

*A Letter to the Publisher, written by the ingenious  
Mr. JOHN BAGFORD, in which are many  
curious Remarks relating to the City of LON-  
DON, and some things about L E L A N D.*

SIR,

**W**HEN I had last the Honour of your happy Conversation, you was pleased to desire my Thoughts of the Roman Settlements in and about this City, when they made this Island a Tributary Province to their Empire. Since my Return therefore from Oxford, (where I took abundance of Pleasure in viewing with you the Antiquities of that Place, and particularly in looking over the old Arundelian Marbles, and in surveying the Ground where several Religious Houses had once stood,) I have look'd over some imperfect Notes, and to shew how ready I am to promote your worthy Designs, I have sent you my Sentiments in this Letter. I submit them intirely to your Censure, and desire you at the same time to accept of some other Remarks that were occasioned by some discourse that passed between us, and are not at all forreign to the Inquiries you are at present pursuing.

When the Romans came first into this Island, they landed near Dover, and from thence proceeded by easy Journeys towards this City, raising their Military Ways, and at every ten Miles distance fixing their Stations or Camps.

Their Approach was by several ways both on the right hand and left, as will appear from the following Observations, in which I shall not insist upon what hath been noted by former Authors, but will only relate what hath been discovered within my own Memory.

I. A Roman Camp was lately found near Farnborow, which is a Village within a few Miles of Bromley in Kent, and about 16. Miles distant from London.

II. At Peckham of late Years was dug up in the middle of the High-way a famous Glass Roman Urn; which I the more willingly take notice of, because Urns of this kind are scarce, and are not commonly seen.

III. Much about the same time, not far from St. Thomas Watering, in a Garden near the Road was dug up an ancient Janus's Head in Marble.

IV. Many other Roman Antiquities have been found on the Edge of Black-Heath, particularly in that part next the Town of Leusum.

V. On

V. On the left hand of Kent-street in the Road to London, in the Garden ground, (which was a Roman Military Way, and is commonly made use of upon an extraordinary Cavalcade, as it was particularly upon the Entrance of King Charles II. at his Return from Holland, and at such time is lay'd open,) they have found in digging several Roman Antiquities, with many of their Coyns both in Silver and Brass, some of which were much esteem'd by the Worthy Mr. Charlton. I have seen many of these Antiquities myself, by the favour of my good Friend Mr. John Cannop, such as Glass-bottles with a Liquor in them, and divers old Roman Utensils.

VI. To these must be added a great many Roman Antiquities that were found in the Grounds of Mr. Ewer at Clapham in digging for Gravel. They are still in being, and have been view'd by Mr. John Kemp, who as he is a great Judge in these Affairs, so he owns that some of them are extraordinary, and such as he had not seen before.

I have been the more particular on this Subject, to shew that the Romans were much and had their several Stations in Surrey, and left many Remains behind them for future Ages to admire.

And now I shall relate to you the manner of the Roman Approaches nearer to London. For they always took care to secure all behind them by their several Camps or Stations on their new made Military-ways. These led along Kent-street, on the left Hand leading to London, and pointed directly to Dowgate, now so call'd, through an Arch since built by the Bishop of Winchester at his Stayres, which to this day is called Stone-street, and came directly out of Surrey.

'Twas at this very place (as I take it) that the Roman Legions forded over the River of Thames, first the Horse, and then the Foot, which might not then take them up to the Shoulders. And this they might attempt (as we may conjecture) when the Tide was first coming in, they then making an Angle, and directing their Course against the stream of the River. When they came to the middle of the stream, the Tide drove them to their intended Landing Place, which was Dowgate. For you must suppose the River was much wider, and consequently much shallower than it is now, there being then no Wharf, Key, nor Bridge, but a smooth Sand to land upon. Neither was there at that time any Mud, such as is now caused by Vessels and Timber lying on the Shore.

Afterwards it happened that Ferrys were made use of on that Part of the River, altho' they have been discontinued for some Hundreds of Years past. For the Sands are in many

places removed since the Building of the Bridge, which was first of Wood and then of Stone. After that, Fording was more Westward, as, for instance, at the End of the Outward Temple, since called Effex-House; next to which was Milford, so called from a Mill to grind Corn, and is to this day call'd Milford Lane, just against St. Clement's Church at that End of the Strond next Temple-Bar. And all that Shore to Westminster, long before it was built, was call'd The Strond.

Against York-House is another Fordable place, but hath not been made use of for some Years.

We may conclude that the Britains on this Side were ready to receive the Romans at their coming on Shore, tho' being not long able to endure the Shock they gave them at their first Landing, they fled and left them entire Masters of the adjacent Parts.

The first thing the Roman General had principally to take care of, was to fix his Camp and secure the Army, which after their first Landing on this Side, was about the middle of the Street now call'd Bush Lane, where he pitched his Tent, which was pav'd, as was customary among the Roman Generals, and was encompassed about by the Souldiers both Horse and Foot. This Pavement was dug up sometime after the dreadful Fire of London, and part of it is now to be seen in the Museum of the Royal Society, where several other valuable Remains of Roman Antiquities are carefully preserv'd, which may hereafter afford very good Hints to such as shall attempt to write the Antiquities of this famous City.

The next care the Romans took to secure themselves in their new Conquests, was by making Publick Military-ways, as that of Watling-street, which extended from the Tower to Ludgate in a direct Line; at the Ends of which for their better Security they built Cittadels as we now call them, or, as they were styled by them, Stations; one of which, without dispute, was what now goes by the Name of the Tower, tho' this is not to be understood of the Tower as it appears at this day, but only of that part of it which we now call the White Tower, a place that hath since been made use of as a Chapell to the Princes that have kept their Courts within those Walls.

The Architecture of this White Tower is perhaps as ancient as any Building now remaining amongst us. It is built like one of the Roman Rotundas, and exactly corresponds therewith. It was new-cased by K. Charles the First; but in Leland's time (as appears from a rude Draught of it, for I take this Draught to be designed for nothing else, at the End of the second Tome of his Collectanea) it had four round  
Turrets,



Turrets, and since three of them are made square. They all seem to me to have been several Stair-Cases to go to several Offices. I have often view'd this Chapel, and much admired it's Antiquity. It is commonly reported to have been built by Julius Cæsar, which I look upon as a good argument to shew that it is of the Roman Times. 'Tis not improbable that the Saxons made use of the same Fortifications for their Security after the Romans had left this Island. For when the Chapel was fitted up for reception of the Records there remain'd many Saxon Inscriptions. No doubt William the Conquerour considerably augmented it to keep the Citizens in awe upon any Insurrection that might happen. For they had a reciprocal affection for one another.

I shall pass over a farther Account of the Antiquities of this Place, and next observe, that not far distant from this Station of the Romans, I mean the Tower, there was a Burying Place, which of late Years was found to be in that Ground, which commonly goes by the Name of Goodman's-Fields. These Fields are mentioned by John Stow, but he takes no notice that they were a Roman Burying Place. In digging the Foundations for building of Houses in or about the Year 1678, there were found many Urns, together with the Ashes and Bones of the Dead, and several other Antiquities, as Brass and Silver Money, with an unusual Urn in Copper, curiously enamelled in Colours, red, blew and yellow, which was preserved by the then Earl of Peterborough. I have seen many other Antiquities found here, and had some of them formerly in my own Possession.

I shall next turn towards Spittle-Fields, where the like Antiquities have been found many Years agoe, and were seen by John Stow, and are mentioned by Weever, and others.

These Fields lye against Goodman's-Fields, crossing White-Chapel street; where on the farther Side thereof next Bishops-Gate street was another Station of the Romans, in that part which formerly bore the Name of the Old Artillery Ground, and was their Field of Mars, in which Place the Romans train'd up and exercised their Young Souldiers, and likewise the Youth of the Neighbouring Britains, in the skill and exercise of Arms, that they might be more expert in the use of them upon all emergent Occasions. And if any sudden Tumults or Insurrections should happen in the City, they were then ready and at hand to suppress them.

This Field of Mars was in imitation of that at Old Rome, where they mustered their Souldiers, and must needs have been a very large Place, as the same is excellently described, and likewise observed to have been a Roman Camp by a judicious

MR. BAGFORD'S LETTER RELATING  
 dicious Author in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, published in a valuable Quarto Pamphlet ; but I have forgot the Author's Name.

I shall next observe another old Building of the Romans, which was a Watch-Tower, then and now called Barbican. 'Tis mentioned by J. Stow ; but nothing remains of this antique Building except the Name. Here they kept Cohorts of Souldiers in continual Service to watch in the Night, that if any sudden Fire should happen, they might be in a readiness to extinguish it, as also to give notice if an Enemy were gathering or marching towards the City to surprize them. In short, it was a Watch-Tower by day, and at night they lighted some combustible matter on the Top thereof, to give directions to the weary Traveller repairing to the City, either with Provision, or upon some other Occasion.

The same was intended by a Lanthorn on the Top of Bow-Steeples before the Fire of London, (altho' seldom made use of) for burning of Lights to give direction to Travellers, and to the Market People that came from the Northern parts to London.

This same Watch-Tower stood, as near as I can guess, much about the same Place where the Earl of Bridgewater's House stood before it was pulled down, (for I must confess I have not met with any Remains of that ancient Building,) and not far from the old Military-Road of the Romans, (which indeed seems to me to be the most ancient at this time extant) to this day called Old-street.

In the same Street against Goulding Lane there likewise remains the Stump or Foot of an old Cross, which we may conclude was formerly a Mile Stone. And I believe many others were placed in the Cross-roads in several places of this Kingdom, which were taken away by the ancient Monks and Fryers, and if near a Monastery, a Cross set up in the room thereof.

This *Tower in Barbican* was near unto Aldersgate-street which put me upon farther Inquiry relating to it's Antiquity I look upon it as a sufficient Confirmation of it's being a Roman Building, that just against Juen-street there stand two Houses with the date of 1589. and that on the Front of them are the Figures of some old Roman Coyns, which I suppose might be found in digging the Foundations for Building of those Houses, and I am apt to believe that the Builder for his Curiosity might cause Moulds of the same to be made as large as the Brims of a middle sized Hat, and that the Plaisterer took them off, and fixed them in the Front, under the first Storey Window.

Many

Many more Figures of the same Kind were fixed up about the same Year, *viz.* 1589. about which time much Timber-Building was erected in and about London. Divers of which Figures are still to be seen in the Fronts of some Houses, particularly in Oldbourn against Shew-Lane, as also at the Corner House (being the Queen's Head Tavern) of St. John's-Lane, at the End of Peter-Street, not to specify several Houses besides, which I rather leave to the Curiosity of others.

And for a farther Confirmation of this my Opinion, I desire you to be at the trouble of looking into Stow as he is continued by A. Munday, about the Building of Aldgate, where you will find the Description of a Roman Coyn that was found in digging the Foundation; which Mr. Martin Bond, one of the Surveyors of that Work, caused to be carv'd in Stone, and fixed on either Side of the Gate Eastward. This was done in the Year 1607. when he lay'd the Foundation Stone. By which you may perceive that Mr. Bond took his Hint from those done in Plaister on the Fronts of Houses.

In Aldersgate-Street likewise just against St. Paul's Alley, in the Front of a Brick House is set in a Nitch in the upper Storey of the House, (to be seen by all Passengers,) the Figure of Fortitude in Marble, but headless. And this I take to be very antique.

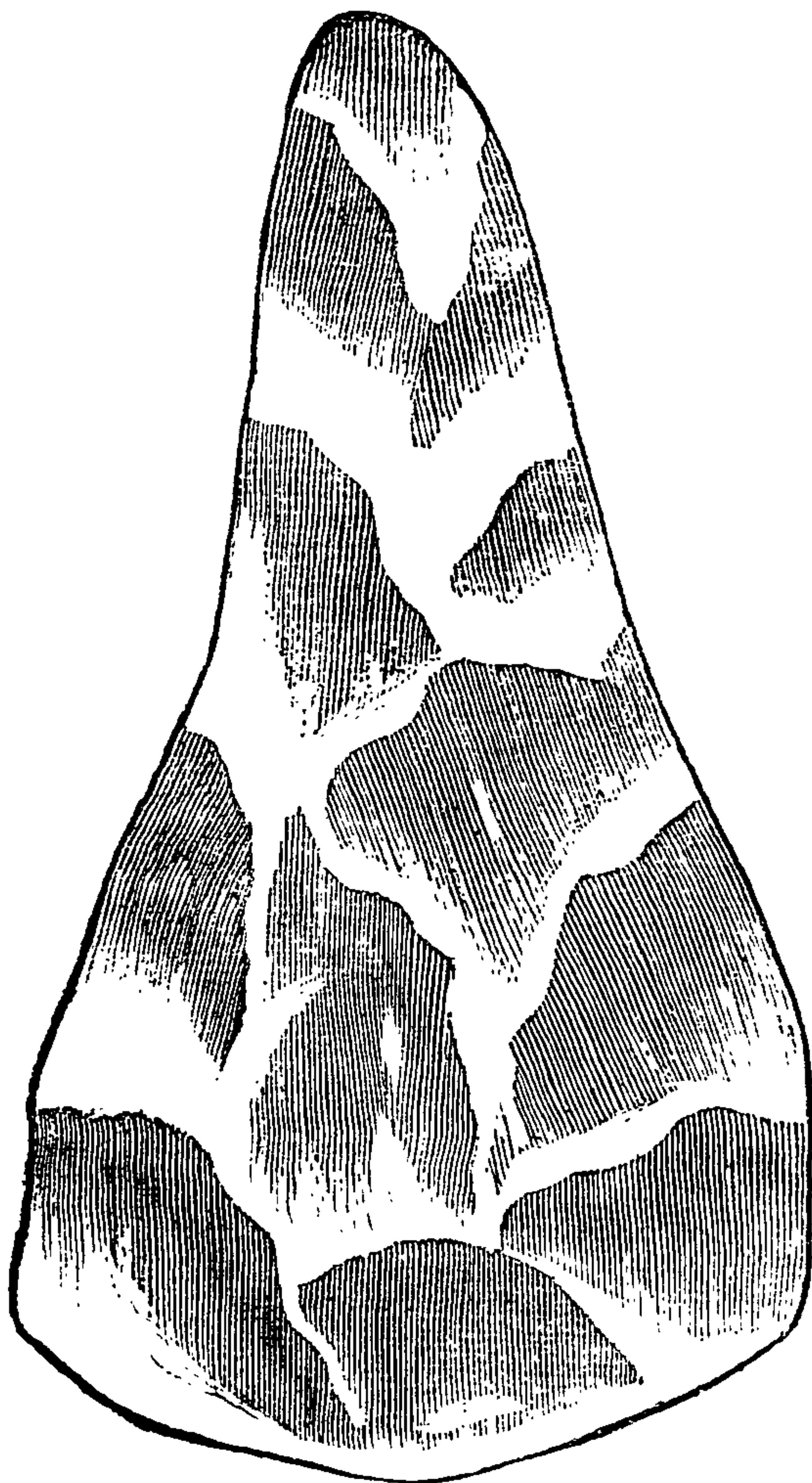
Besides all this I have observed in Bishopsgate-Street, just against Wide-gate Alley, which leads to Spittle-Fields, on the Top of a Brick House, (next to the House of Sir Paul Pindar, and inhabited in the Year 1658. by Ferdinando a Jew, who was supposed to be the King of Spain's Factor,) the Figure of Jupiter with an Eagle at his Foot, set in a Nitch as the former. I will not be positive, but in all likelihood these are Roman Figures, and perhaps digg'd up in the Foundations of those Houses.

Upon such occasions there have been several other Antiquities of the old Romans found in the Subterraneous parts of London as well as Rome, particularly great store of them when the City was rebuilt, many of which I have perused my self, having been found not only within the Walls, but in the Out-parts likewise.

And here I cannot forget to mention the honest Industry of my old Friend Mr. John Conyers, an Apothecary formerly living in Fleet-Street, who made it his chief Business to make curious Observations, and to collect such Antiquities as were daily found in and about London. His Character is very well known, and therefore I will not attempt it. Yet this I must note that he was at great Expence in prosecuting his Discoveries,



Discoveries, and that he is remembered with respect by most of our Antiquaries that are now living. 'Tis this very Gentleman that discovered the Body of an Elephant, as he was digging for Gravel in a Field near to the Sign of Sir John Old-Castle in the Fields, not far from Battlebridge, and near to the River of Wells, which tho' now dried up, was a considerable River in the time of the Romans. How this Elephant came there? is the Question. I know some will have it to have layn there ever since the Universal Deluge. For my own part I take it to have been brought over with many others by the Romans in the Reign of Claudius the Emperour, and conjecture (for a liberty of guessing may be indulged to me, as well as to others that maintain different Hypotheses) that it was killed in some Fight by a Britain. For not far from the Place where it was found, a British Weapon made of a Flint Lance like unto the Head of a Spear, fastned into a Shaft of a good Length, which was a Weapon very common amongst the Ancient Britains, was also dug up, they having not at that time the use of Iron or Brass, as the Romans had. This conjecture, perhaps, may seem odd to some; but I am satisfied my self, having often viewed this Flint Weapon, which was once in the Possession of that Generous Patron of Learning, the Reverend and very Worthy Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, and is now preserved amongst the curious Collections of Mr. John Kemp, from whence I have thought fit to send you the exact Form and Bigness of it.





This Discovery was made in the presence of the foresaid Mr. Conyers, and I remember that formerly many such Bones were shewn for Giants-Bones, particularly one in the Church of Aldermanbury which was hung in a Chain on a Pillar of the Church; and such another was kept in St. Laurence's Church, much of the same Bigness. All which Bones were publickly to be seen before the dreadful Fire of London, as it appears to me from the Chronicles of Stow, Grafton, Munday, &c.

I do not doubt but many Bones of the like nature, as also the Shanks, Scalps, Grinders, &c. were formerly preserved in such Monasteries as stood near to the places where they were first digged up, and that after some time they were shewn to the Common People for the Relicks of Giants, such as those of St. Christopher, &c.

At the other End of the old Roman way, which I mentioned at first to lead from the Tower, near the Thames was another Castle, which the Romans built as a Watch-Tower, and is mentioned, if I mistake not, by Fitz-Stephen, and stood at the Entrance of Black-Fryers into that part of the City. This Tower when demolished was sufficient to provide Materials for building a noble and magnificent House for the Fryers, who met with such signal Favours and Encouragement, that part of the very Wall of the City (which run in a direct Line from Ludgate to the Thames) was removed for them, that part which then came to this Castle being pulled down to make way for their Settlement, and turned short to Fleet-ditch, as appears by the Ruins at this time.

Some Years agoe on the South-side of Ludgate was taken up out of the Rubbish a Roman Inscription, that hath been taken notice of by some learned Men, and not many Years since on the left Hand coming in at Ludgate, in the Residuary's Yard of Saint Paul's was discovered a Roman Aquæduct close adjoyning to the Wall of this City. Such another was found after the Fire by Mr. Span an ancient Citizen, in Holyday-Yard in Creed Lane, in digging the Foundations for a new Building, and this was carried round a Bath that was built in a round Forme with Nitches at an equal distance for Seats.

At some small Distance farther on the left Hand, at the West End of St. Paul's over against St. Paul's College in a vacant place was discover'd a Potter's Kiln, where were made several Vessels of Clay of a red Colour curiously glaz'd, which were of different Shapes and Sizes, as occasion should require them to be made use of in their Sacrifices, and many times

times the Potter's Name was stamp'd at the bottom. This Kiln was near to the Temple where Diana was worshipped, that the People might be furnished with all sorts of Vessels they had occasion for at the time when they made their Sacrifices. There hath been a great Quantity of the Fragments digged up at the West End of St. Paul's of which I have had several. And on the South side of the Church, not only in former times, as we are informed by J. Stow, but of late days since the Fire, at the first beginning to build Saint Paul's Church, there were found several Scalps of Oxen, and a large quantity of Boars Tusks, with divers Earthen Vessels, especially Pateræ, that were of different Shapes.

Upon this occasion I must note by the way, that from the Observations I have made I gather that all the Vessels made use of by the Romans in their Sacrifices were generally made of red Earth and were glazed. But those of a larger Size, as their Platters, which receiv'd the Blood of the Beasts slain in Sacrifice, were made of a courser Earth, but not red. Most of their Urns also (according to their several Forms and Sizes) were made of another different sort of Earth; tho' some are found made of Glass, which however are not common. Others of the greatest Rank had them made of Porphyry Stone, and some of Copper enamell'd with divers Colours.

The next Place I shall take notice of, is the Chamber of Diana, situated on the Eminence of St. Paul's Wharf within a great Gate next Doctors Commons, where are many fair Tenements, which in the Leases made by the Dean and Chapter, go by the Name or Title of *Camera Diana*, so denominated from a spacious Building which in the Time of Henry II. stood where the Houses are now erected.

In this Camera, or arched and vaulted Structure, full of intricate Meanders, the same K. Henry (as he is said to have done at Woodstock) kept that Jewel of his Heart, fair Rosamond, by the Name of Diana, and 'tis from thence that this Edifice was denominated.

At this time (as is noted by How, in his Continuation of Stow, p. 781.) some Ruins of it are remaining, and many evident Testimonies of intricate turnings and windings, as also a Subterraneous passage to Castle Baynard, which no doubt the King made use of privately to have access to his *brightest Diana*, one of the most exquisite and most celebrated Beauties that we find mentioned in any History.

Here we are at a loss for Leland's Opinion, but we may suppose it to be a Roman Building, being so near to the Temple of Diana.

Much may be said concerning this Temple of Diana.

particularly that it was built on the South-side of St. Paul's. For it seems to me, that those large quantities of Vessels that have been found on the West-side were the remaining Fragments of such as were broken at the Kiln when first made. And if farther Search had been made on the South-side, and nearer Doctors Commons, there might probably have been found many other Roman Antiquities, which would have given several curious, learned and judicious Men much greater light into these Matters than 'tis possible for them now to obtain without the help of such Assistance.

Here I must take notice of a MS. left by Mr. John Conyers, wherein he gives an Account of the Pottery found on the West-side of St. Pauls, which is now in the Hands of the ingenious and learned Dr. Hans Sloane, and will afford abundance of useful Diversion to such as are studious in these Inquiries, there being many excellent Observations couched in it, every way worthy the Character of the curious and ingenious Author. But I take the liberty of recommending this Book particularly for this reason, because we were much in the dark before these Antiquities were found out in digging the Foundations of Churches and Houses since the Fire. For what had formerly been done by Leland (which no doubt was perform'd with great Accuracy of Judgment, being collected by him from the most approved Authors, wherein he had taken infinite Pains) seems now to be quite lost, tho' it must be own'd that many Authors that have written of the Antiquities of England since his time, have made frequent use of his Works, he alone laying the Foundation of what hath since been discover'd. For I do not in the least question, but that most of his Writings (after his Death) first came into the Hands of Reginald Wolfe the Printer, at whose House I believe Leland dyed, which was at that time situated in the Parish of St. Michael in the Querne, tho' afterwards he remov'd into the Parish of St. Faith's. I take this Wolfe to have been one of the first Builders of a House in Saint Paul's Church-Yard, and to have been not only the first Projector of the two Tomes of the Chronicles of England, (which commonly go under the Name of Raphael Hollingshead and W. Harrison) out of Leland, but also to have been the first Designer of a large Map of England by the Sketches he had taken from Leland's New-year's Gift; tho' nothing of the like nature was afterwards done 'till the time of Saxton in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth. The second Edition of Hollingshead is continued by J. Stow, and I must be free in my Thoughts to tell you, that (to say nothing of what Camden borrowed from him) 'tis my Opinion, that Stow had in his Possession



Possession Leland's Antiquities of London, and for want of Learning most grievously mangled the Work on purpose to make it his own. This Hint I have taken partly from the benefit of your last Conversation, when you was pleas'd to read to me what Leland has said upon the same Subject, and partly from my own Reflexion upon the Qualifications of Stow, who certainly was not capable of making such a Collection, and therefore I cannot but conclude that he must have been beholden to Leland; which I think is likewise confirmed from hence, that in his Survey of London he makes very little mention of Leland, altho' in his Annals he often takes notice of him. I had formerly a much greater Veneration for Stow, before you acquainted me that Leland had wrote the Antiquities of this City, (of which he was a Native,) under the Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, and so down to the time himself liv'd in: by which Work we might have seen what Discoveries he had made from ancient Authors, (most of which are since lost,) and might likewise have had the Benefit of divers useful Remarks, grounded upon his own Observations, on the ancient Buildings of the Romans in this famous City, which Remarks could not be expected from Mr. Stow, who was little acquainted with the Coyns and other Antiquities of the Romans. The best Account we have from him is that relating to *Monumental Inscriptions in Churches*; which brings to my mind a Fol. MS. (I have seen) of those in Christ-Church (formerly the Gray-Fryers) within New-gate, which were not inserted in the first Impression of the Survey. I gather from the Hand, that this very Book was collected by Leland, and it happened therefore very luckily that the Inscriptions in it were afterwards added in the Edition set out by How. 'Tis moreover matter of wonder to me that Stow should omitt Stepney Parish, that he should be so very barren in describing Westminster, and, in short, that he should throughout his whole Work so rarely mention any Antiquities of the Romans. But all this is to be resolv'd into the little skill he had in Affairs of this Nature. By your publishing a Collection of Mr. Leland's Works the learned will have a farther Light than what is already discovered.

After this Digression, let us return to the City, where besides what I have mentioned above was a Roman Temple near the Still-Yard (a place not far distant from the Camp I first observ'd) and this is taken notice of in Norden's Middlesex, who from Geffry of Monmouth observes that it was a Roman Temple, where they offered Sacrifice to their Country Gods. And this appears too from the following Occurrence,

currence, *viz.* that whilst C. Allectus, Captain of the Roman Host, was thus busied in his Pagan Sacrifice, M. Aur. Asclepiodotus, D. of Cornwall, whom the Britains had elected to be their Chief, came to London, besieged and entred it. Between whom was a mighty Conflict, 'till at last Asclepiodotus vanquish't the Romans, and remain'd in the City. After this he beset Gallus, and other Roman Captains, and overcame them: So that the Romans being put to the Sword, their chief Captain Gallus was cast into a Brook, which from thence was called Gall-brook, and since Wall-brook, (for at that time of day I think there was no Wall to the City) that runneth near London Stone, which is a Roman Mile-Stone, standing near the Mid-way between Ludgate and the Tower Postern-Gate.

What other Temples either the ancient Britains or Romans had within the limits of this City, have not yet fallen within my Observation; altho' I am apt to believe that they both worshipped the same Gods, under different denominations, and very near accorded in the manner of their Sacrifices: and 'tis very probable that Belinsgate is derived from Belin, the British Name for Apollo, and not from a King, as several have asserted. I will not be positive, but 'tis likely many other Temples, besides what are here mentioned, were erected in this City, of which Time may perhaps make a more ample Discovery.

The next Remark I shall make is that, (as Mr. Selden hath observ'd in his Notes upon Drayton's Polyolbion p. 126.) London is deriv'd from Luna, another Name for Diana, and worshipped in her Temple. Both She and her Brother Apollo under the Name of Belin were two great Deities amongst the Britains, as well as Romans.

And now I shall take notice of a very great Curiosity found in Mark-Lane, more properly called Mart-Lane, it being a Place where the Romans, and not improbably the ancient Britains used to barter their Commodities, as Tin, Lead, &c. with other Nations, it may be with the Greeks, who often came into this Island to purchase the like Goods. Whence I am apt to conjecture, that the Name of the Lane hath been continued ever since the Times of the Romans, and that the Names of some other Lanes and Streets, as Cornhill, Grace-Street, the Querne, Broad-Street, Watling-Street, and perhaps Old Fish-Street, &c. are of equal Antiquity, and were so called from the same kind of Accidents. The Curiosity I am speaking of is a Brick, found about forty Years since 28 Foot deep below the Pavement by Mr. Stockley, as he was digging the Foundation of an House that he built for Mr.

Wolfe.



*MB sculp.*



Wolley. Near to this Place were dug up many Quarters of Wheat burnt very black, but yet sound; which were conjectur'd to have layn buried ever since the burning of this City about 800. Years before. This Brick is of a Roman make, and was a Key-brick to the Arch where the Corn was found. 'Tis made of a curious red Clay, and in Bass Relief on the Front hath the Figure of Sampson putting Fire to the Foxes Tayles, and driving them into a Field of Corn. It seems to be the same Story that is mentioned in Scripture of destroying the Philistines Corn, from whence came the Fable of Hercules to be the Guardian of their Corn-stores, or Granaries: as they had their peculiar Deities for all domestick Affairs in or near their Houses and Camps, as Priapus was the Protector of their Gardens, &c. not to mention many other Household Gods of several Names and Uses.

This Brick is at this time preserv'd in the Musæum belonging to the Royal-Society in Fleet-Street, from whence I have caused an accurate Draught of it to be sent you, at the same time not forgetting to acquaint you, that the late ingenious Richard Waller Esq; (whose Death is much lamented by the Virtuofos of this Place) communicated to me the following Account of the Measure of it, as it was exactly taken, *viz.*

On the Picture or largest Face { broad — 4. Inches.  
long —  $5\frac{11}{16}$ . Inches.

On the other or reverse Side { broad —  $3\frac{7}{16}$  Inches.  
long —  $5\frac{1}{16}$ . Inches.

It's Thickness is ———  $2\frac{4}{16}$ . Inches.

At the same time Mr. Waller observed to me in his Letter, that the Proportions of the Bass Relieve are so very fine, that it is plain from thence that it cannot be a Work of the Bass Empire; "but then," says he, "how the story of Sampson should be known to the Romans, much less to the Britains, so early after the time of the Propagation of the Gospel, seems to be a great doubt; except it should be said that some Jews after the final Destruction of Jerusalem should wander into Britain, and London being even in Cæsar's time a Port or Trading City, they might settle here, and in the Arch of their own Granary record the famous story of their Delivery from their Captivity under the Philistines. Be that as it will, the thing is very curious, and 'tis plain by the Impressions that it was made by a Mould or Stamp; so that doubtless there were many of the same made."

I beg leave in the next place to observe that London was encompassed with a Wall in the time of Constantine the Great, and that part thereof adjoining to the Postern near



Wolley. Near to this Place were dug up many Quarters of Wheat burnt very black, but yet sound; which were conjectur'd to have layn buried ever since the burning of this City about 800. Years before. This Brick is of a Roman make, and was a Key-brick to the Arch where the Corn was found. 'Tis made of a curious red Clay, and in Bass Relief on the Front hath the Figure of Sampson putting Fire to the Foxes Tayles, and driving them into a Field of Corn. It seems to be the same Story that is mentioned in Scripture of destroying the Philistines Corn, from whence came the Fable of Hercules to be the Guardian of their Corn-stores, or Granaries: as they had their peculiar Deities for all domestick Affairs in or near their Houses and Camps, as Priapus was the Protector of their Gardens, &c. not to mention many other Household Gods of several Names and Uses.

This Brick is at this time preserv'd in the Muséum belonging to the Royal-Society in Fleet-Street, from whence I have caused an accurate Draught of it to be sent you, at the same time not forgetting to acquaint you, that the late ingenious Richard Waller Esq; (whose Death is much lamented by the Virtuósos of this Place) communicated to me the following Account of the Measure of it, as it was exactly taken, *viz.*

On the Picture or largest Face  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{broad} — 4. \text{ Inches.} \\ \text{long} — 5\frac{11}{16}. \text{ Inches.} \end{array} \right.$

On the other or reverse Side  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{broad} — 3\frac{1}{16} \text{ Inches.} \\ \text{long} — 5\frac{1}{16}. \text{ Inches.} \end{array} \right.$

It's Thickness is ——— 2 $\frac{4}{16}$ . Inches.

At the same time Mr. Waller observed to me in his Letter, that the Proportions of the Bass Relieve are so very fine, that it is plain from thence that it cannot be a Work of the Bass Empire; “but then,” says he, “how the story of Sampson should be known to the Romans, much less to the Britains, so early after the time of the Propagation of the Gospel, seems to be a great doubt; except it should be said that some Jews after the final Destruction of Jerusalem should wander into Britain, and London being even in Cæsar's time a Port or Trading City, they might settle here, and in the Arch of their own Granary record the famous story of their Delivery from their Captivity under the Philistines. Be that as it will, the thing is very curious, and 'tis plain by the Impressions that it was made by a Mould or Stamp; so that doubtless there were many of the same made.”

I beg leave in the next place to observe that London was encompassed with a Wall in the time of Constantine the Great, and that part thereof adjoining to the Postern near  
the



the Tower, built of Stone and some Layers of Roman Brick, was of late within a few Years destroyed and pulled down to make way for new Houses, by Mr. Mount a Stationer, who liveth near the same. This Wall ran directly through part of the Tower; so that one part thereof was in Middlesex, and the other within the Liberty of the City. We need not doubt that William the Conquerour built about this ancient Site of the Romans, on purpose to keep the City in awe, and it hath since been greatly increased by the Kings of England, being formerly accounted one of the strongest Castles in the Kingdom.

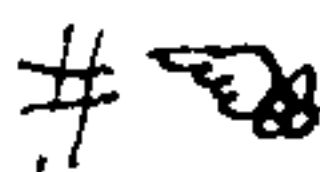
As for the ancient Gates of the City, there were but three at first next the Land: 1. Algate, or Oldgate, leading into the East Parts, as Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, &c. 2. Aldersgate, leading into the North Parts. 3. Ledgate, now Ludgate, (that story of King Lud is fictitious, I am afraid) leading to the Western Roads of this Kingdom.

The Roman Military-way, as I before observed, came directly from the Tower in a straight Line to Ludgate, and so turned up by the Gate . . . . . through a passage formerly called Bower-Row, into a Street now called Gill-pur Street, and afterwards through that place call'd the Wilderness, formerly belonging to the Carthusians, directly pointing and leading into Old-Street, and so to Old Ford, and from thence away to Waltham-Stow or Stone.

The two other Gate-ways led directly to the old Military-way, which we now call Old-Street, being the most ancient Street remaining about London. That High-way which leads from Aldersgate to Islington has been made sometime since the Conquest, and, I believe, much about the same time that the Ground was taken in for building the Carthusian Monastery (now called the Charter-House) by Sir Walter de Maney. Not that this Society was alone made happy by so prudent a Choice. For many of our ancient Kings and Nobility took delight in the Situation of the old Roman Buildings, which were always very fine and pleasant, the Romans being very circumspect in regard of their Settlements, having always an Eye to some River, Spring, Wood, &c. for the Convenience of Life, particularly an wholesome Air. And this no doubt occasion'd the old Monks, Knights-Templers, and after them the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, as also the Fryers, to settle in most of the Roman Buildings, as well private as publick; which thing, if duly considered, will be found to be a main reason, why we have so few Remains of them.

No one can reasonably contradict what is here offered in  
behalf

behalf of the Romans, and of their Settlements being afterwards possessed and greedily sought after by such as succeeded them when they left the Isle, if he does but consider that the Roman Souldiers were, in a great measure, the Founders of Cities and Towns, that a Garrison of them were the Bulwark of the Britains, and that wherever they settled they erected such magnificent Edifices, and such stupendous Structures, that the Reliques and Ruins of them which remain at this time oblige the Spectators to admire the same, and Common People are tempted to say, "These Roman Works were erected by Giants."



But the Romans did not imploy themselves only in Works of this Nature. They were also the Drainers of Meers, and where the Valleys were low they cast up Banks, which in some Places are so fenced and pav'd with Stone, that they seem beyond Credit. For all the Cause-ways of note at this time throughout the Kingdom were made by the old Romans, as may be seen in Camden.



This gives me occasion to observe, that the Romans had large vacant places within this City, where their Temples and other publick Buildings were erected, besides their private dwelling Houses, which were all built by their Legionary Souldiers, who were chiefly Mechanicks, as Carpenters, Smiths, Joyners, &c. and many other of an inferior Rank, such as Potters, Brickmakers, &c. and almost every other Trade that is accounted necessary in Building, or in Cloathing the Body, for Defence against extremity both of Cold and Heat.

We may then conclude, that the Romans having been settled some length of time from their first Landing to the Reign of Nero, had sufficient leisure to build, as well as to intermarry with the Daughters of the Britains, and that they were therefore become, in a manner, one people, and consequently that it was their Interest to promote the good and welfare of this City by magnificent Buildings, &c. What Form their private Houses were built in, I am not able to determine, having not met with any description of them.

And thus we are come to the times of that illustrious British Heroine Boadicia, Relict of Prasutagus King of the Iceni, a great and opulent Prince, who at his Death had left Nero his Heir, hoping thereby to free his Family from injustice. But the consequence proved different from what he intended. For she was by this the more exposed to the licentious Humour of an all-powerful Army. Upon which she confederates with the Trinobantes, and others not inured to Servitude, and so they all unanimously agree together to resume  
k their

their ancient Liberty. Whereupon they first set upon the Garrisons of the Veteran Souldiers, defeated the Ninth Legion, and put to the Sword many thousand Romans and their Associates that inhabited this City; after which they set the City on Fire in several Places, before Suetonius Governour of the Province could rally his scatter'd Troops.

Thus this glorious City was reduced to an Heap of Rubbish, and continued a great while in a desolate Condition, tho' many of the Buildings were at length repaired, and there is no doubt but if the Romans had continued amongst us, they would have restored it to it's former Beauty, Splendour and Magnificence. But when they deserted the Isle, the Saxons came in, and 'tis very well known that they were not famous for Architecture. Indeed when the Normans settled amongst us, Building with Stone began to revive, and the City thereupon was continually adorn'd by the Care not only of our Kings and Princes, but of other great and illustrious Personages; but then what they did for it was sometimes suddenly effaced and destroyed by Fire, which hath frequently happened in this great City, partly by Accident and partly by Design, especially when a furious Enemy hath appeared against it.

How much this City hath been raised may be supposed from a Pavement found 15. Foot deep in Cheapside above an hundred Years since. But how much more hath it been advanced since the Year 1666?

Having thus far endeavoured to give a succinct Account of London as it was in the time of the Romans, from my own Observation, (altho' far short of what we may reasonably conclude had been done by Leland,) I shall next take notice of some ancient Customs, which had their original from the Romans, (as I take it.) Tho' these Customs are not so much practised now, as they were formerly in this City, yet they are pretty common in remote Parts, and if a Collection of all of them were drawn up and published together, I am apt to think that it would be a very useful as well as a pleasant Undertaking, and conduce in a good measure to the clearing of many Particulars in the Roman History. New Improvements might be made every day, particularly as new Monuments are discovered, which very often give a greater Light to these early times than any written Books now remaining. We had not known of many of the ancient Exercises had it not been for the Arundelian Marbles and other Monuments of that kind. Neither had the Names of several of those that carried the Prizes in them been transmitted to us without the help of such uncontested Evidence; just as the  
Roman



Roman Magistrates were discovered by the *Fasti Capitolini*, a Monument as valuable for the Latin as the *Parian Chronicle* is for the Greek History. But for my own part I design to mention only some few of the Customs I have been speaking of, (well knowing that I am not by any means adequate to the Subject,) and those too chiefly such as have fallen within my own Observation.

First then, I have often thought, and am now fully persuaded, that the Planting of Vines in the adjacent Parts about this City, was first of all began by the Romans, an industrious People, and famous for their skill in Agriculture and Gardening, as may appear from the *rei agrariae scriptores*, as well as from Pliny, and other Authors. We had a Vineyard in East-Smithfield, another in Hatton-Gardon, (which at this time is call'd Vine-Street) and a third in Saint Giles's in the Fields. Many Places in the Country bear the name of the Vineyard to this day, especially in the ancient Monasteries, as Canterbury, Ely, Abbington, &c. which were left as such by the Romans. And tho' some may object that several Places which bear this name are certainly of a later date than the Roman times, yet I desire them to consider that what I have here advanced is not to be understood of them either as Cities or Towns of distinction, but only as they were Places where the Romans, during their Residence here, exercised themselves in Husbandry, and were willing that they should remain to Posterity as Tokens of their Skill and Diligence in Affairs of this Nature.

To this give me leave to add our Prize-Fighting, which I can ascribe to nothing else but the same sort of Exercise practised by the Roman Gladiators. Nay, our Bull and Bear-baiting are the Remains of the same People, as are our May-Games, Mumming, Morrice-dancing, &c. which happened much about the same time of the Year, as they do now amongst us.

Master of the Ruff-Game is an Office still in being, and is nothing but the same that was in high esteem amongst the Romans. As to the Brothel-Houses formerly in Southwark, we find a Statute as old as the Reign of Edw. III. for their Toleration, (and I have seen Statutes in that behalf amongst your own Collections, being transcrib'd by you from the very Book formerly made use of by Stow,) and 'tis probable that they were first established by the Romans, (for the Bull and Bear-Garden in that Place is but of late Settlement,) who had also a Play-House on that side, and had their Abode very much in Southwark, which was then a Place of Fortification.

*St. Helen* I might here mention the old Custom of Skimmington, when a Woman beats her Husband, of which we have no Memory but in Hudibras, altho' I have been told of an old Statute made for that purpose.

This brings to my mind another ancient Custom, that hath been omitted of late Years. It seems that in former times the Porters, that ply'd at Bilinsgate, used civilly to intreat and desire every Man that pass'd that way to salute a Post that stood there in a vacant Place. If he refused to do this, they forthwith lay'd hold of him, and by main force boup'd his A—se against the Post; but if he quietly submitted to kiss the same, and paid down 6d. then they gave him a Name, and chose some one of the Gang for his Godfather. I believe this was done in memory of some old Image that formerly stood there, perhaps of Belus or Belin.

Somewhat of the like Post, or rather Stump, was near St. Paul's, and is at this day call'd St. Paul's Stump.

Within the memory of our Fathers in Shropshire, in those Villages adjoyning to Wales when a Person dyed, there was notice given to an old Sire, (for so they call'd him,) who presently repair'd to the Place where the deceased lay, and stood before the Door of the House, when some of the Family came out and furnished him with a Cricket, on which he sat down facing the Door. Then they gave him a Groat, which he put in his Pocket, a Crust of Bread which he eat, and a full Bowle of Ale which he drank off at a draught. After this he got up from the Cricket, and pronounced with a composed Gesture, *The ease and rest of the Soul departed, for which he would pawn his own Soul.* This I had from the ingenious John Aubrey Esq; who made a Collection of curious Observations, which I have seen, and is now remaining in the Hands of Mr. Churchhill the Bookseller. How can a man think otherwise of this, than that it proceeded from the ancient Heathens?

*St. Helen* I have heard of another Custom that is practis'd in some Parts of Lincolnshire, where, on some peculiar Nights, they make great Fires in the publick Streets of their Towns with Bones of Oxen, Sheep, &c. which are heaped together for some time before. I am apt to believe this Custom was continued in memory of burning their Dead, and that from hence came the original of Bonfires. Which reminds me of what is mentioned in the Office of the Dead in our Liturgy, where these words, (from the ancient Custom of burning the Body,) *Asbes to Asbes, Dust to Dust, &c.* are still retained.

And here it may not be amiss to take notice, that there remains

remains in many Places of this City the Sign of the Maiden-head, which no doubt should be our Lady's-head. 'Tis to this we owe the Name of Maiden-Lane, where there was formerly the Image of the Virgin Mary; and I believe that Lad-Lane is no more than Lady's-Lane, just as Rude-Lane was denominated from a Rude, or our Saviour on the Cross, which in that Place was formerly in very great Esteem, and much resorted to in the times of Popery, nor to insist upon many other ancient Ceremonies and Customs practised by the old Heathens, and since taken up by the Monks and Fryers. To recite and reckon up all these would be too tedious, and would extend this discourse beyond what I at first proposed: and therefore I shall imploy my self at present to deplore the Loss of that so much desired Description of this our ancient City, by that incomparable Antiquary, Mr. John Leland, who being a Native thereof, was educated at a School erected by the Pious and Learned Dean Collet, and afterwards travell'd into Italy, where Learning at that time was in a flourishing State. After he had made a considerable Progress therein he returned home, and by the Favour of Henry VIII. he had a Commission granted to him to visit the Libraries in all the Monasteries throughout England, which at that time were well stored with excellent Books of all Sorts. By this means he had an opportunity of gleaning every thing that related to the Antiquities of this Kingdom, and particularly what concerned London, as may be farther observed from his New-Year's Gift to Henry VIII.

His Remains have been ever since a Standard to all that have any way treated of the Antiquities of England. R. Wolfe intended to have made use of them, altho' this was not done till after his Death by Harrison, Hollingshead, and others concerned in that Work. Harrison transcribed his Itinerary, giving a Description of England by the Rivers, but he did not understand it. They have likewise been made use of by several in part, as by John Bale, Michael Drayton, Will. Burton, Camden, Bettrys, and Fuller in his Lives of our Famous Men. But how much more compleat had this been, had it been finished by himself? Altho' I do not at all doubt but he liv'd to finish the Antiquities of London. What J. Stow hath done, we have at hand, but this cannot be so perfect as that compil'd and drawn up by Leland. I must however confess, that for the English Part relating to Church Monuments, he hath acquitted himself tolerably well, and it must be farther allow'd that he had at that time a good Stock of ancient Books, both MSS. and printed, and that he spared no pains to accomplish and bring to perfection what he had in View; but having

not



not a Foundation of Learning, and being not endued with much Judgment, it was impossible for him either to write in so critical and accurate a manner as might be expected from a professed Scholar, or to know so well what was proper to be taken into a Work that treated of Antiquities.

And now I shall take notice of our M. Drayton, who by the Encouragement of Sir Walter Aston, and Mr. John Williams the Queen's Goldsmith, who procured him Leland's Itinerary, has given with great Accuracy of Judgment in Blank Verse, A Description of England by the Rivers in each County engraved in Copper. The first part is illustrated with Mr. Selden's Notes, and at the beginning of the second (altho' not printed 'till some Years after) is a Satyr upon the Booksellers. This is the only Country that hath been thus described, h. e. by the Rivers engrav'd.

I shall next observe the various Forms of Building, from the Houses that are left standing in and about the adjacent Parts of this City, some of which are worthy our Observation, and by often viewing may be near assigned to the Age in which they were built. The most antique are those that remain of the Dissolv'd Monasteries. Most of them are built with Timber, as some few in Great St. Bartholomew's near Smithfield. But the oldest I have seen is now standing at the Spittle in Bishop's-Gate Street, being the Spittle-House, strongly built with Timber, with a Turret at one Corner, which I take to be very ancient. There are others in Aldersgate-Street, Red-Cross Street, and many other Streets in and about this City, where the Fire did not reach, as there are likewise in Barnaby-Street in Southwark, to say nothing of the Post-House in the Burrough. There is also in Westminster an ancient Chapell with the following Inscription cut in Wood under the Tileing, *Blessed Mary, Mother of Christ, pray for us*, which tho' anciently a Chapell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is now a Bake House.

*Brick Buildings*

Here we must take notice, that there were no Brick buildings in England, except the Chimneys, before the Reign of Henry VII, and that even such as were afterwards built, were chiefly in Monasteries, or some few Palaces for Kings and Noblemen, such as that of Ouldford, (which was Henry the Eighth's House) Brook House at Hackney, (which was the Lord Shower's House,) another House in the same Town, besides the Church-House in the Church-Yard, all built in the same Form with Brick, a thing which hath not been taken notice of. Near Stepney is another House, which is called King John's Court, for what reason I cannot tell, but sure I am that it was not built before the Reign of Henry VII.

Perhaps

Perhaps it might be the Mannor House belonging to the Lord, or else the House of Sir John Collet, Father of Dean Collet, who lyes buried in Stepney Church, and whose Monument is one of the most ancient there.

Henry VII. brought in the Use of Flint-building, which *Flint Building* Sir Henry Wotton says was not practised by the Ancients, in which however he appears to be much mistaken from what hath been observed by Montfaucon in his *Diarium Italicum*. It was in his Reign that we began to be more regular in our Buildings, and had the use of Brick from the Italians. This was afterwards reviv'd by Inigo Jones anno 1630, who brought it into common use, as he did that of Bellconys. *Bellconys* One of his first Buildings was that of the Piazza in Convent Garden. A Florentine was Architect to Henry VII. Hans Holben to Henry VIII. The Bricklayers of that Age were curious Workmen, as might have been seen by the Buildings at Hampton-Court, St. James's, Whitehall, Nonsuch-House, &c. especially by the Chimneys, not to be matched by any in Europe for variety of Forms, differing very much from one another in the Texture and curious Workmanship; some of which are now standing at Whitehall and St. James's. *variety of chimneys*

From what I have already said it may be gathered that this City before the Fire anno 1666. was chiefly built with Timber, excepting some few Houses here and there intermixed, that were built with Brick, but most of them ill contriv'd, altho' some of them of excellent Workmanship, especially the Fronts. I might proceed to make other Remarks of the same kind; but I shall close this part of my Notes with this Hint, that the best Account which hath been given of the ancient State of London in respect to the Buildings, Pavements, and the narrowness of the Streets and Lanes, is that written by Sir William Davenant in a Play or Mock-Dialogue between a Frenchman and an Englishman about the Superiority of Paris and London, which was published about the Year 1650. there being another sort of Building much practised at that time, especially in the Out-parts of the City, which was very slight, and therefore called Paper-Buildings, which Name is still continued to some in the Inner-Temple.

And now (because that was one Branch of our Discourse) I shall proceed to take notice what Views and Ground-Plots of this City have been cut in Wood, and after that engrav'd on Copper, altho' at first they were painted on Board, of which sort I find one mentioned in a MSt. Inventory of the Furniture of K. Henry VIII.

The first step that was made towards the Knowledge of the Coasts of England was by an Almanack, with a Chart of the Coasting

Coasting Part of England, in a small portable Volume bound and printed on Velum, or rather Parchment, by Winken de Word An. 1520. This is the first I have seen of that kind altho' before as well as since such Coasting-Charts were made by hand for the Benefit of Pilots.

I cannot make any thing of Leland's Sketch of London, (for such I take it to be,) but I do not at all doubt but he intended a farther Draught, and put this down only by way of Memorandum, to be improv'd by him as he had leisure; and 'tis very likely that there was a much more considerable and more accurate one in his Antiquities of London, that I before spoke of.

Whether that View of London in six Sheets cut in Wood (which by the Spelling seems to have been done in Holland, and of which sort I have seen three) be the first finished Draught, I cannot as yet determine. But this I am sure of, that the Arms of King James have been placed therein since the first Cutting.

There is another Draught of London, different from the former, of one Sheet, cut also in Wood.

The next that hath come to my knowledge is one of a Sheet engraven on Copper, which seems to me to be the best, and perhaps the most ancient. This takes in only London, and the Liberties of the same, that is, from Temple-Bar to St. Katherine's, and the Bank Side in Southwark. More of the old Part of London is seen by this than by any other, and in my opinion it comes nearest to that Description of London intended by our Judicious Antiquary Mr. John Leland of any that are extant: and it may be few have seen more of this nature than my self.

The next Draught for it's Antiquity I shall take notice of is that published in the Cities of the World in three Volumes by George Braun and Francis Hogenbergius anno 1573. In this Draught the City of London is represented in one Sheet, which takes in the City of Westminster with the Tower to the Slaughter-House, and has the Arms of Queen Elizabeth, and the City of London. By this you may perceive the Nakedness of the Buildings on the Bank Side, as also in the Out-parts of the City from East to West, viz. St. Giles's in the Fields standing by it self with Trees around; Paris-Garden (at first called Palace-Garden) just against the Court of Bridewell, being a Pleasure Garden of Retirement, formerly belonging to the Grey-Fryers, and with them exchange'd for some other piece of Land by Henry VIII.

And here I cannot omit to observe how large a number of Convents of Fryers, and other Ecclesiasticks was at that time in and about this City.

As



As for the Knights-Templars, we have no certain know-<sup>Garden.</sup> ledge of them. The old Earl of Arundel had a large Garden on Southwark Side, which is now called Cupid's Garden. The Duke of Somerset (Seymour) who built Somerset-House, had a large Tract of Ground where that House now stands. The Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham, Norwich, and several other Noblemen and Bishops had the like.

What Tract of Ground the Black-Fryers had for their retiring Garden, I cannot be certain: but the White-Fryers had a large Settlement on this Side of the River, the same which to this day is call'd by their Name. They had likewise Convent Garden, now belonging to the Duke of Bedford, and Long-Acre.

Thus far I thought convenient in this Place to note concerning Gardens.

And it may, moreover, be worth our Consideration to observe how this City in the Map or Survey thereof hath been formerly divided into Monasteries, Convents, Churches, &c. altho' many of the Charts have since received several Alterations, and that too at different times: as first the Arms of England have been taken out, and those of King James placed in their Room. And then secondly, others have had the Addition of the Names of Streets, Lanes, and other remarkable Places printed at the Common-Press, with the East and West Views pasted on the Sides, and then call'd The Country-man's Travelling Guide through the City, with Figures engraved 1: 2: B: as you will find in that I sent you some time since.

It hath likewise of late receiv'd many other Additions, as New-Bedlam, and the modern St. Paul's, with several other Places. I have been the longer on this Subject, because I have one of almost the first Impressions by me; which in a great measure shews the ancient Site by the Views and Delineations of the former Prospects of this City.

This Map is taken from the large one I before mentioned to be cut in Wood. There are neither Alterations nor Additions, but if compar'd together will be found only contracted into a Sheet. This same Plate hath been within these few Years bought in Holland by Mr. Lee, and made use of in a modern Treatise set forth by a Gent. belonging to the Fire-Office, wherein he gives an Account of Churches new built, with all the Terms of Architecture in two Vol. 8vo.

Here we cannot without Ingratitude omit to acknowledge <sup>Map</sup> the benefit we receive from the several Sorts of Mapps, and particularly from those of our own Country, a Work which was first attempted and begun by Saxton, by the Encouragement

ment of Mr. Seckford, altho' in reality the Queen and Council bore the Charge. His Mapps were afterwards copied by Speed, Camden, &c. The first that had the Division of the Counties into Hundreds were those done by Speed; yet not without some mistakes by copying after Saxton, as in Essex, Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey

Mr. Augustinus Ryther hath done the Topography of Oxford on two Sheets of Paper (*Anglus delineavit*) which hangs in the Stair-Cafe of the Museum at Oxford, and was finished in the Year 1588. Here he mentions his finishing one of the *Flourishing City of London*, in the 30. Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, which I have not seen. And, if I am not mistaken, there was formerly one of Cambridge by the same Hand.

I shall next take notice of Mr. J. Norden's Survey of Middlesex, wherein London and Westminster are delineated and engraved on Copper Plates, each by themselves, which are the first of this nature that I have seen. The Arms of the 12. Companies are ingraved on each Side of that of London, and it reaches from St. Katherine's East to Leicester-House West, which was without Temple-bar, with a Description of all the Out-lets or Ways into the Fields: and at that time there was remaining Shrewsbury-House next on this Side the Old Swan. This was first ingraved anno 1593. but has since fallen into the Hands of Peter Stent, who hath put thereto the Names of Churches, Streets, Lanes, &c. with Letters and Figures, which are not in that of Middlesex.

These have been copy'd, and put into the Map of Middlesex by John Speed anno 1611. who in his Map of England hath inserted a very fine View in Miniature of London and Southwark.

There is likewise another Copy of Norden's Map of London done by Peter Vanden Keere the Engraver anno 1623. wherein the Name of Norden is left remaining. And to this there is the Title given of, *A Guide to Country-men in the famous City of London, by the help of which Plot they may be able to know how far it is to any Street, as also how to go to the same without farther Trouble.*

By this you may perceive what hath been done of London from the first Undertaking of this nature, to the next Age, and what Alterations the Engravers or Printsellers have made for their own Advantage: for there are very seldom, or never, any Dates affixed.

The same Mr. Norden design'd a View of London in eight Sheets, which was also engrav'd. At the bottom of this was the Representation of the Cavalcade of the Lord Mayor's Show,

Show, all on Horseback, the Aldermen having round Caps on their Heads. The View it self is singular and different from all that I have seen, and was taken by Norden from the Pitch of the Hill towards Dulwich College going to Camberwell from London: in which College on the Stair-Case I had a Sight of it in Company of Mr. Christopher Brown.

Mr. Secretary Pepys went afterwards to view it by my recommendation, and was very desirous to have purchased it. But since it is decayed and quite destroyed by means of the moistness of the Wall.

This was made about the Year 1604, or 1606. to the best of my memory, and I have not met with any other of the like kind.

There was no other Map of London done 'till the Year 1658. at which time came out, An exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Suburbs, together with the Burrough of Southwark, and all the Thorough-fairs, High-ways, Streets, Lanes and Common Allys within the same: composed with a Scale, and ichnographically describ'd by Richard Newcourt of Somerton in the County of Somerset Gent. with a Genealogy from Brute, and also a Chronology, together with the Arms of London, and the several Churches within the Walls, St. Paul's and Westminster-Abbey, as also six Windmills (for so many there were at that time,) in eight Sheets, engraved by Mr. Will. Fathorne.

There was after this another Prospect of London drawn by William Hallyer anno 1664. in six Sheets, and etched by Robert Preck. This shews from East to West all the Views from Whitehall Garden, the Outside Walls of Suffolk-House, York, Savoy, Somerset, Arundel, Essex, and Temple Houses, all next the Thames. There is likewise a Site of the Bridge as it was before the Fire, a View of Nonsuch House, with another *fine House*, curious in it's Building, next Southwark. And on Southwark side are the tops of the Houses from St. Olave's Church Steeple, Winchester-House or the Palace of the Clink, with all the other Buildings thereto belonging, as also the Gardens, Fountains and Trees. There is nothing exstant that so exactly shews the Buildings of old London before the Fire, and therefore many Observations may be made from this View, and to very good purpose.

There have been several other Views taken, as that by James Howell in his *Londinopolis*: and Mr. Dunston hath taken a View of this City before the Fire, underneath which is a Prospect of it, as it lay in it's Ruines.

Mr. Hallyer was at no small pains in taking the several Prospects, Views and Ground Plots of this City, particularly



from the Steeples of St. Tooly's, St. Mary Overey's, and Lambeth Churches. He likewise design'd a large Ground Plot, but never finished it, of about four Sheets.

There are two other Slips of the View of this City, as it was standing before the Fire, and underneath them another View, as it appear'd in it's Ruins after the Fire. Both these were done by Mr. Hallyer.

The same Mr. Hallyer hath ichnographically describ'd the quantity of Acres of Ground destroyed by the Fire within the City and Liberties thereof, as also the Churches, Halls and other publick Buildings. This was done on a large Sheet, and etched on Iron, Copper at that time being not to be had.

*The fire*  
*not*

This brings to my memory a Description of the Fire written in Verse by Mr. Samuel Wiseman, a native born in Fleet-street, wherein he gives an excellent methodical Account of the burning of this City, from Sunday Morning to Wednesday following. For within this small tract of Time the wind blew in all Points of the Compass, and when it ceased, the Fire immediately stopped in every part, and even at Timber Buildings, as may be seen at this time.

Mr. Hallyer hath also etched another Draught of this City, in half a Sheet, which is affixed to a Book intit'led, *A Poem on the Rebuilding of London*. I mention these Things for the Honour of Mr. Hallyer, a careful, industrious, and useful Man, whose Prospects ought to be valued, he having a very particular and peculiar Genius for promoting Affairs of this nature. I will not now reckon up what hath been done by him for Mr. Ogilby and Mr. Morgan, but will only take notice at this time, that anno 1677. came out a large Map, intit'led, *London Surveyed, with an Explanation of the same, giving a particular Account of the Streets and Lanes in the City and Liberty, with the Courts, Yards, Allyes, Churches, Halls and Houses, almost in every Street and Lane, and directions to find them in the Map, with the Names and Marks of the Wards, Parishes, and Precincts therein described, with a Map of London, Westminster, and Southwark at one Mile in an Inch, etched by Mr. Hallyer*.

This Book is long-ways, and is not often seen. The Authors of it were the foresaid Mr. Ogilby and Mr. Morgan, the King's Cosmographers. Sometime after which came forth another Map done by them, with several Additions East and West, besides other material Ornaments of publick Buildings.

Upon this occasion I cannot pass over *The Book of Roads*, put out by Mr. Ogilby, who was a miracle of Industry, and perform'd things far beyond his Education. Indeed he was a person of such a fixed and undaunted Courage and Resolution, that

that nothing seemed too hard for him that he was pleased to set about. The said Book of Roads is so very remarkable in it's kind, that the like hath not been done for any other Kingdom in Europe, each County being particularly survey'd, and most exactly described, in Copper Plates. Indeed the Roads are represented in such a nice and judicious order, that we have no Precedent of the like in any thing that remains of any Antiquity, altho' something like it was attempted by Antoninus in his Itinerary, and by Mr. Leland, who perhaps might have done it, as he was a Scholar and an Antiquary, in a more exquisite manner, had he accomplished and brought to perfection his vast Designs. Mr. Ogilby yet farther intended to have adorned this elaborate Work with the Antiquities and Natural History of England, as may be seen by his first Proposals. But he finished nothing of this, only that part relating to London, which is comprised in a few Sheets, and chiefly belongs to it's Antiquities.

I might here take notice of the like Ichnographical Draughts and Descriptions of London by Mr. Jo. Oliver, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Christopher Brown. But I wave any farther Descants of *Ant. London* this nature, and will rather beg leave to mention what I have seen in Company with Mr. Christopher Bateman, viz. A Ground Plot, or rather the Upright of all the Streets, Lanes, and other Passages, with the Churches and other publick and private Buildings in the City of Amsterdam, so exactly carved in Wood, that any Man might distinguish any particular Place, which was the work of a Joyner of that City. There were likewise the Fortifications, as large as a Table seven Foot over, in the true Form of the Building of that City, which seem'd to me a laborious Curiosity, and what I could not but admire; as I have also often admired the fine large Map of Venice, done in Wood, that formerly hung in your Bodleian Picture Gallery, and which you have made mention of in your List of all the Pictures in that Gallery printed a few Years since in the Memoirs for the curious. There have likewise been Views taken of Amsterdam every thirty Years, with the several Improvements and Fortifications that have been made from time to time from a poor fishing Town, to a flourishing opulent City by the increase of Trade. Tho' of all the Views hitherto published of the Cities of Europe, that of Paris taken at large exceeds all the rest that I have seen, and 'tis what I have been most surprized at.

I could wish with all my heart that some judicious Author, that hath leisure and inclination, would attempt to write the Lives of such eminent Men, famous for Arts and Literature, as have been either born or educated within this City, with  
a Cata-

a Catalogue of what hath been written relating thereto either in whole or in part. This would most certainly be a very acceptable work, and 'twould be much for the Honour of the City, and would be a noble Addition to Stow's Survey, which hath been continued and improv'd by the Care and Industry of Mr. John Stripe, a native of London, with a design to be reprinted.

Thus far I have proceeded to deliver my thoughts in short about divers passages, which I hope may conduce, in some measure, to illustrate the Antiquities of this famous City. They are the Result of many Years Observation. But for your farther Information I shall refer you to that noble Collection made by the Honourable Samuel Pepys Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty to King Charles II. and King James II. who being a native of the Place, out of love to it, was at the pains and charge to collect every thing relating to it that he could possibly meet with, either in MSS. or printed Books, or in Sculptures of Publick Buildings, as Churches, Halls, large Houses, Views, Prospects, Ground-Plots &c This was a vast and extensive Design, but carry'd on by him with great Alacrity and Readiness. He left the whole Collection to his Nephew the worthy Mr. Jackson, who still continues to augment the same.

I wish you a long Life, vigorous course of Health, and all imaginable encouragement of your learned and indefatigable Studies, (which I am glad have been so generously and so publickly taken notice of by the University of Oxford,) and am, Sir,

Your very humble servant

Charter-House  
Feb. 1. 17<sup>14</sup>/<sub>13</sub>.

John Bagford.