



**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 - SECTION 78
AND
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (INQUIRIES PROCEDURE) (ENGLAND) RULES
2000**

**APPENDICES TO PROOF OF EVIDENCE
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(HISTORIC ENGLAND)**

**Applications by Great Portland Estates (St Thomas Street) Limited
New City Court, 4-26 St Thomas Street, London SE1 9RS
Local Planning Authority refs: 18/AP/4039 & 18/AP/4040, 21/AP/1361 &
21/AP/1364**

**PINS refs: APP/A5840/W/22/3290473; APP/A5840/Y/22/3290477;
APP/A5840/W/22/3290483 & APP/A5840/Y/22/3290490**

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APPENDIX 1

Extract from the CAA, (p4) annotated to include approximate location of the Appeals Site (in blue)



APPENDIX 2

Extract from John Rocque's map of London, Westminster and Southwark (1746)



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APPENDIX 3

The King's Head Inn (1885)



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² Photograph taken 1885 © Reproduced by permission of Historic England Archive ref: bb61/01089.

APPENDIX 4

Extract from the Goad Map (1887)



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APPENDIX 5

Hop sample rooms (1968 and 1980, London Picture Archive)



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⁴ Copyright London Metropolitan Archives 116557.



5

⁵ Copyright London Metropolitan Archives 116631.

APPENDIX 6

Kings Head Yard looking west (author's image)



APPENDIX 7

The south elevation of the hop sample rooms, cartouche detail (author's image)



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The westernmost pediment of the hop sample rooms, stonework (author's image)



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Borough High Street looking east from Southwark Street (author's image)



APPENDIX 10

Kings Head Yard (author's image)



APPENDIX 11

West-facing view of St Thomas Street with 'landmark' tower of St Thomas's Church to the right
(author's image)



APPENDIX 12

St Thomas Street looking west (author's image)



APPENDIX 13

Guy's Hospital Engraving, T Bowles c.1725



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⁶ Guy's Hospital, Southwark: an aerial view. Engraving by T.Bowles, c.1725. Wellcome Collection

APPENDIX 14

Guy's Hospital Engraving, William Woolnoth, c1820



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⁷ Copyright London Metropolitan Archives 25429.

APPENDIX 15

Old St Thomas's Hospital with London Bridge Station and Terminus Hotel – 1860, Guy's Hospital visible to the right



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⁸ oldoperatingtheatre.com

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Chapel interior looking west (author's image)



APPENDIX 17

General Views of London (c1690) – Southwark Cathedral in foreground



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⁹ Copyright London Metropolitan Archives 34618.

APPENDIX 18

Historic England Stained Glass Windows guidance



Historic England

Stained Glass Windows

Managing Environmental Deterioration





Summary

This Historic England guidance note is aimed at building owners and managers caring for stained glass windows, but it will also be of interest to their professional advisors, and to conservation officers, diocesan advisors and other statutory authorities. It is intended to help readers recognise the symptoms that indicate a decorative window might be suffering from environmental deterioration, and to understand and alleviate the impacts this may be having on the stained glass.

The document is not a complete guide to the deterioration of stained glass (the complexity of which demands the expertise of an experienced accredited stained glass conservator), but instead outlines in general terms the process of making decisions about the conservation of stained glass in danger of environmental deterioration. It explains how internal and external environmental conditions can damage decorative windows, and gives pointers for determining whether a window requires specialist attention.

The benefits of good building maintenance and repair are the first consideration in the preservation of stained glass, and for all historic building conservation. This may still be insufficient to arrest deterioration to a level that accords with the significance of the glass, however, so the document presents a number of specific interventions, most notably Environmental Protective Glazing (EPG). Detailed information is given about the use and detailing of EPG, based on research undertaken by Historic England. It should be read alongside the Historic England Research Report 43/2017, [Conserving Stained Glass Using Environmental Protective Glazing](#).

This document has been prepared by Dr Robyn Pender and Tracy Manning of Historic England, with Tobit Curteis of Tobit Curteis Associates and Leonie Seliger of the Canterbury Cathedral Stained Glass Studio. This edition published by Historic England June 2020. All images © Historic England unless otherwise stated.

Front cover: Exposure to the building environment is the major cause of stained glass deterioration. Here, moisture has led to the flaking and loss of painted decoration.
(© Tobit Curteis Associates)

Please refer to this document as:
Historic England 2020 *Stained Glass Windows: Managing Environmental Deterioration*. Swindon. Historic England.

[HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/stained-glass-windows/](https://www.historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/buildings/stained-glass-windows/)



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Introduction

As well as being works of art in their own right, stained glass windows are critical to the appreciation of any building fortunate enough to be decorated with them. Seen as they were intended, from the interior in sunlight, they glow and cast patterns of light and colour onto the walls and floor. Their impact on the exterior is scarcely less important, though. The glitter of a multitude of glass facets ornaments the façade, and when the building is lit at night the colours and patterns of the glass are visible to passers-by.

Stained glass is not just beautiful. For many centuries, it has been a vital way of decorating prestigious public buildings, and historians can learn a great deal about a building's past from it. In medieval churches, cathedrals and palaces, stained glass may be the only significant survivor of elaborate schemes of decoration that once incorporated wall paintings, painted sculpture, woodcarvings and tapestries as well as glass. Windows may record patronage with portraits or inscriptions, and subject matter may be a clue to how the building was once used. This role continues to the present day, with stained glass remaining a favourite choice for patrons wishing to commemorate important events or people.

Because of its nature, however, the survival of stained glass can be precarious. Windows are a critical but sensitive part of the building 'envelope' – the skin that separates the interior from the exterior – and as such are particularly vulnerable to environmental deterioration.

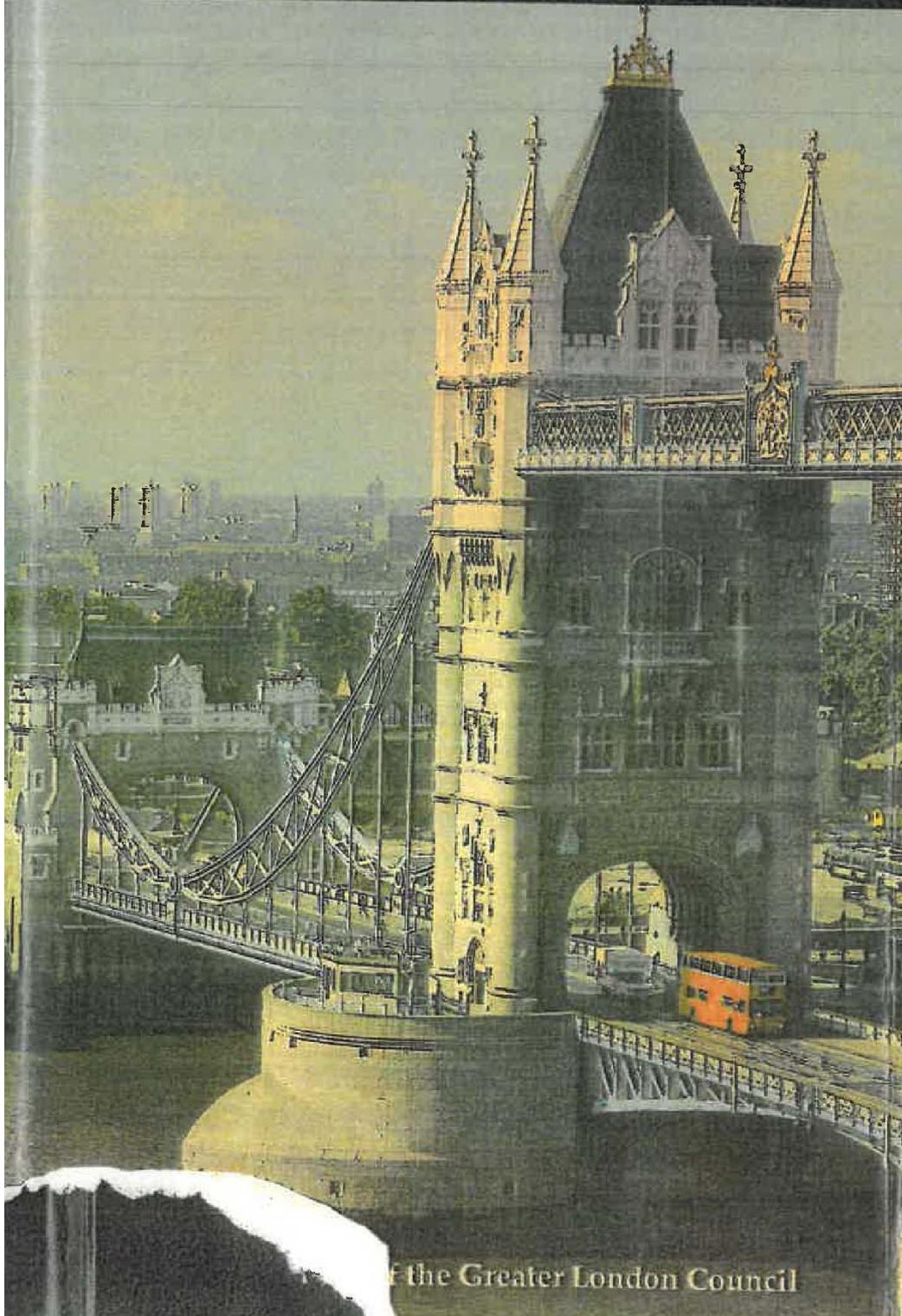
This document is intended to help the custodians of buildings with stained glass windows to understand the nature and causes of environmental deterioration, and to assess options for reducing or preventing damage (including the installation of Environmental Protective Glazing). It should be read alongside the Historic England Research Report 43/2017, [Conserving Stained Glass Using Environmental Protective Glazing](#).

APPENDIX 19

**The Buildings of London: Volume 2: South London, Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, 1983
(extract)**

THE BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND
LONDON 2: SOUTH

Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner



fluence of the Arts and Crafts tradition. 'The influence of Henry Wilson and Philip Webb may be recognized in the composition and the brick detail.'* The building is of brick with stone dressings; mullioned-and-transomed windows. The main feature is the entrance wing with a tall gable between two towers.

KINGS COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill. 1909-13 by *W. A. Pite*, the new wing by *Collcutt & Hamp*, 1937. Tall and massive, deliberately representational and almost American in scale. The later part with the entrance tower is mannered, with neo-Georgian and Cinema elements. Dental hospital and school 1965, nine-storey ward block 1965-8 by *George Trew & Dunn*. - STATUE to Sir Robert Bentley Todd † 1860. - (CHAPEL with late C 19 stained glass from the former hospital.) - Foundation stone (1909) and other inscriptions by *Eric Gill*.

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, Brook Drive, off the NE end of Kennington Road, Kennington. Developed from the infirmary buildings (1877 by *Fowler & Hill*) added to Lambeth Workhouse. (Operating theatres by *Yorke Rosenberg & Mardall*, 1967.)

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Crown Lane, W of Crown Dale, West Norwood. 1894 by *Cawston*, 1913 by *E. T. Hall*, and more recent additions. A nice group, not at all forbidding as so many hospitals are. The style is neo-Tudor or neo-Jacobean, especially successful in the E wing with the hall. (The chapel, red brick lancet style, 1913 by *Hall*. Barrel-vault and good ironwork. DOE)

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL (former), Waterloo Road. Begun as a dispensary for children in the City of London, moved to this site in 1822. Rebuilt in 1903-5 by *M. S. Nicholson*. Detailing in the Lombardic Renaissance style, with three tiers of terracotta logge. *Doulton*-ware porch.

ST THOMAS' HOSPITAL, Westminster Bridge and Lambeth Palace Road. A C 12 foundation, the oldest in London after St Bartholomew's, originally connected with St Mary Overie, Southwark. In the early C 13 it moved to a site on the E side of Borough High Street, where one of the mid C 19 ward blocks, and the former church of St Thomas (with an attic used as an operating theatre), still remain (see Southwark (Sk), Perambulation 2 (a)). The hospital had to make way for the Charing Cross Railway Company. It was rebuilt on the present site by *Henry Currey*, 1868-71, one of the first civic hospitals in England to adopt the principle of the pavilion layout with 'Nightingale' wards (the precedent had been set by the Royal Herbert Hospital at Woolwich in 1860). The inspiration was the French Hôpital de Lariboisière which Florence Nightingale had visited. The principle was to allow maximum ventilation and dispersal of foul air. St Thomas' originally consisted of seven pavilions built on an embankment along the river-

* Letter from Sir Charles Holden to N.P., June 1955.

the Globe on the s side of Park Street, near Bankside. This was established by the Lord Chamberlain's Men, until in 1603 the warrant was renewed by James I for the King's Men including William Shakespeare, who no doubt at that time lived in Southwark, just as we know for certain that Henslowe did (and Fletcher and Massinger amongst authors). Henslowe in 1613, when the Globe had been burned down and before it was rebuilt the following year, built yet another theatre, the Hope. The theatrical managers were by no means averse to light entertainment. Henslowe and Alleyn in 1594 became Masters of the Sport, that is, of bear-baiting, which, for example, at the Swan and the Hope alternated with theatrical performances. Bear-baiting was popular in Southwark in the c 16 before theatres existed, and remained popular till the Commonwealth. There were special bear rings which can be seen near the sites of the theatres on c 16 and c 17 views and maps (for example, Agas's of c. 1560).

Besides the inns and the theatres Southwark possessed a third speciality now no longer visible: the prisons. There were seven of them, the Clink burnt down by the Gordon rioters in 1780, the Compter close to the N end of Borough High Street, the King's Bench and the Marshalsea, of venerable and gruesome medieval traditions, the White Lion, situated like the King's Bench and Marshalsea near St George's church (a little N and NW of it). Dickens's father was imprisoned in the second Marshalsea (established in 1811). The new c 18 King's Bench was at the E end of Borough Road, and the Horsemonger Lane Gaol was in Harper Road, a model prison of 1791-8, where Leigh Hunt had a comfortable time.

While all these sights of Southwark can no longer be seen, the borough preserves one of the most important of the many large and wealthy priory and monastery churches which London once possessed (the others are St Bartholomew Smithfield and Westminster Abbey). Gone, or all but gone, are the priory of St Saviour at Bermondsey, the priory of St John at Clerkenwell, the Charterhouse, the priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, the Holywell nunnery at Shoreditch, the Cistercian abbey of St Mary Graces at Stepney, and so on. But St Mary Overie, which became Southwark Cathedral in 1905, still remains with much c 13 and c 14 work in it, and is apart from Lambeth Palace the most important medieval monument in South London.

Down to the middle of the c 18 Southwark remained Bankside along the river, the High Street from the bridge to St George's with a few streets branching off it, and ribbons on the two main coaching roads fanning out s of the church, that is, the road to the Elephant and Castle (and Croydon) and the Dover road (Kent Street, later renamed Tabard Street). Then in 1739-50 Westminster Bridge was built, and in 1760-9 Blackfriars Bridge. This opened up for development the area between the bridge and Newington Butts, which was laid out by *Robert Mylne* according to the boldest plan then carried out in London (but with less ambitious buildings than those which *George*

61, a tiny survivor of c. 1702, four windows wide, doorway with carved brackets.

- The architecture of Southwark Street itself represents High Victorian Southwark and included some of the most consistent stretches of that period still remaining in London. Of
- 83 noteworthy quality No. 99 on the s side, KIRKALDY'S TESTING WORKS, four storeys, very subdued *Rundbogenstil*, 1877 by *T. R. Smith* (a pupil of Hardwick). The ground floor accommodates David Kirkaldy's 350-ton-force materials-testing machine made in 1864 by *Greenwood & Batley* of Leeds (preserved *in situ*); the upper floor had a museum. His motto 'Facts, not opinions' over the doorway.* On the other side Nos. 124–126, Venetian Gothic with thin colonnettes, with a tactful extension of the 1970s keeping to the same proportions. Still of the c 19 on the s side, the buildings framing Great Suffolk Street, both with rounded corners (No. 89 with more elaborate detail). The N side is ruined by ST CHRISTOPHER'S HOUSE, 1959 by *Morris de Metz* (called, when built, 'the largest office block under one roof in Europe'). No. 59½ (Barclay Trust) is of 1890 by *T. M. Lockwood*, with three orders of pilasters and a florid doorcase with the bell-buoy motif of the Bell Asbestos Company. Then, after Southwark Bridge Road, quite a complete late Victorian stretch on the N side (ground floors altered). Opposite, No. 49, one of the first buildings in the street (1867 by *E. Bates*). Nos. 51–53 are similarly ornate but a little taller. CENTRAL
- 84 BUILDINGS on the N side, once the most magnificent building in Southwark Street, was erected as the Hop Exchange in 1866 by *R. H. Moore*. Southwark was a centre of the hop industry. It is an interesting attempt at pulling a six-storey front together with three super-storeys: giant iron columns for ground and first floor and long narrow blank arches for the upper floors. The top floors were demolished after a fire in 1920. The entrance, with pediment with hop and harvesting scenes and florid iron gates (with hop decoration), leads to an open vestibule with marble columns (now painted). The splendid exchange hall, 75 ft high, with offices opening off decorative balconies on four levels (cf. the Coal Exchange), still survives, although the ground floor has been covered over, and the original glass and iron roof replaced after the fire.

2(a). Borough High Street

s from London Bridge we follow the BOROUGH HIGH STREET and explore its turnings. This area has the longest urban tradition of the inner areas of South London. It was built up by the early c 17, and although almost nothing remains of this date, the medieval and Tudor pattern of tall narrow buildings

* Kirkaldy pioneered the scientific and independent testing of materials used in civil engineering.

APPENDIX 20

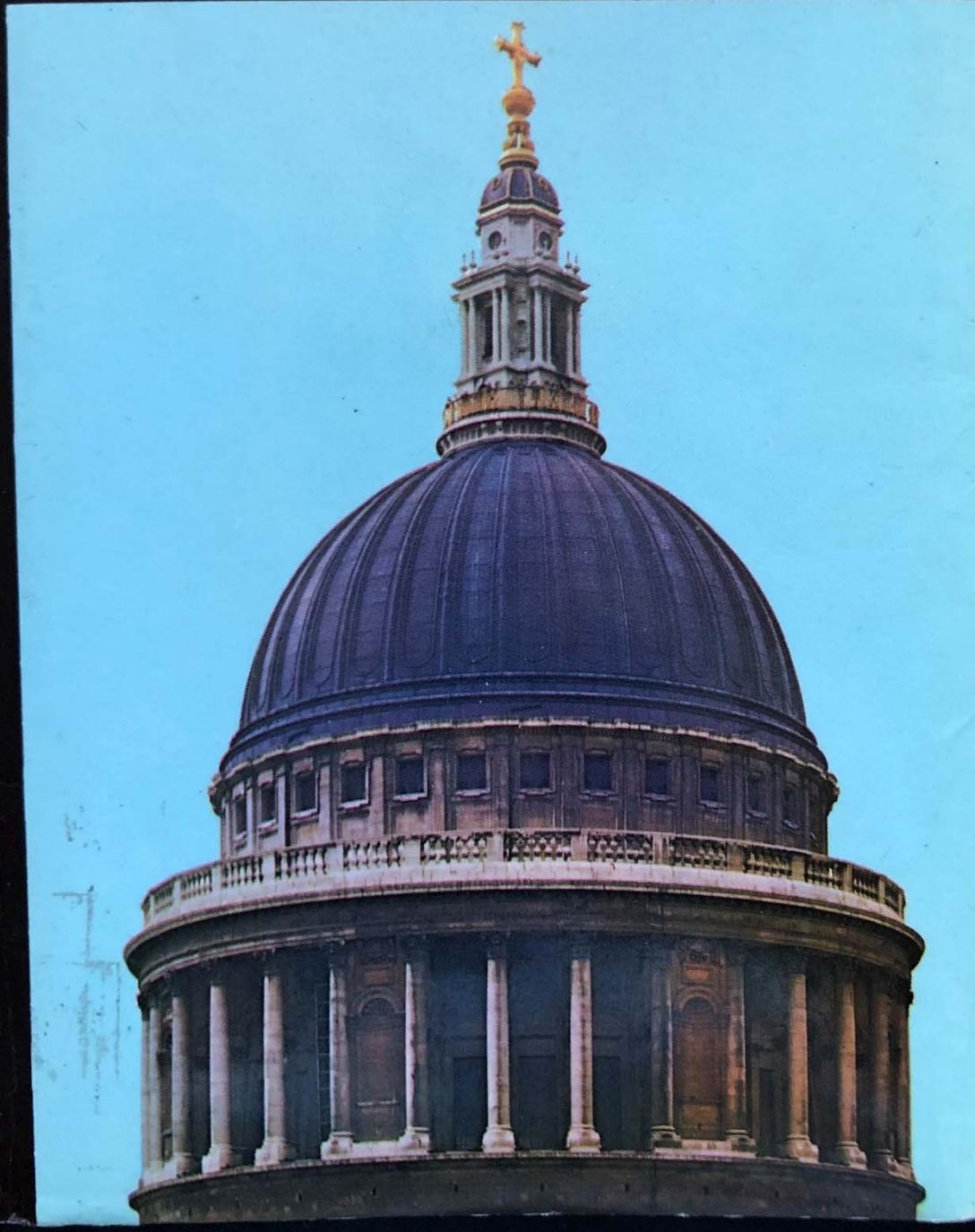
**The Buildings of London: Volume 1: City of London, Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, 1985
(extract)**

The Buildings of England

LONDON VOLUME ONE

The Cities of London and Westminster
Nikolaus Pevsner

Third edition revised by Bridget Cherry



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more irregularities in the exterior. They reflect the fact that Wren had decided – harking back to the Great Model – to precede his nave by a cross structure almost like the w transept of Ely with a centre bay larger than the nave bays and oval chapels much longer than the aisles. These chapels are of course expressed in the exterior. But without knowledge of the interior the projection does not make sense. The ground floor has to the N and S one of the usual windows flanked by niches and then one small arched window in a coffered niche. This asymmetrical bay ought to be read as the base of the w towers which stand on it. The w façade continues the system of the sides for the bays of the w towers. But in the middle is a two-storeyed portico of coupled columns. In this portico again Wren's affinity with the Continental Baroque is obvious. On the ground floor the portico has six pairs of columns, on the first floor only four, i.e. the outer pairs below merge with the bays belonging to the towers. They carry coupled pilasters (the unit motif) whereas the others carry the free-standing columns of the first-floor balcony. Above this is a pediment with a relief of the Conversion of St Paul and again

67 statuary. The WEST TOWERS are the most Baroque of all Wren's spires, broader and more substantial than any of the others, with, above the clock stage, coupled columns projecting in the diagonals and convex bays with columns between them, then complex volutes leading up to an octagonal lantern and an ogee cap. The whole is much more intricate than this description can convey.

66 Finally the DOME. It is in the most moving contrast to the w front, the achievement of a final repose far more convincing than St Peter's, where the *slancio* upward never ceases. Wren, just as he relished variety in his City churches, could consciously develop this contrast between Baroque dynamics and an ultimate end in peace and harmony. The dome has the base of the drum left entirely plain. The drum is a direct descendant of that designed by Bramante for St Peter's and illustrated by Serlio. It is only when we look very carefully that in one way at least Wren even here betrays his faith in the style of a different century. Bramante intended an even colonnade all round his drum. Wren's is not even. In eight places the columns do not stand free, but pieces of wall reach out towards them and appear, adorned with niches, between them. The reason is structural, the effect is Baroque. Above the colonnade is a balustrade, and then the drum rises yet higher, carrying on the diameter of the wall behind the colonnade. The wall has windows. Above this at

were found in 1899. A Roman building with ragstone walls and a floor of red tesserae was found in 1956-7 between the E side of the White Tower and the Roman city wall.*

Now for the **MEDIEVAL TOWER OF LONDON**. The Tower, ⁷ in spite of much restoring, altering, and adding over centuries, is the most important work of military architecture in England, equally important for the two great periods of improved defence, the ages of William the Conqueror and of Henry III and Edward I. The conversion of William I's Norman fortress with its dominant keep and defensive ditch into a fortress with curtain wall and bastion towers was already begun under Richard Cœur de Lion. It was continued by Henry III, who enlarged the area of the castle to the E and built most of the inner curtain wall with its towers. This was completed by Edward I, who was also responsible for the water gate on the E side, the present moat, and most of the outer wall. Later work is of minor importance as far as military architecture goes. Area within the outer walls 12 acres, with moat and wharf 18 acres.

The **WHITE TOWER** lay just within the Roman wall. It was begun some time after 1077 and completed in 1097. According to the *Registrum Roffense* Bishop Gundulf of Rochester was in charge. The White Tower belongs to the small group of so-called hall keeps which are confined to England and to the Early Norman time. With its 107 by 118 ft the White Tower is less in size only than the keep of Colchester. As at Colchester, the unusual size called for more internal subdivision than would be possible in tower keeps of the C 12. Each floor is divided into three major apartments. They lie within a space roughly square. Externally it is articulated by flat buttresses, two W angle turrets, the rounded NE turret, and the apsidal E projection of the chapel

* Two important inscriptions were found on the hill in 1852. One was a carved tombstone 6 ft 4 in. high and 2½ ft broad. There were five lines of irregular inscription enclosed in an outer design composed of leaves and rosettes arranged in the form of a shrine. The inscription reads: 'Here lies Aulus Aufidius Olussa of the Pomptine tribe. Erected by his heir in accordance with his will. Aged 70, born at Athens.' The tombstone has been ascribed to the C 1. For the second (the Julius Classicianus stone) see Trinity Square, p. 296. The small inscribed base of a statue was discovered in the foundations of the Ordnance Office in 1777 and has since been lost. The inscription ran: 'To the memory of Titus Licinius Ascanius. He made this monument for himself in his own lifetime.' Also in 1777 came to light a long silver ingot weighing 1 lb. It was accompanied by three gold coins of Arcadius and Honorius. On it are stamped the letters EX OF(FICINA) FL(AVII)(?) HONORINI, 'From the workshop of Flavius(?) Honorinus.' The ingot is in the British Museum.

APPENDIX 21

**Survey of London, Vol 22 Bankside (the parishes of St. Saviour and Christchurch Southwark),
LCC, 1950 (extracts)**

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

SURVEY OF LONDON

ISSUED BY THE JOINT PUBLISHING COMMITTEE
REPRESENTING THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
AND THE LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE

UNDER THE GENERAL EDITORSHIP OF

SIR HOWARD ROBERTS (*for the Council*)
WALTER H. GODFREY (*for the Survey Committee*)

VOLUME XXII

BANKSIDE
(THE PARISHES OF ST. SAVIOUR AND
CHRISTCHURCH SOUTHWARK)

PUBLISHED BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
THE COUNTY HALL, LONDON, S.E.1
1950

CHAPTER I BOROUGH HIGH STREET

Borough High Street is one of the oldest roads in the London area and from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge it has been well supplied with inns for the convenience of travellers. A number of these were used in the 18th and 19th centuries as depots for carrier wagons and for passenger coaches to and from Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire.¹⁷ Some of the old inn yards still remain, but only one of the old inn buildings (the George) survives, and that in a mutilated state. In 1676 a fire swept the northern end of the street, obliterating the houses on both sides of the way so that a special court had to be set up to settle disputes as to the ownership of the various plots.^{a 18} A few of the houses erected after the fire still survive, though in a much altered state.

The street follows its original alignment except at the northern end, where in 1824-31 the new London Bridge was built about 180 feet to the west of the old, and the line of the road altered and widened to form the new approach. As at this point the borough boundary runs along the east side of Borough High Street, the site of the old street, north of St. Saviour's Church, now lies within the Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey and is outside the scope of this volume. Pepper Alley, formerly on the west side of the street, and Whitehorse Court, Chequer Alley, Boars Head Court and Swan Alley, etc., on the east side, are also excluded.

The other big changes which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Borough High Street have been the result of the building of London Bridge Station in 1843-4 (partly rebuilt in 1847 and subsequently enlarged) and the formation of the Charing Cross Railway line between London Bridge, Waterloo and Charing Cross in 1862-3, crossing Borough High Street just south of St. Saviour's. The line cut right across the ground and buildings of St. Thomas's Hospital and the hospital was, therefore, forced to move from the site which it had occupied for over 600 years.

BOROUGH HIGH STREET IN 1542

The plan of *circa* 1542 now in the Public Record Office and reproduced on Plate 8 gives some idea of the lay-out and appearance of the street in the Tudor period, though the buildings are for the most part represented only by conventional symbols. The pillory is shown in the middle of the road a little north of the King's Head. It remained there until 1620 when, by order of the Court of Aldermen, it was taken down and stored in the Bridgehouse.^{b 20} Beside the pillory was a well which in 1540 the masters of the

^a The fire is said to have begun "att one Mr. Welsh, an oilman, neer St. Margaret Hill, betwixt the George and Talbot Innes".¹⁹

^b A pillory was afterwards set up at St. Margaret's Hill, and remained there until late in the 18th century. *The Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser* for 1st June, 1780, reports the case of an "unfortunate wretch who lost his life in the pillory at St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark" in April of that year.

BOROUGH INNS

firm of surveyors of that name.³³ The elder John Clutton was for many years treasurer of St. Saviour's Grammar School.

No. 35 is now occupied by Miss E. Skinner, nurses' outfitter, and Mathew Arnold, hosier, and for the last century and a half it seems to have been tenanted alternately by hosiers and hop merchants.

No. 45. *The King's Head (formerly 54)*

Practically the whole of the buildings in King's Head Yard and the houses on either side of it were destroyed by enemy action in 1940.

The King's Head was known as the Pope's Head prior to the Reformation and it is marked on the 1542 map. At the beginning of Elizabeth's reign it was the property of Thomas Cure, the founder of Cure's College (see p. 83), and in 1588 passed to the family of Humbles. It was in the possession of Humble Ward, Baron Ward, in 1647.¹⁷

The King's Head was burnt down in the Borough fire of 1676. Part of the building erected after the fire survived until 1885. A view of it is given on Plate 15 together with a photograph of the bust of Henry VIII, its sign. The court of the Surrey and Kent Sewer Commission met there in 1699. Roman remains were found on the site of the inn in 1879-81 which indicated that an inhabited building had stood there during the Roman occupation.¹ The inn was the property of St. Thomas's Hospital in the 18th century and was leased to Henry Thrale and afterwards to Barclay Perkins and Co. Ltd.³⁴

No. 53 (formerly 58)

This house has a staircase of the open newel type with heavy balusters.

The premises are now occupied by Louis F. Petyt, hop factor, and William B. Gibson Ltd., ophthalmic opticians. From 1778 until 1840 various firms of indigo blue manufacturers were the occupants.

No. 61 (formerly 62). *The White Hart*

The White Hart was the badge of Richard II and the sign of this inn probably dated from his time. In 1450 the inn was the headquarters of Jack Cade, a fact which is recalled by Shakespeare in *Henry VI, part II*. The inn was owned by Humphrey Collet in 1555²¹ and it was still in the possession of his family when it was burnt down in 1676. In 1720 Strype described the new building as "one of the best Inns in Southwark."²⁶ The White Hart has been immortalised by Dickens in *Pickwick Papers* as the place in which Sam Weller is first introduced to the reader. A view of the inn just prior to its demolition in 1889 is reproduced on Plate 20a.

No. 65 (formerly 64)

No. 65 has a staircase similar to that in No. 53.

Messrs. Winkley & Son, printers, now occupy this house, but for over 80 years, from 1850-1933, it was a tailor's. The earliest known occupant, John Slade (1773), was a grocer.

No. 71 (formerly 67)

The house built after the fire in 1676 by Nicholas Hare, grocer, was demolished in 1928, but the carved stone panel from the west front, a sketch of which is reproduced on the next page, still survives. The house is described by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in the volume on *East London*. There is a monument to William Hare, grocer, who died in 1698, and his family, in the cathedral.

GUY'S HOSPITAL CHAPEL

At first floor window level is a deep plain stone band containing turned stone balusters beneath the five windows of the centre projection. The upper part is of yellow stock brickwork with a moulded stucco cornice below the parapet, and a central pediment with stone cornice moulds and brick tympanum containing a clock. The ground floor openings have semicircular-arched heads and are set in arched recesses with plain keystones. The first and second floor windows of the centre portion have stone architrave surrounds, those on the first floor having pedimented heads alternately pointed and segmental.

The hospital chapel, in the centre block of the west wing, is approached from the courtyard through a narrow vestibule. The chapel is square on plan and six bays in length; the sanctuary, with a single row of stalls on either side, occupies the westernmost bay and the vestibule the easternmost. The vestibule, which is completely screened off from the chapel, has a plaster vaulted ceiling and contains the stairs to the gallery.

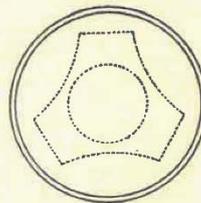
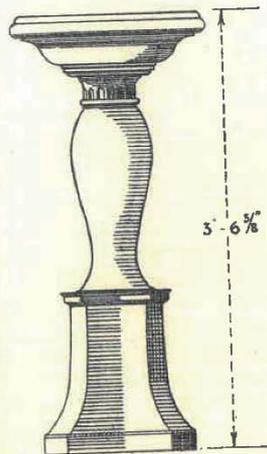
On three sides of the chapel there is a plain wood-fronted gallery supported on wood Ionic columns and extending over the vestibule. The chapel walls have arched panel treatment in plaster and are divided at the east and west ends by wood Ionic columns similar to those supporting the gallery. Over the body of the chapel is a flat plaster ceiling ornamented in the centre with a circular fan motif, and framed by plaster-groined semi-vaults springing from the columns at gallery level. The gallery has a plaster-groined ceiling.

The altarpiece, of polished oak, has three painted panels, the centre one, which is pedimented, depicting the Crucifixion and those on each side the figures of St. Luke and St. Barnabas. Above are three stained glass memorial windows to William Hunt, who died in 1829.

On the walls below the north and south galleries are a series of mosaic panels of Scriptural figures interspaced by oak memorial panels commemorating men and women who have died in the service of the hospital since 1867. The font is of white marble.

At the back of the chapel, in the centre of the east end and set in a semicircular arched surround of green marble, is a white marble monument to Guy by John Bacon.^a It was erected in 1779 and represents the founder

^a John Bacon and Joseph Wilton were both asked to prepare models for the monument, but Bacon's was preferred. He received £1,000 for the completed work. Wilton was paid £31 10s. for his model.⁶⁸



Font

APPENDIX 22

Old and New London: Volume 6, 1878 (extract)

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CHAPTER VII.

SOUTHWARK (*continued*).—FAMOUS INNS OF OLDEN TIMES.

"Chaucer, the Druid-priest of poetry,
First taught our muse to speak the mystic lore,
And woke the soul to heavenly minstrelsy,
Which Echo on the wind delightful bore."

Old Inns mentioned by Stow—The "Tabard"—The Abbot of Hyde—The "Tabard" as the Rendezvous for Pilgrims—Henry Bailly, the Hosteller of the "Tabard," and M.P. for Southwark—Description of the old "Tabard"—Change of Name from the "Tabard" to the "Talbot"—Demolition of the old Inn—Chaucer and the Canterbury Pilgrims—Characters mentioned by Chaucer in the "Canterbury Tales"—Stow's Definition of "Tabard"—The "George"—The "White Hart"—Jack Cade's sojourn here—The "Boar's Head"—The "White Lion"—"Henry VIII." a Favourite Sign—The "Three Brushes"—The "Catherine Wheel"—The "Three Widows"—The "Old Pick my Toe"—Tokens of Inn-keepers.

It was probably on account of its proximity to one of our earliest theatres (the Globe), as well as on account of its being on the great southern thoroughfare, that the High Street of Southwark came to abound to such an extent with inns and hostelries. In bygone days it is probable that these inns were still more numerous, as all traffic from the south and south-west of England must have entered London by that route at a time when old London Bridge was the only entrance into the City for traffic and travellers from the south of the Thames.

We have historic proof that the borough of Southwark—and more especially the High Street—has been for ages celebrated for its inns. Stow, in his "Survey," published at the close of the sixteenth century, says:—"From thence [the Marshalsea] towards London Bridge, on the same side, be many fair inns for receipt of travellers, by these signs: the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queen's Head, Tabard, George, Hart, King's Head," &c. Of these inns mentioned by the old chronicler, some few remain to this day; whilst most of the buildings surrounding the old-fashioned yards have been converted into warehouses or booking-offices for the goods department of different railway companies, &c.

First and foremost of these ancient hostelries, and one which retained most of its ancient features down to a comparatively recent date, was the "Tabard Inn," renowned by Chaucer as the rendezvous of the Canterbury Pilgrims, five hundred years ago. Its name, however, had become changed for that of the "Talbot." It stood on the east side of the street, about midway between St. George's Church and London Bridge, and nearly opposite the site of the old Town Hall. The first foundation of this inn would appear to be due to the Abbots of Hyde, or Hide, near Winchester, who, at a time when the Bishops of Winchester had a palace near St. Saviour's Church, fixed their residence in this immediate neighbourhood. The land on which the old "Tabarde" stood was purchased by the Abbot of Hyde in the year 1307, and he built on it not only a hostel for himself and his brethren, but also an inn for the

accommodation of the numerous pilgrims resorting to the shrine of "St. Thomas of Canterbury" from the south and west of England, just at the point where the roads from Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire met that which was known as the "Pilgrims' Way." There can be no doubt that by the end of the fourteenth century the "Tabard" was already one of the inns most frequented by "Canterbury Pilgrims," or else Chaucer would scarcely have introduced it to us in that character.

The Abbey of Hyde was founded by Alfred the Great, and the monks were Saxon to the backbone. When the Conqueror landed at Pevensey, the abbot and twelve stout monks buckled on their armour, and with twenty armed men hurried to join Harold. Not one returned from the fatal field of Hastings. Abbot, monks, and men-at-arms all lay dead upon the field; and Norman William never forgave their patriotic valour, but avenged it by taking from the abbey twelve knights' fees and a captain's portion—that is, twelve times the amount of land necessary to support a man-at-arms and a baron's fief. Chaucer must have known this history, and his honest English heart must have glowed with the remembrance as he sat in the old hall of the town residence of the successors of the brave Abbot of Hyde. Here it was that the genial poet and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims met, and agreed to enliven their pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, by reciting tales to shorten the way. Macaulay says, "It was a national as well as religious feeling that drew multitudes to the shrine of à Becket, the first Englishman who, since the Conquest, had been terrible to the foreign tyrants." The date of the Canterbury Pilgrimage is generally supposed to have been the year 1383; and Chaucer, after describing the season of spring, writes:—

"Befelle that in that season, on a day,
In Southwerk, at the Tabard as I lay,
Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devoute courage,
At night was come into that hostelrie
Well nine-and-twenty in a compaignie
Of sondry folk, by aventure yfalle
In felawship; and pilgrimes were they alle,
That toward Canterbury wolden ride,
The chambres and the stables weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste,
And shortly, when the sonne was gone to reste,
So hadde I spoken with hem everich on
That I was of hir felawship anon,
And I made forword erly for to rise,
And take oure way ther as I you devise."

The "Tabard" is again mentioned in the following lines:—

"In Southwerk at this gentil hostelrie,
That highte the Tabard, faste by the Belle."

John Timbs, in an account of this inn, in the *City Press*, says:—"Henry Bailly, the host of the 'Tabard,' was not improbably a descendant of Henry Tite or Martin, of the borough of Southwark, to whom King Henry III., in the fifteenth year of his reign, at the instance of William de la Zouch, granted the customs of the town of Southwark during the king's pleasure, he paying to the Exchequer the annual fee and farm rent of £10 for the same. By that grant Henry Tite or Martin was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and he would, therefore, acquire the name of Henry the bailiff, or Le Bailly. But be this as it may, it is a fact on record, that Henry Bailly, the hosteller of the 'Tabard,' was one of the burgesses who represented the borough of Southwark in the Parliament held at Westminster, in the fiftieth Edward III., A.D. 1376; and he was again returned to the Parliament held at Gloucester in the second of Richard II., A.D. 1378." We have already mentioned him in the previous chapter. After the dissolution of the monasteries, the "Tabard" and the abbot's house were sold by Henry VIII. to John Master and Thomas Master; and the particulars of the grant in the Augmentation Office afford description of the hostelry called "the Tabard of the Monastery of Hyde, and the Abbots' place, with the stables, and garden thereunto belonging."

The original "Tabard" was in existence as late as the year 1602; it was an ancient timber house, accounted to be as old as Chaucer's time. No part of it, however, as it appeared at the time of its demolition in 1874, was of the age of Chaucer; but a good deal dated from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Master J. Preston newly repaired it. "The most interesting portion was a stonecoloured wooden gallery, in front of which was a picture of the Canterbury Pilgrimage, said to have been painted by Blake. The figures of the pilgrims were copied from the celebrated print by Stothard. Immediately behind was the chamber known as the pilgrims' room, but only a portion of the ancient hall. The gallery formerly extended throughout the inn-buildings. The inn facing the street was burnt in the great fire of 1676." Dryden says, "I see all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales, their humour, with their features and their very dress, as distinctly as if I had supper with them at the 'Tabard,' in Southwark." A company of gentlemen assembled at the inn, in 1833, to commemorate the natal day of Chaucer, and it was proposed annually to meet in honour of the venerable poet, whose works Spenser characterises as

"The well of English undefield,
On Fame's eternal beadroll worthy to be filed."
But the idea, if ever seriously entertained, was soon abandoned.

The house was repaired in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and from that period probably dated the fireplace, carved oak panels, and other portions spared by the fire of 1676, which were still to be seen in the beginning of the present century. In this fire, of which we have already had occasion to speak, some six hundred houses had to be destroyed in order to arrest the progress of the flames; and as the "Tabard" stood nearly in the centre of this area, and was mostly built of wood, there can be little doubt that the old inn perished. It was, however, soon rebuilt, and as nearly as possible on the same spot; and although, through the ignorance of the landlord or tenant, or both, it was for a time called, not the "Tabard," but the "Talbot," there can be no doubt that the inn, as it remained down till recently, with its quaint old timber galleries, and not less quaint old chambers, was the immediate successor of the inn and hostelry commemorated by our great poet.

In Urry's edition of Chaucer, published in 1721, there is a view of the "Tabard" as it then stood, the yard apparently opening upon the street. Down to about the close of the year 1873 the entrance to the inn-yard was under an old and picturesque gateway; this, however, has been removed altogether, and in its place, on our left hand, a new public-house, approaching the ginpalace in its flaunting appearance, has been erected, and, as if in mockery, it has assumed the name of the "Old Tabard." The buildings in the inn-yard, as they remained down to the period above mentioned, consisted of a large and spacious wooden structure, with a high tiled roof, the ground floor of which had been for many years occupied as a luggage office, and a place of call for carmen and railway vans. This was all that remained of the structure erected in the reign of Charles II., out of the old materials after the fire. The upper part of it once was one large apartment, but it had been so much cut up and subdivided from time to time to adapt it to the purpose of modern bed-rooms that it presented in the end but few features of interest.

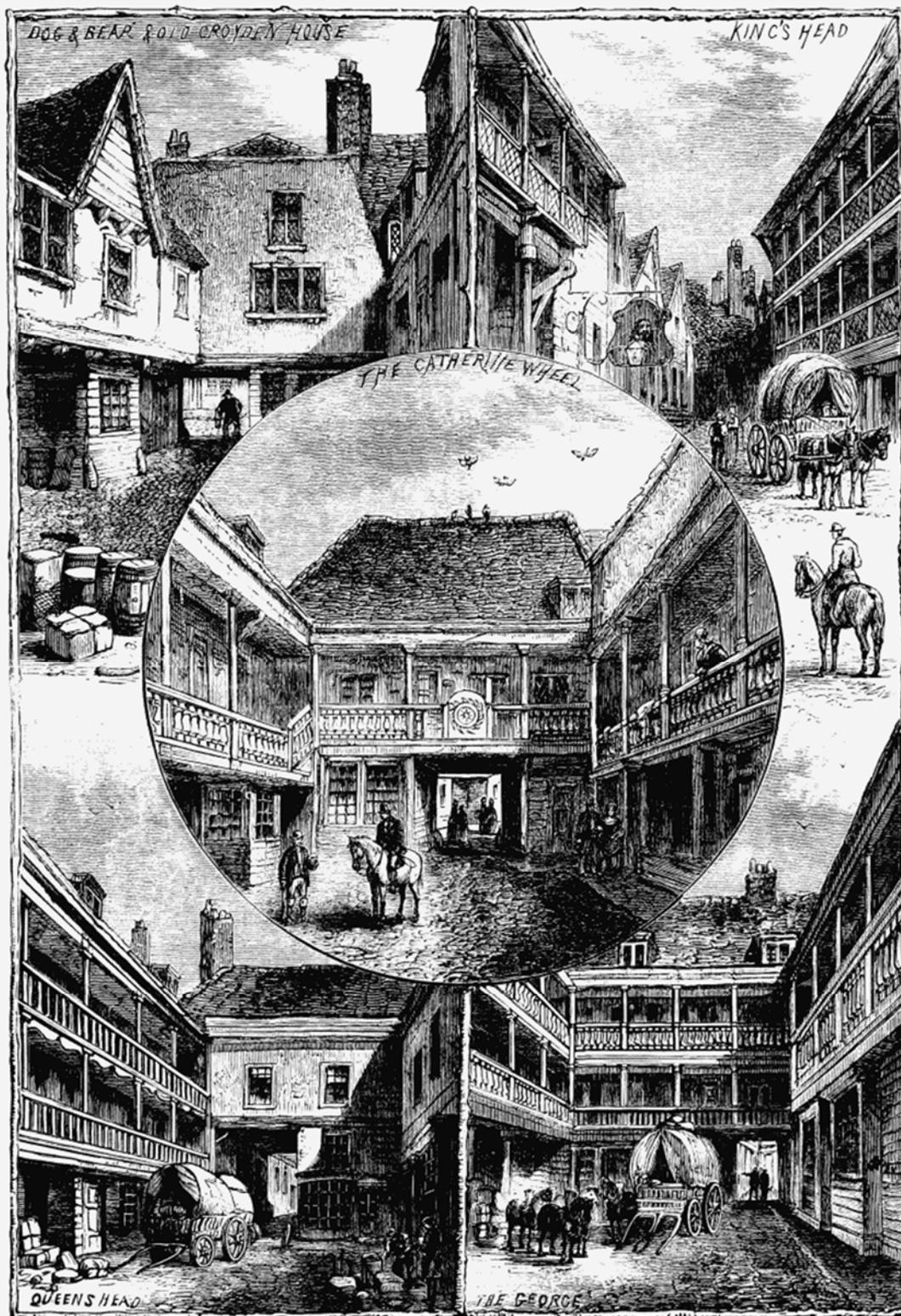


GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

There was an exterior gallery, also of wood, on the left, which, with the rooms behind it, have been levelled with the ground, in order to make room for a new pile of warehouses. The rooms, dull, heavy, dingy apartments as they were, are said by tradition to have occupied the actual site, or rather to have been carved out of the ancient hall, the room of public entertainment of the hostelry, or, as it was popularly called, "The Pilgrims' Room;" and here it is conjectured Chaucer's pilgrims—if that particular Canterbury pilgrimage was a reality, and not a creation of the poet's brain—spent the evening before wending their way along the Old Kent Road towards the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket—

"The holy blissful martyr for to seeke."

From this old court-yard, then, actually rode forth the company that lives and moves for ever in Chaucer's poetry, or, at any rate, many a company of which the "Canterbury Tales" present a life-like copy. In that room lay the seemly prioress and her nuns; here the knight, with the "yong Squier" sharing his chamber, and waiting dutifully upon his needs; that staircase the burly monk made re-echo and quake with his heavy tread; and here, leaning upon the balustrade-work, the friar and the sompour (summoner or attorney) had many a sharp passage of arms.



OLD INNS IN SOUTHWARK.

Mr. Corner, who has left the best account ([fn. 1](#)) of the old Southwark inn, was of opinion, from personal examination, that there was nothing at all in the remains of the "Tabard," as they existed at the time of its demolition, earlier than the Southwark fire of 1676, after which was built the "Pilgrims' Hall," the fireplaces of which were of this date. The Rev. John Ward, in his "Diary," remarks that "the fire began at one Mr. Welsh's, an oilman, near St. Margaret's Hill, betwixt the 'George' and 'Talbot' inns, as Bedloe (the Jesuit) in his narrative relates."

The sign was ignorantly changed from the "Tabard" to the "Talbot"—an old name for a dog—about the year 1676, and Betterton describes it under its new name in his modernised version of Geoffrey Chaucer's prologue. On the beam of the gateway facing the street was formerly inscribed, "This is the inn where Sir Jeffry Chaucer and the nine-and-twenty pilgrims lay in their journey to Canterbury, anno 1383." This was painted out in 1831; it was originally inscribed upon a beam across the road, whence swung the sign; but the beam was removed in 1763, as interfering with the traffic.

In Urry's view the several wooden buildings are shown. The writing of the inscription over the sign seemed ancient; yet Tyrwhitt is of opinion that it was not older than the seventeenth century, since Speght, who describes the "Tabard" in his edition of Chaucer, published in 1602, does not mention it. Probably it was put up after the fire of 1676, when the "Tabard" had changed its name into the "Talbot."

The sign in reality was changed in 1673, when the signs of London were taken down, "and when," says Aubrey, "the ignorant landlord or tenant, instead of the ancient sign of the Tabard, put up the Talbot, or dog." Aubrey tells us further that before the fire it was an old timber house, "probably coeval with Chaucer's time." It was "probably this old part, facing the street, that was burnt.

"Chaucer has often been named as 'the well of English underfiled;' but from a general review of all his works," writes Dr. Johnson, in his "Lives of the Poets," "it will appear that he entertained a very mean opinion of his native language, and of the poets who employed it, and that, during a great part of his life, he was incessantly occupied in translating the works of the French, Italian, and Latin poets. His 'Romaunt of the Rose' is a professed translation from William de Lorris and Jean de Meun; the long and beautiful romance of 'Troilus and Cressida' is principally translated from Boccaccio's *Filostrato*; the 'Legend of Good Women' is a free translation from Ovid's *Epistles*, combined with the histories of his heroines, derived from various chronicles. The 'House of Fame' is a similar compilation; and 'Palamon and Arcite' is known to be an imitation of the 'Theseide' of Boccaccio. On the whole, it may be doubted whether he thought himself sufficiently qualified to undertake an original work till he was past sixty years of age, at which time . . . he formed and began to execute the plan of his 'Canterbury Tales.'"

This elaborate work—the scene of which is laid in the guest-chamber and in the court-yard of the "Tabard"—was intended to contain a sketch of all the characters of society in his time. These were to be sketched out in an introductory prologue, to be contrasted by characteristic dialogues, and probably to be engaged in incidents which should further develop their characters and dispositions; and as stories were absolutely necessary in every popular work, an appropriate tale was to be put into the mouth of each of the pilgrims. It is not extraordinary that the remainder of Chaucer's life should not have been sufficient for the completion of so ambitious a plan. What he has actually executed can be regarded only as a fragment of a larger whole; but, imperfect as it is, it contains more information respecting the manners and customs of the fourteenth century than could be gleaned from the whole mass of contemporary writers, English and foreign. "Chaucer's vein of humour," remarks Warton, "although conspicuous in the 'Canterbury Tales,' is chiefly displayed in the characters, described in the Prologue, with which they are introduced. In these his knowledge of the world availed him in a peculiar degree, and enabled him to give such an accurate picture of ancient manners as no contemporary nation has transmitted to posterity. It is here that we view the pursuits and employments, the customs and diversions, of our ancestors, copied from the life, and represented with equal truth and spirit by a judge of mankind whose penetration qualified him to discern their foibles and discriminating peculiarities, and by an artist who understood that proper selection of circumstances and those predominant characteristics which form a finished portrait. We are surprised to find, in an age so gross and ignorant, such talent for satire and for observation on life—qualities which usually exert themselves in more civilised periods, when the improved state of society, by . . . establishing uniform modes of behaviour, disposes mankind to study themselves, and renders deviations of conduct and singularities of character more immediately and more necessarily the objects of censure and ridicule. These curious and valuable remains are specimens of Chaucer's native genius, unassisted and unalloyed. The figures are all British, and bear no suspicious signatures of classical, Italian, or French imitation." In fact, in his "Canterbury Tales" Chaucer is at his best, and those Canterbury tales belong especially to the street and house of which we are now treating.

It may not be out of place here to give a brief outline of the plan of the immortal work which, as long as the English language lasts, will stand connected with the hostelry of the "Tabard." The framework of the "Canterbury Tales," it need hardly be said, embraces a rich collection of legends and narratives of various characters. The plot may have been suggested by the "Decameron" of Boccaccio, but that is all; for, instead of adopting the tame and frigid device of assembling a bevy of Florentine youths and maidens, who tell and listen to amorous tales, with no coherence or connection, Chaucer has sketched in bold and sharp outlines life-like pictures of the manners and social condition of his age, and has made his figures stand picturesquely forth, as types of the several classes which they represent.

"Who has not heard," asks Dr. Pauli, in his "Pictures of Old England," "of the far-famed sanctuary of Canterbury, where rested the bones of the archbishop, Thomas Becket, who bravely met his death to uphold the cause of the Roman Church, and who, venerated as the national saint of England, became renowned as a martyr and worker of miracles? To that sanctuary, year by year, and especially in the spring months, crowds of devout pilgrims flocked

from every part of the Christian world; and although such pilgrimages were no doubt often undertaken from the most laudable motives, it is certain that even in the fourteenth century they had become, among the great masses of the people, too often a pretext for diversion . . . It was such a pilgrimage as this that Chaucer took for the framework of his great poem; and, as a Kentish man, he was probably able to describe from experience and personal observation all that occurred on an occasion of this kind. The prologue, which is of extraordinary length, begins with a short description of spring, when nature begins to rejoice, and men from every part of the land seek the 'blissful martyr's' tomb at Canterbury. At such a season—and some writers have calculated that Chaucer refers to the 27th of April, 1383—the poet was staying, with this purpose in view, at the 'Tabard,' where pilgrims were wont to assemble, and where they found good accommodation for themselves and their horses before they set forth on their way, travelling together, no doubt, at once for companionship and for mutual protection. Towards evening, when the host's room was filled, Chaucer had already made acquaintance with most of the guests, who were of all conditions and ranks. The twenty-nine persons who composed the party are each introduced to us with the most individual and life-like colouring. A knight most appropriately heads the list. For years his life has been spent either in the field or in the Crusades; for he was present when Alexandria was taken, and helped the Teutonic knights in Prussia against the Russians, fought with the Moors in Granada, with the Arabs in Africa, and with the Turks in Asia. One may see by his dress that he seldom doffs his armour; but, however little attention he pays to externals, his careful mode of speech, and his meek and Christian-like deportment, betray the true and gentle knight. He is accompanied by his son, a slim, light-haired, curly-headed youth of twenty, the perfect young squire of his day, who is elegantly and even foppishly dressed. He has already made a campaign against the French, and on that occasion, as well as in the tourney, he has borne him well, in the hopes of gaining his lady's grace. Love deprives him of his sleep; and, like the nightingale, he is overflowing with songs to his beloved; yet he does not fail, with lowly service, to carve before his father at table. In attendance on him is a yeoman, probably one of his father's many tenants, who, clad in green, with sword and buckler, his bow in his hand, and his arrows and dagger in his belt, represents, with his sunburnt face, that has grown brown among woods and fields, the stalwart race who won for the Plantagenets the victories of Crecy, of Poitiers, and Agincourt.

"In contrast with this group appears a daughter of the Church, Madame Eglantine, ([fn. 2](#)) a prioress of noble birth, as her delicate physiognomy, and the nicety with which she eats and drinks, testify plainly. With a sweet but somewhat nasal tone, she chants the Liturgy, or parts of it; she speaks French, too, by preference, but it is the French, not of Paris, but of 'Stratford atte Bow.' She would weep if they showed her a mouse in a trap, or if they smote her little dog with a rod. A gold brooch, ornamented with the letter A, encircled with a crown, bearing the inscription *Amor vincit omnia*, hangs from her string of coral beads. Next to her comes a portly monk of the Benedictine order, whose crown and cheeks are as smooth as glass, and whose eyes shine like burning coals. He, too, is elegantly dressed, for the sleeves of his robe are trimmed with the finest fur, while a golden love-knot pin holds his hood together. Clear is the sound of the bells on his bridle, for he knows well how to sit his horse; whilst hare-hunting and a feast on a fat swan are more to him than the rule of St. Benedict and the holy books in his cell. A worthy pendant to this stately figure is the Mendicant Friar, whose ready familiarity and good humour make him the friend of the country-folks, and the favourite Father Confessor. No one understands better than he how to collect alms for his cloister; for he knows how to please the women with timely gifts of needles and knives, whilst he treats the men in the taverns, in which he always knows where to find the best cheer. He lisps his English with affected sweetness; and when he sings to his harp his eyes twinkle like the stars on a frosty night.

"The next in order is a merchant, with his forked beard, his Flemish beaver, and his well-clasped boots. He knows the money-exchange on both sides of the Channel, and best of all does he understand how to secure his own interest. Then follow a couple of learned men. First comes the Clerk of Oxenford (Oxford), hollowed-cheeked, and lean as the horse on which he rides, and with threadbare coat, for he has not yet secured a benefice; but his books are his whole joy, and chief among them is his Aristotle. He knows no greater joy than learning and teaching; yet he shrinks back modestly and timidly, and nowhere pushes himself forward. The other is a widely-known Serjeant of the Law, who has at his fingers' ends the whole confused mass of all the laws and statutes from the days of William the Conqueror to his own times, and knows admirably also how to apply his learning practically. Although his heavy fees and rich perquisites make him a rich man, he goes forth on his pilgrimage dressed in a plain and homely fashion. Next follows a Franklyn, who is described as the owner of a freehold estate, and as a man of note in his country, as having already served as knight of the shire, and also as sheriff. There is no stint of good eating and drinking in his house; for the dishes on his board come as thick and close as flakes of snow, each in its turn, according to the season of the year.

"The working classes are represented by a haberdasher, a carpenter, a weaver, a dyer, and a tap'ster, honest industrious folk, each clad in the dress that appertains to his order, and wearing the badge of his guild. They have all interest and money enough to make aldermen at some future time; and their wives would gladly hear themselves greeted as 'madame,' and would fain go to church in long and flowing mantles. With these are associated a cook, who is master of all the delicacies of his art, but who is not the less able on that account to relish a cup of London ale. The 'shipman,' of course, could not be absent from such a gathering; and here we see him as he comes from the west country, sunburnt, and clad in the dress of his class, equally prepared to quaff a draught of the fine Burgundy that he is bringing home while the master of the ship slumbers in his cabin, or to join in a sea-fight against the foes of his native land. He has visited every shore, from Gothland to Cape Finisterre, and he knows every harbour and bay in his course. The doctor of physic, too, is well versed in all the branches of his art; for, in addition to the skilful practice of his profession, he has systematically studied both astronomy and the science of the

horoscope, and is familiar with all the learned writers of Greece and Arabia. He dresses carefully, and smartly; but he knows how to keep the treasures which he amassed during the prevalence of the 'black death.'

"Next follows a Wife of Bath, rich and comely, who especially attracts the poet's attention, and who is more communicative in regard to her own affairs than any one else in the company. She wears clothing of the finest stuffs, a broad hat with a new-fashioned head-attire, red and tight-fitting stockings, and a pair of sharp spurs on her heels. She is already well advanced in years, has been three times to Jerusalem, and has seen Rome and Bologna, Compostella, and Cologne. Her round, fair, reddish face looks a little bold, and shows that after her many experiences of life it would not be easy to put her out of countenance. She relates to her fellow-travellers, with the most edifying frankness, that she has been married five times, and that, therefore, independently of other considerations, she is entitled to say a word or two about love. She tells them how in her young and giddy days she beguiled and deluded her first three husbands, who were old but rich; and she does not even withhold from them the narration of some sharp 'curtain-lectures.' Her fourth marriage terminated, she tells them, in both parties taking their own way; but her last husband, although he is only twenty years old, has studied at Oxford, and is not to be drawn away from the perusal of a ponderous tome, in which are collected the injunctions of the Fathers of the Church to men to lead a life of celibacy, enriched by examples culled from ancient and modern times, of the manner in which wives are wont to circumvent their husbands. Once, when in her spite she tore some leaves out of this book, she says that he beat her so hard that ever since she has been deaf in one ear, but that since they have got on admirably together. In opposition to this dame, who forms one of the most important links of connection between the different members of the miscellaneous circle, we have another admirably-drawn character, a poor Parson, the son of humble but honest parents, who, notwithstanding his scanty benefice, is ever contented, even when his tithes fall short, and who never fails, even in the worst of weather, to sally forth, staff in hand, in order to visit the sick members of his flock. He is always ready to comfort and aid the needy; and undismayed by the pride of the rich and great, faithfully and honestly proclaims the word of the Lord in his teaching. The Parson is accompanied by his brother, a hard-working, honest, and pious ploughman; and thus the two are brought forward as belonging to that class which was bound to the soil which it tilled.

"Before the poet leaves this rank of the social scale, he brings before us also several other prominent characters belonging to the people of his day. There is the miller, a stout churl, bony and strong, with a hard head, a fox-red beard, and a wide mouth. He was not over-scrupulous in appropriating to himself some of the corn which his customers brought to his mill. Over his white coat and blue hood he carried a bag-pipe, and we fear it must be added, that his talk was of a wanton kind. Next comes the Manciple of a religious house, who is connected with at least thirty lawyers, and knows how to make his own profits whilst he is buying for his masters. The Reeve of a Norfolk lord, a man as lean as a rake, shaven and choleric, appears dressed in a blue coat, riding a grey horse. In his youth he had been a carpenter; but no one knows better than he how to judge of the yielding of the seed, or of the promise of the cattle. Nobody could well call him to account, for his books are always in the best order, and he and his master are in good accord. The Summoner of an archdeacon, with a fiery-red face, which no apothecary's art can cool down, is appropriately described as one of the lowest and least reputable of the company. Lustful and gluttonous, he cares most of all for his wine; and when he is 'half seas over,' he speaks nothing but bad Latin, having picked up some scraps of that tongue in attendance in the Courts. His rival in viciousness is a Pardoner, who has come straight from the Court of Rome. His hair is as yellow as flax, and he carries in his wallet a handful of relics, by the sale of which he gets more money in a day than the Parson can make in two months."

Such are the troop of worthy, and some perhaps rather unworthy, guests who assembled in the ancient hostelry a little less than five hundred years ago, and whom the host, Harry Baily, right gladly welcomes in his guesten-room, with the best cheer that the "Tabard" can supply. Whilst the wine is passing round among the company, he proposes, with a boldness often to be seen in men of his craft, to join them on the morrow in their pilgrimage; but takes the liberty of suggesting first that it would be a good means of shortening the way between London and Canterbury, if each pilgrim were to tell one tale going and returning also, and that the one who should tell the best tale should have a supper at the inn at the expense of the rest upon their safe return. Next, without more ado, he offers himself to act as judge of the performances; and his proposition meets with general approval. The company then retire to rest, and the next morning, when the sun is up and the day is fine, they mount their horses at the door of the "Tabard," and, turning their backs on London, take the road into Kent. The plan of our work will not allow us to follow them beyond St. George's Church, where they branch to the left along the Old Kent Road, towards Blackheath and Rochester, and so on to Becket's shrine. It only remains to add that the poet did not live to complete even half of his projected poem, which breaks off somewhat abruptly before the pilgrims actually enter Canterbury, and hence, to our lasting regret, we lose the expected pleasure of a graphic description of their sayings and doings in that city, and of their promised feast upon returning to Southwark. With the tale, or rather discourse, of the Parson, Chaucer brings his pilgrims to Canterbury; "but," observes Mr. T. Wright, "his original plan evidently included the journey back to London. Some writer, within a few years after Chaucer's death, undertook to continue the work, and produced a ludicrous account of the proceedings of the pilgrims at Canterbury, and the story of Beryn, which was to be the first of the stories told on their return. These are printed by Urry, from a manuscript, to which, however, he is anything but faithful."

As regards the name of the inn now under notice, Stow says of the "Tabard" that "it was so called of a jacket, or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders. A stately garment of old time, commonly worn of noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars; but then (to wit, in the wars) with their arms embroidered depicted upon them, that every man by his coat of arms might be known from others. But now these tabards are only worn by the heralds, and be called their coats of arms in service." The name

of the dress is, or was till very lately, kept in remembrance by the Tabarders, as certain scholars or exhibitioners are termed at Queen's College, Oxford. It may be added that the name of the author of the "Canterbury Tales" will still be kept in remembrance in Southwark by the "Chaucer" lodge of Freemasons which has been instituted at the "Bridge House Tavern."



BOAR'S HEAD COURT-YARD.

In the middle of the last century, the "Tabard" (or Talbot) appears to have become a great inn for carriers and for posting, and a well-known place of accommodation for visitors to London from distant parts of the country. Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., remarks, "When my grandfather visited London towards the close of the reign of George II., or early in that of George III., he tells me in his 'Autobiography' that he and his companions took up their quarters as guests at the 'Talbot,' in Southwark."

Not far from the "Tabard" was another old inn called the "Bell," for Chaucer mentions "the gentil hostelrie that heichte the 'Tabard'" as being "faste by the 'Bell.'"



THE OLD "WHITE HART" INN.

Among the historic inns of Southwark to which we are introduced by Mr. John Timbs in his "London and Westminster," is one called the "George," which also stood near the "Tabard." "This inn," says Mr. Timbs, "is mentioned by Stow, and even earlier, in 1554, the thirty-fifth year of King Henry VIII. Its name was then the 'St. George.' There is no further trace of it till the seventeenth century, when there are two tokens issued from this inn. Mr. Burn quotes the following lines from the *Musarum Deliciæ*, upon a surfeit by drinking bad sack at the 'George Tavern,' in Southwark:—

'Oh, would I might turn poet for an hour,
To satirise with a vindictive power
Against the drawer; or could I desire
Old Johnson's head had scalded in the five;
How would he rage, and bring Apollo down
To scold with Bacchus, and depose the clown
For his ill government, and so confute
Our poets, apes, that do so much impute
Unto the grape inspirement.'

In the year 1670 the "George" was in great part burnt down and demolished by a fire which broke out in this neighbourhood, and it was totally consumed by the great fire of Southwark some six years later; the owner was at that time one John Sayer, and the tenant Mark Weyland. "The present 'George Inn,'" continues Mr. Timbs, "although built only in the seventeenth century, seems to have been rebuilt on the old plan, having open wooden galleries leading to the chambers on each side of the inn-yard. After the fire, the host, Mark Weyland, was succeeded by his widow, Mary Weyland; and she by William Golding, who was followed by Thomas Green, whose niece, Mrs. Frances Scholefield, and her then husband, became landlord and landlady in 1809. Mrs. Scholefield died at a great age in 1859. The property has since been purchased by the governors of Guy's Hospital.

"The 'George' is mentioned in the records relating to the 'Tabard,' to which it adjoins, in the reign of King Henry VIII., as the 'St. George Inn.' Two tokens of the seventeenth century, in the Beaufoy Collection at Guildhall Library, admirably catalogued and annotated by Mr. Burn, give the names of two landlords of the 'George' at that period—viz., 'Anthony Blake, tapster,' and 'James Gunter.'"

The "White Hart," on the same side of the High Street, was, according to Hatton, the inn which had the largest sign in London, save and except the "Castle" in Fleet Street. This also is one of the inns mentioned by Stow in his "Survey;" but, as John Timbs tells us, it possesses a still earlier celebrity, having been the head-quarters of Jack Cade and his rebel rout during their brief possession of London in 1450. Shakespeare, in the Second Part of *King Henry VI.*, makes a messenger enter in haste, and announce to the king—

"The rebels are in Southwark. Fly, my lord!
Jack Cade proclaims himself Lord Mortimer,
Descended from the Duke of Clarence' house,
And calls your grace usurper openly,
And vows to crown himself in Westminster."

And again, another messenger enters, and says—

"Jack Cade hath gotten London Bridge;
The citizens fly and forsake their houses."

Afterwards, Cade thus addresses his followers:—"Will you needs be hanged with your pardons about your necks? Hath my sword therefore broke through London gates, that you should leave me at the 'White Hart,' in Southwark?"

Fabyan, in his "Chronicles," has this entry:—"On July 1, 1450, Jack Cade arrived in Southwark, where he lodged at the 'Hart;' for he might not be suffered to enter the City." The following deed of violence committed by Cade's followers at this place is recorded in the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars:"—"At the Whyt Harte, in Southwarke, one Hawaydyne, of Sent Martyns, was beheddyd."

It is quite possible, however, that Shakespeare, and the historians who have been content to follow in his wake, have done injustice to the character of Cade, exaggerating his faults, and suppressing all notice of his virtues. As Mr. J. T. Smith remarks, in his work on "The Streets of London:"—"In an unhappy time, when the fields of England were strewn with dead, in the quarrels of contending factions, when the people had scarcely the shadow of a right, and were never thought of by the rulers of the land, except when they wanted folks to fight their battles, or when they needed money that could by any possibility be wrung or squeezed out of the population, this man, the despised Jack Cade, stood forward to plead the cause of the million. He made himself the voice of the people: he understood their grievances, and made a bold effort to redress them; and if that effort was a violent one, it was the fault of the age, rather than of the man. A list of the grievances complained of by Cade, preserved in Stow's 'Annals', gives a high opinion of his shrewdness and moderation, and makes him appear anything but the ignorant man it has been the fashion to represent him. The City of London was long in his favour, and its merchants supplied him, without murmur, with sufficient rations for his large army encamped on Blackheath." This fact would seem by itself sufficient to prove that he was not a vile republican and communist of the Parisian type.

Neither the house now bearing the sign of the "White Hart," nor its immediate predecessor, which was pulled down a few years ago, can lay claim to being the same building that afforded shelter to Jack Cade; for in 1669 the back part of the old inn was accidentally burnt down, and the tavern was wholly destroyed by the great fire of Southwark, in 1676. "It appears, however," says Mr. John Timbs, "to have been rebuilt upon the model of the older edifice, and realised the descriptions which we read of the ancient inns, consisting of one or more open courts or yards, surrounded with open galleries, and which were frequently used as temporary theatres for acting plays and dramatic performances in the olden time."

"There are in London," writes Charles Dickens, in his inimitable "Pickwick Papers," "several old inns, once the head-quarters of celebrated coaches in the days when coaches performed their journeys in a graver and more solemn manner than they do in these times; but which have now degenerated into little more than the abiding and booking places of country wagons. The reader would look in vain for any of these ancient hostelries among the 'Golden Crosses' and 'Bull and Mouths,' which rear their stately fronts in the improved streets of London. If he would light upon any of these old places, he must direct his steps to the obscurer quarters of the town; and there in some secluded nooks he will find several, still standing with a kind of gloomy sturdiness amidst the modern innovations which surround them. In the Borough especially there still remain some half-dozen old inns, which have preserved

their external features unchanged, and which have escaped alike the rage for public improvement and the encroachments of private speculation. Great, rambling, queer old places they are, with galleries, and passages, and staircases wide enough and antiquated enough to furnish materials for a hundred ghost stories, supposing we should ever be reduced to the lamentable necessity of inventing any, and that the world should exist long enough to exhaust the innumerable veracious legends connected with old London Bridge and its adjacent neighbourhood on the Surrey side." It is in the yard of one of these inns—of one no less celebrated than the "White Hart"—that our author first introduces to the reader's notice Sam Weller, in the character of "boots." "The yard," proceeds the novelist, "presented none of that bustle and activity which are the usual characteristics of a large coach inn. Three or four lumbering wagons, each with a pile of goods beneath its ample canopy, about the height of the second-floor window of an ordinary house, were stowed away beneath a lofty roof which extended over one end of the yard; and another, which was probably to commence its journey that morning, was drawn out into the open space. A double tier of bedroom galleries, with old clumsy balustrades, ran round two sides of the straggling area, and a double row of bells to correspond, sheltered from the weather by a little sloping roof, hung over the door leading to the bar and coffeeroom. Two or three gigs and chaise-carts were wheeled up under different little sheds and penthouses; and the occasional heavy tread of a carhorse, or rattling of a chain at the further end of the yard, announced to anybody who cared about the matter that the stable lay in that direction. When we add that a few boys in smock-frocks were lying asleep on heavy packages, woolpacks, and other articles that were scattered about on heaps of straw, we have described as fully as need be the general appearance of the yard of the 'White Hart Inn,' High Street, Borough, on the particular morning in question."

Another celebrated inn in the High Street was the "Boar's Head," which formed a part of Sir John Falstolf's benefactions to Magdalen College at Oxford. Sir John Falstolf ([fn. 3](#)) was one of the bravest of English generals in the French wars, under Henry IV. and his successors. The premises are said to have comprised a narrow court of ten or twelve houses, but they were removed in 1830 to make the approach to New London Bridge. We learn from Mr. C. J. Palmer's "Perlustration of Great Yarmouth," that the Falstolf family had their town residence in Southwark, nearly opposite to the Tower of London, and that the "Boar's Head Inn" was the property of Sir John Falstolf. Henry Windesone, in a letter to John Paston, dated August, 1459, says, "An it please you to remember my master (Sir John Falstolf) at your best leisure, whether his old promise shall stand as touching my preferring to the 'Boar's Head,' in Southwark. Sir, I would have been at another place, and of my master's own motion he said that I should set up in the 'Boar's Head.'" In the churchwardens' account for St. Olave's, Southwark, in 1614 and 1615, the house is thus mentioned:—"Received of John Barlowe, that dwelleth at y^e 'Boar's Head' in Southwark, for suffering the encroachment at the corner of the wall in y^e Flemish Church-yard for one yeare, iiijjs."

There is in existence a rare small brass token of the "Boar's Head;" on one side is a boar's head, with a lemon in its mouth, surrounded by the words, "At The 'Boar's Head;'" and on the other side, "in Southwark, 1649."

Mr. John Timbs, in his "Autobiography," says: "Of a modern-built house, nearly opposite the east end of St. Saviour's Church, my father and brother had a long tenancy, though the place has better claim to mention as being one of the ancient inns, the 'Boar's Head,' Southwark, and the property of Sir John Fastolf, of Caistor, Norfolk, and of Southwark, and who had a large house in Stoney Lane, St. Olave's. Sir John was a man of military renown, having been in the French wars of Henry VI., and was Governor of Normandy; he was also a man of letters and learning, and at the instance of his friend, William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, Sir John Fastolf gave the 'Boar's Head' and other possessions towards the foundation. In the 'Reliquiæ Hearnianæ,' edited by Dr. Bliss, is the following entry relative to this bequest: '1721, June 2.—The reason why they cannot give so good an account of the benefaction of Sir John Fastolf to Magd. Coll. is, because he gave it to the founder, and left it to his management, so that 'tis suppos'd 'twas swallow'd up in his own estate that he settled upon the college. However, the college knows this, that the "Boar's Head," in Southwark, which was then an inn, and still retains the name, tho' divided into several tenements (which brings the college £150 per annum), was part of Sir John's gift.' The property above mentioned was for many years leased to the father of the writer, and was by him principally sublet to weekly tenants. The premises were named 'Boar's Head Court,' and consisted of two rows of tenements, *vis-à-vis* and two houses at the east end, with a gallery outside the first floor of the latter. The tenements were fronted with strong weatherboard, and the balusters of the staircases were of great age. The court entrance was between the houses Nos. 25 and 26 east side of High Street, and that number of houses from old London Bridge; and beneath the whole extent of the court was a finely-vaulted cellar, doubtless the wine-cellar of the 'Boar's Head.' The property was cleared away in making the approaches to new London Bridge; and on this site was subsequently built part of the new front of St. Thomas's Hospital."

The "White Lion," which formerly stood at the south end of St. Margaret's Hill, nearly opposite the "Tabard Inn," was in its latter days, as we have already seen, a prison "for felons and other notorious malefactors." Stow, writing in 1598, says, "The 'White Lion' is a gaol, so called for that the same was a common hostelrie for the receipt of travellers by that sign. This house was first used as a gaol within these forty years last past." In 1640, as Laud tells us in his "History of his Troubles," the rabble apprentices released the whole of the prisoners in the "White Lion." The place is mentioned in records of the reign of Henry VIII. as having belonged to the Priory of St. Mary Overy.

Henry VIII., as we all know, in spite of his cruelty, lust, and tyranny, was a favourite sign among hostelries both in London and up and down the country. "Only fifty or sixty years ago," writes Mr. J. Larwood, in 1866, "there still remained a well-painted half-length portrait of Bluff Harry as the sign of the 'King's Head' before a public-house in Southwark. His personal appearance doubtless, more than his character as a king, was at the bottom of this popular favour. He looked the personification of jollity and good cheer; and when the evil passions expressed by his face

were lost under the clumsy brush of the sign-painter, there remained nothing but a merry 'beery-looking' Bacchus, well adapted for a public-house sign."

Another ancient inn bore the sign of the "Three Tuns;" all that is known of it, however, is that it formed one of the favourite resorts of the Philanthropic Harmonists.

Apropos of these old inns in the Borough, we may add that Mr. Larwood tells us that in 1866 the "Sun and Hare," a carved stone sign, still existed, walled up in the facade of a house here.

Many of these inns had a religious, or *quasi*-religious character. Such was the hostelry which bore the sign of the "Three Brushes," or "Holywater Sprinklers," in allusion to the brushes used at the "Asperges," in the commencement of high mass in the Catholic Church. This house stood near the White Lion Prison. It had in it a room with a richly-panelled wainscot, and a ceiling ornamented with the arms of Queen Elizabeth. Probably it had been a court-room for the "justices" at the time when the "White Lion" was used as a prison. Its existence is proved by tokens of one "Robert Thornton, haberdasher, next the 'Three Brushes,' in Southwark, 1667."

Between Union Street and Mint Street, opposite St. George's Church, and on the site where now stands the booking-office of the Midland Railway Goods Depôt, stood, till about the year 1870, an old and well-known inn, called "The Catherine Wheel." It was a famous inn for carriers during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. "The 'Catherine Wheel,'" writes Mr. Larwood, "was formerly a very common sign, most likely adopted from its being the badge of the order of the knights of St. Catherine of Mount Sinai, formed in the year 1063, for the protection of pilgrims on their way to and from the Holy Sepulchre. Hence it was a suggestive, if not an eloquent, sign for an inn, as it intimated that the host was of the brotherhood, although in a humble way, and would protect the traveller from robbery in his inn—in the shape of high charges and exactions—just as the knights of St. Catherine protected them on the high road from robbery by brigands. These knights wore a white habit embroidered with a Catherine-wheel (*i.e.*, a wheel armed with spikes), and traversed with a sword, stained with blood. There were also mysteries in which St. Catherine played a favourite part, one of which was acted by young ladies on the entry of Queen Catherine of Aragon (queen to our Henry VIII.) in London in 1501. In honour of this queen the sign may occasionally have been put up. The Catherine-wheel was also a charge in the Turners' arms. Flecknoe tells us in his 'Enigmatical Characters' (1658), that the Puritans changed it into the Cat and Wheel, under which it is still to be seen on a public-house at Castle Green, Bristol."

Another inn, called the "Three Widows," was probably a perversion of the "Three Nuns"—the ignorant people after the Reformation confounding the white head-dresses of the religious sisterhood with those of disconsolate relicts. Here, "at the 'Three Widows,' in Southwark," a foreigner, Peter Trevisis, in the early part of the sixteenth century, set up a printing-press, which he kept constantly at work for several years, as we learn from the titlepages of his books.

Among the quaint old signs which prevailed along this road, Mr. Larwood mentions one not generally known, "The Old Pick my Toe," which he suggests was "a vulgar representation of the Roman slave who, being sent on a message of importance, would not stop to pick even a thorn out of his foot by the way." This curious sign, Mr. Larwood further tells us, is represented on a trade-token issued by one Samuel Boverly in George Lane.

¶ From the fact of Southwark being the chief seat of our early theatres, its houses of entertainment were very numerous, in addition to the old historic inns which abounded in the High Street. "In the Beaufoy collection," writes Mr. John Timbs, "are several tokens of Southwark taverns: among them those of the 'Boar's (Boar's) Head,' 1649; the 'Dogg and Ducke,' St. George's Fields, 1651; the 'Green Man,' still remaining in Blackman Street; the 'Bull Head' Tavern, 1667 (mentioned by Edmund Alleyne, the founder of Dulwich College, as one of his resorts); the 'Duke of Suffolk's Head,' 1669; and the 'Swan with Two Necks'—properly 'Nicks.'"

Footnotes

- [1.](#) See "Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society," vol. ii., part 2.
- [2.](#) See Vol. V., p. 571.
- [3.](#) This Sir John Falstolf is not to be confounded—though often confounded—with Shakespeare's Falstaff.

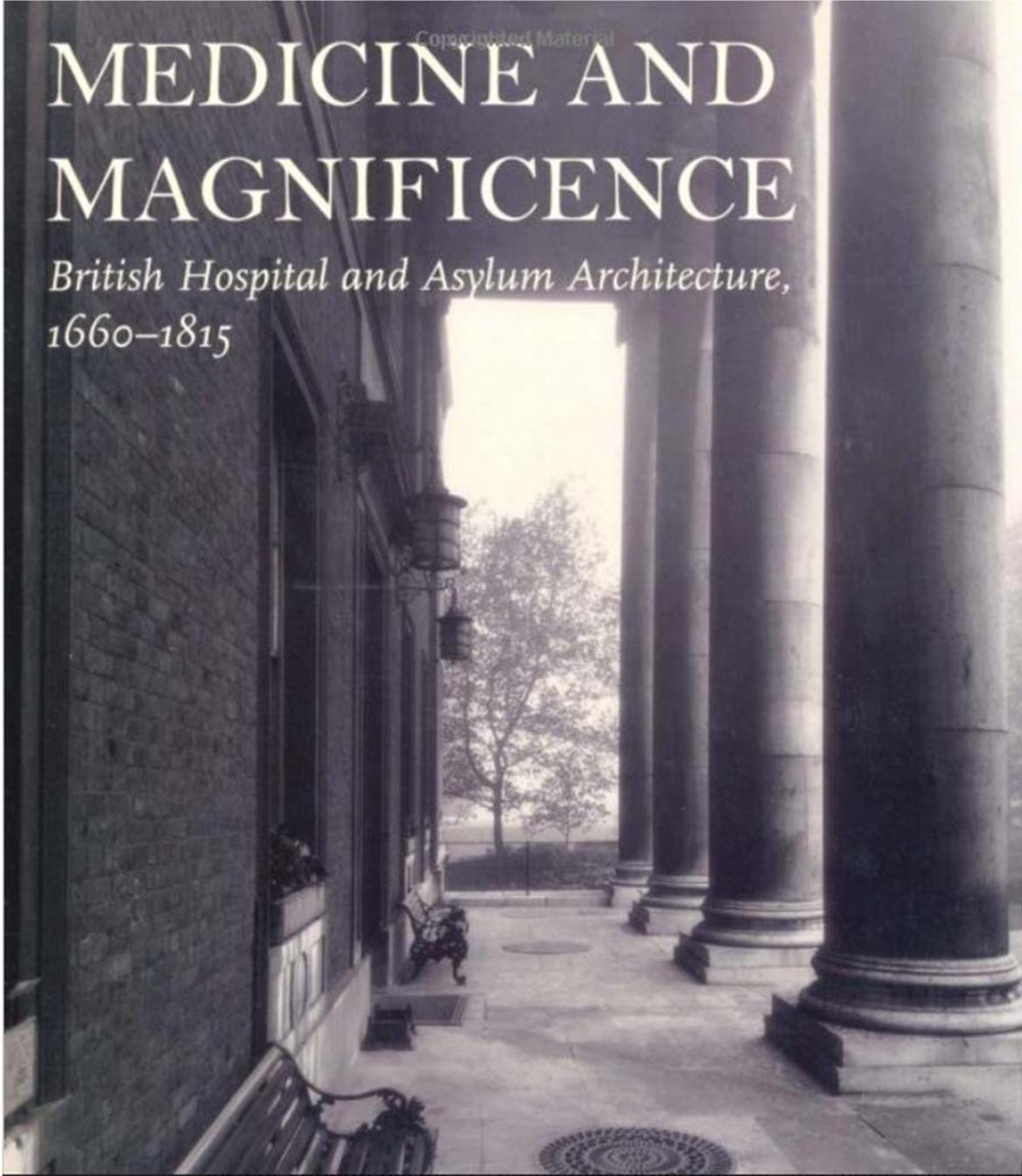
APPENDIX 23

Medicine and Magnificence, Christine Stevenson, Yale University Press, 2000

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MEDICINE AND MAGNIFICENCE

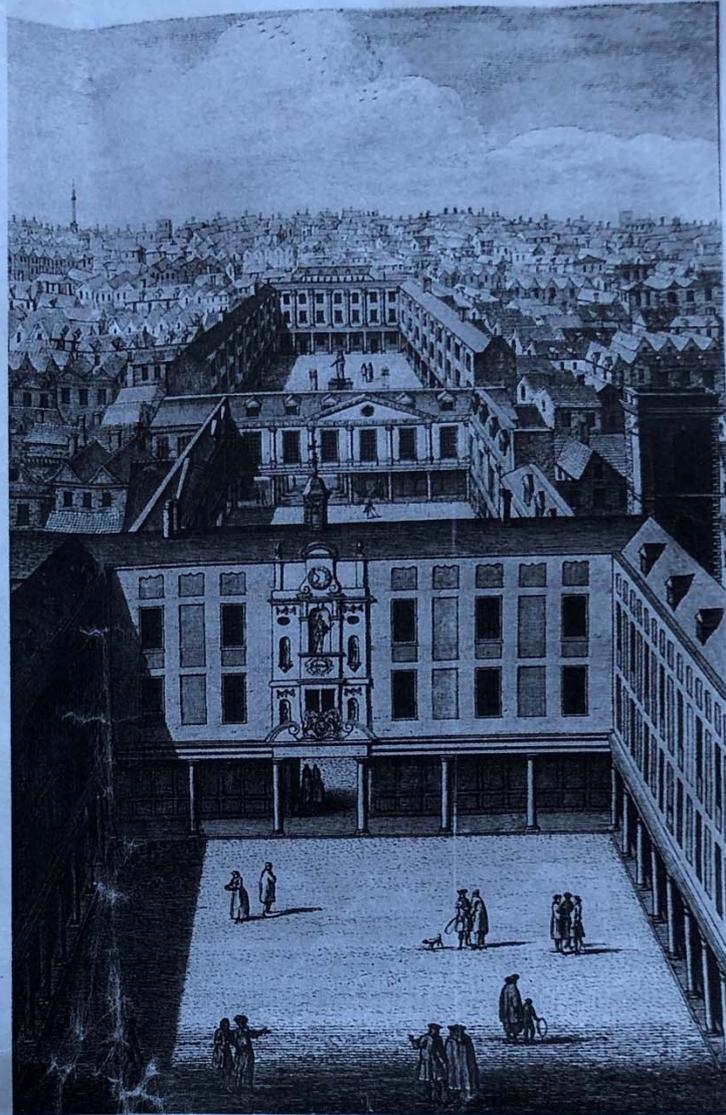
*British Hospital and Asylum Architecture,
1660–1815*



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46. This view of St Thomas' Hospital, which conveys very clearly the way it was hemmed in by its neighbours, was published in 1756.

The courts and their galleries – ‘Piazzas’ they are called on the plan – served, Tenon reported, as *promenoirs* for the patients, and the arrangement might seem cloister-like, conventual. But it is more precisely palatial, as the physician Benjamin Golding called it in his *Historical account of St. Thomas's* (1819). By that he meant, not just agreeably impressive, but in the form of great houses that had comprised, as the hospital still did, a great variety of ‘departments’: offices, accommodation, and places of display and collegiality. Francis Bacon’s ‘Of building’, two centuries old, was Golding’s authority for the usefulness of courts lined by open galleries, ‘by reason of the facilities of communication which can be maintained with all its connections’. St Thomas’ was therefore old-fashioned as both a house and a hospital house, but one where ‘convenience and comfort appear to have been most particularly studied, which gives it an advantage not to be found in others of later date’. Golding was defending St Thomas’ against the notion (on which, he wrote, there was no consensus) that ‘squares behind

APPENDIX 24

Node report on assessing the impact of tall buildings on the historic environment, Nov 2021



**Assessing the impact of tall buildings
on the historic environment**

November 2021



Funded by
Historic England



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Cover image: 103 Colmore Row viewed above and to the rear of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery (Grade II*)



Node is a heritage, urban design, and landscape consultancy with extensive experience in assessing the impact of tall buildings within sensitive environments. All views expressed in this report are those of the authors.

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2



1

Introduction and methodology

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3



1. Introduction

Introduction

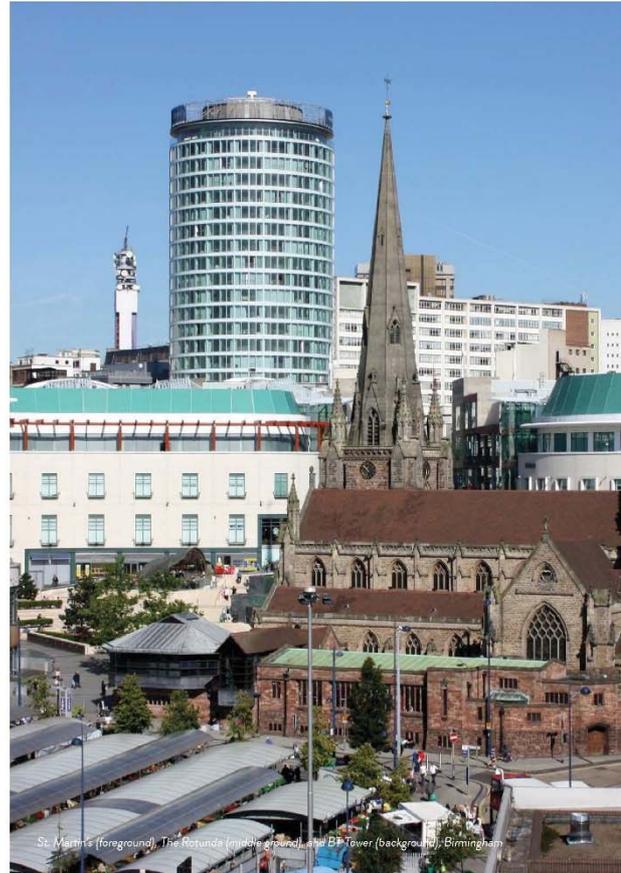
'Assessing the impacts of tall buildings on the historic environment' is an Historic England commissioned research project.

The overarching aim of the project is to improve understanding of how the impacts of tall buildings on heritage assets and historic areas are visualised, understood, and accounted for within the planning process, drawing conclusions from examples of good and bad practice.

The purpose of this document is to present a summary of the key findings of the research, and provide recommendations to Historic England on how to encourage good practice.

The project's findings will inform an updated second edition of the Historic England Advice Note (HEAN) 4 'Tall Buildings', currently in production by Historic England, following a consultation draft of March 2020.

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St. Martin's (foreground), The Rotunda (middle ground), and BT Tower (background), Birmingham

Project background

(Adapted from the project brief)

A tall building, by virtue of its height, bulk and widespread visibility, can seriously harm the qualities that people value about a place if it is not in the right place and not well designed. There will be some locations where the existing qualities of a place are so distinctive or sensitive that new tall buildings will cause harm regardless of the perceived quality of the design. What might be considered a tall building will vary according to the prevailing character of the local area: a ten-storey building in a mainly two-storey neighbourhood will be thought of as a tall building by those affected, whereas in the centre of a large city where the general building heights are taller, it may not. Similarly, a building in a hill-top location, or on the crest of a ridge of higher ground, may gain prominence and an appearance of height, and jar with the historic grain and character of the place.

Following the creation of the Greater London Authority in 2000, a flurry of, often controversial, towers and public inquiries mean that tall buildings are one of the most significant issues in the planning of the capital. A review of tall building casework in London, taking in 574 proposed towers across 356 schemes between 2004 and 2017 found that in:

- 3% of cases Historic England advised substantial harm
- 4% Historic England raised serious concerns
- 49% Historic England made no comments (deferring to the LPA)
- 18% Historic England were not consulted

The 2021 edition of the New London Architecture study on tall buildings revealed 587 such schemes within the capital's development pipeline. Further analysis suggests that living in tall buildings is becoming increasingly accepted across the country, as a key part of our housing mix.

Historic England believes that tall buildings should make a positive contribution to city life, but with a caveat that, by virtue of their size, massing and widespread visibility, they can significantly impact upon the existing qualities that people value about a place, notably including their potential to alter the setting of heritage assets.

To make informed planning decisions, it is therefore vital that we develop a full and robust understanding of the impacts tall buildings will have on the historic environment. That understanding is founded on accurate evidence and information, including professional environmental and heritage impact assessments, and through modelling and visualisation (e.g. CGIs). The aim of the brief is 'to improve our understanding of how the impacts of tall buildings on the historic environment, as predicted during the planning process, compare with the reality of those buildings post-construction.'

A key aspect of the commission is therefore to document the extent to which predicted impacts are reflected in reality, and understand what steps can be taken to ensure that the outcomes adhere to the initial, pre-build, aspirations as much as possible. For example, have 3D models and accurate visual representations (AVRs), used to illustrate a proposal's impact, provided an accurate representation of a development's outcomes?

One of Historic England's primary concerns is the impact of change on the historic environment, both positive or negative. As such, the organisation has commissioned this project to develop evidence on best practice regarding the predicted impact of tall buildings on the settings of heritage assets and character of the historic environment, how this reflects reality, and learn lessons as to the underlying technical and procedural factors that influence such outcomes.