Appendix, I.

II. — Papers delivered in Evidence.

Appendix, I.

The Charters of London.

King William the Conqueror's First Charter.

WILLIAM the King friendly salutes William the Bishop, and Godfrey the Portreve, and all the Burgesses within London, both French and English. And I declare that I grant you to be all law-worthy, as you were in the Days of King Edward; and I grant that every Child shall be his Father's Heir, after his Father's Days; and I will not suffer any Person to do you wrong. God preserve you.

The following Remarks on this Charter, made by a judicious Antiquary, seem to convey its true Meaning:

1. The Burgesses were declared all to be law-worthy. 2. That their Children should be their Heirs. Now there were Two ways of being law-worthy, or having the Benefit of the Law. By the State and Condition of Men's Persons, so almost all Freemen had the free Benefit of the Law; but Men of servile Condition had not, especially such as were in dominio, in Desnesse; for they received Justice from their Lords, were judged by them in most Cases; and had not the true Benefit of the Law. so neither, as to the Second Observation in this Charter, could their Children be their Heirs, for they held their Lands and Goods at the Will of the Lord, and were not sure to enjoy them longer than they pleased him. The Second Way of being law-worthy was, when Men had not committed any Crimes, or done any thing for which they forfeited the Law, and deserved to be outlawed; then they were said to be legales homines, recti in curia, or law-worthy, but not so properly as in the first Sense of the Word.

From hence we may make a very probable Conjecture at the Meaning of this Protection or Charter. It is not to be doubted but that the Burgesses of London had obtained of the Saxon Kings several Liberties and Immunities, amongst which this was one, to be so far free, as not to be in dominio, or so obnoxious to any Lord, but that, by reason of their State and Condition, they might be law-worthy, that is, have the free Benefit of the Law; and likewise further obtained (if it was not then a consequent of their personal Estate and Condition), that their Children should be Heirs of their Lands and Goods, and in both these were free from the Injuries and unreasonable Demands and Power of any severe Lord; so that all the Application made by their Bishop William, and not unlikely by Godfrey the Portreve, to the Conqueror for them was, that their State and Condition might be the same it was in King Edward's Days, that their Children might be their Heirs, and that they might in both be protected from the Injury and Violence of imperious Lords, which by the Prevalence of their Bishop were granted; considering therefore, that by the foregoing Instances it is clear, that many or most Burgesses of other Burghs were in dominio, either of the King or some other Lords or Patrons in the Time of King Edward, and that the Londoners might fear the Conqueror would break in upon their Privileges, and reduce them to the same Condition, this was a great Privilege obtained.

King William the Conqueror's Second Charter.

WILLIAM the King friendly salutes William the Bishop, and Swen the Sheriff, and all my Thanes (or Nobles) in East Saxony; whom I hereby acquaint, that, pursuant to an Agreement, I have granted to the People, my Servants, the Hyde of Land at Gyddesdune.

King Henry the First Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, to the Bishop of Canterbury, and to the Bishops and Abbots, Earls and Barons, Justices and Sheriffs, and to all His faithful Subjects of England, French and English, greeting.

Know ye, that I have granted to my Citizens of London, to hold Middlesex to farm for Three hundred Pounds, upon account to them and their Heirs, so that the said Citizens shall place as Sheriff whom they will of themselves, and shall place whomever or such one

* Note.—Appendix I. is printed from a printed Book delivered in Evidence, and received by the Committee, as containing Copies of the Charters of the City of London. This Book is full of Inaccuracies, some of the more obvious of which will be found noticed afterwards in the Margin of the Appendix.
as they will for themselves, for keeping of the Pleas of the Crown, and of the pleading of the same, and none other shall be Justice over the same Men of London, and the Citizens of London shall not plead without the Walls of London for any Plea. And be they free from Scot and Lot, and Dane-gelt, and of all Murder. And none of them shall wage Battle. And if any of the Citizens shall be impeached concerning the Pleas of the Crown, the Man of London shall discharge himself by his Oath, which shall be adjudged within the City. And none shall lodge within the Walls neither of my Household, nor any other, nor Lodging delivered by Force. And all Men of London shall be quit and free, and all their Goods, throughout England, and the Ports of the Sea, of and from all Toll and Passage, and Lestage, and all other Customs. And the Churches, and Barons, and Citizens shall and may, peaceably and quietly, have and hold their Soke, with all their Customs, so that the Strangers that shall be lodged in the Soke shall give Custom to none but him to whom the Soke appertain, or to his Officer whom he shall there put. And a Man of London shall not be adjudged in Amencements of Money, but of a Hundred Shillings (I speak of the Pleas which appertain to Money). And further, there shall be no more miskennings in the Hustings, nor in the Folkmote, nor in any other Pleas within the City. And the Hustins may sit Once in a Week; that is to say, on Monday. And I will cause my Citizens to have their Chases to hunt, as well and as fully as their Ancestors have had; that is to say, in Chiltern, and in Middlesex and Surrey.

Witness the Bishop of Winchester, and Robert Son of Richard, and Hugh Bigod, and Almer of Tottens, and William of Albsprima, and Hubert Robert Chamberlain, and William de Mount-Fitchet, and Haugul Taney, and John Ballett, and Robert Son of Steward of West.

This Charter not only confirmed to the Citizens of London their ancient Customs and Immunities, but added to their Jurisdiction in Fee Farm the County of Middlesex, without Homage, Fealty, or Service, on paying a Quit Rent of Three hundred Pounds per Annum. It gave them likewise the Power of choosing a Sheriff and Justiciary from their own Body, and for holding the Pleas of the Crown.

Prior to this Grant the Citizens appear to have been wholly dependant on the Will of the King; but their Privileges being now in great Measure guarded, they aimed at further securing their Customs, by converting them into written Laws; and their Arts and Mysteries, which had heretofore been kept up by Precept, were now established into Companies. The King, however, kept to himself the Appointment of Portrevye, or Chief Magistrate.

King Henry the Second's Charter.

HENRY King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and to all His faithful Subjects, French and English, of all England, greeting.

Know ye, that I have granted to my Citizens of London, that none of them plead without the Walls of the City of London upon any Pleas, except only of Pleas of Foreign Tenures (my Moneyers and Officers excepted). Also I grant to them Acquittal of Murder within the City, and in Portsoken thereof; and that none of them shall wage Battle; and of the Pleas of the Crown they may discharge themselves according to the old Usage of the City. No Man shall take Lodging by Force, or by Delivery of the Marshal. And also I have granted to them, that all the Citizens of London shall be quit from Toll and Lestage throughout all England, and the Ports of the Sea, and that none shall be adjudged for Amencements of Money, but according to the Law of the City which they had in the Time of King Henry, my Grandfather; and that there shall be no miskennings in any Plea within this City; and that the Hustings shall be kept once a Week; and they justly have their Lands and Tenures and Premises, and all their Debts, whatsoever do owe them; and that Right be done them, according to the Custom of the City, of all their Lands and Tenures which be in the City, and of all their Debts which were lent at London, and of Premises there made Pleas to be holden in London. Also I do grant to them that they may have their Huntsings wheresover they had the same in the Time of King Henry, my Grandfather. And if any in all England shall take any Custom or Toll of or from the Men of England;
Appendix.

of London after he shall fail of Right, the Sheriff of London may take Goods thereof at

Furthermore, also, for the Advancement of the said City, I have granted to them, that they shall be free and quit of Bridtol, Childwite, and Jeresgive, and Scotale; so as the Sheriff of London, or any other Bailiff, may take no Scotale. These aforesaid Customs I do grant unto them, and all their Liberties and free Customs which they had in the Time of King Henry, my Grandfather, whencesoever they had them more better and free, wherefore I will, and stedfastly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all these Things aforesaid, by Inheritance of me and my Heirs.


This Charter confirms the City Liberties and Immunities, and adds thereto the Acquittal of Murder for the Ward of Portsoken, which Ward did not properly form a Part of the City until this Time.

King Richard the First's First Charter.

RICHARD by the Grace of God King of England, Duke of Normandy, and Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all others His faithful English and French People, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted to our Citizens of London, that none of them may plead without the Walls of the City of London, for any Pleas, saving Pleas of Foreign Tenures (except our Moneyers and Ministers). Also We have granted to them Acquittal of Murder within the City, and in Portsoken; and that none of them may wage Battle; and that they may discharge themselves of the Pleas belonging to the Crown, according to the ancient Custom of the City; and that none may take any Lodging within the Walls of the City by Force, or by Delivery of the Marshal. This also We have granted unto them, that all the Citizens of London be free from Toll and Lestage throughout all England, and the Sea Ports; and that none be adjudged in Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to Henry our Father; and that there be no miskenning in any Plea within the City; and that the Hastings be kept only once a Week; and they justly have all their Lands and Tenures, and Premises, and all other their Debts, whosoever do owe them to them, and that Right be done to them, according to the Custom of the City, of all their Lands and Tenures, which they have within the City, and of all their Debts which shall be lent at London, and of Promises they have made, the Pleas shall be holden at London; and if any in all England shall take Toll or Custom of the Men of London, after that he shall fail of Right, the Sheriff of London may take Goods therefore at London. Also We have granted unto them, that they may have their Huntings wheresoever they had the same in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to Henry our Father.

Furthermore, also, for the Advancement of the City, We have granted to them, that they shall be acquit of all Bridtoll, Childwite, and Jeresgive, and Scotale; so that no Sheriff of London, or any other Bailiff shall make any Scotale. The said Customs we do grant to them, and all other Liberties and free Customs which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to Henry our Father, when as they more better and freely had the same. Wherefore We will and stedfastly command, that they and their Heirs, have and hold all their Things aforesaid of us and our Heirs:


Given by the Hand of William Bishop of Ely, our Chancellor, at Winchester, the Twenty-third of April, and in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

King Richard the First's Second Charter.

RICHARD by the Grace of God King of England, Duke of Normandy, and Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Ministers, and all His faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye all, that We, for the Salvation of our Soul, and for the Soul's Salvation of King Henry, our Father, and all our Ancestors' Souls; and also for the Common Weal of our City of London, and of all our Realm, have granted, and stedfastly commanded, that all Wears that are in the Thames be moved, wheresoever they shall be within the Thames, and
King John's First Charter.

JOHN by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriff's, Ministers, and all His faithful Subjects, French and English, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted to our Citizens of London, that none of them shall plead without the Walls of the City of London, of no Pleas, saving the Pleas of Foreign Tenures (our Moneys and Ministers being excepted). Also We have granted to them Acquittal of Murder within the City, and the Portsoken; and none of them shall wage Battle; and of the Pleas belonging to the Crown, they may discharge themselves according to the ancient Custom of the City. And that within the Walls of the City, nor Portsoken, no Man shall take any Lodging by Force, or Delivery of the Marshal. And also We have granted to them, that all the Citizens of London shall be quit from Toll or Lestage, and every other Custom throughout all our Lands on this Side, and beyond the Seas. And that none shall be adjudged for Amercements of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which, they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to Henry our Father. And that there shall be no pertaining no Pleas of the City. And that the Huntees shall be kept Once every Week, and they justly have their Lands and Tenures, and Premises, and all other their Debts, whosoever owe them. And that Right be holden to them of their Lands and Tenures which be within the City, according to the Custom of the said City, and of all their Debts which shall be lent at London. And that Pleas of all Promises there made be holden at London. And if any in any of our Lands on this Side or beyond the Seas shall take any Toll or any other Custom from the Men of London, after that he shall fail of Right, they may take Goods therefore at London. And We do grant unto them, that they may have their Huntings wheresoever they had the same in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to our Father.

Furthermore, for the Advancement of the said City, We have granted unto them, that they shall be quit and free of Britdolt and Childwite, and of JeresGive and Scotale, so as the Sherif of London nor any other Bailiff may make any Scotale. These aforesaid Customs we do grant, and all other Liberties and Free Customs which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather of Henry our Father, when as more freely and better they had the same; wherefore We will, and stedfastly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all these Things aforesaid hereditarily, and wholly of us and our Heirs.


Given by the Hands of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor, of Torham, the Seventeenth Day of June, in the First Year of our Reign.

By this Charter the Citizens, besides having all their ancient Rights and Privileges confirmed to them, are exempt from the Payment of all Toll in the King's Foreign Dominions, for which the City paid the Sum of Three thousand Marks.

{83.}
JOHN by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Castlekeepers, Constables, Bailiffs, Ministers, and all His faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We, for our Soul's Health, and for the Soul's Health of Henry our Father, and all our Predecessors, and also for the Common Weal of our City of London, and all our Realms, have granted and stedfastly commanded, that all the Wears or Wears which are in the Thames or in the Medway be removed, wheresoever they shall be within the Thames and the Medway; and that no Wears be from henceforth put any where in the Thames or Medway, upon Forfeiture of Ten Pounds Sterling; also We have clearly quieted all that which the Keepers of the Tower of London were wont yearly to receive of the said Wears; wherefore We will, and stedfastly command, that no Keeper of the said Tower, at any Time hereafter, exact any thing from any body, nor trouble or molest any Person, by reason of the said Wears; for it is sufficiently manifest to us, by the Right Reverend Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other our faithful Subjects, it is given us sufficiently to understand that very great Detriment and Discommodity hath grown to our said City of London, and also to our Realm, by occasion of these Wears, which, to the Intent it may continue both firm and stable, We do fortify the same by Inscription of this present Page, and putting to our Seal.


Given by the Hands of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor, at Shoreham, the Seventeenth Day of June, in the First Year of our Reign.

This Charter gives to the Citizens, not only a Power to remove all Wears in the Rivers Thames and Medway, but also a Right to inflict a Penalty of Ten Pounds on such Persons as offend by erecting them.

JOHN by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all His Bailiffs and loving Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted, and by this our present Writing confirmed to our Citizens of London the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, with all the Customs and Things to the Sheriffwick belonging, within the City and without, by Land and by Water, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs, of us and our Heirs, to possess and enjoy hereditarily, to be, according to the Law of the City; and of these Things, which to the said Sheriffwick appertain.

And further, We have granted to the Citizens of London, that they amongst themselves make Sheriffs whom they will, and may amove them when they will; and those whom they make Sheriffs they shall present to our Justices of our Exchequer, of these Things which to the said Sheriffwick do or were accustomed to be, according to the Law of the City; and of these Things, which to the said Sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to answer us; and unless they shall sufficiently answer and satisfy, the Citizens may answer and satisfy us the Amerciaments and their Liberties as is aforesaid, and saving to the said Sheriffwick the Liberties which other Citizens of London have.

Also this Grant and Confirmation We have made to the Citizens of London, for the Amendment of the said City, and because it was in ancient Times farmed for Three hundred Pounds. Wherefore We will, and stedfastly command, that the Citizens of London, and their Heirs, may have and hold the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, with all Things to the said Sheriffwick belonging, of us and our Heirs, to possess and enjoy hereditarily, freely, and quietly, honourably, and wholly, by Fee Farm of Three hundred Pounds; and We forbid that none presume to do any Damage, Impediment, or Diminishment to the Citizens of London, of these Things which to the said Sheriffwick do or were accustomed to appertain.
appertain. Also We will and command, that if We, our Heirs or any of our Justices shall give or grant to any Person any of those Things which to the Farm of the Sheriffwick appertain, the same shall be accounted to the Citizens of London in the Acquitall of the said Farm, at our Exchequer.


Given by the Hands of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, our Chancellor, at the good Town upon Toke, the Fifth Day of July, in the First Year of our Reign.

The Fee Farm of the Sheriffwicks of London and Middlesex is by this Charter confirmed to the Citizens of London, at the old Rent of Three hundred Pounds per Annum; and, as a further Privilege, it bestows on them the Right of choosing the Sheriffs thereof from their own Body.

King John's Fourth Charter.

JOHN by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, and to all His Bailiffs and faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We, at the Request of our Mayor and Citizens of London, have granted, and by this our present Writing confirmed, that the Guild of Weavers shall not from henceforth be in the City of London, neither shall be at all maintained; but because We have been accustomed yearly to receive Eighteen Marks in Money every Year of the said Guild, our said Citizens shall pay unto us and our Heirs Twenty Marks in Money, for a Gift, at the Feast of St. Michael, at our Exchequer.


Given by the Hands of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Gorme, the Twentieth Day of March, in the Third Year of our Reign.

This Charter was granted, in consequence of an Application made by the Mayor and Citizens to remove the Weavers from the City; what the Offence was which made this Fraternity obnoxious to the Citizens is not recited; and the King granted their Request, on the Condition of the Payment of Twenty Marks per Annum, an Indemnification for the Loss of Eighteen Marks per Annum heretofore paid by the Weavers to the King.

King John's Fifth Charter.

JOHN by the Grace of God King of England, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all His faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted, and by this our present Writing confirmed to our Barons of our City of London, that they may choose to themselves every Year a Mayor, who to us may be faithful, discreet, and fit for Government of the City, so as when he shall be chosen to be presented unto us, or our Justice (if We shall not be present), and he shall swear to be faithful to us, and that it shall be lawful to them at the End of the Year to amove him, and substitute another if they will, or the same to retain, so as he be presented unto us, or our Justice if We shall not be present. We have granted to the same our Barons, and by this our present Charter confirmed, that they well and in peace, freely, quietly, and wholly, have all their Liberties which hitherto they have used, as well in the City of London as without, and as well by Water as by Land, and in all other Places, saving to us our Chamberlainship; wherefore We will and strictly command that our aforesaid Barons of our aforesaid City of London may choose unto themselves a Mayor of themselves, in Manner and Form aforesaid; and that they may have all the aforesaid Liberties well and in peace, wholly and fully, with all Things to the same Liberties appertaining, as is aforesaid.

Witness, the Lords, P. of Winton, William of Worcester, William of Coventry, Bishops; William Brigward, Peter Son of Herbert, Godfrey de Lucy, and John Son of Hugh.

Given by the Hands of Mr. Richard Harrister, our Chancellor, at the New Temple, London, the Nineteenth Day of May, in the Sixteenth Year of our Reign.

By this Charter the Citizens were confirmed in all their ancient Rights, and, in addition to them, was hereby granted, the valuable Privilege of choosing their Chief Magistrate. This was in fact the Cause of several of the Trades forming themselves into Companies, which they continued for many Years, previous to their Incorporation by Charter.
I. 

King Henry the Third's First Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, and to all His faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted, and by these Presents do grant and confirm unto the Citizens of London the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, with all the Customs and Things to the same Sheriffwick belonging, within the City and without, by Land and by Water, to have and to hold, to them and to their Heirs, of us and our Heirs, paying therefore yearly to us and our Heirs Three hundred Pounds of blank Money Sterling, at Two Times of the Year; that is to say, at the Easter Exchequer One hundred and fifty Pounds, and at Michaelmas Exchequer One hundred and fifty Pounds, saving to the Citizens of London all their Liberties and free Customs; and further, We have granted to the Citizens of London, that they may among themselves make Sheriffs whom they will, and may amove them when they will, and those whom they make Sheriffs, they shall present to our Justices, who may answer to us and our Justices in our Exchequer, of those Things which to the Sheriffwick appertain, whereof they ought to answer us; and unless they shall well answer and satisfy us, the Citizens of London shall answer and satisfy the Amerciaments, and the Farm; saving to the same Citizens their Liberties as is aforesaid, and saving to the Sheriffs the same Liberties as other Citizens have; so that if they shall be appointed Sheriffs for the Time being commit any thing, whereby they ought to incur any Amerciament in Money, they shall not be condemned for any more than to the Amerciament of Twenty Pounds, and this without Damage of other Citizens, if the Sheriffs be not sufficient for the Payment of their Amerciament; but if they do any Offence whereby they ought to incur the Loss of their Lives or Members, they shall be judged as they ought to be adjudged, according to the Law of the City; but of those Things which to the Sheriffs belong, the Sheriffs shall answer before the Justices of the Exchequer, saving to the Sheriffs the Liberties which other Citizens have; also this Grant and Confirmation We have made to our Citizens of London for the Amendment of the said City, and because it was anciently to be at the Farm of Three hundred Pounds; therefore We will, and straitly command, that the Citizens of London, and their Heirs aforesaid, may have and hold the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex, with all that to the said Sheriffwick belongeth, of us and our Heirs, hereditarily, freely, and quietly, honourably and wholly, by the Farm of Three hundred Pounds per Annum, as the Charter of Lord John our Father, famous King of England, which We have seen, doth witness; and We forbid, that no Person do presume to do any Hurt, Impediment, or Diminution of our said Citizens, of Things which to the said Sheriffwick belong, or were accustomed to appertain; also, We do will and command, that if We or our Heirs, or any of our Justices, shall give or grant to any Person any thing which to the Farm of the said Sheriffwick appertain, the same shall be accounted to the Citizens of London, in the Acquittal of the said Farm in the Exchequer yearly, as the Charter of King John our Father, which they have concerning the same, doth reasonably testify.

Witness, Lord Eustace of London, &c.

Given by the Hands of the Reverend Ralph Bishop of Chichester, the Eighteenth Day of February, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

King Henry the Third's Second Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Bailiffs, and His faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted, and by this present Charter confirmed to our Barons in our City of London, that they may choose to themselves every Year a Mayor, who may be to us faithful, discreet, and fit for the Government of the City, so as when he is chosen he may be presented unto us, or our Justices if We be not present, and shall swear to be faithful to us. And that it shall be lawful for them in the End of the Year to amove him, and to substitute, or if they will to retain him still, so as always that he be presented to us, or our Justices if We be not present. Also We do will and command, that if We or our Heirs, or any of our Justices, shall give or grant to any Person any thing which to the Farm of the said Sheriffwick appertain, the same shall be accounted to the Citizens of London, in the Acquittal of the said Farm in the Exchequer yearly, as the Charter of King John our Father, which they have concerning the same, doth reasonably testify.

Witness, Lord Eustace of London, &c.

Given by the Hands of the Reverend Ralph Bishop of Chichester, the Eighteenth Day of February, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.
Liberties belongeth, as the Charter of the excellent Lord John, King of England, which We have seen, doth reasonably testify.

Witness, the Lord Eustace of London, P. of Winton, Jo. of Bath, Robert of Salisbury, Bishops; Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, our Justice; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glocester and Hereford; Ralph Son of Nicolas; R. of Argentine, our Steward.

Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father Ralph Bishop of Chichester, the Eighteenth Day of February, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

King Henry the Third's Third Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Stewards, Castlekeepers, Constables, Bailiffs, Ministers, and all His faithful Subjects, greeting.

Ye shall all know, that We for our Soul's Health, and for the Soul's Health of King John, our Father, and for the Souls' Health of all our Ancestors, and also for the Common Wealth of our City of London, and of all our Realm, have granted, and strictly commanded, that all the Wears which are in the Thames or in Medway shall be amended, and that no Wears from henceforth be put any where in the Thames or Medway, upon Forfeiture of Ten Pounds Sterling. We have also quit-claimed all that which the Keepers of our Tower of London were wont yearly to receive of the aforesaid Wears; wherefore We will, and stedfastly command, that no Keeper of the Tower at any Time hereafter exact any thing from any, or bring any Demand, Burden, or Trouble to any Person by reason of the aforesaid Wears; for it fully appears to us, and it is sufficiently given us to understand by the Right Reverend Father in God Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, and by others our faithful Subjects, that very great Hurt and Discommodity hath grown to the aforesaid City, and also to our said whole Realm, by Occasion of the aforesaid Wears, which Thing, that it may continue firm and stable for ever, We have fortified the same by the Inscription of the Page, and putting to our Seal as that Charter of the Lord John, our Father, which the Barons of London have from thence, doth reasonably testify.

Witness, the Lord Eustace of London, Peter of Winton, Joslin of Bath, R. of Salisbury, Bishops; Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, and our Justice; Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glocester and Hereford; Ralph Son of Nicholas, and R. of Argentine, our Steward.

Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father Ralph Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at Westminster, the Eighteenth Day of February, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

King Henry the Third's Fourth Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to all Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Ministers, and all our faithful Subjects, French and English, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted to our Citizens of London, that none of them shall plead without the Walls of the City of London, saving the Pleas of Foreign Tenures (our Moneyers and Ministers excepted). And We have granted to them Acquittal of all Murder within the City, and Portsoken; and that none of them shall wage Battle; and that they may discharge themselves of the Pleas belonging to the Crown, according to the ancient Custom of the City; and that within the Walls of the City, and Portsoken, no Man may take Lodging by Force, or Delivery of the Marshal. This also We have granted to them, that all the Citizens of London be quit of Toll and Lestage, and of all other Customs throughout all our Lands on this Side or beyond the Seas. And that none be condemned of any Amerciaments of Money, but according to the Law of the City, which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to King Henry our Grandfather: and that no miskenning be in any Pleading in the City; and that the Hustings be kept Once only a Week. And that they may Justly have all their Lands and Premises, and Debts, whosoever owe them, to them, and that Right be holden to them of all their Lands and Tenures which be in the City, according to the Custom of the City; and that Pleas be there holden of all Debts which be lent at London, and of all Promises there made. And if any shall take any Toll or any other Custom of our Men of London, in any of our Lands on this Side or beyond the Seas, or in the Ports of the Seas, on this Side or beyond the Seas, after that he shall fail of Right, the Sheriffs of London may take Goods for the same; also We do grant for them that they may have Hunting wheresoever they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to King Henry our Grandfather.
Furthermore also, for the Amendment of the said City, We have granted to them that they be all quit from Britoll, Childwite, Jeresgive, and of all Scotale, so that our Sheriff of London, or any other Bailiff, shall not make any Scotale.

These Customs aforesaid We do grant to them, and all other Liberties and free Customs which they had in the Time of King Henry, Grandfather to King Henry our Grandfather, when as they had the same better and more freely, as the Charter of the Lord John our Father, which they have of the same, doth reasonably testify. Wherefore We will, and stedfastly command, that they and their Heirs may have and hold all these Things aforesaid, hereditarily, of us and our Heirs.

These being Witnesses, the Lord Eustace of London, Joslin of Bath, Richard of Salisbury, Peter of Winton, Bishops; Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, our Justice; Gilbert of Clare, Earl of Glocester and Hereford; Ralph Son of Nicholas, and Richard Argentine, our Steward; Henry de Capel, and others.

Given by the Hands of the Reverend Father Ralph Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at Westminster, the Sixteenth Day of March, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign, 1227.

This Charter was granted in consequence of the Citizens' Petition to the King, to restore the ancient Privileges given by Edward the Confessor, of keeping the Hustings Once every Week only, which Custom had been greatly encroached upon by the Gentlemen of the Law (who were at this Time considerably increased in Number) by Litigious Suits.

King Henry the Third's Fifth Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Ministers, Foresters, and all Bailiffs and faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted, and by this present Charter confirmed, for us and our Heirs, unto our Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Freeholders, and to all the County of Middlesex, that all the Warren of Staines, with the Appurtenances, be unwarrened and disforested for ever, so that all they aforesaid, and their Heirs or Successors, may have all Liberties and Benefit of Warren and Forest in the aforesaid Warren, wherein they may till or plough all their Lands, and cut all their Woods, and dispose the same at their Will, without the View or Contradiction of his Warreners or Foresters, and all their Ministers, and within the which no Warrener or Forester, or Justice of our Forest, shall or may any thing meddle with their Lands or Woods, neither with their Herbage or Hunting, or Corn, neither by any Summons or Distress shall cause them, their Heirs or Successors, to come before our Justices of the Forest or Warreners by Occasion of the Lands and Tenements situate in those Parts where the said Warren was wont to be, but that they and their Heirs and Successors, and their Lands and Tenements contained in the Parts, be quit and free of all Exactions, Occasions, Demands, and Attachments, and of all Things which belong to Warrens or Forests. Wherefore We will, and stedfastly command, that all they aforesaid holding Lands and Tenements within the said Parts, and their Heirs and Successors for ever, have the aforesaid Liberties and Freedoms, and that their Lands and Tenements aforesaid be unwarrened and disforested for ever, and quit from all Things which either to Warren or Forest, Warreners or Foresters pertain, as is aforesaid.

These being Witnesses, Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent, our Justice of England; Gilbert Earl of Glocester and Hereford; William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke; P. d'Albe­marco, Walter d'Everin, Osbert Gifford, Richard Argentine, John Son of Philip, Richard Son of Hugh, and others.

Given by the Hand of the Reverend Father Richard Bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at Woodstock, the Eighteenth Day of August, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

By this Charter sundry Privileges are conveyed to the Citizens in the disforested Warren of Staines.

The Five preceding Charters, it is said, cost the Citizens One Fifteenth of all their personal Property.

King Henry the Third's Charter of Confirmation of the Purchase of Queenhithe of Richard Earl of Cornwall (the King's Brother) by the Mayor and Commonalty of London.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Ministers, and all Bailiffs, and His faithful Subjects, greeting.
Know ye, that We have seen a Covenant made between Richard Earl of Cornwall, our Brother, on the one Part, and the Mayor and Commonality of the City of London on the other Part, in these Words.

In the Thirtyeth Year of the Reign of Henry, the Son of King John, in the Day of the Translation of St. Edward, this Covenant was made at Westminster, between the Right Honourable Man Richard Earl of Cornwall on the one Part, and John Gisors, then Mayor of the City of London, and the Commonality of the same City of London, on the other Part, for and concerning certain Exactions and Demands belonging to Queenhithe, of the City of London; that is to say, that the said Earl hath granted, for him and his Heirs, that the said Mayor and all the Mayors after him, and all the Commonalty of the said City, may have and hold the said Queenhithe, with all the Liberties, Customs, and other Things to the same belonging, in Fee Farm, paying therefore yearly to the said Earl, his Heirs and Assigns, Fifty Pounds, at Two Terms in the Year, at Clerkenwell; that is to say, at the Close of Easter, Twenty-five Pounds, and in Octavis of St. Michael, Twenty-five Pounds, and for the more Surety thereof, to the Part of the Chirography remaining with the Mayor and Commonality of London the said Earl hath put his Seal; and to the Writing thereof remaining with the said Earl the aforesaid Mayor and Commonality have set their Common Seal. We therefore, allowing and approving the said Covenant, do for us and our Heirs grant and confirm the same.

These same being Witnesses, Ralph Son of Nicholas, Richard de Gray, John and William his Brothers, Paul Palur, Ralph de Waunting, and John Guband.

Given by our Hand at Windsor, the Twenty-sixth Day of February, in the Twenty-first Year of our Reign.

King Henry the Third's Sixth Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Rulers, Ministers, and all His Bailiffs and faithful People, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted, for us and our Heirs, and confirmed it by this our present Charter, that our Mayor and Citizens of London may have and hold all their Liberties and free Customs which they had in the Time of King Henry, our Grandfather, and which they had by Charters of our Ancestors, Kings of England, as they more freely and better had the same, and they most freely and fully have and use the same for ever.

Also We have granted to the said Citizens, that every Mayor whom they shall choose in our City of London, (We not being at Westminster,) they may yearly present to the Barons of our Exchequer, that he may be admitted by them as Mayor; so, notwithstanding, at the next coming of us or our Heirs, to Westminster or London, he be presented to us or our Heirs, and so admitted Mayor. And We will and command, for us and our Heirs, that, out of the Farm of our City of London, there be allowed to our Sheriff of the said City yearly in his said Account Seven Pounds at our Exchequer, for the Liberty of St. Paul's London; and that our said Citizens throughout all our Dominions, as well on this Side the Sea as beyond, be quit of all Toll and Custom for ever, as in the Charters of the aforesaid Kings is granted. And We forbid, upon our Forfeiture, that none presume henceforth to vex or disquiet the said Citizens contrary to this Liberty and our Grant.

These being Witnesses, the Reverend Father P. Bishop of Hereford, Richard Earl of Cornwall, our Brother, Peter de Salund; John Mansel, Provost of Beverley; Mr. William Kelken, Archif. Coventry; Bartino de Cryel, John de Lassington, John de Gray, Henry de Wingham, Robert Walreaund, William de Gray, Nicholas de St. Mauro, William Gerumne, and others.

Given by our Hand at Windsor, the Twelfth Day of June, in the Thirty-seventh Year of our Reign.

Appendix,

I.

King Henry the Third's Charter of Remission.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Guyene, to all Men, greeting.

Know ye, that in consideration of Twenty thousand Marks, paid to us by our Citizens of London as an Atonement for their great Crimes and Misdemeanors committed against us, our Royal Consort, our Royal Brother Richard King of the Romans, and our dear Son Edward: that We have, and do by these Presents remit, forgive, and acquit, for us and our Heirs, the Citizens of London and their Heirs, of all Crimes and Trespasses whatsoever; and that the said Citizens, as formerly, shall enjoy all their Rights and Liberties; and that from Christmas last they shall and may receive the Rents and Profits of all their Lands and Tenements whatsoever; and also, that the said Citizens shall have all the Goods and Chattels of such Criminals as have or shall be indicted on account of the late Rebellion, except the Goods and Chattels of the Persons already mentioned, which We have given to our Son Edward; and also all the Lands and Tenements which shall escheat to us by reason of the aforesaid Rebellion. And We likewise grant, that all the Citizens confined in our several Prisons shall be discharged; except those given as Pledges to our Son Edward for his Prisoners, and those for Citizens that are fled. In witness thereof We have made these Letters Patent.

Witness myself at Northampton, the Tenth Day of January, in the Fiftieth Year of our Reign.

The Price of this Charter was equal to Thirteen thousand three hundred thirty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eightpence Sterling.

King Henry the Third's Seventh Charter.

ON the Eleventh of January, in the Fiftieth Year of His Reign, King Henry granted a Charter to the City of London, whereby the Citizens were empowered to traffic with their Commodities and Merchandizes wheresoever they please, throughout His Kingdom and Dominions, as well by Sea as by Land, without Interruption of Him or His, as they see expedient, quit from all Custom, Toll, and Paying; and may abide for their Trading wheresoever they please in the same His Kingdom, as in Times past they were accustomed, till such Time as it should be more fully ordered by His Council, touching the State of the said City; as by the said Letters Patent, amongst other Things, more fully appeareth.

King Henry the Third's Eighth Charter.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Sheriffs, Justices, Rulers, Ministers, and all Bailiffs, and His faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We have granted to our Citizens of London, for us and our Heirs, whom of late We have received again into our Grace and Favour, after divers Trespasses and Forfeitures of them and their Commonalty to us made, for the which, both Life and Member, and all other Things belonging to the said City, they have submitted themselves to our Will; and that none of them be compelled to plead out of the Walls of the said City, except Foreign Tenures, and except our Moneyers and Officers, and except those Things which shall happen to be done against our Peace, which, according to our Common Law of our Realm, are wont to be determined in the Parts where those Trespasses were done; and except Pleas concerning Merchandizes, which were wont to be determined according to the Law-merchant in the Boroughs and Fairs by Four or Five of the said Citizens of London, who shall be there present, saving to us the Amerciaments in anywise coming, which they shall faithfully answer us and our Heirs, upon Pain of grievous Forfeitures.

We have also granted to our same Citizens Acquittal of Murder in the said City, and in Portsoken; and that none of the said Citizens may wage Battle; and that for the Pleas belonging to the Crown, chiefly those which may chance within the said City and Suburbs thereof, they may discharge themselves according to the ancient Custom of the said City.

This, notwithstanding, except that upon the Graves of the dead, for that which they should have said if they had lived, it shall not be lawful precisely to swear. But instead and place of those deceased, which before their Deaths, to discharge those which for concerning the Things belonging to the Crown, were called and received, there may other free and lawful Men be chosen, which may do and accomplish that without Delay, which by the deceased should have been done if he had lived. And that within the Walls of the City, and its Portsoken, none may take Lodgings by Force, or Delivering of the Marshal.

We have also granted to our said Citizens, throughout all our Dominions, wheresoever they come, to dwell with their Merchandizes and Things; and also throughout all the Seaports, as well on this Side, as beyond the Seas, they shall be free of all Costage, and all Customs,
Customs, except every where our due and ancient Customs and Prices of Wines; that is to say, of one Ton before the Mast, and of one other behind the Mast, at Twenty Shillings the Ton, to be paid, in such Form as we and our Ancestors have accustomed to have the said Prices. And if any in any of our Lands on this Side or beyond the Seas shall take of the Men of London Toll, or any Custom, contrary to their own Grant (except the afore-
said Prices), after he shall fail of Right, the Sheriff may take Goods therefore at London.

We have also granted unto them, that the Hustings might be kept in every Week, Once the Week, and that only by One Day; or, as notwithstanding that though Things within the same Day cannot be determined, may continue till next Morning, and no longer; and that Right be holden to them for the Lands and Tenures within the same City, according to the Custom of the said City, so as nevertheless, that as well Foreigners or others may make their Attendances, as well in pleading as defending, as elsewhere in our Courts. And they may not be questioned as mistaking in any their Pleas, that is to say, if they have not declared altogether well; and of all their Debts which were lent at London, and Promises there made, Pleas to be there holden according to the just and ancient Custom.

Furthermore, We do also grant, toward the Amendment of the aforesaid City, that all be exempt from Childwit, and JeresglVe, and from ScotaIe, of Sustentation of those which must attend to such enrolling,

of those who shall stand bound unto them in the said Debts; so as nevertheless, that no

ought to be weighed, or troved, unless by our Beams and Trone, upon Forfeiture of the said

Premises, and also their Debts, whosoever do owe them. And that no Merchant or other do

meet with any Merchant coming by Land or by Water, with their Merchandizes or Victuals

from whence he shall not escape without great Punishment; and that none show out their

Wares—
Appendix, VI.

want to be presented and admitted; so as nevertheless, that at the next coming of us or our Heirs to Westminster or London, the said Mayor be presented to us or our Heirs, and admitted for Mayor.

And also, We have granted for us and our Heirs, to our said Citizens, that they and their Successors, Citizens of the said City, be for ever quit and free of Pannage, Pontage, and Manure throughout all the Realm, and all our Dominions; and that the Sheriffs of the said City, as often as it shall happen them to be amerced in our Court for any Offence, they shall be amerced according to the Measure and Quantity of the Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our said Realm have been amerced for the like Offence.

Wherefore We will, and strictly charge and command, for us and our Heirs, that the said Citizens and their Successors have all the Liberties, Freedoms, Quittals, and free Customs aforesaid, and them may or shall use according to our Confirmation, Renovation, and Grants aforesaid for ever, as by the aforesaid Charter (amongst other things) more fully appeareth.

All which the King certified by the following Brief to his Officers of his Exchequer:

EDWARD by the Grace of God, &c. to his Treasurers and Barons of the Exchequer, greeting.

Whereas, for the good Service that our beloved Citizens of London have hitherto done us, by our Letters Patent we have rendered and restored to the same our foresaid City, together with the Mayorality, all their Liberties (which City, Mayorality, and Liberties we have long since caused to be taken into our Hands), to be had and held by the same Citizens, according to their Will, as freely and entirely as they had and held them on the Day of the said taking them away, as is contained more fully in our said Letters. We command you, that ye permit the same Citizens to use and enjoy the Liberties which they have reasonably used on the Day of the foresaid taking, before you in the Exchequer beforesaid, according to the Tenor of our foresaid Letters.

Witness myself at York, the Eight and twentieth Day of May, in the Six and twentieth Year of our Reign.

The Citizens, by this Charter, were empowered, in the Absence of the King and the Barons of the Exchequer from London, to present their Mayor to the Constable of the Tower.

For the Citizens of London, concerning new Articles, then made, to be observed.

The King, to all whom, &c., greeting.

Know ye, that whereas our beloved and faithful the Mayor and Aldermen, and other Citizens of our City of London, had lately ordained and appointed among themselves, for the bettering of the same City, and for the common Benefit of such as dwell in that City, and resort to the same, certain Things to be in the same City perpetually observed and had, instantly beseeched that we would take care to accept and confirm the same.

We, having seen certain Letters patentwise, signed with the Common Seal of that City, and the Seal of the Office of the Mayorality of that City, upon the Premises, and to us exhibited, have caused certain Articles to be chosen out of the foresaid Letters, and caused them in some Things to be corrected, as they are underneath inserted; viz.

1. That the Mayor and Sheriffs of the same City be elected by the Citizens of the said City, according to the Tenor of the Charters of our Progenitors, heretofore Kings of England, made to them thence, and no otherwise.

2. That the Mayor remain only One Year together in his Mayoralty.

3. That the Sheriffs have but Two Clerks and Two Serjeants; and that they take such for which they will answer.

4. That the Mayor have no other Office belonging to the City but the Office of Mayorality; nor to draw to himself the Sheriff's Plea in the Chamber of London, nor hold other Pleas than those of the Mayor, according to ancient Custom, ought to hold.

5. That the Aldermen be removed from Year to Year, on St. Gregory's Day, and not re-elected; and others chosen by the same Wards.

6. That Tallages or Aids henceforth to be assessed for the King's Business, or for the State and Benefit of the City, after they shall be assessed by the Men of the Wards elected and deputed for this, be not increased or heightened, but by the common Consent of the Mayor and Commonalty. And that the Money coming from these Tallages and Aids be delivered into the Custody of Four honest Men, Commoners of the City, to be chosen by the Commonalty, to be further delivered by the Testimony of the said Four Men; so that they may inform the Commonalty to what Profit and for what Uses those Monies go.

7. That no Stranger be admitted into the Freedom of the City in the Hustings; and that no Inhabitant, and especially English Merchant, of some Mystery or Trade, be admitted into the Freedom of the City, unless by Surety of Six honest and sufficient Men of that Mystery or Trade he shall be of, who is so to be admitted into the Freedom; which Six Men may undertake for him of keeping the City indemnified in that behalf. And that the same Form of Surety be observed of Strangers to be admitted into the Freedom in the Hustings,
if they be of any certain Mystery or Trade. And if they are not of some certain Mystery, then that they be not admitted into the Freedom, without the Assent of the Commonalty. And that they who have been taken into the Freedom of the City (since we undertook the Government of our Realm) contrary to the Forms prescribed, and they who have gone contrary to their Oath in this Behalf, or contrary to the State of the City, and are thereof lawfully convicted, lose the Freedom of the said City.

Saving always that concerning Apprentices the ancient Manner and Form of the said City be observed.

8. That each Year in the same City, as often as need shall be, Enquiry be made if any of the Freedom of the same City exercise Merchandizes in the City, or the Goods of others not of the same Freedom, by calling those Goods their own, contrary to their Oath, and contrary to the Freedom of the said City, and that they that are lawfully convicted thereof to lose the Freedom of the said City.

9. That all and every one being in the Liberty of the said City, that would enjoy the Liberties and free Customs of the said City, be in Lot and Scot, and partake in all Burdens for maintaining the State of the said City and the Freedom thereof, according to the Oath they have taken when they were admitted into their Freedom, and who so will not, to lose his Freedom.

10. And that all and every one, being of the Freedom of the City, and living without the City, and that either by themselves or by their Servants exercise their Merchandize within the City, he in Lot and Scot with the Commoners of the said City for their Merchandizes, or else to be removed from their Freedom.

11. And that the Common Seal of the City remain in the Custody of Two Aldermen and Two others Commoners, to be chosen for this Purpose by the Commoners, and that that Seal be not denied, neither to poor nor rich Commoners, when they shall need it, yet so that they reasonably prove the Cause of their Demand; and that for the putting to of the seal nothing be taken. And that the giving of Judgments in the Courts of the City, and especially after the Verdicts of Inquisition taken, in cases where Inquisitions have been taken, be not deferred, unless Difficulty intervene; and if Difficulty intervene by reason of this, giving Judgment shall not be put off beyond the Third Court.

12. That Weights and Scales of Merchandizes to be weighed between Merchants and Merchants, the Issues coming of which belong to the Commonalty of the said City, remain in the Custody of honest and sufficient Men of the same City, expert in that Office, and as yet to be chosen by the Commonalty, to be kept at the Will of the same Commonalty; and that they be by no Means committed to others than those so to be chosen.

13. That the Sheriffs for the Time being commit Toll and other Duties belonging to their Farm, and other public Offices belonging to them to be exercised by others, to sufficient Men for whom they will answer, and not commit them to others. And if any, deputed by the said Sheriffs to any of the aforesaid Offices, take undue Custom or carry himself otherwise in that Office than he ought, and is thereupon convicted at the Suit of the Complainant, let him be removed from that Office, and punished according to his Demerits.

14. Merchants who are not of the Freedom of the City not to sell, by Retail, Wines or other Wares within the City or Suburbs.

15. That there be no Brokers hereafter in the City of any Merchandizes, unless elected to this by Merchants of the Mysteries, in which the Brokers themselves may have to exercise their Offices; and at least of this to make Oath before the Mayor.

16. That the common Harbourers in the City and Suburbs, although they are not of the Freedom of the same, be Partakers of the contingent Burdens for maintaining the said City according to the State of it, as long as they shall be so common Harbourers, as other like Dwellers in the City and Suburbs shall partake on the Account of those Dwellings. Saving always, that the Merchants of Gascoign and other foreigners may, one with another, inhabit and be harboured in the said City, as hitherto they have accustomed to do.

17. That the keeping the Bridge of the said City, and the Rents and Profits belonging to that Bridge, be committed to be kept to Two honest and sufficient Men of the City, other than the Aldermen, to be chosen to this by the Commonalty, at the Will of the said Commonalty, and not to others; and who may answer thereupon to the said Commonalty.

18. That no Serjeant of the Chamber of Guildhall take Fee of the Commonalty of the City, or do Execution, unless one chosen for this by the Commonalty of the City; and that the Chamberlain, Common Clerk, and Common Serjeant be chosen by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed according to the Will of the same City.

19. And that the Mayor and Recorder, and the aforesaid Chamberlain and Common Clerk, be content with their Fees anciently appointed and paid on account of their Offices, and take not other Fees for the aforesaid Offices.

20. That the Goods of the Alderman in Aids, Tallages, and other Contributions concerning the said City, be taxed by the Men of the Wards in which those Aldermen abide, as the Goods of other Citizens, by the said Wards.

Which Articles as they are above expressed, and the Matters contained in the same, We accept, approve, and ratify; and We yield and grant them, for us and our Heirs, as much as in us is, to the aforesaid Citizens, their Heirs and Successors in the foresaid City and Suburbs,
Appendix, I.

Suburbs, for the common Profit of those that inhabit therein, and resort thither, to obtain the same, and to be observed perpetually.

Moreover, We, willing to show ampler Grace to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, at their Request, have granted to them, for us and our Heirs, that the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, and Commonality of the Commoners of the City, and their Heirs and Successors, for the Necessities and Profits of the same City, may, among themselves, of their common Assent, assess Tallages upon their own Goods within that City, as well upon the Rents as other Things, and as well upon the Mysteries as any other way, as they shall see expedient, and levy them, without incurring the Danger of us or our Heirs or our Ministers whomsoever. And that the Money coming from such Tallages remain in the Custody of Four honest and lawful Men of the said City, to be chosen to this by the Commonality, and be laid out of their Custody for the Necessities and Profits of the said City, and not otherwise. In witness whereof, &c.

Witness the King at York, the Eighth Day of June.

The foregoing Articles were in the Seventh Year of Richard the Second, Anno 1384, confirmed by that King in Parliament, and added to the City Charters.

King Edward the Second's Charter.

EDWARD by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the Mayor of the good Men of the City of London have of late thankfully done us Aid of armed Footmen at our Castle of Leed, in our County of Kent, and also Aid of like armed Men now going with us through divers Parts of our Realm, for divers Causes. We, willing to provide for the Indemnity of the said Mayor and Men of our City of London in this Behalf, have granted to them for us and our Heirs, that the said Aids to us so thankfully done shall not be prejudicial to the said Mayor and good Men, their Heirs and Successors, nor shall they be drawn into consequent for Time to come. In witness whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Aldermanston, the Twelfth Day of December, in the Fifth Year of our Reign.

This Charter exempts the Citizens from being ordered out of the City in Arms, in Time of War or Tumult, notwithstanding any Precedent to the contrary.

It is probable, that by King Edward granting this Charter to the Citizens, they were induced to present him with the Sum of Two thousand Marks, towards defraying the Expences of the War in Scotland.

King Edward the Third's First Charter, by Consent of Parliament.

EDWARD by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to His Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Sheriffs, Ministers, and other his Bailiffs, and faithful Subjects, greeting.

Know ye, that We, for the bettering of our City of London, and for the good and lawful Service which our well-beloved Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the said City heretofore have often done to us and our Progenitors, with the Assent of our foresaid Earls, Barons, and all the Commonality of our Realm, being called to this our present Parliament at Westminster, have granted, and by this our Charter, for us and our Heirs, confirmed to the Citizens of our aforesaid City, the Liberties hereunder written, to have and to hold them, and their Heirs and Successors for ever, first, Whereas in the great Charter of the Liberties of England it is contained, that the City of London may have all their ancient Liberties and Customs; and the same Citizens at the Time of the making the Charter from the Time of St. Edward, King and Confessor, and William the Conqueror, and of other our Progenitors, had divers Liberties and Customs, as well by the Charters of those our Progenitors, as without Charters by ancient Custom; whereupon divers the Circuits, and other the Courts of our said Progenitors, as well by Judgments as by Statutes, were invaded, and some of them adjudged;

We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that they may have the Liberties according to the Form of the abovesaid great Charter; and that Impediments and Usurpations to them in that Behalf made shall be revoked and annulled.

We have further granted for us and our Heirs, to the said Citizens, their Heirs and their Successors aforesaid, that the Mayor of the aforesaid City, which for Time shall be, shall be one of the Justices to be assigned of the Gaol Delivery of Newgate, and be named in
in every Commission thereof to be made. And that the said Citizens may have Intagl-theft and Outfanging-theft, and Chattels of Felons of all those that shall be adjudged before them within the Liberties of the said City, and of being in the Liberty aforesaid, at the aforesaid Goal to be adjudged.

And whereas also, by the Charters of our Progenitors it was granted to the said Citizens, that they should hold the Sheriffwick of London and Middlesex for Three hundred Pounds yearly, to be paid at our Exchequer; and they are charged with the Payment of Four hundred Pounds yearly, every one of them to be paid at our Exchequer for the Sheriffwicks, contrary to the Form of the said Charter.

We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that the said Citizens their Heirs and Successors may henceforth the said Sheriffwick hold for Three hundred Pounds, to be yearly paid at our Exchequer, according to the Tenor of the aforesaid Charters, and that they be from henceforth acquitted of the said One hundred Pounds.

Furthermore, we have granted for us and our Heirs to the said Citizens, that they, their Heirs and Successors may bequeath their Tenements within the Limits of the aforesaid City, as well in Mortmain as in other Manner, as of ancient Time they have been accustomed to do.

And whereas in a certain Charter of the Lord Edward, late King of England, our Father, to the said Citizens made (amongst other Things) it is contained, that the Sheriffs of the said City, as often as they shall happen to be amerced for any Offence in the said Court, shall be amerced according to the Measure and Quantity of their Offence, as other the Sheriffs of our Realm were wont to be amerced for like Offences; and as the Sheriffs of the aforesaid City, after the making of that Charter, were otherwise amerced for the Escape of Thieves than other Sheriffs were on this Side Trent, for such like Escapes are amerced only, as it is said, One hundred Shillings.

We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that the Sheriff of the same City, which for the Time shall be, in no wise be amerced or charged for the Escape of Thieves in any otherwise than as other the Sheriffs on this Side Trent; and that the aforesaid Citizens shall not be charged for the Custody of those that fly to the Churches within the aforesaid Liberty for to have Immunities, otherwise than of old hath been accustomed to be charged, any thing in the last Circuit at the Tower of London made or adjudged notwithstanding. And that the said Citizens may remove and take away all the Wears in the Waters of Thames and Medway; also may have the Punishments thereof to us belonging.

And we will and command straitly, that all Merchants, Strangers, coming to England, shall sell their Wares and Merchandizes within Forty Days after their coming thither; and shall continue and board with free Hosts of the said City, and other the Cities in Towns yet hang before us undecided.

And whereas in all good Fairs of England were wont to have amongst themselves Keepers, to hold the Pleas touching the Citizens of the said City assembling themselves at the said Fairs; we will and grant as much as in us is, that the said Citizens may have such like Keepers, to hold such Pleas of their Covenants, as of ancient Time they had (except the Pleas of the Land and of the Crown).

Furthermore, we grant, for us and our Heirs, that the Sheriffs of the said City for the Time being shall not be compelled to take any Oath at our Exchequer, but upon yielding up of their Accounts.

And whereas the said Citizens, in the Circuit of Henry Stanton and Fellow Justices of the Lord Edward, late King of England, our Father, last Circuit at the Tower of London, were compelled, contrary to their ancient Customs, to claim their Liberties and free Customs, and thereupon did claim divers Liberties by the Charters of our said Progenitors, and of other their Liberties and free Customs of old Use and Custom, which said Claims do as yet hang before us undecided.

We will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that the same Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, may have the Liberties and free Customs, and may use them as of old Time they were wont; and they may record their said Liberties and free Customs before us, our Justices, and other Ministers whatsoever, in such Sort as they were wont to do before the said Circuit.
Notwithstanding that the said Citizens in the said Circuit were impeached upon some like Record and Liberties and free Customs aforesaid; and also notwithstanding any Statutes or Judgments made or published to the contrary. And that to the Allowance of their Charters to have been before us in our Exchequer, and other Pleas whatsoever, One Writ shall suffice in all Pleas for every King's Time. And that no Summons, Attachment, or Executions be made by any of the Officers of us or our Heirs, by Writ or without Writ, within the Liberties of the said City, but only by Ministers of the said City. And that the Sheriffs of the same City (which shall be toward the Aid of the fame of the said City) may lawfully have the Forfeiture of Victuals, and other Things and Merchandizes, according to the Charter thereof made to the said Citizens, and shall not be debared thereof hereafter contrary to the Tenor of the same Charters. And that the same Citizens in the Circuits of the Justices, from henceforth sitting at the Tower of London, shall be guided by the same Laws and Customs whereby they were guided in the Circuits holden in the Time of Lords John and Henry, sometimes Kings of England, and others our Progenitors; and if any thing in the last Circuit was done or attempted contrary to their Liberties and free Customs, we will they be not prejudicial unto them, but that they may be guided as of old Time they were.

We have also granted, for us and our Heirs, that the same Citizens from henceforth, in and towards Subsidies, Grants, and Contributions whatsoever to be made to the Use of us or our Heirs, shall be taxed and contributory with the Commonalty of our Realm, as common Persons, and not as Men of the City. And that they be quit of all other Vattages, and that the Liberty of the said City shall not be taken into the Hands of us or our Heirs for any personal Trespass or Judgment of any Minister of the said City; neither shall a Keeper in the said City for that Occasion be deputed, but the same Minister shall be punished according to the Quality of his Offence. And that no Purveyor and Taker, Officer, and other Minister of us and our Heirs, or of any other, shall make any Prizes in the said City, or without of the Goods of the Citizens of the said City, contrary to their Will and Pleasure, unless immediately they make due Payment for the same, or else may have Reprieve thereof, with the Goodwill of the Seller; and that no Price be made of the Wines of those Citizens by any of the Citizens of us or our Heirs, or otherwise against their Wills; that is to say, of One Ton before the Mast and behind it; nor by any other Means, but shall be quit thereof for ever.

Furthermore, We forbid that any Officer of us or our Heirs shall merchandise by himself or others within the said City, or without, of any thing touching their Offices. Also We grant, that the Lands and Tenements (lying without) of the said Citizens, which have been or hereafter shall be Ministers of the said City, be bound to keep the said City harmless against us and our Heirs, of those Things which concern their Offices, as their Tenements be within the said City; and that no Market shall be henceforth granted by us or our Heirs to any within Seven Miles in Circuit of the said City. And that all Inquisitions from henceforth to be taken by our Justices or Ministers of the said City shall be taken in St. Martins in London, and not elsewhere; except the Inquisitions to be taken in the Circuits at the Tower of London, and for the Gaol Delivery of Newgate; and that none of the Freeman of the said City shall be imprisoned or troubled at our Exchequer, or elsewhere, by Bill, except it be by those things which touch us and our Heirs.

Wherefore we will, and strictly command, for us and our Heirs, that the said Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, have all their Liberties and free Customs, and the same may use and enjoy for ever in Form aforesaid.

These being Witness, W. Archbishop of Canterbury, J. Bishop of Ely, our Chancellor, and others.

Given at Westminster, the Sixth Day of March, in the First Year of our Reign, 1327.

This Charter grants to the Citizens many invaluable Privileges. It constitutes the Mayor to be one of the Judges for the Trial of Prisoners confined in Newgate, for Criminal Offences committed in the City. It gives to the Citizens a Right to infang-their and out-ang-their, the first a Right to try a Robber taken within the City, and the latter a Privilege of bringing a Citizen apprehended for a Felony committed in any Part of the Kingdom, into the City, in order to his being tried there for his Offence. It giveth also a Right to the Citizens of the Goods and Chattels of such Persons as are convicted of Felonies within the City. A Right of devising in Mortmain is likewise allowed by this Charter, which is an Alienation of Lands and Tenements to any Guild, Corporate Body or Fraternity, and their Successors. It remitted One hundred Pounds per Annum, extorted from the Citizens for the Fee Farm of the City of London and County of Middlesex. Foreign Merchants, by this Charter, were obliged to sell their Merchandizes within Forty Days from their landing them in the City; the Citizens were exempt thereby from the Charge of such Persons as took Sanctuary in Churches. It went to deprive the King's Marshal, Steward, and Clerk of the Household of the Exercise of any Authority in the City. It gave to the Mayor the Office of Escheator of the City in Perpetuity. It gave the Citizens the Privilege of holding a Pie Powder Court, a Court where all Difference arising in Fairs are determined, in
King Edward the Third's Second Charter.

Edward by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas our well-beloved the Citizens of the City of London, by their Petition exhibited before us and our Council in our present Parliament at Westminster assembled, have given us to understand that Felons, Thieves, and other Malefactors, and Disturbers of the Peace, who in the said City and elsewhere have committed Manslaughters, Robberies, and divers other Felonies, privily departing from the said City, after those Felonies are committed, into the Village of Southwark, where they cannot be attached by the Ministers of the said City, and there are openly received, and so for default of due Punishment are more bold to commit such Felonies; and they have beseeched us, that for the Confirmation of our Peace within the said City, bridling the Naughtiness of the said Malefactors, we would grant unto them the said Village, to have to them, their Heirs and Successors for ever, for the Farm and Rent therefore yearly due to us, to be yearly paid at our Exchequer.

We, having Consideration to the Premises, with the Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty being in our present Parliament aforesaid, have granted, for us and our Heirs, to the said Citizens, the said Village of Southwark, with the Appurtenances, to have and to hold to them and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City, of us and our Heirs for ever, to pay to us by the Year at the Exchequer of us and our Heirs for ever, at the accustomed Times, the Farms therefore due and accustomed. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Sixth Day of March, in the First Year of our Reign.

By this Charter, the Village (now Borough) of Southwark is granted to the Citizens of London for their Use and Benefit for ever.

King Edward the Third's Third Charter, with the Consent of Parliament.

Edward by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, whereas in our Parliament at York, holden the Morrow after the Ascension of our Lord, in the Ninth Year of our Reign, it was ordained and enacted, that all Merchant Strangers and English born, and every of them, of what Estate or Condition soever, who would buy or sell Corn, Wine, powderable Wares, Fish, or other Victuals, Wools, Cloths, Wares, or other vendible Things whatsoever, wheresoever they were, either in Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Ports of the Sea, Fairs, Markets, or other Places in the Realm, whether within Liberties or without, might without Impediment sell the same Victuals or Wares to whom they pleased, as well to Foreigners as to English born, the Enemies to us and our Realm only excepted, notwithstanding the Charters of Liberties to any Cities or Places aforesaid granted to the contrary, or Custom or Judgment upon the said Charters, as in the foresaid Statute is more plainly contained. Yet nevertheless, because in the Statutes as well in our said Parliament as in other Parliaments of our Progenitors, sometimes Kings of England, made by us and our Progenitors, with the common Consent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of our Realm, it was granted and established, that the great Charter of the Liberty of England, in all and singular its Articles, should be maintained and firmly observed. And in the same Charter, amongst other Things, it is contained the City of London may have its ancient Liberties and free Customs unhurt. And it hath been the Intent and Meaning, as well of us as our Progenitors, and yet is, that the said great Charter, in all the Articles thereof may be still observed; and that, by Pretence of the said Statute or any other, nothing shall be done to the Prejudice or Infringement of the said Charter, or of any Article therein contained, or of the ancient Liberties or Customs of the said City may be unjustly burthened, touching their said Liberties and free Customs, contrary to such Intent, with the Consent of the Prelates, Earls, and Barons assistant with us in this our Parliament, have granted, for us and our Heirs, that the Citizens of the said City, their Heirs and Successors, may have all their Liberties and free Customs unhurt and whole, as before these Times they more freely had the same; the aforesaid Statute for the said Merchants made to the Hurt of the Liberties and Customs of the said City notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth Day of March, in the Eleventh Year of our Reign.

This Charter confirms the City Liberties and Customs, especially in regard to Merchant Strangers.
Appendix, I.

King Edward the Third's Charter of Confirmation, being his Fourth Charter.

[Henry the Third's Charter, concerning the Mayor and Sheriffs, and also of King Edward the Second's Articles for the better Government of the City, which Charter and Articles being literally copied in this Charter of King Edward the Third, and being to be found in their proper Places in this Work, I shall therefore only add the confirming Clause.]

"Moreover, We, being willing to shew more abundant Favour to the Citizens of the City aforesaid, have granted to them, for us and for our Heirs, and by this our Charter have confirmed, that although they or their Predecessors, Citizens of the City aforesaid, have not hitherto fully used, upon any emergent Occasion, any of the Liberties, Acquittals, Articles, or free Customs contained in the said Charters and Letters; yet the same Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of that City, may henceforth fully enjoy those Liberties, Acquittals, Articles, and free Customs, and any of them, for ever."

Dated the Third of June, within the Tower of London, in the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of Edward the Third.

King Edward the Third's Fifth Charter.

Edward by the Grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these our Letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that We, being worthily careful of the Conservation and Increase of the Name and Honour of our City of London, and at the Supplication of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the said City, to us humbly made, will and grant, for us and our Heirs, that the Serjeants appointed to bear the Maces in our said City may lawfully carry them of Gold or Silver, or silvered or garnished with the Sign of our Arms, or others, every where in the said City, and in the Suburbs of the same, and in the County of Middlesex, and other Places to the Liberty of the said City appertaining; and also without the said City to meet with us, our Mother, Consort, or the Children of us or our Heirs, or other Royal Persons, when We or any of us shall come to the said City; and also in going forth with us or any of us, when We shall depart from the said City; and also in the Presence of us, our Mother, or Consort, or our Children, when the said Mayor, or Sheriffs, or Aldermen of the said City, or any of them, shall come to us or our Heirs, at or without the Command or Warning of us or any of us; and as often as it shall happen any of the said Serjeants to be sent to Foreign Places, and without the said City, to do their Office at the Command of us, or of the Mayor or Sheriffs aforesaid, they may lawfully carry, going and coming, publicly, as our own Serjeant at Arms attending our Presence do carry their Maces, any Ordinance or Commandment made to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Tenth Day of June, in the Twenty-eighth Year of our Reign of England, and of France the Fifteenth.

The Privilege granted by this Charter of having Gold or Silver Maces carried before the Mayor of London, was a Favour peculiar to this City only. Neither the Charters nor our Historians mention the Time when the Appellation of Lord was annexed to that of Mayor; and it is very probable it was conferred at this Time.

King Edward the Third's Sixth Charter.

Edward by the Grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all Men to whom we send, greeting.

Among other Articles which our Lord Edward, sometime King of England, our Father, in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, by his Letters Patent, have granted and confirmed to the Citizens of the said City of London, for the Amendment and common Profit of them that dwell in the same City, and of them that repair thereto, in the same Letters it is contained, that the Aldermen of the foresaid City, that every Year they be removed on the Day of St. Gregory, by the Commonalty of the said City appertaining; and that they so removed be not chosen again the next Year ensuing; but instead of them that have been removed, others be chosen by the same Wards from which such Aldermen were removed, as in the same Letters plainly it is contained; concerning which on the Part of the Commonalty of the foresaid City, by their Petition before us in our great Council now again asked, to us meekly it is besought, that since divers Opinions and sundry Strifes have been sprung between the Aldermen and the Commonalty of the said City upon the removing of Aldermen, for the wrong Interpretation of Words in the foresaid Articles contained; that is to say, that the foresaid Aldermen affirm, that by the Words, viz. sint amobiles per Communiam, &c. i.e. let them be removed by
by the Commonalty, they ought not to be removed from the Office of Aldermen Without sufficient Reason, or for some notorious Offence to be found in them; but others of the said Citizens being of a contrary Opinion, and willing to abolish this Article, they have besought us to explain the said Article, so as to remove all Doubt about the Premises.

We, being willing, as much as lieth in us, to contribute to the Peace and Tranquillity of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and their Successors henceforward, concerning the Interpretation of the said Article, do, by and with the Advice of our said Council, declare, that all and every Alderman of the said City, every Year for ever, on the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, from the Office of an Alderman utterly and precisely shall cease, and shall not be chosen again; but that, instead of those removed, other Aldermen shall be chosen every Year for ever, out of the discreet Citizens of good Fame, by the said Wards from which the said Aldermen were removed. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Twelfth Day of November, the Fiftieth Year of our Reign in England, and the Thirty-sixth over France.

This Charter relates merely to the settling of Disputes between the Citizens, so far as the Choice of Aldermen is concerned; and which it is to be observed was at this Time an annual Election on St. Gregory's Day (Twelfth of March).

King Edward the Third's Seventh Charter.

EDWARD, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these Letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas amongst other Liberties granted to the Citizens of our City of London, by the Charters of our Progenitors, Kings of England, which we have confirmed, and by ours, it hath been granted unto them, that all Merchant Strangers coming into England shall remain at Board with the free Hosts of the City, and of other Cities and Towns in England, without keeping any Houses or Societies by themselves: and that there shall be no Brokers of any Merchandize from henceforth, unless they were chosen thereunto by the Merchants in the Mysteries in which the said Brokers exercise their Offices, and thereof at least do take their Oaths before the Mayor of the said City. And also, that the Merchants who were not of the Freedom of the said City should not sell by Retail any Wines or other Wares within the said City or the Suburbs thereof. And now our well-beloved Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Citizens of the said City, have humbly beseeched us by their Petition exhibited in these Words: To our Lord the King, and His good Council, do shew the leige Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of London; that whereas they have often sued in divers Parliaments to have Consideration how that they are impoverished and undone, by reason their Liberties, by Him and His Progenitors to them granted, are restrained, and great Part taken away; and now at the last Parliament holden at Westminster it was answered to them, that they should declare their Griefs specially, and they should have good Remedy therefore: of which Griefs (among divers others) these be; that every Stranger might dwell in the said City, and, their Griefs specially, and they should have good Remedy therefore: of which Griefs (among divers others) these be; that every Stranger might dwell in the said City, and, and other Strangers, into these Houses received. May it therefore please Your Majesty, and Council, to ordain in this Parliament, that the Merchant Strangers may be restrained in the Points aforesaid, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City may enjoy the said Franchises.

We, for the special Affection we bear to the said Citizens, willing to provide for the Tranquility and Profit of the said Citizens in that Behalf, with the Assent of our Prelates, Nobles, &c. have granted, for us and our Heirs, to the said Mayor and Aldermen, and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, upon Condition they put the said City under good Government, to our Honour, and Profit of our Realm of England, and right govern the same; that no Strangers from henceforth shall sell any Wares in the same City or Suburbs thereof by Retail; nor shall keep any House, nor be a Broker, in the said City or the Suburbs thereof, any Statute or Ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding; saving always to the Merchants of High Almaine their Liberties, by us and our Progenitors to them granted and confirmed. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Fourth Day of December, in the Fiftieth Year of our Reign in England, and of our Kingdom of France the Thirty-seventh.

By this Charter Merchant Strangers are allowed to board with Freemen only. It also prohibits them from keeping Houses, and selling their Goods by Retail.
King Richard the Second's Charter of Confirmation to the Citizens of London, concerning buying and selling, with the Consent of Parliament.

"Whereas the said Citizens, by their Petition exhibited to us in Parliament, did set forth, that although they for a long Time past have used and enjoyed certain free Customs, until of late Years they have been unjustly molested; which Customs are as followeth, viz. that no Foreigner do sell or buy of another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the said City, upon pain of forfeiting the same.

"Nevertheless, being desirous, for the future to take away all Controversies about the same, and to confirm the same, with the Assent aforesaid, will and grant, and by these Presents, for us and our Heirs, do confirm unto the said Citizens and their Heirs, that for the future no Foreigner sell to another Foreigner any Merchandizes within the Liberties of the said City; nor that any Foreigner do buy of another Foreigner any Merchandise, on pain of forfeiting the same; the Privileges of our Subjects of Aquitaine in all Things excepted, so that such buying and selling be made betwixt Merchant and Merchant."

The Citizens having petitioned Parliament for a Confirmation of their Charters; the said Parliament now inspected the Charters of Confirmation passed in the Reigns of King Edward the Second and King Edward the Third, and by King Henry the Third, and also the Charter of Confirmation passed in this Reign, which are already set down in this Work. King Richard by the Consent of His Parliament, having recapitulated the aforesaid Charters, concludes thus,

"We in Truth grant and confirm all the Ordinances aforesaid, and also all Articles and other Things in all the Charters and Letters aforesaid, as well ours as of our Progenitors aforesaid, whatsoever be contained, rehearsed, and opened, having freed them, all and singular, at the Instance and Request of the Commonalty of our Realm of England, in our present Parliament, for the greater Quiet and Peace between our Laws, to be nourished, and for the public Good, by the Assent of the Prelates, Lords, and Peers by us, being in the same Parliament, for us and our Heirs, as much as in us lies. To the Citizens of the said City of our especial Grace, by the Tenor of these present Letters, We grant and confirm as the Charters and Letters aforesaid plainly witnessed. Giving and granting at the Instance and Request aforesaid, with the Assent aforesaid, and also by this Charter confirming, for us and our Heirs aforesaid, to the Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City, all the Franchises and free Usages as wholly and fully to be restituted as they or their Predecessors in the Time of our Progenitors more freely and fully had them; and though the said Citizens or their Predecessors, Citizens of the same City, any of the Franchises, Quittances, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free Usages, or other in the same Charters or Letters as is aforesaid, they might have misused; nevertheless the said Citizens their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the aforesaid City, all and singular the Franchises, Quittances, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, free Usages, and all Manner of other Things, their aforesaid Charters and Letters contained or not used, or also misused, and each of them from henceforth fully and freely, they may enjoy and use without Occasion, or letting of us or of our Heirs, or of Justices, Sheriffs, or others our Bailiffs or Ministers whatsoever any Statutes or Ordinances made, or any of our Charters, or of our Progenitors aforesaid in Times past, made and granted to the contrary notwithstanding. Moreover, at the Instance and Request aforesaid, We will, and by this our Charter confirm, that all Manner of Wines in the aforesaid City to be sold, and also Victuallers, as well Fishmongers as others, dwelling in the City, and to the said City from this Time to come with Victuals, shall be under the Regulation and Government of the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, as they were used to be in ancient Time.

"Furthermore We order, that the Mayor of the City from henceforth shall take no other Oath than was taken by them in the Time of King Edward the Third, our Grandfather, he was used to make at the Exchequer of our Heirs or other Places, in any Manner be compelled to do, or make, any Statutes or Ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding."

Witness, the worshipful Father William Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.

Given by our Hand at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth Day of November, in the Seventh Year of our Reign.

This Charter was made known to the Citizens by Proclamation of the Mayor, and was esteemed of no small Consequence towards establishing those Rights and Privileges of the Citizens, which had been so frequently and so unwarrantably violated by regal Tyranny.

King Henry the Fourth's Charter.

In which is contained, among other Things heretofore remarked, the following Words: "And moreover, of our ample Grace, We have granted for us and our Heirs, as much as in us is, to the same Citizens, their Heirs and Successors as aforesaid, that they shall have the

Custody
Late Mayor, Recorder, and to such Aldermen as aforesaid, shall have and hold, the Premises in anything notwithstanding.

...often and at such Times as shall be by them or any of their Successors, and to their Successors, and to such Aldermen as aforesaid, shall have and hold, all and singular their ancient Liberties and Customs whole, free, and unimpaired, and in full and perfect enjoyment, as they and their Successors before them, and their Predecessors, and the People of this City, have ever had and enjoyed them, and as in us is, and in our City of London, from time immemorial, to the Mayor and Commonalty, and to the Citizens of the same, and to all whatsoever Citizens of the said City which now be, and which hereafter for the Time shall be, and such Aldermen as aforesaid, as well by Land as by Water, according to all the Force, Form, and Effect of the said Ordinances and Statutes, as according to the Form of the Ordinances aforesaid should be done. And for the good of our Peace, and for the Quietness, Rule, and Government of our People, in all their Articles, as well within the City aforesaid as the Liberty and Suburbs of the same, as well by Land as by Water, according to all the Force, Form, and Effect of the same, and to chastise and punish whom they shall find offending contrary to the Form and Effect of the said Ordinances and Statutes, as according to the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforesaid should be done.

We will also, and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, that the now Mayor and his Successors aforesaid, and the Recorder of the said City which for the Time shall be, and such Aldermen as aforesaid, or Four of the same, Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of whom We will that such Mayor for the Time being and his Successors to be one, be Justices, and have so assigned them Justices for us and our Successors for ever; to inquire, hear, and determine, as often and at such Times as to them shall seem meet, of all Manner of Felonies, Trespasses, Forestalling and Regrating, Extortions, and other Misdemeanors within the said City, or the Liberties or Suburbs thereof, as well by Land as by Water, according to all the Force, Form, and Effect of the same, and to chastise and punish whom they shall find offending contrary to the Form and Effect of the said Ordinances and Statutes, as according to the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforesaid should be done.

Giving to our Sheriffs of the City aforesaid for the Time being, and to their Successors, as well as to all whatsoever Citizens of the said City which now be, and which hereafter for the Time shall be, by Tenor of these Presents, straitly in Commandment, that they be attendant, counselling, answering, and aiding the said Keepers of the Peace aforesaid, the now Mayor, Recorder, and to their Successors, and to such Aldermen as aforesaid, in all Things that do or may pertain to the Office of Conservator of the Peace, and of such Justices within the said City, and the Liberties thereof, according to the Form aforesaid, as often and at such Times as shall be by them or any of them on our Behalf duly required; Saving always to the Mayor and Commonalty, and the Citizens of the same City, and to their Successors, the Customs, Liberties, and Franchises, which we will and strictly command to be inviolably observed in all Things, as they and their Predecessors, before the making of these Presents, observed the same. And because we understand, that by the most ancient Custom of the said City it is there had, and in the Circuits of the Justices of our Progenitors, sometimes Kings of England, it is allowed to the said Citizens, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being ought to record all their ancient Customs by Word of Mouth, as often and at such Time as any thing should be moved in

King Edward the Fourth's First Charter.
Act or Question before any Judges or Justices touching their Customs aforesaid; as in their Claims in the last Circuit of Justices holden at our Tower of London it is more fully contain'd.

We, considering the same Thing, being willing rather to enlarge than diminish the Custom of the said City, of our special Grace have granted for us, our Heirs and Successors, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that whatsoever any Issue shall be taken on any Plea of or upon the Custom of the City of London, between any Parties in pleading, (yea, though themselves be Parties,) or if any thing in Plea, Act, and Question, touching the said Customs, be moved, or happen before us or our Heirs to be holden, the Justices of the Common Bench, the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer, or of our Heirs, or before the Barons of such like Exchequer, or any other the Justices of us, or of our Heirs, which shall exact or require Inquisition, Recognizance, Certificate, or Trial, the same Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, and their Successors, shall record, testify, and declare, whether such be a Custom or not by the Recorder of the same City for the Time being, by Word of Mouth; and that there may be speedy Process by that Record, Certificate, and Declaration, such Custom so alleged shall be allowed for a Custom, or accounted not for a Custom, without any Jury therefore to be taken, or further Process thereupon to be made.

And furthermore, We have granted to them, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, that though they and their Successors, or the said Mayor and Aldermen, and their Predecessors in Time past, or their Successors hereafter, have for some Cause perchance not used, or abused, any of the Liberties, Acquittals, Grants, Ordinances, Articles, or free Customs, or other Thing contained in these our Writings, or in other our Writings, or of our Progenitors, sometimes Kings of England, to the same Mayor and Commonalty granted.

Notwithstanding, We will not, that the same Mayor and Commonalty, Aldermen and Citizens, or their Successors, shall therefore incur the Forfeitures of any of the Premises; but they and their Successors may from henceforth fully enjoy and use all and singular the Liberties, Grants, Acquittals, Ordinances, Articles, free Customs, and other Things whatsoever, so not used, or abused, in the Charters aforesaid contained, and every of them, without 'Impeachment or Let of us, or our Heirs, Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or other our Bailiffs but they and their Successors may from henceforth fully enjoy and use all and singular the past granted, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And We, being willing further to do the said Mayor and Commonalty a greater Pleasure, and also for the bettering and common Profit of our said City, will and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, that from henceforth fully enjoy and use all and singular Merchants, as well Denizens as Aliens, abiding within the said City and the Liberties and Suburbs of the same, and exercising Merchandizing or Occupations there by any means, by themselves or others, though they be not of the Liberty of the same City, shall be Partakers, shall be taxed, and contribute according to their Faculties in Subsidies, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions whatsoever by any means to be assessed for the Need of us, or of our Heirs, or of the said City, for the Maintenance of the State and Profit of the same, with the Citizens of the said City.

Yet, notwithstanding, that this our present Grant be not in Prejudice or Derogation of any Grant by us or any of our Progenitors made or granted to those Merchants of Almaine which have an House in the City of London, which is commonly called the Guildhall of the Almains, or their Successors.

And further, because it is well known and manifest that those of the said City which are called, elected, and taken to the Degree of Aldermen, proper for the Conditions and Merits requiring the same, have sustained and supported great Charges, Cost, and Pains for the Time they make their Abode and Residence in the same City, being vigilant for the common Good, Rule, and Government of the same, and for that Cause oftentimes do leave their Possessions and Places in the Countries there; that therefore they and every of them may, without all Fear of Unquietness or Molestation, peaceably abide and tarry in such their Houses, Places, and Possessions, when they shall return thither for Comfort and Recreation's Sake;

We have of our special Grace granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors aforesaid, that all and every of those which be Aldermen of the said City, and their Successors, which for the Time shall be Aldermen there, for the Term of their Lives shall have this Liberty; that is to say, that as long as they shall continue Aldermen there, and shall bear the Charge of Aldermen proper; and also those which before had been Aldermen, and have also with their great Costs and Expenses borne the Offices of Mayoralty, shall not be put in any Assizes, Juries, or Attaints, Recognizances or Inquisitions out of the said City; and that they nor any of them shall be Tryer and Tryers of the same, although they touch us, or our Heirs or Successors, or other whomsoever.

And that, without that City, neither they nor any of them be made Collectors or Collector, Assessor, Taxor, Overseer, or Comptroller of the Tenths, Fifteenths, Taxes, Tallages, Subsidies, or other Charges or Imposts whatsoever, to us, our Heirs or Successors, hereafter to be granted or given; and if they or any of them be elected to any of the Offices or Charges aforesaid, and that the said Mayor or Aldermen do deny, refuse, or not do
do the Offices or Charges aforesaid, then they, or any of them, shall not by any means incur any Contempt, Loss, Pain, Fine, Imprisonment, or Forfeiture, by occasion of their so refusing or not doing; nor shall for that Cause forfeit any Issues by any means.

And further, as we understand, Lord Edward the Third, sometime King of England, (after the Conquest,) our Progenitor, with the Assent of the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of the Realm of England, assembled in Parliament helden at Westminster, in the First Year of His Reign, at the Petition of the then Citizens of the said City, by His Letters Patents, granted for Him and His Heirs to the same Citizens the Town of Southwark, with the Appurtenances, to have and hold to them and their Successors, Citizens of the same City, of the same our Progenitors, and their Heirs for ever; paying unto Him by the Year at the Exchequer of Him and His Heirs, at the Terms accustomed, the Farm therefore due and accustomed, as in the said Letters Patents more fully is contained.

And now the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City and their Predecessors have and hold certain Liberties and Franchises in the Town aforesaid by virtue of those Letters Patents, and do use the same as their Predecessors have had and held them and have used and enjoyed them; and they now fear that divers Doubts, Opinions, Varieties, Ambiguities, Controversies, and Dissentions may light, and be likely to spring, grow, be imagined, held, and have in Time to come, in and about the Use and Exercise of such Liberties and Franchises, for Want of more and clear and full Declaration and expressing of the same, for that divers diversely interpret, judge, and understand.

We, therefore, to the end to take away from henceforth and utterly to abolish all and all Manner of Causes, Occasions, and Matters, whereupon such Opinions, Ambiguities, Varieties, Controversies and Dissentions may spring, be holden, and moved in this Behalf, have of our special Grace, and from our mere Motion, granted to the said Mayor and Commonalty of the said City which now be, and their Successors, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of that City, which for the Time being shall be, for ever, the Town of Southwark, with the Appurtenances, with all Chattels called Waif and Estray; and also Treasure found in the Town aforesaid; and all Manner of Handy-work, Goods, and Chattels of Traitors, Felons defamed, and denying the Law of our Land, whosoever or before whomsoever Justice shall be done upon them; and also Goods disclaimed, found, or being within the Town aforesaid; and also all Manner of Escheats and Forfeitures which may there pertain unto us, as fully and wholly as we should have them if the same Town were in our Hands. And that it shall be lawful to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors, by their Deputy and Ministers of the same Town, to put themselves in possession of and in all the Handy-works and Chattels of all Manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives, Outlaws, condemned, or convicted, and of Felons defamed, and denying the Laws of our Land; and also of and in all Goods disclaimed, found, and being within the said Town; and also of and in all the Escheats and Forfeitures to us and to our Heirs there pertaining. And that the same Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, by themselves, or their Deputy or Ministers, may have in the Town aforesaid Assay and Asize of Bread, Wine, Beer, and Ale, and all other Victuals and Things whatsoever salvable in the said Town; and also all and whatsoever doth and may appertain to the Office of Clerk of the Market of our House, or of our Heirs, together with the Correction and Punishment of all Persons there selling Wine, Bread, Beer, Ale, and other Victuals; and of all other inhabiting and exercising any Arts whatsoever, and with all Manner of Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments to be forfeited; and all other which there do, and in any Time to come may pertain to us, our Heirs or Successors: And that they shall have in the said Town the Execution of all Manner of Writs, Commandments, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with the Return of the same, by such their Minister or Deputy whom they shall thereto use; so always that the Clerk of the Market of our House, or of the House of our Heirs, or the Sheriff or Escheator of the County of Surrey, which now is or hereafter shall be, do not by any means idlely, enter, or do any Execution.

We have also granted to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors for ever, that they shall and may have yearly One Fair in the Town aforesaid for Three Days, that is to say, the 7th, 8th, and 9th Days of September, to be holden, together with a Court of Pie Powder, and with all the Liberties to such Fairs appertaining: And that they may have and hold there at their said Courts, before their said Ministers or Deputy, the said Three Days, from Day to Day, Hour to Hour, and from Time, all Occasions, Plaints, and Pleas of a Court of Pie Powder, together with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Fines, Redemption, and Commodities, and other Rights whatsoever to the same Court of Pie Powder any way pertaining, without any Impediment, nor Influences, nor Hindrances, of us, our Heirs or Successors, or other our Officers and Ministers whatsoever. And also that they may have there a View of Frankpledge, and whatsoever thereto pertaining, together with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other Things whatsoever, which there may or ought therefore to pertain to us, our Heirs or Successors.

And furthermore, the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, may, by themselves, or by their Minister or Deputy in the said Town appointed, take and arrest all Manner of Felons, Thieves, and other Malefactors, found within the said Town, and may lead them to our Gaol of Newgate, safely to be kept until they shall be by Process of Law delivered. And further, the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, may for ever have in the Town aforesaid all Manner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchises,
Appendix, Franchises, Acquittals, Customs, and Rights which We should or might have if the said Town were and remained in our Hands, without any thing to be by any means given or paid to us, or our Heirs, besides only Ten Pounds for the ancient Form therefore due, and without Impeachment, Let, Molestation, or Disturbance of us, or our Heirs or Successors, Justices, Escheatours, Sheriffs, Officers or Ministers of ours, or of our Heirs or Successors whatsoever, the Rights, Liberties, and Franchises of Right belonging to the most Reverend Father and Lord in Christ Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, and of other Persons there always saved, although express Mention be not here made of the true yearly Value of the Premises, or of any other Gifts or Grants to the Mayor and Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens, or their Successors, or any of them, made according to the Form and Statute thereof, had, made, and provided, or any other Statute, Ordinance, Act, Thing, Cause, or Matter whatsoever notwithstanding.

These being Witness, the Reverend Father Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, William Archbishop of York; George of Exon, Chancellor, and William Bishop of Ely, and our dear Brothers George of Clarence, and Richard of Gloucester, Dukes, and others.

Given by our Hands at Westminster, the Ninth Day of November, in the Second Year of our Reign, 1462.

This Charter confirms the Rights and Liberties heretofore granted to the Citizens by other Charters, and also bestows on them the following Privileges:—

The Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen past the Chair are constituted Justices within the City in perpetuity; they are also appointed Justices of Oyer and Terminer, for the trying of Persons charged with committing Felonies within the City. The Mayor and Aldermen are exempted by this Charter from serving in Foreign Assizes or Juries, and from the Offices of Assessor, Collector of Taxes, or Overseer, or Comptrollers of all public Duties without the City. The Grant of the Borough of Southwark, with its Appurtenances, is confirmed, with the Right of Waifs, Strays, and Treasure Trove, also to the Goods and Chattels of Felons convicted within the same. It gives to the Citizens the Privilege of holding a Fair annually within the same, together with a Pie Powder Court, at the ancient Fee Farm Rent of Ten Pounds per Annum.

King Edward the Fourth's Second Charter.

Edward by the Grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that, for certain and notable Causes us specially moving, of our special Grace and certain Knowledge, We have granted to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of our said City of London, that the Tronage and weighing, and measuring, laying up, placing, and housing of whatsoever Wools, by whomsoever, from whatsoever Parts brought, or to be brought to the City aforesaid, or which have aforetime been accustomed to be brought to the Staple of Westminster, shall from hence be and be made in the Place called Leadenhall, within our City aforesaid, and in no other Place within Three Miles of the said City, to have the laying up, placing, and housing aforesaid, together with all Fees, Profits, and Emoluments to the same laying up, placing, and housing, or any of them due, used, or accustomed to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for ever, without any Account to be made, or any other Thing therefore to us to be paid, although express Mention be not in these Presents made of the clear yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or of any other Gifts or Grants by us or our Progenitors to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, by any means made, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, or any other Thing whatsoever made to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 27th Day of August, in the Third Year of our Reign, 1463.

King Edward the Fourth's Third Charter.

Edward by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitain, to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the Sum of Twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence is by us, amongst other Things, due to our beloved
and faithful Subjects, the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of London, as in the Receipt of our Exchequer more plainly appeareth; of which Sum the said Mayor and Commonalty are willing to remit and release unto us One thousand nine hundred twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence; to the Intent We should vouchsafe to grant them Licence, that they and their Successors might purchase Lands, Rents, and Services, and other Possessions whatsoever, to the Value of Two hundred Marks by the Year, over all Charges and Repri­

sures, although they should be helden of us or others, by any Manner of Service of whatsoever Person or Persons willing to give, bequeath, or assign the same to them; to have and to hold to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors aforesaid, for ever, in Form following: We, inwardly pondering not only the Premises, but all the manifold Pleasures to us by the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City before this Time acceptably done, and willing (as We are bound), before all other Things, wholly to pay and recompence our Debts, have, of our special Grace, and for that the said Mayor and Commonalty, for them and their Successors, remitted altogether released unto us the said Sum of One thousand nine hundred twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence, granted and given Licence, and by these Presents do grant and give Licence, for us and our Heirs, (as much as in us is,) to the said Mayor and Commonalty, that they and their Successors may purchase Lands, Revenues, Rents, Services, and other Possessions whatsoever, to the Value of Two hundred Marks by the Year, over all Charges and Repri­

sures of any Person or Persons willing to give, grant, bequeath, or assign the same unto them, although they be helden of us or others by any Manner of Service, in full Satisfaction and Contention of the said Sum of One thousand nine hundred twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence, to them by us due, without any Fine or Fee to be paid to the Use of us or our Heirs, to have and to hold to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, for ever: And We have, by the Tenor of these Presents, given special Licence to the same Person and Persons that he or she may give, grant, bequeath, or assign Lands, Tenements, Rents, Possessions, and Services to the yearly Value aforesaid, and above all Repri­

sures and Charges as aforesaid, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Successors as aforesaid, for ever, without Hindrance of us or our Heirs, our Justices, Eschewers, Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, or other the Ministers of us or our Heirs whatsoever: and this without any other the King’s Letters Patents, or any Inquisitions of any Writ of Ad quod damnum, or any other the King’s Commandments in this Behalf by any Means to be had, prosecuted, and taken; the Statutes concerning Lands and Tenements not to be put in Mortmain, or any other Statute, Act, or Ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding.

And also, We will and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, that they and their Successors may have so many and such Writs of Ad quod damnum, and other Royal Letters Patent executory from Time to Time upon the Licence aforesaid, in full Satisfaction and Contention of the Sum of One thousand nine hundred twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the 29th Day of June, in the Eighteenth Year of Our Reign, 1478.

It appears by this Charter that the Citizens of London gave to the King the Sum of One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence, for the Liberty of purchasing in Mortmain, Lands, &c. to the Amount of Two hundred Marks per Annum, clear of Charges or Repri­

sures.

King Edward the Fourth’s Fourth Charter.

Edward by the Grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present Letters Patents shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that whereas the Sum of Twelve thousand nine hundred twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence is, amongst other Things, due by us to our well­

beloved the Mayor and Commonalty of our City of London, as in the Receipt of our Exchequer more fully appeareth; of which said Sum the Mayor and Commonalty are willing to remit and release unto us the Sum of Seven thousand Pounds, to the Intent that We should vouchsafe to grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, the Offices and Occupations underwritten, to be had in Form following: We, inwardly pondering not only the Premises, but also the manifold Pleasures to us by the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City beforetime acceptably done, and willing, as we are bound, before all other Things, to pay or recompence our Debts, have, of our special Grace, and for that the said Mayor and Commonalty have for them and their Successors remitted and released unto us Seven thousand Pounds, Part of the said Twelve thousand nine hundred twenty-three Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight-pence, granted, and by these Presents do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, in full Satisfaction and Contention
Contestation of the said Sum of Seven thousand Pounds to them by us due, the Offices or Occupations of packing all Manner of Woollen Cloths, Sheep Skins, Calf Skins, Goat Skins, Vessels of Amber, and all other Merchandize whatsoever, to be packed, tunned, piped, barreled, or anywise to be inclosed, with the Oversight of opening all Manner of Customable Merchandizes arriving at the Port of Safety, as well by Land as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs of the same, as well of the Goods of Denizens as of Aliens, whereasover they shall be accustomed; and also the Office of packing all Woollen Cloths, Sheep Skins, Lamb Skins, Goat Skins, and Calf Skins, with pickling and poundering of the same, and all Amber Vessels, and all other Merchandizes to be packed, picked, and poundered in London or the Suburbs of the same, or to be carried by Land, or to be customed, as well concerning the Goods of Merchants, Denizens, as of Aliens; and also the Office of Portage of all Woods, Sheep Skins, Tynn Bails, and other Merchandizes whatsoever, which shall be carried in London from the River of Thames unto the Houses of Strangers, and contrariwise from the said Houses unto the said Water, or of other Merchandizes which ought to be carried, being in any House for a Time; and also the Office or Occupation of garbling of all Manner of Spices and other Merchandizes coming to the said City at any Time which ought to be garbled; and the Office of Gauger within the said City; and also the Office Wine Drawers, to provide for the Carriage of Wines brought to the Port of the said City, and laid on Land wheresoever it be, and elsewhere to be carried, to have the Occupations and Offices aforesaid, and every of them, and the Dispositions, Ordinances, Oversights, and Corrections of the same; together with the Fees, Profits, and Emoluments to the same Offices or Occupations, and other the Premises, and every of them due, used, and accustomed to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, and to their Successors for ever. And also the exercising of the same Offices by themselves, or by their sufficient Deputies, without any Account or any other Thing to us or our Heirs therefore to be given or made, in full Satisfaction and Contentation of the said Sum of Seven thousand Pounds.

And further, whereas our most dear Cousin Anthony Earl Rivers hath of our Grant, by our Letters Patents, the Office of our Chief Butler of England, under a certain Form in the said Letters Patents specified, by reason of which Office the Earl hath granted, and pretended to grant the Office of Coroner within the said City and Suburbs thereof; We likewise, in Satisfaction and Contentation of the said Sum of Seven thousand Pounds to the said Mayor and Commonalty as is aforesaid due, have of our special Grace granted, that the same Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors may lawfully and safely grant the said Office of Coroner to any Person who shall please the said Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors, and may make a Coroner there whom shall please them immediately, and as soon as the said Office of Chief Butler of England of the Office of Coroner aforesaid shall happen to be void, or to come to our Gift by the Surrender of the said Earl, or by any other Cause whatsoever.

And We will, by these Presents, that the same Office of Coroner be from henceforth severally and distinctly, and altogether separated from the Coroner so made by the said Mayor and Commonalty or their Successors, may have full Power and Authority to exercise and do all and singular Things, which to the Office of Coroner within the said City and the Suburbs of the same do pertain to be exercised and done, so that none other our Coroner, nor of our Heirs or Successors, shall by any means intermeddle within the said City or the Suburbs of the same, although express Mention of the true yearly Value, or Certainty of the Premises, or of any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants, by us or our Predecessors, to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens, or to their Predecessors before this Time, by any means made, be not in these Presents made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision thereof made, published, or ordained to the contrary, or any other Thing to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Twentieth Day of June, in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign.

By this Charter the Citizens hold the Offices of Package, Portage, garbling, gauging, Wine-drawing, and Coroner within the City, to be held by them and their Successors for ever, and which Privileges cost them the Sum of Seven thousand Pounds.

King Henry the Seventh's Charter of Confirmation.

After having recapitulated what is already inserted in some of the Charters of the preceding Kings, King Henry proceedeth to say, "That of all Time of which the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, for the common Wealth of the Realm and City aforesaid, it hath been used, and by Authority of Parliament approved and confirmed, that no Stranger from the Liberty of the City may buy or sell from any Stranger from the Liberties of the said
said City any Merchandize or Wares within the Liberties of the same City, upon Forfeiture of the same. The said Mayor or Commonalty and Citizens, and their Predecessors, by all the Time aforesaid, have had and received, and have been accustomed to receive, perceive, and have to the Use of the same Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, all and all Manner of Merchandizes and Wares bought and sold within the Liberties of the same City as aforesaid, and Forfeitures of the same Merchandizes and Wares, until of late past Time they were troubled or molested."

King Henry the Seventh also, by His Letters Patents aforesaid, for pacifying and taking away from henceforth Controversies and Ambiguities in that Behalf, and to fortify and by express Words to explain and declare the Liberty and Custom aforesaid to them the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, and willing the said Liberties to be peaceably and quietly had, possessed, and enjoyed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, with the Forfeitures aforesaid, against the said late King Henry, His Heirs and Successors, granted, and by His said Charter confirmed, to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, "That no Stranger from the Liberties of the same City may buy or sell from any other Stranger to the Liberty of the same City any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberty of the said City; and if any Stranger to the Liberty of the same City shall sell or buy any Merchandizes or Wares within the Liberty of the same City of any other Stranger to the Liberty of the same City, that the same Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, may have, hold, and receive all and all manner of such like Merchandizes and Wares so bought and to be bought, sold, or to be sold within the Liberty of the said City, by whatever Strangers to the Liberty of the same City, as forfeited; and all the Forfeitures of the same, and also the Penalties, Fines, and Redemptions whatsoever any ways forfeited, lost, or to be lost, or to be forfeited or due thereon, to the Use and Profit of the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, without Hinderance of the same late King, His Heirs and Successors, any Statute, Act, or Ordinance of us or our Progenitors made to the contrary notwithstanding: Although the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, or their Predecessors, have before that Time used, abused, or not used those Customs and Liberties: Saving always, that great Men, Lords and Nobles, and other English and Strangers, of what Condition soever they be, may freely whatsoever merchandize in gross for their Families and proper Uses within the Liberties of the said City, without any Forfeiture, Loss, or Hindrance whatsoever, so that they do not sell again the said Merchandizes to any other.

"And further, the said late King, of His more ample Grace, by His said Letters Patents, among other Things, did give and grant to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the same City of London, and their Successors, the Office of Gauger within the said City, and the disposing, ordering, surveying, and Correction of the same; to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said Office and other Premises, with all Fees, Profits, and Emoluments to the same Office in any Manner belonging or appertaining, to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, by themselves or by their sufficient Deputy or Deputies, from the Twenty-second of August in the First Year of His Reign for ever, without any Account to be made thereof, or any other Thing rendering and paying to the said Lord Henry the Seventh, His Heirs or Successors, as by the said Letters Patents more plainly may appear."

This Charter cost the Citizens Five thousand Marks, and is a Confirmation of that of Edward the Third, dated December the Fourth, in the Fiftieth Year of His Reign, as also of that of Richard the Second, dated the Twenty-third of July, in the Twentieth Year of His Reign.

**King Henry the Eighth's First Charter.**

**Henry by the Grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all whom these Letters shall come, greeting.**

Whereas Edward the Third, sometime King of England, our Progenitor, by his Letters Patents, amongst other Things, hath granted to the Citizens of the City of London, that all Inquisitions from hence to be taken by the Justices and other the Ministers of the Men of the said City should be taken at Great St. Martin's in London, and not elsewhere, except Inquisitions to be taken in Circuits in the Tower of London, and for the Gaol Delivery of Newgate.

Know ye, that We, for some urgent Causes reasonably us moving, at the Petition of the Mayor and Commonalty aforesaid, and of the Citizens of the said City, have of our special Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, granted and by these Presents do for us and our Heirs (as much as in us is) grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and unto their Successors, and unto the same Citizens of the same City, that all Inquisitions by the Justices or other our Ministers, or of our Heirs, to be from henceforth of the Men of our City aforesaid, shall be taken at the Guildhall within our City aforesaid, or at any
Appendix, I.

other Place within the same City where it shall from Time to Time be thought to our
Justices for the Time being, before whom those Inquisitions ought hereafter to be taken, most
expedient and most convenient, and not elsewhere; except Inquisitions to be taken at the
Circuits of the Tower of London, and for the Gaol Delivery of Newgate. In witness whereof
we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the 16th Day of June, in the Tenth Year of our
Reign, 1519.

By this Charter the Sessions of the Peace for the City of London, which had
heretofore been held in the Monastery of St. Martin-le-Grand, were removed to
Guildhall.

King Henry the Eighth's Second Charter.

Henry the Eighth by the Grace of God King of England and France, Defender of
the Faith, and Lord of Ireland, to all whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

Whereas We, by our Letters Patents, the Date whereof is the Eighteenth Day of June,
in the Thirteenth Year of our Reign, have of our special Grace, and from our certain
Knowledge and mere Motion, given and granted for us and our Heirs, forasmuch as in
us then was, to Sir William Sydney, Knt., the Office of the Keeper of the Great Beam
and Common Balance or Weight within our City of London, for weighing of all Merchandizes of Avoirdupois, and also all Weights whatsoever within the same City, which
Office one William Stafford, deceased, lately exercised and occupied, by what Name soever
the said Office was named or known. And have ordained, made, and constituted the said
Sir William Sydney, Keeper of the Great Beam, Balance, and Weight, and of all other
Weights whatsoever; and also the Weights of all Spices, Wares, Commodities, Merchandizes,
and Things in the City aforesaid, there to be weighed and accustomed, and used to
be bought and sold by Weight.

And have granted also, by our said Letters Patents to the said Sir William Sydney,
Authority and Power to make, name, and assign from Time to Time all Manner of Clerks,
Porters, Servants, and Ministers of the Great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron Beam,
and of the Beam of the Steelyard, and of the Weights aforesaid, and also all other Clerks,
Porters, Servants, and Ministers to the same Office belonging; and also to remove
the same or any of them, and other or others to make, put, or constitute in his or their
Place, as often as to him shall seem expedient, to have, occupy, and exercise the Office and
Offices aforesaid, together with the Authority aforesaid to the said Sir William Sydney, by
himself, by his Deputy or Deputies, during our Pleasure, to his proper Use and Behoof,
with all and singular Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Fees, and Emoluments to
the said Office, in our Time or in the Times of any of our Progenitors, Kings of England,
due and accustomed, pertaining or belonging, in as ample Manner and Form as any Person
himself, by his Deputy or Deputies, during our Pleasure, to his proper Use and Behoof,
with all and singular Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Fees, and Emoluments to
the said Office was named or known. And have ordained, made, and constituted the said
Sir William Sydney, Keeper of the Great Beam, Balance, and Weight, and of all other
Weights whatsoever; and also the Weights of all Spices, Wares, Commodities, Merchandizes,
and Things in the City aforesaid, there to be weighed and accustomed, and used to
be bought and sold by Weight.

And have granted also, by our said Letters Patents to the said Sir William Sydney,
Authority and Power to make, name, and assign from Time to Time all Manner of Clerks,
Porters, Servants, and Ministers of the Great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron Beam,
and of the Beam of the Steelyard, and of the Weights aforesaid, and also all other Clerks,
Porters, Servants, and Ministers to the same Office belonging; and also to remove
the same or any of them, and other or others to make, put, or constitute in his or their
Place, as often as to him shall seem expedient, to have, occupy, and exercise the Office and
Offices aforesaid, together with the Authority aforesaid to the said Sir William Sydney, by
himself, by his Deputy or Deputies, during our Pleasure, to his proper Use and Behoof,
with all and singular Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Fees, and Emoluments to
the said Office, in our Time or in the Times of any of our Progenitors, Kings of England,
due and accustomed, pertaining or belonging, in as ample Manner and Form as any Person
having given or occupying such Office before this Time had, received, and enjoyed the same; and
given or occupying such Office before this Time had, received, and enjoyed the same; and
hath given or occupied the said Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Fees, and
Emoluments, and all and singular the Premises for the Exercise and Occupation of the
Office aforesaid, in Manner and Form aforesaid, to the said Sir William during our
Pleasure, to the Use and Behoof of the said Sir William, without Account or any other
Thing to us or our Heirs in this Behalf, for the Premises to be made, given, or paid; although
constructive Order not made of the true yearly Value, or of any Certainty of the Premises,
or any Grant or Grants by us, or any of our Progenitors, to the said William before this
Time made, contained in the said Letters Patents above specified, or any Statute, Act,
Ordinance, Restraint, or Provision before this Time made or provided to the contrary, or
any other Thing, Cause, or Matter whatsoever in any thing notwithstanding, as by the same
our Letters Patents fully appeareth; which our Pleasure in that Behalf We will by these
Letters Patents to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of London. And
because now of late We understand of the grievous Complaint of our well-beloved the Mayor,
Commonalty, and Citizens of our said City of London, that the said Lord Edward, sometime
King of England, the Second, our Progenitor, by His Charter, dated the Eighteenth
Day of June, in the Twelfth Year of His Reign, amongst other Things, granted to the then
Citizens of our said City, Predecessors to the now Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens aforesaid,
that the Weights and Beams for the weighing of Merchandizes between Merchants and
 Merchants, of which the Profits growing, and Knowledge of the same pertain to the
Commonalty of the said City, should remain to be kept at the Will of the Commonalty in
the Custody of Two sufficient Men of the same City, expert in that Office, to be thereunto
chosen by the Commonalty of the said City. And they should in no wise be committed to
any others, than to such as should be so chosen, as by the same His Letters Patents which we
have seen more fully appeareth. And because also the Lord Henry, sometime King of
England,
England, the Fourth, our Predecessor, by his Letters Patents, dated the Twenty-fifth Day of May, in the First Year of his Reign, of his Favourable Grace, amongst other Things, granted to the said Citizens of the said City, Tronage; that is to say, the weighing of Lead, Wax, Pepper, Alum, Madder, and all other such Wares within the said City for ever; which Letters Patents, We of our especial Grace, by our Charter dated the Twelfth Day of July, in the First Year of our Reign, ratified and confirmed to the same then Citizens, and to their Successors, as by the same Letters Patents more fully appeareth; by which Letters Patents, and by the continual keeping of the Office of Beam, Balance, Weights, and of other the Premises, Time out of Mind, by the said Citizens and their Predecessors, and by the Exercise and Occupation of the same within the said City, without any challenging, it is manifest, and without any Difficulty evident and apparent unto us, that the said Office of the Great Beam and Common Balance, ordained for weighing between Merchants and Merchants, and the Office of keeping the Great Balance or Weight within the City of London, or of the weighing of all Merchandizes of Avoirdupois, and also of all Weights whatsoever within the said City, and also of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes, and Things in the City aforesaid to be weighed, and also the Authority and Power to name and assign all and all Manner of Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Ministers of the said Great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Steelyard, and also all other Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Ministers of the said Office pertaining, and the Issues and Revenues thereof coming, and all and singular the Premises pertaining, and of ancient Right belonging to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, We will in no wise be wronged. And to the end that henceforth all Ambiguity in such Cases might be taken away, and that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, may not in time to come be impeached, impeached, or grievances by us, or our Heirs and Successors, or any of our Justices or Ministers, of or for the said Premises, or any other Thing, We will and grant to the now Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and to their Successors, that the Weights and Means for weighing of Merchandizes between Merchant and Merchant, whereof the Profits growing, and the Knowledge of them to the Commonalty of the City aforesaid, shall remain at the Will of the Commonalty of the same City, to be kept in custody of good sufficient Men of the same City, expert in that Office, and to be thereunto chosen by the Commonalty aforesaid; and that to others than so to be chosen, to be in no wise they be committed; and that they shall have Tronage; that is to say, the weighing of Wax, Lead, Pepper, Alum, Madder, and all other such like Wares, within the said City for ever. Willing also to do the said Mayor and Commonalty a more ample Pleasure in this Behalf, We have of our Favourable Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, the aforesaid Office of Keeper of the Great Beam and Common Balance, ordained for weighing between Merchant and Merchant; and also the Office of the Great Beam and Weights within the said City for weighing the Merchandizes of Avoirdupois; and also allWeights whatsoever within our said City; and of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes, and all Things in our said City there to be weighed, by whatsoever Name the said Office is named or known; and do by these Presents make, ordain, and constitute the same Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, Keepers of the Great Beam, Balance, and Weights aforesaid, and other Weights whatsoever; and also the weighing of all Spices, Wares, Merchandizes, and Things in the City aforesaid there to be weighed, and accustomed to be bought and sold by Weight within our said City.

And also, We do give and grant to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our City aforesaid, Authority to make, name, and assign from Time to Time, all and all Manner of Clerks, Porters, Servants, and Ministers of the Great Beam and Balance, and of the Iron Beam, and of the Beam of the Steelyard and Weights aforesaid; and also all other Clerks, Servants, and Ministers, to the said Office pertaining; and also to remove them or any of them, and to make, constitute, or place other in his or their Place, as often as to them shall seem expedient, to have, occupy, and exercise the Office aforesaid, together with the Authority and Power aforesaid, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, by themselves, their Deputy or Deputies, for ever, to their own proper Use and Behoof, together with all and singular Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Wages, Fees, and Emoluments in our Time, or, in the Times of any of our Progenitors, Kings of England, due and accustomed, pertaining or belonging to the said Office, in as ample Manner and Form as the same Citizens and their Predecessors, or any other Person or Persons having or occupying the said Office before this Time had and received or enjoyed the same.

And also, We give and grant by these Presents to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and to their Successors, the Commodities, Houses, Advantages, Profits, Fees, and Emoluments, and all and singular the Premises for the Exercise and Occupation of the said Office, to the proper Use and Behoof of the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, without Account or any other Thing to us or our Heirs to be delivered, made, given, or paid in this Behalf for the Premises, or of any of them, in these Letters Patents specified or contained, although express Mention be not in these Presents made of the true Value or Certainty of the Premises, or of their Gifts or Grants by us to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City before this Time made; or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, or Restraint thereof made, ordained, or provided
I. notwithstanding, In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters late King of England, of the same Charles late Duke of Suffolk; except, nevertheless, always in Southwark in the said County of Surry, which were the Property of the aforesaid Charles Duke of Suffolk, and which were lately purchased by our dear Father Henry the Eighth, to us and our Heirs and Successors, all that our capital Messuage and Mansion House called do by these Presents grant to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and to the Citizens of all the Messuages, and all the Buildings and Grounds called the Antelope there. and Three Stables and One Garden of ours, with all their Appurtenances, situate and in Southwark aforesaid; all and singular which PI'emises, sometime Parcels of lying in Lambeth Marsh, in the Parish of Lambeth in the said County of Surry; and ·also or hite in . the Possession of William Basely, lying and being in divers Parcels in the all those our Thirty-nine Acres and Three Rods of Meadow, with the Appurtenances, now or late in the Tenure of Simon Sebaton, situate and being next our Mansion, late the Property of Charles late Duke of Suffolk, in Southwark in the County of Surry; and all that our Message or Tenement, with the Appurtenances, next the Broad Gate of the same our Mansion in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our Close of Ground called Moulter's Close, containing by Estimation Fifteen Acres, lying in Newington in our said County of Surry; and all that our Close of Ground, containing by Estimation Two Acres, now or late in the Tenure of John Parrow, lying or being in St. George's Dunghill, in the Parish of Saint George in Southwark aforesaid; and also all that Close of Ground late in the Tenure of John Billington, lying in Lambert Marsh, in the Parish of Lambert Ed of Surry; and also all that our Thirty-nine Acres and Three Rods of Meadow, with the Appurtenances, now or late in the Possession of William Basely, lying and being in divers Parcels in the Field called Saint George's Field, in the Parish of Saint George in Southwark in our said County of Surry; and One Message or Tenement of ours, situate near Broad Gates in Southwark aforesaid; and all those our Two Messages or Tenements and One Chamber and Three Stables and One Garden of ours, with all their Appurtenances, situate and being in Southwark aforesaid; all and singular which Premises, sometime Parcels of the Possessions and Hereditaments of Charles Duke of Suffolk, and all other the Messages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, and Hereditaments whatsoever, with all their Appurtenances, in Southwark in the said County of Surry, which were the Property of the aforesaid Charles Duke of Suffolk, and which were lately purchased by our dear Father Henry the Eighth, late King of England, of the same Charles late Duke of Suffolk; except, nevertheless, always to us and our Heirs and Successors, all that our capital Message and Mansion House called Southwark Place in Southwark aforesaid, late the Duke of Suffolk's, and all Gardens and Ground to the same adjoining or appertaining, and all our Park in Southwark aforesaid, and all the Messages, and all the Buildings and Grounds called the Antelope there.

Furthermore, We give, and for the Consideration aforesaid, do by these Present grants to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, and to the Citizens of the said City of London, all that our Lordship and Manor of Southwark, with their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances in the said County of Surry, late pertaining to the late Monastery of Bermondsey in the said County; and all Messages, Houses, Buildings, Barns, Stables, Dove Houses, Ponds, Pools, Springs, Orchards, Gardens, Lands, Tenements, Meadows, Feedings, Pastures, Commons, Waste Street, void Ground Rents, Reversions, Services, Court Leet, View of Frankpledge, Chattels, Waifs, Estrays, Free Warren, and all other Rights, Profits, Commodities, Emoluments, and Hereditaments whatsoever in Southwark aforesaid, to the said Lordship and Manor of Southwark, by any means belonging, or being before this Time accounted, known, or taken as Member or Parcel of the said Lordship and Manor (except as before excepted).

Furthermore, We give, and for the Consideration aforesaid, and with the Assent aforesaid, by these Presents do grant unto the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, all our Manor and Borough of Southwark, with all their Rights, Members, and Appurtenances in the said County of Surry, late Parcel of the Possessions of the Archbishop and Archbishopric of Canterbury, and all our annual Rent of Three Shillings and Two-pence Halfpenny, and the Services going out of the Lands and Tenements sometimes of John Burector, Knight, and now or late in the Tenure of William Glasscock, Esquire, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our yearly Rent of Three Shillings, and Service going out of the House or Tenement called
called the Swan, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our yearly Rent of Four Shillings and Ten-pence, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the Mermaid, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our yearly Rent of One Shilling and Eight-pence a Quarter, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the Helmet, in the Borough of Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Six Shillings and Four-pence, and the Services going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the Horse-head, in the Borough of Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Two Shillings a Quarter, and the Services going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the Rose, and One Acre of Ground lying in the Lock, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Twenty-pence a Quarter, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the Lamb, in Southwark aforesaid, pertaining to the Company of Fishmongers of London; and also all that our annual Rent of Twenty-pence a Quarter, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement, pertaining to the said Society of Fishmongers in London, called the Bale, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Twenty-pence a Quarter, going out of One Messuage or Tenement, pertaining to the said Society of Fishmongers, commonly called the Flower-de-Luce, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Four Shillings, and the Service going out of the Twelve Acres of Land lying at the Lock, in Southwark aforesaid, sometime the Lord Wilford's, and now or late pertaining to the said Society of Fishmongers; and all that our annual Rent of Eight-pence, and the Service going out of Two Acres of Land of Giles Athorn, called Tipping in the Hole, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Twelve-pence Halfpenny, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement now or late the Property of William Malton, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Twenty-pence Halfpenny, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the White Hart, in Southwark aforesaid; and also that our annual Rent of Six-shillings and Four-pence, and the Service going out of a Messuage or Tenement called the Crown, in Southwark aforesaid, now or late of the Masters of the Bridge House, London; and also all that our annual Rent of Two Shillings, and the Service going out of a Messuage or Tenement of the same Masters of the Bridge House, called the Christopher, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Twelve-pence, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement of the same Masters of the Bridge House in London, lying and being at the Lock called Carpenters' Hall, in Southwark aforesaid; and all that our annual Rent of Ten-pence Halfpenny, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement now or late the Property of William Salisbury, in Southwark aforesaid; and also that our annual Rent of Twenty-pence Halfpenny, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the White Horse, in Southwark aforesaid; and also that our annual Rent of Six shillings and Four-pence, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the Swan, in Southwark aforesaid; and also that our annual Rent of Twelve-pence Halfpenny, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called the White Horse, in Southwark aforesaid; and also that our annual Rent of Sixteen-pence, and the Service going out of Five Acres of Land, now or late belonging to the Heirs of Robert Linled, lying and being at the Lock, and abutting upon the Lands of the late Duke of Suffolk, in Southwark aforesaid, and in Newington, or in either of them, in the said County of Surrey; and also our annual Rent of Two Shillings, and the Service going out of a certain Field of Ground, sometime John Sola's Field, and now or late the Heirs of Robert Linled, in Southwark and Newington aforesaid, or either of them; and all that our annual Rent of Twenty-pence, and the Services going out of the eleven Acres of Land, now or late Stephen Middleton's, lying and being at the Lock of Southwark and Newington aforesaid, or either of them; and all that our annual Rent of Four-pence, and the Service going out of Four Acres of Land, now or late William Champion's, lying and being in South, Med, in Walworth Field, in the Parish of Newington, in our said County of Surrey; and all that our annual Rent of Twenty-pence Farthing, and the Service going out of the Messuage or Tenement called Crozet, in Southwark and Newington aforesaid, and either of them; and all our annual Messages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Services, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which were a Parcel of the Possessions, Rents, and Revenues of the Archbishop and Bishopric of Canterbury in Southwark, in the County of Surrey.

We furthermore give, and for the Considerations aforesaid, and with the Advice aforesaid, do grant by these Presents to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, all and every Manner of Woods, Underwoods, and Trees whatsoever, growing and being of, in, and upon all and singular the Premises and the Soil and Ground of the same; and also whatsoever Reversions of all and singular the Premises, and every Part thereof, and all the Rents and yearly Profits whatsoever, reserved upon whatsoever Demises and Grants made of the Premises, or any Part thereof, by any means.

We also give, and by these Presents give to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, all and every Manner of Wood, Underwood, and Trees, and all whatsoever, growing and being of, in, and upon all and singular the Premises and the Soil and Ground of the same; and also whatsoever Reversions of all and singular the Premises, and every Part thereof, and all the Rents and yearly Profits whatsoever, reserved upon whatsoever Demises and Grants made of the Premises, or any Part thereof, by any means.
Appendix,

Know ye, moreover, that We, as well as of our Grace, Knowledge, and Motion aforesaid, and with the Advice aforesaid, as for the Sum of Five hundred Marks of lawful Money of England, paid into the Hands of our Treasurer of our Court aforesaid to our Use by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, whereof We confess us to be fully satisfied, and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors thereof, to be acquitted and discharged by these Presents, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant for us and our Heirs, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City aforesaid, and to their Successors, in and through all the Town and Borough aforesaid, and in and through all the Parishes of St. Saviour, St. Olave, and St. George, in Southwark, and in the Parish and through all the Parishes lately called St. Thomas's Hospital, and now called the King's Hospital, in Southwark aforesaid, and elsewhere soever in the said Town and Borough of Southwark aforesaid, and in Kentish Street, and in Blackman Street aforesaid, and the Parish of Newington, and elsewhere in the said Town and Borough of Southwark, of Goods and Chattels waived, Estrays, and all Treasure found in the Town and Precinct aforesaid; and all Manner of Handy-work, Goods and Chattels of all Manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives, outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of Felons defamed, and put in Exigent, Felons of themselves, and Deedlands, and denying the Law of our Land, wheresoever or before whomsoever Justice ought to be done of them; and all Goods disclaimed, found, and being within the Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid; and also all Manner of Escheats and Forfeitures to us and our Heirs, may there pertain as fully and wholly as we should have them if the said Town and Borough were in the Hands of us or our Heirs; and that it shall be lawful to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, by themselves, or by their Deputy or Ministers of the said Town or Borough, to put themselves in Seisin of, in all the Handy-works and Chattels of all Manner of Traitors, Felons, Fugitives, outlawed, condemned, convicted, and of Felons defamed, and put in Exigent, Felons of themselves, and Deedlands, and denying the Law of our Land, and of other Premises; and also of and in all Goods disclaimed, found, or being within the same Borough, Town, Parishes, or Precincts thereof; and also of and in all Estrants and Forfeitures to us and our Heirs there pertaining: And that the same Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, by themselves, or by their Deputy or Minister or Ministers, shall have in the Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, the Assize and Assay of Bread, Wine, Beer, and Ale, and of all other Victuals and Things whatsoever set to Sale in the Town aforesaid; and also, and whatsoever do pertain to the Clerk of the Market of our House, or of the House of our Heirs, together with the Correction and Punishment of all Persons selling Wines, Bread, Beer, Ale, and other Victuals there to be sold, and of others there dwelling, or exercising Arts howsoever; and with all Manner of Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments to be forfeited, with all other Things which therefore do or may there pertain to us, or our Heirs and Successors, in Time to come; and that they shall have there the Execution of all Manner of Writs, of ours, or of our Heirs and Successors, and of all other Writs, Commands, Extracts, and Warrants, with the Return of the same, and to such their Ministers and Deputies, whom they shall thereunto choose; and that the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, shall every Year have there, and through all the Town, Borough, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, One Fair or Mart, to endure Three Days; that is to say, the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Days of the Month of September, to be held, together with the Court of Pie Powder, and with all Liberties and free Customs to such Fair pertaining; and that they may have and hold therein and at the said Court, before their Minister or Deputy, through the said Three Days, from Day to Day and Hour to Hour, and from Time to Time, all the Actions, Plaints, Pleas of the said Court of Pie Powder, together with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Fines, Redemptions, and Commodities, and other Rights whatsoever to the same Court of Pie Powder by any means belonging, without any Impediment, Let, or Disturbance of us, or of our Heirs or Successors, or of other our Officers or Ministers whatsoever; and also, that they may have, in and through all the Precincts aforesaid, View of Frankpledge, together with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, and Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other Things whatsoever, which therefore may or ought there to pertain to us, or our Heirs and Successors, by any Means.

And further, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, may by themselves, or by their Minister or Deputy, in the Borough, Town, Parishes, or Precincts aforesaid, constituted and to be constituted, take and arrest all Manner of Felons, Thieves, and other Malefactors found within the Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, and may bring them to our Goal of Newgate, there to be safely kept, until by due Process of Law they may be delivered.

And furthermore, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, may have in the Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, for ever, all and all Manner of Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Acquittals, Customs, and Rights which We or our Heirs should or might there have, if the same Borough or Town were or remained in the Hands of us or our Heirs.

And further, We have of our Grace, Knowledge, and Motion aforesaid, and by the Advice aforesaid, granted, and by these Presents do grant for us, our Heirs and Successors,
to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, that the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, from henceforth for ever shall and may hold all and every Manner of Contracts and Demands whatsoever within the Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, changing, happening, or growing, before the Mayor and Aldermen and Sheriffs of the said City for the Time being, or any of them, in the Guildhall of the Chamber of the Guildhall and Husting of the said City, or any of them, to be held by like Actions, Bills, Plaints, Process, Arrests, Judgments, Executions, and other Things whatsoever, and at the same Days and Times, and in such like Manner and Form as such, happening in the said City, have Time out of Mind been taken, held, levied, procured, and executed in the Court before the Mayor and Aldermen and Sheriffs of the said City, or in any of them. And that the Serjeants at Mace of the City of London for the Time being, which have used to execute and serve any Process, or any other Things in the said City, may hereafter make, do, and execute any Manner of Process, and do whatsoever Things in the said Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts, concerning all and singular Things arising, or happening about such Pleas and Executions of the same, within the Precincts aforesaid, as by all the Time aforesaid it hath been used in the said City of London; and that the Inhabitants of the Towns and Boroughs, Parishes and Precincts aforesaid, as concerning the Causes and Matters there arising, may be impelled, and plead in the same City in Form aforesaid and in the Courts aforesaid. And if the Men impannelled and summoned in Juries for Trials of such Issues have not appeared before the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs in the said Courts of the said City, that then such Men impannelled and summoned as aforesaid making Default shall be amerced by the said Mayor or Sheriffs, and shall forfeit such Issues upon them returned and to be returned, after the same or in like Manner and Form as the Men impannelled and summoned in the said City for the like Issues in the Courts of the said City to be tried, have before this Time forfeited and have accustomed to forfeit. And also that such Americaments and Issues forfeited should be levied by the Ministers of the said City, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, for ever. And also that the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, shall and may from henceforth ever have Cognizance of all Manner of Actions, Plaints, Suits, personal, happening or growing out of any Court of ours, or our Heirs, before us or our Heirs, or before any of the Justices, for or concerning any Thing, Cause, or Matter within the Town, Borough, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, or any of them, in the said Courts of the said City, or any of them; and that the Issue happening upon the said Pleas and Suits shall be tried in the same Courts, before the Mayor and Aldermen and the Sheriffs, or any of them, by the Men of the same Borough or Town, in such Sort as Issues in the same City are tried. And that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, may for ever choose, according to the Form of the Law, and may constitute every Year, or as often as and in what Time soever shall seem to them expedient, Two Coroners in the Borough or Town aforesaid; And that the said Coroners, and either of them, so elected and constituted, may and shall have full Power and Authority to do and execute in the said Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, all and singular Things which to the Officer of our Realm of England or ours, or our Heirs, shall at all intermeddle or concern any Thing belonging to the Office of Coroners happening within the Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid. And that the Mayor of the said City for the Time being shall be our Escheator, and Escheator of our Heirs, in the Borough, Town, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid. And that he shall have full Power and Authority to make his Precept and Commandment to the Sheriff of the County of Surry for the Time being, and do, execute, and finish there all and singular Things which appertain to the Office of Escheator in any County of our Realm; and that none other Escheator of us, or of our Heirs, shall at all intermeddle or concern any Thing belonging to the Office of Coroners aforesaid, the same being to be done and executed in the same manner as the same is done and executed in the Court before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the said City, or in any of them, by the Men impannelled and summoned in the said City for the like Issues in the Court of our Realm of England or ours, or our Heirs. And that the Clerk of the Market, or of the Market of our House, or of the House of our Heirs, or any other Clerk of the Market, or of our House, or of the House of our Heirs, or of any other Clerk of the Market, or of the House of our Heirs, shall and may henceforth and for ever hold, enjoy, and use, as well within the said Manor as in the Town, Borough, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, as well all and singular Liberties and Franchises aforesaid, as Tolls, Stallages, Pickages, and other our Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges whatsoever, which any Archbishop of Canterbury, and which the said Charles late Duke of Suffolk, or any Master, Brethren, or Sisters of the late Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark aforesaid, or any Abbot of the said late Monastery of St. Saviour, St. Bermesney these late Southwark aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, or any Prior and Convent of the late Priory of St. Mary Overy, in the said County of Surry, or any of them, ever had, held, or enjoyed in the said Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other our Properties or Places aforesaid, or any of them, or which we have, hold, or enjoy by any means whatsoever, as fully, freely, and in as ample Manner as We or our most dear Father Henry the Eighth, late King of England, had, held, or enjoyed, or
or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the same. And that none of our Sheriffs, or any other Officer or Ministers of ours, or of our Heirs and Successors, shall any way meddle in the Town, Borough, Towns, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, or in any of them, contrary to this our Grant. And We, with the Advice aforesaid, do further by these Presents grant to the said Mayor, Commonality, and Citizens of the said City of London, and to their Successors, that all and singular Persons from Time to Time inhabiting or resident within the Town, Borough, Parishes and Places aforesaid shall from henceforth be in the Order, Government, and Correction of the Mayor and Officers of the City of London, and their Deputies, for the Time being, as the Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City of London be and ought to be by virtue of the Charter before this Time by any means made, granted, and confirmed by any of our Progenitors to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City; and their Successors, shall and may from henceforth have, hold, and enjoy so many and so great, the same, such, and the like Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises, and Privileges whatsoever in the Towns, Parishes, and Places aforesaid, and in every Parcel thereof, as fully, freely, and wholly as the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City enjoy and use or may enjoy and use in the said City by virtue of any of the Charters and Grants made, granted, and confirmed by any of our Progenitors, Kings of England, to any Mayor, Commonality, and Citizens of the said City. And that the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, and the Recorder thereof for the Time being, after the said Aldermen have exercised and borne the Charge of Mayor of the said City, shall be Justices of our Peace, and of our Heirs, in the Town, Borough, Parishes, and Limits aforesaid, so long as the same Aldermen shall be and remain Aldermen of the said City; and every of them shall there do and execute all and singular Things which any other Justices of our Peace and our Heirs may do and execute within the said County of Surrey, according to the Laws and Statutes of our Realm of England. And that the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens, and their Successors, shall have, on every Week on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, within the Borough and Town aforesaid, One Market or Markets to be there holden, and all Things which to a Market do appertain or may appertain for ever. Except always, and reserved to us, our Heirs and Successors, out of these our Letters Patents, all and every Manor or other Place aforesaid, in and about the same, the said Manor, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Services, Revenues, and Profits whatsoever within the same, and Appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a Prison as now it is. And except the Message and Lodging there called the King's Bench, and the Garden or Gardens to the same pertaining, with the Appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a Prison for the imprisoned as it now is. And except the Message and Lodging there called the Marshallsea, and the Garden to the same belonging, with the Appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a Prison as now it is. Provided also, that these our Letters Patents nor any thing therein contained shall extend to the Prejudice of the Officers of the Great Master Steward and Marshal of our House, or of the House of our Heirs or Successors, to be exercised within the Town, Borough, Parishes, and Limits aforesaid, be within the Verge; nor John Gate, Knt., one of the Gentlemen of our Privy Chamber, or for Lands, Tenements, Offices, Franchises, or Liberties by us or our Father to the said John Gate granted during his Life; which Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Privileges, and all other the Premises are now extended to the yearly Value of Thirty-five Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Four-pence, to have, hold, and enjoy the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Services, Revenues, and Profits within the same, and Appurtenances, so long as it shall be used for a Prison as now it is. Provided also, that these our Letters Patents nor any thing therein contained shall extend to the Prejudice of the Officers of the Great Master Steward and Marshal of our House, or of the House of our Heirs or Successors, as of our Manor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent, by Fealty only in Fee Soccage, and not in Chief for all Services and Demands whatsoever. We give also, and for the Consideration aforesaid do by these Presents grant, unto the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City of London all the Issues, Rents, Revenues, and Profits of the said Manor, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and all other the Premises, with their Appurtenances coming and growing, from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past litcherto, to have the same to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens, of our Gift, without Account or any other Thing to us, our Heirs and Successors, by any means therefore to be given, paid, or made. And furthermore, of our ample Grace, We will, and, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do by these Presents grant to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens, and to their Successors, that We, our Heirs and Successors, will yearly for ever discharge, acquit, and save harmless, as well the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens, and their Successors, as the said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and all other the Premises, with their Appurtenances, and every Part thereof, against us, our Heirs and Successors; and against whatsoever Persons concerning all and every Manors of Corrodies, Rents, Fees, Annuities, Sums of Money, and Charges whatsoever, by any means given out or to be paid out of the Premises, or to be charged thereupon, saving the Services above by these Presents reserved, and the Demises and Grants by any means made for Terms of Life or Years of the Premises, or any Parcel whereupon the old Rent and more is reserved, and shall be due yearly during the Terms aforesaid, and besides the Covenants in the Demises and Grants being, and saving Ten Pounds by the Year of the ancient Farm for the Town of Southwark aforesaid by the said
This Charter grants to the Citizens of London certain Parcels of London in the Borough of Southwark, and also in Saint George’s Field, Newington, and Lambeth, in the County of Surrey; it appoints them Lord of the Manor of Southwark; it gives them certain yearly Rents in the said Borough, with all Waifs and Strays, Treasure found, Deodands, &c., in the Parishes of St. Saviour, St. George, St. Thomas, and in Kent Street, Blackman Street, and Newington; it further gives them the Privilege of Assize of Bread, Wine, Beer, Ale, and Victuals intended for Sale in the said Borough; likewise a Fair; also Execution of Writs and Arrest of Felons; it authorizes the Citizens to impanel the Men of Southwark on Juries in the City, and to choose Two Coroners for the same; it appoints the Lord Mayor for the Time being Escheator and Clerk of the Market; the Lord Mayor for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, all Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits belonging to the same Office of Bailiff.

Whereas our beloved the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, Time out of Mind have had, exercised, and ought and have accustomed themselves to have and to exercise the Office of Bailiff and Conservation of the Water of Thames, to be exercised and occupied by the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies in, upon, and about the Water of Thames; that is to say, from the Bridge of the Town of Staines in the County of Middlesex, and towards the East unto London Bridge, and from thence to a certain Place called Kendall otherways Yenland otherways Yenleet, towards the Sea and East, and in Medway, and in the Port of the City of London aforesaid, and upon whatsoever Bank, and upon every Wharf of the said Water of Thames within the Limits and Bounds aforesaid, and in and upon and about all and every of them; and also for all the Time aforesaid have had and taken, and ought and have accustomed to have and to take to their own proper Use, by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, all Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits belonging to the same Office of Bailiff.

And whereas the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens from all the Time aforesaid have had and exercised the Office of Measurer, and measuring of all Coals and Grain of whatsoever Kind; and also of all Kind of Salt, and all Kind of Apples, Pears, Plums, and other Fruit whatsoever; and also all Kind of Roots estable, of what Kind soever, and of Onions, and of all other Merchandizes, Wares, and Things whatsoever measurable, and the measuring of every of them, in or unto the said Port of London coming, carried, or brought upon the said Waters, in whatsoever Ship, Boat, Barge, or Vessel floating, laden, and
and being, on whatsoever Part of the said Water of Thames, or upon whatsoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the same Water of Thames, which shall come to arrive, abide, or be delivered, or laid down from the said Bridge of the said Town of Staines Westward, to the said Bridge of London, and from thence to the said Place called Yendall elsewhere Yenleet, towards the Sea and East, and in Medway, and in the said Port of the City of London aforesaid, to exercise and occupy the same Office of Bailiff and Conservation of the Water of Thames, by the Mayor of the said City for the Time, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies. And also for the said Time they have had and taken, and ought to have and take to their proper Use, by the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, during his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, all Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits to the same Office belonging.

And, notwithstanding they the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of late Times thereof have been disquieted, and in some measuring aforesaid unjustly hindered, and especially in the said Office of measuring Coals, supposing that Office to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens anciently not to appertain, neither by any lawful Grant or Prescription as yet to appertain and belong, whereas in truth it doth manifestly and plainly appear that the same Offices and all other Premises to them of old Time appertaining, and do now of Right appertain, and that they lawfully received and enjoyed, and ought to have, take, and enjoy the Wages and Rewards, Fees, and Perquisites thereof; We therefore, to take away all Controversies and remove all Doubt in this Behalf, and to the Intent that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens may securely, freely, and quietly use, have, exercise, and enjoy the Offices aforesaid, and every of them, and the measuring aforesaid, and all and singular other the Premises to them and their Successors aforesaid, without the Contradiction, Hindrance, or Hinderance aforesaid of us, our Heirs or Successors, Admiral of England, Liberties, Escheators, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other our Officers or Ministers whatsoever, and because it is well pleasing unto us to shew Favour in this Behalf to the same Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and rather increase, strengthen, and enlarge, than diminish the Liberties, Franchises, Jurisdictions, Privileges, and free Customs of the City of London aforesaid, of our special Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We do by these Presents approve, allow, certify, and confirm for us, our Heirs and Successors, all and singular the Offices and measuring aforesaid, and all and singular the Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits belonging and appertaining thereto, and the Use and Customs aforesaid, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City aforesaid, and their Successors.

And further, of our special Grace and certain Knowledge and Motion, We have granted, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, that they may exercise and execute the said Office of Bailiff and Conservation of the Water of Thames, by the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or his sufficient Deputies, from Time to Time for ever, in, upon, or about the same Water of Thames; that is to say, from the Bridge of Staines to the Bridge of London, and from thence to a certain Place called Yendall otherwise Yenleet, towards the Sea and towards the East, and in Medway, and in the said Port of the City of London aforesaid, and upon whatsoever Bank, Shore, and Wharf of the same Water of Thames within the Limits and Bounds aforesaid in, upon, and about every one of the same, and to receive and collect all and singular Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits to the same Office of Bailiff pertaining, to the proper Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies.

And also, of our special Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, We have given, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, that they may peaceably and quietly, from Time to Time for ever, execute and exercise the aforesaid Office of Measure of all and singular Coals and Grain, of what Sort soever; and all Kinds of Apples, Pears, Plums, and other Fruit whatsoever; and also of Onions and other Merchandizes, Wares, and Things measurable, and the measuring of them, whatsoever, in or to the Port of London coming, carried, or brought, in whatsoever Ships, Boats, Barges, or other Vessels floating, laden, remaining, or being, in any Part of the same River of Thames, and upon any Bank or Shore or Wharf of the same Water of Thames happening to unlaide, stay, remain, be delivered, or laid down, from the said Bridge of the Town of Staines in the County of Middlesex Westward, to London Bridge aforesaid, and from thence to the said Place called Yendall alias Yenleet, towards the Sea and East, and in Medway, and in the said Port of the City of London, by the Mayor of the aforesaid City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies; and to have, receive, collect, and enjoy all and singular the Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits whatsoever to the same Office of measuring belonging or appertaining, to the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, to be received and taken up by the Mayor of the aforesaid City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his sufficient Deputies, without the Hindrance of us, our Heirs or Successors, or any of our Officers, Bailiffs, or Ministers, or of our Admiral of England, or of our Successors, or any others of our Subjects, or of our Heirs and Successors, to be made to the contrary; to have, hold, and enjoy the said Office, and all and singular the Premises, with all and singular Wages, Rewards, Fees, Profits, and Appurtenances whatsoever to the said Offices, and every
every or any of them, belonging or appertaining, to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors for ever, by the Mayor of the aforesaid City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or his sufficient Deputies, to be exercised and executed, without any Account or any other Thing to be rendered or made thereof to us, our Heirs or Successors, so as no other Bailiff or Conservator of the said Water, or Measure of Coals, Grain, Salt, Apples, Pears, Plums, Roots to be eaten, Onions, or other Merchandizes and Commodities, or of any Thing or Things above mentioned, shall be or shall in anywise intermeddle in the Premises, or any of them.

And We, willing to shew to our said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens more ample Favour, of our special Grace, from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant, and by this our present Charter confirm, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, hitherto in some Case happening, have not used, or peradventure have abused the Offices aforesaid, or any or some of the Offices, or the Message aforesaid, or any Thing or Things to any or some of them appertaining or belonging.

Notwithstanding, they, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, from henceforth freely and peaceably shall use and enjoy the said Offices, so not without Hindrance used, or abused, and every of them, without the Let or Impediment of us, our Heirs or Successors, or of our Justices, Eschentors, Sheriffs, or other Bailiffs, Officers, or Ministers of us, our Heirs or Successors, any Statute or Ordinance made, or Judgment rendered, or any Charters of us, our Progenitors or Predecessors in Times past, made or granted notwithstanding. Although there be no express Mention in these Patents of the true yearly Value or Certainty of the Premises, or of any of them, or of other Gifts or Grants by us, or any of our Progenitors or Predecessors, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London aforesaid, before these Times made, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation, or Restraint to the contrary thereof theretofore had, made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other Thing, Cause, or Matter whatsoever notwithstanding. In witness whereof these our Letters We have caused to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Twentieth Day of August, in the Third Year of our Reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the Thirty-ninth, 1606.

This Charter effectually secures to the Citizens of London their Right of Metage of Coals, Grain, and Salt; also of Apples, Pears, and other Fruits; which had been, previous to this Grant, frequently a Matter in Dispute between the Lieutenant of the Tower of London and the said Citizens.

______________________________

King James the First's Second Charter.

JAMES by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

 Whereas very many of our Progenitors, sometimes Kings of England, of their special Grace, and for free, laudable, multiplied, and continued Service done and expended in Times past by the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Predecessors; and also, for divers other urgent Causes and Considerations them thereunto especially moving, have given, granted, and confirmed to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, divers Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Authorities, Jurisdictions, Ordinances, Customs, and Quitances, as by the several Letters Patents of our Progenitors and Predecessors, sometimes Kings of England, more fully and manifestly and appeareth.

We also, for and in consideration of the high Fidelity, Constancy, and ready and laudable Service by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our said City of London, to us in the Beginning of our Reign, and continually ever since manifested, faithfully done, and expended, have ratified and allowed, and by us, our Heirs and Successors, as much as in us is, do accept of and approve all and singular the Letters Patents, Charters, and Confirmations of our most famous Progenitors and Ancestors, to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Predecessors, by whatsoever Name of Incorporation before these Times made, granted, or confirmed; and all and singular Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, Restitutions, Customs, Ordinances, Explanations, and all other Things whatsoever, in whatsoever Letters Patents or Charters of our Predecessors, Progenitors, or Ancestors, Kings of England; and also all and singular Things in the said Letters Patents, Charters, Grants, Confirmations, or any of them contained, cited, confirmed, or explained; and all and singular Jurisdictions, Authorities, Privileges, Quitances, and free Customs and Hereditaments whatsoever, which the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, or their Predecessors, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London; or by the Name of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London; or by the Name of the Mayor, Citizens, and Commonalty of the City of London; or by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London; or by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London; or by the Name of the Citizens of the City of London; or by the Names (83.)
of the Barons of London, or by the Names of the Barons of the City of London, or by any other Names whatsoever; by reason or Force of any Letters Patents, Charters, or Confirmations of any of our Progenitors, Kings of England, which in any Time or Times they had reasonably used or exercised; and them all and singular to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, do ratify and confirm. To have and hold, enjoy and exercise, all and singular the Premises to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, for ever, so fully, clearly, and entirely, and in as ample Manner and Form, as if they were or had been severally, particularly, and by Name in these Presents expressed and declared.

And further, We will, and of our special Grace for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, be restored to all and singular their Authorities, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises, Privileges, Aquaintances, Immunities, and free Customs; and We do restore the same to them and their Successors by these Presents, as fully, freely, and entirely, as they or their Predecessors in any Time of our Progenitors or Predecessors, Kings of England, used or enjoyed, or ought to have, use, and enjoy the same.

And We will also, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, of our special Grace do grant, that although the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid in some Case happening have not hitherto used, or peradventure have abused the same, or any Authorities, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Quitances, and free Customs in the Letters Patents and Charters aforesaid, or of any of them contained, and other their Customs, they, notwithstanding, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, from henceforth fully may enjoy and use the same Authorities, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Quitances, and free Customs whatsoever, totally not used, or abused, and every of them, without Let or Hindrance of us, our Heirs, or Successors, the Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Exchequers, or any other Bailiffs or Ministers of us, our Heirs or Successors whatsoever, any Cause, Matter, or Thing whatsoever in Times past to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: to hold all and singular the Premises of us, our Heirs and Successors, by the same and such like Services, Fee Farm Rents, Sums of Money, and Demands whatsoever by which and as the same of us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents express and declared.

And whereas within the said City of London, the Liberties, and Suburbs, and Port of the same, we are informed the Search and Surveying of Oil, Hops, Soap, Salt, Butter, Cheese, and such other like Things coming or brought to the Port of the said City, to the Intent to be sold or executed as to Sale by the Mayor of the same City, or by the measuring of all Corn whatsoever of any Kind, Onions, Salt, Sea Coals, and Fruits of all Kinds, Fish called Shell Fish, measurable and used to be measured, which are coming or brought to the said City of London, to the Intent to be sold or executed by way of Merchandize, hitherto have pertained to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Predecessors, to be exercised and executed by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, according to the Laws, Ordinances, and Statutes made concerning the same and the Custom of the said City. We, of our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, for us and our Successors, do ratify the same Search, Surveying, and Measuring aforesaid, and in and by all Things, as the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, or their Successors lawfully had and enjoyed before this Time; and to the said now Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, confirm by these Presents.

And further, We will, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do ordain and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, that the said City of London, and the Circuit, Bounds, Limits, Franchises, and Jurisdictions of the same, do extend and stretch forth, and may and can extend and stretch forth, as well in and through all and singular the several Circuits, Bounds, Limits, Franchises, and Jurisdictions of the late dissolved Priory of the Church of Trinity near Aldgate, London, commonly called Creed Church Street or the Duke's Place; and the late dissolved Priory of St. Bartholomew, London, near Smithfield; and the late dissolved Hospital of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield without Newgate, London, commonly called Great St. Bartholomew's; and the late dissolved Black Friars, and also the late dissolved Priory of Preaching Friars within Ludgate, London, commonly called Black Friars; and also the late dissolved House or Priory of Friars of the Order of the Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel, called White Friars; and also the Inn or Liberty of Cold Harbour otherwise Cold Harborough and Cooled Harborough Lane, within the Liberty of London aforesaid; so as from henceforth for ever all and singular the Circuits and Franchises aforesaid of the late dissolved Priory Church of St. Trinity, and the said dissolved Priory or House of St. Bartholomew, and the said late dissolved Hospital of St. Bartholomew, and also the late dissolved House or Monastery of Preaching Friars, and also the late dissolved House or Priory of Friars of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and also the said Inn and Liberty of Cold Harbour be, and every of them is and for all Times to come shall be and remain within the Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Franchises, and Jurisdictions of the same our City of London.

And that all and singular the Inhabitants and Dwellers within the same, or any of them, shall be, and every of them is and for all Time to come shall be and remain under the Rule, Government, Jurisdiction, Oversight, Search, Correction, Punishments, Precepts, and Arrests.
Arrests of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London aforesaid, and their Successors; and the Sheriffs of our City of London for the Time being, and their Officers and Ministers for ever; any Liberties, Franchises, Privileges, Exemption, or Authority whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided nevertheless, and We will and ordain, that all Persons now Inhabitants, or who shall inhabit in Time to come within the Liberties and Franchises aforesaid of the said late dissolved Priory called the Black Friars, and the late dissolved Priory called the White Friars, and the whole Precinct, Circuit, and Compass of them, and all Buildings therin built and to be built from henceforth for ever, shall be quit and exonerated of and from all Rates, Fifteenths, and other Burthens of Scot and of Watch and Ward, through or within the City of London, to be paid, made, sustained, or contributed, except the Charges and Expendures due and reasonably for setting out Soldiers, and for the Defence of our Realm, and such like special Services, concerning us, our Heirs and Successors; and except the Charges for Pavements and cleansing the Lanes, Ditches, Ways, Watercourses, and Sewers within the Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, and Jurisdictions of the same late Houses or Priories called Black Friars and White Friars aforesaid, respectively to be paid. And that the Inhabitants shall be quit and exonerated of and from the Office of Constable, and from the Limits of the said late House or Priory called the Black Friars and the WhiteFriars, respectively, to be executed and exercised.

Nevertheless, We will that all Freemen of the City aforesaid for the Time being, inhabiting or who shall inhabit within the said Liberties and Franchises of the said late House or Priory of Black Friars and White Friars, shall be charged eligible unto all Offices and Charges, as well Mayor, or Sheriffs and Aldermen of the said City, as of the Company within the said City of London of which they are or shall be free, as other Freemen of the said City are.

And furthermore, for the better and common Profit of our City of London, and for the Accommodation and Support of the Charges and Expendures of the said City, for us, our Heirs and Successors, We will and grant to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and to their Successors, that from henceforth all and singular Persons, though they be not free of the same City, who now are or hereafter shall be dwelling within the said City, the Liberties, or Precincts of the same, (except the Inhabitants within the Liberties and Franchises of the aforesaid several late Houses or Priories of the late Friars called the Black Friars and the White Friars,) in whatsoever Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions whatsoever, to the Use and Service of us, our Heirs and Successors, or to the Use of the said City, for maintaining the State, Good, or Benefit of the said City, howsoever to be assessed, shall reasonably be taxed and shall contribute.

And the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, may and can levy the same Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions (except before excepted) by their Officers and Ministers, by Distress of the Goods and Chattels of such Persons who from Time to Time shall be charged with the Payments of such Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions of any of them, and so levied they can and may have, hold, and enjoy to the Use and Behoof aforesaid: Provided nevertheless, always, that such Residents and Dwellers within the said City who are not or will not be Freemen of the said City shall be taxed such Aids, Tallages, Grants, and other Contributions, from Time to Time, only for the Houses in which they shall inhabit or reside or are dwelling within the same City of London, Liberties, or Precincts of the same, according to the Custom of the said City shall be assessed and taxed, and not otherwise; provided also, that if any one or any of the said Inhabitants, Residents, or Dwellers who are not or shall not be a Freeman or Freemen of the said City shall think himself, by reason of the said Aids, Tallages, Grants, or Contributions, unjustly grievances, shall moderate and qualify such Aids, Tallages, Grants, and Contributions as to him in that Behalf shall be thought fit, which Moderation shall stand and be of force.

And furthermore, We will, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the said City which now are, and every Mayor and Recorder of the same City who hereafter for the Time being shall be, as well those Aldermen of the said City as those Aldermen who shall for the Time to come bear the Charge of Mayoralty of the same City after that they have ceased or removed from the Office of Mayoralty of the same City, and so long as they shall continue Aldermen of our City of London aforesaid, for ever be and shall be our Justices, and of our Heirs and Successors, and every one of them be and shall be Justices and Keepers of us, our Heirs and Successors, in and through all and singular Circuits, Precincts, Liberties, Franchises, and Places aforesaid, commonly called Black Friars, the White Friars, Duke's Place otherways Creed Church Street, Great St. Bartholomew, Little St. Bartholomew, and Cold Harborough aforesaid, and every of them, and to keep or cause to be kept and executed all Ordinances and Statutes of this Realm made for the Good of our Peace and for the quiet Rule and Government of our People in all their Articles, according to the Force, Form, and Effect of the same; and to chastise and punish those who, contrary to the Form and Effect of those Ordinances and Statutes, or any of them, within the Limits, Franchises, and Places aforesaid, are found to offend.
offend, as ought to be done according to the Form of the said Ordinances and Statutes, and to make to come before them all those who threaten any of the People of us, our Heirs or Successors, concerning their Bodies or burning their Houses, to find sufficient Security of the Peace or good Behaviour towards us, our Heirs or Successors, and, if they refuse to find such Security, them to cause to be safely kept in Prison until they shall find such Security.

And further, We will and grant, for us, our Heirs and Successors, that the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, and the Recorder of the same now being and who for the Time to come shall be, and every Alderman as aforesaid who has been or hereafter shall be Mayor of the said City, after they shall cease or be amoved from the Office of Mayoralty of the said City and so long as they Aldermen of the said City shall continue, or any Four or more of the same Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, (whereof the Mayor and Recorder of the same City for the Time being We will to be Two,) from henceforth for ever may be Justices, of us, our Heirs and Successors, to inquire of all and every Manner of Felonies, Witchcrafts, Inchantments, Sorceries, Magic Art, Trespasses, Forestallers, Regraters, In­gressors, and Extortions whatsoever, and of all and singular other Misdeeds and Offences of which our Justices of the Peace may and ought lawfully to inquire howsoever or where­soever done or committed, or which hereafter shall be done or attempted in the Liberties, Franchises, and Places aforesaid; and also of all other who within the said Franchises, Liberties, and Places go or ride in Assemblies or armed Force against our Peace, and to the Disturbance of our People; and also of those who lie in wait to kill our People, or here­after shall presume to lie in wait; and also of Hostlers and all and singular other Persons who have offended or attempted or hereafter shall presume to offend or attempt, in abuse of Weights and Measures and in selling Victuals, against the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes, or any of them, made for the common Profit of our Kingdom and People; and also to hear and determine all and singular the same Felonies and Misdeeds, according to the Laws and Statutes of our Realm of England; and also to hear and determine, do, execute all and singular other Thing or Things which pertain, have pertained, or in Time to come may pertain to Justices of the Peace within the said City of London: So always that the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, may have and hold all and singular their ancient Privileges free, whole, and unhurt; and that no other Keepers of the Peace or Justices, or other Officers or Ministers of us, our Heirs or Successors, whatsoever, shall intermeddle in the same, or any of them.

We will also, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, charge and command our Sheriffs of the said City of London, for the Time being, that from Time to Time they be assisting, aiding, attending, and devising, as it behoveth, to the said Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, and every or any of them, in execution of the Premises, and according to our true Meaning herein expressed.

And furthermore, We do hereby give and grant, for us our Heirs and Successors, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our said City of London and their Successors, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors for the Time being, may have and enjoy to their own proper Use, without any Account thereof to be rendered to us, our Heirs and Successors, all Treasure found or to be found in the said Franchises and Places called Black Friars, White Friars, Duke’s Place, Great St. Bartholomew, Little St. Bartholomew, and Cold Harbour aforesaid, and waived Goods and Chattels and Estrays, Goods and Chattels of Felons and Fugitives, for whatsoever Felony done or to be done by them within any the said Franchises or Places, adjudged or to be adjudged before us, our Heirs and Successors, or any the Justices aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said Mayor and Commonalty, and their Successors, by their Deputy or Minister, Deputies or Ministers of the said City, Liberties, or Suburbs of the same, to put themselves in Seisin and Possession of and in all Manner of Treasure found, Goods and Chattels waived and estrayed, Goods and Chattels of Felons and Fugitives from Time to Time when they shall happen, by virtue of these our Letters Patents, without any further Warrant whatsoever.

We will also, and by these Presents grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, that they shall have these our Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, in due Manner and sealed, without Fine or Fee, great or small, to be rendered, paid, or made to us in our Hamper, or otherwise to us in anywise for the same, for that express Mention is made of the Time, yearly Value, or Certainty of the Premises, or any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants made by us, or by our Progenitors or Predecessors, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London before their Time, or any Statute, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation, or Restriction to the contrary thereof hereofore made or ordained, sent forth, or produced, or any other Thing or Cause, or Matter whatsoever; whereof these our Letters We have caused to be made Patents.

Witness ourselves at our Honour of Hampton Court, the Twentieth Day of September, in the Year of our Reign of England, France, and Ireland the Sixth, and of Scotland the Two and fortieth, 1609.

By the foregoing Charter all the ancient Rights, Privileges, and Immunities of the Citizens are confirmed in the fullest Manner; and the Precincts of Duke's Place, St. Bartholomew the Great and the Less in West Smithfield, Black Friars, White Friars, and Cold Harbour or Herberge in Thames Street, are added to the City’s Jurisdiction.
by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

So great is the Force of our Love towards our City of London, our Royal Chamber, as whatsoever is in us that we shall see necessary and profitable to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our City of London, that we have been ready freely to give from our Soul to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of our said City; and it doth please us well, that all Grants made by our Predecessors in Times past to our City of London, be not only confirmed but also enlarged: therefore, whereas amongst other Things it appears, that amongst other Things the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, from all Time whereof the Memory of Man is not to the contrary, have had and lawfully exercised the Office of measuring all Coals of what Kind or Sort soever in any Port of the same City, coming, brought, or carried upon the Water of Thames, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or other Vessel whatsoever, floating or being upon what Part soever of the said Water of Thames, or on what Bank, Shore, or Wharf soever of the same Water of Thames, from the Bridge in the Town of Staines in the County of Middlesex, and to the Bridge of London, and from hence to a certain Place called Yendal, or Yenland, or Yenleet, towards the Sea, and East, and also in Medway, in the Port of the City of London.

Nevertheless, a Question is risen, whether the weighing of Coals brought within the Limits aforesaid, together with the measuring of Coals, doth belong to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City.

We therefore, to take away all Controversies in this Part, as well for the present as for the Time to come, and to remove all Doubt, and to the Intent the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City may use, have, and enjoy, as well the weighing as measuring, and each, as the Wages, Rewards, Fees, and Profits used for the same, of our special Grace have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these Presents, for us, and our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm, to our beloved the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our said City of London, and to their Successors, the weighing of all Coal, called Stone Coal, Pit Coal, Earth Coal, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind or Sort soever, in or at the said Port of London, coming or brought up the said Water of Thames, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or other Vessel whatsoever, floating or being in any Part of the same Water of Thames; and upon whatsoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the said Water of Thames, from the said Bridge of Staines to the said Bridge of London, and from hence to a certain Place called Yendal, towards the Sea, and also in Medway, and in the Port of the City of London, to be sold or put to Sale; and also all Fees, Wages, Rewards, Profits, and Advantages used, or to that belonging or anywise appertaining, to be exercised by the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, and by the Deputies, Officers, and the Ministers of the said Mayor.

And further, We do hereby for us, our Heirs and Successors, give, grant, and confirm to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, that they for ever have and enjoy the Office of weighing all Coals, called Stone Coal, Pit Coal, Earth Coal, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind or Sort soever, at the Port of the said City of London, coming or brought upon the said Water of Thames in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or other Vessel whatsoever, floating or being in any Part of the same Water of Thames; and upon whatsoever Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the same, from the said Bridge of Staines to the said Bridge of London, from thence to the said Place called Yendal, towards the Sea, and also in Medway, and in the Port of the City of London aforesaid, to be sold or set to Sale, and also all Fees, Wages, Profits, Rewards, and Advantages whatsoever used, or to the same Office belonging, or in any way appertaining, to be exercised by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, and by the Deputies, Officers, and Ministers of the said Mayor.

We have also constituted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do constitute and ordain, create and make, the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, by the Mayor of the same City for the Time being, during the Time of his Mayoralty, or by his Deputies, Officers, or Ministers, to be Weigher of all and singular Coals, called Stone Coal, Pit Coal, Earth Coal, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind soever, in or at the Port of the said City of London, coming, carried, or brought upon the same River of Thames, in any Ship, Boat, or Barge, or other Vessel whatsoever, floating or being in any Port of the said Water of Thames, and upon any Bank, Shore, or Wharf of the same Water of Thames, which shall happen to stay, be delivered, or laid down, from the said Bridge of Staines to the aforesaid Place called Yendall, towards the Sea, and also in Medway, and in the Port of London aforesaid, to be sold or put to Sale.

And whereas there is a Question risen of the Quantity of the Fee demanded and received by the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, and by their Deputies, Ministers, and Officers, for the weighing of every Ton Weight of Coals brought within the Limits aforesaid:

We, wholly to take away every the said Question and the like Question, do declare, establish, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, that it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City for the Time being, by the Mayor of the same City,
City, and by the Deputy, Minister, and Officers of such Mayor for the Time being, to ask and demand, take and receive, a Fee of Eight-pence of lawful Money of England, to the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for the weighing of every such like Ton of Coals aforesaid, and all other Coals weighable, of what Kind soever, and according to the same Rate for a smaller Quantity, if the Person bringing such like Coals for and in respect of the Charge and Costs of them, the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors, in the Beam and Weights, and for and in respect of their Attendance, Labour, and necessary Costs and Expenses, to be had in and about the Premises, which Fee of Eight-pence aforesaid the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City had and received formerly.

And also, We command, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, firmly enjoin and charge all Merchants and other Persons whatsoever, who shall bring Coals, called Sea Coal, or Pit Coal, of what Kind or Sort soever the same shall be, within the Limits aforesaid, upon the Water of Thames aforesaid, in any Ship, Boat, or Vessel whatsoever, that none of them shall henceforth unlafe, deliver, or lay down, nor cause or permit such like Coals to be unladen, delivered, or laid down out of such Ships, Boats, or other Vessels, being within the Limits and Bounds aforesaid, upon any Wharf, Bank, or Shore, upon either Part of the said Water of Thames, or to be discharged or laid down, before the Mayor of our said City for the Time being shall take certain Notice of the Quantity of such Coals, and shall give Direction for the unloading of the same, and for the measuring or weighing of such Coals, to the Intent that the same Mayor of the said City for the Time being may be able to render a better and more ready Reason and Account to us, our Heirs and Successors, what Quantity of Coals, of what Sort soever, from Time to Time, have been brought within in the Port of our said City and Limits aforesaid, and how the said City, and the Ports and Places next adjoicing, are from Time to Time provided, when We, our Heirs and Successors, shall require the same from the Mayor of our said City for the Time being; and also, to the Intent that the Sums and other Profits due to us, our Heirs and Successors, for such Coals so to be brought within the Limits aforesaid (if there shall be any due), may be better answered and paid unto the Officers and Ministers of us, our Heirs and Successors, under Pain of Contempt of our Royal Mandate, and incurring all such Penalties and Punishments which by the Laws and Statutes of this Realm of England may be inflicted upon such Neglecters and Contemners.

And whereas it is notoriously known, that the River of Thames is so necessary, commodious, and practicable to the said City of London, and without the said River our said City would not long subsist, flourish, and continue; and for that, by forestalling, ingrossing, and regrating of Coals, and the Passage of the Passengers upon the Water of Thames aforesaid, such Coals are made more dear, to the great Loss and Prejudice as well of us as of our Subjects.

And whereas divers ill-disposed Persons, more affecting their own private Gains and Profits than the General and Public Good and Benefit of our said City, little weighing the Conservation of the said River, of late and at present do daily and usually sell Coals and other Things by Retail in less Quantities, in Boats, commonly called Lighters and other Vessels floating and being on the Water of Thames aforesaid, after such Coals have been unladen from the Ships and other Vessels which first brought them within the Limits aforesaid, which Persons make the same Boats or Lighters as their common Shops and Warehouses, and in them do daily hold upon the said Water of Thames a common Market for selling of such Coals and other Things, having some of them, or more, together, and sometimes more Boats and Lighters lying together, and fastened one to the other in the River of Thames aforesaid, by which forestalling, ingrossing, and regrating aforesaid, to the great Cozenage, Damage, and Oppression, as well of the Poor as of the Rich, daily increases and augments, and the Price of Coals and other Things is made dearer; and for that, by the frequent Importation, unloading, and measuring of such Coals and such like Things in and from the said Boats and Lighters, many of the same Coals and other Durt often fall and are cast into the River of Thames, to the great Harm and choking up the Stream of the same River, and the Passage of the Passengers upon the Water of the same River.

We therefore, thinking it fit that such an Evil ought not to be permitted to continue, We * command, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, prohibit all Persons whatsoever, that they nor any of them from henceforth sell or presume to sell any Coals, of what Kind soever, upon the Water of Thames, in any Boat, Lighter, or other Vessel whatsoever, except only in such Ships or other Vessels which at first brought the same Coals within the Port of the said City and the Limits aforesaid, unless upon some Port, Key, or Wharf near the said River, * upon Pain of Contempt of our Royal Mandate, and incurring such Penalties and Punishments which may be inflicted by the Laws and Statutes of this our Kingdom upon such Contemners and Neglecters.

And because it is our Intent that the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, shall fully enjoy the Premises, We therefore, by these Presents, declare and signify for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and covenant to and with the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, that they may safely, freely, and quietly have, use, and enjoy all and singular the Premises for ever, without Hindrance of us, our Heirs or Successors, or any Officers or Ministers of us, our Heirs and Successors; and if any Doubt in Time to come shall be found in these Presents, or any Default, Scruple, or Question, concerning the Premises shall happen to arise,
arise, We, our Heirs and Successors, shall vouchsafe to make and grant other Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England, [our Heirs or Successors,] * to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for the better giving, granting, and confirming, and for the better enjoining † of the Premises, when it shall be desired by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for the better giving, granting, and confirming, and for the safer enjoying † of the Premises, when it shall be desired by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our said City, and their Successors, for that the express Mention of the true yearly Value, or of the Certainty of the Premises, or of other Gifts and Grants by us, or by any of our Ancestors made in Times past to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, is not made, or being in these Presents, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proclamation, or Restriction, to the contrary heretofore made, ordained, or published, or any other Matter or Thing whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Fifteenth Day of September, in the Twelfth Year of our Reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the Forty-eighth, 1615.

This Charter grants to the Citizens of London the measuring and weighing of Coals from Yenland to Staines Bridge, comprehending the whole Port of London, allowing them Eight-pence per Ton for such Service, and forbids the unloading of Coal Vessels until Notice be given to the Mayor.

King Charles the First's First Charter.

Know ye now, that We, deeply considering and calling to Memory the good and laudable Services performed by our beloved and faithful Subjects the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, which We graciously accept; and from our Soul affecting the good and happy Estate of our said City, to increase and enlarge with the greatest Favour and Grace We can, and to establish with all Care and Diligence We can, the Rule and Government of our said City, of our especial Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, and for divers other good Causes and Considerations especially moving us at present, We do accept and approve of, for us and our Heirs and Successors, as much as in us lies, and all and singular the Letters Patents, Charters, and Confirmations aforesaid, and all and singular Gifts, Grants, Confirmations, Restitutions, Customs, Ordinances, Explanations, Articles, and all other Things whatsoever, in the same Letters Patents or Charters, (except as herein-after excepted); and all and singular Lands, Tenements, Offices, Jurisdictions, Authorities, Privileges, Liberties, Franchises, Quittals, Immunities, free Customs, and Hereditaments whatsoever which the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, or their Predecessors, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London; or by the Name of Mayor and Aldermen, Citizens, or Commonalty of London; or by the Name of Mayor and Citizens of the City of London; or by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London; or by the Name of Citizens of the City of London; or by the Name of Barons of London; or by any other Name whatsoever, by reason and force of the said Letters Patents, Charters, or Confirmations, or by Use or Prescription, or any other lawful Means, at any Time or Times heretofore they have had ratified and bestowed; and all those We ratify and confirm, by these Presents, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Successors.

We will also, and for the said Considerations aforesaid, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, be fully and wholly restored to all and singular their Authorities, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises, Privileges, Quittals, and free Customs whatsoever aforesaid, (except such as are herein-after excepted,) and all and singular the same, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors.

We, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do restore by these Presents as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample Manner and Form, as they or their Predecessors had, used, or enjoyed the same in any Time of our Progenitors or Predecessors, once Kings or Queens of England.

We will also, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant that it shall be lawful for the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London aforesaid, and all and singular the same, to use and enjoy, or to grant, or to confer, or to cause to be granted, or to allow, to any Authority, Office, Jurisdiction, Liberty, Privilege, Franchise, Immunity, Quittals, free Customs, mentioned in the Letters Patents, or Charters aforesaid, or of any of them, or other Customs which hitherto they have used, or perhaps have abused, or not claimed when they ought to have claimed; that they, nevertheless, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, may henceforth for ever fully have, enjoy, and use any Matter, Cause, or Thing whatsoever in Times past had, made, or provided to the contrary thereof, or in any other Service, without Hinderance or Impediment of us, our Heirs and Successors, our Justice, Sheriffs, Coroners, Escheatours, or any other Bailiff or Minister of us, our Heirs and Successors whatsoever, the same Authorities, Offices, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Quittals, and free Customs whatsoever in likewise not used, or abused, or not claimed, or any of them. And to the Intent the said

(83.)

9 Y

Mayor
Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, in Time to come, may the more safely, freely, and quietly hold and enjoy to them and their Successors for ever, all and singular the Premises in the said Letters Patents, or Charters before mentioned, or intended to be given or granted by the same; and for the Intent that no Ambiguity, Controversies, doubtful Construction, or Question of or about the Premises may henceforth arise, but be altogether taken away.

We, for the Considerations aforesaid, and of our special Grace, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, for ever, all and singular the Manors, Lands, Tenements, Wastes, Rents, Reversions, Fees, Rewards, Liberties, Privileges, Jurisdictions, Immunities, Ordinances, Quittails, Hereditaments, and all and singular other Things whatsoever in the said Letters Patents, or Charters aforesaid, or of any of them contained or mentioned to have been given or granted, with all and singular the Appurtenances (except such as in the same Charters or Letters Patents, or in these Presents are excepted) as fully, plainly, freely, and wholly, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been expressed, named, mentioned, declared, and manifested severally, and namely, and Word for Word, in these Presents, to hold all and singular the Premises by these Presents mentioned to be granted or confirmed, with all Appurtenances of us, our Heirs and Successors, by such the same or the like Services, Fees, Fee Farm Rent, Sums of Money, and Demands whatsoever, by which or what, and as all and singular the said Premises were formerly held of us, or our Predecessors, or which intended to be held by the same Letters Patents, Charters, or otherwise.

And whereas Lord Henry the Sixth, late King of England, our Predecessor, by His Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster the Twenty-sixth Day of October, in the Twenty-third Year of His Reign, granted unto the Citizens of the same City, amongst other Things, that the same Citizens, and their Successors, for ever, should have all Soils, Commons, Purprestures, and Improvements in all Wastes, Commons, Streets, Ways, and other Places in the City and Suburbs aforesaid, and in the Water Thanes, within the Limits of the same City, together with the Profits of the same Purprestures and Improvements, and that they may improve, and rent, and enjoy the Rents of them, and their Successors, for ever; and likewise several other Things as in the said Letters Patents more fully appear.

And whereas in the Parliament of the said Lord Henry the Sixth, late King of England, held at Westminster in the Twenty-eighth Year of His Reign, it was enacted by the Authority of the same Parliament, that the same King should take, resume, seize, and retain into His Hands and Possession all Honours, Castles, Lordships, Towns, Villages, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Wastes, Rents, Reversions, Fees, Fee Farms, and Services, with all Appurtenances, in England, Wales, and the Marshes of the same, Ireland, Guinean, Calais, and the Marshes of the same, which Lord Henry, by his Letters Patents or otherwise, had granted from the First Day of His Reign; and all Honours, Castles, Lordships, Towns, Villages, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Wastes, Rents, Reversions, Fees, Fee Farms, and Services, with all their Appurtenances, which were of the Duchy of Lancaster, and of the King himself conveyed by Grant or Grants of the same King, and the said King having, hold, and retain all the same Premises in like State He had them at the Time of such Concession, made by the same King of the same.

And that all Letters Patents by the said King, or any other Person or Persons, at the Request and Desire of the said King, to any other Person or Persons, made of the Premises, or any of them, should be void and of no force in Law, as by the same Act of Parliament (amongst other Things) doth more plainly appear.

And whereas our most famous Progenitor Henry the Seventh, late King of England, &c., by His Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster the Twenty-third of July, in the Twentieth Year of His Reign, reciting, among other Things, all and singular Donations, Confirmations, Grants, Restitutions, Innovations, Ordinances, and all other Articles and Things in the said Letters Patents contained, He did accept, and approved and ratified and confirmed, all and singular the said Things to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Heirs and Successors, by the same Letters Patents; and did grant and confirm by His said Letters Patents all and singular those Things, as fully, plainly, and wholly as if they had been severally and Word for Word expressed, declared, and manifest in the said Letters Patents of the same Lord Henry the Seventh, to the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, as by the said Letters Patents, among other Things, more plainly appears.

And whereas there are divers Questions lately risen concerning the Validity as well of the said Letters Patents of the said Lord Henry the Sixth, as of the said Lord Henry the Seventh, therupon made, by reason or pretence of the same Act of Parliament concerning Resumption aforesaid.

We, willing that all Questions thereof should be from henceforth taken away, and to the Intent the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, may the better, more safely, and quietly have, hold, and enjoy some Things in the said Letters Patents of the said late King Henry the Sixth herein-after expressed; nevertheless, with some Provisoes, Exceptions, Restrictions, and Explanations in these Presents mentioned, it is our good Pleasure, by these our present Letters, to grant and confirm to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens, and their Successors, the same particular Things, and others hereafter specified, in such Manner and Form as is afterwards mentioned.
Know ye, therefore, that we, for divers good Causes and Considerations especially moving us thereunto, of our special Grace, and from our certain Knowledge and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the said City, who now are, and for the Time shall be, as well those Aldermen who formerly have been Mayors of the City, as those Aldermen who for the Time to come shall continue to bear the Burthen and Office of the Mayoralty of the said City, although they shall cease from their Mayoralty, or be dismissed from it, so long as nevertheless they stand Aldermen, and the Three senior Aldermen of the said City for the Time being who have stood longest in the Office of Aldermen, and before that Time have not yet borne the Burthen and the Office of the Mayoralty of the said City, for ever Keepers, and each of them a Keeper of the Peace of us, our Heirs, and Successors, within the City of London aforesaid and the Liberties of the same, to be concerned and kept. And we do constitute, make, and ordain by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, the same Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen aforesaid, our Keepers and Justices; and each of them the Keeper and Justice of us, our Heirs and Successors, within the City of London aforesaid and the Liberties of the same, to keep and cause to be kept all and singular the Statutes and Ordinances made or to be made for the good of the Peace of us, our Heirs or Successors, for the Conservation of the same, and for the quiet Rule and Government of the People of us, our Heirs and Successors, in all their Articles, as well within the said City as the Liberty thereof, according to the Force, Form, and Effect of them; and to correct and punish all those whom they shall find offending against the Form and Effect of the said Ordinances and Statutes, and any of them, in the City aforesaid and the Liberties thereof, as should be done according to the Form of those Ordinances and Statutes, and to cause all such who shall offend or neglect, or shall hereafter presume to go or ride, or shall from henceforth presume to go or ride armed against us, our Heirs and Successors, concerning their Bodies, or burning their Houses, to find sufficient Security for his Peace and good Behaviour towards us, our Heirs and Successors; or if they shall refuse to find such Security, and then to cause them safely to be kept in the Goal of Newgate, or in any other Prison of us, our Heirs and Successors, in the said City of London, until they shall find Security; and to do and execute all such Things which the Justices and Keepers of the Peace of us, our Heirs and Successors, within any County of our Kingdom of England, are enabled, may, or ought, by virtue of any Statutes or Ordinances of this our Kingdom of England, or by virtue of any Commission of us, our Heirs and Successors, to execute or do for the keeping of the Peace in any the like Counties.

We will also, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, that the Mayor and Recorder of the said City for the Time being, and such like Aldermen as is aforesaid for the Time being, who have formerly borne and exercised the Office or Place of Mayoralty of that City, and thereof such like (as aforesaid) senior Aldermen for the Time being who have not yet borne the Place of Mayoralty aforesaid, or Four of the same, Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, (whereof we will the said Mayor or Recorder for the Time being to be one) be Justices of us, our Heirs and Successors, for ever, to inquire as often and when it shall seem best expedient for them, by the Oath of honest and lawful Men, as well of the City aforesaid as the Liberty of the same, by whom the Truth of the Thing may better be known, concerning all Manner of Murders, Felonies, Punishments, Witchcrafts, Incantations, Sorceries, Art-magic, Transgressions, Forestallings, Reratings, Ingrossings, and Extortions whatsoever; and of all and singular other Misdemeanors and Offences heretofore had or committed or which shall henceforth happen to be done or attempted, concerning which the Justices of the Peace of us, our Heirs and Successors, may or ought lawfully inquire within the City aforesaid or the Liberties thereof: And as well of all others who have in Companies, within the said City and Liberties thereof, gone or rode, or ought, by virtue of any Statutes or Ordinances of this our Kingdom of England, or by virtue of any Commission of us, our Heirs and Successors, to execute or do for the keeping of the Peace in any the like Counties.

To the nine Senior Aldermen of the City, and thereof such like (as aforesaid) senior Aldermen for the Time being who have formerly been Mayors of the City, and before that Time have not yet borne the Burthen and Office of the Mayoralty aforesaid, and the Office of the Mayoralty of the said City, for ever, and continued Process against all and singular so indicted, or who after shall chance to be indicted, until they shall be taken, render themselves, or outlawed. And to hear and determine all and singular Murders, Felonies, Poisonings, Witchcrafts, Incantations, Sorceries, Magic Arts, Transgressions, false Conspiracies, and other Misdemeanors, Forestallings, Reatings, Ingrossings, Extortions, Conventicles, and Judgments aforesaid, and all and singular the Premises, according to the Laws and Statutes of our Kingdom of England, as used and ought to be done in such like Case. And to chastise and punish the same.
Appendix.

I. the same Offenders for their Faults by Fines, Redemption, Amerciaments, Forfeitures, and otherwise, as hath been and ought to be according to the Law and Customs of our Kingdom of England, and the Form of the Ordinances and Statutes of the same. And to do, exercise, hear, determine, and execute all and singular Things within the said City and Liberties thereof, which Justices of the Peace by the Laws and Statutes of our Kingdom may and are enabled to do, inquire, and execute, and in as ample Manner and Form as any one or other Justices of the Peace, in any other County of this our Kingdom of England, may and are enabled lawfully to do, inquire, punish, or execute, giving it strictly in command by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, to our Sheriffs of our said City for the Time being, and their Successors Sheriffs of the said City, and to whatsoever Citizens of the said City who now are and in Time to come shall be, that they be attending, counselling, answering, and aiding to the said Keepers of the Peace, the aforesaid Mayor and Recorder for the Time being, and such Aldermen as are aforesaid, in all and singular Things which do or may belong to the Office of Keeper of the Peace, and such Like Justices wth the said City and Liberties of the same, according to the said Form, as often and when they shall be duly required by them, or some or one of them, in behalf of us, our Heirs and Successors.

Know ye also, that We, for the Consideration aforesaid, have given and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, all Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, for Appearance at any Session or Sessions of the Peace, holden or to be holden before the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said City as is aforesaid, or any other Justices of us, our Heirs or Successors, assigned or to be assigned for or concerning the Peace in the City of London and the Liberties thereof.

And also all and all Manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, forfeited or to be forfeited, before the Justices of us, our Heirs and Successors, for and concerning the Peace in the same City and Liberties of the same, assigned or to be assigned, or by one or any of them, for and concerning the keeping and maintaining of Bastard Children, and the keeping harmless the Parishes of the said City touching such like Children; or of Inmates dividing of Houses in or for several Habitations; or of suppressing of Alehouses within the said City and Liberties thereof; and for the Observation of such like Orders, which from Time to Time by the said Justices of the Peace or any of them have been made, touching any of the late-mentioned Premises, and also all Manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, broken or to be forfeited, for Appearance of any Session or Sessions of Goal Delivery of and for Prisoners in the same for the Time being, held or to be held in and for the said City and the Liberties thereof.

And also Fines and Issues of Jurors, and all other Issues, Fines, and Amerciaments forfeited and to be forfeited, of and for all and singular the Matters, Causes, and Occasions aforesaid, and of and for whatsoever Transgressions, Riots, Offences, Misprisions, Extortions, Usurpations, Contempts of Laws, Violations, and other Misdemeanors done or to be committed in the said City or the Liberties of the same, before the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, or any of them, or any of the Justices of us, our Heirs and Successors, before the Peace of us, our Heirs and Successors, assigned or to be assigned for or concerning the Peace in the City of London and the Liberties thereof, or any of them, or any other Justices of us, our Heirs and Successors, or any of them, in the City aforesaid, judged or to be adjudged, forfeited or to be forfeited, together with the Assessments and Levies of the same, as often and when there shall be need. Saving and always reserving unto us, our Heirs and Successors, all and all Manner of Issues and Americanments commonly called Fines or Issues Royal, hereafter from Time to Time to be imposed upon these the Mayor and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and for the Time, or any of them respectively, or by them to be forfeited and paid.

And further, We, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, all and all Manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, broken or to be broken, observed or not to be observed, before the said Justices of the Peace in the said City and the Liberties of the same, or any of them, for the Peace and Security of the said City and Liberties good Behaviour; and also all Manner of Recognizances taken or to be taken, acknowledged or to be acknowledged, before the Mayor of the said City for the Time being, in his Court, or on the Conservancy of the River of Thames within the Limits of the same River, or in our said Letters Patents of our said Father, as aforesaid is recited and mentioned, for due Fishing and observing of good Order in taking of Fish, or otherwise, for the Preservation of small Fish in the said River of Thames, as for the Conservation of the same Water or Shores, or Banks of the same River, made or to be made, broken or to be broken; and also all Fines and Amerciaments, Pains and Penalties whatsoever assessed, imposed, or adjudged, or to be assessed or adjudged by or before the Mayor of the said City for the Time being in his Courts, as Conservator of the said River of Thames, without any Account or other Thing to be rendered or made to us, or our Heirs or Successors.

And further, for the Considerations aforesaid, We have given and granted, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, all and all Manner of Fines and Amerciaments and
and Forfeitures, which by reason or force of any Commission or Commissions of Sequestration, of us, our Heirs and Successors issued, or to be issued forth, within the City of London and the Liberties of the same, under the Great Seal of England of us, our Heirs and Successors, taxed, imposed, assessed, or adjudged to any Person or Persons, without any Account or any other Thing to be rendered, paid, or made to us, our Heirs or Successors.

And further, for the Consideration aforesaid, We, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, all Messuages, Houses, Edifices, Cottages, Buildings, Courts, Yards, Gardens, Conduits, and Cisterns, Shops, Sheds, Porches, Benches, Cellars, Doors of Cellars, Stables, Stalls, Stays, Pales, Posts, Jutties and Penthouses, Sign-posts, Props of Signs, and the Ground and Foundation of them, Shores, Watercourses, Gutters, and Easements, with their Appurtenances, which now are or at any Time hereafter may be erected, built, taken, enclosed, obtained, increased, possessed, or enjoyed by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever of, in, upon, or under all or any void Grounds, Wastes, Commons, Streets, Ways, and other Common Places within the said City and the Liberties of the same, and in the River or Water of Thames, or Ports, Banks, Creeks, or Shores of the same, within the Liberties of the said City.

We will also, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, declare and grant, that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors for ever, may have, hold, and enjoy all those Fields called or known by the Name of the Inward Moor and Orchard, Moor, or the Field called Inner Moor, or the Field called called West Smithfield, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, St. Bartholomew the Great, and St. Bartholomew the Less, in the Suburbs of London, or in some of them, to the Uses, Intents, and Purposes after expressed. And that the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, may be able to hold in the said Field called Smithfield, Fairs and Markets, there to be, and used to be held, and to take, receive, and have Pickage, Stallage, Tolls, and Profits appertaining, happening, belonging, or arising out of the Fairs or Markets there, to such Uses as the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, or their Predecessors had, held, or enjoyed, and now have, hold, and enjoy, or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the said Premises last mentioned, and to no other Uses, Intents, or Purposes whatsoever.

And that We, our Heirs or Successors, will not erect or cause to be erected, nor will permit or give Leave to any Person or Persons to erect and build a new one, or any Message, Houses, Structures, or Edifices, in or upon the said Field called Inner Moor, or the Field called Outer Moor, or the said Field called West Smithfield; but that the said separate Fields and Places be reserved, disposed, and continued to such like common and public Uses as the said Fields heretofore and now are used, disposed, or converted to, (saving nevertheless and always reserving to us, our Heirs and Successors, all Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, and now waste and void Ground and Places, as they now are within the City and Liberties of the same,) to hold and enjoy the said Messuages, Houses, Edifices, and Court-yards, and all and singular the Premises granted or confirmed or mentioned to be granted and confirmed, with all their Appurtenances, (except before excepted,) to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors for ever, to hold in Free and Common on Burgage *, and not in Capite, or by Knights Service.

And further, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we pardon, remit, and release to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, all and singular Issues, Profits, and Rents of all and singular the same Messuages, Edifices, Houses, Structures, Penthouses, and other the Premises last mentioned, (except before excepted,) any way due or incurred before the Date of these Presents, to us, or our Predecessors, and the Arrears of the same, without any Account, Molestation, Suit, or Impediment of us, our Heirs and Successors, or any Justice, Officers, or Ministers of us, our Heirs and Successors, and this without any Writ of Aid quod damnum, or any other Writ or Inquisition to be procured, issued, or prosecuted in that Behalf. And that it shall be lawful to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City and their Successors, to put themselves, by them or their Deputies, in full and peaceable Possession and Seisin of all and singular the Premises, as often and when it shall seem good and expedient, and thereof to have good Allowance in any Court whatsoever of us, our Heirs and Successors, from Time to Time, without Hindrance, Impediment, or Perturbation of us, our Heirs or Successors, our Justices, Treasurers of England, Barons of the Exchequer, or other Officers or Ministers whatsoever, of us, our Heirs and Successors.

And further, for the Consideration aforesaid, for us, our Heirs and Successors, We do pardon, remit, release, and exonerate to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, all and all Manner of Entries, Intrusions, and Ingresses whatsoever at any Time heretofore had or made of, in, or upon the Premises aforesaid, or any Part of them, without any Right or legal Title of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Predecessors, or their Tenants, Farmers, or Assigns, or any other Person or Persons. We will nevertheless, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, do ordain and declare by these Presents, that these our Letters Patents, or any thing contained in them, shall not be interpreted or construed to the taking or administering the Force or Effect of any Proclamations published hereafter of or concerning Buildings and Edifices.
APPENDIX, I.

Edifices in the said City and the Liberties of the same, and in the Places adjoining, for any Contempts or Offences whatsoever committed or to be committed, nor to remit or to release any Offences or Contempts heretofore committed or hereafter to be committed against the Tenor of the same or any of them, but that the same Proclamations may be and remain in their full Force, any thing in these Presents to the contrary notwithstanding.

And We will and declare by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, that such like Edifices, Structures, Encroachments, and Prejudices, which before this Time have been made or had upon any Churches or Walls of Churches within the said City and Liberties thereof, be and shall be subject to such Reformation as shall be appointed by us, our Heirs and Successors, or our Privy Council for the Time being in that Behalf; any thing in these Presents to the contrary notwithstanding.

And moreover, We, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm by these Presents to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, the Office or Exercise of garbling of whatsoever Merchandizes and other Things which ought to be garbled, at any Time arriving or coming to the City of London, by what Names or Appellations soever they are at present called or known by, and although the same Spices and Merchandizes now and heretofore have not been wont to be imported into the Kingdom of England or City aforesaid, but shall happen in Time to come to be imported. And we have made, constituted, and ordained, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, that the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, Garblers of all and singular these Spices, Things, and Merchandizes and other Things, which as aforesaid ought to be garbled, to have, hold, and enjoy and exercise the Office and Occupation aforesaid, and the disposing, ordering, surveying, and correcting of the same, together with all and singular the Fees, Profits, and Emoluments lawfully belonging and due to the same Office of garbling, to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, to be occupied and exercised by them, their Deputy or Deputies, Officer and Officers, Minister and Ministers, without rendering or making any Account or other Thing to us, our Heirs or Successors.

And further, We will, and, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, and their Deputies, Officers, and Ministers, to ask, demand, take, and receive to the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, for garbling of the said Spices, Things, and Merchandizes, for which no Fee or Reward heretofore has been had or taken, which, how great or little, what, shall be appointed and allowed for garbling by the Lord Chancellor, or Treasurer of England, or President of the Council of us, our Heirs or Successors, and the Two Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Bench for the Time being, or by any Four of them at least, and by them subscribed, without any Account or any thing to be rendered to us, our Heirs and Successors, excepting nevertheless, and out of these Presents reserving all such like Grants of or for garbling of Tobacco, which has heretofore been made by us or some of our Progenitors or Predecessors.

And further, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give, grant, and confirm by these Presents, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, the Office, Occupation, and Exercise of gauging of whatsoever Wines, Oils, and other Merchandizes and Things gaugable within the said City, at any Time arising or coming thereto, be and remain in their full Force, any thing in these Presents to the contrary notwithstanding.

And We do make, constitute, and ordain by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and their Successors, Gaugers of all and singular the said Wines, Oils, Things, and Merchandizes which ought to be gauged, to have and to hold, and to enjoy and exercise the Office, Exercise, and Occupation aforesaid, and disposing, ordering, surveying, and correcting the same, together with all and singular Fees, Profits, and Emoluments lawfully belonging or appertaining to the same Office, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors for ever, to be exercised and occupied by them, their Deputy, and Deputy's Officer and Officers, Minister and Ministers, without Account or any other Thing thence to be made or rendered to us, our Heirs or Successors.

And further, We will, and, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, that it shall and may be lawful to the said Wines, Oils, and other Things which ought to be gauged, the Fees, Wages, and Rewards for gauging such Wines, Oils, Things, and Merchandizes, for which no Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or received which, how great and what like, shall from henceforth be appointed and allowed for gauging by the Lords, Chancellor and Treasurer of England, and President of the Councils of us, our Heirs and Successors, and the Two Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Bench for the Time being, or by any Four of them at least, and by them subscribed, without any Account or other Thing to be made or rendered thereof to us, our Heirs and Successors.
And further, for the Consideration aforesaid, We do by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, give, grant, and confirm to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, the Office of keeping the Great Standard and Common Balance, ordained to weigh between Merchant and Merchant; and also the Office of Keeper of the Great Balance or Weight within the said City of London, for weighing of all Merchandizes of Avoirdupois; and also all Weights whatsoever within the same City of all Sorts of Wares, Merchandizes, and Things to be weighed, by what Names or Appellations soever at present they be called or known, or hereafter shall happen to be called or known, and although the same Sort of Wares, Merchandizes, and Things heretofore were not accustomed to be weighed, but in Time to come shall happen to be weighed or bought and sold by Weight.

And We do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents ordain, make, and constitute the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, Keepers of the Great Standard, Balance, and Weight, and all Weights whatsoever; and also Weigher of all Sorts of Wares, Commodities, Merchandizes, and Things to be weighed, and which have been accustomed and used to be bought and sold by Weight within our said City, to have and exercise the said Office and Occupation aforesaid, by them, their Deputies, Officers, or Ministers, together with the Fees, Profits, Wages, Rewards, and Emoluments of Right belonging or appertaining to the same Office, without any Account or any other Thing to be made, rendered, or paid for any of the last-mentioned Premises in this Behalf to us, our Heirs or Successors.

And also, of our more ample Grace and mere Motion, We will, and by these Presents, for us, and our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, that it may and shall be lawful for some Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, and their Deputies, Officers, and Ministers, to ask, demand, take, and receive, to the Use of the same Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, for the weighing of all Merchandizes of Avoirdupois aforesaid, and all Sorts of Commodities, Wares, and Things to be weighed, the Fees and Rewards of weighing the same Sort of Commodities, Merchandizes, and Things to be weighed, for which no Fee or Reward was heretofore lawfully had or received, which, how great and what like they shall be, for weighing, from henceforth shall be appointed and allowed by the Lords, Chancellors and Treasurers of England, President of the Council of us, our Heirs and Successors, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the House of us, our Heirs and Successors, the Two Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Bench for the Time being, or by Four of them at least, and by them subscribed, without Account or any thing to be rendered or made to us, our Heirs and Successors.

And also, We will, for us, our Heirs and Successors, and do erect and create in and through the said City and Liberties thereof, and in and through our Borough and Town of Southwark in our County of Surry, a certain Office called Outroper or Common Cryer, to and for the selling of Household Stuff, Apparel, Leases of Houses, Jewels, Goods, Chattels, and other Things of all Persons who shall be willing that the said Officers shall make Sale of the same Things by public and open Claim, commonly called Outcry, and Sale, in common and open Places or otherwise, in the said City and the Liberties of the same, and for the Town and Borough of Southwark aforesaid; and the same Office, for the Consideration aforesaid, We, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors for ever, to have and exercise the same Office by them or their Deputy, Officer, or Minister, Officers, Deputies, and Ministers, being first allowed or admitted thereto by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City for the Time being, in Common Council of the said City assembled, or the major Part of them; and that it shall and may be lawful to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, and their Deputy or Deputies, Officers or Ministers, to demand, take, and keep, for the Use of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens aforesaid, the Wares and Fees expressed in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed.

And We will, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, do strictly appoint, command, and charge all Persons, that neither they nor any of them presume to sell any Goods, Chattels, Household Stuff, Apparel, Jewels, and other Things, in public Claim called Outcry, in the City aforesaid, or the Liberties of the same, or in the Town and Borough of Southwark, under Pain of our Royal displeasure.

And also, for the Consideration aforesaid, We, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and the Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, and by these Presents do declare, that the Relicts and Widows of Freemen of the said City, using manual Arts and Occupations, so long as they shall continue Widows and remain in the same City, from Time to Time and at all Times hereafter may and be licensed to use and execute and exercise the same Arts and manual Occupations in the said City, although they were not educated by the Space of Seven Years as Apprentices, notwithstanding the Statute made and published in a Parliament of Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, in the Fifth Year of Her Reign, or any other Statute or Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, for the Considerations aforesaid, We, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and confirm to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, that no Market shall henceforth be granted,
And because We understand that it has been of an ancient Custom of the said City, had and allowed in the Circuits of the Justices of our Progenitors, once Kings of England, to the Citizens aforesaid, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, ought to record by Word of Mouth all their ancient Customs, as often and whencesoever any thing in Act or Question touching the said Customs happens, and is moved before any Justice, We, (the same being considered,) willing that the Customs of the said City be rather enlarged than diminished, of our special Grace have granted, for us, our Heirs and Successors, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, that whencesoever and as often as there shall happen any Issue to be taken of or upon the Custom of the said City, between any Parties in pleading, (although they themselves be Parties,) or if any thing shall be moved or happen in pleading, Act, or Question touching the Customs aforesaid, before us, our Heirs or Successors, or Justices for holding Pleas before us, our Justices of the Common Bench, Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, or any other Justices of us, our Heirs or Successors, which shall exact or require Inquisition, Search, or Trial, the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City for the Time may record, testify, and declare, by Word of Mouth, by the Recorder of the said City for the Time being, those Customs; that by such Record, Testimony, and Declaration, without taking any Jury thereupon, or making any further Process, they may speedily proceed to the Caption or Determination of the Plea, Deed, or Cause of Business.

We have given also and granted, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, Treasure found in the same City or the Liberty of the same; and also waived or strayed Goods and Chattels of all Felons and Fugitives, for Felonies committed by them in the said City or the Liberties of the said City, at the Nomination of the said Mayor, shall be one of the Keepers of the Peace in the City or the Liberties of the same City, although they be capable of the same; and so they have Privileges, and yet are loose and free from public Offices, Places, Charges, and Burthens of the said City for the Time being, those Keepers of the Peace in the Counties aforesaid; and may henceforth do, concern *, and execute those Things which are to be done by the Keepers of Peace of the Counties aforesaid, according to the Force and Effect of the Commissions directed or to be directed to them and others.

And whereas the Freedom of the City of London in Times past was had in such Price and Estimation that many Merchants thought themselves happy to enjoy the same, and to be reputed Members of the same City:

And whereas divers Persons, being Sons of certain Freemen of the said City, resident in our said City, and others who were Apprentices of Freemen of the said City, resident in our said City, in these late Times have used, and daily do use and exercise Merchandise, Negotiation, and Commerce, from the Ports of the same City to Ports beyond the Seas, and by reason thereof have and do gain and acquire great Profits and Advantages upon themselves, refusing or at least delaying to become Freemen of the said City, and to be admitted into the Liberty of the same City, although they be capable of the same; and so they have Privileges, and yet are loose and free from public Offices, Places, Charges, and Burthens of the said City for our Service and Honour, and for the upholding of the State and Profit of that City, and the weakening of the Government of the said City, and impoverishing the Freemen, and disparaging the Liberty thereof:

We, considering these Things, and intimately desiring, as much as in us is, to strengthen and enlarge the Liberties of the said City, (our Royal Chamber,) and to conserve, support, and protect the Rule and Government and good and happy State of that City;

We will, appoint, ordain, and declare, for us, our Heirs and Successors, that all they who are or hereafter be Apprentices or Servants of Freemen of our said City, and now do or hereafter shall reside or inhabit in the same City or the Liberties of the same, or within Ten Miles distant from any Part of the same, and do or shall use Merchandizes, and who do or shall refuse or delay to become Freemen of the said City, shall not be permitted at any Time henceforth, by themselves or by others, directly or indirectly, to transport any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, by way of merchandizing in any way, from the Port of our said City of London to Ports Foreign or beyond the Seas; willing, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, We do firmly command the Governors, Assistants, and Merchants Adventurers of England, the Governors and Assistants of the English Merchants trafficking in the Baltic Sea, the Society of English Merchants for Discovery of new Commerce, the Governors and Society of Merchants of England trading into the Levant Seas, the Governor and Society of Merchants trading to France and the Dominions of the same, and to all other Societies of Merchants trading or merchandizing into Foreign Parts beyond the Seas, by what Name or Names soever the said distinct Societies are known or reputed, that they, nor any of them, admit, license, or permit any such like Person or Persons to merchandize or traffic or have Commerce as Merchants to Foreign Parts, unless such Persons first become Freemen of the said City, and bring a Testimonial from the Chamberlain or Under Chamberlain of the said City for the Time being that they are admitted into the Liberty of the said City.
...And further, for us, our Heirs and Successors, we will and command, that no Merchant being or who hereafter shall be a Freeman of the said City shall take henceforth any Apprentice to serve him in such like Merchandise within the City aforesaid, Liberties or Suburbs of the same, or within Ten Miles of the same City, for less than Seven Years, to be bound and enrolled according to the Custom of the said City, and not otherwise.

And whereas by a certain Act of Parliament made in the Third Year of the Reign of our most dear Father Lord James, late King of England, it is enacted, that every Citizen and Freeman of the City of London, and every other Person or Persons, inhabiting or which shall inhabit in the said City or the Liberties of the same, being a Tradesman, Victualler, or Labourer, who then had or from henceforth should have any Debt or Debts owing to him or them, not amounting to Forty Shillings, by any Citizen or other Person or Persons, being a Victualler, Tradesman, or Labourer, who doth or shall inhabit within the said City or the Liberties of the same, may cause such like Debtor or Debtors to be warned or summoned by the Beadle or Officer of the Court of Requests, in the Guildhall, London, for the Time being, by Writing, to be left at the Dwelling House of such Debtor or Debtors, or by any reasonable Notice or Warning to be given to the said Debtor or Debtors, to appear before the Commissioners of the said Court of Requests, holden in the Guildhall of the said City, as by the said Act fully appears.

We will, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, ordain and constitute, that from Time to Time and in all future Times there be and shall be a certain Office of Clerk of the Court of Requests aforesaid; and there be and shall be from Time* and in all future Times One fit Person, to be named and appointed by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, assembled in Common Council of the same City, or the greater Part of them, to be Clerk of the same Court, to make, write, enter, and register Warrants, Process, Acts, Orders, and Executions of that Court, and for Labour and Attendance to have and receive his Fees and Wages expressed in a Schedule annexed to these Presents; and that there be from Time to Time and in all future Times shall be a certain Officer or Beadle of the Court of Requests aforesaid, to be named and appointed by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, assembled in Common Council of the said City, or the greater Part of them, to summon all such Persons to appear in the same Court; to execute to such like Persons as are appointed in the said Act of Parliament; and to serve and execute Warrants, Presents, and Process of the said Court; and to receive for his Labour in the said Office the Wages and Fees expressed in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed.

And whereas divers Burglaries, Felonies, Robberies, clandestine Stealings, and Thefts of Goods, Jewels, Apparel, Household Stuff, and other Things so to be sold or pawned by any Persons, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents do ordain, grant, and constitute, that from henceforth for ever within the said City of London and the Liberties of the same there be and shall be a certain Officer of Register of all, and for Sales and Pawns made or to be made to us, our Heirs or Successors. And further, we will and command, that no Merchant or any Person or Persons inhabiting there or in the Parts adjoining.

We, for the better Discovery of such like Offenders, and of Things so lost, will, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents do ordain, grant, and constitute, that from henceforth for ever within the said City of London and the Liberties of the same there be and shall be a certain Officer of Register of all, and for Sales and Pawns made or to be made to retailling Brokers within the said City and Liberties of the same, and for Labour and Fees expressing in a certain Schedule annexed to these Presents, without any Account or any thing else to be rendered or made to us, our Heirs or Successors.

And further, We do give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, that it may and shall be lawful for the Use thereof, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, the Wages and Fees expressed in a certain Schedule annexed to these Presents, without any Account or any thing else to be rendered or made to us, our Heirs or Successors.

And whereas Lord Henry the Eighth, late King of England, did, by His Letters Patents, bearing Date at Westminster the Thirteenth Day of January, in the Twenty-eighth Year of His Reign, amongst other Things, for Him and His Successors, did give and grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, the keeping, ordering, and governing of the House and Hospital of Him the late King called Bethlehem, situated without and near Bishopsgate of the said City of London, and all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, Revenues, and Hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever lying and being, belonging and appertaining unto the said Hospital or House called Bethlehem, and made and constituted by the same His Letters Patents, these the Mayor and Commonalty
And that the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City of London, and their successors, might be better able to support the Burthen and Expences of the Poor, in sustaining the House called the House of the Poor in West Smithfield, and other Burthens assigned and appointed to the same Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City, in the said Letters Patents, as by the same His Letters Patents, amongst other Things, more fully appears.

Know ye, that We, from our Soul affecting and intimately desiring to support and establish the said Works, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant and confirm to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, the said Custody, Ordering, and Government of the said House and Hospital called Bethlem, and all Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, and Reversions whatsoever and wheresoever lying and being belonging and appertaining to the same House and Hospital called Bethlem. And do make, ordain, and constitute by these Presents, those the Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, Masters, Keepers, and Governors of the said House and Hospital called Bethlem, and of the said Manors, Lands, Tenements, and other the Premises belonging to the same House and Hospital called Bethlem.

And moreover, for us, our Heirs and Successors, We do declare and ordain that the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, Masters, Keepers, and Governors of the said House and Hospital called Bethlem, to have, hold, and enjoy the said Custody, Ordering, and Government of the said House and Hospital called Bethlem, and of the said Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, Revenues, and Hereditaments belonging to the same House and Hospital called Bethlem, to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for ever; to the same Uses, Intents, and Purposes as in the said Letters Patents of Lord Henry the Eighth are before mentioned, ordained, and appointed.

Willing moreover, and for us, our Heirs and Successors, We do declare and ordain that the said House or Hospital of Bethlem, or the Manors, Lands, Tenements, Possessions, Revenues, and Hereditaments belonging and appertaining to the same House or any Part thereof, be not delivered, converted, or disposed to any other Use than to the charitable Works now used and applied in the same Hospital.

And further, for us, our Heirs and Successors, We will, and by these Presents do declare our good Pleasure, and do charge and command the same Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, that they do not deliver or grant the said Manors, Lands, Tenements, or Possessions, Revenues belonging to the same House or Hospital, or any Part of them, for any Term or Terms of Years exceeding the Number of One and twenty Years, to commence from the Time of the making such like Grant or Lease in Possession and not in Reversion, reserving Half of the yearly Value at the least of such Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments so leased and granted yearly, to be paid during the said Term, to the said Mayor and Commonality, and their Successors, to the Uses, Intents, and Purposes above mentioned.

And moreover, for us, our Heirs and Successors, We grant and give special Licence to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of London, and their Successors, that it shall and may be lawful to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of London, and their Successors, to purchase and receive and hold to them and their Successors, of any Person or Persons whatsoever, Five Acres of Land situate, lying, and being in the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields in the County of Middlesex, now or late in the Tenure or Occupation of Margaret Pennell or her Assigns, although the same Five Acres, or any Part of them, be held of us in Capite by Knights Service, to have to the same Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the same City, and their Successors, for ever.

And also, We give Licence and Power by these Presents to all and singular Persons whatsoever, that they or any of them may be able to give and grant the said Five Acres of Land and every Parcel thereof, with its Appurtenances, to the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens, and their Successors, although the same Five Acres of Land, or any Parcel thereof, be held of us in Capite by Knights Service; the Statute of putting of Lands and Tenements in Mortmain notwithstanding, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Orders, Residuations made, published, ordained, or provided, to the contrary notwithstanding; and this without any Inquisition or prentice of any Writ or Mandate to be made, presented, or taken, and be returned into the Chancery of us, our Heirs and Successors, or elsewhere.

Willing that the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, by reason or occasion of the Premises shall not be oppressed, molested, disquieted, or grieved in any thing by us, our Heirs or Successors, or by the Justices, Sheriffs, Escheators, or other Bailiffs, Officers, or Ministers of us, our Heirs or Successors; the Statute of not putting Lands into Mortmain, or any other Statute, Act, or Provision to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

We, nevertheless, declare it to be our Royal Pleasure, by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, that the said Mayor and Commonality and Citizens, or their Successors, or any other Person or Persons by the Assent and Consent of the same Mayor and Commonality
and Citizens, shall * build and erect, without the Royal Licence of us, our Heirs or Successors, in that Behalf first had and obtained, any Houses, Edifices, or Structures upon the Premises, or any Parcel thereof.

And as We, or our Predecessors, by distinct Letters Patents made to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, and their Predecessors, have given and granted (as in the said Letters Patents mentioned to be given and granted) to them Licence and Power of purchasing, having, and receiving to them and their Successors divers Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to divers distinct yearly Values or Sums expressed in the same Letters Patents more fully appears; the Statute of not putting Lands in Mortmain notwithstanding.

We will now and declare, and do to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the said City, grant, for us, our Heirs and Successors, by these Presents, that these our Letters Patents, or any Grant, Thing, or Matter contained in the same, shall not be reputed or judged to be Part or Parcel of such yearly Value or Sum, to which, as aforesaid, they have been made capable and able to purchase.

And further, We will, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant unto the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, that these our Letters Patents, and the Enrolment of the same, shall be in and through all Things firm, valid, good, sufficient, and effectual in Law towards and against us, our Heirs and Successors, as well in all our Courts as elsewhere within our Kingdom of England, without any Confirmations, Licences, or Tolerations to be procured or obtained of us, our Heirs or Successors, by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors.

Notwithstanding that any Writ or Writs Ad quod damnum hath not issued or is not returned before the making of these our Letters Patents; and notwithstanding the misnaming or not rightly and certainly naming, or ill reciting, or not reciting the said Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Goods, Liberties, Authorities, Privileges, Immunities, Quittances, Jurisdictions, and all and singular other the Premises above truly granted and confirmed, or mentioned to be granted or confirmed, or any Part or Parcel of them; and notwithstanding the not finding, or ill, or not right or certain finding of Office or Offices, Inquisition or Inquisitions, of the Premises above hereby granted or confirmed, or mentioned to be granted or confirmed, or any Part or Parcel of it, by which our Title in and to the said Premises ought to be found; before the making of these our Letters Patents; and notwithstanding any Defect in not reciting or ill reciting of any Lease or Leases, Grant or Grants heretofore made, for Term of Life or Lives, or Years, or otherwise, of the Premises, or of any Part or Parcel of them, being upon Record or not upon Record, or otherwise howsoever.

And notwithstanding the ill naming, or not right or certain naming of any Village or Hamlet, Parish, Ward, Place, Precinct, or Country, in which the Premises or any Part of them is or are; and notwithstanding any Defect in not mentioning, or not fully, rightly, or certainly mentioning the Name or Names of all or any Tenements, Forms, Possessions, or Occupations aforesaid, and all and singular other the Premises, or any Parcel thereof; and notwithstanding any Defect, Uncertainty, or Computation, or Declaration, or Omission of the true Value of the Premises, or any Part of them, in these present Letters Patents expressed; [and notwithstanding any Defect, Uncertainty, or Computation or Declaration or Omission of the true Value of the Premises, or any Part of them, in these present Letters Patents expressed;] and notwithstanding any Defect in not mentioning our true Right, State, or Title of or to the same Premises, or any Part or Parcel of them; and notwithstanding the Statute of Lord Henry the Sixth, late King of England, our Ancestor; and notwithstanding the Statute of Lord Henry the Fourth, late King of England, our Ancestor, made and published in the First Year of His Reign; and notwithstanding the Statute aforesaid, of not putting Lands and Tenements in Mortmain; and notwithstanding the Statute made in the Parliament of Edward the First, in the Third Year of His Reign, and the Statute made in the Parliament of Edward the Third, in the Twenty-eighth Year of His Reign, concerning choosing the Coroners; and notwithstanding any other Statute or Statutes of this our Kingdom of England, or any other Defects whatsoever; and notwithstanding the not mentioning the Natures, Kinds, Species, Quantities of the Premises, or any of them, or any Part or Parcel of them.

We will also, and by these Presents grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City of London, that they shall and may have these our Letters Patents made and sealed under the Great Seal of England, without rendering, paying, or making Fine or Fee, great or little, to us in our Hamper, or otherwise to our Use any way, for that Expression is not made of the true yearly Value, or of the Certainty of the Premises, or any of them, or of other Gifts and Grants heretofore made by us or by any of our Progenitors or Ancestors to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, or any other Statute, Act, Ordinance, Proclamation, Provision, or Restriction made, published, ordained, or provided to the contrary, or any other Cause or Matter whatsoever in any thing notwithstanding. In witness whereof We have made these our Letters Patents.

Witness myself at Westminster, the Eighteenth Day of October, in the Fourteenth Year of our Reign, 1638.

By this Charter the Citizens receive a Ratification in part of former Grants; such as restoring them all Liberties and Jurisdictions on the Payment of the ancient

† See in Book.
ancient Fees; it authorizes the Three senior Aldermen next the Chair to be justices of Peace, previous to which Time none but those who had filled the Chair of Mayorality were eligible to that Office; it entitles the Mayor and Aldermen before mentioned, and Recorder, to hold Sessions of the Peace, to inquire concerning Felonies, and take cognizance of all Weights and Measures, and also of all Fines, Forfeitures, &c. in the different Courts of Conservancy, and of all Fines imposed by the Commissioners of Sewers, and of all Houses, &c. erected on Waste Grounds within the City or its Liberties; it grants to the Citizens Moorfields and West Smithfield in Fee and common Burgage, on consideration that the former shall not be built upon, but kept for common and public Uses, and that in the latter a Fair and Market shall be held; it gives also to the Citizens the Office of gauging of all Merchandizing, the gauging of Wines and Oils, the keeping the Great Balance or Weight, the Office of Common Cryer in London and Southwark, with all Fees annexed to the Offices; it empowers the Widows of Freemen, so long as they shall continue the Widows of such, to use and occupy manual Arts and Trades within the said City; and prohibits any Market or Markets from being held within Seven Miles of its Boundaries; it authorizes the Mayor to nominate One Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, and another for the County of Surrey; obliges Merchants in the City and its Vicinity to take up their Freedom; confirms the Establishment of the Court of Requests, stipulates the Fees to be taken by the Clerk of that Court, and points out his Duty; establishes a Register Office of all Pawns and Sales; appoints the Mayor and Commonalty to execute the Office of Register of retailing Brokers, with an Allowance of Fees according to the annexed Schedule; it gives Licence to the Citizens to hang out Signs from their Houses; and it finally grants Bethlem and Bartholomew’s Hospitals to the Mayor and Citizens, and appoints how the Estates belonging thereto shall be applied.

A Table of the Fees to be taken by the Common Cryer or Outroper.

For selling all Sorts of Goods, in every Shilling, 0½d.
For writing and keeping the Books, in every Pound, 0½d.
To the Cryer for crying the Goods, 1s.

A Table of the Fees to be taken by the Register for Brokers.

For the Bond to be entered into by every Broker, Brogger, and Huckster, to the Chamber, 8d.
For every Bargain, Contract, and Pawn, for or upon which there shall be lent or given One Shilling or above, and under Five Shillings, 0½d.
For every like, for which shall be lent Five Shillings or more, and under Twenty Shillings, 0½d.
For every the like, on which shall be lent Twenty Shillings or more, and under Forty Shillings, 2d.
For every the like, on which shall be lent Forty Shillings or more, 2d.

A Table of the Fees allowed to the Clerk of the Court of Requests.

For every Plaint, 2d.
For every Appearance, 2d.
For every Order, 4d.
For every Remittance to the Common Law, 4d.
For every Warrant to commit to Prison, 6d.
For every Search, 2d.
For every Satisfaction acknowledged on an Order, 6d.
For warning every Person within the Liberties, 4d.
For warning every Person without the Liberties, 6d.
For serving every Precept or Warrant, 4d.

King Charles the First’s Second Charter.

Charles by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all to whom these present Letters shall come, greeting.

Whereas our well beloved the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, and their Predecessors, within the Port of London, within the Liberties and Franchises of our City of London and Suburbs thereof, have had, exercised, and enjoyed, or claimed to have, exercise, and enjoy the Office of Package of all Cloths, Wools, Woofels, Calf Skins, Goat Skins, Bales of Tin, and all other Merchandizes whatsoever to be packed, casked, piped, barrelled, or otherwise vesselled out of the said Port, or to be transported to any of the Parts beyond the Seas, of the Goods and Merchandizes, as well of Aliens and Persons born under any Foreign Allegiance, in any Parts beyond the Seas, wheresoever they should be customed; and also the Office as well for surveying or scavage of all Goods or Wares of any Merchant, either Alien or Denizen, whose Father was or should be an Alien born, without
without our Allegiance, and from the Parts beyond the Seas, to be brought to the said Port, by way of Merchandize, as also for the surveying, delivering, or Bailage of all Goods and Wares of any such Merchants aforesaid, to be exported from the said Port into the Parts beyond Seas or otherwise, on the Account of Merchandizes upon and through the River Thames, within the said Port, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or Vessel whatsoever, floating, lading, remaining, or being off of any Shore of the said River of Thames, and upon any Wharf or Shore of the same River, which should happen there to remain, and be delivered or unladen, as well by Water as by Land, within the Port aforesaid, within the Franchises and Liberties of the said City and Suburbs thereof; all which they have enjoyed Time out of Mind, and by virtue of several Charters or Letters Patents of Edward, the Fourth, late King of England, in the First and Eighteenth Years of His Reign, to them granted, and also by virtue of a certain other Charter or Letters Patents of Henry the Eighth, late King of England, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens aforesaid, granted in the Third Year of His Reign, by whatsoever Name or Names the same are called in the said Letters Patents, by Authority of Parliament confirmed, or by colour of the same Letters Patents, or of any of them, or by the Prescription aforesaid, with divers Fees and Rewards to the said Offices belonging and appertaining.

And whereas divers Questions and Differences have of late arisen about and concerning the Offices aforesaid, and the Execution thereof within the Port aforesaid, within the Liberties and Franchises of the City aforesaid and Suburbs thereof, whereby the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London aforesaid have been hindered and disturbed in the Offices aforesaid, and in the Exercise of them.

Know ye, that We, for the moving and utter taking away all Doubts and Questions about the said Offices, and likewise for the corroborating, amplifying, increasing, and establishing the Liberties and Privileges of the said City, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, and also for and in consideration of Four thousand and two hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, to the Hands of our ancient and faithful Servant George Kirke, Gentleman of our Robes, and one of the Grooms of our Bedchamber, by a Warrant under our Privy Seal, heretofore paid or assigned to be paid, whereof We do acknowledge ourselves to be fully satisfied and paid, and them the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London aforesaid, and their Successors, to be thereof acquitted and discharged for ever by these Presents; and for divers good Causes and Considerations us hereunto especially moving, have, for us, and for our Heirs and Successors, created, ordained, and constituted, and by these Presents do create, ordain, and constitute, that from henceforth for ever hereafter there shall be within the said Port of London and the Limits and Bounds thereof, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof, an Office or Offices, Employment and Employment of Package of all Weollen Cloths, Wool Felts *, Grlt Skin, Goat Skins, Bales of Tin, and of all other Merchandizes whatsoever, to be packed, casked, piped, barrelled, or any ways vesselled, with a Survey of the Measure, Number, and Weight of the said Merchandizes, and also the Survey of all customable Merchandizes to the said Port within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof coming, and out of the said Port going, as well by Land as by Water, within the Liberties and Franchises of the City aforesaid and Suburbs thereof, as well as of the Goods of any Denizen, whose Father is or shall be an Alien, as of the Goods of Aliens, wheresoever the same shall be customed: As also an Office or Employment of Carriage and Portage of all Wools, Wool Felts *, Bales of Tin, and of all other Merchandizes whatsoever, as well of any Denizen, whose Father is or shall be an Alien, born without the Allegiance of us, our Heirs and Successors, and under any Foreign Allegiance in any the Ports beyond the Seas, which shall be carried into London from the River of Thames to the House or Warehouse of such Alien, and from thence to the said River, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments of the said Office or Employment and other the Premises in Two Tables or Schedules hereunto annexed mentioned and respectively limited and appointed. All and singular which Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments in the said Tables or Schedules expressed as due and lawful Fees to the said several Offices of Package or Portage annexed and belonging, and in the Execution of the same Offices, and either of them respectively, to be had and taken, and We do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, ratify, establish, and confirm by these Presents; and the same Tables, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments in the said Table or Schedules before mentioned, We do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant unto the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, for ever, by these Presents.

And furthermore, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, for the Consideration aforesaid, We do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, give and grant to the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, the said Office and Employment of Package of all and all Manner of Weollen Cloths, Wool Felts *, Calf Skins, Goat Skins, Bales of Tin, and all other Merchandizes whatsoever to be packed, casked, piped, barrelled, or any ways vesselled, with the Survey of the Measure, Number, and Weight of the said Merchandizes, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments aforesaid; and also the Office or Employment of Carriage and Portage of all Wools, Wool Felts *, Bales of Tin, and all other Merchandizes whatsoever; as well of any Denizens, whose Father is or shall be an Alien born, without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs, or Successors, and under any Foreign Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas, which shall be carried into London from the River of Thames to the House of such Alien,
Appendix, I.

Alien, and from thence to the said River, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments aforesaid, to hold and exercise the Offices and Employments aforesaid, and either of them, with their Appurtenances, and the Dispositions, Orderings, Surveyings, and Corrections thereof, and of either of them, together with all Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments whatsoever to the said Offices or Emoluments, or either of them, in the said Tables or Schedules which to these Presents annexed and respectively appointed, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for ever: And also to exercise and occupy the said Offices and Employments, and every and either of them, by themselves, or by their sufficient Minister or Ministers, Deputy or Deputies, without any Account or other Things to be thereof rendered or made to us, our Heirs and Successors, (besides the Rent hereafter in these Presents mentioned to be reserved and paid to us, our Heirs and Successors) and without incurring any Penalty or Forfeiture of the Offices aforesaid, or either of them, or of any Parcel thereof, although they or their Deputies, Officers, or Servants do not pack the said Goods or Merchandizes when they are ready, and upon reasonable Request and Notice thereof given for the performing the said Services; and that no other Porter or Carrier, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, shall presume to intermit or intrude him or themselves to carry or land any of the said Goods or Merchandizes from any Wharf or Shore within the Limits aforesaid into any Ship or Vessel, or to unload any Goods or Merchandizes from any Vessel upon any Wharf, Shore, or Lane within the Limits aforesaid, without the special Appointment or Licence of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, or of their Officers or Deputies for that Purpose first had and obtained; and that the Porter or Carrier appointed, and from Time to Time * be appointed, by the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, or by their sufficient Officers or Deputies for the Time being, shall have, take, or receive of and from the said Merchants, as well Aliens, born without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs, and Successors, and under any Foreign Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas, as of the said Denizens born or to be born within the Power and Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs, or Successors, whose Father is or shall be an Alien, born without the Allegiance of us, our Predecessors, Heirs, or Successors, or to be brought from any Part beyond the Seas, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof, on account of merchandises, goods, and also the surveying, delivering, or Balliage of all the Goods and Wares of any of the said Merchants, within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City, which shall be carried out into Parts beyond the Seas by way of Merchandize through and upon the River of Thames, within the Limits aforesaid, in any Ship, Boat, Barge, or Vessel whatsoever, floating, laden, remaining, or being off any Shore of the said River of Thames, and which upon any Bank, Wharf, or Shore of the said River shall happen to remain and be delivered or unloaded within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments in a certain Table or Schedule to these Presents annexed and respectively mentioned and appointed, according to the Form of the Statute made and published in the Twenty-second Year of Henry the Eighth, late King of England. All and singular which said Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments in the said Table or Schedule last mentioned and expressed as due and lawful Fees to the said several Offices of Scavage and Balliage aforesaid annexed and belonging, and in the Execution of the said Offices, and either of them respectively, hereafter to be had and taken, We do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, ratify, establish, and confirm by these Presents; and the same Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments in the last-mentioned Schedule, We do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, grant to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, for ever, by these Presents; to have and exercise the said Offices and Employments last mentioned, and either of them, with the Appurtenances, and the Dispositions, Orderings, Supervisions, and Corrections of the same, or either of them, together with the Fees, Sums of Money, Profits, and Emoluments to the said Offices or Employments, and either of them, in the said Table or Schedule to these Premises annexed mentioned and respectively appointed, unto the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, for ever; and also to exercise and occupy the said Offices and Employments by themselves, or by their sufficient Minister or Ministers, Deputy or Deputies, without any Account or other Matter to be rendered or made to us, our Heirs or Successors, for the same, (besides the Rents hereafter in these Presents mentioned to be reserved and paid to us, our Heirs and Successors,) and without incurring any Penalty of the said Offices or Employments, or either of them, or any Parcel thereof, although they or their Deputies, Officers, or

* Si, gu, incept

"to"

Servants
Servants shall not survey or deliver the Goods and Merchandizes aforesaid when they shall be ready, upon Request or Notice thereof given, for the performing the said Works or Services.

Willing, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, enjoining and commanding all and singular such Aliens and Denizens aforesaid, that they from Time to Time do make and deliver or cause to be made and delivered unto the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, or any of them, or any of their Servants, Deputies, or Collectors of the Seavage aforesaid for the Time being, true and perfect Bills of Entry of all and every their Goods, Merchandizes, and Wares, which shall be from Time to Time brought within the Liberties and Franchises of the said City and Suburbs thereof, under Pain of our Royal Indignation, and being further punished for their Contempt of our Command in this behalf. Yielding therefore yearly to us, our Heirs and Successors, into the Receipts of our Exchequer at Westminster, Three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight-pence of lawful Money of England, at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by equal Portions every Year to be paid.

And whereas We are informed that, with Intent to defraud and deceive the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid of the Fees and Profits to the said several Offices belonging and appertaining, several Goods and Merchandizes have been fraudulently laden and unladen by divers Persons at certain Wharfs or Places commonly called St. Katherine's, Tower Wharf, Southwark, Bill Shore, Wapping, Redrith, Deptford, Greenwich, and Blackwall, and all other Places between Blackwall and London Bridge, on both Sides of the River Thames aforesaid, supposing the same Places to be without the Port of London aforesaid, and the Liberties, Franchises, and Suburbs thereof;

We will, and by these Presents, for us, our Heirs and Successors, do ordain and declare that for ever hereafter all and singular Merchant Strangers, born without our Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas, and under Foreign Obedience, and also the Sons of such Merchant Strangers, who henceforth shall lade or unlace any Goods or Merchandizes customable in the Port of the City of London aforesaid, or in any of the said Places or Wharfs aforesaid, shall from Time to Time render and pay, or make and cause to be rendered and paid, unto the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City aforesaid, and their Successors, or their Officers, Deputies, and Servants, such Wages and Fees as are in the said Tables or Schedules mentioned and expressed.

And further, because We are given to understand that divers Goods and Merchandizes of Merchants, as well Aliens, born without our Allegiance, under Foreign Obedience in Parts beyond the Seas, as also such Denizens whose Father is or shall be an Alien, and born under Foreign Allegiance in Parts beyond the Seas, which are carried out of the Port of the said City, and brought into the said Port from Foreign Parts, and beyond the Seas, are very often subtilly concealed and coloured under the Names of other Persons, to defraud us of our Customs and other Things to us belonging for such Goods and Merchandizes, to the Prejudice and Loss of us, our Heirs and Successors, and also of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, of the Fees and Sums of Money so as aforesaid respectively limited, appointed, and ordained, by reason of the Exercise of the Offices aforesaid, or any of them.

We, therefore, being willing to look after our Indemnity in this Behalf, and also to the Intent that the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens may the better detect the Frauds, Covins, and Deceits of all Persons so concealing and withdrawing the said Goods and Merchandizes, and the Fees aforesaid, We do, for us, our Heirs and Successors, give and by these Presents grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, that the Mayor of the City aforesaid for the Time being, and the sufficient Deputies of the Port of the said City, and brought into the said Port from Foreign Parts, and beyond the Seas, are very often subtilly concealed and coloured under the Names of other Persons, to defraud us of our Customs and other Things to us belonging for such Goods and Merchandizes, to the Prejudice and Loss of us, our Heirs and Successors, and also of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, of the Fees and Sums of Money so as aforesaid respectively limited, appointed, and ordained, by reason of the Exercise of the Offices aforesaid, or any of them.

Although express Mention of the true yearly Value, or of the Certainty of the Premises, or any of them, or of any other Gifts or Grants by us, or by any of our Progenitors or Predecessors, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City aforesaid, or any of them hitherto made, is not made in these Presents, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, Provision, Proclamation, or Restraint to the contrary thereof herebefore had, made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other Thing, Cause, or Matter whatsoever, in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the Fifth Day of September, in the Sixteenth Year of our Reign.
Appendix,
I.

The Tables or Schedules referred to in the foregoing CHARTERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alum, the Cwt., 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annatto, the Cwt., five score, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples and Pears, the little barrel, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquavitae, the hoghead, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argal, White or Red, the Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies Heads, the dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, the Cwt., 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandstraps, the dozen knots, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balks, Great, the Cwt., six score, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balks, Middle, the Cwt., six score, 9d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balks, Small, the Cwt., six score, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barlings, the Cwt., six score, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley, the quarter, eight bushels, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barilla or Safora, the barrel, Cwt., 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket Ropes, the dozen bundles, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bast Ropes, the Cwt., 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery, Basherows or Kettles, the Cwt., 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef, the barrel, 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellmetal, the Cwt., 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, the quarter, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacking, or Lamp-black, the Cwt., 3d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottles of all Sorts, the dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrel Boards, the thousand, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boards, Clay, shilling score, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boards, Pipe, the six score, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boratteo, Narrow, or Bombazeens, single piece, fifteen Yards, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombazeens, Broad, the single piece, fifteen yards, 3½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books, Unbound, the basket or maund, 8d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow Staves, the six score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass Andirons, Laver Cocks, Chafing Dishes, and all other Brass, or Lattin wrought, the five score, 3d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brimstone, the Cwt., 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol wool, the dozen pound, 3d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckrams of Germany, the dozen pieces, 3d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckrams of France, the dozen pieces, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffins, Liles, and Macadoes, Narrow, the single piece of fifteen yards, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffins, Liles, Macadoes, Broad, the single piece of fifteen yards, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullrushes, the lead, 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn for Millstones, the Cwt., five score, 3d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter, the Cwt., 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable Ropes for Cordage, Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinets, Great, the piece, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinets, Small, the piece, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddas, or Crull Ribbons, the dozen pieces, thirty-six yards each, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candlewicks, the Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candles of Tallow, the dozen pound, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capers, the Cwt., five score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capmavans, the Cwt., six score, 3d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards, Playing, the small gross, twelve dozen pack, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cards, Wool, the dozen pair, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets, Turkey, Persia, India, and Venice, long, the piece, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets, of the same or like Sorts, short, the pieces, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpets, of all other Sorts, the piece, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases for Looking Glasses, Gilt, from No. 3. to No. 10., the dozen, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases for Looking Glasses, Ungilt, the dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamolets, Mohair and Turkey Grommets, each fifteen yards, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese, Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries, Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth, French Woollen, each twenty yards, 8d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth, Scarlet, the yard, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochineel, Silvered or Canpecha, the pound, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochineel, of all other Sorts, the pound, 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combs, of Box or Light Wood, the gross, twelve dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Bricks, or Plates, Round or Square, the Cwt., 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copperas, the Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral, Rough or Polish'd, the mast, twenty-seven pound, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, the Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork, the dozen pieces, for Shoemakers, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyder, the ton, 4½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deal Beards, of all Sorts, six score, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs of Earth, the small gross, twelve dozen, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durance of Daretey, with Thread, each fifteen yards, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durance of Duretey, with Silk, each fifteen yards, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs, Anberbageurs, the ounce, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Alloisicatrina, the pound, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Barley hulled, the Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Caraway and Comin Seed, the Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, China Root, the Cwt., five score, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Civet, the ounce, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Gum Aromatic, the Cwt., 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Musk, the ounce, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Musk Cord, the dozen, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Saunders, White or Red, the Cwt., fire score, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Treadnor, Common, the Cwt., five score, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Turpentine, Common, Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Barley Hulled, the barrel, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Eels, the ship lading, 10½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Herrings, White or Red, the last, 6½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Ling, Cwt., six score, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Lub, the Cwt., six score, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Cropping, the Cwt., six score, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Titling, the Cwt., six score, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Sturgeon, the Scotch, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Sturgeon, the Scotch, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Salmon, the barrel, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Laces, the yard, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Undrest, Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Drest or Wrought, the Cwt., 4½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Frankinsens, the Cwt., 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Barmillion, each piece, thirty yards, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Neapolitan, Trip 'O or Velvet, the piece, fifteen yards, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Beaver Skins, the piece, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Beaver Beilles or Wombs, the dozen, 4½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Bidge, Tw'd or Untaw'd, the Cwt., five score, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Fox Skins, the Cwt., fire score, 4½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Foines, without Tails, the dozen, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Gallies, each twelve dozen, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Galls, the Cwt., 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass for Windows, the chest or case, 3½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, called Venice Drinking-glasses, the dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, Looking Halfpenny Ware, the gross, twelve dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, Penny Ware, the gross, twelve dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, Ditto, Steel, the small dozen, 0½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, Ditto, Steel, the large dozen, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, Ditto, Chrystal, Small, the dozen, under No. 6, 1½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, Ditto, Chrystal, Middle, the dozen, No. 6, 2½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditto, Glass, Ditto, Chrystal, the dozen, No. 7, 8, 9, and 10, 4½d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leather for Masks, the dozen pounds, 2d. 
Lutes, the dozen, 4d. 
Lute Strings, Gutting, the great gross, 1d. 
Lute Strings, Minikins, the gross, twelve dozen of 
knots, 0½d. 
Linen, British, the hundred ells, five score, 2d. 
Ditto of Brabant, Embden, Flemish, Freeze, 
Genlsh, Holland, Linteringham, Oversail, Rowe, 
Cowfield or Flats, each piece of thirty ells, 2d. 
Ditto, Calicoes or Dutties, the piece, 0½d. 
Ditto, Cambricks, the piece, thirteen ells, 2d. 
Ditto, Holland Table Damask, the dozen yards, 
4½d. 
Ditto, Silesia Ditto, the dozen yards, 2½d. 
Ditto, Holland Ditto, for Napkins and Towels, the 
dozen yards, 1½d. 
Ditto, of Silesia, for Ditto, the dozen yards, 2½d. 
Ditto, Holland Diaper, for Tabling, the dozen 
Yards, 1½d. 
Ditto, of Silesia, for Ditto, the dozen yards, 0½d. 
Ditto, of Holland, for Napkins and Towels, the 
dozen yard, 1½d. 
Ditto, of Silesia, for Ditto, the dozen yards, 0½d. 
Ditto, French Canvas and Line, ell and half-
quarter broad, or upwards, the hundred ells, 
six score, 3d. 
Ditto, Norman Canvas and Line, Narrow Van-
dales, or Vittry Canvas, Dutch Barnas, and 
Hessen Canvas, the hundred ells, six score, 2½d. 
Ditto, Guttering and Prague Canvas, Drillings-
pack, Dutch Hindenburgh, Middle good Head-
lock, Narrow Muscovia Linen, Narrow Ditto 
Hamburg, and Irish Ditto, the hundred ells, 
six score, 1½d.

Ditto Hamburg and Silesia Broad, the hundred 
ells score, 3½d. 
Ditto, Poldavis, the bolt, 1½d. 
Ditto, Lawns, the piece, thirteen ells, 2½d. 
Ditto, Calico Lawns, the piece, 0½d. 
Ditto, French Lawns, the piece, 0½d. 
Ditto, Lockrams of all Sorts, the piece, one 
hundred and six ells, 1½d. 
Ditto, Southwick, the hundred ells, six score, 
1½d. 
Ditto, Strasbrow, each piece, thirty ells, 1½d. 
Ditto, Striped or Turkish Canvas with Thread, 
the piece, fifteen yards, 1½d. 
Ditto, Striped, Tofed, or Quilted Canvas, with 
Silk, the piece, fifteen yards, 1½d. 
Latinum, the Cwt., 1½d. 
Mahl, the quarter, 0½d. 
Magnam, the Cwt., 1½d. 
Masks, of Velvet or Satin, the dozen, 1½d. 
Masts, the Great Sort, each 2½d. 
Masts, the Middle Sort, each 1½d. 
Masts, the Smaller Sort, each 0½d. 
Maps, Printed, the ream, 1½d. 
Madder, Crop and all other Bale Madder, the 
Cwt., 2½d. 
Madder, Fust, the Cwt., 1½d. 
Madder, Mull, the Cwt., 0½d. 
Meal, the last, twelve barrels, 4½d. 
Mocodo Ends, the dozen pounds, 1½d. 
Oars, the hundred, six score, 2½d. 
Oats, the quarter, 0½d. 
Oils, of Seville, Majorca, Minorca, Provence, 
Portugal, and Salad Oil, the ton, 2½s. 8½d. 
Oil, Rape and Linseed, the ton, 2½s. 6½d. 
Oil, Train, the ton, 1½s. 4½d. 
Olives, the hogheads, 4½d. 
Onions, the hundred bushels, 1½d. 
Onion Seed, the Cwt., 3½d. 
Oranges, the thousand, 1½d. 
Orchel, the Cwt., 1½d. 
Parchtack, the Cwt., five score, 1½d. 
Pans, Dripping or Frying, the Cwt., 1½d. 
Pans, Warman, the dozen, 1½d. 
Paper, Brown, the hundred bundles, 6½d. 
Paper, of all other Sorts, each five score reams, 
1½s. 8½d.
Appendix, I.

Peas, the quarter, 0½d.
Pitch and Tar, the last, 3d.
Plates, Single, White or Black, the hundred plates, 1d.
Plates, Double, White or Black, the hundred plates, 2d.
Pomegranates, the thousand, 2d.
Pork, the barrel, 1½d.
Pots, of Earth or Stone, Covered, the Cwt., five score, 1d.
Pots of Ditto, Uncovered, the hundred cast, a gallon, 2d.
Quails, the dozen, 0½d.
Quicksilver, the Cwt., five score, 10d.
Quinces, the hundred, five score, 0½d.
Rapeseed, the quarter, 1d.
Roan, the ton, 8d.
Rice, the Cwt., 1d.
Rye, the quarter, 0½d.
Rims for Sieves, the gross, twelve dozen, 0½d.
Saffron, the pound, 0½d.
Safflower, the Cwt., five score, 4d.
Salt, the Cwt., 2d.
Salt Petre, the Cwt., 1½d.
Sayes, Double, or Flanders Serges, the piece, 3d.
Sayes, Houncoat, and Middle Sayes, the piece, 2d.
Shumack, the Cwt., 1½d.
Silk, of Bruges, Grenada, Naples, Organzine, Polo and Spanish, Satin Silk, Slear Silk, Fine and Thrown Silk, the pound, sixteen ounces, 1d.
Ditto, Raw, of China, the pound, twenty-four ounces, 1d.
Ditto, Ferret or Florist Silk, Filozel, Sleeve Silk, Course, the pound, sixteen ounces, 0½d.
Ditto, Raw Long, the pound, fourteen ounces, 0½d.
Ditto, Raw Short, and Raw Morea, the pound, twenty-four ounces, 0½d.
Silk Stockings, the pair, 2½d.
Ditto, Fish or Floret Silk, Filozel, Sleeve Silk, Coarse, the pound, eight bushes, 1d.
Wood, Island, the ton, 1½s.
Wood, Toulouse, the Cwt., 1½d.
Wood, Box, the thousand pieces, 2½d.
Wood, Brazil or Fernado, Buck, the Cwt., 3d.
Wood, Harrow, or Jamaica, the Cwt., 1½d.
Wood, Fustick, the Cwt., 0½d.
Wood, Red or Guinean, the Cwt., 2d.
Wood, Sipeet of East India, the Cwt., 1d.
Wood, Beaver, the pound, 1d.
Wood, Cotton, the Cwt., five score, 3d.
Ditto, Combed, the Cwt., five score, 4d.
Wood, Irish, Uncombed, the Cwt., five score, 2½d.
Wood, Estridge, the Cwt., 2½d.
Wood, Polonia, the Cwt., 3d.
Wood, French, the Cwt., 2½d.
Wood, Lamba, the Cwt., 3d.
Wood, Spanish, the Cwt., 4d.
Wood, Red, the pound, 0½d.
Wire, Latten, and all other Sorts, the Cwt., 4d.
Wire, Eager or Sharp, the ton, 6d.
Wire, Gascoyne, and all other Sorts of French, the ton, 2½d.
Wine, Rhineaus, the ass, 6d.
Wine, Muskadel, and all other Sorts of Levant, the butt, 1s.
Wines, Sack, Canary, Malagas, Madeirases, Romneys, Bastard Tantis, and Alcante, the pipe, 1s.
Yarn, Cable, the Cwt., 1d.
Yarn, Grogrom or Mohair, the Cwt., five score, 1½s.
Yarn, Cotton, the Cwt., five score, 4d.
Yarn, Irish, the pack, four hundred weight, at six score per Cwt., 6d.
Yarn, Raw Linen, Dutch or French, the Cwt., five score, 4½d.
Yarn, Spruce or Muscovia, the Cwt., 2½d.
The Balliage Table of Rates outwards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beer, the ton, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canvas, the hundred ells, at six score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coals, the chaldron, ld.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth, Broad, the piece, 14d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon, the Cwt., five score, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochineal, the Cwt., five score, 7d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fustians, English, each fifteen yards, 0£d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indico, the Cwt., five score, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, the ton, Unwrought, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron, the ton, Wrought, the Cwt., 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernels, of all Sorts, the piece, 0/£d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamprones, the thousand, 0£d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead, the foddor, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper or Ginger, the Cwt., five score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetuanneos, the piece, 0/£d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raisins, the piece or frail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saffron, the pound, 0/£d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt, the weigh, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltpetre, the Cwt., 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk, Raw or Thrown, the pound, sixteen ounces, 0£d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Beaver, the hundred, five score, 1s. 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Badger, the hundred, five score, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Cooney, Black, the hundred, five score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Cat, the hundred, five score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Calf, the hundred, five score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Fox, the hundred, five score, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Fitches, the timber, 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Martin, the hundred, six score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Otter, the hundred, five score, 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Sheep or Lamb, the hundred, six score, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins, Squirrel, the thousand, 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuff, Woolen or Worsted, the single piece, 0£d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuff, Woolen or Worsted, the double piece, 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin or Pewter, the Cwt., 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax, the Cwt., 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, of all Sorts, for Dyers, the Cwt., 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool, of all Sorts, the Cwt., 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Table of other Merchandize, Liquid and Dry, not particularly rated in the above Table, shall pay Balliage outwards, according to their under-mentioned Bulks.

A Great Pack, Truss, or Fardel, containing betwixt fifteen or twenty Cloths, or other Goods to that Proportion, 1s. 6d.

An Ordinary Pack, Truss, or Fardel, containing in bigness about ten or twelve or fourteen Bays, or the like Proportion in Freezes, Cottons, or other Goods, 1s.

A Bale containing three or four Cloths, or four or five Bays, or the like Proportion in other Goods, 6d.

For a Great Maund or Great Basket, 8d.

For a Small Maund or Basket, poize three hundred weight or under, 6d.

For a Hamper or Coffer, poize two hundred weight or under, 3d.

For a Butt or Pipe, 8d.

For a Hogshead or Puncheon, 4d.

For a Barrel, 2d.

For a Firkin, 0/£d.

For a Dry Fatt, 8d.

For a Drum Fatt, 4d.

For a Bale, 6d.

For a Great Chest or Case, 8d.

For a Small Chest or Case, poize three hundred pound or under, 4d.

For a Small Box, 2d.

For a Great Trunk, 6d.

For a Small Trunk, poize not above two hundred weight, 2d.

For a Bag or Sack, 4d.

For a Saron, 3d.

A Table of other Merchandize, Liquid and Dry, not particularly rated in the above Table, shall pay Balliage outwards, according to their under-mentioned Bulks.

Assafetida, Gum Ammoniac, Gum Black, Olibanum, and Sassafras, the Cwt., five score, 6d.

Ditto, Cassia Fistula, the Cwt., five score, 8d.

Ditto, Cassia Lignea, the Cwt., five score, 8d.

Ditto, Cubelis, the Cwt., five score, 6d.

Ditto, Rubarb, the pound, 1d.

Ditto, Sennyon, the pound, 1d.

Elephants' Teeth, the Cwt., five score, 4d.

Estridge or Ostridge Feathers, the pound, Undrest, 0/£d.

Flings of Iron, called Swarfe, the barrel, 2d.

Flasks of Horn, the dozen, 1d.

Flax, Drest, the Cwt., 4d.

Flax, Undrest, the Cwt., 2d.

Frankincense, the Cwt., 14d.

Fah, Herring, Full or Shotten, the last, 6d.

Fish, Stock, of all Sorts, the last, 6d.

Fustians, English Million, thirty yards the piece, 1d.

Fustians, Venetian, English make, fifteen yards each piece, 1d.

Galls, the Cwt., 2d.

Glue, the Cwt., 1d.

Glovers' Clippings, the maund or basket, 1/£d.

Grain, Scarlet Powder, Sevillo Berries, and Grain of Portugal or Rotta, the Cwt., 2s. 6d.

Grain, French or Guinea, the Cwt., 2d.

Garble, of Clove, the Cwt., five score, 4d.

Garble, of Almonds, the Cwt., 1d.

Garble, of Ginger, the Cwt., five score, 1d.

Garble,
Appendix I.

Garbled, of Mace, the Cwt., five score, 9d.
Ditto, of Pepper, the Cwt., five score, 3d.
Gloves, Buck Leather, the dozen pair, 1d.
Gloves, with Silk Fringe, and faced with Taffety, the dozen pair, 1d.
Gloves, lined with Coney or Lamb Skins, or plain, the dozen pair, 9d.
Grocery, Almonds, the Cwt., 2d.
Ditto, Anseeds, the Cwt., 2d.
Ditto, Cloves, the Cwt., five score, 1s.
Ditto, Curants, the Cwt., 3d.
Ditto, Dates, the Cwt., 4d.
Ditto, Figs, the Cwt., 9d.
Ditto, Ginger, the Cwt., five score, 9d.
Ditto, Liquorice, the Cwt., 1½d.
Ditto, Mace, the Cwt., five score, 1s. 6d.
Ditto, Nutmegs, the Cwt., five score, 1s. 1d.
Ditto Prunes, the Cwt., 6d.
Ditto, Raisins, Great and Malaga, the Cwt., 1d.
Ditto, Raisins of the Sun, the Cwt., 2d.
Ditto, Sugar, Candied, the Cwt., 8d.
Ditto, Sugar, St. Thomas and Penellis, the Cwt., 2d.
Ditto, Sugar of all Sorts, the Cwt., 6d.
Ditto, Cinnamon, the Cwt., five score, 1s.
Hemp, the Cwt., 1½d.
Hats, Beaver, the piece, 2d.
Hats, Demestockers, the piece, 1d.
Hats, Plain Felt, the dozen, 1½d.
Hats, Felt, Lined or Faced, the dozen, 2d.
Hair, Coney, the Cwt., five score, 4d.
Hair, of Goats or Kids, the Cwt., five score, 4d.
Hair, of Ox or Cow Tails, the Cwt., 9½d.
Horns, Ink, the small gross, twelve dozen, 9½d.
Horns, Lanthorn Leaves, the thousand, 2d.
Horns, Tips, the thousand, 1d.
Hops, the Cwt., 2d.
Indigo, of all Sorts, the Cwt., five score, 1s. 6d.
Indigo Dust, the Cwt., five score, 1s. 6d.
Indigo, of all Sorts, the Cwt., five score, 6d.
Ink, the Cwt., five score, 1s. 6d.
Iris Rugs, the piece, 1d.
Iron, the ton, Livreweight, 6d.
Iron, Wranght, the Cwt., 1½d.
Iron Spurs, the dozen pair, 1d.
Ivory Combs, the dozen pounds, 2d.
Knives, London, Ordinary, the small gross, 3d.
Knives, Sheffield, the small gross, 1½d.
Knives, Shoemakers' Parings, the small gross, 9½d.
Lace, Bone of Thread, the dozen yards, 9½d.
Lace, Silk, the pound, sixteen ounces, 1½d.
Lamparnes, the thousand, 1½d.
Lead, the fodder, 5d.
Lemons, Pickled, the piece, 3d.
Lemon Jonkes, the piece, 5d.
Linseed, the quarter, ½d.
Linen, Calico, the piece, 9½d.
Ditto, Cambricks, two half pieces, thirteen ells, 1½d.
Ditto, Damask, for Tabling, the dozen, 2d.
Ditto, for Napkins and Towels, and all other Sorts, the dozen, 1d.
Ditto, Diaper, of all Sorts, for Tabling, the dozen yards, 1d.
Ditto, Diaper, for Napkins and Towels, of all Sorts, the dozen yards, 9½d.
Ditto, Lawrons, the piece, thirteen ells, 1½d.
Ditto, of Brabant, Embroidered, Flemish, Freeze, Gentish, Holland, Issingham, Overaisil, and Rose, each thirty ells, 2d.
Ditto, French or Norman Canvas, the hundred ells, six score, 3d.
Ditto, Linnen and Hessen and Vittry Canvas, the hundred ells, six score, 3d.
Ditto, Canvas, Tufted, Striped, or Quilted with Copper, Silk or Thread, or such like, the piece, fifteen Yards, 1d.
Ditto, Shreds, the maund, 2d.
Madder, all but Bull Madder, the Cwt., 2d.
Molasses, the hoghead, 4d.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Oil, Wine, or Vinegar, the ton</td>
<td>1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Loose Flax and Tow, the Cwt.</td>
<td>1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Copperas, the ton</td>
<td>1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Iron, the ton, 1/2d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Oil, Wine, or Vinegar, the ton</td>
<td>1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Hemp and Flax, the last, 1/2d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Loose Flax and Tow, the Cwt.</td>
<td>1d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Barrel of Figs</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Small Bag of Tow</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Butter of Currants</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Great Bag of Hops</td>
<td>8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Great Bag of Madder</td>
<td>8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Shopping Bag of Tobacco</td>
<td>8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Small Bag of Tobacco</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Great Bag of Hops</td>
<td>8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Shopping Bag of Tobacco</td>
<td>8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Small Bag of Tobacco</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Great Bag of Hops</td>
<td>8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Shopping Bag of Tobacco</td>
<td>8d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Small Bag of Tobacco</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All other Goods not mentioned in this Table shall pay for Package Duties after the Rate of One Penny in the Pound, according as they are expressed or valued in His Majesty's late Book of Rates; and all other not expressed therein shall pay the same Rate, according to their Value.

The Strangers shall pay the Water-side Porters belonging to the Port Office such Fees and Duties, for landing and shipping their Goods, as they have usually paid within these Ten Years last past, from 16 Car. I.

A Table of Fees taken by the Packers and Water-side Porters, for shipping and landing Strangers' Goods or Merchandize.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For a Butt of Currants, 1s. 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Quarter Roll of Currants, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Bag of Currants, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Pieces of Raisins, the ton, 1s. 6d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Barrel of Raisins, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Bag of Figgs, 2d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Tappets and Fralls of Figgs, the ton, 1s. 8d.</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Brazil or other Wood for dying, the ton, 1s. 6d.</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Great Bag of Hops, 8d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Pocket or Little Bag of Hops, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Packs, Trusses, Flats, or Bales, the piece, 6d.</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Great Chest, 8d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Small Chest, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For all Cases, Barrels, or Bales, the piece, 4d.</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Bale of Madder, 8d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Bale of Ginger, Shumack, four hundred weight, 8d.</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Faggot of Steel, 1d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For an Eyecase, the piece, 4d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Fat of Pot Ashes, 8d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Last of Soap Ashes, 1s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Last of Pitch or Tar, 1s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For a Last of Fish, 1s.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Wainscots, the hundred, six score, 5s.</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Clap Boards, the hundred, six score, 6d.</td>
<td>4d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(845)
For a Small Mast, Is.

Appendix, For a Great Mast, I.

by the Name of the Barons of London; or by the Name of the Barons of the City of

i

for ever, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample Manner and

to the true Intent thereof, O’ood, firm, valid, and effectual in Law, notwithstanding any

and their Successors, that these our Letters Patents shall be in and by all Things, according
to the true Intent thereof, good, firm, valid, and effectual in Law, notwithstanding any

mismarining,
After a Lapse of Twenty Years from the foregoing Confirmation of the City’s Rights, the citizens, from the best of Motives, were induced to oppose the Succession of James Duke of York to the Crown of England. James was an avowed Enemy to the Protestant Religion and Liberty; and was at that Time labouring with uncommon Energy to set up Papacy and Oppression in their Places. This Opposition on the Part of the Citizens brought on them the Resentment of the Court, who ordered a Commission to be issued to try certain Persons who had at the last Election for Sheriffs acted (as the Words of the Commission state) “in a riotous and unlawful Manner,” in consequence of which Fourteen Gentlemen, principally Aldermen, Supporters of the Protestant Cause, were tried and condemned in heavy Fines, without even the Shadow of Justice. The arbitrary Dispositions of the King and his Brother, the Duke, stopped not here; Charles ordered a Writ Quo warranto to be brought against the City by his Attorney General, and which was argued in the Court of King’s Bench in Michaelmas Term 1682, and in Hilary and Easter Terms 1683, and in Trinity Term next following. The Judges, Jones, Raymond, and Withers, pronounced the Judgment of that Court, “That the Franchise of the City of London should be seized into the King’s Hands.” Thus were the Citizens deprived of their Liberties by an arbitrary Monarch, through the Means of his tyrannical Brother. However, this Triumph was of very short Duration. King Charles dying in February 1685, the bigotted and gloomy-minded James succeeded to the Crown; his Strides to establish the Roman Catholic Religion were made with such Precipitation, as to become the Means of his Overthrow. The Nation at large, groaning under his oppressive Power, determined to enjoy their ancient Laws, or die in their just Defence. Several worthy Patriots, both in and out of the City, zealous in the Protestant Cause, came to the Resolution of inviting the Prince of Orange, the King’s Son-in-Law, to England, to defend their Country from Popyry and Slavery, to which the Laws and Religion must have otherwise submitted. King James no sooner heard that it was the Intention of the Prince to come to England, than he promised the Citizens a Restoration of their Charter; and, finding Things hastening to a Crisis, actually, on the Sixth of October, sent the bloody Jefferies, then Lord Chancellor, with the City Charters and Two Grants under the Broad Seal for restoring the same. These he delivered to the Court of Custos and Assistants, (heretofore Mayor and Aldermen,) then sitting in the Council Chamber in Guildhall. Soon after this Event, the pusillanimous Tyrant abdicated his Throne, and fled that Country which his Folly, his Bigotry, and his Pride had rendered him unfit to govern. He was universally contemned; and the People, in 1690, raised Mary, Daughter of James, as also her Husband the Prince of Orange, to the Throne, who, with his Queen, as will be seen by the following Act, reversed the Judgment obtained on the before-mentioned Writ of Quo warranto, and restored the City to all its Rights and Privileges.

An Act passed in the Second Year of King William III. and Queen Mary II. for reversing the Judgment in a Quo warranto against the City of London, and for restoring to the said City its ancient Rights and Privileges.

WHEREAS a Judgment was given in the Court of King’s Bench in or about Trinity Term, in the Thirty-fifth Year of the late King Charles the Second, upon an Information in the Nature of a Quo warranto, exhibited in the said Court against the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London, that the Liberty, Privilege, and Franchise of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, being a Body Politic and Corporate, should be seized into the King’s Hands as forfeited; And forasmuch as the said Judgment, and the Proceedings thereupon, is and were illegal and arbitrary; and for that the restoring of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens to their ancient Liberties, of which they had been deprived, tends very much to the Peace and good Settlement of this Kingdom;

Be it declared and enacted, by the King and Queen’s most Excellent Majesties, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by Authority of the same, That the said Judgment given in the said Court of King’s Bench in the said Trinity Term, in the Thirty-fifth Year of the Reign of the said King Charles the Second, or in any other Term, and all and every other Judgment given or recorded in the said Court, for the seizing into the said late King’s Hands the Liberty, Privilege, or Franchise of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, of being themselves a Body Corporate and Politic, by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and by that Name to plead and be impleaded, and to answer and to be answered, or in what Manner or Words soever such Judgment was entered, is, shall be, and are hereby reversed, annulled, and made void, to all
Appendix.

1. all Intents and Purposes whatsoever; and that Vacates be entered upon the Rolls of the said Judgment, for the vacating and Reversal of the same accordingly.

And be it farther declared and enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, shall and may for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be, and prescrib to be a Body Corporate and Politic, in re, facto, & nomine, by the Name of Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and by that Name, and all and every other Name and Names of Incorporation by which they at any Time before the said Judgment were incorporated, to sue, plead, and be impleaded, and to answer and be answered, without any Seizure or Forfeijder of the said Franchise, Liberty, and Privilege, or being thereof excluded or ousted, for or upon any Pretence of any Forfeiture or Misdemeanor at any Time heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed, or suffered; and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City shall and may, as by Law they ought, peaceably have and enjoy all and every their Rights, Gifts, Charters, Grants, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Customs, Usages, Constitutions, Prescriptions, Immunities, Markets, Duties, Tolls, Lands, Tenements, Estates, and Hereditaments whatsoever, which they lawfully had or had lawful Right, Title, or Interest of, in, or to at the Time of recording or giving the said Judgment, or at the Time or Times of the said pretended Forfeitures.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Charters, Letters Patents, and Grants for incorporating the Citizens and Commonalty of the said City, or any of them, and all Charters, Grants, Letters Patents, and Commissions touching or concerning any of their Liberties or Franchises, or the Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Immunities, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Rights, Titles, or Estates of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, made or granted to any Persons whatsoever, by the late King Charles II. since the said Judgment given, or by the late King James II., be and are hereby declared and adjudged null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

Provided nevertheless, That no Recoveries, Verdicts, Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, Inquisitions, Indictments, Presentments, Informations, Decrees, Sentences, Executions, nor any Plaints, Process, or Proceedings in Law or Equity had, made, given, taken, or done, or depending in the Mayor or either of the Sheriff's Courts or any other Court within the said City or Liberties thereof, since the said Judgment given, shall be avoided for Want or Defect of any legal Power in those that acted as Judges, Justices, Officers, or Ministers of, in, or as belonging to any of the said Courts; but that all and every such Recoveries, Verdicts, Judgments, and other Things above mentioned, and the Actings, Doings, and Proceedings thereupon, shall be of such and no other Force, Effect, and Virtue, than as if such Judges, Justices, Officers, and Ministers had acted by virtue of legal Authority; and that no Person or Persons shall be in anywise prosecuted, sued, impeached, or molested for any Cause or Thing by him or them lawfully acted or done in pursuance of any such Charters, Letters Patents, Grants, or Commissions.

Provided, That this Act shall not extend to discharge any Person or Persons from any Penalty or Penalties or Forfeitures by him or them incurred for not duly qualifying him or themselves to act upon the said Charters, Letters Patents, Grants, or Commissions.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Officers and Ministers of the said City that rightfully held any Office or Place in the said City or Liberties thereof, or in the Borough of Southwark, at the Time when the said Judgment was given, are hereby confirmed and shall have and enjoy the same as fully as they held them at the Time of the said Judgment given, except such as have voluntarily surrendered any such Office or Place, or have been removed for any just Cause; and that every Person who since the said Judgment given hath been chosen, admitted, and placed into any Office or Employment within the said City, upon the Death, Surrender, or Removal as aforesaid of the former Officers, shall be and is hereby confirmed in his said Office or Employment, and shall have and enjoy the same in as full and ample Manner as if he had been admitted or placed therein according to the ancient Customs of the said City.

Provided also, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Leases and Grants of any of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and other Things, before the Time of the said Judgment given, belonging to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and usually leased or granted by them, made since the Time of the said Judgment given by the said late King Charles the Second or King James the Second, or by any Person or Persons taking upon them to be Trustee or Trustees for the said City for the Preservation or Maintenance of the Government or public Offices of the said City, by or upon pretence of any Grant or Commission by their said late Majesties King Charles the Second and King James the Second, or either of them, such Grants and Leases being made for just, good, and valuable Considerations, and whereupon the old accustomed yearly Rent or more hath been reserved, payable into the Chamber or Bridge House, or any of the Hospitals of the said City, shall be as good and valid for the Terms, and under the Rents, Payments, Provisoes, Conditions, Covenants, and Agreements therein respectively contained, against the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, and their Successors, as if the same had been made by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, under the said Seal, and the said Judgment had never been given, and not otherwise; and the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, and their Successors, shall have the Benefit and Advantage of all Rents, Reservations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses, and Agreements in every such
such Grant or Lease contained; and the like Remedy for Nonpayment, Breach, or Non-
observance thereof, as if the said Grants or Leases had been made by the said Mayor and
Commonalty and Citizens; and the said Rents, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses,
and Agreements had been made payable, reserved, covenanted, or agreed to and with the
said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Judgments, Decrees, and
Sentences had or obtained by any Person or Persons taking upon them to be Trustees as
aforesaid, for or concerning any Lands, Tenements, Duties, Tolls, and Interests whatever
of or belonging to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, shall
stand and remain in force, and shall be prosecuted and executed by and to and for the Use
of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, as if the same had been obtained in the
Name of the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens; and that all Persons, being natural-
born Subjects or Denizens, that have been admitted into the Freedom of the said City
since the said Judgment given, shall be free thereof, and have and enjoy the said Freedom
to all Intents and Purposes as if they had been thereunto admitted before the said Judgment
given.

Provided always, That the present Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and Common Council
of the said City shall continue until a new Election shall be made of all such Officers and the
Persons elected sworn into their respective Offices, and that such new Election be made at the
Times hereafter mentioned; that is to say, the Election of the Mayor and Sheriffs and
Chamberlain shall be made on the Sixth and twentieth Day of May in the Year One thousand
six hundred and ninety; and the Election of the Common Council shall be made on the
Tenth Day of June in the Year One thousand six hundred and ninety; and such Persons
so elected shall continue till the usual Times of Election of such Officers, according to the
ancient Usage and Custom of the said City, and from thence shall continue for the Year
ensuing.

Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, That if the Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and
Common Council shall not be elected at the Times hereby limited, the Mayor, Sheriffs,
Chamberlain, and Common Council which were in being at the Time of the said Judgment
given shall be and continue in those respective Offices and Places till new Elections be made
of the like Officers and Common Council, according to the ancient Usage and Custom of the
said City.

And be it further enacted, That all Persons so to be restored and continued shall be and
are hereby required to take the Oaths appointed by a certain Act made in the First Year of
Their Majesties Reign, intituled "An Act for the abrograting the Oaths of Supremacy and
Allegation, and appointing other Oaths," the next Term after such Restitution, under the
Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, and Incapacities in the said Act provided and appointed.

And be it enacted, That the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Chamberlain, so to be elected, shall be
sworn, in usual Manner, on or before the Twentieth Day of June next ensuing.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the several Companies
and Corporations of the said City shall from henceforth stand and be incorporated by such
Name or Names and in such Sorts and Manner as they respectively were at the Time of
the said Judgment given, and every of them are hereby restored to all and every the Lands,
Tenements, Hereditaments, Rights, Titles, Estates, Liberties, Powers, Privileges, Preceden-
cies, and Immunities which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the Time of giving the said
Judgment; and that as well all Surrenders as Charters, Letters Patents, and Grants for
new incorporating any of the said Companies, or touching or concerning any of their
Liberties, Privileges, or Franchises, made or granted by the said late King James II. or by
the said King Charles II. since the giving of the said Judgment, shall be void, and are
hereby declared null and void to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever: Provided never-
etheless, that no Person or Persons shall be in anywise prosecuted, sued, impeached, or
molestèd for any Cause or Thing by him or them lawfully acted or done in pursuance of any
such Charters, Letters Patents, or Grants.

Provided also, nevertheless, and it is hereby farther enacted by the Authority aforesaid,
That all Leases, Terms, and Estates made or granted by any of the said Companies since the
giving of the said Judgment for just and valuable Considerations, and whereupon the old
accustomed yearly Rents or more are reserved, shall stand and be of the same Force and
Effect as if the same had been made or granted by the said several Companies as hereby
restored; and the said respective Companies, and their Successors, shall have the Benefit
and Advantage of all Rents, Reservations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses, and
Agreements in all and every such Lease or Grant contained, and the like Remedy therefore,
as if the same Grants and Leases had been made by the said respective Companies as now
restored, and the said Rents, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses, and Agreements
had been made payable, reserved, covenanted, and agreed to with them respectively.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, That all and every Person and Persons, who at
any Time since the said Judgment have been admitted into the Freedoms of or into the
Liberties of the said Companies, according to the Usages and Customs of the said City, and
their respective Companies, shall be and enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of a Freeman
and of a Liverymen, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been admitted before the
said Judgment.

Provided always, and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this present Act of
Parliament shall be accepted, taken, and reputed to be a General and Public Act of Parlia-

(83.)
ment, of which all and every the Judge and Judges of this Kingdom in all Courts shall take Notice on all Occasions whatsoever, as if it were a Public Act of Parliament relating to the whole Kingdom; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

King George the Second's Charter.

George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas our Royal Predecessor King Charles the First, late King of England, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster the Eighteenth Day of October, in the Fourteenth Year of his Reign, did give and grant to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, amongst other Things, that the then Mayor and Recorder of the said City, and the Mayor and Recorder of the said City for the Time being, and as well those Aldermen who before that time had sustained and borne, as those Aldermen who thereafter should have sustained and borne, the Charge and Office of Mayoralty of the said City, although they should cease from the Mayoralty, or should be dismissed therefrom, so long as they should remain Aldermen there, and three senior Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, who should have been longest in the Office of Aldermanship, and had not before sustained and borne the Charge and Office of Mayoralty of that City, for ever, should be, and every of them, a Justice and Justices, to preserve and keep the Peace of the said King, His Heirs and Successors, within the said City of London and Liberties of the same, and appointed the said Lord Mayor and Recorder, for the Time being, to be of the Quorum. And whereas our Royal Predecessors King William and Queen Mary by certain other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster the Eight and twentieth Day of July, in the Fourth Year of Their Reign, reciting the said former Letters Patent of King Charles the First, and reciting also, that the said Mayor and Aldermen, by their humble Petition, had represented to Their said Majesties, that the Number of Justices of the Peace constituted within the said City by the said Letters Patent of King Charles the First were so few, that by reason thereof it frequently happened that Justice could not be administered within the said City with so much Expedition, so commodiously, and in such Manner as might be most expedient for Their said late Majesties Service, and the Utility of their Subjects; Their said late Majesties, therefore, by their said recited Letters Patent, did grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, and their Successors, that Six other Aldermen of the said City for the Time being, who then were or for the future should be next in the Office of Aldermanship to the three senior Aldermen mentioned and constituted Justices of the Peace in the said first-mentioned Charter, and who then had borne and thereafter should have borne the Office of Sheriff of the said City, besides and beyond the three senior Aldermen as aforesaid, should for ever thereafter be Justices of the Peace within the said City of London and Liberties thereof; and these six Aldermen, with the Mayor and Recorder for the Time being, as well as those Aldermen who had borne the Office of Mayoralty, and the aforesaid three senior Aldermen, or any four of them, whereof the said Mayor or Recorder for the Time being to be one, are by the said last-recited Letters Patent constituted Justices of the Peace for the said City and Liberties, with the same Powers as are granted to the Justices of the Peace of any County of this Kingdom, as by the said several recited Letters Patents, (amongst divers other Matters and Things therein contained, relation being thereto respectively had,) may more fully and at large appear, and whereas our Royal Predecessors King William and Queen Mary, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster the Eighth and twentieth Day of July, in the Fourth Year of Their Reign, did give and grant to the said City of London and Liberties of the same, and appointed the said Lord Mayor and Recorder, for the Time being, to be of the Quorum, and the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, being the only Justices of the Quorum, if by Sickness or other unavoidable Accident it should happen that neither may be able to attend the Session, great Inconveniences may arise; the Petitioners therefore have humbly besought us to grant, and by their Petition, humbly represented unto us, that since the granting the said last-mentioned Letters Patent the Duties of the Justices of Peace within the said City and Liberties are by many Acts of Parliament very much increased, so that the Petitioners, who are constituted Justices by the said Charter, have, for the more speedy and effectual Execution of Justice, agreed amongst themselves to sit daily, by Turns, in the Guildhall of the said City, for the public Administration of Justice; and that the Petitioners most humbly conceive it will be for the public Utility of all our Subjects within the said City and Liberties, and that Justice may still be more commodiously and expeditiously administered if the present Number of Justices of the Peace within the said City and Liberties thereof was increased. And the Petitioners further represent, that the Lord Mayor and Recorder being the only Justices of the Quorum, if by Sickness or other unavoidable Accident it should happen that neither may be able to attend the Session, great Inconveniences may arise; the Petitioners therefore have humbly besought us to grant to our good Subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, that for the future the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the said City, for the Time being, may be Justices of the Peace for the said City of London and Liberties thereof, and that all those Aldermen for the Time being who shall have borne and sustained the Office of Mayoralty of the said City may be of the Quorum as well as the Mayor and Recorder. We being willing to gratify the Petitioners in their Request; Know ye, therefore, that We, of our special Grace, certain Knowledge, and mere Motion, have given and granted, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant to the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London, and their Successors, that the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the said City of London for the Time being, and every of them,

18
Magna Charta; or the Great Charter of Liberties, granted by King John to the People of England on the 15th Day of June 1215.

[All Insertions within these Marks [ ] are the Clauses omitted in the Magna Charta of Henry III.]

JOHN by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries of the Forests, Sheriffs, Governors, Officers, and to all Bailiffs and other His faithful Subjects, greeting. Know ye, that We, in the Presence of God, and for the Health of Our Fathers, Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Cardinal of the holy Roman Church; Henry Archbishop of Dublin; William Bishop of London; Peter of Winchester, Jocelin of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugh of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry, Benedict of Rochester, Bishops; and Master Pandulphe the Pope's Sub-Deacon and ancient Servant; Brother Aymerick, Master of the Temple in England; and the noble Persons, William Marescall Earl of Pembroke, William Earl of Salisbury, William Earl of Warren, William Earl of Arundel, Alan de Galloway, Constable of Scotland, Welin Fitz-Gerald, Peter Fitz-Herebert, and Hubert de Burgh, Seneschal of Poitou, Hugh de Neville, Matthew Fitz-Herebert, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Philip de Aluminium, Robert de Ropole, John Marescall, John Fitz-Hugh, and others, our Liegemen, have in the first place granted to God, and by this our present Charter confirmed, for us and our Heirs for ever.

1. That the Church of England shall be free, and enjoy her whole Rights and Liberties inviolable. And We will have them so to be observed, which appears from hence, that the Freedom of Elections, which was reckoned most necessary for the Church of England, of our own free Will and Pleasure We have granted and confirmed by our Charter, and obtained the Confirmation of from Pope Innocent the Third, before the Discord between us and our Barons, which Charter We shall observe, and do will it to be faithfully observed by our Heirs for ever.

2. We have also granted to all the Freemen of our Kingdom, for us and our Heirs for ever, all the under-written Liberties, to have and to hold them and their Heirs of us and our Heirs.

3. If any of our Earls, or Barons, or others, who hold of us in Chief by Military Service, shall die, and at the Time of his Death his Heir shall be of full Age, and owe a Relief, he shall have his Inheritance by the ancient Relief; that is to say, the Heir or Heirs of an Earl, for a whole Earl's barony, by a Hundred Pounds; the Heir or Heirs of a Baron, for a whole Barony, by a Hundred Pounds; the Heir or Heirs of a Knight, for a whole Knight's Fee, by an Hundred Shillings at most; and he that oweth less shall give less, according to the ancient Custom of Fees.

4. But if the Heir of any such shall be under Age, and shall be in Ward, when he comes of Age he shall have his Inheritance without Relief or without Fine.

5. The
5. The Warden of the Land of such Heir who shall be under Age shall take the Land of such Heir only reasonable Issues, reasonable Customs, and reasonable Services, and that without Destruction and Waste of the Men or Things. And if We shall commit the Guarantee of such Lands to the Sheriff, or any other who is answerable to us for the Issues of the Land, and if he shall make Destruction and Waste upon the Ward Lands, We will compel him to give Satisfaction, and the Land shall be committed to Two lawful and discreet Tenants of that Fee, who shall be answerable for the Issues to us, or to him whom We shall assign. And if We shall give or sell the Wardship of any such Lands to any one, and he makes Destruction or Waste upon them, he shall lose the Wardship, which shall be committed to Two lawful and discreet Tenants of that Fee, who shall in like Manner be answerable to us as hath been said.

6. But the Warden, so long as he shall have the Wardship of the Land, shall keep up and maintain the Houses, Parks, Warrens, Fonds, Mills, and other Things pertaining to the Land, out of the Issues of the same Land, and shall restore to the Heir, when he comes of full Age, his whole Land stocked with Ploughs and Carriages, according as the Time of Wainage shall require, and the Issues of the Land can reasonably bear.

7. Heirs shall be married without Disparagement [so as that before Matrimony shall be contracted those who are nearest to the Heir in Blood shall be made acquainted with it].

8. A Widow, after the Death of her Husband, shall forthwith, and without any Difficulty, have her Marriage and her Inheritance, nor shall she give any thing for her Dower or her Marriage, or her Inheritance, which her Husband and she held at the Day of his Death; and she may remain in the Capital Message or Mansion House of her Husband Forty Days after his Death, within which Term her Dower shall be assigned.

9. No Widow shall be destitute to marry herself so long as she has a Mind to live without a Husband; but yet she shall give Security that she will not marry without our Assent, if she holds of us; or without the Consent of the Lord of whom she holds, if she holds of another.

10. Neither We nor our Bailiffs shall seize any Land or Rent for any Debt, so long as there shall be Chattels of the Debtor's upon the Premises sufficient to pay the Debt; nor shall the Sureties of the Debtor be distrained, so long as the principal Debtor is sufficient for the Payment of the Debt.

11. And if the principal Debtor fail in the Payment of the Debt, not having wherewithal to discharge it, then the Sureties shall answer the Debt; and if they will, they shall have the Lands and Rents of the Debtor, until they shall be satisfied for the Debt which they paid for him, unless the principal Debtor can show himself acquitted thereof against the said Sureties.

12. [If any one have borrowed any thing of the Jews, more or less, and dies before the Debt be satisfied, there shall be no Interest paid for that Debt, so long as the Heir is under Age, of whomsoever he may hold; and if the Debt falls into our Hands, We will take only the Chattels mentioned in the Charter or Instrument.]

13. [And if any one shall die indebted to the Jews, his Wife shall have her Dower, and pay nothing of that Debt; and if the deceased left children under Age, they shall have Necessaries provided for them according to the Tenement (or Real Estate) of the Deceased, and out of the Residue the Debt shall be paid; saving, however, the Service of the Lords.]

14. No Scutage or Aid shall be imposed in our Kingdom, unless by the Common Council of our Kingdom, except to redeem our Person, and to make our eldest Son a Knight, and once to marry our eldest Daughter, and for this there shall only be paid a reasonable Aid.

15. [In like manner it shall be concerning the Aids of the City of London; and the City of London shall have all its ancient Liberties and free Customs, as well by Land as by Water.

16. Furthermore, We will and grant that all other Cities, and Boroughs, and Towns, and Ports, shall have all their Liberties and free Customs, and shall have the Common Council of the Kingdom concerning the Assessment of their Aids, except in the Three Cases aforesaid.

17. [And for the assessing of Scutages We shall cause to be summoned the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and great Barons of the Realm singly by our Letters.]

18. [And furthermore, We shall cause to be summoned in general, by our Sheriffs and Bailiffs, all others who hold of us in Chief, at a certain Day; that is to say, Forty Days (before their Meeting) at least, to a certain Place, and in all Letters of such Summons We will declare the Cause of the Summons.]

19. [And Summons being thus made, the Business shall proceed on the Day appointed, according to the Advice of such as shall be present, although all that were summoned come not.]

20. We will not, for the future, grant to any one that he may take Aid of his own free Tenants, unless to redeem his Body, and to make his eldest Son a Knight, and once to marry his eldest Daughter, and for this there shall only be paid a reasonable Aid.

21. No Man shall be distrained to perform more Service for a Knight's Fee, or other free Tenement, than is due from thence.

22. Common Pleas shall not follow our Court, but shall be holden in some certain Place: Trials upon the Writs of Novel Disseisin, and of Mort d'Ancestor, and of Darreine Presentment, shall be taken but in their proper Counties, and after this Manner: We, or (if We
We shall be out of the Realm our Chief Justiciary shall send Two Justiciaries through every County Four Times a Year; who, with the Four Knights chosen out of every Shire by the People, shall hold the said Assizes in the Countiy, on the Day and at the Place appointed.

28. And if any Matters cannot be determined on the Day appointed to hold the Assizes in each County, so many of the Knights and Freeholders as have been at the Assizes aforesaid shall be appointed to decide them as is necessary, according as there is more or less Business.

29. A free Man shall not be amerced for a small Fault, but according to the Degree of the Fault; and for a great Crime, in proportion to the Heinousness of it, saving to him his Life, unless that anciently and of Right they are bound to do it.

30. No Sheriff, Constable, Coroners, or other our Bailiffs shall hold Pleas of the Crown.

31. If any one that holds of us a Lay Fee dies, and the Sheriff or our Bailiff show our Letters Patents of Summons concerning the Debt due to us from the Deceased, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff or our Bailiff to attach and Register the Chattels of the Deceased found upon his Lay Fee, to the Value of the Debt, by the View of lawful Men, so as nothing be removed until our whole Debt be paid; and the rest shall be left to the Executors to fulfil the Will of the Deceased; and if there be nothing due from him to us, all the Chattels shall remain to the Deceased, save to his Wife and Children their reasonable Shares.

32. If any free Man dies Intestate, his Chattels shall be distributed by the Hands of his nearest Relations and Friends, by view of the Church, saving to every one his Debts, which the Deceased owed.

33. No Constable or Bailiff of ours shall take Corn or other Chattels of any Man, unless he presently gives him Money for it, or hath respite of Payment from the Seller.

34. No Constable shall distress any Knight to give Money for Castle Guard, if he himself shall do it in his own Person, or by another able Man in case he shall be hindered by any reasonable Cause.

35. And if We shall lead him, or if We shall send him into the Army, he shall be free from Castle Guard for the Time he shall be in the Army by our Command.

36. No Sheriff or Bailiff of ours, or any other, shall take Horses or Carts of any for Carriage.

37. Neither shall We, or our Officers or others, take any Man's Timber for our Castles, or other Uses, unless by the Consent of the Owner of the Timber.

38. We will retain the Lands of those that are convicted of Felony but One Year and a Day, and then they shall be delivered to the Lord of the Fee.

39. All Wares for the Time to come shall be demolished in the Rivers Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, except upon the Sea Coast.

40. The Writ, which is called Præceipe, for the future, shall not be granted to any one of any Tenement, whereby a free Man may lose his Cause.

41. There shall be One Measure of Wine and One of Ale through our whole Realm, and One Measure of Corn; that is to say, the London Quarter: and One Breadth of Dyed Cloth and Russets and Haberdajcts; that is to say, Two Ells within the List: and the Weights shall be as the Measures.

42. From henceforward nothing shall be given or taken for a Writ of Inquisition from him that desires an Inquisition of Life or Limbs, but shall be granted gratis, and not denied.

43. If any one holds of us by Fee Farm, of Socage or Burgage, and holds Lands of another by Military Service, We will not have the Wardship of the Heir or Land, which belongs to another Man's Fee, by reason of what he holds of us by Fee Farm, Socage or Burgage; nor will We have the Wardship of the Fee Farm, Socage or Burgage, unless the Fee Farm is bound to perform Military Service.

44. We will not have the Wardship of an Heir, nor of any Land which he holds of another by Military Service, by reason of any Petit Serjeanty he holds of us; as by the Service of giving us Daggers, Arrows, or the like.

45. No Bailiff for the future shall put any Man to his Law, upon his single Accusation, without credible Witnesses produced to prove it.

46. No free Man shall be taken or imprisoned, or dispossessed, or outlawed, or banished, or anyways destroyed; nor will We pass upon him, or commit him to Prison, unless by the legal Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land.

47. We will sell to no Man, We will deny no Man, or defer Right nor Justice.

48. All Merchants shall have safe and secure Conduct to go out of and come into England; and to stay there, and to pass, as well by Land as by Water; to buy and sell by the
the ancient and allowed Customs, without any evil Tolls, except in Time of War; or when they shall be of any Nation in War with us.

49. And if there shall be found any such in our Land in the Beginning of a War, they shall be attached, without Damage to their Bodies or Goods, until it may be known unto us, or our Chief Justiciary, how our Merchants be treated in the Nation at War with us; and if ours be safe there, they shall be safe in our Land.

50. [It shall be lawful for the Time to come for any one to go out of our Kingdom, and return safely and securely by Land or by Water, saving his Allegiance to us; unless in Time of War, by some short Space for the common Benefit of the Kingdom, except Prisoners and Outlaws, (according to the Law of the Land,) and People in War with us, and Merchants who shall be in such Condition as is above mentioned.]

51. If any Man holds of any Escheat, as of the Honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Bologne, Lancaster, or of other Escheats which are in our Hands, and are Baronies, and dies, his Heir shall not give any other Relief, or perform any other Service to us than he would to the Baron, if the Barony were in possession of the Baron: We will hold it after the same Manner the Baron held it.

52. [Those Men who dwell without the Forest, from henceforth shall not come before our Justiciaries of the Forest upon Summons, but such as are impleaded or are Pledges for any that were attached for something concerning the Forest.]

53. We will not make any Justiciaries, Constables, Sheriffs, or Bailiffs but what are knowing in the Law of the Realm, and are disposed duly to observe it.

54. All Barons who are Founders of Abbeys, and have Charters of the Kings of England for the Advowson, or are entitled to it by ancient Tenure, may have the Custody of them, when void, as they ought to have.

55. All Woods that have been taken into the Forests in our own Time shall forthwith be laid out again; and the like shall be done with the Rivers that have been taken or fenced in by us during our Reign.

56. All evil Customs concerning Forests, Warrens, and Foresters, Warreners, Sheriffs and their Officers, Rivers and their Keepers, shall forthwith be inquired into in each County by Twelve Knights of the same Shire, chosen by the most creditable Persons in the same County, and upon Oath, and within Forty Days after the said Inquest be utterly abolished, so as never to be restored.

57. We will immediately give up all Hostages and Engagements delivered unto us by our English Subjects as Securities for their keeping the Peace, and yielding us faithful Service.

58. We will entirely remove from our Bailiwicks the Relations of Gerard de Athyes, so as never to be restored.

59. And as soon as Peace is restored, we will send out of the Kingdom all Foreign Soldiers, Crossbowmen, and Stipendiaries, who are come with Horsos and Arms to the Injury of our People.

60. If any one hath been dispossessed or deprived by us, without the legal Judgment of his Peers, of his Lands, Castles, Liberties, or Right, We will forthwith restore them to him; and if any Dispute arises upon this Head let the Matter be decided by the Five-and-twenty Barons hereafter mentioned for the Preservation of the Peace.

61. As for those Things, of which any Person has, without the legal Judgment of his Peers, been dispossessed or deprived, either by King Henry our Father, or our Brother King Richard, and which We have in our Hands, or are possessed by others, and We are bound to warrant and make good, we shall have a Respite till the Term usually allowed the Crusade; excepting those Things about which there is a Suit depending, or whereof an Inquest hath been made by our Order before we undertook the Crusade. But when We return from our Pilgrimage, or if we do not perform it, We will immediately cause full Justice to be administered therein.

62. The same Respite we shall have for disafforesting the Forests which Henry our Father or our Brother Richard have afforested; and for the Wardship of the Lands which are in another's Fee in the same Manner as We have lhistorio enjoyed those Wardships, by reason of a Fee held of us by Knights Service; and for the Abbeys founded in any other Fee than our own, in which the Lord of the Fee claims a Right. And when We return from our Pilgrimage, or if We should not perform it, We will immediately do full Justice to all the Complainants in this Behalf.

63. No Man shall be taken or imprisoned upon the Appeal of a Woman for the Death of any other Man than her Husband.

64. All unjust and illegal Fines, and all Anerciaments imposed unjustly and contrary to the Law of the Lands shall be entirely forgiven, in case be left to the Decision of the Five-and-twenty Barons hereafter mentioned for the Preservation of the Peace, or of the major Part of them, together with the aforesaid Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and others whom he shall think fit to take along with him; and if he cannot be present, the Business shall notwithstanding go on without him; but so that if one or more of the aforesaid Five-and-twenty Barons be Plaintiffs in the same Cause, they shall be set aside as to what concerns this particular Affair, and others be chosen in their Room out of the said Five-and-twenty, and sworn by the rest to decide that Matter.
65. If We have disseised or dispossessed the Welsh of any Lands, Liberties, or other Things, without the legal Judgment of their Peers, they shall immediately be restored to them; and if any Dispute arises upon this head, the Matter shall be determined in the Marches by the Judgment of their Peers: For Tenements in England according to the Law of England: For Tenements in Wales according to the Law of Wales: The same shall the Welsh do to us and our Subjects.

66. As for all those Things, of which any Welshman hath, without the legal Judgment of his Peers, been disseised or deprived by King Henry our Father, or our Brother King Richard, and which We either have in our Hands, or others are possessed of, and We are obliged to warrant it; We shall have a Respite till the Time generally allowed the Crusades; excepting those Things about which a Suit is depending, or whereof an Inquest has been made by our Order before We undertook the Crusade; but when We return, or if We stay at Home and do not perform our Pilgrimage, We will immediately do them full Justice according to the Laws of the Welsh, and of the Parts afore-mentioned.

67. We will, without Delay, dismiss the Son of Lewelin, and all the Welsh Hostages, and release them from the Engagements they entered into with us for the Preservation of the Peace.

68. We shall treat with Alexander King of Scots concerning the restoring of his Sisters and Hostages, and his Right and Liberties in the same Form and Manner as We shall do to the rest of our Barons of England, unless by the Engagements which his Father William late King of Scots hath entered into with us it ought to be otherwise; and this shall be left to the Determination of his Peers in our Court.

69. All the aforesaid Customs and Liberties which We have granted, to be holden in our Kingdom, as much as it belongs to us towards our People, all our Subjects, as well Clergy as Laity, shall observe, as far as they are concerned, towards their Dependents.

70. And whereas for the Honour of God, and the Amendment of our Kingdom, and for quieting the Discord that has arisen between us and our Barons, We have granted all the Things aforesaid, willing to render them firm and lasting, We do give and grant our Subjects the following Security; namely, that the Barons may choose Five-and-twenty Barons of the Kingdom, whom they think convenient, who shall take care with all their Might, to hold and observe and cause to be observed the Peace and Liberties We have granted them, and by this our present Charter confirmed; so as that if We, our Justiciary, our Bailiffs, or any of our Officers, shall in any Case fall in the Performance of them, towards any Person; or shall break through any of these Articles of Peace and Security, and the Offence is notified to Four Barons, chosen out of the Five-and-twenty afore-mentioned, the said Four Barons shall repair to us, or our Justiciary, if We are out of the Realm, and laying open the Grievance, shall petition to have it redressed without Delay; and if it is not redressed by us, or, if We should chance to be out of the Realm, if it is not redressed by our Justiciary within Forty Days, reckoning from the Time it has been notified to us, or to our Justiciary if We should be out of the Realm, the Four Barons aforesaid shall lay the Cause before the rest of the Five-and-twenty Barons; and the said Five-and-twenty Barons, together with the Community of the whole Kingdom, shall distrain and distress us all the Ways possible; namely, by seizing our Castles, Lands, Possessions, and in any other Manner they can, till the Grievance is redressed according to their Pleasure, saving harmless our own Person and the Person of our Queen and Children; and when it is redressed, they shall obey us as before.

71. And any Person whatsoever in the Kingdom may swear, that he will obey the Orders of the Five-and-twenty Barons aforesaid in the Execution of the Premises, and that he will distress us, jointly with them, to the utmost of his Power; and We will give public and free Liberty to any one that will swear to them, and never shall hinder any Person from taking the same Oath.

72. As for all those of our Subjects, who will not, of their own Accord, swear to join the Five-and-twenty Barons in distressing and distressing us, We will issue our Order to make them take the same Oath as aforesaid.

73. And if any one of the Five-and-twenty Barons dies, or goes out of the Kingdom, or is hindered any other way from putting the Things aforesaid in execution, the rest of the said Five-and-twenty Barons may choose another in his room, at their Discretion, who shall be sworn in like Manner as the rest.

74. In all Things that are committed to the Charge of these Five-and-twenty Barons, if, when they are all assembled together, they should happen to disagree about any Matter; or some of them, when summoned, will not or cannot come, whatever is agreed upon or enjoined by the major Part of those who are present shall be reputed as firm and valid as if all the Five-and-twenty had given their Consent, and the aforesaid Five-and-twenty shall swear, that all the Premises they shall faithfully observe, and cause with all their Power to be observed.

75. And We will not, by ourselves or others, procure any thing whereby any of these Concessions and Liberties be revoked or lesened, and if any such Thing be obtained, let it be null and void; neither shall we ever make use of it, either by ourselves or any other.

76. And all the Ill-will, Anger, and Malice that hath arisen between us and our Subjects, of the Clergy and Laity, from the first breaking out of the Dissention between us, We do fully remit and forgive. Moreover all Trespasses occasioned by the said Dissention, from Easter.
We hereby entirely remit, to all Clergy as well as Laity, and, as far as in us lies, do fully forgive. We have moreover granted them our Letters Patents Testimonial of Stephen Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Henry Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops aforesaid, as also of Master Pandulph, for the Security and Concessions aforesaid.

Wherefore We will and firmly enjoin, that the Church of England be free, and that all Men in our Kingdom have and hold all the aforesaid Liberties, Rights, and Concessions, truly and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and wholly to themselves and their Heirs, of us and our Heirs, in all Things and Places for ever as is aforesaid.

It is also sworn, as well on our Part as on the Part of the Barons, that all the Things aforesaid shall faithfully and sincerely be observed.

Given under our Hand, in the Presence of the Witnesses above named, and many others, in the Meadow called Runingmede, between Windesore and Stanes, the 15th Day of June, in the 17th Year of our Reign.

Bill of Rights.

The Declaration of Rights of the People of England, made by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons, assembled at Westminster, assented to and confirmed by William Prince of Orange and the Princess Mary, previous to the Offer made them of the Crown by the Convention, 13th February 1689.

WHEREAS the late King James the Second, by the Assistance of divers evil Counsellors, Judges, and Ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom, by assuming and exercising a Power of dispensing with and suspending of Laws without Consent of Parliament; by committing and prosecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concuring to the said assumed Power; by issuing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal, for erecting a Court called The Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes; by levying Money for and to the Use of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, for other Time and in other Manner than the same was granted by Parliament; by raising and keeping a Standing Army within this Kingdom in Time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament, and quartering Soldiers contrary to Law; by causing divers good Subjects, being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same Time when Papists were both armed and employed contrary to Law; by Prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench for Matters and Causes cognizable only in Parliament; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal Courses:

And whereas the said late King James the Second having abdicated the Government, and the Throne being thereby vacant, His Highness the Prince of Orange (whom it hath pleased Almighty God to make the glorious Instrument of delivering this Kingdom from Popery and arbitrary Power) did (by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers principal Persons of the Commons) cause Letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Protestants, and other Letters to the several Counties, Cities, Universities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports, for the choosing of such Persons to represent them as were of Right to be sent to Parliament, to meet and sit at Westminster, upon the Twenty-second Day of January in the Year 1688, in order to such an Establishment as that their Religion, Laws, and Liberties might not again be in danger of being subverted. Upon which Letters Elections having been accordingly made; and thereupon the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, pursuant to their several Letters and Elections, being now assembled in a full and free Representative of this Nation, taking into their most serious Consideration the best Means for attaining the Ends aforesaid, do in the first place, (as their Ancestors in like Case have usually done,) for vindicating and asserting their ancient Rights and Liberties, declare —

1. That the pretended Power of suspending Laws or Execution of Laws by Regal Authority, without Consent of Parliament, is illegal.

2. That the pretended Power of dispensing with Laws or the Execution of Laws by Regal Authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal.

3. That the Commission for erecting the late Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes, and all other Commissions and Courts of the like Nature, are illegal and pernicious.

4. That
4. That the levying of Money for or to the Use of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for longer Time or in any other Manner than the same is or shall be granted, is illegal.

5. That it is the Right of the Subjects to petition the King, and all Commitments and Prosecutions for such petitioning, are illegal.

6. That raising and keeping a Standing Army within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, unless it be with the Consent of Parliament, is against Law.

7. That the Subjects which are Protestants may have Arms for their Defence, suitable to their Condition, and as allowed by Law.

8. That Elections of Members of Parliament ought to be free.

9. That the Freedom of Speech and Debates or Proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or Place out of Parliament.

10. That excessive Bail ought not to be required, nor excessive Fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual Punishments inflicted.

11. That Jurors ought to be duly empanelled and returned, and Jurors which pass upon Men in Trials of High Treason ought to be Freeholders.

12. That all Grants and Promises of Fines and Forfeitures of particular Persons before Conviction are illegal and void.

13. And that for Redress of all Grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently.

And they do claim, demand, and insist upon all and singular the Premises, as their undoubted Rights and Liberties; and no Declarations, Judgments, Doings, or Proceedings, to the Prejudice of the People in any of the said Premises, ought in anywise to be drawn hereafter into Consequence or Example. To which Demand of their Rights they are particularly encouraged by the Declaration of His Highness the Prince of Orange, as being the only Means for obtaining a full Redress and Remedy therein.

Having therefore an entire Confidence that His said Highness the Prince of Orange will perfect the Deliverance so far advanced by him, and will still preserve them from the Violation of their Rights, which they have here asserted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Rights, and Liberties, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, assebled at Westminster, do resolve, That William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, be and be declared King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdoms and Dominions to them the said Prince and Princess during their Lives and the Life of the Survivor of them; and that the sole and full Exercise of the Regal Power be only in and executed by the said Prince of Orange, in the Names of the said Prince and Princess during their joint Lives; and after their Decease the said Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdoms and Dominions to be to the Heir of the Body of the said Princess; and for Default of such Issue, to the Princess Anne of Denmark and the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of such Issue to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange.

And the said Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do pray the said Prince and Princess of Orange to accept the same accordingly. And that the Oaths hereafter mentioned be taken by all Persons of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law, instead of them; and that the said Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be abrogated: — I, A.B., do sincerely promise and swear, That I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary. So help me God. I, A.B., do swear, That I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, this damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever; and I do declare, that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm. So help me God.
Appendix K.

REPORT of COURT of COMMON COUNCIL, 17th July 1828.

Sealing Bonds — State of the Chamber — Allowance to the Town Clerk and his Deputy.

REPORT of Gaol Expences and Finance Committee states, That subsequently to the Report of the Committee presented to this Honourable Court on the 13th Day of March last, the Committee had received further Offers from sundry Persons for Loans to the Corporation, at an Interest of Four Pounds and Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum, and had accepted the same to the Amount of Twenty-eight thousand Pounds, which they were of opinion will enable the Corporation to completely carry into Effect the Objects of the Reference of the 1st Day of August last, for raising a sufficient Sum to discharge the Debt due to the Bridge House Estates, and of the Reference of the 13th Day of February last, to provide the Sum of Fifteen thousand Pounds to be applied in aid of the Thames Navigation Funds, as well as to discharge sundry other Debts and outstanding Claims, and they had accordingly directed Mr. Comptroller to prepare the necessary Bonds for securing the Payment thereof to the following Persons; viz. to Mr. John Locke, One Bond of Three thousand Pounds; to Joseph Turner, Esquire, Two Bonds of Two thousand and five hundred Pounds each; to John Rogers, Esq., One Bond of Ten thousand Pounds; to Joseph Stonard and others, for the Union Assurance Society, One Bond of Five thousand Pounds; and to Mr. William Thornburgh Brown, One Bond of Five thousand Pounds; and had caused Docquets of the same to accompany their Report, recommending that this City’s Seal should be affixed to the said several Bonds; that they had caused to be annexed thereto a Statement prepared by Mr. Chamberlain of the whole of the present outstanding Debts, for which this City is now answerable, amounting to the Sum of Eighty-seven thousand Pounds, including the Sum of Twenty-five thousand Pounds borrowed of the Commissioners under the Act of Parliament for the Issue of Exchequer Bills for public Works. Which Sums so borrowed, together with the Monies received in part of the Fines due for the Renewal of Leases paid into the Chamber under the Order of this Court of the 13th June 1817, amounting to Forty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-four Pounds Nine Shillings and Nine-pence, and other Resources, have enabled the Corporation, within the Period of the Existence of the Committee, to discharge, besides their ordinary Expenditure, the Expenses of various Improvements in the public Streets, and other extraordinary Payments, which, though comparatively small in themselves, amount to a very considerable Sum in the Aggregate, the following Debts and extraordinary Demands; viz.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.  d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bills of the late P. W. Crowther, Esq., Comptroller</td>
<td>4,370</td>
<td>13 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum insured on the Life of the late W. Cotterell, Esq., the late Swordbearer</td>
<td>6,050</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Mr. Remembrancer</td>
<td>18,172</td>
<td>8 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills on account of the Office of Gauger</td>
<td>7,572</td>
<td>18 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Debtors’ Prison in Whitecross Street</td>
<td>32,978</td>
<td>17 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt due to the Bridge House Funds</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To complete the Discharge of the Stock Debt due to the Bridge House Funds</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td>4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of Saint Martin-le-Grand</td>
<td>17,322</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the Prosecution and Defence of J. W. Parkins and others, and to reimburse the then Lord Mayor and Sheriffs the Expenses incurred by them on account of the said J. W. Parkins</td>
<td>3,379</td>
<td>12 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opposition to the London Wharfs’ Bill</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>8 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William St. Julien Arabin, Esq., for the Office of Common Pledger</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Donations, by Order of Common Council</td>
<td>5,081</td>
<td>5 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On account of the new Courts of Justice erecting in Guildhall Yard</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granted in aid of the Thames Navigation Funds</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased Expenses of the Prisons of this City, for Seven Years, arising from the Abolition of Gaol Fees and otherwise, taken upon an Average of 7,000l per Annum</td>
<td>49,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200,432</td>
<td>8 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That the Committee had great Satisfaction in stating, that, by the Discharge of the aforementioned Debts and Demands, a Saving in Interest alone has been effected to a very considerable Amount, as a great Portion of them were chargeable with Interest at the Rate of Five Pounds per Centum per Annum; and of the existing Debt Twenty-five thousand Pounds
Pounds is charged with Interest at the Rate of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum; and the Remainder at Four Pounds and Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum; and they had also the Pleasure to state, that, by the Measures adopted by them under the Sanction of this Honourable Court, they had been enabled in the Discharge of the Debt of Twenty-five thousand Pounds Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, due to the Bridge House Funds, to avail themselves of Opportunities to replace the same, which had proved highly advantageous to the Corporation.

That with respect to the Sum of Fifteen thousand Pounds advanced by the Corporation, in aid of the Funds for improving the Navigation of the River Thames, they were of opinion that the same should be considered as a Debt not chargeable with Interest, but payable by Instalments or otherwise, as the said Funds will admit, of which Repayment there is a reasonable Prospect (should the Produce of the Tolls not be reduced), as in the course of Time that Fund will be relieved of the Life Annuities now payable, amounting to One thousand six hundred and one Pounds Ten Shillings per Annum.

That the Committee having provided a Sum, in their Opinion sufficient to answer the present Demands of the Corporation, directed a Communication to be made to the Committee for letting this City's Lands, recommending that the Abatement by way of Interest, at Five Pounds per Centum per Annum, made on the Fines for the Renewal of the Leases of the Conduit Mead Estate, should be discontinued, the Sum of Seven thousand one hundred and twenty-two Pounds Eight Shillings and Eleven-pence having been received under such System of Abatement, leaving about Thirteen thousand Pounds payable on or before Lady Day next, which, together with the Sum agreed to be paid as a Compensation for the Place or Office of Porter of Aliens' Goods, and the probable Receipts of the Chamber by that Period, the Committee trust will be adequate to discharge the Sum of Ten thousand Pounds due on the 18th of July 1824, to Joseph Turner, Esquire, and the Union Assurance Society, and in the Purchase or Appropriation of Premises for the re-building of London Bridge, it having already devolved upon them, under the Orders of this Honourable Court, the Chamber am so recte pay un 0 hundred

That the Committee also felt considerable Anxiety on the Subject of the Act lately passed for the rebuilding of London Bridge, it having already devolved upon them, under the Orders of this Honourable Court, to provide for the Discharge of upwards of Fifty thousand Pounds, for which the Corporation were held to be answerable, under the Acts of Parliament for building the Debtors' Prison in Whitecross Street, and effecting the Improvement in Saint Martin-le-Grand; therefore, with a view to prevent the Recurrence of Circumstances so ruinous to the Corporation, they begged Leave to suggest, that upon the said Act being referred to a Committee to be carried into execution, it should be an Instruction of this Committee to the Chamberlain, to report the Amount of Cash in hand or Monies to be received or raised, applicable to the Discharge of such Claims or Engagements.

That the Committee, in the course of their Proceedings, noticed the very considerable Sums expended, and Loss of Rent incurred, in the Purchase or Appropriation of Premises for the Improvement of the public Streets, and therefore recommended, that as the Legislature had provided other Means of defraying such Expenditures, that the Funds of this Corporation should not be applied to those Purposes, the more especially as the resident Citizens of London have hitherto been, and at present are, by the Appropriation of these Funds, excepted from all Burthen in respect of Prisons, Police, or the Administration of Justice.

That the Committee felt considerable Anxiety on the Subject of the Act lately passed for the rebuilding of London Bridge, it having already devolved upon them, under the Orders of this Honourable Court, to provide for the Discharge of upwards of Fifty thousand Pounds, for which the Corporation were held to be answerable, under the Acts of Parliament for building the Debtors' Prison in Whitecross Street, and effecting the Improvement in Saint Martin-le-Grand; therefore, with a view to prevent the Recurrence of Circumstances so ruinous to the Corporation, they begged Leave to suggest, that upon the said Act being referred to a Committee to be carried into execution, it should be an Instruction of this Committee to the Chamberlain, to report the Amount of Cash in hand or Monies to be received or raised, applicable to the Discharge of such Claims or Engagements.

That the Committee, in conclusion, begged to state, that the Monies arising and to arise by the Lapse of Annuities will be more than sufficient to provide for the Interest and annual Installments in discharge of the Principal of the Sum of Twenty-five thousand Pounds borrowed of the Commissioners under the Act of Parliament for the Issue of Exchequer Bills for Public Works; they therefore recommended that the Remainder of the said Monies as they should arise, should be lent annually by the Chamberlain in the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, by way of a Sinking Fund, towards the Discharge of the general Debts of the Corporation; and also, with a view to the ultimate Discharge of the said Debts, they had been induced to recommend this Court to allow the several Parties lending the said Monies the Option of continuing the same at Four Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum beyond the Period conditioned for the Payment thereof, relying on the Corporation being relieved of the Charge of Eleven thousand eight hundred Pounds per Annum, now payable to the Orphans' Fund, by the Extinction of that Fund, which it is calculated will take place early in the Year 1833; and they most earnestly recommend this Honourable Court never again to consent to the Continuation of the said Charge for any Purpose, or under any Circumstances whatsoever.

And that, having taken into their Consideration the Services of the Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk, they were of opinion, that inasmuch as the Town Clerk must necessarily have incurred sundry Expenes in Stationery and otherwise, and in the Employment of Clerks during the Seven Years they had been engaged in the References from this Honourable Court, the Chamberlain should be directed to pay unto him the Sum of Two hundred
A StateMENT of the Debts for which the Corporation are answerable on the 14th July 1823.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debts</th>
<th>Amount of Debts</th>
<th>Period when due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Messrs. Lee, Remainder of Debt incurred</td>
<td>£2,000</td>
<td>24th February 1825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in building the New Prison for Debtors</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Union Assurance Society, for Lorn</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>18th July 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Joseph Turner, Esq., Ditto</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>18th July 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Union Assurance Society, Ditto</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20th September 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, Ditto</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>25th September 1829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Commissioners for the Issue of Exchequer for Bills, Ditto</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Joseph Turner, Esq., Ditto</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>1st March 1828, with the Option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Samuel Rolls, Esq., Ditto</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>of 2 Years longer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Locke, Esq., Ditto</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>12th March 1830, Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Joseph Turner, Esq., Ditto</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>12th May 1828, Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Ditto, Ditto</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>17th June 1830, Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Union Assurance Society, Ditto</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>15th June 1830, Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To John Rogers, Esq., Ditto</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>17th June 1830, Ditto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To W. T. Brown, Esq., Ditto</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>11th July 1828, Ditto of 5 Years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>87,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above is exclusive of the Sum of £3,383 4s. 6d. paid out of the Bridge House Estates, for Repairs and Alterations of the Borough Comptroller.

Read, agreed to, and the said Bonds severally sealed with the City Seal accordingly; and Mr. Chamberlain directed to pay the said Sums to Mr. Town Clerk and his Deputy.

Comptroller’s Charge.

Mr. Comptroller laid before this Court a Brief Statement of his Charge on Mr. Chamberlain, of all Rents, &c. for the Year ending the 31st of December 1822. — Read, ordered to be printed, and a Copy to be sent to every Member of this Court.

City Accounts — Arrears of Rents, &c.

Mr. Chamberlain laid before this Court an Account of the Arrears of Rents, Interests, &c. due to the City at Christmas 1822. — Read, ordered to be printed, and a Copy sent to every Member of this Court.

Petition of William Cade Key, Esquire, Citizen and Stationer.

Praying to be discharged from the Nomination to serve the Office of Sheriff on account of Ill-health. — Read, complied with, and the said William Cade Key, Esquire, ordered to be discharged from the Nomination to serve the Office of Sheriff, on paying the usual Fees.

Saint Andrew Holborn — Tithes.

Communication from the Tithe Sub-Committee of the London Liberty of the Parish of Saint Andrew Holborn, relative to their having obtained an Act of Parliament “for extinguishing Tithes and customary Payments in lieu of Tithes, and all Demands for Easter Offerings within the London or City Liberty of Saint Andrew Holborn in the City of London, and for making Compensation in lieu thereof.” — Read, and referred to the Special Committee appointed in relation to Tithes in London, for their Information thereon.

Petitions for Leases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Premises</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Greenwood</td>
<td>White Street, Southwark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Beckford and</td>
<td>Hercules Buildings, Lambeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Beckford</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broome Wilt</td>
<td>White Street, Southwark.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read, and referred to the Bridge House Committee to examine and report.

Coal
Coal and Corn Meters.

Motion, That the Coal and Corn Meters, in Trust for this City, be empowered to draw upon the Chamber for a Sum of Money to defray the Expenses of a Summer Excursion, and that the same does not exceed One hundred Pounds.

The previous Question was moved, Whether that Question should be now put? And on the Question being put, the same was resolved in the Affirmative.

Whereupon the main Question being put, the Lord Mayor declared the same to be carried in the Affirmative, but a Division being demanded and granted, there appeared

For the Affirmative, 1 Alderman, 49 Commoners, 2 Tellers,
For the Negative, 1 Right Honourable Lord Mayor, 8 Aldermen, 45 Commoners, 2 Tellers,

Majority for the Negative, 4.

Bridge House Committee.

Report, for granting to Mr. Thomas Pocock a Lease of a Plot of Ground on the East Side of the Southwark Bridge Road.—Read, agreed to, and referred back for execution.

Report, for selling to the President, Vice Presidents, and Governors of the Asylum for Female Orphans the Fee Simple in Premises at Lambeth, now in their Occupation.—Read. Motion, To agree with the Report.—Negatived.

Bridge House Monies for Purchase of Freehold Property.

Resolved and Ordered, That the several Sums of Money in the Name of the Accompant General of the Court of Chancery, on the Bridge House Account, which are applicable to the Purchase of Freehold Property, be invested in such Purchases accordingly, under the Direction of the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates.

Sewers Act of Parliament.

Mr. Remembrancer laid before the Court a Copy of the Act lately passed, intituled “An Act for altering and amending Two Acts passed in the Eleventh and Thirty-third Years of His late Majesty King George the Third, for consolidating, extending, and rendering more effectual the Powers granted by several Acts of Parliament, for making, enlarging, amending, and cleansing the Vaults, Drains, and Sewers within the City of London and Liberties thereof; and for paving, cleansing, and lighting the Streets, Lanes, Squares, Yards, Courts, Alleys, Passages, and Places, and preventing and removing Obstructions and Annoyances within the same.”—Read, and referred to the Commissioners of Sewers, Lamps, and Pavements within this City, to carry the same into execution.

Resolved and Ordered, That the Commissioners of Sewers be requested to send a Copy of the said Act to every Member of this Court, and City Officers.


Mr. Remembrancer laid before the Court a Copy of the Act lately passed, intituled “An Act for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and for improving and making suitable Approaches thereto.”—Read.

Committee for Bridge House Estates.

Report from Bridge House Committee read, stating, That by an Order of this Honourable Court, of the 19th Day of February last, it was referred to them to prosecute in Parliament the Petition of this Court for an Act for the rebuilding of London Bridge, in such Manner as they should be advised, and to report their Proceedings from Time to Time; and that by an Order of this Honourable Court, of the 23d Day of June last, consequence of several Alterations having been made in the Bill in the Honourable the House of Commons, it was referred to them to prosecute in the Right Honourable the House of Lords the several Petitions of this Honourable Court against the said Bill, agreed to on that Day, in such Manner as they should be advised;—that they had referred the same to a Select Committee, who had since reported, that, with the Advice of Mr. Recorder and Mr. Common Serjeant, Mr. William Harrison, and Mr. Randle Jackson, (whom they had caused to be consulted on the Subject,) they appeared and were heard by Counsel against the Bill, in the Committee of the Honourable the House of Lords, to whom the same had been referred; but, previously to the Discussion thereof, Leave was obtained for Mr. Telford and the Clerk of this City’s Works, to inspect the Model, Plans, and Specifications of the late John Rennie, Esquire, mentioned in the Bill, who, after a careful Inspection thereof, were of opinion that the (83.)

Expence
Appendix, by Mr. Rennie would exceed his Estimate by about 161,000l.; that Evidence thereof, and against other Parts of the Bill, was accordingly tendered to the said Committee of the House of Lords, who determined that the Bill should be altered, and a Provision made to the following Effect; viz., that if it should appear to and be certified in Writing by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, or any Three or more of them, that any Alteration ought to be made in Mr. Rennie’s Plan, or that a Bridge should be constructed upon any other Plan, it should be lawful for this Honourable Court, and they were thereby required to build the Bridge upon such altered or other Plan; but their Lordships declined making any other Alteration in the said Bill, or hearing the Evidence tendered. The Select Committee then deemed it expedient, with the Advice of Counsel, to hold a Conference upon the Subject with the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom, and with Lord Viscount Melville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, (who attended upon the Suggestion of the Earl of Liverpool) they held such Conference accordingly, assisted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sir William Curtis, Bart., Matthew Wood, Esquire, and George Bridges, Esquire, Aldermen, when they urged the Insufficiency of the Funds provided by the Bill to defray the Expence of the Undertaking, and the Expence, if necessary, of making Embankments and reducing Shoals: They also objected to the Control proposed to be given to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, when his Lordship and the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury should have no Power to direct any Alteration in the late Mr. Rennie’s Design, nor the Adoption of any other Design, unless upon the Suggestion of this Honourable Court; but they declined sanctioning any other Alteration in the Bill, which, with the Amendment agreed to by the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was then passed, and received the Royal Assent on the 4th Instant: And the Time being for letting the Bridge House Estates, the last-mentioned Members to be annually proposed by the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates for the Time being, such last-mentioned Members to be made in Mr. Rennie’s Plan, or that a Bridge should be constructed upon any other Plan, it should be lawful for this Honourable Court, and they were thereby required to build the Bridge upon such altered or other Plan; but their Lordships declined making any other Alteration in the said Bill, or hearing the Evidence tendered. The Select Committee then deemed it expedient, with the Advice of Counsel, to hold a Conference upon the Subject with the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom, and with Lord Viscount Melville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, (who attended upon the Suggestion of the Earl of Liverpool) they held such Conference accordingly, assisted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sir William Curtis, Bart., Matthew Wood, Esquire, and George Bridges, Esquire, Aldermen, when they urged the Insufficiency of the Funds provided by the Bill to defray the Expence of the Undertaking, and the Expence, if necessary, of making Embankments and reducing Shoals: They also objected to the Control proposed to be given to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, when his Lordship and the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury should have no Power to direct any Alteration in the late Mr. Rennie’s Design, nor the Adoption of any other Design, unless upon the Suggestion of this Honourable Court; but they declined sanctioning any other Alteration in the Bill, which, with the Amendment agreed to by the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was then passed, and received the Royal Assent on the 4th Instant: And the Select Committee had further reported, that, having incurred Expences during the Progress of the Bill, they were of opinion that the Committee should be empowered to draw for a Sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty Pounds to defray such Expences: And the Committee were of opinion, that a Committee should be specially appointed to carry the said Act into effect, to consist of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for the Time being, Ten Aldermen, and Twenty-one Commoners, together with Five Members of the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates for the Time being, such last-mentioned Members to be annually proposed by the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates.

Motion, That this Court doth agree with the Committee in the said Report. Amendment. By adding the following Words, viz., “except so much thereof as respects the Appointment of a Special Committee to carry the Act of Parliament into execution,” and that instead thereof the same be a Ward Committee.—Resolved in the Affirmative.

Amended Question being about to be put.—Further Amendment, By leaving out all the Words after the Word “instead,” and substituting the following in lieu thereof; viz., “The Committee do consist of all the Aldermen present, together with such Aldermen as are Members of Parliament, Twenty-one Commoners, and Five Members of the Committee for the Time being for letting the Bridge House Estates.—Resolved in the Affirmative.

The Committee was accordingly appointed as follows:

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and all the Aldermen, together with, Robert Fisher, Esq., Deputy—Aldersgate Without.
John Lorkin, Esq., Deputy—Aldersgate Without.
Mr. Samuel Fell—Aldgate.
Mr. Henry Hughes—Bishopsgate.
Mr. William Austin—Billingsgate.
James Davies, Esq.—Bishopsgate Without.
Sir William Rawlins, Knight, Deputy—Bread Street.
Mr. William Mathie—Bridge.
Mr. John Locke—Broad Street.
Mr. Richard Webb Jupp—Candlewick.
John Walter, Esq., Deputy—Castle Baynard.
Robert Slade, Esq.—Cheapside.
Mr. Charles Beadman—Coleman Street.
Mr. Joseph Griffiths—Cordwainer.
Mr. Charles William Hick—Cornhill.
Mr. Spencer Perry Adderley—Cripplegate Without.
Mr. Hugh Herron—Cripplegate Within.
Mr. Richard Lambert Jones—Dowgate.
James Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., Deputy—Farringdon Without.
Joseph Dow, Esq., Deputy, South Side—Farringdon Within.
Adam Oldham, Esq., Deputy, North Side—Langbourn.
William John Reeves, Esq., Deputy, North Side—Lime Street.
Mr. James Webb Southgate, South Side—Mr.
Joseph Carter, Esq., Deputy—Mr.
Mr. John Prince—Mr.
Motion, That in addition to the Commoners appointed upon the said Committee there be Five Members of the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates, to be nominated by the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates, from Time to Time.

Amendment, By leaving out all the Words after the Words “said Committee,” and substituting the following in lieu thereof; viz. “the Chairman of the Sub-Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates for the Time being be a Member of the said Committee.”

On the Question being put, the Lord Mayor declared the same to be carried in the Affirmative, and a Division being demanded and granted, there appeared

For the Affirmative, For the Negative,
2 Aldermen, 1 Alderman,
29 Commoners, 24 Commoners,
2 Tellers, 2 Tellers,

33 Majority for the Affirmative, 6. — Whereupon the same was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved and Ordered, That the Committee appointed this Day to carry into execution the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and for improving and making suitable Approaches thereto, be empowered to exercise and perform all and every the Powers and Authorities in and by the said Act given and granted to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of this City, in Common Council assembled, subject to the Control of this Court.

Resolved and Ordered, That the said Committee be a permanent Committee, and that the Standing Order of this Court of the 8th Day of December 1803, “That One Fourth Part of the Commoners of all Committees of this Corporation do go off annually,” be suspended upon this Occasion.

Solicitor’s Bill.

Report from General Purposes Committee, for Payment of the Solicitor’s Bill to Lady Day last. — Read, agreed to, and referred back for execution.

Spinning Wheel Alley.

Report from City Lands Committee, on having considered the Petitions of the Inhabitants of Broad Street Buildings, Broad Street Place, and Spinning Wheel Alley, in relation to the proposed Improvement in Spinning Wheel Alley, and recommending the Court to proceed with the said Improvement. — Read, agreed to, and referred back for execution.

Tackle House and Ticket Porters.

Report from General Purposes Committee, on having filled up the Blanks in the Bill for regulating the Tackle House and Ticket Porters. — Read, and referred back to the said Committee to cause the said Bill to be printed, and a Copy thereof to be sent to every Member of this Court previously to the same being read a Third Time.

Fore Street.

Report from Improvement Committee, for granting the Sum of One hundred Pounds, in addition to the Sum of Three hundred Pounds agreed to by this Court on the 9th of May 1812, to be applied towards the widening and improving Fore Street, opposite Cripplegate Church. — Read, agreed to, and referred back for execution.

Committee to draw upon Chamber for Expences.

Report from same, for Power to draw upon the Chamber for the Sum of One hundred Pounds, to defray sundry Expences incurred by them. — Read, agreed to, and the Committee empowered to draw for the same accordingly.

Court of Requests, Southwark.

Report from General Purposes Committee, of their Proceedings in prosecuting the Petition in Parliament agreed to on the 23d Day of May last, against the Bill for reducing the Fees of the Court of Requests for the Borough of Southwark and Eastern Half Hundred of Brixton, states, That Counsel was heard in support of their Petition, and against certain Provisions in the Bill, when the Committee adjourned: That the Committee being subsequently revived, Mr. Harrison, as Counsel for the Corporation, was instructed to urge the Expediency
Expediency of dividing the Town and Borough of Southwark from the Eastern Half Hundred of Brixton, and to constitute Two separate Courts, but if that should not be approved, to propose that Provision should be inserted in the Bill, directing all Prisoners taken in execution from the Eastern Half Hundred of Brixton to be committed to the County Prisons, and those taken in execution from the Town and Borough of Southwark to be committed to the Borough Compter; and also for securing a Salary to the present High Bailiff of Seven hundred and fifty Pounds a Year, and to his Successors of Five hundred Pounds per Annum, from and out of the Fees and Emoluments of the said Court of Requests: That after hearing Mr. Harrison thereon, the Committee agreed to adopt the same, and inserted the Provisions accordingly in the First and Eleventh Sections of the said Bill, which afterwards passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 4th Day of July instant, and the Committee caused a Copy of the Act to be annexed for the Information of this Court. — Read, and agreed to.

Secondary Poultry Compter.

Report from City Lands Committee on the Petition of Mr. William Crowther, presented to this Court on the 30th Day of January last, relative to the Office of Secondary of the Poultry Compter, states, That having maturely considered the whole Matter, they were of opinion that it would be altogether inexpedient for this Court to interfere in Disputes and Differences which appear to exist between the Petitioner and other Members of the Family of his deceased Father, or to adopt any Measure in relation thereto; and although it appeared to the Committee that this Court would deeply lament if the Bounty of the Corporation to the Family should have been either intercepted or misapplied, yet the Committee felt it due to this City cautiously to abstain from giving any Opinion on the Nature of the Grant, and which Opinion, if given at all, and more especially if adopted by this Court, might operate by way of Interpretation of such Grant, and independently of involving this City in a Suit in Chancery, might materially prejudice the Parties interested in such Litigation. — Read, and agreed to.

Finsbury Market.

Report from same Committee states, That by an Order of this Honourable Court of the 9th Day of May last, it was referred to them to inquire into the Circumstances of a Market being erected in Finsbury, and to report the Result of their Inquiries.

That they referred the same to a Sub-Committee, who had since reported, that they had inspected the Journal of this Court of the 15th Day of June 1802, in the Mayoralty of Sir John Earner, and found that this City consented to the Establishment of the said Market; and as the whole of the Circumstances connected with that Transaction are detailed in the Proceedings of this Court of that Day, they were of opinion the Purposes of the said Reference would be best answered by referring to the said Journal, as affording the fullest Information on that Subject. — Read, and agreed to.

Clerk of the Papers, &c.

Report from unrepealed Bye Law Committee, for allowing a Sum of Seventy Pounds per Annum for a Period of Seven Years to the Clerks of the Papers and Clerk Sitters, towards the Expenses of providing themselves with suitable Offices in a more public Situation than those at present in use at the Debtors’ Prison, and for fitting up those Offices in the first Instance at an Expence not exceeding One hundred Pounds, and for empowering the Committee to draw on the Chamber for One hundred and fifty Pounds to defray the same and other incidental Expenses. — Read, agreed to, and referred back for execution.

Notice of Motion by Mr. Samuel Dixon.

That it be referred to the Committee for General Purposes to take into their Consideration the present State of Blackfriars Bridge, if any and what Repairs are necessary, and what Expence it will require to effect the same.

H. WOODTHORPE jun.,
Deputy Town Clerk.
Appendix, L.

Petitions and Reports relative to London Bridge, and the State of the Navigation under the same.

1. Petition of the several Owners of Coal Craft and others, Owners and Navigators of Craft upon the River Thames, 8th February 1816.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

The Petition of the several Owners of Coal Craft and others, Owners and Navigators of Craft upon the River Thames, whose Names are hereunto subscribed;

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners presented a Petition to your Honourable Court in the Month of May 1812, praying that such Alterations and Improvements in London Bridge might be forthwith put in progress as would remove the Danger and remedy the Inconvenience experienced in the Navigation of that Part of the River Thames.

That the said Petition having been referred to your Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates, your Petitioners attended the said Committee, and at their Request gave their Opinion, as to the Means of preventing the Losses and Inconveniences stated in their said Petition to be sustained in the Navigation of Vessels through London Bridge from the then State of the said Bridge and the Want of an adequate Waterway through and under the same, and suggested to your Committee the Expediency of removing the Piers between the Fifth and Sixth Locks and between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Locks of the said Bridge, so that the Arches adjoining thereto might be laid into one.

That your Petitioners have been informed, that in December 1814 the said Committee made their Report to your Court in Writing, with the Report annexed thereto of George Dance, Clerk of the City's Works, W. Chapman, Civil Engineer, Daniel Alexander, Surveyor to Rochester Bridge and the Trinity House, and James Montague, Surveyor to the Committee for improving the Port of London, to whom it had been referred by your said Committee to examine the Construction and State of the Piers of the said Bridge, and to report their Opinion, whether the said Fifth and Sixth and the said Thirteenth and Fourteenth Locks, or any other Pier or Piers, could be taken away, and the Arches adjoining thereto laid into one with Safety to the Bridge, and so as to enlarge and improve the Waterway and Passage of Vessels through and under the same.

Your Petitioners beg leave to refer to the very full and able Report of the said Engineers and Surveyors employed by your Committee, as establishing the following important Allegations in their said former Petition; viz., That London Bridge is liable, from the Inadequacy of the Waterway through and under it, to be undermined, and to fall by the Force of extraordinary Floods.

That the Navigation through the Bridge is extremely dangerous, and occasions an annual Loss of Lives and Property to a considerable Amount, exclusive of the Loss and Inconvenience it occasions by Delay; and that the Waterway has decreased, and that the Means necessarily used for Repair, occasioning a large annual Expenditure, tend to increase progressively the Danger and Inconvenience of the Navigation.

Your Petitioners have the Satisfaction of finding by the said Report, that, in the Opinion of Engineers and Surveyors of such known Eminence as those employed in the Consideration of this Matter, the Objects sought by your Petitioners, and so essential to prevent the dreadful Effects which may result from extraordinary Floods, or other extraordinary Accidents, and to promote the safe and convenient Navigation of the River through the Bridge, can be effectually accomplished in the way suggested by your Petitioners without Danger or Difficulty, although a more extensive Alteration is recommended.

Your Petitioners, fully aware of the Importance of the Subject submitted to your Consideration in their Petition, feel it their Duty patiently to submit to the Inconvenience and Loss they were subject to for the Two Years and upwards, between the presenting their Petition in the Summer of 1812, and that full Information which it appeared to require, being obtained by the Report before mentioned, delivered in to your Honourable Court on the 9th December 1814.

Your Petitioners, impressed with a due Respect for, and Confidence in your Corporation, intrusted, as Conservators of the River Thames, with the Care of its Navigation, and possessing, as Trustees, extensive and valuable Estates applicable to the Repairs and Improvements of London Bridge, have not confined their Representations and Petition to your Honourable Court, although they are sensible that a Subject of such high Public Importance might warrant that the Matter should be submitted to the Consideration of Parliament.

And your Petitioners hope that, upwards of Three Years and an Half having elapsed since their Petition was laid before you, and upwards of a Year since the said Reports were delivered
delivered into your Court, and that during this long Period they have continued subject to
all those Losses and Inconveniences which the present State of London Bridge is now
unquestionably known to occasion, they may be permitted respectfully to pray that the final
Decision of the Court upon their said Petition may be forthwith communicated to them.

And your Petitioners, &c.

Parkins and Thompson.
Jones, Sells, and Co.
Edington, Yerraway, and Fulton.
J. H. Randall.
Hoppe and Edgley.
Fearon and West.
Buttocock and Porter.
John Pearson.
Wm Johnston and Sons.
John and Wm Howard.
William Pugh.
Charrington, Cloves, and Co.
Denis McCarthy.
Petty and Lingham.
Littlewood and Stephenson.
Edw Wood and Co.
Charles Thompson.
John Beech.
Reeves and Briggs.
Chas Smith.
Fletcher and Askew.
Thomson and Monkhouse.
George Watkins sen.
George Watkins jun.
Horne, Devey, and Co.
Davey, Sawyer, and Co.
Thompson, Skipper, and Law.
Holl and Bevan.
John T. Pocock.
T. J. Bent.
James Sant.
Druce and Co.
Brookes and Penny.
Soulsby, Allison, and Co.
White Brothers.
Tho and Benj Capper.
Armstrong and Brown.
James Randall and Sons.
James Lyon.
John Drinkald and Sons.
Chas Stutchbury.
Mackenzie and Gray.
Clark and Stutchbury.
John Little.
Tuesday and Sons.
John Druce.
Jo Dale.
Rob Banyon.
Geo. and Tho Winter.
Wm Fowler.
John Downs.
J. Winter.
John Saunders.
John Townsend.
J. Speck.
J. Crackslow and Co.
Wm Everett jun.
Richd Dawney.
Benj Waller.
Fossett and Sons.
Jn and M. Raymond.
Summers and Son.
Jn Aris.
Joseph Tomlinson.
Wm Terry.
Tho Scott.
Tho Easton.
Nath Gash.
Jo Nash jun.
Wm Parker.
Anth Lyon.
W. Hammock.
Jos Blackstone.
Tho Holland.
John Lattimer.
Charles Francis.
John Morris.
Abel Jewson.
Wild and Everitt.
Dudley, Cookes, and Waller.
Jacklyn, Williams, and Burton.
E. Joyce.
Wm Easton.
Jr Benj Betts.
Rob Oliver.
Tho Edwards.
Jn Clarkson.
J. Beckett.
H. Cooper and Son.
John Smith.
George Letts.
James Thomas.
Speck and Redman.
Wm Nash.
Nath Saunders.
Tho Arnall.
Thomas Harper.
William Thompson.
Tho Maulden.
W. R. Jones.
R. R. Boucher.
Jo Brockelbank.
Campbell Allan.
Wm Sydenham.
Tho Ridgway.
J. Dunkin.
Wm Maidlow.
Wm Maidlow jun.
G. Watts.
J. Grinsted.
John Dalby.
Jn Webb.
Rob Symns.
H. Meeson.
Jn Bates.
Tm Addis.
Peter Dorman.
Alex Fred Merrett.
John Brightwell.
James Finnis.
Tho Ruston.
G. Parkess.
Tho Eyre.
James Sheldrick.
John A. Dixon.
W. C. Brachaw.
Rob Johnson.
Richard Robbins.
Tho Brockelbank.
G. Wardale and Son.
Richd Covington.
To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

The humble Petition of the several Owners of Coal Craft, and other Owners and Navigators of Craft upon the River Thames, whose Names are hereunto subscribed;

Sheweth,

That on the 3d of September 1812, your Petitioners presented a Petition to this Honourable Court, stating, amongst other Things, that great Loss both in Lives and Property, and great Delay and Inconvenience in the Navigation of the River Thames, was occasioned by the Want of an adequate Waterway through London Bridge, and that, although the Width of the River at the Bridge is not less than about 930 Feet, yet the Passage for the larger Description of Craft is circumscribed to a Space of Forty-six Feet through the Centre Arch; and praying, that such Alterations and Improvements might be made as would remove the Danger and remedy the Inconvenience therein mentioned.

That, in consequence of such Petition, a very copious Report from several Surveyors and Engineers was on the 9th of December 1814 presented to this Honourable Court by the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates, (to whom the Petition had been referred,) which was ordered to be printed, and a Copy thereof sent to every Member of the Court, and on the 7th of July 1815 such Report was referred back to the said Committee for Consideration, and to report their Opinion on the best Measures to be adopted in relation thereto.

That on the 8th of February 1816 your Petitioners again presented a Petition to this Honourable Court, praying that the Court would come to a final Decision upon the Subject, which Petition was also referred to the said Committee, who, on the 27th of June in the same Year, presented their Report to this Honourable Court, stating it to be their Opinion, "That it was not expedient that the Enlargements and Improvements of the Waterway under London Bridge should be then proceeded with, and that the further Consideration thereof should at all events be postponed until the Bridge then erecting from the Three Cranes' Stairs, Queen Street, across the River into Southwark, called The Southwark Bridge, should be completed."

That, as the Southwark Bridge is now nearly completed, and as no Means have hitherto been resorted to to prevent the Loss and Inconvenience sustained by your Petitioners and the other Navigators of the River Thames, your Petitioners hope they will not be considered as improperly intriguing themselves in bringing the Subject again before this Honourable Court.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, That this Honourable Court will be pleased to take the Subject of the Improvement of the Waterway under London Bridge into their immediate Consideration, in order to prevent the very great Loss of Lives and Property which is annually sustained.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Charlington, Clowes, and Co. William Pugh.
Littlewood, Stephenson, and Co. Edington, Yerraway, and Fulton.
Fearn and West. Druce and Hill.
John Pearson. Clark and Collins.
Dalgleish and Taylor. Soulsby, Holmes, and Evans.
Tho' and Benj. Capper. Petty and Lingham.
Benj. Summerfield and Co. Thomson and Monkhouse.
John Dickens and Co. Wm. Johnstone.
Jones, Sells, and Co. Findlater, Ellis, and Pugh.
Holl and Bevan. John Zachary Dyer.
Thompson, Skipper, and Law. Cove, Taylor, and Cove.
Wm. Sant and Co. Harvey, Napier, and Co.
Lumley and Richmond. J. Wigg Ayers.
Davey, Sawyer, and Co. J. W. Smith and Co.
Anth. Lyon. Gouge, Mr. Lean and Thrupp.
P. Henry and Co. J. and M. Raymond.
John J. Pocock. Thomas Easton.
Denis Mr. Carthy. Wm. Fredr. Devey.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled,

The Memorial of several Persons, Owners of Coal Craft, navigating the River Thames;

Humbly sheweth,

That your Memorialists in all the Petitions they have had the Honour to present to your Honourable Court, (and to which they beg Leave to refer,) have uniformly represented that the Construction of Two additional large Arches in the present London Bridge would remedy all the Grievances they have complained of, and which arise from want of Space and not of Height, as the present Height is amply sufficient for all Barges and Vessels without Masts passing under the said Bridge.

That your Memorialists having learned with great Surprise that it is proposed by the Advocates of a new Bridge to impose a Toll upon Barges passing under it, as a Means of paying a Portion of the Expence thereof and of the Approaches to the same, which proposed Toll would be highly unjust and oppressive to your Memorialists and others passing under the said Bridge, as the Plan recommended by Mr. Dance and others (and which your Memorialists understand can be easily carried into execution out of the Bridge House Funds) would answer all the Purposes of the Navigators of Craft without Masts, the whole of the Craft employed by your Memorialists being of that Description.

That the Estimate Quantity of Coals conveyed by your Memorialists, and others concerned in the Coal Trade, through London Bridge, annually, amounts to nearly One Million of Tons, which at Two-pence per Ton (the Toll mentioned as probable) would amount to upwards of Eight thousand three hundred Pounds per Annum, which Sum would be levied on the Coal Trade alone.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly represent to your Honourable Court, that they never can consent to the Imposition of a Toll so manifestly unjust and vexatious, and that if the said Toll should be recommended to the Honourable House of Commons during any future Sessions of Parliament, that your Memorialists intend to oppose the same by every legal Means in their Power.

All which your Memorialists humbly represent to your Honourable Court.

Davey, Sawyer, and Co.
Jones, Sells, and Co.
Thos and Jas Jackson.
Littlewood, Stephenson, and Co.
Dalglish and Taylor.
Wm Bent.
Soulsby, Holmes, and Evans.
Wm and Cha Cox.
Thos and Benj Partridge.
Hackey, Burrand, and Co.
Harvey, Napier, and Co.
Corgie, Maylor, and Corrie.
Hancock and Hillman.
Maria Pearson.
Petty and Co.
Thos Whitby.

T. W. and J. Horne.
Parkins and Thompson.
Jos Sam Partridge and Son.
Findlater, Ellis, and Pugh.
Edw Wood and Co.
Edgley and Fearon.
Holl and Bevan.
Wm Sant and Co.
Flight, Papps, and Bottomley.
John Pocock.
Edington, Yerraway, and Fulton.
Monkhouse and Little.
Thos and Rob Johnstone.
John Dickins and Co.
John Bee and Co.
4. Letter from Mr. A. Lyon, on behalf of Owners of Coal Craft, relative to the present State of the Navigation under London Bridge, 11th May 1824.

To the Worshipful Committee for the rebuilding of London Bridge.

Gentlemen,

I am requested by the Coal Merchants and those engaged in the Coal Trade, being Owners and Occupiers of Barges navigating the River with Coals, to draw your serious Attention to the already very dangerous State of the Navigation by reason of the Progress of the Works for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and the Occupation of the whole of the Surrey Side of the River for that Purpose, whereby the Centre Arch of the old Bridge is the only one now left open for the Purpose of navigating Craft; and to request of this Committee to take Measures, as speedily as possible, for converting Two of the Arches of the present Bridge on the London Side of the River into One, or to adopt such other Course as may seem best, whereby the very many serious Accidents, which must otherwise inevitably occur, may be prevented, and an Opportunity afforded to the Parties above named, as well as all others navigating the River, of carrying on their Business with as little Risk and Inconvenience as under all Circumstances can be expected.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

ANTHY LYON.

5. Report of J. Rennie, Esq., Engineer, on the Petition of Mr. Anthony Lyon, 15th June 1824.

To the Worshipful Committee of the City of London for carrying into effect the Act of Parliament for rebuilding London Bridge, and making suitable Approaches thereto.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to your Directions of the 11th of May last, referring the Petition of Mr. Anthony Lyon for my Consideration, I beg Leave to observe that I have hitherto taken every Pains in conducting the Works of the new London Bridge, so as to interfere as little as possible with the Navigation of the River, and shall certainly continue to do so.

With regard to the Expediency of giving additional Waterway, by converting Two Arches into One, I should wish to defer giving any Opinion until the Works are further advanced, when I shall be able to speak more decidedly as to the most advisable Course to be pursued.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

JOHN RENNIE.

6. Petition of sundry Coal Merchants, 28th September 1824.

To the Worshipful the Committee for building a new London Bridge.

We, the undersigned Lightermen, Coal Merchants, and others, engaged in the Navigation of Craft on the River Thames, most respectfully beg to call your Attention to the Evils likely to result to the Navigation thereof during the building of the new London Bridge, from the Stoppages of so large a Portion of the Waterways by the Coffers Dams.

Your Petitioners look forward with Fear to the ensuing Winter, from the heavy Risk their Property will be exposed to in passing the Bridge, having only One Arch to go through, where, should any Accident accrue, either from Wind or Ice in making such Arch, Destruction must ensue.

We therefore humbly represent the Necessity of so altering the old Bridge, either by making another large Arch, or cutting down the Starlings of some of the Piers to Low Water Mark, so as to enable Craft to pass through some other Arches with Safety, and thereby prevent the Necessity of the whole of the Barges making for One Arch only.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly request that some of your Worshipful Committee would favour a Deputation with a Meeting at the Bridge during Low Water, when they would be glad to point out to them what could be done to facilitate the Navigation of the River during the building of the said new Bridge.

Parks and Thompson.
Finlayson and Pugh.
Thomas and Benji Cooper.
Tho' Bettesworth jun'.
Nath. Gash.
Joe H. Fatham.
Littlewood and Capel.

Will Edwards.
Charles Gibbs.
West and Freeman.
John Dickins and Co.
Clark and Collins.
W. T. Wingrove.
Garnett and Marchant.

(83.)

Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, the Contractors, attending, informed the Committee, that they had made such Progress with the Works of the new London Bridge as to be enabled to proceed next Week with the forming the temporary Bridge over such Part of the old Bridge as will be necessary to remove for making more Waterway for the Convenience of the Navigation of the River; and that the whole will occupy about Six Weeks.

8. Memorial of Company of Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, rowing and navigating on the River Thames, 13th June 1826.

To the Worshipful the Committee for building London Bridge.

The Memorial of the Company of Watermen, Wherrymen, and Lightermen, rowing and navigating on the River Thames;

Sheweth,

That the Navigation of the River Thames is rendered very dangerous by the Works now in progress for the Erection of a new Bridge, and your Memorialists are apprehensive many Lives and much Property will be lost, unless the Lock of the present Bridge called Saint Mary's Lock, and the Lock to the Southward of it, be opened, similar to the Two Locks thrown into One on the Southward Side of the said Bridge.

Your Memorialists, therefore, request your Worshipful Committee to take the Matter into your Consideration, and to give Directions for Saint Mary's Lock to the Southward to be opened similar to the Two Locks thrown into One on the Southwark Side of the Bridge.

By Order of a General Court of the above-mentioned Company,

THOMAS SHELTON, Clerk.
Appendix,

9. Petition of Coal Merchants, &c., relative to Waterway under London Bridge, 26th October 1826.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned, being Coal Merchants and Coal Lightermen, deeply interested in the Navigation of the River Thames;

Sheweth,

That you Memorialists have, for considerable Time, experienced heavy Damages and Obstructions from the Works used in building the new Bridge, and humbly represent to your Honourable Court, that they have made frequent Applications to Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks upon the Subject of such Obstructions, and have stated to them the Loss of Property they have sustained thereby, as also the frequent Loss of Lives which has occurred from the Contraction of the Waterway; which Applications, they regret to say, have had little or no Effect with the Contractors.

Your Memorialists, therefore, beg most respectfully to solicit the Interference of your Honourable Court to obtain as much Abatement of this intolerable Nuisance as possible; and that your Honourable Court will allow your Memorialists to be heard as to the said Grievance.

Davey, Sawyer, and Co.
T. W. and J. Horne.
Edw. Wood and Co.
Edlington and Co.
Findlater and Pugh.
R. W. Barchard.
Jones, Sells, and Co.
Cory and Scott.
Edward Mason.
Pearson and Fellows.
Christ. Richmond.
T. S. and T. Capel.
W. and G. Nichoils.
Thomas Layton.
John Baker.
Druce, Son, Hill, and Druce.
Corie, Son, and Co.
Rob. Gamman and Son.
Joseph Napper.
Joseph Kain.
Hamilton Megarey.
Soulby, Evans, and Co.
Barrand and Welch.
West and Freeman.
Chapman and Woodyer.
W. P. Wingrove.
C. Thompson.
Hoppe and Son.
R. J. Allen.

Wm. Pugh.
Harvey, Napier, and Co.
Jona' Char. Prior.
T. and R. Johnston.
Eades and Young.
J. and W. Bennett.
Tho' G. Sambrooke.
Tho' Law and Son.
Richard Day.
Char. Smith.
Anth' Lyon and Son.
Dalgleish and Taylor.
J. and T. Feetham.
Tho' Doubleday.
W. C. and E. Lucas.
Tho' Nunn.
Sam' Partridge.
Tho' Edwards.
Randells and Co.
J. H. Randell.
John Zachary Dyer.
Tho' Wright.
John Scott.
Joseph Brown.
W. H. L. Thrupp.
John Keene.
Fred' Devey.
Holl and Bevan.
Summerfield and Co.

10. Report of Engineer, as to Progress made in the Works, 12th December 1826.

To the Worshipful Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, appointed to carry into effect the Act of Parliament for rebuilding London Bridge, and for making suitable the Approaches thereto.

Gentlemen,

My Report of the 14th December last, upon the Works now carrying on for the Erection of the new London Bridge, will have informed you of the Progress made up to that Period. Since then they have been continued with considerable Diligence, and upon a more extended Scale; and I am happy to observe, that every Operation has been attended with equal if not greater Success than before. They have been confined chiefly to the following Points, and the minor Details connected with them. On the 31st December last the Foundation of the Surrey Abutment having been in great measure completed, the Foundation Stone was laid in the presence of the Committee, and on the Beginning of February following the back Part of the Foundation, which had been partially delayed on account of the Buildings, was finished. The Masonry throughout the whole, including the Stairs and Wing Walls, was then continued without Interruption until the 19th June following, when the first Arch Stone was

(83.)
Appendix

L.

was laid, and has since been continued until now, when the Tenth Course is finished, and the rest of the Abutment (including the Wing Walls and Stairs) is backed up in a corresponding Ratio.

First Pier. — The Masonry of this Pier has been continued from a little above Low Water, and as the Progress was necessarily interrupted during the severe Frost which ensued in the Months of January and February, it was not before the First of April that the first Arch Stone was laid. It has since been continued up to the present, when the whole of the solid Spandril Courses (about Two Thirds of the intermediate Arch), Eleven Courses of Arch Stones on the North Side of the first Arch, and Eleven on the South Side of the second Arch, besides the Band and Basement Courses of the Buttresses on the Cutwaters or Salient Angles of the Pier, are completed. This Work was necessarily tedious and minute, on account of the Precision and Accuracy requisite for its Execution.

Second Pier. — The Masonry of this Pier, (which at the Time of my last Report had barely reached Low Water,) has since been regularly continued, with the Exception of the Interruption from the Frost above mentioned, until the 31st of May, when the first Arch Stone was laid; since then One Half of the solid Spandris, One Fourth of the intermediate inverted Arch, and Ten Courses of the North Side of the second Arch, besides the Band and Basement Courses of the Buttresses upon the Cutwater or Salient Angles of the Pier, have been completed.

Centres of the first Arch. — The Masonry of the Abutment and Pier having been raised generally beyond the Reach of the Tide, the Coffier Dams became no longer necessary; a Portion of the Piles were then cut off, and, combined with the Tresses, were rendered subservient to the Purpose of supporting the Centre, and by this means reducing the Span and adding materially to the Strength and Solidity of the whole; this began on the 5th of May:

The great horizontal Wedges were then fixed in their Frames and placed upon them; on the 30th of September the first Rib was elevated upon them; this was performed most effectually by means of large sheer Poles combined with powerful hoisting Tackle: The Ribs were framed upon a temporary Platform erected between the Abutment and Pier, and each Rib, weighing nearly Fifty Tons, was hoisted bodily into its Place and fixed without the smallest Difficulty; this Operation was continued until the 9th of November, when the whole were completed and the last Rib was fixed in its Place: The general, longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal System of bracing was then introduced, in order that the whole might be firmly connected together; and this Operation may now in a great measure be termed finished.

Centres for the second Arch. — The Masonry of the second Pier having been sufficiently advanced, the Coffier Dam was no longer required, and the Piles were rendered subservient to supporting the upper Part of the Centre along with the Tresses in manner similar to that described for the first Set of Centres. The Mode of raising the Ribs of this Centre was in some measure different from that practised in the other, because, being longer and consequently heavier, greater Space was required; they were therefore made at the Isle of Dogs upon a Frame properly constructed for the Purpose, and were launched and floated up with the Tide singly, and, when arrived at the Works of the Bridge, they were hoisted upon a large double Barge, having a properly adapted Frame to receive them, which again could be lowered and raised at pleasure by means of large and powerful Screws, which thus rendered the Operation for the most part independent of the Tide: When a Rib had been hoisted upon the Frame as above described, (which was done with considerable Ease,) the Barge, Frame, Rib, and the whole of the Apparatus complete, was floated into its Place between the first and second Pier, and guided and secured by proper Warps, Buoys, and Anchors, about an Half Hour before High Water, and thus by means of the Screws and falling of the Tide the Rib was lowered, adjusted, and fixed upon the Wedges with the greatest Facility: The first Rib was set on the 23d of August, and the tenth or last on the 2d of September following: The longitudinal, transverse, and diagonal Braces was then introduced, and the whole secured and connected together with as little Delay as possible: Thus this Operation, which, particularly in such large Arches, is generally considered one of the most difficult in Bridge-building, and which was rendered more so by the extraordinary Rapidity of the Currents, the great Depth of Water, and the other contingent Circumstances, was performed with great Speed and comparative Facility; and I am happy to observe was unattended with Accidents of any Kind.

Third Pier. — The other Piers and Abutments having made considerable Progress, and the Coffier Dams having become unnecessary, they were dismantled, and it was then deemed advisable to commence the Coffier Dam for the third Pier; this was accordingly done on the 15th of February. The various Operations of Pile-driving, fixing, waling, dredging loose Materials from the Bottom, bolting, bracing, caulking, and clay-filling, were prosecuted with considerable Diligence during the Summer. The Steam Engine and Pumps were removed from the other Piers, and commenced fixing on another Starling of the old Bridge, and completed on the 14th November last, when the Water was finally stopped out from the Dam, which upon Trial has proved, if possible, better than any of the others; for the Pumps have been comparatively little required, and no Symptom of yielding, or any other Deficiency, has manifested itself. On the 80th of October the Excavation for the ultimate purposes, to the requisite Depth, and the Pile-driving commenced, and was carried on without Intermission until Yesterday, when the whole was completed. The remaining Operations will be prosecuted without Delay, so that I trust the Foundation Stone will be laid within the present Year.
Fourth or last Pier Coffer Dam.—The Necessity of completing this Dam shortly after the other, in order that the Operations might be carried on regularly without interfering with each other, rendered it advisable to commence it on the 29th of March, which was according-ly done, and the various Operations, as above described, have succeeded each other in due Order until now, when it is considerably advanced, and may be completed in about Six Weeks from the present Time.

The old Bridge. — The Coffer Dams and various other Operations of the new Bridge having in some measure interfered with the already too contracted Waterway of the old Bridge, it became necessary, without further Loss of Time, to provide a Remedy against the Evil, by enlarging the Waterway; some Consideration was required in fixing upon the precise Place, and it was ultimately determined to remove the Pier between the Fifth and Sixth Locks of the old Bridge, and to throw the Two adjoining Arches into One, by means of a wooden trussed Frame, as it was not possible to stop up altogether the Thoroughfare over the old Bridge. The Difficulty was considerably increased, and much Care and Caution was consequently necessary to carry this Operation into effect; it was therefore undertaken by stopping One Half of the Roadway at a Time, and by inserting Fir Beams Fifteen Inches Square longitudinally across the Two old Arches, and inclining towards each; these were joined closely together, and bedded in the Centre in a Cast Iron Socket-plate. These was consequently necessary to carry this Operation into effect; it was therefore undertaken by others passing over and firmly connected to them, so that the whole became one unmoveable Frame: When the upper Half was completed the Thoroughfare was turned above it, and the lower one was undertaken and well connected with the other, and finally completed and open to the Public on the 8th of May: Thus the whole Operation, which only began on the 30th of March, and, considering all the Circumstances attending it, was by no means trifling, did not occupy above Six Weeks from the Commencement, and was unaccompanied by any Failure or Accident whatever. The Framing or Wooden Arch having been completed, the Removal of the old Arch and Piers was then carried on with considerable Diligence; but on account of the great Mass of Rubbish, old Piles, and other Materials, and the fixing of the second Set of Centres, it has necessarily occupied considerable Time; it is now, however, removed below Low Water of Spring Tides, and the greater Part of the Piles and Starling is pulled up, so that the Remainder will be shortly cleared away entirely, and considerable Relief will be given to the Navigation and for the free Passage of the Tidal Waters; indeed, its beneficial Effects already begin to be felt, and will, I trust, become daily more and more apparent.

Upon the whole, therefore, viewing the whole of the Operations, and at the same Time taking into Consideration the various Circumstances connected with them, I trust that it will be allowed that considerable Progress has been made, and that the Execution of the Work has been highly satisfactory; and, profiting by past Experience, I hope that the future Operations will, if any thing, be more successful, until the whole of this great Work shall be terminated, and meet your entire Approbation.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,

JOHN RENNIE.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, of your Committee appointed to carry into execution the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and for improving and making suitable Approaches thereto, to whom on the 26th Day of October last it was referred to examine the Allegations contained in the Memorial of the Coal Merchants and Coal Lightermen, in relation to the Obstructions in the River occasioned by the Works for the Erection of the new Bridge, 15th February 1827.

To the Honourable the City of London Bridge Committee on the Memorial of the Coal Merchants and Coal Lightermen, in relation to the Obstructions in the River occasioned by the Works for the Erection of the new Bridge, 15th February 1827.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, of your Committee appointed to carry into execution the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and for improving and making suitable Approaches thereto, to whom on the 26th Day of October last it was referred to examine the Allegations contained in the Memorial of the Coal Merchants and Coal Lightermen, in relation to the Obstructions in the River occasioned by the Works for the Erection of the new Bridge, and to do therein as we might see most expedient: do certify, that we proceeded in the Examination of the said Allegations, and have been attended by several of the Memorialists, who were heard in respect thereof; and in order to remedy as much as lay in our Power the Inconveniences complained of, we gave Directions for the new Opening to the Southward of the great Lock of the present Bridge to be completed with all possible Dispatch, having, in our Anxiety to afford to the Persons navigating the River every Accommodation that the Nature of the Works would admit, commenced the same on the 29th of March, which was accordingly done, and the various Operations, as above described, have succeeded each other in due Order until now, when it is considerably advanced, and may be completed in about Six Weeks from the present Time.

The old Bridge. — The Coffer Dams and various other Operations of the new Bridge having in some measure interfered with the already too contracted Waterway of the old Bridge, it became necessary, without further Loss of Time, to provide a Remedy against the Evil, by enlarging the Waterway; some Consideration was required in fixing upon the precise Place, and it was ultimately determined to remove the Pier between the Fifth and Sixth Locks of the old Bridge, and to throw the Two adjoining Arches into One, by means of a wooden trussed Frame, as it was not possible to stop up altogether the Thoroughfare over the old Bridge. The Difficulty was considerably increased, and much Care and Caution was consequently necessary to carry this Operation into effect; it was therefore undertaken by stopping One Half of the Roadway at a Time, and by inserting Fir Beams Fifteen Inches Square longitudinally across the Two old Arches, and inclining towards each; these were joined closely together, and bedded in the Centre in a Cast Iron Socket-plate. These was consequently necessary to carry this Operation into effect; it was therefore undertaken by others passing over and firmly connected to them, so that the whole became one unmoveable Frame: When the upper Half was completed the Thoroughfare was turned above it, and the lower one was undertaken and well connected with the other, and finally completed and open to the Public on the 8th of May: Thus the whole Operation, which only began on the 30th of March, and, considering all the Circumstances attending it, was by no means trifling, did not occupy above Six Weeks from the Commencement, and was unaccompanied by any Failure or Accident whatever. The Framing or Wooden Arch having been completed, the Removal of the old Arch and Piers was then carried on with considerable Diligence; but on account of the great Mass of Rubbish, old Piles, and other Materials, and the fixing of the second Set of Centres, it has necessarily occupied considerable Time; it is now, however, removed below Low Water of Spring Tides, and the greater Part of the Piles and Starling is pulled up, so that the Remainder will be shortly cleared away entirely, and considerable Relief will be given to the Navigation and for the free Passage of the Tidal Waters; indeed, its beneficial Effects already begin to be felt, and will, I trust, become daily more and more apparent.

Upon the whole, therefore, viewing the whole of the Operations, and at the same Time taking into Consideration the various Circumstances connected with them, I trust that it will be allowed that considerable Progress has been made, and that the Execution of the Work has been highly satisfactory; and, profiting by past Experience, I hope that the future Operations will, if any thing, be more successful, until the whole of this great Work shall be terminated, and meet your entire Approbation.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,

JOHN RENNIE.


To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, of your Committee appointed to carry into execution the Act of Parliament for the rebuilding of London Bridge, and for improving and making suitable Approaches thereto, to whom on the 26th Day of October last it was referred to examine the Allegations contained in the Memorial of the Coal Merchants and Coal Lightermen, in relation to the Obstructions in the River occasioned by the Works for the Erection of the new Bridge, and to do therein as we might see most expedient: do certify, that we proceeded in the Examination of the said Allegations, and have been attended by several of the Memorialists, who were heard in respect thereof; and in order to remedy as much as lay in our Power the Inconveniences complained of, we gave Directions for the new Opening to the Southward of the great Lock of the present Bridge to be completed with all possible Dispatch, having, in our Anxiety to afford to the Persons navigating the River every Accommodation that the Nature of the Works would admit, commenced the same on the 29th of March, which was accordingly done, and the various Operations, as above described, have succeeded each other in due Order until now, when it is considerably advanced, and may be completed in about Six Weeks from the present Time.

The old Bridge. — The Coffer Dams and various other Operations of the new Bridge having in some measure interfered with the already too contracted Waterway of the old Bridge, it became necessary, without further Loss of Time, to provide a Remedy against the Evil, by enlarging the Waterway; some Consideration was required in fixing upon the precise Place, and it was ultimately determined to remove the Pier between the Fifth and Sixth Locks of the old Bridge, and to throw the Two adjoining Arches into One, by means of a wooden trussed Frame, as it was not possible to . stop .up altogether the Thoroughfare over the old Bridge. The Difficulty was considerably increased, and much Care and Caution was consequently necessary to carry this Operation into effect; it was therefore undertaken by stopping One Half of the Roadway at a Time, and by inserting Fir Beams Fifteen Inches Square longitudinally across the Two old Arches, and inclining towards each; these were joined closely together, and bedded in the Centre in a Cast Iron Socket-plate. These was consequently necessary to carry this Operation into effect; it was therefore undertaken by others passing over and firmly connected to them, so that the whole became one unmoveable Frame: When the upper Half was completed the Thoroughfare was turned above it, and the lower one was undertaken and well connected with the other, and finally completed and open to the Public on the 8th of May: Thus the whole Operation, which only began on the 30th of March, and, considering all the Circumstances attending it, was by no means trifling, did not occupy above Six Weeks from the Commencement, and was unaccompanied by any Failure or Accident whatever. The Framing or Wooden Arch having been completed, the Removal of the old Arch and Piers was then carried on with considerable Diligence; but on account of the great Mass of Rubbish, old Piles, and other Materials, and the fixing of the second Set of Centres, it has necessarily occupied considerable Time; it is now, however, removed below Low Water of Spring Tides, and the greater Part of the Piles and Starling is pulled up, so that the Remainder will be shortly cleared away entirely, and considerable Relief will be given to the Navigation and for the free Passage of the Tidal Waters; indeed, its beneficial Effects already begin to be felt, and will, I trust, become daily more and more apparent.

Upon the whole, therefore, viewing the whole of the Operations, and at the same Time taking into Consideration the various Circumstances connected with them, I trust that it will be allowed that considerable Progress has been made, and that the Execution of the Work has been highly satisfactory; and, profiting by past Experience, I hope that the future Operations will, if any thing, be more successful, until the whole of this great Work shall be terminated, and meet your entire Approbation.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,

JOHN RENNIE.
Appendix, L.

stopped for a short Period, we took the same into our Consideration, and have been attended by the Rulers of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen, and sundry other Persons interested in the Navigation of the River, and we find that if an Opening was made to the Northward of the great Lock, similar to the one now made to the Southward of the same, very great Accommodation would be afforded to the Public, as well during the Obstruction to the Navigation of the great Lock, as at other Times during the Progress of the Works; and we, your Committee, having made a Provision for the same in the original Contract for building of the new Bridge, in the Event of such a Measure proving necessary or expedient, have given Directions for the Work to be immediately proceeded upon, and to be completed before the Obstruction is given to the Navigation of the great Lock, as anticipated; and by these Measures we, your Committee, conceive every Accommodation will be afforded to the Persons navigating the River Thames that Works of such Magnitude and the Circumstances of the Case will admit. All which we submit to the Judgment of this Honourable Court, this 15th Day of February 1827.

Richard Jones.
R. Webb Jupp.
R. Slade.
J. Carter.
Wm. Mathie.
John Larkin.
Edw. Tickner.
Robt. Carter.
Joseph Daw.
John Locke.
S. P. Adderley.
Sal. Favell.
C. W. Hick.
Peter Skipper.

Appendix, M.

REPORTS of SURVEYORS in relation to the REBUILDING of LONDON BRIDGE, and making Approaches thereto.

1. Reports of John Nash, Esq., and others, 1822 and 1823.

FIRST REPORT of JOHN NASH, Esquire, and others.

To the Worshipful Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of your Resolution of the 15th of November 1822, whereby it is referred to us to inspect the several Designs of rebuilding London Bridge, which have been delivered to you, and to report our Opinion on the First, Second, and Third best of such Designs as are in conformity with the printed Instructions; and also to report upon any other such Designs varying from the printed Instructions, which may in our Opinion possess any peculiar Degree of Merit;

We beg to report, that, having attentively considered the several Designs, we are of opinion that No. 83 is entitled to the First Premium, No. 72 to the Second, and No. 89 to the Third; but in stating this Opinion we refer only to the Merit of the Designs in comparison with each other, and as this has been the principal Object of our Consideration, we beg to be distinctly understood that we express no Opinion upon their intrinsic Merit.

We also further report, that we do not see any Circumstances in the other Designs which entitle them to particular Consideration.

We have the Honour to be,

John Nash.
John Soane.
Rob. Smirke.
Wm. Mountague.

Guildhall, 11th Dec. 1822.

SECOND REPORT of JOHN NASH, Esquire, and others.

To the Worshipful Committee of Bridge House Lands.

Gentlemen,

In pursuance of your Resolution of the 18th Ult., "That it appears to this Committee that the Two Designs numbered 83 and 89 are not sufficiently in conformity with the printed Instructions to entitle the Parties to the Premiums, in consequence of the Variation of the Height
Height of the Centre Arch from the printed Instructions, and it also appears to this Committee, with respect to the Three Designs recommended, that sufficient Regard has not been paid to Economy in forming the Approaches to the Bridge; and further, that the Architects be requested to re-examine the Designs, and report on the Three best, with reference as well to the Altitude of the Centre Arch as to the other Particulars mentioned in the printed Instructions; and that they do also apply their Attention particularly to the Consideration of Economy in the forming of Approaches?"

We beg Leave to report, that we have re-examined the several Designs, and remain of opinion that No. 83 is the best, No. 72 is the Second, and No. 89 is the Third, believing it highly probable that the Artists of the Designs Nos. 83 and 89 might have considered the Height described for the Centre Arch as a Minimum, which they were at liberty to increase if in their Judgment it was desirable; but as it appears by the Resolutions of the Committee referred to, that our Opinions are to be confined to the Designs made upon the Principle of Altitude of the Centre Arch being precisely Twenty-three Feet above the Level of High Water Mark; we beg to report that, with this Restriction upon the Judgment, No. 72 is entitled to the First Premium, No. 97 to the Second, and No. 70 to the Third.

We have also further to state, that the Subject of Economy, in forming the Approaches to the Bridge, did receive our full Consideration, and we are still of opinion that it is a Question distinct from the Merits of the Designs, which are each applicable to any Situation within the Limits described, that shall be found most expedient in respect of the Property to be purchased.

We cannot close the Second Report without repeating our Desire that it may be distinctly understood, we express no Opinion upon the intrinsic Merit of the Designs.

"We have the Honour to be, &c.

JOHN NASH.
JOHN SCOTT.
ROB. SMIRKE.
WM. MOUNTAGUE.

Third Report of John Nash, Esquire, and others.

To the Worshipful Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates.

Gentlemen,

We have considered the Questions communicated to us by Mr. Newman, according to your Directions of the 21st Instant, and beg to submit the following Answers:

To your First Question, Are the Bridges described in the Plans and Elevations mentioned in our Report dated the 16th Instant, and numbered 72, 97, and 70, or either and which of them, practicable, advisable, and capable of being made durable Bridges? we answer, that not only those Designs, but many of the others submitted to us, are practicable, and capable of being made durable Edifices; and having already pronounced No. 83 to be a better Design, we must necessarily state that it is not advisable to carry either 72, 97, or 70 into effect, nor do we by any means consider it advisable to adopt No. 88, though the best Design, as many Drawings shewing the Details of the Construction of the Bridge, and an Investigation of many local and other Circumstances not set forth in the Design of 83, nor in the printed Instructions, require to be considered before we can advise the Adoption of any Design.

To your Second Question, Are such Plans and Elevations in conformity with the printed Instructions furnished by the Committee, and particularly as respects the Elevation of the Centre Arch, viz. Twenty-three Feet above High Water Mark? we answer, that in respect to the Height of the Arch they are conformable to your printed Instructions, and are equally so in other Respects with any of the other Designs submitted to us.

To your Third Question, Supposing the Centre Arch to be as stated by the printed Instructions, and the Altitude about One Foot in Twenty-six, i.e. One Foot perpendicular in Twenty-six Feet horizontal, where does the Line of Departure commence, North or South? we answer, as far as the Altitude over the Bridge is concerned, it begins at the respective Extremities of the Bridge; but if by this Question it is intended that we should state where the inclined Plane of the Surface of the Bridge meets the declining Plane of the Street, we answer, that we have no Data by which we are enabled to determine the Point of Intersection.

To your Fourth Question, If the First Question be answered in the Negative, are there any of the Designs, and which of them, which are in conformity with the printed Instructions, and are practicable, advisable, and capable of being made durable Bridges? we answer, that many of the Designs (as stated in our Answer to the First Question) are practicable, and capable of being made durable Bridges; but our Opinion being, that No. 72 is the best Design conformable to the printed Instructions, it cannot be advisable to select any one of the others.

To your Fifth Question, Generally to furnish the Committee with any Information which may appear necessary for their Guidance with respect to the Expediency of erecting a Bridge in the Manner described in the printed Instructions, or in any other Manner (83.)

Appendix.
Appendix, M.

described in the printed Instructions, or in any other Manner more beneficial to the Public? we consider that it would not be expedient to erect a Bridge in manner described in the printed Instructions, nor do the Instructions, in our Opinion, embrace Considerations which should be previously digested and determined, before any Design can be made for a Bridge, which it might be advisable to carry into effect in a Situation attended with so many peculiar Circumstances as that of London Bridge.

We have the Honour to be, &c.

JOHN NASH.

JOHN SOANE.

ROB. SMIRKE.

WM. MOUNTAGUE.

30th January 1823.


REPORT of THOMAS TELFORD, Esq., of the Effects which will be produced on the River Thames by the rebuilding of London Bridge.

In consequence of the Authority given me by the Resolution of the Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates, dated the 7th March last, I immediately took Measures to get an accurate Survey made of the River, its Banks, and Appendages. For this Purpose I employed Two Persons experienced in making similar Surveys, viz. one for the District from London Bridge to Putney, and the other from Putney to Teddington Lock; and, in order to insure Accuracy and proper Connection and Uniformity, I caused one of my own Assistants, also accustomed to River Surveys, to carry Levels from London Bridge to Teddington Lock; and I have myself superintended and occasionally inspected the Proceedings. I have also received the Tidal Observations made at different Times at several Stations upon the River.

From these Operations and Documents the accompanying Maps and Plans, and longitudinal and cross Sections have been delineated, and the Result drawn which I shall have to state in the Progress of this Report. The limited Time which has been allotted for making so extensive, complicated, and important a Survey has hitherto prevented me from rendering it so perfect as I could wish; but having now ascertained the principal Facts I no longer delay furnishing the Committee with a brief Report respecting the principal Matters, and will afterwards continue to make sundry other useful Additions to the Survey.

In order to proceed with Regularity, I shall adopt the following Arrangement in tracing the Effects which would be produced to the Westward, and also to the Eastward of London Bridge, if the present Edifice, which constitutes a Dam of from 1 Foot 1 Inch to 5 Feet 7 Inches, or 4 Feet 4 Inches on an Average, were removed, and in its Stead a new Bridge, with comparatively little Obstruction, were substituted, all as required by the before-mentioned Resolution of the 7th of March.

1st. Observations on the comparative State of High Water, founded on the Surveys and Levels lately taken and the Tidal Observations made in 1820, 1822, and 1823; and further, what is likely to take place if London Bridge be removed.

2dly. Similar Observations as regards the State of Low Water.

3dly. As to the Effects which the aforesaid Changes are likely to produce upon the Navigation, Bridges, Banks, Wharfs, Shores, and adjacent Properties.

First, As to the State of the River at High Water.

It appears from the Table of Observations of the Height of the Tides at the several Bridges in 1820 and 1822, that the average Fall through London Bridge at High Water was from 8 to 13 Inches, that by those of 1823, since the Removal of the Waterworks, the Fall instead of 8 Inches is now only from 3 to 4 Inches; I think, therefore, it is fair to conclude, that with a still less obstructed Waterway there will be little or no Fall at High Water, and that hereafter high Tides in the Western Parts of the City will, even in calm Weather, be at least on the same Level as below Bridge. I find that the Level of the Wharfs below Bridge is from 24 to 4 Feet above the Trinity Datum, and that those of 2½ Feet are occasionally flooded. The average Level of the Wharfs above Bridge is from 1¼ to 2 Feet above the Trinity Datum, and the extraordinary Flood of 1821, which rose at Teddington 7 Feet, rose at Putney only 2 Feet, and at Lambeth 1 Foot 11 Inches above the said Datum.

Therefore, it appears that there is more Reason at present to dread the Elevation arising from the Tide below Bridge than from Floods above, and that the Floods of the Thames are not sufficient, in the present State of Things, to fill the Lagoon or Pond above the Narrows of the Bridge to the Height which some of the Tides do below, and which there is Reason to believe they also would above were the Channel unobstructed.

But it may be supposed that the Quantity of Tide coming in at the Nore being given, the additional Space provided for it by opening the upper Part of the River will prevent it from rising so high as it now does near the Bridge, and that therefore not only is there a Probability...
bility of no greater Elevation occurring there than at present, but that it will in similar Circumstances be lower below Bridge, consequently that no Danger can arise above.

To this I reply, that when it is High Water at the Nore we have it within Two Hours High Water at London Bridge, at the Distance of Forty Miles, so that the High Water passes up at the Rate of Twenty Miles per Hour, so much more rapidly than the known Velocity of the River, that its Effects are not to be accounted for by the flowing of the Current merely, as may be supposed the Case in filling up the Pond to Teddington through the Arches of London Bridge.

In this last Case we have levelled along the Banks of the River, and find, after correcting the Marks expressing Trinity Datum, that the lowest Surface of High Water is at Putney; that it rises about One Foot to Teddington, and nearly as much at London Docks; but this is liable to considerable Variation.

The Rise in the upper Part of the River Pond may be easily accounted for, by the Accumulation of the Fresh Waters of the River over and above what is Tidal Water. The Fall from London towards Putney seems to shew that the Tide has not Time through the contracted Passage to fill up the Pond above Bridge to the lower Level.

From London Bridge to Blackwall the High Water seems, from the Observation, to be level; the Quantity of Water required to fill up this Difference of Level is, after all so small, that it is accounted Passage to fill up the Pond above Bridge to the lower Level.

But to render this a Matter of Calculation, we find the average Breadth of the Tide Water to the Nore to be 23 Miles, at Gravesend 1/2 a Mile, the Distance being 15 Miles, which, at 6,000 Feet per Geographical Mile, with 15 Feet of Tide, gives, from the Nore to Gravesend, 17,000 Millions cubic Feet of Tide Water; at London Bridge, taking the Breadth at 1,000 Feet and 3,000 at Gravesend, we have in 24 Miles, and with the same Depth, 4,320 Million of cubic Feet, or One Fourth additional Tide Water.

There runs, at present, through London Bridge, between the lowest Ebbs and High Water of ordinary Springs (or 14 Feet Tides) above Bridge, 592 Millions cubic Feet (582,342,710), and if London Bridge be removed, so that there be no material Dam at Low Water, we have also to fill the Pond now caused by that Dam. This Pond is from 4 to 6 Feet deep at the Bridge at Low Water, and we find that the Level of Low Water above Bridge meets at the Bottom of the Thames between Putney and Kew, viz. 104 Miles above Bridge; taking this as the Head of the Pond, the average Breadth at 600 Feet at Low Water, the Mean Depth to be filled at 2 Feet, we have an Addition of 75 Millions of cubic Feet, or 1-57th of the Quantity of Tide Water between London and Gravesend, or only 1-284th of the whole Quantity of Tide Water within the Nore; therefore the whole Water which must pass the new Bridge, to raise the upper River to the Level of High Water below Bridge, is 657 Millions, or 1-324 of the entire Quantity of Tide Water within the Nore below Bridge.

It is a well known Fact that the Tide in narrow Channels with Funnel-shaped Mouths, or against Coasts which oppose its regular Course, rises considerably higher than at the Places which are situated in retired Bays, or under the Wake of projecting Points; thus the Atlantic Tide running up the Channel rises 6 or 7 Fathoms against the French Coast, near St. Malo, and Havre, while on the opposite English Coast, at Portland and Poole, we have only One Fathom rise.

In St. George's Channel the Tides, at Milford and along the Welsh Coast, rise 4 Fathoms; on the opposite Irish Coast, from Carnsore Point to Wicklow, hardly 1 Fathom; many similar Instances might be given.

Again, as to Funnel-shaped Mounths; the Spring Tide at the Entrance of Bristol Channel rises 22 to 24 Feet, but as that Channel contracts in Breadth the Velocity and vertical Rise increase in proportion, so much, that in King Road it rises between 7 and 8 Fathoms; many other similar Instances may be shewn.

As may be perceived by the Position of the Banks of the Thames Mouth, the Flood Tide comes from the N. E. or German Sea; at Half past Eleven it is High Water at Harwich, Kentish Knock, and Margate. The Oscillation or Rise at Springs is from 15 to 16 Feet; at Twelve it is High Water at the Nore, and although the Rise there is only 14 Feet, yet in the Swale, which is in the direct Course of the Tide, the Rise is 17 to 21 Feet at Half past Twelve.

The general Set of the Current running up the Thames forms a Branch, which at the Nore at Moon rise, as we have said, 14 Feet, but from thence the Funnel-shape produces a Rise of 16 Feet; at Woolwich, at Three Quarters past One, it is 18 Feet; at Deptford, the Rise is 16 Feet; at Woolwich, at Three Quarters past One, it is 16 Feet; at Deptford, the Rise is 16 Feet; at Woolwich, at Three Quarters past One, it is 18 Feet; but at Billingsgate, at a Quarter past Two o’Clock, there is a Rise of 17½ Feet only. The Action of the Tide is now affected by the Bridges, the regular Progress of this Wave being checked, and the Surface of the High Water declines all the Way to Putney, where it is High Water at a Quarter past Three o’Clock; but from thence again there is a Rise of 1 Foot to Teddington, where it is High Water at Three Quarters to (83)
Rate of 8 Miles per Hour only, while below Billingsgate the same Wave of High Water
passes at the Rate of 20 Miles per Hour, or, more particularly —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Nore to Gravesend</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravesend to Woolwich</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolwich to Deptford</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptford to Billingsgate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billingsgate to Swan Stairs a Loss of 0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan Stairs to Putney</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putney to Teddington</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is obvious, then, that this rapid Diminution of the Velocity of High Water is caused by the Narrow at London Bridge, and that were that Obstruction removed there is every Reason to believe the Velocity in the upper River would be greatly increased.

It must also be observed, that the Fall or Difference of Height between the Surfaces above and below Bridge at High Water, must not alone be taken as the proper Measure of the Obstruction, and used as a Datum throughout a Calculation, because the Fall through the whole Tide is much greater. In One very moderate Spring Tide, which I observed on the 26th of May last, when the Fall at High Water was only 5 Inches, the Fall through the preceding Part of the Tide had been 1½ Inches.

The High Water will therefore go up to the Head of the Tideway more speedily, and will rise higher than at present.

Secondly, Of the River at Low Water.

This Water must also return with greater Velocity; and the Removal of the Bridge will not only permit the increased Head to pass off at the Ebb, but likewise that Portion which is now retained by the Obstruction.

Were the Flood Tide not to return, and the Stream of the River to cease, the Bed would exhibit a Series of Ponds, at Levels gradually increasing in Elevation as we pass to the Westward, of which the first would extend to Battersea Bridge, having a Shoal at Westminster Bridge on which there will be little or no Water, and nearly 8,000 Yards in Length.

The second Pond, from Battersea to Putney, would be 16 Inches higher than the former. At Putney Bridge would be a Rise of 17 Inches; above Putney to Mortlake is a shallow Channel with small Pools; in the deepest Passage across the Bars there is now less than 3 Feet of Water.

Mortlake is the next Pond, Two Miles in Length; its Surface is level with the present Low Water at London Bridge; but before the Construction of that Work it would, as its Name implies, have been a dead or stagnant Lake at Low Water.

The other Ponds, which are higher than the present Low Water, may be observed in the general Section. The Depth over the Bar is no where less than 2½ Feet, or more than 4 Feet; but this Depth is with some Difficulty sufficient, at present, for Navigation to the Locks at Teddington.

Were the River Water to be run off above Bridge this Navigation must cease, unless a new Channel be excavated through the Shoals, independent of the Depression in the lower Pond, which the new Bridge will permit, a longer Time will be given for the Ebb to empty the upper Reaches, as we may see by inquiring, whether the Obstruction of London Bridge occasions any remarkable Deviation from the Progress of the Ebb, as we have just found it to do in the Case of the Flood Tide, whereby we form some Judgment of the probable Result of its Removal with respect to the Velocity of the Ebb Stream.

Allowing, therefore, that the Tide at the Nore occupies 6 Hours 16 Minutes, or the regular Half Tide, we find that Low Water proceeds —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From the Nore to Gravesend</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gravesend to Woolwich</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24½</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolwich to Deptford</td>
<td>6½</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td>10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deptford to Billingsgate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22½</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billingsgate to Old Swan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Swan to Westminster</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22½</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westminster to Putney</td>
<td>5½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putney to Teddington</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

which exhibits the same rapid Changes of Velocity caused by the Bridge as in the Case of Flood.

Were the Bridge removed, therefore, it is evident that the Velocity of Ebb above the Bridge would materially increase, the Time of Low Water be earlier than at present, the Drainage of the upper Ponds more complete, and the Navigation, which is now practicable up to Teddington, would cease too early near that place.

Thirdly, Effects to be produced.

And lastly, from the foregoing Statement of Facts it has been shewn, that the Removal of London Bridge will admit a greater Body of Water to flow up the River to the Westward, and with a greater Velocity, which together will considerably increase the Momentum; and
it is equally certain that the same Cause will operate in the ebbing Tide, and leave the Bed of the River nearly dry for several Hours in the later Part of the Ebb. This will in part be remedied by the increased Velocity and Momentum scouring away the Mud, Sand, and small Gravel so as to deepen the Bed; but this cannot take place where the Matter has more Consistence, and to obtain the same Depth at present at Low Water would require Excavation to a very great Extent; probably to incur an Expenditure of £40,000.

But this lowering of the Bed, if accomplished either by the Tide Scour, or artificial Excavation, would seriously affect the Foundations of some of the other Bridges. The Piers of Westminster Bridge stand upon Gravel, without having Piles under them, and several are now not more than 3 Feet under the present Surface of the River Bed, the Matter of which I proved to be Sand and Gravel.

By the Plate of the Geometrical Elevation and Plan of Blackfriars Bridge, published from Drawings by Mr. Baldwin, the Bottom of the Platforms are not more than about 5 Feet below the present Bed of the River; these Piers have; it is true, Piles of about 10 Feet in Length under them, but if the Bed were lowered they would require to be protected.

Some of the Piers of Waterloo Bridge have their Platforms laid only at about 6 Feet 4 Inches under the Line of the present Low Water Mark.

Respecting the Bridges between Westminster and Teddington, which stand partly on Stone Piers and partly upon Wooden Piles, I have not hitherto been able to obtain any accurate Information; but it is clear that the lowering of the Bed of the River would in some measure affect them.

With regard to Wharfs and Houses built on the Banks of the River, the lowering of the Surface of Low Water, and extending the Time of that Depression, would afford an Opportunity of a greater Drainage from the adjacent Soil upon which Buildings are erected, and may have the Effect of causing Settlements; if no Excavation takes place in the Shores adjacent to the Wharfs the Barges, &c. will be longer prevented from approaching to or departing from them; if an Excavation does take place there will be some Risk of the Walls being undermined. These Observations apply to the whole River as far as Teddington.

Besides these Consequences from lowering the Bed of the River, others will unavoidably follow, from the Tide above London Bridge rising higher than it does at present; many of the Wharfs by the Sides of the River are not more than from 1½ to 2 Feet above Trinity Datum, and are not unfrequently overflowed, partly by Land Floods, but chiefly by high Tides, which rise above a Foot higher below Bridge than they do at present above Bridge, the Evil will, therefore, be proportionally increased both in Degree and Frequency. But, besides the common Operation of Land Floods and Tides in calm Weather, all the River above Bridge will; when the Dam is removed, be further exposed to the Influx of heavier Waves driven from the Nore with Storms from the Northward, which have hitherto been checked by the almost solid Mass of the upper Part of London Bridge. These Observations apply to all the Banks and low Grounds on each Side of the River from Westminster to Teddington, and which are very extensive.

Instances of such Influx and Rising of the Tide have been already mentioned, and another has come to my Knowledge while engaged in the present Survey; at the Cashen River in Kerry, which falls into the Sea near the Mouth of the Shannon, a Bar has been lately cut across to make a more direct Navigation, the upper River has thereby been lowered 2 or 3 Feet at Low Water, and at High Water raised so as to overflow the Marshes more than before, and the direct Stream is now cutting a Channel through the Sandy Shoals above the Bar. This Information I received from the able Engineer (Mr. Nimmo), who advised the Measure.

Fourthly, With regard to the Expenditure.

Having only been in possession of the elementary Data for a few Days, and finding that to be still incomplete, I can only for the present give a very general Statement on this Head, reserving to myself in this, as in other Instances, the Right of further Corrections, in order to furnish the Committee with the Expenditure of a Scheme to render the River as perfect as it ought to be.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st. Excavating the Bed of the River, where required,</td>
<td>£104,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Bridge and Teddington, raising, strengthening,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and dressing Banks, forming proper Towing Paths, Back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drains, and Sluices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d. Raising and securing Wharfs, &amp;c. &amp;c. in and adjacent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to Westminster</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d. Securing Westminster Bridge</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th. Ditto, Three Piers of Waterloo Bridge, Surrey Side</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th. Ditto, all the Piers and Abutments of Blackfriars Bridge</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£ 104,500

Fifthly,
Fifthly, the Effects Eastward of the Bridge.

No longitudinal or cross Sections having been taken to the Eastward of the Bridge, I have no accurate Knowledge of the State of the River Bed, and can therefore only observe generally, that my Investigations have led me to the Conclusion that more Water will pass with a greater Velocity in every Part of the River, but, as the Difference will diminish as the Section increases, the Effects will of course disappear in the lower Parts of the River; when Operations do take place they will scour and deepen the River where the Matter is alluvial and loose.

THOMAS TELFORD.

24, Abingdon Street, Westminster,
11th June 1823.

3. Reports of Thomas Telford, Esquire, 1823.

REPORT of THOMAS TELFORD, Esquire.

To the Select Committee of Bridge House Estates, London Bridge.

In compliance with the Committee’s Order of the 7th March, I have inspected the Three Plans, &c. which have been submitted to me, and it being my general Opinion that none of them are, either in Principle or Design, suitable for a new London Bridge, it becomes unnecessary for me to enter into any Discussion respecting their comparative Merits or Particulars of Construction.

London, 8th April 1823.

REPORT of THOMAS TELFORD, Esquire.

To R. F. Newman, Esquire.

Sir,

In consequence of the Committee’s Instructions communicated in your Letter, I have carefully perused the sundry Documents and Evidence respecting London Bridge, furnished by you; I have also conferred with Messrs. Mountague upon the Subject, and duly considered the Evidence of several Engineers, and others, employed at several Times making Examinations into the State of the Piers, Starlings, and Arches, and now beg Leave to state, as my Opinion, that, considering the Bridge has been in part formerly rebuilt, that it has been frequently repaired, and also widened, that as from the several Examinations it appears that different Portions have been constructed in a Variety of Modes, and that there still remains a great Uncertainty as to the State of the interior Parts of the Piers and Starlings, that it would, under all the before mentioned Circumstances, be quite unadvisable to build new Arches or other Works upon them; I am also of opinion that it is unadvisable to build upon the present Site, because the removing the present Piers, &c., so as to arrive at firm Foundations, would be not only an expensive but very uncertain Operation; and besides, no temporary Bridge would be so satisfactory to the Public as continuing the Intercourse over the present until the new Bridge was completed. Upon the whole, then, I am decidedly of opinion that a new Bridge should be constructed on the Western Side of the present, and as near to it as practicable, so as not to endanger its Stability. Upon the Map on which the Soundings are laid down I have marked in Pencil the Site which I recommend, if upon boring the Bottom of the River no serious Obstacles are presented. The Site here selected is peculiarly well adapted to the present Streets, with a comparatively small Sacrifice of Property. Having submitted my Opinion as to the Site of the new Bridge, I feel it my Duty to draw the Attention of the Committee to some other Circumstances connected with the Plan of a new Bridge. The Lowness of the Surface of Tooley Street, on the South Side, has naturally led to fixing the Height of the Crown of the Middle Arch at Twenty-three Feet above High Water, or Trinity Datum; this is much lower than any of the other Bridges, which stand thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bridge</th>
<th>Height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>26 Feet 2 Inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>27 — 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackfriars</td>
<td>28 — 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>29 — 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Height being much less, and the Arches of greater Span than any of the Stone Bridges, I cannot help recommending a very serious Re-consideration of this Part of the Subject.

To obtain much more Height, and yet preserve a commodious Inclination to the Roadway over the Bridge, would not only enhance the Expense of the Bridge itself, but would unavoidably lead to the Destruction of much valuable Property on each Side of the River. In the Instructions the Rate of Roadway is fixed at One Foot in Twenty-six, but in the general Section furnished me the Inclinations One in Twenty-four and Twenty-five, and these are by no means objectionable.

By
By the Instructions, the Arches are fixed at Five in Number. If there was no Limitation of Height, nor Restriction as to Expenditure, there is no Doubt but that Arches of that Magnitude could be constructed; but a low Summit being a leading Object, I am convinced that Seven Arches are, on many Accounts, preferable to Five; for the Purposes of Waterway and Navigation they would be quite ample, as the Middle Arch need only be Five Feet less than that of Waterloo, and those next the Shore only Ten Feet less than the Middle Arch of Blackfriars Bridge; by this proposed Change the Arches would be much more in unison with the Height, which can be acquired by an Inclination of Roadway of One in Twenty-five; a very considerable Portion of the Masonry in the Piers and Arches would be saved; the Expenditure of Foundations, Cofferdams, and Centres would also be reduced and rendered more manageable; and the whole Bridge might, in my Opinion, be rendered more elegant, less expensive, and more substantial.

12th February 1823.

THOS. TELFORD.

REPORT OF THOMAS TELFORD, ESQUIRE.

In consequence of the Reference to me in certain Resolutions of the Select Committee of the Bridge House Estates, held on Friday the 28th Ult., I beg leave to state:

1st. In regard to the Effect which will be produced by the Enlargement of the Waterway of London Bridge, not having obtained satisfactory Data, I am not prepared to give an Opinion upon so important a Matter; the Absence of satisfactory Data is in part attributable to the Waterworks on the Surrey Side not being yet removed, nor, the Locks sufficiently opened, so that the Tidal Observations on the upper or Western Portion of the River are of course imperfect.

But even these Tidal Observations, if obtained, would be very insufficient, without an accurate Survey of the River, its Shores and Banks, &c., from London Bridge to the First Lock at Teddington; and as I understand no such Document exists, I consider it my Duty to request Authority to get this Survey made in a full and correct Manner, since (without giving any definite Opinion upon the Point) I have no Hesitation in saying, that the Removal of the existing Dam will occasion a most important Change on the River Westward of the Bridge, and may possibly affect the Navigation, and injure the Property, on both its Banks, to a very serious Extent.

2d. In perusing (as directed) the Report of the Committee presented to the Court of Common Council on the 18th Ult., the principal Matter to which I would draw the Committee's Attention is, what regards the Site of the proposed new Bridge. In my former Report to the Committee, I gave it as my Opinion, that it was desirable that the new Bridge should be placed as near the present one as practicable, without Injury to its Stability; and that the Nature of the Bed of the River should be ascertained by Boring. I am still equally impressed with the Importance of placing the new Bridge near to the present one, chiefly as regards the greater Accommodation to the Navigation, and the Facilities to be derived during the Construction of the new Edifice, as well as the Economy connected with the Approaches; and all these Circumstances will no doubt be duly attended to by the Committee who will have the Charge of the new Work; but the Committee ought to have a considerable Latitude reserved by the proposed Act, to enable them to exercise their Judgment in the Management of the Work, which from various local Circumstances will be found almost unparalleled for Difficulty and Risk.

Great Exertions have been made with the above-mentioned Borings, and notwithstanding the late very unfavourable State of the Weather, considerable Progress has been made in ascertaining the Nature of the Bed of the River; and there has been found, although at very considerable and very unequal Depths, a Body of very compact Substance.

By the annexed Plan it will be seen that the Boring, although made nearly in a Line I had then assumed from the Bridge Site, are at the Distance of from Eighty-two to One hundred and nineteen Feet from the Western Side of the present Bridge, and these were as near as the Time and Means employed enabled the Boring to be put, on account of the Rubble Stone which protects the Starlings. It is therefore to the Westward of these Boring I have shown, by a Red Line on the accompanying Map, the Boundary of the Site for which Parliamentary Authority should be required, within which no Doubt can be entertained that a new Bridge can be erected.

On account of the great Difficulty and Expenditure which will attend the Foundations of the Abutments and Piers, I am of opinion that not less than 500,000l. should be appropriated for the Bridge alone. The Approaches, I understand, are estimated at 300,000l.; the Expenditure which would attend the River Operations and collateral Objects can neither be satisfactorily reported on or estimated until the before-mentioned Survey has been made; but I conjecture that (in a general Estimate) not less than 100,000l. should be appropriated. Therefore, unless Means can be found to provide (if required) the Sum of 900,000l., this great Project had better, in my Opinion, not be undertaken.

THOS. TELFORD.
Appendix, M.


To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

The humble Memorial and Petition of George Allen, Citizen, and Liveryman of the Haberdashers' Company;

Sheweth,

That your Memorialist resides in Tooley Street, Southwark, where he has for several Years past practised as an Architect and Surveyor, and having, in common with many other Individuals carrying on Business in the Vicinity of the new London Bridge, felt some Degree of Anxiety concerning the Means of future Approach from Tooley Street, he has been induced to devote his Attention, during the last Two Years past, to the Subject; and it having been represented to your Memorialist that no Plan has yet been finally decided on, either for the Formation of the Approaches in general to the new London Bridge, or for the Disposition of such new Streets and Avenues as may be hereafter required, or for the future Extension and Improvement of such ancient Streets and Ways as are now existing, your Memorialist humbly submits to the Notice of your Honourable Court certain Plans and Designs which he has prepared, and in the Arrangement of which your Memorialist is desirous of being distinctly understood, that he has been actuated by no other Motive than a Wish to obtain the Honour which will be conferred on him should his Plans be found to contain any Suggestions worthy the Notice of your Honourable Court, as giving increased Facility to Commercial Intercourse, and thereby tending to the Advantage and Improvement of the City of London.

That it appears to your Memorialist, that the most advisable Means of forming an Eastern Approach from Tooley Street to the Southern Extremity of the new London Bridge would be by commencing at that Part of Tooley Street the widening and Improvement of which has been already completed, viz. near the Entrance of Bridge Yard, and thence to form an entirely new Street, as shewn on the Plans, in a direct Line of opening into the Borough High Street, at the Part opposite to St. Saviour's Church.

That the Advantages which would result from the Formation of an Approach on the Line proposed would be, first, on the Score of Economy; that any Improvement on the existing Line of Tooley Street would require the Expenditure of a very large Sum of Money in the Purchase of most of the Properties lying between the Watch-house and the old London Bridge, as is shewn by the Plan and Schedule attached to the Act of Parliament for building the new Bridge; whereas, on the other Hand, all the intervening Property required to be removed, were the Line pointed out by your Memorialist to be adopted, could be obtained for a Sum not exceeding One Tenth Part of the Sum that would be required in the Instance before mentioned.

That any Improvement attempted upon the Line of Tooley Street, as it now exists, would unavoidably occasion the Destruction of a very valuable Property, consisting of Wharfs, Warehouses, and Dwelling Houses, besides the Removal of numerous Public Houses and other old Establishments, all of which would greatly increase the Expenditure, in the Way of Compensation for what is termed Goodwill and Loss of Business; whereas on the Line of Street proposed by your Memorialist, scarcely any of the Difficulties alluded to will be found to exist, inasmuch as only Four Houses will be required to be taken down in Tooley Street, and which Houses belong to the City; and throughout the remaining Portion of the Line pointed out, the Property will be found to be, with the Exception of a Chapel in Carter Lane, of the most inferior Description, consisting of ancient and dilapidated wooden Buildings, and small Tenements occupied by weekly Tenants, with Two extensive Spaces of vacant Ground, being the Court Yard in Front of St. Olave's Grammar School, and a small Part of the Parish Burial Ground, beyond which this Street would require the Removal in the Borough High Street, of no Property, other than such as must of necessity be taken down (whether this Line of Street be adopted or not), in consequence of the proposed raising of the ascending Road from near the Entrance Gateway of Saint Thomas's Hospital on to the new London Bridge.

That it appears by the Act of Parliament for building the new London Bridge, that whenever, by reason of the Houses and Buildings being pulled down in pursuance of the Act, in the Parishes of St. Saviour and St. Olave, that any Deficiency shall arise, either in the watching, paving, cleansing, or lighting Rates, or in the Land Tax, Tithe, or Rectory Rates, or in the Church Rates or Poor Rates, that in any and all such Cases the City of London is liable to be called on to make good such Deficiency.

That your Memorialist submits, that such Claims would be almost entirely obviated in the Parish of St. Olave, were the Line of Approach shewn on his Plan to be adopted, as it will be perceived that a positive Benefit would be conferred on that Parish, by the Removal of Premises of so inferior a Description as those are which at present exist on the Line of the proposed Street.

That should the Eastern Approach be formed on the present Line of Tooley Street, or on any Line but slightly deviating therefrom, that in addition to the Sacrifice of Property before alluded to, no Depth will be obtained for new Building Frontages; whereas on the Line here pointed out a most valuable and entirely new Building Frontage may be obtained, superior...
That a considerable Saving will be effected, according to the Plan suggested, in the Formation of the Embankment for the ascending Road from Tooley Street towards the Bridge, in consequence of its meeting the Rise of the Borough High Street at a Part lower down the Hill than has been hitherto proposed.

That the descending Road into Tooley Street, by this Means attaining the general Surface Level of the Land much earlier than it otherwise could do, no Claim for Compensation, by reason of being buried in an Area, can arise; and by the Road being removed to a suitable Distance from St. Olave's Church, the Inhabitants of the Houses, Wharfs, and Warehouses in the Vicinity would, by means of a cross Street, have an easy and convenient Access to the new Bridge.

That the adopting an entirely new Line for the Tooley Street Approach will obviate the exceedingly great Inconvenience which must attend any Improvement on the old Line, arising out of the Necessity, either of forming a temporary Way, or for shutting up the Traffic of Tooley Street on to the old Bridge for several Months, during the raising the Road and Formation of the Embankment which would have to lead to the new Bridge; whereas upon the Plan here proposed Tooley Street and the old Bridge would still remain to perform their Offices, without the Delay of a single Day during the Period occupied in the Formation of the ascending Road leading to the new Bridge.

That contemplating the ancient and Interesting Church of Saint Saviour, on the Restoration of which considerable Sums have been expended, and which, among the religious Edifices of the Metropolis, stands near to the Cathedral Churches of St. Paul and Westminster Abbey, your Memorialist, as an Architect, cannot but feel an anxious Wish to see this important Structure, which has been hidden by ignoble Buildings for Ages, brought forward into public View. He therefore begs to submit, that if the Line of Approach from Tooley Street shown on his Plan be adopted, St. Saviour’s Church will then form a splendid Architectural Object to finish the Vista, as indicated in the View which accompanies the Plan; nor will it be necessary for the City, in effecting so desirable an Object, to incur any extra Expenditure whatsoever, as the mere Removal of the existing Buildings, which must of necessity take place during the Formation of the Tooley Street and the Borough High Street Approaches, in consequence of the Rise required for the ascending Road on to the Bridge, will alone, according to this Plan, bring Saint Saviour’s Church into public View.

That the great Advantages resulting from increased Facilities being given to the Commercial Intercourse of the Metropolis, by the Improvement of the public Thoroughfares, being generally understood and admitted, your Memorialist respectfully suggests, that the present Moment affords an Opportunity for opening a Continuation of Water-side Streets, extending from Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and the Borough of Southwark, to Westminster Bridge.

That having had for Years past daily Opportunities of noticing the very great Inconvenience and occasional total Suspension of Business, not only in Tooley Street and the Parts of the Borough High Street adjacent, but also on the City Side at the Meeting of Fish Street Hill and Upper and Lower Thames Street in consequence of the Stoppage and Confusion occasioned by the cross Traffic, consisting of the Carts, Waggons, and Vehicles of all descriptions at the Foot of the old Bridge, your Memorialist conceives, that such Difficulties may in future be totally obviated on the Southwark Side, were a dry Arch to be formed immediately at the Back of the South Abutment Pier of the new Bridge, and the present Line of Tooley Street continued through it on to Montague Close, and across St. Saviour’s Dock to Clink Street.

That the Cost of effecting such a Line of Improvement would, on the Part of the City, be very trifling, as it would comprise little more than the filling up the small Inlet of St. Saviour’s Dock, or otherwise of building an Arch over it, and the setting back of the Fronts of a few Warehouses; and that nothing more is required to open a Street leading from Tooley Street to Clink Street, and thence, by means of the double Avenues of Bankside and Maid Lane, to the Middle and Western Part of the Metropolis.

That if at a future Day it should be found that these existing Streets leading Westward are inconveniently narrow, the Expense necessary to be incurred in widening and improving them need not burden the City Funds, but might devolve on the local Commissioners of Paving.

That among the Advantages resulting from such Water-side Street would be the Relief it would in part give to the Passage of the Traffic with which Upper Thames Street is now surcharged, and its Business impeded; that the Value of the Bridge House Estates and City Lands, as well as Property in general in Southwark and its Vicinity, would be generally enhanced and improved thereby.

That any Claim for Compensation which might otherwise be made by the Occupiers of the Premises in Tooley Street, for Loss of Business, in consequence of the elevated Level of the Premises in Tooley Street, for Loss of Business, in consequence of the elevated Level of the Premises which might otherwise be made by the Occupiers of the Premises in Tooley Street for the Convenience of Foot Passengers pursuing the old
Appendix, M., old Line of Tooley Street; but more particularly by the Improvement in Value which would accrue to such Premises from their acquiring an Increase of Business arising out of their being situated directly in the Channel of Water-side Streets leading to the West End of the Town.

That your Memorialist is strongly of opinion, that if the Formation of a Street leading Westward be considered advisable, that such Street ought not upon any Account to be opened opposite to the new Street which may lead from Tooley Street on to the new Bridge; because it would, in the first place, have the Effect of burying the ancient Church of St. Saviour in an Area; secondly, that it would involve all the Difficulties which have hitherto arisen from the Traffic of Tooley Street clashing with that of the Borough High Street; and lastly, because it would be altogether inconsistent, wherever it can be avoided, to form an artificial Hill and carry a Road over it, when such Road can by any Means be obtained on level Ground. That it appears to your Memorialist, that if such a Street be formed it would be essentially a Street for Water-side Purposes; that it therefore follows, that the Level of the present Tooley Street and Montague Close is the proper Level on which it ought to be constructed, as affording the most convenient Means of Access to the River and the Wharfs which abut thereon.

Under all these Circumstances, your Memorialist, as a Freeman and Liveryman of the City of London, solicitous to promote its Commercial Interests and to economise its Funds, presumes to submit his Plans, Designs, and Illustrations to the Consideration of your Honourable Court, to be disposed of as they in their Judgment shall think fit. And your Memorialist, as in Duty bound, will ever pray.

GEORGE ALLEN, Arch. 69, Tooley Street, 25th April 1828.


To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

The humble Memorial and Petition of George Allen, Architect, of Tooley Street, Southwark, Citizen, and Liveryman of the Haberdashers' Company;

Sheweth,

That your Memorialist, residing in the Vicinity of the new London Bridge, has been induced to devote his Attention to the Consideration of the best Manner of forming Approaches thereto, and also to the Improvement of several of the leading Streets and Avenues of the City of London.

That when your Memorialist contemplates the great Improvements which have been carried into effect or are still in progress at the Western End of the Metropolis, he cannot, as a Citizen of London, but feel anxious that the City itself should evince Signs of a similar Spirit of Improvement, so far as Circumstances may permit; insomuch as there appears great Reason to apprehend, that if increased Convenience of Access to the Purchasers be not given, and the Traffic of Merchandizes facilitated, by the widening and improving of the Streets and Avenues, that a considerable Portion of the best Business of the City will, ere long, be engrossed by the Shops at the West End of the Town; in addition to which, the rapid Strides with which Liverpool and several other provincial Ports and Towns are advancing their Commercial Interests, render it a Subject of the highest Importance that the City of London, as the Head of the British Empire, should at least keep pace with them in the Progress of Improvement.

That when your Memorialist inspects the Map of London he cannot but be of opinion that, when the new London Bridge shall have been completed, great Inconvenience will be sustained from there being no other Way of proceeding from the new Bridge with a Carriage or other Vehicle to the Bank, Royal Exchange, or North-western Parts of the Town, other than by the tortuous and lengthened Route produced by first proceeding Northward from the Bridge, then Eastward to the Monument, thence again Northward along the Line of Fish Street Hill and Gracechurch Street, and finally to the Westward along Cornhill, the whole of which Route is even at present so much embowered by an accumulated Traffic of all Kinds, that if retained as the only Avenue it must require, ere long, a considerable Outlay for widening and Improvement.

That your Memorialist humbly submits to your Honourable Court, that there is a Street to be opened in a direct straight Line, commencing from the ascending Road leading to the new Bridge and continued towards the centre Door of the Bank of England, it would have the Effect of obviating all the Inconveniences which would still attend any Improvement of the Gracechurch Street Line, and be productive of immense Advantages to the general Intercourse of the City.

That although the Purchase of the Property required to be removed for the carrying of such a new Line of Street into effect may appear to be enormous, yet your Memorialist conceives he is able to prove, that it is possible to obtain the Opening required with a much less Outlay for the especial Purpose than might at first Sight appear.
That as many Buildings as will at once complete such a new Street to a Point as far Northward as the Site of Crooked Lane will be removed during the Formation of the Northern Approach to the new Bridge from Fish Street Hill.

That it is generally admitted that if no such new Street be formed, Fish Street Hill and a considerable Portion of Gracechurch Street will require to be widened; but in the Event of such a new Line of Street being formed, the widening of the Streets on the old Line would no longer be requisite, and the Expense which would otherwise be incurred by such widening being thus saved, will be found to be amply sufficient to carry the new Street at least as far Northward as the upper Side of Cannon Street, near Nicholas Lane.

That it thus follows that the only Expense which can fairly be considered as belonging exclusively to the Formation of such a new Street is merely for that Portion which extends from Cannon Street to Cornhill, being a Length of 700 Feet.

That in addition to the Narrowness of the crowded Streets in several Parts of the Gracechurch Street Line, and the numerous and inconvenient Turnings which must be made by any Vehicles pursuing that Track, the Saving of Time and Distance upon the new Line would be very great; as it will be found that to take the old Line to the Bank would be a Distance as much again as it would be to the same Point if the new Line of Street be pursued.

That the Opening of such a new Line would not injure the Interests of the Proprietors of Premises in Gracechurch Street, as it would merely relieve it of a Portion of the Traffic which now overcharges the Street, without conducing to the Advantage of the Inhabitants; and although a new Line, if formed, would probably receive much of the Traffic which should have a North-westerly Direction, yet Gracechurch Street would still remain the leading Thoroughfare towards Bishopsgate Street and the North-eastern Portion of the Metropolis.

That your Memorialist, in advocating the Advantages likely to be attendant on such a new Line of Street to the Bank, seeks not to enter into a Contest with any one as to the Originality of the Idea; yet, while admitting, as he does, that another Party has the Priority of Publication, he could still show, were it requisite, that the present Idea was embodied by him on a Plan, long previous to its having been publicly suggested by any one.

That your Honourable Court resolve at any future Time to carry such a new Street to the Bank into execution, your Memorialist conceives, that not the slightest Necessity will be found to exist for making such Street to wind from Point to Point, or to follow such a sinuous Line as may seem to discredit the Maxim, that a straight Line is the shortest Distance between any Two Points.

That if such new Street be formed, it appears to your Memorialist that the nearer it can be carried to what may be termed the Heart of the City of London, namely, the Bank and the Royal Exchange, the more serviceable it will be when complete.

That by making it to open opposite the Centre of the Bank, it will not only cross several Courts and Premises of less than First Rate Value, in Nicholas and Abchurch Lanes, but it will pass over the Site of the Court Yard of the present General Post Office and Part of Exchange Alley, and will open into the widest and least crowded Part of the City, namely, Bank Street, and the open Space in front thereof, while the Bank itself will be brought into View as an interesting Object to finish the Vista; whereas it was made to open by the Side of the Mansion House, and opposite to Princes Street, it would not only have to follow a longer Line, and be more remote from the Bank, the Royal Exchange, and Lombard Street, but would become a Subject of future Inconvenience, in consequence of its discharging its Crowds suddenly into the already surcharged and narrow Parts of the Poultry and Mansion House Street.

That if at a future Day it should be considered advisable that a new Street be formed from the Bank to Finsbury Place, your Memorialist humbly submits to your Honourable Court that the best Line for such an Opening will be found to lie between Finsbury Place and the End of Bartholomew Lane in Lothbury.

That such a Line not only passes over numerous back Courts and Alleys, and, as it approaches Finsbury Place, over Property of a very inferior Description, but it would be the proper Line to open at once, and extend from Main Doors in the Royal Exchange, Bank, Rotunda, Stock Exchange, and Auction Mart, across the back Courts extending from Broad Street to Coleman Street, and from Lothbury to Moorfields, being by far the largest Island of Property to be found in the City of London, which is devoid of a Carriageway across it.

That although your Memorialist is of opinion that individual Interest should ever give place to the general Welfare of the Public, yet he conceives that were a new Street opened from the End of Princess Street to Finsbury Place, it would occasion an unnecessary Spoliation of the Property now standing in Coleman Street; for it is most evident that were a new Line to be opened so immediately at the back of and parallel to Coleman Street, that almost the whole of the Traffic from the City Road towards the City would be diverted from the old Line; whereas such new Street to be opened from opposite Bartholomew Lane, as before described, it could not only be effected at a less Expense, and produce greater Depths of Property and a consequent Increase of Value when the new Frontages came to be let, for building Purposes, but it would not, as in the other Instance, effect the Ruin of Coleman Street, but merely tend to relieve it, as it will be seen that Coleman Street would still retain all the Traffic trading to the Parts lying to the Westward of the Bank, whilst the new Opening would (83.)
would comprise the Bank itself, with the Traffic towards the South-eastern Portion of the Metropolis.

That reverting to the Improvement of the Streets in the more immediate Vicinity of the new London Bridge, your Memorialist coincides with the Idea which has been suggested, of carrying the Approach to the new Bridge over Upper Thames Street by a dry Arch, as by such Means the daily and hourly Stoppages and clashing of the Cross Traffic from Upper and Lower Thames Streets, with that passing from the Bridge Northward, will be entirely obviated.

That it being generally found that Simplicity of Arrangement is essential to practical Utility, your Memorialist is of opinion that the most advantageous and economical Method of attaining the new Bridge from Gracechurch Street and Fish Street Hill will be by the Formation of a single Opening, a Cross Street, lying East and West directly opposite the Monument.

That such a Plan appears to be the best, even though a new Street from the Bank to London Bridge should never be formed, as it admits of the Monument — the largest Column in the World, — being brought into View as an Architectural Feature, which has never yet been properly appreciated; that it is the most economical, as it would not require the Destruction of a single House on Fish Street Hill, except such Buildings as now occupy the Site of Crooked Lane, and that it would afford, without the Necessity of a Farthing extra Outlay, a convenient Access by means of Fish Street Hill and Miles's Lane from Upper and Lower Thames Streets on to the new Bridge.

That your Memorialist humbly submits to your Honourable Court the serious Inconvenience and Danger having of late Years been found to arise from the Difficulty of obtaining Access to the numerous Steam Vessels which now lay off the Tower; your Memorialist conceives that great Advantages would accrue to the City of London if, after the Removal of the old Bridge, the Dock which now receives its Northern Abutment, were to be formed into an open Dock for the Reception of Steam Vessels.

That by this Means the otherwise vacant Piece of Ground, which will then lie in front of and adjacent to the Tower of St. Magnus Church, will be profitably occupied, as it would then serve as a general Landing and Embarkation Quay for Steam Boat Luggage and Passengers, for which Purpose, and for the waiting of Coaches and Vehicles attendant thereon, it appears to be peculiarly well adapted, not only from its Spaciousness, but also from its Convenience of Access.

That by devoting it to such Purposes Two important Objects will be attained; first, that a new Description of Trade and Traffic will be supplied to the Inhabitants of Fish Street Hill and the Parts of Thames Street adjacent, thereby obviating in a great degree the Claims which may otherwise be made for Loss of Business; and, secondly, that the City would derive a very considerable Source of Revenue in the way of Pier and Quay Dues from the Vessels resorting thereto.

That the Resort of Steam Vessels to this Quay would form an interesting and animating Object, which would not only much enhance the Effect of the new Bridge, but would convey an Idea of the Beauty and Commercial Importance of the British Metropolis, both to the Native in taking Leave of our Island, and to the Foreigner who should here first effect his landing on the British Shore. Such a noble Quay, alongside which even Shipping might lie, would give a Water-side Approach to the City of such Grandeur and Importance, that at a future Day even the imposing Entrance to Greenwich Hospital might be rivalled, by the Quay forming the principal Means of Access from the River Thames to the City of London.

That your Memorialist, anxious for the Advancement of the Commercial Interests of the City of London, so far as they may depend on the Improvement of the Public Avenues, humbly submits to the Consideration of your Honourable Court the Plans and Designs he has prepared, with References thereto, to be disposed of as they in their Judgment may think fit.

And your Memorialist, as in Duty bound, will ever pray.

GEORGE ALLEN, Arch'.

69, Tooley Street, Southwark, 25 April, 1828.
Plan of the Property
on each side of the River Thames which may be affected by
THE APPROACHES TO THE NEW LONDON BRIDGE