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A PAPER

READ BEFORE

The British Archaeological Association

BY

GEORGE LAMBERT, F.S.A. &c. &c.

(COVENTRY STREET, LONDON.)

AT

BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL,

MONKWELL STREET, LONDON,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1881,

*On the occasion of the visit to London of the so-called
"Belgian Contingent," the West of England Members of
the Association, October 14th to 13th, 1881.*

[SECOND EDITION.]



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Satyra VII. Q. Horatii Flacci.

Omnibus et Lippis notum et tonsoribus.

Nota id temp—

“*Hominibus otiosis ac loquacibus.*”

“Apud Tonsores multas diei horas”

“Conterunt Loquaces.”

Nota Joh. Min.-Ellii, Naples. 1752.

Illi imperitius et agrestius detonso capillisque ejus
inæqualiter decurtatis.

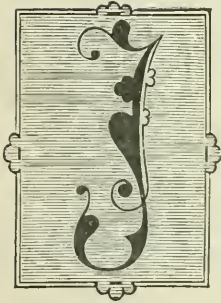
Nota Satyra III. lib. 1, 30.

The facts adduced by Antiquaries are the milestones of history, landmarks in the progress of social life, collected to vindicate the Study of Antiquities and redeem it from the sneer of the supercilious sciolist.

Owen & Blakeway's History of Shrewsbury, Vol. I. p. 308.



Barber Surgeons.



IN days of remote antiquity, the Art of Surgery and the Trade of a Barber were always combined, and the connection began, by the custom of the former to assist in the baths and in the use of them, in the application of unguents, as early as the time of the Greeks, who were the first to use public baths, the earliest mention of which, we have in Athencæus, who, in the First Book towards the end of Chapter 14, tells us, that in his age *προσφάτως τὰ βαλανεία παρήκται τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐδὲν ἔνδον τῆς πόλεως ἐώντων αὐτά* (they were but lately come into use, and that formerly no such places were allowed in the city). These balneæ contained the following rooms:—

1. *Ἀποδυτήριον*, wherein the bathers put off their clothes, *ἀπεδύοντο τὰ ἱματία*;

2. *Ἐπόκαστον* or *πυριατήριον* (sudatorium), a room most commonly round, provided with fire *πῦρ ἄκαπνον*, so contrived that it should not smoke, for the benefit of those who desired to sweat; also called *Laconicum*, from the frequent use of this way of sweating in Laconia;

3. *Βαπτιστήριον*, a hot bath ;
4. *Λουτρῶν*, a cold bath ;
5. *Ἀλειπτήριον*, the anointing room.

After bathing they always anointed, which was especially necessary after the use of hot baths lest the skin should become rough after the water was dried off. The Roman system of bathing is described thus :—

Balneum sive Balineum ἀπὸ τῶν βαλάνων, a glandibus, quæ in balneis olim succendebantur. Auctores fere Balnea sive Balneas de publicis usurpant œdificiis. Balnea erant bina œdificia conjuncta, alterum ubi viri, alterum ubi Mulieres lavabantur. In Balneis erant tria quasi Cœnacula: “Summum,” plenum erat aeris calidi, “Laconicum” dictum. In “Medio” cœnaculo erant Aquæ calidæ, in Imo frigidæ. Balneis frequenter usi sunt Romani ante cœnam post ambulationes aut exercitationes, sæpe necessitatis, non raro voluptatis causa. Commodus Imperator in die octies lavisse legitur. De Balneis ita disserit Joseph. Laurent. lib. I. Polymath. Dissert. 38. Partes Balneorum quinque, I. pars erat conclave, ubi aer calidior, in quo vestes ponebantur: hinc dictum Apodyterium seu Spoliatorium. 2. Pars testudinis instar constructa aërem calidum igne accenso sine fumo continens, dicta ὑπόκαυστον sive Sudatorium. 3. Pars cella caldaria, quæ lavacrum dicta; in ea homines considentes lavabantur unde Labrum, quasi Lavabrum dictum. 4. Pars erat frigidarium seu frigidaria cella, ubi aqua frigida, piscina. 5. Ubi sudor detergebatur ungebaturque dicta Detersorium ἀλειπτήριον. Tria vasa ad lavandum: Calidarium, ubi calida Aqua. Tepidarium ubi tepida. Frigidarium ubi frigida. Utensilia Balneorum, 1. Solium seu Labrum e ligno aut marmore in quo residentes lavabantur. 2. Guttus, vas guttatim oleum fundens. 3. Strigilis a stringendo, instrumentum, quo utebantur ad sudorem corporis et sordes abradendas. 4. Lintea Sudariave quibus corpora detergebantur. Præterea erant Pilicrepi pilos avellentes, Aliptæ ungentes. His Balneis usi Romani partim sanitatis, partim munditiæ, partim etiam voluptatis gratia, imprimis convivas legimus seu hospites in Convivatoris œdibus a quo invitati et excepti fuerant, lavari atque ungi solitos, balneis a convivatore paulo ante convivium

paratis. Balneatoribus balneorum præsidibus quadrans pretium vulgo persolutum.*

According to Pliny in his "Natural History," Book III. Chap. 1, they used oil, perfumed with odoriferous herbs and roses; this is also mentioned in the "Iliad," book xxiii., line 186, where Venus anoints the dead body of Hector.†

Amongst the Romans, in great families, there were slaves for dressing the hair and shaving; these were called Tonsores.‡ Ovid in his "Metamorphoses," xi. 182, and Martial also in his 6th epigram, line 52, and Aulus Plautius mention that these slaves also cut the nails, and sometimes female barbers were employed, called "Tonstrices." For the poorer people, public barbers' shops, called "Tonstrinæ," (where females also used to officiate), were much frequented. This is stated by Terence in his play of "Phormio," i. 2, 39, and Martial ii. 17, mentions about women being engaged in this employment. The Romans regarded the cutting of the hair so much, that they believed, that no person died till Proserpina, either in person or by the ministration

* *Antiquitates Romanæ* (1740) p. 51 & 52. Frid. Hildebrandi P. Cæs. Gymn. Martisl. p. t. Rectoris.

† Potter's "Antiquities of Greece," Vol. II. p. 372.

‡ In a Columbarium on the Appennine Way there is a memorial stone to one "Sextus Palyx," who was hair cutter to Sextus Pompeius thus "Sex Pompeius Sex Palyx Sex Pompeio Tonsor," Montfaucon, who mentions this, vol. 5, p. 54, part 9, says, "Celui qui se nomme Tonsor avait soin de faire les Cheveux de son Maître." And there is in another Columbarium just outside the Capena Gate of Rome, an inscription to the Tonsor of Augustus Cæsar, by name Chrestus Arpus, and also to "Pandas Cæsaris Uuctor," this Columbarium is especially for Augustus' servants, for says Montfaucon, "Videntur autem esse saltem plerique eorum Augustalis Artificias atque Ministri inter alius Unus comæ ejus curam haberet: Alius Uuctor qui Corpus unguat."

"The site of the ancient Porta Capena where the Appian Way commenced is about 1380 metres within the Porta di San Sebastiano, between the Orto di San Gregorio and the Vigna Modilli, this has been exactly determined from a discovery made in 1584, of the first milestone of the Via Appia in the Vigna Naro, 114 millia passus, 17 from the porta St. Sebastiano. The arch of Drusus, the Hypogæum of the Scipio's and the Columbarium stood between the kingly and the imperial line of walls. The Appian Way was commenced A.V.C. 441, B.C. 312, by Appius Claudius Cæcus, the Censor: at first it only went as far as Capua, but was afterwards prolonged to Brindisi.

" ————— qua limite noto

"Appia longarum teritur Regina Viarum."

Stat. Sylv. 11, 2.

of Atropos, cut a hair from the head, which was considered as a kind of first fruit of consecration to Pluto.*

From these remarks we can easily see that the attendants who used these oils and the depilatories for removing the hair from the face were, in one word, both Surgeons and Barbers, who in their vocation, rubbed, cut hair, drew teeth, and bled, for there is in evidence these lines—"Vacuis committere venis nil nisi lene decet," thus telling these attendants how, after blood-letting, they should act.

The monks also, (as evinced by their herbals,) early practised the art of healing, by the imbibing of drugs and potions, as also in the shaving of their own heads, for the so-called "Tonsure,"† and in surgical operations; and the Jews also from the earliest period, up to the tenth and twelfth century, were almost the only practitioners of the healing art, evidence of which, is to be found in Elisha raising the widow's son, Hezekiah, being directed to place a lump of green figs upon his boil, or rather carbuncle, which is always very dangerous when on the spine, and later on, in the parable told by our Lord, of the Good Samaritan, when he took up the injured man, who had been assaulted by thieves and poured in wine and oil, oil as a healing measure and an emollient, and wine, down the man's throat, as a stimulant. These practitioners were called Chirurgeons, from the two Greek words *χείρ* the hand and *ἔργον* a work, and when combined meant one, whose profession or occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body, by manual operation, (in fact bone setters and rubbers, more familiarly called shampooers,) but who extended his Art into the use of medicines internally, which had for its principal object the cure of external injuries.

* Virgil *Æneid*, iv. 698; Hor. *Odes*, I. xxviii. 20.

† "The having the hair clipped in such a fashion as the ears may be seen and not the forehead, or a shaved spot on the crown of the head. A clerical tonsure was made necessary about the fifth or sixth century. No mention is made of it before, and it is first spoken of with decided disapprobation. The ancient tonsure of the western clergy by no means consisted of shaven crowns: this was expressly forbidden them lest they should resemble the priests of Isis and Serapis who shaved the crowns of their heads. But the ecclesiastical tonsure was nothing more than polling the head and cutting the hair to a moderate degree."—Dean Hook's "Church History," p. 754. Ed. 1867.

In 1163 the Council of Tours having prohibited the clergy from undertaking any bloody operation, the practice of surgery fell into the hands of the barbers and the smiths, of whom the former soon became the more important class, and it was this assumption of the practice of the art of surgery by these smiths, quacks, and non-practitioners which caused the barbers to form themselves into a voluntary association. In England also the barbers and the surgeons combined the two arts, (or in those days trades,) and following the example of their French brethren, founded a like association, with Thomas Morsted, Esquire,* Chirurgeon to Henry IV., V., and VI., one of the sheriffs in 1436, at their head. He died in the year 1450, and the grant of a corporation, which had been solicited for by him, was at last granted to Jacques de Fries, the Physician, and John Hobbes, the Surgeon to King Edward IV. by that monarch and his brother Gloucester (afterwards the Lord Protector to Edward V. and who was ultimately Richard III.), in the names of St. Cosmo and St. Damianus, brethren, physicians and martyrs in the year 1461, which was called the Company of Barber-Surgeons of London, receiving authority over all others practising the same arts in and about the metropolis. Their authority extended to the right of examining all instruments and remedies employed, and of bringing actions against whosoever practised illegally and ignorantly, and none were to be allowed to practise who had not been previously admitted and judged competent by this body. This association prospered, and their right was confirmed by the succeeding kings; yet in spite of it many persons outside their pale practised surgery.

Now let us see what class of persons these quacks and non-practitioners were.

Quoting and copying from Pennant, p. 229—It will be curious to turn back from these times to those of Henry VIII. to compare the state of surgery when there were but few, says Gale, worthy to be called by that name, and his account of

* Buried in St. Olave's Jewry, where "he builded a faire new Ile, to the enlargement of this Church on the north side thereof."

the surgeons attached to the army is so ludicrous that it is worthy of a place here.

“I remember,” says he, “when I was in the wars at Muttrel (Montreuil,) in the time of that most famous prince, Henry VIII., there was a great rabblement, that took upon themselves to be surgeons, some were sow gelders, and some horse doctors, with tinkers and cobblers. This noble sect did such great cures that they got themselves the name of dog-leaches, for in two dressings, they did commonly make their cures whole and sound for ever, so that their patients, felt neither heat nor cold, nor any manner of pain after. But, when the Duke of Norfolk, who was then the General, understood, how the people did die, and that of small wounds, he sent for me and certain other surgeons, commanding us to make search how these men came to their deaths, whether it was by the grievousness of their wounds, or by the lack of knowledge of these so-called surgeons, and we, according to our commandment, made search through all the camp, and found many of the same good fellows, who took upon them the name of surgeons, not only the names, but the wages also. We asking of them whether they were surgeons or not? they said they were. We demanded, with whom they were brought up? and they, with shameless faces, would answer either with one cunning man or the other, who were dead. Then, we demanded of them, what chirurgery stuff they had to cure men withal? and they would show us a pot or a box, which they had in a budget, wherein was such trumpery, as they did use to grease horses’ heels withal, and laid upon scabbed horses’ backs, with rewal and such like. And others that were cobblers and tinkers used shoemakers’ wax, with the rust off old pans, and made therewithal a noble salve, as they did call it. But in the end this noble rabblement were committed to the Marshalsea, and threatened, by the duke’s grace, to be hanged for their worthy deeds, except they would declare the truth, what they were, and of what occupations, and in the end they did confess themselves to be as I have declared to you before.”*

In the third year of Henry VIII. it was enacted that no person within the City of London or within seven miles of the

* See Aiken’s “Memoirs of Medicine,” p. 99.

same, should take upon him to exercise or occupy as a physician or surgeon except he be first examined, approved, and admitted by the Bishop of London, or by the Dean of St. Paul's (for the time being,) calling to his aid four doctors of physick, and for surgery, other persons of discretion, experts in that faculty. All who came under this act, obtained a license to practise, and were of course equally qualified, whether members of the Barbers' Company or the Company of Surgeons. These two Companies were by an Act of Parliament passed in the thirty-second year of Henry VIII. cap. xli. united and made into one body corporate by the name of the Barber-Surgeons of London, and it is to this occurrence that the great painting hanging on the wall in this hall now alludes and perpetuates.

This Act partook of a twofold nature, for while it united the two crafts or mysteries as they were called, yet it separated them. The barbers were not to practice surgery other than bleeding or drawing teeth, while the surgeons were not to practice the art of barbery or shaving.

The surgeons were allowed yearly to take, at their discretion, the bodies of four persons after their execution for felony, "for their further and better knowledge, instruction, insight, learning, and experience in the said science or faculty of surgery: they were moreover ordered to have an open sign on the street side, where they may happen to dwell, that all the king's liege people there passing might know at all times whither to resort for remedies in time of their necessity." Four governors or masters, two of them surgeons and two of them barbers, were to be elected from the body corporate who were to see that the members of the two crafts exercised their callings in the city agreeably to the spirit of this Act.

Another Act was passed and charter granted by James I. which gave to the surgeons of the company the exclusive right of practising within three miles of London. Another Act was passed and a charter obtained (5 Ap. 5 Chas. I.) from Charles I. to exclude every person from practising surgery in or within seven miles of London, unless he had been examined by the proper examiners of the company.

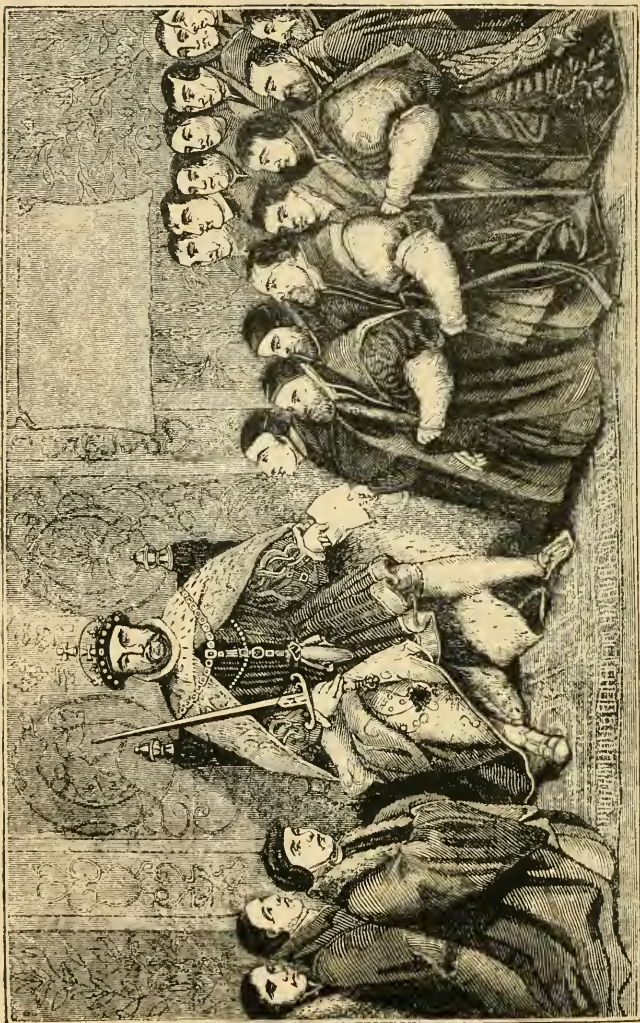
But the Act of the thirty-second of Henry VIII. was

never repealed, and the members of the company were obliged to obtain the testimonials of the ordinaries before they could lawfully practise in London, or any of the other dioceses of the kingdom, and it was not until the year 1745 that it was discovered that the two Acts which the company professed were foreign to and totally independent of each other. In the eighteenth year of George II. an Act was passed by which the union of the barbers and the surgeons was dissolved, and the surgeons were constituted a separate company, and since have obtained the very highest honors and become practitioners of this scientific art: by this Act the surgeons were granted all the privileges of the former united company in virtue of the Act of thirty second Henry VIII. and letters patent of James I. and Charles I.

It therefore virtually repealed the power of the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's of licensing surgeons, while giving the fullest power to practise within London and Westminster and seven miles round, and the privilege of practising in every part of the kingdom.

It has been said that it is capable to drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament, and that the united learning of the Houses of Lords and Commons is not equal to the common sense of a charity school boy, for be it known, that this corporation, thus instituted, became dissolved or suspended (see Willecock, 12 c. opinion on the laws of the medical profession) by the death of its master, on the day of election, and their consequent incapacity of electing a successor. Nevertheless its affairs were as regularly carried on as if its constitution had not been affected, but it was not until the fortieth year of George III. that a new charter was granted, confirming all their former privileges confirmed by the Act of George II.

Thus much for the surgeons, but now to revert to the barbers, in whose hospitable hall we are meeting to-day—firstly, let me call your attention to the great picture, on this wall, of the granting of the charter to the barbers and chirurgions reunited, in the thirty-second year of King Henry VIII.'s reign: it contains eighteen figures, and it is considered to be one of the very best works of Holbein. The well-known



[Henry VIII. granting the Charter to the Barber-Surgeons.]

print engraved by B. Baron in 1736, and the names of those represented will be found in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for April, 1789, and I think while in this hall, and in the face of the magnificent painting, I cannot do better than quote this admirable account to be found in vol. 59, part 1, page 290.

The king is represented in his robes, sitting on a chair of state with the crown on his head and a ring on his right thumb, and other rings on the first and fourth fingers of his left hand, with which he holds his sword of state erect resting on his knee, and the members of this company before him, three kneeling on his left and eight on his right, and seven more standing behind them.

The three on his left hand are—1, John Chambers, with a cap and fur gown, and monstrous sleeves in which his hands are wrapped; from his countenance one would be led to suppose that the company's charter had been (or was) his death warrant. 2, William Butts, with a skull cap on his head, and gold chain appearing over the shoulder of his gown. 3, J. Alsop, with his own lank hair uncovered, and with a countenance which reminds me of some coal porters. On the king's right hand are 4, Thomas Vicary, with a gold chain over the shoulder of his gown; the king is giving the charter, which he holds in his right hand, into Vicary's hand, whence it has been inferred that Vicary was the master at the time of the grant; 5, John Aylef, with a ring on his finger and a gold chain about his neck; 6, Nicholas Symson; these three and two others have skull caps, all the rest have their lank hair uncovered. 7, E. Harman, with a gold chain about his neck. 8, J. Monforde. 9, J. Pen. 10, N. Alcoke. 11, R. Jerris, a good contrast to the knight of the woful countenance first mentioned. Of these eight, five of the most visible appear to have flowered embroidered robes, and five of them, also 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, as well as the king have their whiskers and beards growing. Of the seven standing figures, 12, 13, 15, 16, & 18, are unnamed. No. 14 is Will Tylley, and although I am very sensible that *fronti nulla fides*, I cannot help taking notice that he looks almost too stupid for a barber, how much so then for a surgeon (chyrurgeon). No. 17 is X. Samson.

Against the wall John Chambre or Chambers, Physician to Henry VIII. : he is clothed in the before-mentioned long sleeves to his fur-trimmed gown and cap. He was dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, attached to Westminster Hall. He hailed from Merton College, Oxford, of which he had been fellow and warden. In a letter signed by him and five other physicians addressed to the privy council, concerning the dangerous state of Queen Jane after the birth of Prince Edward, he styles himself priest. He was (in addition to his deanery) Arch-deacon of Bedford, and one of the convocation in 1536, when the "Articles of Religion" were framed. With Linaere and a few others he is to be looked upon as a founder of the college of physicians in 1518. He held several clerical preferments, being also Canon of Windsor and Prebendary of Comb and Harnham of Salisbury. He died in 1549.

The Dr. Butts mentioned as being the second person in the picture is the same as spoken of in Shakespeare's play of Henry VIII. as the physician who enters on the memorable scene where the Romish party, in 1544, having attempted to overthrow Cranmer, he is cited to the council chamber and kept waiting outside. Butts enters opportunely and proceeds to acquaint the king of the insult to the Archbishop. Butts says:—

"I'll show your Grace the strangest sight
 The high promotion of his Grace of Canterbury :
 Who holds his State at door, mongst pursuivants,
 Pages and foot boys."

Upon which the king is made to exclaim—

"Ha ! 'tis he indeed !
 Is this the honour they do one another ?
 'Tis well, there's one above them. Yet.—I had thought
 They had parted so much honesty among 'em
 (At least good manners) as not thus to suffer
 A man of his place and so near our favour,
 To dance attendance on their lordship's pleasures,
 And at the door too, like a post with packets.
 By Holy Mary ! Butts, there's knavery.
 Let them alone, and draw the curtain close :
 We shall hear more anon."—Act V. Scene 2.

And it may be here remarked that the dramatizer has followed very closely to the particulars of this interesting fact which has been narrated by Strype in his memorials of Cranmer, pages 177—181, *ed.* Oxford, 1812, *see* appendix. Dr. Butts wears a skull cap and gold chain. He attended Anne Boleyn in a very dangerous illness; and he was expressly sent by King Henry to Esher to attend on Wolsey when he lay sick there, after his disgrace. Butts was a firm friend to Cranmer and the Reformation. Henry VIII. bestowed upon his favourite physician in 1537, the manor and advowson of Thornage, in the county of Norfolk, which remained in the family until Anne, only daughter and heiress of Sir William, third son of Edmund Butts, brought it by her marriage to Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first person who was created a baronet May 22nd, 1611; and their fourth son, Butts Bacon, was ancestor of the present premier Baronet Bacon of Redgrave.

Dr. Butts' three sons—William of Thornage, Thomas of Risborough, and Edmund of Barrow—married three coheir-esses—Joane, Bridget, and Anne, daughters of Henry de Bures and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Waldegrave.*

Dr. Butts died and was buried in Fulham Church, and his monumental inscription is supposed to have been written by Sir John Cheke, who, it is said, was, by the interest of Butts, tutor of King Edward VI. and runs thus:—

“Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttii equitis aurati et Medici Henrici Octavi Qui obiit Ao. Dni. 1545, 17o Novemb.

“Quid medicina valet, quid honos, quid gratia regum,

Quid popularis amor, mors ubi sæva venit?

Sola valet pietas quæ structa est auspice Christo;

Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt.

Ergo mihi in vita fuerit quando omnia Christus.

Mors mihi lucrum vitaque Christus erit.

“Epitaphium hoc primitus inscriptum pariete et seitu jam pene exesum sic demum restituit Leonardus Butts Armiger Norfolciensis. Oct. 30, 1637, Amoris G.”

It was (prior to the despoliation and now rebuilding) on the south side of the interior of the old church, and may we

* “Shakspeareana Genealogica,” p. 270, by G. R. French, Esq.

express a hope that it may there remain a monumental remembrance of a great man who in his day "played many parts."

John Ayliffe, the fifth figure, was a surgeon and merchant living at Blackwell Hall in Basinghall Street. He was master of the company in 1539. In Aubrey's collection for Wilts, part I. page 41, under the head "Gryttenham," is the following:—"In the parish of Brinkworth, anciently belonging to the Abbey of Malmsbury, King Henry VIII. was dangerously ill of a virulent tumour which Dr. Ayliffe, a famous chirurgeon at London, cured, for which he had this great estate given, and I think all the rest of his estate here about." He was sheriff 1548, then alderman; and died much respected on the 24th of October, 1548, and buried in the church of St. Michael, Bashishaw.* The Epitaph on his tomb ran thus:—

"In Chirurgery brought up in youth,
 A Knight here lyeth dead;
 A Knight and eke a Surgeon such
 As England seld hath bred.
 For which so soveraigne Gift of God
 Wherein he did excell,
 King Henry VIII. call'd him to Court,
 Who lov'd him dearly well.
 King Edward for his service sake,
 Bade him rise up a Knight;
 A Name of Praise and ever since
 He, Sir John Ailiffe hight.
 Right Worshipful, in name and charge
 In London lived he than.
 In Blackwell Hall the merchant chiefe
 First Sheriffe, then Alderman.
 The Hospitals bewaile his death
 The Orphan children mone,
 The chiefe Erector being dead,
 And Benefactor gone.
 Dame Isabel who lived with him,

* St. Michael, Basings. An ancient marble tomb in the Church.

His faithful Wife and Make,
 With him (as dearest after death)
 Doth not her Knight forsake.
 The Knight the 24 of October,
 Yeilded up his breath,
 And she soone after followed
 To live with him in death."

Thomas Vicary, the fourth figure, was a citizen of London and the king's serjeant-surgeon (Henry VIII.). He was the head of the Barber-Surgeons' Company no less than five times—in 1531, 1542, 1547, 1549, and 1558. He was a man of great celebrity in his day, and was serjeant-surgeon during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and was chief surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and author of the first anatomical work published in the English language, entitled "The Englishman's Treasure."

On this side of the king is this inscription in Roman capitals :—

"Henrico octavo opt. max. Regi Angliæ
 Franciæ et Hiberniæ fidei Defensori ac Anglicanæ Hibernicæq.
 Ecclesiæ proximè a Christo supremo
 Capiti societas chirurgorum communibus votis hæc consecrat
 Tristior Anglorum pestis violaverat orbem
 Infestans animos corporibusque sedens
 Hanc Deus insignem cladem miseratus ab Alto
 Te medici munus jussit obire boni
 Lumen Evangelii fulvis circumvolat alis
 Pharmacon adfectis montibus illud erit
 Consilioq. tuo celebrant monumenta Galeni
 Et celeri morbus pellitur omnis ope.
 Non igitur supplex medicorum turba tuorum
 Hanc tibi sacramus religione domum
 Muneris et memores quo nos Henrice beâsti
 Imperio optamus maxima quoque tuo."

At the bottom, in the centre are the arms of the Earl of Burlington, with a Talbot gorged with a ducal coronet, for the sinister supporter, and the following inscription :—

“ Nobilissimo D.D Ricardo Boyle Comiti de Burlington et Cork, &c. illustrissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equiti, ob amphitheatrum anatomicum summo artificio a celeberrimo architecto Inigo Jones ante centum annos extractum vetustate labefactum pari ingenio summa munificentia, suis sumtibus restitutum, hanc Holbenii tabulam donationem diplomatis ab Henrico VIII. Rege Angliæ, &c. Societati Chirurgorum Londinensium sua manu dati exprimentem in eorum aula adservatam,

“ Humiliter D.D.D

“ Societas Chirurgorum Londinensium.”

This company is the seventeenth in the list of the City Guilds.

Having already called attention to the great picture of King Henry VIII. granting the Charter, I must remark that there are several other pictures that adorn the walls of the Court Room. Over the fire place is a full length portrait of Sarah Countess of Richmond, attributed to Sir Peter Lely, presented by John Paterson, Esq., a former clerk of the company, and M.P. for Ludgershall, Wilts. A portrait of Sir Charles Scarborough, the acquaintance of Pepys, he is represented in a red gown marking his doctor's degree, with hood and cap, with Edward Arris, Esq., master in 1651, as demonstrating surgeon, by Walker (the English Vandyke). There is also a full length portrait of Edward Arris in robe and chain of office, as sheriff of London and alderman. Inigo Jones, by Vandyke (presented by Mr. Alexander Geske); who was the architect of the Anatomical Theatre. Sir Charles Bernard, serjeant-surgeon to Queen Anne, master of the company 1703. A portrait of Charles II., purchased by the company in 1720, for the sum of £7 5s. Sir John Frederick, alderman, master 1654 and 1658. Doctor Tyson, but of this worthy there is no record; he was a fellow of Christi Corpus, Cambridge. Mr. Thomas Lisle, master of the company in 1662, and who was barber to King Charles II; Mr. Ephraim Skinner, an assistant; Mr. Henry Johnston, serjeant-knight and surgeon to King Charles II.; and two pictures of a Spanish Gentleman and Lady.

Dr. Sir Charles Scarborough, knighted 1669, was Physician to Charles II. James II. and William III., and was by his strong and lively parts, uncommon learning and extensive practice, eminently qualified for that honourable station. He was one of the greatest mathematicians of his time, and his memory was tenacious to an extraordinary and incredible degree, able to recite in order all the propositions of Euclid, Archimedes, and other mathematicians, and as stated in the preface to the second edition of the "Clavis Mathematicæ," could apply them on every occasion.* He assisted the famous William Harvey† in his book "De Generatione Animalium," and succeeded that worthy Doctor as Lecturer of Anatomy and Surgery. A Dr. Richard Caldwell founded a lecture to be read in Barber-Surgeons' Hall, and Dr. Sir Christopher Scarborough read the lecture for sixteen consecutive years. He in his course explained the nature of the muscles, and

* Grainger, Vol. iv. p. 1.

† The discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood was born at Folkestone April 1, 1578; educated at the Grammar School at Canterbury; Student at Caius College, Cambridge, at the age of sixteen, whence he travelled to Padua in Italy, famed at that time for its School of Medicine; he attended the lectures of Fabricius at Agnependente on Anatomy; of Minadous on Pharmacy; and of Casserius on Surgery. He was admitted Doctor of Medicine at the age of twenty-four; at thirty he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians and appointed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield. On the 14th August, 1615, he delivered the Lumleian Lectures on Anatomy, and upon this occasion brought forward his new views on the "Circulation," which he afterwards fully established and published to the world in 1628. His opinions were opposed by Primisiosius, Parisanus, Riolanus, and others. The only man that Harvey thought fit to answer was Riolanus, Professor of Anatomy at Paris. In 1652 Harvey had the satisfaction to learn that Plempius of Louvain declared himself a convert to this new doctrine. In 1623 Harvey was appointed Physician to James I., and on the King's death to his son Charles I., with whom he travelled during the Civil War. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine of England at Oxford, where the King's army was quartered, and here he became Master of Merton College, which he held but a few months, being succeeded by Dr. Brent. He had a country house at Lambeth, between which and his brother's house at Richmond he spent the latter years of his life. In 1654 he was elected President of the College of Physicians, but he declined the honour owing to age and infirmities, but he left them his library. He died June 3rd, 1657, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried at Hemstead in Essex, where a monument remains to his memory. A bronze statue of this great man was erected at Folkestone, his birthplace, unveiled by Professor Owen on the 6th August, 1881, before an immense concourse of the celebrities of the Medical Profession.

was the first that attempted to account for muscular strength and motion upon geometrical principles, and he very judiciously and happily applied mathematics in other instances. His "Syllabus Musculorum" was printed together with "The Anatomical Administration of all the Muscles," by William Molins or Mullens, Master in Chirurgery. He was also the author of several mathematical treatises, also "A Compendium of Lilye's Grammar," and an elegy on his friend, Mr. Abraham Cowley, who, about him, wrote these lines—

"Some hours at least, for thy own pleasure, spare,
 Since the whole stock may soon exhausted be,
 Bestow't not all in charity.
 Let nature and let art do what they please,
 When all is done life's an incurable disease."

clearly showing that Scarborough kept too close an application to study.

There was this inscription under his picture—

"Hæc tibi Scarburgi Arisius queis spiritus intus
 Corporis humani nobile versat opus,
 Ille opifex rerum tibi rerum arcana reclusit,
 Et numen verbis jussit inesse tuis.
 Ille Dator rerum tibi res indulsit opimas
 Atque animum indultas qui bene donet opes.
 Alter erit quisquis magna hæc exempla sequetur,
 Alterutri vestrum nemo secundus erit."

He was a man of amiable manners and of great pleasantry in conversation. Seeing one day the Duchess of Portsmouth, Louise Renée de Perrencourt de Querouaille (the mistress of Charles II. and mother of Charles Lennox, the founder of the family of the Duke of Richmond, who died November 1734, aged 89), eating to excess, he said to her with his usual frankness, "Madam, you must eat less, use more exercise, take physic, or be sick." Dr. Scarborough never entirely recovered from the shock and cold which he suffered at the wreck of the "Gloucester" frigate, on which he was on board at the time when she struck on the Well Sand, in attendance as surgeon to Admiral H.R.H. The Duke of York, afterwards King James II. Mr. Pepys

writing to W. Hewer, under date Edinburgh, May 8th, 1682, says,—“ The ‘ Gloucester ’ was wrecked on Friday last, about five o'clock in the morning, in consequence of the over-winning of the pilot, one Ayres, who in opposition to Sir J. Berry, the captain, the master, mates, and even the duke himself, would run close in shore, instead of keeping as he was directed out to sea, all but the pilot being of opinion that she was not clear of the Sands called the Lemon. I (Pepys) was invited to accompany the duke, but preferred, for room's sake, to keep my own yacht with Sir Christopher Musgrave and my own servants. We were close to the “ Gloucester ” when she struck, from which time barely an hour elapsed before she finally sunk. The Duke of York was in bed, so was the pilot. We had the good fortune to take up Dr. Sir Charles Scarborough almost dead, spent with struggling in the water and with cold.” He died on the 26th February, 1693.

Edward Arris (1651), was King's Surgeon or Surgeon-Serjeant, and in the picture wears his livery gown, and is holding up the arm of a dead body lying on the table. He was an alderman and master of the company, and was the demonstrating surgeon to Dr. Scarborough and the company. Arris presented the company with four silver standing cups or goblets, weighing 33 ozs. 17 dwts.

Inigo Jones' picture now comes before us, and whose portrait could better adorn the walls of this building? the creation of his brain! the monument, although much curtailed, to his memory!! one might almost exclaim “*si monumentum requiris circumspice*,” for the court room is one of the choicest little rooms of the kind in London (says Charles Knight in his London, vol. iii. p. 182), and no wonder when we consider whose work it is, for its agreeable proportions and its exquisitely decorated ceiling are Jones'.* Vandyke painted his portrait. He was an architect who would have done honour to any age or nation! he had a true taste for whatever was great or beautiful in his art!! His talent for design began to display itself early, and recommended

* Admirably restored and renovated in 1865 by Mr. Charles J. Shoppee, a member of the Court, and Surveyor to the Company, and who placed the elegant octagonal lantern or skylight as we see it to-day.

him to the notice of the Earl of Arundel, although some say that William Earl of Pembroke was his patron. He was a Londoner, born and bred in close proximity of St. Paul's Cathedral, where his father carried on the trade of a cloth-worker. Of his youth and education very little is known, except that he had a great talent for drawing, and this brought him under the notice of the noble earl, who taking up with him, sent him abroad to study for three or four years. In Italy he found himself in a new world of art, for the ancient orders were utterly unknown in architecture in England, neither was the Italian style known except as exhibited in diminutive columns, pilasters, entablatures, and pediments, applied merely as adscititious ornaments patched upon a degenerate style called Elizabethan, until Jones turned his attention to it. Thus the time was propitious for Jones, for—

“There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune ;
And we must take the current while it serves,
Or lose our venture.”

“Julius Cæsar,” Act IV. Scene 3.—*Shakespeare.*

And he, (seizing the opportunity,) transplanted the Italian style, after the school of Palladio, and thus obtained the celebrity of an originator ; but it was not until many years after his schooling in Italy that he fully adopted that which we now call “classic” taste. It was about the year 1604 that he was invited by King Christian of Denmark to leave Italy and sojourn in that northern country, for it is said that he designed part of the buildings of the Castle of Frederiksborg, and also the Château of Rosenborg, but if he did, there is little to reflect credit on the taste of our English Palladio. But the patronage of the King of Denmark, whose sister Anne was married to our James I. did much to ingratiate the architect in the mind of that monarch, and in 1605 Inigo Jones returned to England, and was soon employed at court devising the machinery and costumes of the costly masques and pageants then in vogue. He was soon after appointed architect to Queen Anne and Prince Henry, but none of his best works belong to this age. In

the year 1612 he again visited Italy, and on his return to England he was appointed Surveyor-General of England, when the rebuilding of the Palace of Whitehall was confided to his care, and he began and completed the banqueting hall at Whitehall as it now stands. At this time another project entered into his brain, and that was "the origin and purpose of Stonehenge in Wiltshire," with its rude amorphous stone blocks, and which, could but have had little to captivate the eye of a follower of Vitruvius and Palladio.

"More to the North outspreads Old Sarum's plains,
Where a strange sight the visitor detains ;
Rude heaps of massy stones confus'dly stand,
Their use unknown, as whose the raising hand,
Which oft the vain inquirer have amused
And the deep learned in various strife confused.
Here the checked muse, unable to pursue
Retires with th' exhaustless theme in view."

"Gentleman's Magazine," Lucius, May 1740.

Yet he appears to have prosecuted his researches with an application worthy of a better purpose, but he left it, as he found it, a monument for speculation and a mystery, the use of which, up to the present day, no person has been able to fathom or ascertain. Yet there it stands the wonder of the world, the puzzle of the antiquarian and archæologist.* Having in part finished the building of the banqueting hall at Whitehall, he undertook to build the back part of old Somerset House, and also to build the portico of the west front of old St. Paul's. Both of these were in their day highly extolled, but neither remains for us to judge of their beauties other than the model in wood which we saw when on our visit to the Cathedral, in the library, only on Friday last, and the engravings in Campbell's

* These huge unhewn stones are placed in four circles ; the outer is about 100ft. in diameter ; the stones are 12ft. high, 6ft. broad, and 3ft. thick. At 7½ft. within this circle is a range of lesser stones, 20ft. high, 6ft. broad, and 3ft. thick. These are coupled at top by large transome stones, 7ft. long, about 3½ft. thick. Within this circle is a range of lesser stones, 6ft. high. In the inmost part is a stone 4ft. broad, 16ft. long, lying towards the East, and this has been commonly called the Altar Stone. Suggestions have been made to replace the fallen stones, but these have been abandoned. (1881).

Vitruvius Britannicus. But we have yet remaining to us the portico in the front of St. Paul's Church in Covent Garden; York Stairs, the water gate to York House, and a house originally built for the Earl of Lindsay on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, now divided into several houses, and adjoining and over the arched gateway (1648) leading into Duke Street, now called Sardinia Street, but which gives no flattering notion of his good taste. He died on the 21st July, 1650 or '51.

Of Dr. Johnston, serjeant-knight, a serjeant-surgeon to King Charles II., little is known, and there appears to be some mistake in his name betwixt Henry and John, but that he was *ex generosa et perantiqua Johnstoniorum de Crogborn familia, &c. Philosophiæ et Medicinæ Doctor* 1673, *Ætat* 70. He appears to have settled abroad, and was the author of a book entitled "A Description of the Nature of Four-footed Beasts, with their figure engraven in brass, written in Latin by Dr. Johnston, and translated into English by J. P. Amsterdam, folio 1678;" it consists of 119 pages and 80 folio copper plates, many of which have been copied into "Hill's Natural History."

In the year 1852, on the 14th January, Dr. J. T. Pettigrew read a most elaborate paper on the history of the Barber-Surgeons' Company in this very Hall, and he gave a list of the eminent men who had filled the great office of serjeant-surgeon to the sovereign, and which is published in the eighth volume of the "British Archæological Journal," but as this book may possibly not be in the possession of every member of the society, I shall make bold to copy the list:—

Serjeant-Surgeons.

Thomas Vicary, 1531, 1542, 1547, 1549, 1558	Charles Frederick, 1610 & 1617
John Ayliffe, 1539	William Clowes, 1627 & 1638
George Holland, 1557	Edward Arris, 1651
Richard Ferris, 1563	John Frederick, 1654 & 1658
Robert Balthrop, 1566	Humphrey Painter, 1661
William Gudrus, 1595	John Knight, 1663 & 1669
George Baker, 1598	Richard Wiseman, 1665
	James Pearse, 1675

Henry (John) Johnston, 1677	Charles Bernard, 1703
Thomas Hobbs, 1687	Ambrose Dickins, 1729
Henry Rossington,	Claudius Amyand, 1731
Thomas Gardener, } 1695	

The King's Barbers.

Nicholas Simpson, 1538	Thomas Davyes, 1639
John Penn, 1540	Thomas Lisle, 1662
Edward Harman, 1541	Ralph Follihard, 1664
Thomas Caldwell, 1628	

Mr. Pepys in his diary, under date 27th of February, 166 $\frac{2}{3}$, "About 11 o'clock Commissioner Pett and I walked to Chyrurgeon's Hall. We being all invited thither, and promised to dine there, where we were led into the theatre, and bye-and-bye comes the reader, Dr. Tearne" (Christopher Tearne, of Leyden, M.D. originally of Cambridge, Fellow of the College of Physicians; died 1673)* "with the master and the company in a very handsome manner; and all being settled, he began his lecture; and his discourse being ended, we had a fine dinner and good learned company, many doctors of physiquē, and We, used with extraordinary respect. Among other observables we drank the king's health out of a gilt cup given by Henry VIII. to this company, with bells hanging at it, which every man is to ring by shaking after he hath drunk up the whole cup. There is also a very excellent piece of the king done by Holbein, stands up in the hall, with the officers of the company kneeling to him to receive their charter" (this is the picture). "Dr. Scarborough took some of his friends, and I went with them, to see the body of a lusty fellow, a seaman that was hanged for a robbery. I did touch the dead body with my bare hand; it felt cold; but methought it was a very unpleasant sight."

In the centre of the court room is a long table, broader in front of the master's chair, tapering to the lower end, which

* Who is said to have written this distich upon Christopher Bennett:—

"Hospitii, quicumque petis, quis incola tanti

"Spiritūs; egregia hunc, consule, scripta dabant.

"Chr. Terne, M.D.C.L."

Bennett was born at Raynton, Somersetshire, and was a distinguished Member of the College of Physicians; he died in May, 1655.

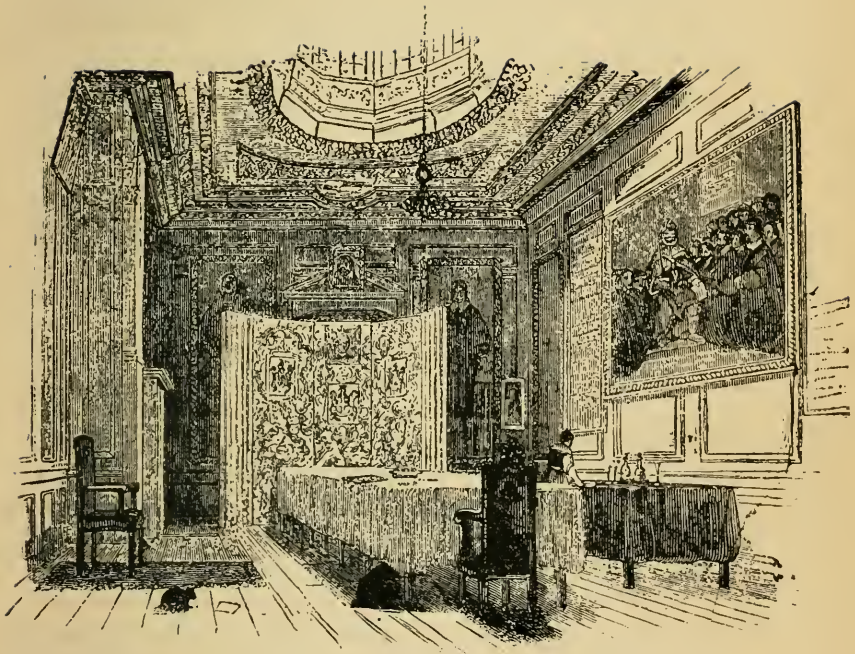
is the seat of the clerk of the company. This table is covered with thick green baize hanging cloth, and this in days gone by (George I.) was the identical decorating cloth which hung upon the Barbers' and Surgeons' booth or stand when it was erected round St. Paul's Churchyard or on Cheapside to permit the master, wardens, and the company to view any great sight or civic procession; it is decorated with the civic arms, in front of the clerk, and the arms, crest, and supporters of the company before the master's chair. These are embroidered in worsted crewels, and formed the decorations of the state barge when the company used it to attend upon the Lord Mayor when his lordship went from Blackfriars to Westminster to be sworn in on the 9th November annually.

"In a November fog, 'stead of taking warm grog,

"He is forced to take water at Blackfriars stairs."*

All this is now at an end. The Lord Mayor no longer goes by water on his progress, and very soon—too soon—only as far as the Law Courts in the Strand in his state coach. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*" The state barge of the company no longer exists, and the decorations and armorials bearings are turned to other uses. The barge-master's silver badge for his state coat is kept in the plate closet, while the arm-badges of the rowers, which were of tin painted with the crest of the company, are nailed on to the panels of the court withdrawing room, and over other doorways. At the end of the court room stands a large screen of gilt-painted leather, made in the East, probably China. This screen bears also the arms of the company; it is about eight feet high, and so very heavy that it has been made a fixture; and hereby hangs a tale, stranger than fiction, for it relates to a resurrection from the dead, and which, if it could not be identified most accurately, might be put down to being a "tremendous (in genteel parlance) thumper." Any how the facts are these (and I shall again quote and write from the "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 10, page 570, Nov. 24, 1740): "On Monday last five malefactors were executed at Tyburn—Thomas Clark, William Mears, Margery Stanton, Eleanor Mumpman, for several burglaries and felonies; and William Duell, for ravishing, robbing, and

* Hood's Comicalities.



murdering Sarah Griffin, at Acton, Middlesex. The body of this last was brought to Surgeons' Hall to be anatomized; but after it was stripped and laid upon the board, and as one of the servants was washing it, in order to be cut, he perceived life in it, and found the breath to come quicker and quicker, on which a surgeon took some ounces of blood from it, and in two hours the man was able to sit up in a chair, and in the evening was again committed to Newgate."

This screen was the gift of William Duell, who changed his name to Deverall, and report says lived to be a respected and aged man.

The Barber Surgeons, by the 32nd of Henry VIII. (1541) were allowed "four persons condemned, adjudged, and put to death for felony, by the due order of the king's laws of his realm, for anatomies, and to make incision of the same dead bodies, or otherwise to order the same after the said discretion at their pleasures for their further and better knowledge, instruction, insight, learning, and experience in the said science of chirurgery"; and it was under this Act that William Duell, came under the notice of the Surgeons.

Of the theatre used for dissection and anatomization not a vestige remains.* It was built by Inigo Jones, about the year 1636, and is reputed to have been one of his best works. It escaped the great fire of London in 1666, and was destroyed, razed to the ground, the materials sold, and three houses built on its site (1782). It was in the form of an ellipse, and furnished with four rows of seats in cedar wood. The ceiling was ornamented with the twelve signs of the Zodiac and other allegorical figures. It is said that there is no known engraving of it; but Hogarth in his satirical picture, "The Reward of Cruelty," has in his fourth stage delineated this theatre, shewing the two skeletons on the wall, with the names of their former tenants, James Field and Thomas Maclean, two worthies (says the writer of the letterpress of "Hogarth Restored," 1808) who quitted these regions with a rope, the former an eminent pugilist and the latter a notorious robber, both murderers. Beside these there was the skeleton

* The plan of it is still preserved in the Library of Worcester College, Oxford.

(with flexible and moveable joints) of J. Atherton, who was hanged. This was the gift of a Mr. Knowles (1693); and two other skeletons of unknown persons, executed in 1638, facetiously called "Camberry Bess" and "Country Tom." There was the frame of an ostrich, set up by Dr. Hobbs in 1682, two stuffed human skins, said to be Adam and Eve, set up in 1643.

It was in this theatre that two public and two private lectures were annually given on the bodies of executed malefactors, and Hogarth has seized the opportunity of depicting such a lecture. The President, "Dr. Sir Charles Scarborough,"* maintaining the dignity of insensibility, considering the corpse but as the object of a lecture. The dissector, hardened by age to callousness, banishes every tender feeling; the assistant, who is scooping out the criminal subject's eyes, and the young pupil, scarifying the legs, seem wholly unaffected with the nature of the business.

SUNDRIES RELATING TO BARBERS.

Among the records, the property of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, is the copy and probate of the will of Archbishop Winchelsey, wherein he bequeaths a legacy to his barber, who had followed him to Bordeaux, and attended to him when ill during his persecution; the date of the will A.D. 1313. Also, under heading "The town of Sandwich," the collector of that town, acting on behalf of the Convent of Christ's Church, which shews that the connection of the town with the Cinque Ports, involved the payment of fees to officers and messengers, and among the items is one relating to the death of a barber, thus: "In nuncio portando ad Ballivum apud Romanam de Barbitonsore occiso." Date 1289.

Among the records of the corporation of St. Albans, there is a book called "Liber Electionum," in limp parchment; it contains the earliest entry of the election of a mayor and burgesses and assistants in common council, in the twenty-eighth year of Elizabeth, 1586, and recites the various companies in the town, commencing with the Barbers'.

* Died three years before Hogarth was born.

Company, thus shewing that even beyond the limits of London, they were people of importance.

In 1627, Dr. Balcanquel, the Master of the Savoy, was appointed to assist in the framing of the rules for the governance of the George Heriot Hospital at Edinbro', and *inter alia* he appointed "One chirurgeon barber, who shall cut and poll the hair of all the scholars in the hospital: as also to look to the cure of all those within the hospital, who any way shall stand in need of his art."

In the calendar of the House of Lords, under date August 30, 1645, there is an entry which runs thus: "Draft of ordinance for seizing a debt due by the Company of Barbers and Surgeons to Richard Watson, Surgeon, a papist and delinquent, and for applying the same for the service of Gloucester." "Lords' Journal," vol. 7, p. 562. (This alludes to the siege of that city where money was much wanted).

Amongst the collection of books—the property of the late P. Wyckham Martin, Esq., at Leeds Castle, Kent, there is a volume entitled, "A journal of what passed while I (Alexander Smith) was in King William's Service," and begins thus:—"Friday, 19th of September, 1695. Being in the 'Rummer Tavern,' in Queen Street, I did there receive my warrant from Charles Hargrave, then Clerk to the Barber and Surgeons' Hall, for being Surgeon's Mate on board H.M.S. 'Vanguard;'" thus shewing that this company had the right of recommending if not of selecting fit men to practise in the navy.

OFFENSIVE BARBERS.

"July 9, 1745.—Three master barbers were fined for exercising their trade on Sunday, 7th of July, and refusing to pay the fine were committed by the Justices at Hick's Hall (now the Sessions House, 1881) to Clerkenwell, Bridewell."

"Tuesday, 20th August, 1745.—Several barbers were tried before the commissioners of excise for using flour in their business contrary to Act of Parliament, and fined £20 each."—"Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 15.

On the 20th October, 1745, fifty-one barbers were convicted before the commissioners of excise and fined in the penalty of £20 each, for having in their custody hair powder

not made of starch, contrary to Act of Parliament; and on the 27th of same month, forty-nine other barbers were convicted of the like offence, and fined in the like penalty.

November 11th, 1751, "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 21, p. 511. From the "Gazetteer." "If antiquity, usefulness, or numbers bear any proportion of preference, I dare affirm, that there is not a set of tradesmen in this metropolis that can be reasonably thought at this time more deserving the aid and assistance of the legislature to prevent their total ruin than the barbers. What led me to these reflections was, about three months' ago, having some business at the excise office, and seeing a group of well looking men together, with whitish coats and pale countenances, curiosity excited me to enquire their business, when one replied, 'I am come here to pay a fine for a villain's swearing that I used flour, though for upwards of two years there has never been any in my shop'; so from one to the other I heard their several tales and complaints, which did really shock me to think that honest men should be so harassed and (as they told me) have no remedy but that which is worse than the disease.

"Thus did I see above thirty pay their different fines, some of which by their dejected countenances, seemed to have more need to pay it to the bakers and the butchers. The honest manner in which some told their story, and the positive sincerity with which they avowed their innocence, engaged me as I went home to buy this famous Act (of Parliament) which I have perused over and over, and I do not find any penalty or prohibition of the use of flour for powdering wigs and heads of hair. The penalty as I apprehend it, lies only on the mixing of hair powder with any other ingredients; for the Act as it appears to me, was only intended to prevent frauds in the makers and vendors of hair powders, and not to oppress poor barbers and impoverish the many families that it has done.

"If therefore, the barber was to keep two troughs, one with flour and the other with good hair powder, and to put the question to his customer, 'Do you please to have your wig powdered or floured?' provided (always) that he did not mix them, he could not incur any penalty in this Act, for it

expressly lays the penalty only on the mixing of any other ingredient with hair powder. I see no clause in it, nor do I know any law extant that prohibits my having my wig floured if I choose.—The Fool.”

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Monday, 13th January, 1752 — “Gentleman’s Magazine,” vol. 22, p. 41. “A petition of the Company of Barbers was presented to the House of Commons, praying leave to bring in a Bill for incorporating the peruke makers, as well within as without the liberties of the city to a certain distance into one fraternity with themselves.”

“An apprentice to a barber (we decline to give names) decoyed a newspaper boy who carries papers about Highgate, decoyed him into Hornsey Lane, and on the boy’s refusal to deliver up his money, cut his throat with a razor, threw him into a hole and left him; some drovers came by and discovered his case, went after the villain and found him at Holloway, who denied any intention to rob the boy. By the care of a local surgeon, the lad is likely to recover.” Saturday, 18th November, 1752.

The derivation of the word barber is from the Latin word *barba*, *æ*, a beard; and the word applies equally to that of a man as that of a beast. And Gay, the Poet, considering this fact, compiled his well known fable of “The Goat and his Beard.” Fable XXII :—

“’Tis certain that the modish passions
 Descend among the crowd like fashions,
 Excuse me then, if pride, conceit,
 (The manners of the fair and great)
 I give to monkeys, asses, dogs,
 Fleas, owls, goats, butterflies and hogs.
 I say that these are proud! What then?
 I never said they equal men.
 A goat, as vain as goat can be,
 Affected singularity;
 When e’re a thymy bank he found,
 He rolled upon the fragrant ground;
 And then with fond attention stood
 Fixed, o’er his image in the flood,
 I hate my frowsy beard, he cries;
 My youth is lost in this disguise.
 Did not the females know my vigour,

Well might they loathe this reverend figure.
 Resolved to smooth his shaggy face,
 He sought the barber of the place.
 A flippant monkey, spruce and smart,
 Hard by, professed the dapper art:
 His pole with pewter basins hung,
 Black rotten teeth in order strung;
 Ranged cups that in the window stood,
 Lined with red rags, to look like blood:
 Did well his three-fold trade explain,
 Who shaved, drew teeth, and breathed a vein.
 The goat he welcomes with an air,
 And seats him in a wooden chair;
 Mouth, nose, and cheek the lather hides,
 Light, smooth and swift the razor glides.
 'I hope your custom, sir,' says Pug,
 'Sure never face was half so smug!'
 The goat impatient for applause,
 Swift to the neighbouring hill withdraws.
 The shaggy people grinned and stared,
 Heigh day! what's here, without a beard?
 Say brother, whence this dire disgrace,
 What envious hand hath robbed your face?
 When thus the fop with smiles of scorn,
 Are beards by civil nations worn?
 Ev'n Muscovites have mowed their chins:
 Shall we like formal Capuchins,
 Stubborn in pride retain the mode,
 And bear about the heavy load?
 Whene'er we through the village stray,
 Are we not mocked along the way;
 Insulted with loud shouts of scorn,
 By boys our beards disgraced and torn?
 Were I no more with goats to dwell,
 Brother, I grant you reason well,
 Replies a bearded chief—beside,
 If boys can mortify thy pride,
 How wilt thou stand the ridicule
 Of our whole flock? Affected fool!
 Coxcombs, distinguished from the rest,
 To all but coxcombs are a jest."

The Barber was anciently termed a poller, because in former times, as I have before stated, he was a poller of the hair, notwithstanding the commands laid down in Leviticus, chap. 19, v. 27, "Ye shall not round the corners of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard." He carried as a rule a case which contained his looking-glass a set of horn combs, a set of box combs, a beard-comb

for arranging the beard, a beard-iron for curling the same, a set of razors, tweezers, ear-picks, a tooth-rasp, a horn powder box, a puff to powder the hair, a bottle for sweet water, trimming cloths to put before his patient, and a glass to put before him. His basin had a circle in the brim, and it is familiarly known as Mambrino's helmet, from the use made of it by that valiant knight, Don Quixote; and this basin is mentioned by Ezekiel. Now to his razors. Prior to the English manufacture they were imported from Palermo and razors are mentioned in Homer. And razors "Novaculae" were known to the ancient Romans, for we find this passage: "Raporum summam novacula decerpito." Col. 12. 56. I.; and Cicero mentions it as a knife as "novacula discissa," and again as "culter tonsorius;" and Livy, speaking of a certain well, says, "Puteo in quo novacula illa deposita qua usus Accius Nævius Augur cotem disciderat."* Novacula, a razor; a novando, from novo, to make new. Quod faciem quodammodo novam facit. Because in a sense it makes the face new. The "novacula" is mentioned by Cicero de Div. I. 17, "Cos novaculâ discissa," "A whetstone cut through by a razor," where he relates that Tarquinius Priscus resolved to try the skill of Accius Nævius, an augur, and asked him whether what he was then thinking of could be effected? Nævius having examined his auguries, said that it might, "Why then," replied the king, "I had thoughts of cutting this whetstone with a razor." "Cut," said the augur, and the king cut it through.

Cicero pronounces this story fabulous and improbable. It is to be borne in mind, however, that though the "novacula" was an instrument used for shaving, it may not have had a loose handle, like our razor, and consequently was capable of doing more execution.

ὁ ξυρὸς }
 or } a razor;
 τὸ ξυρὸν }

from

ξυράω } or ξύω to shave, scrape.
 ξυρέω }

* "Hanc historiam apud Titum Livium habes."

"Montfaucon," vol. 5, 315.

Homer, Iliad, X. 173 :

Νῦν γὰρ δὴ πάντεσσι ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἴσταται ἀκμῆς.

“For now we are all on the edge of a razor,” or quite literally, “(It) stands to (us) all on the edge of a razor;” meaning, “We have all reached the critical moment,” or something of that kind.

Sophocles, Antigone, 996 :

φρόνει βεβῶς αἰ νῦν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ τύχης.

“Consider that thou art now again standing on the brink (literally “razor”) of fortune.” An old proverb.

The words *ξυρόν*, razor, and *ξυρέω*, to cut, or shave, are used to denote “imminent danger.”

Sophocles, Ajax, 786 :

ξυρεὶ γὰρ ἐν χρω̄ τοῦτο.

“It cuts close to the skin”; meaning, “There is great danger.”

The razor is mentioned by other Greek authors; but I have not the books. Shaving appears to have been a very old custom; it is mentioned in Gen. xli. 14. The first place in which the word “razor” occurs in Holy Scripture, is Numbers vi. 5.

The Barber carried a chafing dish or portable stove to carry his towels hot and warm; also scissors, long, broad, and pointed; curling or crisping tongs.

Now with respect to beards, the first which a man begins to wear is called a “pick-a-devant” beard, because it is sharp-pointed, worn like Charles I.; then there is the “cathedral” beard, which Mr. Randle Holme, of Herald’s College, writing in 1688, says was worn by bishops and grave dignitaries of the Church; then the “British” beard, as worn by the ancient Britons, with the moustachios very heavy and hanging down either side of the chin, all the rest of the face being bare; then the “forked” beard. On numerous Roman altars and on some stone coffins we may learn that they wore the beard, and the military wore short and frizzed beards as evinced by the engravings in Montfaucon’s. The first of the emperors who wore a beard was Hadrian, who wore it to hide his wound. Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius wore a “philosopher’s” beard, thick and bushy, not worn before the date 454 B.C. and this thick beard was

afterwards considered as an appendage that obtained for the emperors a veneration from the people.*

The trimming of the beard was an object of attention in all ages and countries, and the wearing of beards and moustachios in various modes and fashions occur at different periods as will be readily shown. Thus the early Briton shaved his beard occasionally, yet wore it sometimes long, but his moustachios always so. The Druid preserved his gravity by encouraging the growth of both. The Anglo-Saxon trimmed his beard and parted it into double locks. Yet, the Normans in the invading army of William I., (if any reliance is to be placed in the Bayeux Tapestry,) shaved quite closely, and this close shaving was the prevailing custom with young men during the fourteenth century; their elders wore the forked beard, as illustrated on a brass of the time of Edward III. in Shottesbrook Church, Berkshire, to a Franklin, thus illustrating the line in Chaucer, in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales—

“A merchant was there with a forked beard.”

In Gloucester Cathedral the effigy of King Edward II. on his tomb exhibits that monarch in a beard and moustachios, carefully curled and trimmed. This reminds us of the indignity offered to him by Maltravers, into whose custody he was entrusted, and who ordered one of the keepers to shave him with cold water from a ditch, while on his cruel journey to Pomfret. The unhappy king, bursting into tears, exclaimed, “Here is at least warm water on my cheeks, whether you will or not.”

Knights wore the moustachios long, as on the effigy of John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, second son of Edward II. on the tomb in Westminster Abbey, also on the brass of Sir Roger de Bois in Ingham Church, Norfolk.

According to the effigy of King Edward III., on his tomb in Westminster Abbey, his long and capacious beard is forked, the moustache being carefully trimmed and arranged over the upper lip and disposed on either side of the mouth. King Henry IV., his effigy at Canterbury displays a similar form of beard, but not so large. Richard II. also in his

* Fosbroke's “Encyclopædia of Antiquity.”

picture, which hangs within the communion-table railings on the south side of the chancel at Westminster, has his beard arranged in two tufts upon the chin ; but broad pointed and forked beards were worn during this king's reign, and continued in fashion for some years. In the reign of Henry V. the fashion went the reverse way, and close shaving was the order of the day ; and during the reign of Henry VI. whisker, beard, and moustache entirely disappeared, and the hair on the head was cropped close. Yet in the reign of Edward IV. fashion yielded a little, and the hair was worn longer, but the beard close shaven, and it was not until the middle of the sixteenth century that old men began to cultivate a beard which developed itself fully during the reign of Elizabeth. These remarks were fully exemplified at the Exhibition of the National Portrait Gallery, at South Kensington Museum, some few years ago, and can be verified by the series of photographs of the portraits (now on sale) published by the Council of Education.

Stubbs, in his "Anatomie of Abuses," 1583, says : "The barbers have invented such strange fashions of monstrous manners of cuttings, trimmings, shavings and washings, that you would wonder to see. They have one manner of cut called the French, another the Spanish ; one the Dutch, another the Italian ; one the new cut, another the old ; one the gentleman, and another the common ; one of the Court, another of the Country ; with infinite the like vanities which I overpasse. They have also other cuts innumerable ; and therefore when you come to be trimmed, they will ask you whether you will be cut to look terrible to your enemy, or amiable to your friend ; grim and stern in countenance, or pleasant and demure ; for they have divers kind of cuts for all these purposes, or else they lye. Then when they have done all these feats, it is a world to consider how their mowchatours (moustachios) must be preserved, or laid out, from one cheek to another, or turned up like two horns towards the forehead."

Green, in his "Quip for an Upstart Courtier," 1592, speaking of the barber, says : "He descends as low as his beard and asketh, whether he please to be shaven or not ?

Whether he will have his peak cut short or sharp ; amiable, like an 'inamorata' ; or broad pendant like a spade, to be terrible, like a warrior or soldado ? Whether he will have his 'crates' cut low, like a juniper bush ; or his 'suberche' taken away with a razor. If it be his pleasure to have his appendices primed, or his moustacheos fostered or turned about his ears like the branches of a vine, or cut down to the lip, with the Italian lash, to make him look like a half-faced baby in brass ? These quaint terms, barber, you greet Master Velvet Breeches withal, and at every word a snap with your cissors and a cringe with your knee ; whereas when you come to poor Cloth Breeches, you either cut his beard at your own pleasure, or else in disdain ask him if he will be trimmed round like the half of a Holland's cheese."

In Lyly's "Midas," Act iii. Scene 2 (1591), Motto, the barber, thus speaks to his boy : "Besides, I have instructed thee in the phrases of our eloquent occupation, as, How, sir, will you be trimmed ? Will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin ; a penthouse on your upper lip, or an alley on your chin ? A low curl on your head like a bull, or a dangling lock like a Spaniard ? Your moustachios sharp at the ends like shoemakers' awls, a-hanging down to your mouth like goat's flakes ?"

Taylor, the Water Poet, in his "Superbiæ Flagellum," gives the following description of the great variety of beards worn in his time but curiously enough has omitted to mention his own beard, which he used to wear twisted in the form of a screw.

"Now a few lines to paper I will put,
Of men's beards' strange and variable cut,
In which there's some that take as vain a pride
As almost in all other things beside.
Some are reap'd most substantial like a brush,
Which makes a natural wit known by the bush ;
And in my time of some men I have heard
Whose wisdom have been only wealth and beard ;
Many of these the proverb well doth fit,
Which says, 'Bush natural, more hair than wit' ;
Some seem as they were starched stiff and fine,
Like to the bristles of some angry swine ;

And some to set their love's desire on edge,
 Are cut and pruned like a quickset hedge ;
 Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
 Some round, some mowed like stubble, some stark bare ;
 Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger-like,
 That may with whispering a man's eyes out pike ;
 Some with the hammer cut or Roman T,—
 Their beards extravagant, reformed must be ;
 Some with the quadrate, some triangle fashion,
 Some circular, some oval in translation ;
 Some perpendicular in longitude ;
 Some like a thicket for their crapitude ;
 That heights, depths, breadths, triform, square, oval, round,
 And rules geometrical in beards are found."

The T-shaped beard and moustache was a fashion during the reign of Charles I., for in the play of the "Queen of Corinth," Act iv. Scene 1—

" He strokes his beard,
 The Roman T ; your T beard is in fashion."

The various changes of the shape of beards is noticed by R. Middleton, "Epigrammes and Satyres," 1608.

" Why dost thou wear this beard ?
 'Tis cleane gone out of fashion."

The Earl of Essex, in the time of Elizabeth, wore, as by his portrait, a spade beard ; and Southampton, a so-called stiletto beard ; and Lord Seymour of Sudeley is represented as wearing a sort of inverted sugar-loaf beard. The so-called "tile" beard is mentioned in "Hudibras," Part i. c. 1. line 243.

" In cut and dye so like a tile,
 A sudden view it would beguile."

And thereto the widow declares ; Part ii. c. 1. line 170.

" It does your visage more adorn
 Than if 't were pruned and starched and launder'd
 And cut square by the Russian standard."

In the notes to Dr. Grey's edition of "Hudibras" we are told, "They were then so curious in the management of their

beards that some, as I am informed, had pasteboard cases to put over them in the night, lest they should turn upon them and rumple them in their sleep.

In the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, entitled "Pylades and Corinna," p. 21 (1731), we have the following account of Mr. Richard Shute, a Turkey merchant, who was her grandfather: "That he was very nice in the mode of that age, his valet being some hours every morning in starching his beard and curling his whiskers, during which time a gentleman, whom he maintained as a companion, always read to him upon some useful subject."

Beard combs and beard brushes were used by the gallants of the day, for, quoting again from the play of the "Queen of Corinth," we find these words in Act ii. Scene 4—

"Play with your Pisa beard; why, where's your brush, pupil?"

"He must have a brush, sir."

And we may here mention that beard combs were in use in the time of Elizabeth.*

We have now to touch upon wigs. Wigs or perriwigs are first mentioned in the reign of Elizabeth, and Stowe informs us that it was a French fashion, brought to England about the time of the massacre of Paris, about the year 156½.

In 1595 it was dangerous for children to walk in the streets alone, for they were often enticed into secluded places, their hair cut off and sold by the thieves for the manufacture of wigs. In Hall's "Satires," 1598, mention is made of a courtier who loses his "periwinkle" by a gust of wind in lifting his hat to bow. In Middleton's play of "Mad World, My Masters," dated 1608, it is stated that they were worn by ladies. And that ladies used them, I quote the lines below—

"Her sumptuous periwig, her curious curls."

—*Micro-Cynicon*, 1599.

In the play of the "Comedy of Errors," Shakespeare, and which Malone believes to have been written about the year 1593, translated by one William Warner from the *Menæchmi* of Plautus, in Act ii. Scene 2, Dromio of Syracuse says to Antipholus of Syracuse—

* Fairholt's Costume, pp. 427—432.

“There is no time for a man to recover his hair that grows bald by nature.”

Antipholus answers—

“May he not do it by fine and recovery?”

Dromio S. Yes, to pay a fine for a peruke, and recover the lost hair of another man.

Antipholus S. Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an excrement?

Dromio S. Because it is a blessing that he bestows on beasts; and what he hath scanted men in hair he hath given them in wit.

And again, in the play of “The Two Gentlemen of Verona,” Act iv. Scene 4, presumably about the year 1598, Julia, a lady of Verona, beloved by Proteus, a Veronese, addressing Silvia, the Duke of Milan’s daughter, beloved by Valentine, also a Veronese, using these words—

“The painter flatter’d her a little,
Unless I flatter with myself too much.
Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow,
If that be all the difference in his love,
I’ll get me such a colour’d periwig.”

Thus clearly demonstrating that they were no novelties for either men or women so soon after their introduction from the Continent.

In Beaumont and Fletcher’s play of “Cupid’s Revenge” there are these lines—

“I bought him a new periwig with a love lock at it.”

In the time of Charles II. enormous wigs were worn, and there is a letter extant from the Comte de Commynes, ambassador from France, in which he relates that that king while at Chatham took off his peruke, &c., owing to the heat of the sun. Pepys writes under date 9th May, 1663, “At Mr. Jervas’, my old barber, I did buy two or three borders and perriwigs, meaning to wear one, and yet I have no stomach for it, but that the pains of keeping my hair clean is so great; he trimmed, and at last I parted, but my mind was almost alter’d from my purpose from the trouble which I toressee will be in wearing them.”

Also, again, on the 30th of October, 1663, he writes,

“At my perriwig maker’s, and there showed my wife the perriwig made for me, and she likes it very well.” And on the 31st, he gives the price he paid for the wigs thus: “One thereof cost me £3 and the other 40s. I have worn neither yet, but will begin next week, God willing.”

On the 3rd of November, 1663, he writes: “Bye-and-by comes Chapman, the perriwig maker, and (upon) my liking it, without more ado I went up, and there he cut off my haire, which went a little to my heart at present to part with it; but it being over, and my perriwig on, I paid him £3 for it, and away he with my own hair to make up another of Jane was terribly troubled for my parting of my own hair, so was Besse.”

Again, from this gossiping Pepy, we learn that perriwigs were likely to go out of fashion, for (says he, under date 1665) nobody will dare to buy any haire for fear of the infection, that it had been cut off the heads of the people dead of the plague raging in Westminster when he bought it; and in the year 1666, 11th June, he says that “Ladies used perriwigs with hats for all the world like mine,” and then, disapproving of women assuming men’s garb, he adds: “An odde sight, and a sight that did not please me.” (What would he have said of the fashions of the latter part of the nineteenth century.)

In 1672, in Wycherley’s play of “Love in a Wood; or, St. James’s Park”: “If she has smuggged herself up for me, let me prune and flounce my perruque a little for her.”

In 1698, Whisson in his “Manners et Observations en Angleterre,” say of the gentlemen, “That their perruques and their habits were charged with powder like millers.”

Tom Brown in his “Letters from the Living to the Dead” writes, “We met three flaming beaux of the first magnitude, he in the middle made a most magnificent figure. His perriwig was large enough to have loaded a camel, and he bestowed upon it at least a bushel of powder, I warrant you!”

These mountains of hair were worn by all who could afford to buy them, and a gentleman endeavoured to distinguish himself by the largeness of his wig and the elegance of

the comb which he carried about with him to church, theatre, coffee-house, or park, to comb and arrange his wig.

To such a pitch of fashion had wig-wearing reached that Schomberg, De Ginckel, Albemarle, and even William III. wore them with their armour, and amongst the armour-clothed effigies in the Tower of London is a portraiture of James II. with a full-bottomed wig reaching half-way down to his waist.

Dean Swift, writing of wigs, says—

“Triumphing Tories and desponding Whigs,
Forgot their friends and joined to save their wigs.”

Gay also, in his “*Trivia*; or, *The Art of Walking the Streets of London*,” at line 125, says—

“When suffocating mists obscure the morn,
Let thy worst wig, long used to storms, be worn.”

And at line 190—

“If you the precepts of the muse despise,
And slight the faithful warning of the skies.”

Line 201—

“In vain you scour;
Thy wig, alas! uncurled admits the shower.
So fierce Alecto i' snaky trespass fell,
When Orpheus charmed the rig'rous powers of Hell.”

Again at line 53, *Book ii.*, Gay writes—

“You'll sometimes meet a fop of nicest tread,
Whose mantling peruke veils his empty head.”

And at line 56, he goes on to say—

“Him, like the miller, pass with caution by
Lest from his shoulder clouds of powder fly.”

And in *Book iii.* line 51 to 58—

“Where the mob gathers, swiftly shoot along,
Nor idly mingle with the noisy throng,
Lured by the silver hilt (sword) amid the swarm,
The subtil artist will thy side disarm.
Nor is thy flaxen wig with safety worn;
High on the shoulder in a basket borne
Lurks the sly boy: whose hand to rapine bred,
Plucks off the curling honours of thy head.”

The short bob with locks and a hairy crown, and the

long periwig came into fashion after the French style, with a pole lock, the commencement of the pigtail. Then the curled foretop wig, with the side locks tied up with ribands and curled all over the top. Ladies affected wigs and fronts with long dangling curls, yet kept back by two combs. These curls were sometimes mounted on wires, making these false locks to stand off at a distance from the face.

A small article called the peruke was used in the latter days of Charles II., and called a travelling wig. Then the campagne wig, with its knobs or bobs, and a pendant twisted curl on each side; then the plain wig, made to look like a real head of hair, and called a short bob.

A reference to the works of Hogarth will demonstrate the usual form of wigs worn during the last century; and here I feel that I cannot do better than quote Mr. Hogarth's own words in elucidation of his famous caricature upon the Five Orders of Periwigs as they were worn at the coronation of George III., and this print is said to have been a ridicule on Steward's "Antiquities of Athens," in which, with minute accuracy, are given the measurement of all the members of Greek Architecture. Minute accuracy is the leading feature of Steward's book; minute accuracy is the leading feature of Hogarth's satire.

The two orders are measured architecturally (architectonically), and, under their umbrageous shadow, Mr. Hogarth has introduced several of remarkable character. Two people in the upper row, under the title of episcopal or Parsonic (alluding to the Tuscan order as being simple and solid, and not surcharged with ornaments), are said to be intended for Dr. Warburton, late Bishop of Gloucester, and Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David's.

The next row is inscribed, "Old Peirian, or Aldermanic." The first face is Lord Melcombe, and may with equal propriety represent some sagacious alderman of the day (1761). At the opposite end of the same row we see the remarkable periwig worn by Sir Samuel Fludyer, Lord Mayor.

The row beneath consists of the Lexonic, answering to the Ionic; and under it is the Composite, or half-natural, and the "Queerinthian, or Queue de Renard." Even with

them, we notice a barber's block, crowned with compasses, and marked Athenian measure, this is intended for a caricature of Mr. Stewart. A table of references appears above the block, and facing it a scale divided into nodules or noddles, nasos or noses, and minutes.

Without a perfect knowledge of the terms of Architecture the drift of this whimsical print cannot be perfectly comprehended.

A portrait of Queen Charlotte, distinguished by the simplicity, is in the corner, on the left ; and in the same line we observe five Right Honourable Ladies of the Bedchamber in 1761—the Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Effingham, the Countess of Northumberland, and the Viscountess Weymouth.

In the great dining hall of Lambeth Palace all the portraits of the bishops and archbishops, to a time as lately as Sumner and Howley, all are in wigs. Archbishop Tillotson was the first to wear the round bottomed wig, not unlike his own hair, and without powder.

Lawyers, in their vocation as pleaders, wear wigs, and the status of a counsel could be known by his wig, thus some have two pendant curls ; the serjeants-at-law, (a status lately abolished,) at the top of their wig wore a bit of black cloth, with a frill of cambric round the black cloth, and this illustrated his rank, and represented the coif, also the tonsure ; then the queen's or king's counsel, when they go in state or have to plead before the judicial members of the House of Lords, wear full bottomed wigs, as also the judges when they sit in their scarlet robes.

Copy of an opinion of the late eminent conveyancer, Geo. Harrison, Esq., of Stone's Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, on the question of the capacity of a man who *wore a beard* to enter into a contract. Given about 1830 to 1835 :

“ As far as the statement goes, the question seems to me to amount to this : Does competency depend on fashion ? Because, if so, a legal sage in Lord Coke's times might be a lunatic in Lord Denman's ; a philosopher in Turkey might be a Bedlamite in England. The question would soon afterwards be started whether mustachios were evidence of

insanity, and, subsequently, whether a huge pair of whiskers were so.

“As one perfectly indifferent, and not abounding in any of the three, I incline to think, from the samples which have come in my way, that the exuberant cultivation of either of the two latter is a greater proof of folly than that of a venerable beard.

“The point, however, may be considered (1st) classically, (2nd) legally, (3rd) politically, (4th) physiologically.

“(1st). The best authors have ever treated the beard with the respect due to wisdom—

“‘His tawny beard was th’ equal grace
Both of his wisdom and his face.’

Strange that the same emblem should create a suspicion of an unsound mind!

“(2nd.) As the proprietor of this dignified appendage has given it so much *law*, it seems no less strange that this very circumstance should be a proof of the *illegality* of his acts.

“(3rd.) Were the question now submitted to a jury, when every man feels it his duty to lean more or less to one or other of the great parties in the State, the balance of justice might incline one way or the other, according to the composition of the jury. The appendage under consideration has certainly a *conservative* cast; yet history is equally balanced. Of that of the renowned hero already quoted it is said—

“‘This hairy meteor did denounce
The *jall* of sceptres and of crowns.’

On the other hand, the author of ‘Old Mortality’ informs the world that General Dalziel remained unshorn in honour of the Stewarts.

“The *Whigs* (wigs), I fear, would deem such a production an undue encroachment on their interests, and the economists would certainly be unfavourable to that which, affording a *supply* so far exceeding the *demand*, necessarily sets all their irrefragible maxims at defiance. But the Radicals would doubtless feel bound in honour to uphold that which has unquestionably a *radical* origin. So that by the fortunate

coalition of the two extremes, Conservative and Radical, the Nazariteship would in all probability be preserved unhurt.

“(4th.) As the intellect is not considered to be perfectly developed until possession of a beard, the length of the one in question cannot but be viewed as a proof of the ‘march of intellect.’ There is certainly an old saying of rather adverse import, ‘As mad as a March hare,’ and there can be no doubt that these hairs have stolen a march upon their fellow citizens; but I rely upon the contract being settled by the 1st of February, to get rid of this difficulty.”

(From an original MS. copy of the opinion, in my late father's handwriting.—R. R. DAVIS, 24th December, 1881.)

“By the length of His Beard can you measure a man?
Bearded or Beardless I doubt if you can.”

THE BARBER.

Muse! sing, in numbers neat and trim,
The barber's praise! Facetious whim.
At first, fame tells, unpolished shepherds,
With scythes and shears, were wont to clip beards,
And pumice used, as sharp as pins,
Rough tools, to smooth their woolly chins;
Rude trimmers who, with rakes and crooks,
Combed their plain locks, their glass the brooks;
That ancient mirror that, heaven bless us!
So fatal proved to poor Narcissus.
But when young Jove a wenchler grew,
Shrewd Hermes (if the bards say true)
Invented razor, wash-ball, powder,
To make his fopling godship prouder,
Shaved him in some celestial arbour,
And was the first acknowledged barber.
From heaven, with the ætherial coal,
This art the filch, Prometheus, stole;
And whatsoever mad poets feign
How he by thunder-bolts was slain,
And all these fabling things they've said on't,
'Twas known he after made a trade on't;
Took shop, his pristine pole erected,
Throve fast, lived snug, and well respected,
Made for green heads, as fame declares,
Warm caps, of grey sagacious hairs,
Since nick-named by our modern prigs
Toupcés and bobtail periwigs;
And since his days this art divine,

By hireling rogues for sordid coin,
 Is quite profaned, who scrub men's hides
 In ale house and by highway sides ;
 And to the brotherhood's great offence,
 In alleys shave for single pence,
 Draw stumps, vend medicines, bleed, and blister,
 &c. . . . all for ends sinister.
 From this dear gentle occupation
 The bean acquires his reputation,
 Gains the smooth lip, clear shorn of hair,
 So fit to press the tender fair ;
 The pig tail dangling to the waist,
 With the white crown bedaubed with paste ;
 Or the broad bag o'er which appears
 Snow-white, a length of staring ears,
 The " Darby " Captain owes to thee
 His whiskers quaint and Rammilie
 That looks so stern, so raven-black on him
 Would fright old Satan from attacking him
 The rural squire, that puttish spark,
 Shines signal by the barber's mark ;
 By the trim mop, short curled and bob,
 Close sticking to his empty nob ;
 By the grey cue or formal tie
 The dancing master we descry ;
 The rich old citizen suppose
 By the wig, smothering up his nose ;
 And the huge bush of grizzled hairs
 Through which the face sagacious stares,
 With head erect, and seldom stirred,
 Demure as sage Minerva's bird
 When perched some ivy-tree or oak in
 Does the grave judge forsooth betoken ;
 The ladies too have oft, tis' said
 Been debtors to the Tonsor's aid :
 Semiramis, the Assyrian Queen,
 Peruked like Bully Rake was seen ;
 And Messalina, jilt egregious
 (Historians with th' account oblige us)
 A red haired tire was wont to use
 Dress of lewd madame in the stews.
 Even in our time, the fair 'tis known
 Are graced with tresses not their own,
 And bloom anew in native frizzle
 When bald, or grown with age quite grizzle."

" Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 8, p. 157 ; 173.

The following is the Charter of the Company, the granting of which forms the subject of the great picture. It is translated from the Latin and runs thus :—

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland :

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

We have inspected the letters patent of the Lord Henry VII., late King of England, our most illustrious father, concerning the confirmation made in these words:—Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—We have inspected the letters patent of Lord Edward the Fourth, late King of England, our Progenitor of illustrious memory, made in these words:—Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland: To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we, considering how our beloved, honest, and free men of the mystery of barbers of our City of London, exercising the mystery or art of surgeons as well respecting wounds, bruises, hurts and other infirmities of our liege men, and healing and curing the same, as in letting blood and drawing such our liege men's teeth, have for a long time undergone and supported, and daily do undergo and support, great and manifold labours and applications; and also how, through the ignorance, negligence, and unskilfulness of some of the said barbers, as well of the free men of our said city as of other surgeons who are foreigners and not free men of the said city, and are not sufficiently skilled, whereby very many, and almost infinite, evils have hitherto happened to many of our liege men in their wounds, hurts, bruises, and other infirmities by such barbers and surgeons on account of their defect in healing and curing, from which cause some of our said liege men have gone the way of all flesh, and others from the same cause have been by every one given over as incurable and past relief; and as it is to be dreaded that similar or greater evils may in future arise on this head unless proper remedy is by us speedily provided for the same. We, therefore, affectionately weighing and considering that such evils do happen to our liege men for want of the examination, corrections, and punishments by a due superior of such barbers and surgeons as are insufficiently skilled and instructed in the said mystery or arts as aforesaid, have, at

the humble request of our beloved, honest, and free men of the said mystery of barbers in our said city, granted to them that the said mysteries and all men of the said mystery of the city aforesaid shall be in fact and name one body and one perpetual community; and that two principals of the community shall, with the consent of twelve persons, or at least eight of the said community who are best skilled in the mysteries of surgeons, every year elect and make out of the said community two masters or rulers of the utmost skill to superintend, rule, and govern the mystery and community aforesaid, and all men of the said mystery and of the businesses of the same for ever. And that the said masters or rulers and community shall have a perpetual succession and common seal to serve for the affairs of the said community for ever; and that they and their successors for ever shall be able and capable in law to acquire and possess in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever to the value of five marks per annum, besides all reprises; and that they, by the names of masters or governors of the mystery of barbers of London, shall be able to plead and implead before all judges in all courts and in all actions, and that the said masters or rulers and community and their successors may lawfully and discreetly assemble themselves and make statutes and ordinances for the wholesome government, superintendence, and correction of the said mysteries according to the exigency of the necessity, as often and whenever it may be requisite lawfully and unpunishably, without leave or hindrance of us, our heirs, or successors, justices, collectors, sheriffs, coroners, or any other bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs or successors; provided that such statutes or ordinances are not in any way contrary to the laws and customs of our kingdom of England. We further will and grant for us and our heirs and successors, as far as in us lies, that the masters or rulers of the aforesaid community, for the time being, and their successors for ever, shall have the superintendence, examination, correction, and government of all and singular the free men of the said city, who are surgeons exercising the mystery of barbers within the said city, and of all other foreign surgeons whomsoever in any

wise practising and using the said mystery of surgeons in the said city and the suburbs thereof, and the punishment of them, as well free men as strangers, for their offences in not perfectly following, practising, and exercising the said mystery; and also the superintendence and inspection of all kinds of instruments, plaisters, and other medicines and their recipes by such said barbers and surgeons given, applied, and used for our liege men for curing and healing their wounds, bruises, hurts and such kind of infirmities, when and as often as shall be requisite for the convenience and utility of the said liege men; so that punishment of such barbers exercising the said mystery of surgeons and such foreign surgeons, so offending in the premises, be executed by fines, amercements, and imprisonment of their bodies, and by other reasonable and suitable means. And that no barber, exercising the said mystery of surgeons in the said city and the suburbs thereof, or any other foreign surgeon whatsoever, shall in future be admitted to follow, practice, and exercise the said mystery of surgeons in any wise within the said city or the suburbs thereof, unless he be first approved by the said master or rulers or their successors, for this purpose, able and sufficient as skilled in the said mystery; and for his plenary approbation in this behalf by the said master or rulers presented to the mayor of the said city for the time being. We also will and grant for us, our heirs, and successors, as far as in us lies, that neither the said masters or rulers and community of the said mystery of barbers, nor their successors, nor any of them shall hereafter in any wise be summoned or appointed within our said city and the suburbs thereof, nor any one of them be summoned or appointed on any assizes, juries, inquests, inquisitions, attainders, or other recognizances within the said city and suburbs thereof, for the time being, to come before the mayor, or sheriffs, or coronors, of our said city, for the time being, by any summoning officer or officers, or by his or their servants, although the said juries, inquisitions, or recognizances should be summoned on a writ or writs of right of us or our heirs: but that the said master or rulers and community, of the said mystery, and their successors, and

every of them, shall henceforth for ever be peaceably and entirely exonerated towards us, our heirs and successors, and towards the mayor or sheriffs of our said city, for the time being, and every of their officers and servants by these presents; and further, we, in consideration of the premises, do, of our special grace, for us, our heirs, and their successors, grant to the said masters or rulers and community of the said mystery of barbers, and their successors, this liberty, to wit, that they in all further times may admit and receive persons apt and sufficiently skilled and informed in the said mystery of surgeons, and by the masters and rulers, and for the time being of the said mystery in manner aforesaid approved, and presented to the mayor of the said city for the time being as aforesaid into the said mystery of barbers to the freedoms of the said city to be held and enjoyed according to the customs of the said city, and no other persons whomsoever, nor in any other manner; any mandate or requisition of us, our heirs or successors, by written letters or otherwise, howsoever made, or to be made, to the contrary notwithstanding. And although the said masters, or rulers and community, and their successors should contumaciously use this liberty in future against any mandate or requisition of us, our heirs, or successors, or any others whomsoever to be made in form aforesaid, neither they nor any one of them shall in any wise incur any fine, contempt, or loss towards us, our heirs, or successors, or any damage or punishment in their goods or bodies, or towards any other persons whosoever on that account; and this without fine or fee, for the sealing of these presents to be done, paid or otherwise rendered unto us: any statute, ordinance, or any act to the contrary, before this time published, made, ordained, or provided notwithstanding. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the first year of our reign. And we, holding the aforesaid letters, and all and everything therein contained valid and agreeable, do for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, accept and approve the same: and to our beloved liegemen, Richard Hayward, James Holland, John Robertson, and John Boteler, the present masters or

rulers of the said mystery of barbers and surgeons in our said city, and to their successors, do by these presents ratify and confirm in manner as the said letters do reasonably manifest. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, this fifth day of December in the fifteenth year of our reign. We also, holding the said letters, and all and everything therein contained, valid and agreeable, do, for us and our heirs, as far as in us lies, accept and approve them, and to our beloved liegemen, John Peerson, William Kyrkeby, Thomas Gybson, and Thomas Martin, the present masters and rulers of the mystery of barbers and surgeons in our said city, and to their successors, do by these presents ratify and confirm in manner as the said letters do reasonably manifest. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the twelfth day of March in the third year of our reign.

The earliest mention of a grant of arms to this company appears from an emblazonment in "The Bock of Ordinances of the Worshipful Men of the Craft or Science of Chirurgie in the Citie of London," dated May 10, 1435, the thirteenth year of King Henry VI., and which book is in the possession of the Barbers' Company; but the emblazonment is later than the book, for according to the researches made by Mr. J. J. Howard, and published by him, it appears that these arms and supporters were granted to the Company of Surgeons in 1492, the seventh of Henry VII., and during the mayoralty of Hugh Clopton. This monarch granted unto the Company of Surgeons a coat and auxiliaries, which consisted of a rose, double-seeded, surmounted by a Tudor Crown, pierced with a spatula (Spatula), with supporters on the sinister side; a surgeon with a box (presumably of unguent) in the right hand and a Spatula in the left; on the dexter side a doctor holding in his right hand a water bottle, his left hand being hidden by the shield: both figures are habited in full costume and robes, and doubtless are intended to represent St. Cosmo and St. Damianus.

The original grant of arms to the united companies of the Barber Surgeons, and still retained (1881) by the Barbers'



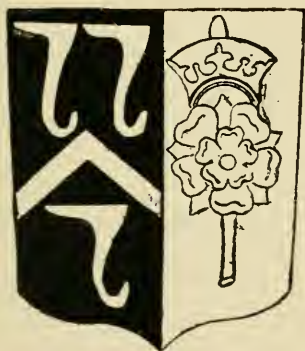
Company is from Gilbert Dethick, Garter, Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, and William Flower, Norroy, Kings-at-Arms, in 1569. It is on vellum, and has on its three sides a floriated border. At the top are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, between a Tudor Rose and a Fleur-de-Lys in gold, each in a wreath coloured green. On the margin on the left side of the grant are the arms of the company, with crest supporters and motto—"De Præscentia Dei," and on the right side a gold portcullis, encircled in a green wreath. The great initial letter at the commencement of the grant is of very large size, and within it is a representation of Sir Gilbert Dethick himself as Garter King-at-Arms in his Tabard, and below is the date 1562, and it reads thus:—

"To all and singular as well Kinges Herehaultes, and Officers of Armes, as nobles, gentlemen, and others to whome these presentes shall come, be seene, heard, read, or understand, Sir Gilbert Dethicke, Knight, alias Garter, principall Kinge of Armes; Robert Cooke, Esquire, alias Norrey, Kinge of Armes of the northe partes of Englande, send greetinge in our Lorde God everlastinge. Forasmuch, as anciantly from the beginninge, the valiaunt and vertuose actes of excellent personnes haue ben comended to the worlde and posterite with sondrey monumentes and remembrances of their goode deseartes. Emongst the which the chiefest and most usuall hath ben the bearinge of signes and tokens in shields, called armes beinge none other thinges then evidences and demonstracions of prowesse and valour diversely distributed accordinge to the qualytie and deseartes of the persons meritinge the same. To the entent that such as have don comendable service to their prince or countrey either in warre or peace or otherwyse by laudable and courageouse enterprices or proceedinge of eny person or persons in th' augmentation of the estate or comon wealth of their realme or countrey might thereby receyve due honor in their lynes and also desyne the same successively to their successors and posterite for ever, and whereas in the Citye of London th' experience and practice of the science and facultie of Chirurgery is most requisite and duty to be exercised and experimented for the preservacion of meny, and by th' occasion

of the practise thereof meny expert persons be brought up and experimented to the relief, succour, and helps of an infinite number of persons: and for as much as within this Citie of London there were two severall companyes, th' one by the name of Barbours Chirurgeons and th' other by the name of Chirurgeons onely; the Barbours Chirurgeons being incorporate and th' other not, and both occupyenge th' arte of Chirurgery, whereupon great contention did arise; and for that it was most meete and necessary that the said companyes should be united and made one hole body, and so incorporated to th' entent, that by their union and often assembly together th' exercyse and knowledge of their science and mistery might appeare as well in practise as in speculation, not only to themselves but to others under them. So that it was thought most meete and convinent upon grave and greate consideration to untye and joyne the said companyes in one, which was don as may appeere by an Act of Parliament in ano 1540, xxxii. Henry th' Eight in these wordes:—

“Be it enacted by the Kinge, our Sovereigne Lorde and the lordes spirituall and temporall and the comons of the same, that the sayde two severall and distinct companies, that is to say bothe the Barbours Chūgeons and the Sourgeons and every parson of theam beinge a freeman of either of the saide companyes after the custome of the sayde Citie of London and their successors from henceforthe immediately be unyted and made one entier and whole body corporate and one societie perpetuall, which at all tymes hereafter shal be called by the name of Maisters and Governours of the mistery and comunalty of Barbours and Surgeons of London for evermore, and by none other name.

“In consideracion whereof and for that it doth appeere a thing most requisite for the unitinge of these two companyes together, and for that the occupation of the Barbour Chirurgeons being incorporate hath, since the tyme of Kinge Henry the Sixth, used and boren armes, that is to say Sables à Cheveron, between three fleumes argent, which were unto them assigned onely by the gifte and assignement of Clarenceulx, Kinge of Armes, as by the patent thereof doth and may more plainly appeere, and since the unitynge of the said





THOMAS GALVUS CHIRUREUS.
ANGLVS ÆTATIS SVE 56+

two companyes these armes of the said Corporation of Barber Chirurgeons hath ben used and none other.

“ Yet notwithstandinge the late King Henry th' Eighth of famous memory assigned and gave unto the Companie of the Chirurgeons onely a cognoysance which is a spatter thereon a rose gules crowned golde for their warrant in field, but no authoritie by warrant for the bearinge of the same in shilde as armes, and for that it pleased the same Kinge Henry th' Eighth not only to unite and incorporate these two companyes together by Acte of Parleament, but also hath ratified and cōfirmed the same by his letters patents, under the greate seale of Englande, and so lately cōfirmed by the Queene's Majestie that now is. And whereas Thomas Galle, in the thirde yere of the Queene's Majesties reigne that now is, beinge maister; Alexander Mason, John Standon, Robert Mudesley, Governors of the same corporation, mistery, and cōmunaltie of Barbour and Chirurgeons, beinge desirouse to have some signes and tokens of honor added and augmented to th' olde and ancient armes of the Barbour Chirurgeons, not onely for a perpetuall memorie as well of the famous Prince, Kinge Henry th' Eighth, their founder and patrone, but also for a further declaracion of th' unitinge of those two cōpanyes together, did instantly require the late Clarenceiulx Heruey to cōsider the premisses and to show his endeavor therein; who, findinge there request just and lawfull, did graunt and give unto them by his letters patentes, under the hand and seale bearinge date the 5th of July (1561), in the thirde yere of the reigne of the Queene's Majestie that now is, an augmentacion in chief to their olde and aunciente armes, with heulme and creaste to the same, which chiefe was paly argent and vert on a pale gules, a lyon passant gardant golde, betweene two spatters, argent on eche, a double rose gules and argent crowned golde and their creaste, on a lorce silver and sables, an Opinicus golde mantelled gules, doubled argent; and further, in the tyme of Robert Barthrop, Esquire, Sergeaunt of the Queene's Majesties Chirurgeons, then beinge maister of the said misterie and cōmunalty of the Barbour and Chirurgeons; and George Vaughan, Richard Hughes, and George Corron, governors of the same corpora-

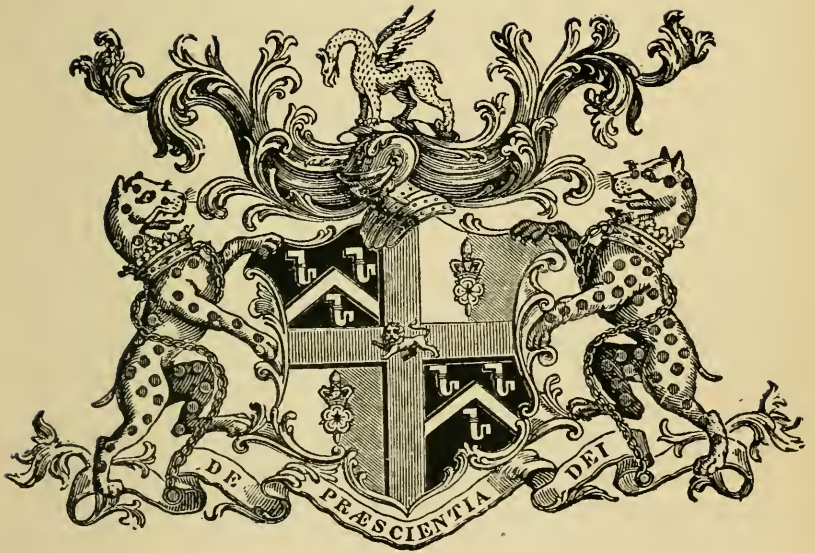
tion, the sayd Clarencieulx Heruey did graunt unto the sayd corporation two supporters to those armes before given therein, which were two linxe in their proper coulour, aboute their neckes a crowne with a chayne argent pendent thereat, as by the sayde letters patentes more plainly doth appeere. Yet, notwithstandinge, for as much as it doth plainly appeere unto us the sayd Garter Clarencieulx and Norroy, Kinges of Armes, that the aforesayd armes in some respects were not onely contrary to the wordes of the corporation of the sayd Barbouris and Chirurgeons, but that also in the same patent of armes there are sondrey other thinges contrary and not agreeinge with the aunciente lawes and rules of armes.

“ We, the sayd Kinges-of-Armes, by power and authorite to us cōmited by letters patent under the greate seal of Englande have confirmed and graunted the foresayde armes, creast, and supporters heretofore mentioned to be boren in maner and fourme heerafter specified. That is to say—

“ Quarterly, the first, sables, a cheveron betweene three flewmes argent. The second quarter, per pale, argent and vert on a spatter of the first, a double rose, gules and argent, crowned golde. The third quarter as the seconde, and the fourth as the first. Over all, on a crosse gules, a lyon passant, guardant golde; and to their creast upon the heaulme on a Torce argent and sables, an Opinicus* golde mantelled gules doubled argent, supported with two linxe in their proper coulour, about their necks a crowne with a chayne argent pendant thereat, as more plainly appearith depicted in this margent.

“ Which armes, creast, and supporters, and every parte and parcell thereof, we, the sayd Kinges of Armes have confirmed, ratified, given, and graunted, and by these presents do ratify, confirme, give, and graunt vnto Richard Tholmowed, Maister of the sayd Misterie and comunaltie; Nicholas Archenbolde, Thomas Burston, and John Fielde,

* Opinicus.—An heraldic beast of a three-fold character, which never entered into Noah's Ark, and has been ludicrously called, “The Barber's Flying Jackass,” and it is thus described by Burke: “Its body and fore legs are said to be like a lion's; head and neck like an eagle; to the body wings are affixed like unto a griffin, with a short tail like unto a camel.”



gouvernors of the sayd Corporation, Mistery, and Cōmunaltie of Barbours and Chirurgeons, and to their successors by the name of Master and Gouvernors and to the whole Assistantes, Company, and Fellowshipe of the sayd Corporation, Mistery, and Cōmunaltie of Barbours and Chirurgeons within this city of London, and to their successors for evermore, and they the same to have, holde, vse, bear, enjoy, and shew forthe in shyld, seale, banner, or bannerolles, standard or standards, penon or penons, pencell or pencilles, or otherwise to their honors and worshippes at all tymes and for ever hereafter at their libertie and pleasure without the impediment, let, molestation, or interruption of any person or persons.

“In witness whereof, we the said Garter, Clarendieulx and Norroy, Kings of Arms have signed these presentes with our hands and affixed thereunto our severall seales of arms, the second day of June, in the yere of the Nativitee of our Lord Jesus Christ (1569), and in the eleventh yere of the reigne of Our most dread Souvreyne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, Defender of the Faith, etc.

“Gilbert Dethick, alias Garter.

“Principal Kinge of Armes.

“Robert Cooke, alias Clarendieulx,

“Roy D'Armes.

“p Moy Wylliam Flower, alias Norroy,

“Roy D'Armes.

“Entered, approved, and allowed in the Visitation made 1634.

“Hen. St. George, Richmond.”

NOTE.—It is singular that Garter Sir Gilbert Dethick and his Assistants did not know that these arms and supporters had been granted to the Company of Surgeons by King Henry VII.

Balthorp.

A comely monument in the south wall of the chancel, St. Bartholomew's Church.

“ Here Robert Balthorp lies entomb'd,
 To Elizabeth our Queene
 Who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworne
 Neere thirty yeeeres hath beene.
 He died at sixty-nine of yeeeres,
 December ninth the day.
 The year of Grace eight hundred twice,
 Deducting nine away.
 Let here his rotten bones repose
 Till Angel's trumpet sound,
 To warn the world of present change,
 And raise the dead from ground.
 VIVET POST FUNERA VIRTUS.”

Bankes.

St. Michael-ad-Bladum (le Querne).

“ Thomas Bankes, Barber Chirurgeon, 1598, Deputie of this Ward, who had to wife Joan Laurence, by whom he had issue seven sonnes and ten daughters.”

Brickett.

Bishopsgate Ward.

“ John Brickett, Citizen and Toothdrawer of London (by his last will and testament, dated the eleventh day of February, 1554), gave for ever at the feast of Easter, twelve sackes of Charcoales to the poore of this parish out of two tenements, the one now in the occupation of Andrew Partridge, Tallow Chandler, the other late in the occupation of Andrew Seywell, Bricklayer, both joining together at the south side of Bell Alley Gate in this Parish.”

Thorney.

St. Andrew, Holborn. A comely monument in the South Ile of the Church, in the wall.

“ Here lyeth the body of Thomas Thorney, late Citizen and Barber-Chirurgeon of London, who dyed the 4 of June, 1614, and lived 71 yeeeres, being twice Master of his Company, and one of the Common Councell of this City: who gave it to the poore of this parish of St. Andrew, 10 pounds

to be distributed on the day of his funerall, and ten pounds a yeere afterward to ten poore Pensioners of this parish for ever. And twenty shillings to the poore people of Acton for ever; who died without issue of his body, and made Peter Thorney, Citizen and Barber-Chirurgeon of London (his brother's sonne) his heire and sole Executor: who kneeleth with him in this module, being finished and set up in the month of December, An Dom. 1614, and at the onely cost and charges of the said Peter Thorney, in memory of so worthy a member, who lived in good credit, name, and fame all the days of his life, and did many good offices and memorable acts in this parish."

Bankes.

"John Bankes, Mercer, and Esquire, whose body lyeth here interred, the Sonne of Thomas Bankes, free of the Barber-Surgeans; this John was aged 59, and expired the ninth of September, Anno 1630. St. Michael Bassishaw.

"His first wife was Martha, a widow, by whom he had one onely sonne deceased: his second wife was Anne Hasell who left unto him one daughter and heire called Anna, since married unto Edmond Waller, of Berkensfield, in Buckinghamshire, Esquire. He gave by his last will and testament (written with his owne hand), to unbeneficed ministers; to decayed housekeepers; to the poore of many parishes; to all (or the most) of the prisons, Bridewells, and Hospitals, in and about London; to young Beginners to set up their trades; to the artillery Garden, and towards the maintenance thereof for ever; very bountiffully to his owne Company, both in lands and money; to his Friends, in tokens of remembrance; to divers of his Kindred, and to other charitable and pious uses, the summe of 6000 li, notwithstanding Noble and sufficient Dower to his daughter reserved. And all these several legacies, by his carefull Executor Robert Tichbourne, and his overseers, punctually observed, and fully discharged.

"Imbalm'd in pious Arts,
Wrapt in a shroud

Of white innocuous Charity,
 Who vow'd
 Having enough
 The world should understand
 No deed of mercy
 Might escape his hand.
 Bankes here is laid to sleepe,
 This place did breed him,
 A president to all
 That shall succeed him.
 Note both his life
 And immitable end,
 Know he th' unrighteous
 Mammon made his friend.
 Expressing by his talents,
 Rich Increase
 Service that gained him praise
 And lasting Peace.
 Much was to him committed,
 Much he gave,
 Entering his treasure there,
 Whence all shall have
 Returne with use
 What to the poore is given,
 Claims a just promise
 Of Reward in Heaven.
 Even such a Banke
 Bankes left behind at last
 Riches stored up, which
 Age nor Time can waste."

This company is rich in its beautiful plate, which is rare of its kind.

The silver gilt grace cup and cover presented by king Henry VIII. to this company, said to be designed by Holbein.* This cup bears the hall mark of 1523. On the stem and foot are chased, (*répoussé*), scrolls of the Tudor rose

* A self taught genius and celebrated historical and portrait painter.

and fleur-de-lys. The bottom of the cup is plain, with four bands, from which hang as many small bells from lions' heads, and an engraved border of the above badges together with the portcullis alternately.*

The cover is flat and similarly engraved, surmounted by the royal arms of England and France, with the greyhound and lion as supporters, above which is a crown. It is inscribed within the cover "Henrici R. munificentia ne posteris ignota maneat Johannes Knight R + C + P (Regis Chirurgus Princeps) 1678."

Pepys in his diary under date 27th February, 1662, vol. ii. ed. 1857, p. 120, says: "We drunk the King's health out of a gilt cup given by king Henry VIII. to this company, with bells hanging at it, which every man is to ring by shaking after he hath drunk up the whole cup."

This cup was not always, as it now is, entirely of silver, the bowl was of crystal or glass, doubtless a poison cup, for it was considered that if poison were put into crystal the crystal would cloud over, and thus discover the poison, and warn the drinker of the deadly contents of the cup. It weighs 27 ozs. 5 dwts.

I have read somewhere, (although at this moment my memory fails me where,) that this cup, with other pieces of plate, were sold by the company to raise money to enable Inigo Jones to build their hall. That this cup was repurchased by Dr. Arris and handed over to the company, for which kind act it was ordered that he should have his picture painted, and be hereafter styled "Our Loving Brother."

The royal grace cup presented by king Charles II. is of silver, in the form of an oak tree. On the cup are four shields, on one is inscribed "Donum munificentissimi Regis Caroli Secundi, anno 1676"; on the second the inscription runs thus: "Impetrantibus Chirurgis Regijs Johanne Knight Chirurgo Regis Principalj et Jacobo Pearse, Eodem anno

* Made by Morett, who was goldsmith to king Henry VIII. who employed Holbein as a designer, and made up most of his works in connexion with one Hans Zurch, also a goldsmith of London, who was introduced and recommended by Erasmus to Sir Thomas More, and by Sir Thomas to the King. (Holbein died 1554, aged 56.)—Grainger, vol. i. p. 113, class x.

S.....* Magistro"; the other two shields are emblazoned with the arms and crest of the company. From these shields hang four gilt bells shaped like acorns. The whole of the cup is profusely chased with leaves and garlands. On the cover, which is surmounted by an arched crown, gilt, with the royal arms and supporters, are bosses of the rose, thistle, harp, and fleur-de-lys. The cup stands $16\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and weighs 68 ozs. 5 dwts.

Four loving cups in silver, with covers frosted, each surmounted with a figure in armour, (said to be Mars,) ornamented with the arms of the company and of the donor; the first bears this inscription: "Charisma Martini Browne, Armigeri Nuper Senatoris Civitatis Londinensis, & Præfecti Societatis Barbitonsor et Chirurgor, 1653." The arms on the shield in the hand of the figure bears quarterly first and fourth three mullets, second and third a bugle horn between three escallop shells.

The second cup is engraved with this inscription: "Ex dono Thomæ Bowdeni, Chirurgi et hujus Societatis Gubernatorum quarti, Anno Dni. 1654." On the figure's shield the bearings are quarterly, Argent and Gules, in the first quarter a lion passant guardant.

The third cup is inscribed: "The Gift of John Frederiche, Alderman, and of this Societie Master, Anno Dni. 1654;" the bearing on the shield thus, on a chief three falcons.

The fourth cup is engraved: "The Gift of Thomas Bell, Chirurgion, to the Worshipful Company of Barber-Chirurgions, London, July 28th. 1663." On the shield it has, on a chief three bells.

A silver flagon with the company's arms and those of the donor, "Thomas Collins, Artis Chirurgicæ professor peritissimus ut symbolum amoris venerabili Chirurgorum Societati hoc donavit." The crest is a demi-griffin collared. The arms, on a bend three martlets within a bordure ermine, in the sinister quarter a crescent. Weight 55 ozs.†

A tankard and cover, the gift of T. Fothergill, 1662.

* Supremo?

† Extracted from the Ironmongers' Company's Catalogue, pp. 4, 601, 602, 603.

Two rose water dishes, the gift of Robert Andrewes, 1663.
Weight 141 ozs. 14 dwts.

Four silver goblets, weighing 33 ozs. 17 dwts. These are the four goblets which were bought back of the thieves who robbed the company by breaking into the hall on the 8th November, 1615. On the 11th November Thomas Lyne, a notorious Westminster thief, did confess how that he was the plotter for breaking into this hall, and that the plate was carried to his house by the thieves, Thomas Jones, Nicholas Somes, and Walter Foster, and it was locked up in a trunk where, by Lyne's confession, it was found intact. Jones was captured shortly after, and, with Lyne, brought to Newgate, and were executed in December for this fact. In January following, 1616, Somes or Sames was taken and executed. These four goblets were presented by Edward Arris, who founded the Arrisian Lecture.

A large silver tureen, the gift of Queen Anne, dated 1704, and weighing 160 ozs. in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the company in examining the surgeons for the army and the navy.

The ladle is of much later date, 1850, although the bowl of it contains a medal of the date of Anne, "The Sons of the Clergy."

Two beadle's staves' heads, the arms and crest of the company, bear date 1710.

The waterman's badge, date 1735, bears the arms and crest of the company. Now (1881) that all water progresses of the Lord Mayor and City companies are done away with, and are "a thing of the past," there are no watermen attached to the company, and the badge is not used.*

A fine silver tea urn, date 1771, presented to the company by Mr. William Wood in 1790. He served the company as clerk.

Some fine sauce ladles, date 1766, and other table plate, forks, spoons, &c. of early date too numerous to mention, and not deserving special notice.

* This remark does not apply to the Vintners' or Dyers' Company. Both of these have a waterman attached to the company, whose duty it is to attend to the company on its progress of swan-apping up the Thames.

Four garlands or crowns, worn by the master and wardens on election day. The master's cap is of crimson velvet, with gold tassels, with a silver band, bearing the arms, supporters, and crest on one of the engraved shields, together with the Tudor rose, crowned within a foliage of oak leaves and acorns which are gilt. Two of the warden's caps are made of crimson satin, and the third, of later date, is of green satin, all similar in form to the master's garland, but the silver mountings are without the supporters to the arms. One garland only bears the motto "De præscientia Dei."

In a glass case on the side-board there are some good specimens of so-called Lowestoft china. The ware itself is oriental. They consist of some cups and saucers, and a barber's shaving dish, with the side scooped out to fit the neck of the shaved, and thus prevent water from spilling over him during the operation of washing the chin and beard.

The Dutch, who for years had the exclusive permission, for one ship only, to visit Japan during the year, imported these articles, cups, dishes, plates, &c. to Holland, whence they were exported in all probability to Yarmouth, thence taken to Lowestoft, or more properly speaking to Gunton, where, about the year 1756, Mr. Hewlin Luson, of Gunton Hall, had established a manufacture of porcelain.*

Charities.

FERBRAS' CHARITY.—Mr. Robert Ferbras, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon, by his will, dated 2nd December, 1470, devised two freehold houses, in the parish of St. John, Walbrook, London, to the company, upon trust, after doing the repairs, to divide one moiety of the surplus among poor members of the company, which are

* Although his experiments did not succeed yet another factory was established in the following year by Messrs. Walker, Brown, Aldud, and Rickman. The greatest prosperity of these works was between the years 1770 and 1800, but in the year 1802 the works were abandoned and the stock sold. A portion of the factory is still standing. From certain pieces of Delft ware bearing inscriptions and dates as early as 1752 it is probable that that ware had been painted in this locality. It is easily told, as the blue colour is beneath the glaze and the red and gold painted on the glaze, therefore it can be felt. The ware is scarce and valuable.

distributed quarterly among twenty-eight poor freemen and widows.

N.B.—The above houses have been taken down and sold, and the proceeds invested in the purchase of a freehold house, No. 69, Leadenhall Street, and £264 15s. 10d. 3 per cent. consols, in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, in the matter of the London Improvement Acts, *ex-parte* The Barbers' Company, which last named sum has been sold, and the proceeds, together with £115 8s. 8d. part of £150 cash, received by sale of an ancient light belonging to No. 69, Leadenhall Street, have been invested in the purchase of a freehold house, No. 57, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill. There is also a sum of £75 consols belonging to this charity in the name of the company, being the proceeds of investments of balances in former years.

BANCKS' GIFT.—Mr. Thomas Bancks, by his will, dated the 15th October, 1595, gave to the company an annuity of *Twenty Shillings*, on condition that they should yearly distribute equally, amongst twelve poor people of the company, twelve twopenny loaves, six stone of beef, and two shillings in money. And Mr. John Bancks, his son, by indenture, dated the 20th May, 1619, also gave an annuity of *Twenty Shillings*, to be distributed in the same manner, and on the same day, as his father's charity.

N.B.—The company further increased this charity to one hundred and fifty pounds of beef, thirty-six threepenny loaves, and six shillings in copper money, which were yearly distributed equally amongst thirty-six poor members of the company, on the first Tuesday in May. This charity is now administered by the Mercers' Company, under an order of the Court of Chancery in the suit of Her Majesty's Attorney-General, Informant, against the Mercers' Company and others, Defendants. After sundry payments out of the improved rents and profits, one-seventh part of the residue was ordered to be paid to the Barbers' Company. The property consists of freehold property at Holloway, but the income has for some years been insufficient to pay the

expenses of the outlay incurred for making roads, &c., and there being due to the company a balance of £66 19s. 9d. the court, on 6th May, 1868, ordered payments to the pensioners to be discontinued until the position of the charity admitted of the same being renewed.

BAKER'S GIFT.—Mr. Alexander Baker, by his will, dated the 25th of September, 1835, gave to the company an annuity of *Three Pounds*, charged upon a freehold house, No. 195, Upper Thames Street, to be yearly distributed to six decayed freemen of the company, which is done on the first Tuesday in July.

MR. MICHAEL T'ANS' CHARITY.—Mr. Michael T'Ans, by his will, dated the 21st of August, 1759, gave to the company *Two Thousand Pounds*, the interest of which he directed to be applied and distributed amongst twenty poor liverymen's widows of the company. And Mr. John Driver, by his will, dated the 15th of February, 1810, gave the sum of *Twenty Pounds* to be applied in addition to the said gift.

N.B.—This fund, with accumulations, now consists of £4,759 18s. 7d. consols, the dividends of which are distributed half-yearly to twenty poor widows of liverymen of the company, on the first Tuesdays in February and August.

DECAYED LIVERYMEN'S FUND.—The Court of Assistants, by an order of the court, dated the 3rd day of June, 1823, set apart from the funds of the company the sum of *Nine Hundred Pounds*, Old South Sea Annuities, for the purpose of forming a fund for the relief of decayed liverymen of the company; the dividends whereof are distributed half-yearly amongst seven poor liverymen of the company, on the first Tuesdays in May and November.

N.B.—The Old South Sea Annuities having been paid off, the proceeds were invested in the purchase of a freehold house, No. 46, Church Street, Minories, and £56 4s. 2d. Long Annuities, since also paid off. The fund with

accumulations, now consists of £298 18s. 8d. consols, and £100 Reduced Annuities (Mr. Skipper's gift). Also £477 9s. consols (Mr. Lawton's Gift).

Mr. THOMAS KIDDER, late one of the Court of Assistants of this Company, by his will, dated the 18th of December, 1828, gave unto the master and wardens thereof *One Hundred Pounds*, 3 per cent. Consolidated Annuities, and directed the interest to be applied for the relief of one poor freeman's widow of the Company for ever, on the first Tuesday in February and August.

MR. THOMAS COTTRELL'S CHARITY.—Mr. Thomas Cottrell, by his will, dated 28th of January, 1833, gave to the Company *Three Thousand Three Hundred and Thirty-three Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence* 3 per cent. Consols, subject to the Legacy Duty, the dividends to be equally divided between twenty-five widows of decayed liverymen of the Company, which are distributed on the first Tuesdays in February and August.

N.B.—This fund, with accumulations, now consists of £3,100 consols.

MR. WILLIAM LONG'S CHARITY.—Mr. William Long, by his will, dated 7th July, 1834, gave to the Company, *One Thousand Pounds* 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and he directed one moiety of the dividends thereof to be paid half-yearly unto so many of the poor liverymen as the Company should appoint to receive the same, and the other moiety thereof he directed to be paid half-yearly among twenty poor widows of liverymen of the Company, in like manner as Mr. Michael I'Ans' charity is disposed of.

N.B.—This fund, with accumulations, now consists of £1,045 consols.

MR. MALOLM DUNNETT'S CHARITY.—Mr. Malcolm Dunnett, by his will, dated 30th August, 1842, gave to the Company the sum of *Two Hundred Pounds* 3 per

cent. Reduced Annuities, to be applied by the Company for the support of decayed liverymen, preference being at all times given to the two senior liverymen of the Company who shall apply for relief, and be in addition to any other aid which they would otherwise be entitled to receive from any other charitable fund of the Company. This charity is distributed on the first Tuesdays in May and November.

MR. PETER SKIPPER'S CHARITY.—Mr. Peter Skipper, by his will, dated 25th of September, 1846, gave *One Hundred Pounds*, free of Legacy Duty, in aid of the Decayed Livery Fund, with which charity the amount is now amalgamated

MR. PHILIP LAWTON'S CHARITY.—Mr. Philip Lawton, by his will, proved 13th August, 1856, gave *Five Hundred Pounds*, less Legacy Duty, upon trust, to pay the interest and dividends to poor decayed liverymen and freemen or their widows.

N.B.—This fund now consists of the sum of £477 9s. consols.

ALMS HOUSE FUND.—The court of assistants, by a resolution dated 7th August, 1855, established a fund for the erection and endowment of alms houses for decayed members of the Company and their widows.

N.B.—This fund now consists of the sum of £895, in 3 per cent. consols.

MR. JOHN ATKINSON'S CHARITIES.—Mr. John Atkinson, by deed dated 4th November, 1856, and enrolled, conveyed to the Company ten freehold houses, situate in Cross Keys Court and Half Moon Alley, Cripplegate, London, upon trust, to apply the rents and profits thereof in aid of the alms house fund. These houses have been taken by the Metropolitan Railway, and the purchase money was invested in the purchase of £998 12s. 3d. Consols in the name of the Accountant-

General of the Court of Chancery, *in re* Metropolitan Railway—*ex-parte* the Barbers' Company. The consols have been sold and the proceeds invested in the purchase of freehold houses, Nos. 53, 55, and 59, Lansdowne Road, Notting Hill.

MR. JOHN ATKINSON, on the 5th February, 1861, presented the sum of *One Hundred Pounds* Consols to the Company, the interest thereof to be employed in the purchase of bibles for distribution among the poor members of the Company.

MR. JOHN ATKINSON, by his will, dated 30th of August, 1858, bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to trustees therein named, upon trust, after the death of his wife, daughter, brother, sister, and nephews, to transfer the stocks, funds, and securities whereon the same should be invested to the master and governors of the Company, upon trust, to found and establish an institution to be called "The Barbers' Asylum," the interest thereof to be applied for the lodging, maintenance, and education of the poor members of the Company and their widows and children.

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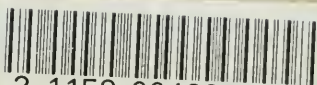
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