Company of Carpenters nor is there any case in law adjudged touching y^e premisses for distinction of their severall workes.

Furthermore the said Statute of 5^o Eliz: which was purposely made for the regulacoⁿ & ordering of Artificers & Laborers with their Servants & appntices makes no mencoⁿ at all nor speakes a tittle of a Joyner as it doth expressly of the Carpenter Turner Sawyer & other trades & arts whereby it may be inferred that the employ^mt of y^e Joyner is included in the Carpenters Trade & is a part of the Carpenters worke & mistery & so hath beene promiscuously vsed & still in the Country both callings are frequently

done vsed & practized by one person : And without question the Joyners trade before their incorporacon was chiefly to make & sell ioyned ware as Bedsteds tables chaires stooles &c & to Joyne & ceele only & not to doe any other worke about building of houses but what the Carpenters employed them in (wch they did for expedicoñ only) Themselves generally doinge those workes they employed them in.

Soe that till there be a positive law made for distinction & separacoi of their sefall workes with a penalty & restraint upon refractory persons & breakers of y^e law : neither the Company of Carpenters nor Joyners can remedy offences nor p^rvent incroachm^t of the one vpon the others trade.

As to that pretended Settle^mt & reference made betweene the said Companies by Order of the Court of Aldermen in the yeare 1632 menconed in the Joyners p^rnt peticoñ It is humbly conceived that the same is not obligatory in law to either Company nor is there provided or contained therein any restraint or penalty against Transgresso^rs. And if these be the only By lawes they have for distinction of their severall workes It is dangerous for either Company to putt them in execucon By reason of the Statute of 19^o Hen. 7 They being not enacted nor confirmed or allowed of by the Lord Chancelo^r or Lord keeper or Judges &c according to the said Statute ; Besides the Company of Carpenters say that at the time of the passing of that Order & limitacon by the Court of Aldermen of the severall workes & employ^mt belonging to each Company The Carpenters were surprized & were not fully heard therein Soe that somethings were incerted therein and appropriated to the Joyners that are not so cleerely Joyners worke alone being alwaies done by the Carpenter & some workes restrained which were alwaies indifferently done as well by the Carpenter as the Joyner And therefore for certaine reasons then moveing the Court of Aldermen at the Carpenters peticoñ It was stopped from being made an Act or confirmed by Comon Counsell.

APPENDIX F.

15th February 1670.

THERE was alsoe read and approved of by this Assemblie certaine reasons argued upon by and betweene this Company and the Joyners and Shipwrights against the incorporating of the Sawyers in and about this Citty which they endeavoure all they cann att the Counsell table and with the Attorney generall to effect; which reasons are to be offered to the two Surveyors of this Citty under whose consideracon the matter now is (as recomended to them from S^r Heneage finch the Attorney Generall) and alsoe to be humbly presented as well to the Court of Aldermen as to the Counsell table & others (if neede shall require) the tenor of which reasons followeth viz^t.

Reasons alleadged against the incorporating of the
Sawyers:

(1.) Sawyeing of timber is a part of the severall trades of Carpenters Shipwrights Joyners Boxmakers and Wheelwrights and soe necessary a part thereof that without it those trades cannott be well or handsomely performed.

(2.) The saweing of Timber with the long Sawe (commonly called the whipp sawe) is sometimes performed by the Carpenters and other Tradesmen aforesaid in their owne persons and by their Servants and Apprentices (as occasion requires) and sometimes by Laborers (such as the pretenders to the incorporacon) who worke either by the day for wages or by the Load or hundred in Grosse.

(3.) That any person designing to build any Edifice or Structure hath vsually hired Laborers to sawe their own Timber after the like method.

(4.) That all Timber soe cutt out by these Laborers is alwaies designed and ordered by the Builders themselves the Carpenters or some or one of the Artificers aforesaid and the Scantlings by them lyned out direccted and apporcioned and the timber and materialls found and prepared by the worke masters.

(5.) That these sort of Laborers have within these 25 years cut timber in grosse for vs p load & not long before

the fire for 6^s and since the fire are risen to viij^s & ix^s p load by which exaccōn not onely the Kings Maiesties workes and shipping and his Subiects buildings have beene obstructed But the value thereof in a great manner lightned To the apparent preiudice of his maiestie and all his subjects.

(6.) That the incorporacōn of theis Sort of Laborers wilbe drawn into an evill president All other Laborers to Masons Bricklayers Plaisterers and all other Trades having the same (if not greater reasons) to alleadge for their incorporacon.

(7.) That if the said Laborers be incorporated the smallest combinacōn or confederacy amongst them can give a check to any of his Maiesties or his subiects workes it being the first part moveing to all workes and Buildings whatsoever And all other workemen depending on the same must lye adle and bee vassalized to their rudenes & exorbitances and submitt to their tymes and rates which had for many yeares last past beene their vsuall practice and especially in time of the greatest hast and necessatie.

(8.) That the incorporacōn of those few who pretend to be Freemen of London wilbe an vtter exclusion of all those sort of Laborers who dayly resort to the City of London and parts adiacent to worke and labour att the whip sawe and frameing sawe and by that meanes keepe the wages & prizes of those sort of Laborers att an equall and indifferent rate for Laborers and worke masters: ffor which and many other reasons the incorporacōn of these sort of Laborers wilbe a very severe and dangerous monopoly.

APPENDIX G.

1st Feby. 1671.

THIS day the Surveyo^r of new buildings (in pursuance of an Order of this Court of the 23th of March 1670) brought vnto this Court the draught of a Letter subscribed by them to M^r Attorney Generall wherein they sett downe their opinions cōcerning the inconveniency of Incorporating certaine workemen in and about this City exercising the trade of sawing The Tenor of which Letter is as followeth, viz^t :

S^r

Wee have in pursuance of your desires informed ourselves of the nature and vse of the Sawyers worke within the City of London And wee find it to bee a part of the buisnesse of the Carpenters, Shipwrights Joyners &c. (who are already incorporated into Companies) and that it hath alwayes hitherto beene done by the said Artificers Apprentices or by persons hired as Labourers And wee are further informed that the Incorporating of the Sawyers will bee a manifest injury to the aforesaid trades by depriving them of a considerable part of their employment and will bee a greater to the publicke by raising and inhancing the price of Labourers and Labourers worke and a most insufferable prejudice to trade and navigacōn and most especially to his Majestyes navall affaires It is therefore our humble opinion that the said employment ought to bee and remaine in the same manner & way it is now vsed without any Limitacōn or restraint and that such trades as make vse of the sawe may have Libty to imploy such as they shall find ingenious and carefull in doing their worke And the rather because wee are certainly informed any ordinary capacity may attaine the perfeccōn of it in few dayes Besides wee doe not conceive such a Company will bee of any Publick good to the Corporacōn of the City All which consideracons notwithstanding wee humbly submitt our opinions to your hono^r most excellent Judgment and subscribe ourselves

Yo^r hono^r humble serv^{ts}Rob^t Hooke *

John Oliver. †

Guildhall Janua^r 29 1671.

The which Letter being here read was Liked and approved of by this Court and ordered to be entred into the Repertory.

APPENDIX H.

1653.

The peticoⁿ p^rsented to the Comon Councell by the 7 Companies hereafter named for the bringing in of all persons into that respective Com-

* Doubtless the distinguished Mathematician and the associate of Sir Christopher Wren in many of his scientific inquiries.

† The Assistant Surveyor at St. Paul's.

pany whereof their Trade is, w^{ch} was referred to a Committee Together wth the order of the said Committee as followeth, viz^t.

To the right hono^{ble} the Lord Maior of the Cittie of London, the right worth the Aldermen & Co^mons of the same Cittie in Comon Councell assembled.

The humble peticoⁿ of the Master & wardens of the se^vall Companies of this Cittie whose names & rela^cions are herevnder written.

Sheweth

THAT for the publique good of this nation & for the encouragem^t of trade & p^{er}fect workemanshipp in mannall arts & sciences As also for the correcting of evill workemanshipp & avoiding of deceipt in their se^vall arts & manufactures made in or neere vnto this Cittie of London It pleased those then in power to incorporate many free-men of this Cittie vsing handycraft trade into pticuler bodies, Giving power to each pticuler Company to make by-lawes & ordinances for the well governing all p^{er}sons vsing each pticuler Trade within the limitts aforesaid.

But may it please this hono^{ble} Court That many p^{er}sons vsing yo^r peticoⁿers trades & being by degree made free of other Companies who have neither ordinances to regulate them by nor skill to iudge of their wares or workemanshipp Doe keepe as many App^{re}ntices as they will, sett whome they will at worke make or spoyle what they please & doe no service for the trade or Company they gaine their subsistance by Whilst the Artists of our se^vall Companies are punished for e^{er}y App^{re}ntice or Servant they keepe contrary to rule & are lyable to all services & charges in those Companies they are free of to the exceeding great discouragem^t of yo^r peticoⁿers Companies.

Now forasmuch as yo^r peticoⁿers have mett wth se^vall presidents of flavo^r & encouragem^t formerly & lately graunted by this hono^{ble} Court vnto other Companies in their condicoⁿ

The premises considered

They humbly pray this honorable Court to please to graunt one Act on behalfe of all yo^r peticoⁿers se^vall Companies Enioyning all p^{er}sons vsing their respective trades to p^{re}sent binde & make free all their App^{re}ntices att their respec-

tive Companies & to be subiect vnto the search
& governm^t of that Company whose trade they
vse as hath beene graunted to the Companies
of Glasiers & Painter Steyners.

And as in duty bound they shall pray &c.

W ^m Blunden	}	Mr & Wardens of the Carpenters.
John Joice		
Tho: Atkinson		
Christopher Turner . .	}	Mr & Wardens of the Joyners.
Edward Huson		
W ^m Rogers		
Edward Stock	}	Mr & Wardens of the Bricklayers.
John Tanner		
Tho: Abearley	}	Bayliffe & Warden of the Weavers.
John Edkins		
Edmund Lathwell . . .	}	Mr & Wardens of the feltmakers.
W ^m Martin		
ffran: Wilkinson		
Henry Chipping	}	Mr & Wardens of the Plaisterers.
Thomas Bailfee		
W ^m Evans		
Robt Garnoon	}	Mr & Wardens of the Hattband Makers.
W ^m Dekin		
Joseph Edwards		

APPENDIX I.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of the City
of London and the Right Worshipful the Aldermen
and Commons of the same City in Common Coun-
cil assembled,

The Humble Petition of the Master Warden
and Assistants of the Company of Carpen-
ters London,

Sheweth

THAT by the Petitioners Charter enrolled amongst the Records of this City all Artists exercising their Trade within the Limits of their Grant are required to be subject unto and regulated by the Constitutions and Ordinances of the said Company.

That by occasion of the dreadful Fire in the year 1666 there resorted to London very great numbers of Foreign Workmen who having assisted at the Rebuilding thereof there passed an Act of Parliament that such of them as were therein employed should for seven years then following enjoy the same liberty of working in the building as Freemen of the same Trades and Professions ought to have And that such Artificers, which for seven years should work in the said Rebuilding, in their respective Arts, should enjoy the same Liberty, to work as Freemen, for their Lives Provided that such Artificers should undergo all such Offices and pay and perform such Duties, as Freemen of the City of their respective Arts and Trades are liable to do. By pretext of which Act, a very great number of the aforesaid Artificers, who use the Trade of Carpenters, for very small and inconsiderable Fines, procured themselves to be made Free of London, of other Companies, as if it had been by way of Redemption: and many others are Freemen of other Companies not by Force of the said Act, and yet use the Trade of Carpenters. All which Artificers refuse to submit themselves to any Government, or By-laws of your Petitioners Company; by means whereof your Petitioners are disappointed, and discouraged in their Government; and the people exceedingly abused, and deceived by insufficient and ill workmanship. That several of the Members of your Petitioners own Company, have for many years last past privately obtained Carpenters Free of other Companies to bind Apprentices for them, and cause them to be turned over unto them, we having no Penalty by our By-laws for such Offences. By means whereof the Carpenters Free of other Companies are already grown to a very great number; your Petitioners defrauded of their Quarterage, and just Dues, which should maintain and support their increasing Poor; and their Corporation reduced to a Name without a Substance.

For prevention of which great Evils, which threaten the ruin of your Petitioners Company, if not timely prevented;

your Petitioners are really necessitated to pray this Honorable Court to be pleased to Order, that all the Apprentices of Carpenters Free of other Companies, as also such of their Sons as shall be bred up in the said Trade, be henceforth Presented, Bound, and made Free of your Petitioners Company: and that those who are really Bound, and not yet made Free, may likewise be made Free of the said Company when their Times are expired: which Favour hath already been granted to several Companies in the like Necessity the better to enable them to Govern and Correct Offenders, and to reduce all persons, using their Trade, to conformity.

And they shall Pray.

The Reasons and Grounds of the humble desires of the Company of Carpenters in their Petition, are these viz.

First, That the Fundamental Ground of Incorporating Handicraft Trades, and Manual Occupations, into distinct Companies, was to the end that all Persons using such Trades, should be brought into one Uniform Government, and Corrected and Regulated by Expert and Skilful Governors, under certain Rules and Ordinances appointed to that purpose; and not that some Persons should be at Liberty to make what Work they please, and be under no Government as to their Trade, whilst others of the same Trade are made subject to the said Rules, and Corrected when they offend.

Secondly, Those other Companies, of which sundry Carpenters by Profession, are Free, as they have no Rules or Ordinances to regulate the said Trade by, nor Skill or Knowledge to judge of substantial or insufficient Work, or Workmanship; so neither can they by their Charter or Constitutions, make any Ordinances to punish or regulate the Carpenters Trade by, who are a distinct Company Constituted to that very end and purpose.

Thirdly, Many Carpenters, Free of the Carpenters Company, perceiving that those Carpenters that are Free of other Companies, are under no Penalty for any Offence they commit, though never so irregular or unreasonable; and being seldom or never called upon any Office in any of the Superior Companies, have, and do procure Freemen of other Companies, to Bind the said Carpenters Sons and Servants to the Companies they are Free of, and then turn

them over back to the said Carpenters again, to the end their said Sons and Servants should not be under the Government, and correction of the Petitioners Company, although they use the Carpenters Trade, which will plainly appear by the great disproportion in the number of Persons formerly made Free of the Petitioners Company, and what are lately Admitted; a true Account whereof is as followeth:

In the year 1663 . . .	74	In the year 1685 . . .	14
In the year 1664 . . .	76	In the year 1686 . . .	14
In the year 1665 . . .	} 35	In the year 1687 . . .	31
being the sickness year		In the year 1688 . . .	20
In the year 1684 . . .	15		

By means whereof your Petitioners lose their Quarterage, and other Fees, which was in times past, and should be now a Support to their numerous Poor; they having at this time sixty Pensioners, and as many more which they are forced to relieve yearly, as Accidental Poor. Upon these and the like Inconveniences which might be enumerated, upon due Application made to this Honorable Court, it hath been the Prudence and Wisdom of this Court, according to the Power in the City Charters confirmed in Parliament, to apply suitable Remedies, amongst which you have frequently granted to Sundry Handicraft Companies, the like Act which your Petitioners pray for, which hath been very well approved of by the Judges of the Kings Bench, and Common Pleas, and by the Lords Committee in Parliament for Petitions; as plainly appears in the Case between the Company of Glaziers, and Joseph Halley, using the same Trade, but Free of the Merchant tailors, which is too long here to recite. And your Petitioners had great reason to have believed that this Honorable Court would have Relieved them in the Premises long before this time, as may plainly appear by the Report of the Committee to this Court in 1681, had not many Troubles soon after ensued, a true copy whereof is as followeth:

Ward Mayor. Com Concil tent in Cam. Guildhall. Civit. Lond. die Mercurii 20 Julii 1681.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council Assembled.

In Pursuance of an Order of this Honorable Court, the

13 of May last, we whose Names are Subscribed, have again Met, and Considered the Bill then Read to this Court, touching the Company of Carpenters, and can find nothing therein Prejudicial to the City, or any Member thereof, for that sufficient Provision is made against Combinations, and Confederacies, for the Manner and Prizes in their work, by Statute of the 2^d and 3^d of Edward the 6th Chapter the 15th, and of the 5th of Eliz. Chapter the 4th for and concerning the Rates and Prizes of Artificers. All which nevertheless, we humbly submit to the Grave Judgment of this Honorable Court, this 12th of July 1681.

Henry Tulse Henry Cornish Peter Ayleworth John Clarke
Thomas Gould Thomas Player William Ashhurst.

APPENDIX K.

1654.

THIS day the Company agreed vpon certain proposalls to be p'sented to the Court of Aldress for p'venting the firing of hearths, containing 5 heads (the teno^r whereof followeth) having this day also mett & treated wth the Company of Bricklayers But the Bricklayers having agreed vpon but 3 heads somewhat different to ours & resolving to proceed on by themselves This Company doth thereupon intend to p'sent theirs apart by themselves on thursday the xxvth of this instant January in manner following viz^t.

To the right hono^{ble} xpofer Pack Lord maior
of the City of London & to the right wor^{ll}
the Aldress his brethren.

The humble pposalls of the M^r Wardens & Assistants of the Company of Carpenters London.

Whereas this hono^{ble} Court Did the xjth of this instant January order & appoint this Company & the Bricklayers to consider of a way & remedy to p'vent the danger of firing of Buildings wherein the timber is or shalbe laid two neere the fire in Chimneys we the said M^r Wardens & Assistants in pursuance thereof after mature consideracon thereof amongst ourselves & serious debate thereof wth the Company of Bricklayers Doe tender to this hono^{ble} Court

these expedients following as only necessary in that pticular.

1. When any Chimney for any buildings shalbe sett vpon ~~a trusse of timber.~~ That it be sett two foote 6 inches from the vpside of the trusse to the vpside of the floore.

2. That every Chimney be so sett that it be 2 foote 9 inches from the backe of the Chimney to the Trimmer peece or binding Joyst.

3. That no Timber whatsoever be laid in Chimneys except the mantle trees Tassells & Discharges.

4. That no Chimney whatsoever be sett vpon any floore of Timber worke.

5. That noe oven or furnace be made but that the search or wall thereof be a foote thick at the least round about cleere from any Timber.

All w^{ch} proposalls (if any or all of them shalbe approved of by this hono^{ble} Court) we humbly desire That as well all worke masters as workemen be enioyned to observe within this Citty & libties All which we leave to the grave iudgement of this hono^{ble} Court This 18th day of January 1654.

APPENDIX L.

1655. *April 5th.*

IT is ordered that there be p^{nted} to the Lord Maior at the Court of Aldres^s this day vpon his request the opinions of this Court con^{cerning} wages as followethe viz^t.

Wee the M^r & Wardens of the Comp^{le} of Carpenters In pursuance of yo^r Lordshipps desire of our opinion for the reducing of the excessive wages of Laborers & workemen in these times of great plenty we humbly conceive to be sufficient.

1. That Laborers take for wages but 16^d a day only.

2. That Sawyers take only for sawing of Timber as followeth viz^t. for oake by the hundred ij^s viij^d for Elme by the hundred ii^s vj^d for fir by the hundred ij^s iiij^d & for sawing of Deale boards ij^s iiij^d a do en only.

3. That sufficient Carpenters take but ij^s vj^d a day for wages at the most.



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So called because the heads of
the spoons were embellished with
figures of the Apostles; they were
customary presents at Christen-
ings. In the Every-Day Book
there is an interesting article on
the subject. We may also cite the
following line from Shakespeare's
play of Henry VIII. Cranmer,
excusing himself from the honour
of standing god-father to Queen
Elizabeth, then an infant, the
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"Come, come, my lord, you'd
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Large machines for casting heavy stones in the attack and defence of fortified places, called also *Lithoboli* and *Petrarie*. The name is considered to have been derived from *Bombus*, as expressing the roaring noise with which the missiles were cast; and *Ardeo*, because fiery balls were also thrown from the Bombards, when they subsequently became improved into large metal cannons.

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Boss.—A word generally used to designate the central projection of a shield. In the text, it evidently means a similar projection in a maser (*See Maser*.)

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Brigandines.—Armour consisting of small plates of iron sewn

- upon linen or leather jackets. They were generally used by Archers on account of their pliability. The back and breast of these jackets were sometimes made separately, and were then called a pair, as in the text.
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- A Fur, generally Lamb's Fur. It was also called Boggy. Dean Colet, by his Will, in 1519, bequeathed his "best coat of Chamlet, furred with Black-bogys. (*See Ward-robe accounts of Edward IV.*)
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- A light musket. The word is said to be derived from *Calibre*.
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- The ancient generical name for all kinds of tubular guns, which Du Cange considers to have been given from their resemblance to *Cannæ* or canes. The term is evidently shewn to have been of French origin, by Walsingham in his account of the campaign of Henry V. in Normandy in 1417; since he states that the king "placed or fixed his guns, which the French call *Canones*, so that the town could be most effectually assailed by them on all sides."
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Corporation, paid for copy of, 6.

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Court of Carpenters' Company, its authority, 138-142.

Court-room, present, built, 228-231.

Crabs, paid for, 199.

Craves, paid for, 199.

Properly *Craw-fish*.

Cresset-light, 41, 43.

A kind of fire-basket let into an iron frame at the end of a long pole, and so contrived that the basket remained in a horizontal position, whichever way the pole was carried. These poles were usually borne on men's shoulders. Cresset-lights were also used as Beacons, and served instead of light-houses for signals along the coast. The Badge of the Admiralty was anciently a cresset. Shakespeare makes Glendower say in Henry IV. (Act. iii. Scene i.)

"At my nativity

The front of heaven was full of
fery shapes,

Of burning cressets."

Milton also, in *Paradise Lost*

(B. 1) speaks of

"blazing cressets, fed
with Naphtha and Asphaltus."

Cromwell appointed Protector, 113.

— entertained by the
City, *Ibid*.

— confers knighthood
on the Lord Mayor, *Ibid*.

—, his death, 114.

Crosby Hall, timber roof at, *note to* 285.

Cross in Cheap, paid for gilding, 51.

Crowning Master and Wardens, 209-212.

Croydon Archiepiscopal Palace, timber roof at, *note to* 285.

Culverines, 185.

Culverynes and *Serpentynes* were large pieces of brass ordnance, both of the same class, and frequently to be found mentioned in connection. Du Cange cites an Epistle from the Master of the Hospitallers at Jerusalem to the Patriarch of Rhodes, concerning the siege of the Turks, complaining of their being harassed and wearied by Colubines and Serpentinea. *Culverine* is the English form of the French word *Coulevrine*, derived from the Latin *Colubrina*, an adder; and these guns probably derived their names from the winding serpent-like motion of some kind of flying fire-works which were originally shot from them.

Cumberland Men, to have the use of the Hall, 244.

Cups used at Election ceremonies, 210, 212, 213.

Cup-bearers to be the junior Liverymen, 211.

Curate of the Church, paid to, 203.

Cygnets, house set up for, 136.

Daniel, Thomas, his commission for pressing workmen, 184.

Dawber, paid to, 219.

A Plasterer. The term more than once occurs in our translation of the Scriptures.

Daysmen, 138, 139.

An old term for umpire. It is employed by the translators of Holy Writ in rendering that fine passage in the book of Job (ch. ix. vv. 32, 33).

"For He is not a man as I am, that I should answer Him, and we should come together in judgment. Neither is there any dayman betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both."

- Spenser also in the Faery Queene (vol. ii. Canto viii. v. 28).
 "For what art thou
 That mak'st thyself his daysman
 to prolong
 The vengeance prest?"
- Denham, Sir John, 182, 187.
 ———, Elmes in error
 respecting, *note to 182.*
- Denmark, King of, visits Eng-
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 ——— rides through Lon-
 don with James I. 72, 73.
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 ———, paid for, 20 *bis*, 21
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- Dishes, paid for, 16.
- Dish-washer, paid to, 203.
- Disputes, settlement of, 138 *et*
seq.
- Dorset, Thomas, Earl of, his
 signature, 153.
 ———, Countess of, requests
 admission for Mathew
 Bancks to the freedom of
 the Carpenters' Company,
 163.
- Drapers' Company, their Pa-
 tron Saint, 18.
 ———, their Charter,
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 ———, paid for, 187, 274.
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- Edward IV. grants a Charter
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 ——— grants a Charter to
 the Drapers' Company, *note*
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 ——— is met on his Acces-
 sion, 31.
 ——— flies the Kingdom,
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 ———, his expedition to
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- Edward VI. his Coronation, 48.
- Eels, paid for, 199, 200.
- Election-day, Entries referring
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- Elizabeth, Queen to Edward
 IV. to be prayed for, *note*
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- Elizabeth, Queen to Henry VII.
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 ———, her Funeral, 39, 40.
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 ———, her Coronation,
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 ———, reviews men in
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 ———, raises money to re-
 pair St. Paul's Steeple, 53.
 ———, opens the Royal
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 ———, admonishes the
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 ———, her reception on
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 gresses, 62, 63.
 ———, her Thanksgiving
 after the defeat of the Ar-
 mada, 64.

- Elizabeth, Queen of England, increases the naval force of the country, 64.
- , attacks the Spaniards, *Ibid.*
- , empowers the Citizens to bring a river to London, 80.
- , prohibits new Buildings within three miles of the City, 271.
- Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, her marriage, 76.
- , gift to her from the City, *Ibid.*
- Ellesmere, Thomas Lord, his signature, 163.
- recommends Clement Cundall to be a Freeman of the Company, 163.
- Eltham Palace, timber roof at, *note to* 285.
- Embroiderer, paid to, 23, 24.
- Emery, State Surveyor, 182, 206.
- Entrance Hall erected, 232.
- Errors of Authors respecting the Carpenters' Company, *note to* 4.
- Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of, his triumphs in Spain, 65.
- , his rebellion, 66.
- Essex, Earl of, Commander of Parliamentary Forces, 94.
- Evil May-day, 46-48.
- Exchange Royal, opened, 56.
- Eyshes, *note to* 31.
- This is a misprint for Ryshes, meaning Rushes, to strew at the bottom of the boat. *See* Rushes.
- Fairfax, Sir Thomas, applies to the City for money, &c. 104.
- Fast-days, Public. *See* Humiliation-days.
- Father to the Company, custom of his giving a treat, 208.
- Feast-days, 197, 198, 199, 201, 209, 213.
- Fee of the Church excepted in cases of Impressment, 185, 186.
- Feltmakers' Company, Carpenters' Hall let to, 247.
- Fifteens paid, 50, 51, 53.
- A tribute or imposition laid generally on Cities, Boroughs, &c. or the inhabitants thereof, of a fifteenth of what the place on which it was imposed was anciently valued at, or of the value of the personal estate of each man residing within the place.
- Finch, Sir Heneage, Attorney General, 267.
- Fines paid, 114.
- for disobedience, &c. 138 *et seq.*
- Fire of London, 245-248, 278.
- Fires in London in the reign of Richard I. 270.
- Fishmongers' Company, their Patron Saint, 18.
- , their hearse-cloth or pall, 22.
- Fitzalwyn, Henry, First Mayor of London, 270.
- Flemynge, Sir Thomas, his signature, 153.
- Fletchers' Company, received of for the Hall, 243.
- Footmen, paid to, 67.
- Fordham, Mr., Carpenters' Hall let to, 249.
- FOREIGNERS, outbreak of Apprentices against them on Evil May-day, 46-48.
- , OPPOSITION TO, 142-145, 158-160.
- obtain employment after the Great Fire, 278, 280.
- , the Carpenters' Company oppose them, 278, 279, 281, 282.

Forms, paid for, 65, 71.

Fowlers, 186.

Fowlers.—This term is the exact corresponding English of the German *Vogler*, and the old French *Veugler*; and refers to certain smaller pieces of ordnance, carrying stone-shot, many of which class were distinguished by the names of birds. Such guns appear to have been generally found in vessels of war. The late Sir R. Meyrick, on the authority of Olivier De la Marche, states that *Voglers* also implied stone-bullets.

Free Gifts to James I. 76, 78.

— to Charles II. and his brothers, 117.

Freemasons, 286 *and note*.

Freemen made, 16, 133.

— made at the intercession of persons of rank, 162, 163, 164.

— injured by employment of foreigners, 278, 279,

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— of Henry VII, 45 *and note*.

— of General Ireton, 108.

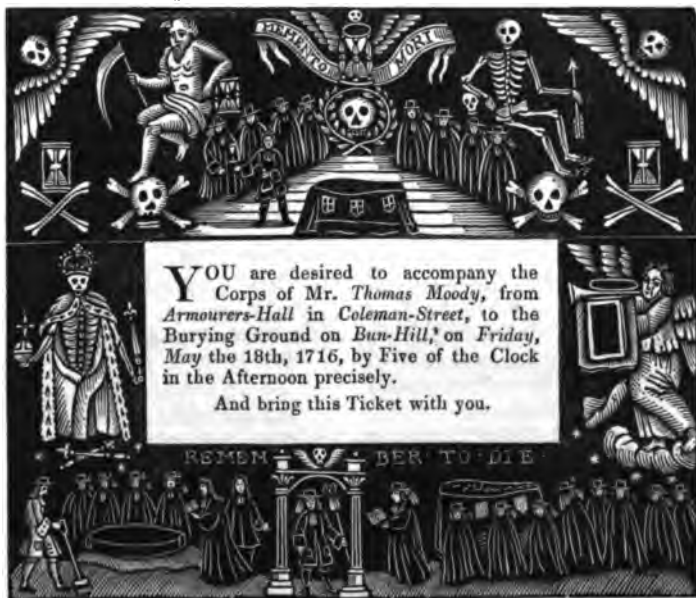
Funerals, duty of attending, 21.

—, custom of drinking after, *Ibid*.

—, fees at, 244.

Since the former part of this Work was printed, a Ticket of Invitation to the Funeral of a Member of the Armourers' Company has been lent to the Author for the purpose of illustration, through the kindness of Mr. Perry, of London Wall.

We have shewn that it was the duty of Members of the Companies generally, to attend the Funerals of their deceased brethren, and this Engraving affords an insight as to the method adopted to secure their attendance.



- Gallery or room built, 228-231.
 Garden, use of, to be allowed to the Court of Assistants for drying clothes, 227.
 Garlands or Caps used at Elections, 211, 212.
 Garland given, 223.
 Gates, triumphal. *See* Arches.
 Gifts from the City to James I. 76, 78.
 _____ to the King of Denmark, 72.
 _____ to the Princess Elizabeth, 76.
 _____ to Charles II. and his brothers, 116, 117.
 Gild, derivation of the word, 1.
 Gilda, early formation of, in England, 2.
 Glaives, 186.
 Gleybes.—From the weapons with which this word is placed in connection in the text, it is apparently a corruption of the French *Glaives*. The Glaive was an instrument consisting of a long cutting sword-blade placed at the end of a staff, somewhat resembling the modern Polish scythe.
 Glazier's bill, 226, 227.
 Godalming. *See* Almshouses.
 Goldsmiths' Company, their Powers of Search, *note* to 3.
 _____, provide torches at the funeral of Elizabeth of York, *note* to 40.
 _____, Carpenters' Hall let to, 247.
 Goldsmiths' Row, 72 *and note*.
 Gorgettes, paid for, 42.
 Gorget.—A kind of Armour for the throat.
 Gowns, paid for, 40.
 Gowrie Conspiracy, 71.
 Granaries built at Bridewell, 61.
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 _____ revives the Midsummer Watch, 43.
 _____ receives Queen Elizabeth at dinner, 56.
 Grocers' Company, antiquity of their Records, 9.
 _____, their Patron Saint, 19 *and note*.
 _____, entry in their Books, *note* to 187.
 Grocers' Hall, Parliamentary Committee at, 92.
 _____, Cromwell's entertainment at, 113.
 _____ let for feasts and other purposes, *note* to 244.
 Guines, Carpenters sent to, 166, 167.
 Gunpowder Plot, 71.
 Halberts, paid for, 52.
 A sort of Spear, the shaft of which, about five feet long, was made of wood, generally Aah, while the head was armed with a steel point, not unlike the point of a two-edged sword. Besides this sharp point which was in a line with the shaft, there was a cross piece of steel, flat and pointed at both ends, of which the one had generally a cutting edge and the other a bent sharp point, so that it served equally for cutting down or for pushing forward.

HALL, CARPENTERS', site of it let, 7.

_____, exempted from quartering Parliamentary troops, 105-107.

_____, General account of, 217-250.

_____, letting of, 242-250.

Hall, the great, repaired and beautified, 231.

_____, General account of, 233-242.

Halls of Companies appropriated to Parliamentary troops, 104.

_____, in the reign of Richard III. *note to 242.*

_____, destroyed by the Great Fire, 245.

Hall, Bishop, his description of the Plague of 1625, 83, 84.

Hambledon, Minister of, letter from him, 257, 258.

Hampton Court Palace, additions to, *note to 168.*

_____, timber roof at, *note to 285.*

Harquebuts, 52.

Or Harquebusiers; those who bore the weapon called the Harquebus, a piece of short but heavy fire-arms which preceded the musket. The stock greatly resembled a cross-bow. It was sometimes provided with a wheel lock.

Harrison, Stephen, Joiner and Architect, 71.

Hearse, Candlesticks for, 20.

Hearse-cloths, 22-24.

Hedlund, Richard, Chief Carpenter in the Tower, 172.

Henchman, 41.

Henchman, Hench-boy, or Haunch-boy (also Hinch-boy), a page or attendant; the term being

derived, according to Blackstone, from his following the haunch of his master. Oberon in the Midsummer Night's Dream, (Act ii. scene 2) says to his fairy queen Titania,

"I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my Henchman."

Henry II. amerces adulterine Gilds, 3.

Henry VI. is met on his release from the Tower, 33.

Henry VII. is met on his entrance into London, 34.

_____, extorts money of the citizens, 36.

_____, lays the foundation of the Savoy Hospital, 44 *and note.*

_____, his Will, *note to 44.*

_____, his Funeral, 45 *and note.*

Henry VIII. views the setting of the Midsummer Watch, 42.

_____, his Coronation, 46.

_____, his meeting with Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, 166, 167.

_____, takes John de Padua into his service, 177.

Henry, son of James I. passes in triumph through London, 69.

_____, is knighted, 74.

_____, is created Prince of

Wales, 74, 75.

_____, his death, 76.

Herald of Arms, paid to, 23.

High-dais, 220 *sepe.*

The upper end of a Banqueting Hall was called the Dais, or frequently the High-dais, from its being raised above the rest of the apartment by a wooden flooring. The principal table being always placed on the Dais, was frequently itself called the Dais.

- Historical and Regnal Year,
note to 32.
- Holbein, 175.
- Holiday, Sir Leonard, Lord
Mayor, beautifies Moore-
fields, 73.
- Hoods, paid for, 16, 20, 40.
- Horton, John, Chief Carpen-
ter in the Tower, 172.
- Howard, Lord High Admiral,
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- Humiliation Days, Public, 103,
104 *bis*, 127.
- I H S, Monogram of, 25 *and*
note.
- Importation of Foreign Corn,
58-61.
- IMPRESSMENT FOR THE KING'S
WORKS, 183-187.
- Inigo Jones, 86, 171, 172, 180,
181.
- Inspeximus Charters, 5.
- Insurance, Fire, first esta-
blished, *note to 284.*
- INTERFERENCE OF PERSONS OF
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MEMBERS, 162-165.
- INTERNAL HISTORY OF THE
CARPENTERS' COMPANY, 133-
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- Ireland, insurrection in, 90.
——, money lent for relief
of, 91.
——, Carpenters' Company
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——, sale of land in, 111.
- Ireton, General, his funeral,
108 *and note.*
- Isleworth Church, Mr. Wyatt's
monument in, 254.
- James I. his proclamation and
public entrance into Lon-
don, 66, 67.
——, his Coronation, 67,
68.
——, his triumphal pro-
cessions, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73.
- James I. receives a free gift
from the City, 76.
——, his visit to Scotland
and return, 77, 78.
——, his fruitless attempts
for the recovery of the Pala-
tinate, 80.
——, renews the project
of the New River, 81.
——, issues a proclama-
tion against building, 272.
- James St. Brethren of, received
for the Hall, 243.
No doubt, St. James in the Wall
by Cripplegate, where the Abbot
of Garendon had a house or cell,
and certain Monks of the house
were the Chaplains. A Well
there caused the street to be
named Monkeswell (or Monk-
well) Street. There was no other
establishment called St. James
near Carpenters Hall at the date
of the entry in the text. St.
James, Duke's Place received its
name in James I.'s reign.
- John de Padua, architect to
Henry VIII. 177, 178.
- Joiner, paid to, 230.
- Joiners' Company, Carpenters'
Company at issue with, 265-
267.
——, unite with Carpen-
ters' Company against the
Sawyers, 267.
——, unite with Carpen-
ters' Company in a petition
for binding Apprentices in
their respective Companies,
268.
——, unite with Carpen-
ters' Company in a petition
against Foreigners, 282.
- Katherine of Arragon, her en-
trance into London, 37, 38.
——, her marriage,
38, 39.
——, intercedes for
the City Apprentices, 48.

Katherine, Consort to Charles II., her marriage and procession, 124, 125.

Kennard, Robert William, Esq. Sheriff and Master of the Carpenters' Company, 196.

KING'S CARPENTER, 144, 151, 152, 155, 163 *bis*, 165-173, 205, 206, 207.

King's money paid, 37.

KING'S SURVEYOR, dress of, 171, 172.

———, office of, 174-183, 205, 206, 207.

Labourers for the Cook to turn the spits, paid to, 203.

Lamb, Dr., murdered in the City, 84, 85.

Lammas Quarter-day, not kept on account of the Plague, 68.

Lampreys, paid for, 200.

Langedehevcs, 186.

A corrupt word formed out of *Langue-de-bœuf*, (*Lingua bovis*) the name of a kind of demi-pike or javelin, the long pointed blade of which probably exhibited some resemblance to the tongue of an ox. Du Cange cites documents of the date of 1441 and 1450, wherein this weapon is identified with a *gisarme*, an instrument of the Glaive kind, with a large additional piece, thin and pointed, rising out of the back of the blade.

Lathamos-Fabros, *note to 184*.

The first of these words is doubtless a corruption of *Lathomus*, a workman or digger in a stone-quarry; and it is also to be found written *Lathomus*, *Lautumias*, and *Latumnus*. The occupation of such workmen, was the cutting out and forming the stone balls anciently employed for ordnance, called pellets and gun-stones; and hence these persons are frequently named in connection with the makers of military machines, especially Carpenters, as in the text. Du Cange also cites a document containing the words "*Carpentarii ac Latomi*."

Lauder, Mr., Steward at God- alming, his death, 257, 258.

Lauder, Mr. John, his appointment to the Stewardship, 258.

———, letter from, 259.

Lawrence, William, Esq., Alderman, 196.

This gentleman has been elected Master of the Company, while this Work has been going through the press.

Leare, Master Nicholas, beautifies Moore-fields, 73.

Licenses granted by the Carpenters' Company, 135 *et seq.*

Litters, use of, *note to 34*.

Livery of the Carpenters' Company, many of them died in the Plague of 1603, 68.

——— first mentioned, 133.

———, their dress, *note to 141, 214*.

———, form observed on their admission, 214.

——— subscribe to the improvements in the Hall, 223.

Loans by the Carpenters' Company, 58, 60, 88, 91, 98, 99, 121, 125, 126, 187.

———, course taken for the repayment of, 109-111.

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Lottery, first State, in England, 53, 54 *and note*.

——— of Armour, 55, 56.

Luck, Mr., Carpenters' Hall let to, 249.

Luter, paid to a, 200.

Malls, 186.

Mallias.—The Mallet, Maule, or Mail, ~~was a weapon~~ formerly extensively employed both in the English and Scottish armies, and constituting part of the equipment of an archer, who carried it at his girdle. It consisted of a leaden hammer-head bound with iron, and surmounted by a pike, attached to a wooden handle five feet in length.

Malmsey, paid for, 200.

Marie de Medicis visits England, 88.

Marrow-bones, paid for, 199.

Mary, Queen of England, her entrance into London, 50.

_____, her defence against Sir Thomas Wiat, *Ibid*.

_____, her progress through London after her marriage, 51.

Masons' Company join Carpenters' Company in a petition against foreigners, 282.

_____, to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.

_____, their connection with Freemasons, *note to 286*.

Mason and Carpenter, principal artizans, 287.

Masses for departed Souls, 18 *and note*.

_____, paid for, 20, 21 *sepe*, 199, 200 *bis*, 201 *sepe*.

Massers, 24.

Properly *Maser*, a bowl or goblet, frequently made of wood and richly carved. They were often lined or edged with silver or gold.

Master of the Carpenters' Company first mentioned, 134.

_____, ceremonies at his election, 209-211.

_____, committed to prison, 273.

Master-carpenters of the Middle ages, 285-287.

Master-workmen formerly designers, 287.

Mauncy, Thomas, King's Carpenter, 165, 166 *sepe*.

Mayday, Evil, 46-48.

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Mercers' Company takes precedence when Queen Elizabeth enters London, 51.

Merchant Tailors' Company, their Patron Saint, 18.

_____, their motto at the lottery of armour, 56.

_____, embark in the colonization of Virginia, 79.

Merchant Tailors' Hall used by Parliamentary Committee, 92.

_____, exempted from quartering Parliamentary troops, 104, 105.

_____, paintings destroyed in, *note to 242*.

Middle Temple Hall, timber roof at, *note to 285*.

Midsummer Watch, 40-44.

Minstrels, entries referring to, 31, 41, 200, 203.

Money, King's, 37 *bis*.

Monk, General, 114, 115.

More, Roger, his conspiracy in Ireland, 91.

Morren Heds, Morins, or Murrians, 52 *bis*, 57.

Properly *Morions*, or *Morians*.—A kind of helmet.

Morris Dancers, 41.

_____, paid to the, 200.

Among the various accounts given of the origin of this dance, Mr. Douce's Dissertation on the subject in his Illustrations of Shakespeare is considered by

competent judges to be the best. Although the Morris-dance differed much from the real Morisco or *Moorish dance*, there is little doubt that its name is thence derived, and it is said by some to have been introduced direct from Spain into England, where it soon became as popular as on the continent. It is more probable, however, that we borrowed the Morris-dance from the French or the Flemings. It was not general in England before the time of Henry VII. in which reign the entry given at p. 200 of this work occurs. The number of the dancers differed. They had bells of various sizes fixed to different parts of their dress which formed an accompaniment to the music by which the dance was generally enlivened. In the celebrated ancient window at Betley, Staffordshire, one of the figures in which is represented at p. 41, eleven characters are engaged in the Morris-dance, but it was frequently performed by a less number. Sir Frederick Madden, in the Privy Purse expences of Queen Mary, quotes from the Harleian MS. 1650 f. 12, b. a description of a splendid salt-cellar belonging to Queen Elizabeth called the Morris-dance, in which five dancers and a "Taberrell" were represented. A Morris-dance was frequently introduced into the May games, although it was quite a distinct exhibition.

Motto of the Carpenters' Company, 11.

Mottoes adopted by the Companies at a Lottery, *note to* 54.

Mountague, Sir Henry, Recorder of the City, 70, 273.

Murrey, 33.
Crimson.

Muskadell, paid for, 200, 202.

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— become property of the Crown, *Ibid*.

— are redeemed, 28, 29.

An obit was an office for the dead, performed in the first instance in the church, before the interment, and repeated on the subsequent anniversary of the dead. The anniversary itself was also called an obit.

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- Protestants Irish, *see* Planters.
- Provision of corn, paid for, 60.
- of ships, paid for, 64 *bis*, 65.
- Purprestures not to be made on walls, 194.
- A Purpresture is an encroachment or illegal enclosure. The word is derived from the French *Pourprist*, an enclosure.
- Pykes, paid for, 199 *bis*, 200, 202.
- Quartermage, 15, 133, 244.
- Quarter-days, 133, 197, 198, 204.
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- Ring of bells, paid for, 21, 200.
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- Roberts Sir Gabriel, Carpenters' Hall let to, 249.
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- , his bequest to the Carpenters' Company, *note to Ibid.*
- Roof arched, of the Hall, 231, 233, 234.
- Rosewater, paid for, 203.
- We cannot pretend to say when this article was first in vogue, but not very many years earlier, it seems to have been considered a present fit for Royalty, as the

following entries shew, — it cannot therefore, we conjecture, have been commonly used. This

would indicate that the City Companies, in the elegancies of the table, fully kept pace with the general progress of refinement. Among several similar entries in the Privy Purse expences of Henry VIII. we read under date July, 1530, "Item the xxix daye paied to a man in rewarde for bringing a glasse of Rosewater fro gylford to Wyndesore" — *vjs*

And in the Privy Purse Expences of Queen Mary (then Princess) under date, March, 1536-7. "Item geuen to a pore prest of Hatfeld bringing to my lad^e g^{te} a glasse of Rose-water." — *ijs vjd.*

Rupert Prince, 131.

Rushes, paid for, 198, 200.

This item is worthy of notice. Before churches and other public and private buildings were commonly paved, or provided with boarded floors, it was usual to strew rushes on the ground to keep off the damp and cold, and this custom, has, in some places been preserved to modern times. Hone, in illustration of this, instances the church at Grassmere, in Westmoreland; Norwich cathedral on the Mayor's day; the hospital at Deptford on Trinity Monday, and others. The varied spelling of the word in the Books of the Carpenters' Company is curious. It first occurs in the 22nd year of Henry VI., thus: — "Payde for reaschyn, 12d." In the 1st of Henry VII. it is spelt "Rys-thys," in the 4th, "Rosys," in the 6th, "Rysches," in the 7th, "Rusthis," and in the 21st year of the reign, *Rushes*."

Russell, John, King's Carpenter, 168 *and note*, 169 *bis*.

Sack, paid for, 202.

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Saddlers' Gild, their Charter when granted, 4.

Salaries of Henry VIII.'s officers employed about Buildings, *note* to 168.

Saletts, paid for, 42.

A Salett was a light head-piece sometimes worn by Cavalry, but, generally by the Infantry and Archers, commonly resembling a Morion.

Salters' Company, their motto at a Lottery, *note* to 54.

Saltsellers, paid for, 201.

More properly Salt-cellars. These articles, besides their usual purpose, were made to serve as a mark of separation between the principal guests and their inferiors. All the chief guests sat above the Salt. Among Lord Fairfax's orders for the servants of his household is the following. "Let the best fashioned and apparelled Servants attend above the Salte, the rest belowe." (See the Northumberland Household Book). The "Salts" mentioned in the text, appear to have been of a costly description. We find a smaller sum paid for one presented by the Princess Mary, for a christening gift at a somewhat later date. 1537. — Item geuen at the Cristenyng of Doctor mychael Childe, a Salt Silu and gilt, my lad^e (grace) being godmother to the same, price — *lxvjs viijd.*

Sampson, story of, 213.

Sauners, paid for, 17.

Savoy Hospital, 44 *and note*.

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- Scrivener, paid to, 10, 23, 29.
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- Ships, provision of, 64 *sepe*, 65.
- Shipmoney raised, 86, 87.
- Shipwrights unite with the Carpenters and Joiners against the Sawyers, 267.
- Singers, paid to, 200 *bis*, 201.
- Skinner's Company, their Powers of Search, *note* to 3.
- provide torches at the funeral of Elizabeth of York, *note* to 40.
- Skinner's Hall, Commissioners at, 29.
- Smith's Company, to elect workmen to quench fires, 284.
- SOCIAL MEETINGS 197-208.
- Soldiers, charges for, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.
- Somerset Protector, soldiers granted against, 48.
- Soutwyche, paid for four ells of, 43.
Probably a corruption of "Soutage" a sort of coarse cloth or bagging stuff for hops. *See* Halliwell's Archaic Dictionary, Vol. ii. p. 776, from More's MS. additions to Ray's North-Country words.
- Sovereigns enrolled Members of Companies, 30.
- Spanish Armada, 63, 64.
- Speaker, Mr., paid to, 275.
- , his clerk, paid to, 275.
- , his house, fees paid in, 274.
- Spyntts, paid for, 42.
Properly Splints.—They were small over-lapping plates for the defence of the bend of the arm, above the elbow.
- Staff-torches, paid for, 62, 64.
- Staines, Sir William, Lord Mayor and Master of the Carpenters' Company, 195, 196.
- Staircase erected, 232.
- Standings, paid for, 37, 48, 50, 51 *bis*, 56.
- Standing force for the protection of the City, 56, 57.
- State-Surveyor, 181, 182.
- Steeple of St. Paul's struck by lightning, 52.
- Story given, 223.
- , a term applied to historical paintings, 240.
- Styleyard, 143.
The Styleyard, Steelyard, or Steelhouse, of which there is a long account in Stow. It was situated in Dowgate Ward, by the river side, and was an establishment for "Merchants of Almaine, that used to bring hither as well wheat and other grain, as leather, flax, linen, cloth, waincots and other profitable merchandizes." These Merchants obtained a Charter from Henry III. and their "House" was then called "Guilda Aula Theutonicorum." They were great importers of corn, so much so, that the "occupiers of husbandry in this land were enforced to complain of them for bringing in such abundance when the Corn of this Realm was at an easy

- price." Parliament, therefore, prohibited the importation, when wheat was as low as 6s. 8d. a quarter.
- Supper, paid for, 75, 256 *bis*.
- Supporters to the Arms of the Carpenters' Company, 11, 12.
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- SURVEYOR OF THE KING'S WORKS, 174-183.
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- Swans, paid for, 198.
- to be provided against the Election-day, 205.
- Sythe St. Brethren of, received of, for the Hall, 243.
The Church of St. Sythe, afterwards called St. Bennet Shorne, Shrog, or Sherehog, was situated in Cheap Ward, between Bucklersbury and Pancras Lane. Stow says that it took the name of St. Benet Shorne from one Benedict Shorne, a benefactor to the parish in Edward II.'s reign. Shrog and Sherehog were strange corruptions of Shorne. Here Hall the Chronicler was buried.
- Tables, paid for, 16.
- Table, octagonal, 215.
- Table-napkins, 201, 203.
It may perhaps surprise the reader to find mention of table-napkins in 1560, but when it is considered that the use of forks did not become general for many years after, and that the fingers must therefore have been much in requisition, the use of table-napkins will appear something more than a luxury. It was customary to wash both before and after dinner in an apartment called the Ewery.
- Taborer, paid to a, 200.
- Tailor, paid to a, 24.
- Tapers, 17.
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- Taverner, paid to the, 199.
- Thanksgivings, public, 64, 71 *bis*, 98, 104 *bis*, 114, 115, 131.
- Timber Buildings more commodious than Brick Buildings, 277.
- Timber roofs, 285-287.
- Torches, 17.
paid for hire of, 20.
paid for hire and waste of, 40.
paid for, 45, 62, 78, 90.
- Torne-broche, paid to the, 199.
A turnspit. It is evident that in the instances which are given in the text, the services of a human being and not those of a dog were engaged.
- TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH GENERAL HISTORY, 30-132.
- TRANSACTIONS WITH OTHER COMPANIES, 264-269.
- Trenchers, paid for, 200.
- Trentall, paid for, 16, 20.
A service of thirty masses, usually celebrated on as many different days, for the dead.
- Trestles, given, 17.
- Triumphs. See Pageants and Processions.
- Triumphal Gates erected for James I. 69-71.
- Turbots, paid for, 200.
- Twickenham, Almshouses at, 262, 263.
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Van Tromp, 114, 131.
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 ——— dinner, paid for, 206.
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 Patroness of the Carpenters'
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 relief of, 68, 87 *sepe*.
 Waits or Wayts, paid to, 200.
 If these persons answer to the
 common meaning attached to the
 term as nocturnal musicians, our
 Records afford an instance of
 their employment above thirty
 years earlier than that mentioned
 by Sir Harris Nicolas in the
 Privy Purse Expences of Henry
 VIII. as being the earliest in-
 stance he had then discovered.
 The same term, however, occurs
 in Sharp's Dissertation on the
 Coventry Pageants, under date
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 ———, their cups, 213.
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 ———, his death, 28.
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 ———, payments under his
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 ———, Carpenters' Hall
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 119 *bis*, 121.
 Persons who cleared the way.
 Archdeacon Nares, in his Glos-
 sary, says they were young free-
 men who marched on Lord
 Mayor's day at the head of their
 proper Companies. In Donce's
 Illustrations of Shakspeare, the
 word is said to be derived from
 Whiffe, a fife or small flute.
 Whittawyers, received of, for
 the Hall, 243.
 The Whittawyers were a Guild
 long since extinct. There was
 also one of Greytawyers. Taw-
 yers were dressers of leather.
 "The assize of a Whitetawyer
 is that he make nor tawe no Led-
 der but Shepe's Ledder, Gotes
 Ledder, Deres Ledder, Horses
 Ledder, and Hindes Ledder."
 (Stow)—The Tawyer did not
 use Bark as the Tanner.
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Xpofor Ridilidsen and Nicho-
las Orrett chosen daysmen,
139.

Xpofor, a contraction for Chris-
topher. In the same manner as
the initials I H S were used as
a contraction for Jesus, being the
first two and last letters of the
Greek word ΙΗΣΟΥΣ, (an expla-
nation of which will be found in
the note to p. 25), so the Greek
word for Christ, ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, was
frequently signified by the first
two and last letters of the same,
ΧΡΣ. The Σ not occurring in the
word Christopher, the first two
letters ΧΡ are employed as a
contraction of the first syllable,
Christ, with the addition of
"ofer" to complete the word.
For further remarks on the ΧΡΣ,
see the paper read before the
Camden Society, which is re-
ferred to in the note to p. 25.

Yelverton, Mr., retained about
the Woodmongers' cause,
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————, his fee, *Ibid.*

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