

SPERSHOTT'S MEMOIRS OF CHICHESTER
(18TH CENTURY).

WITH NOTES

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(Continued from Vol. XXIX).



THE FRIARY—CHICHESTER.

FROM A DRAWING BY GRIMM.

1724. Mr. Challen died 1727.

And in about 50 years all his Estates were gon from his family and Decendants, Except two or three fields near Oving.

And his Eldest Grandson, who, after his marriage,

lived in the same House at Shopweek, and was Possessed of a Considerable part of his Grandfather's Estate, became absolutely Impoverished.

I dont say this because I love to cast reflections on the Unfortunate, but to show the vanity of Excess, both in the Getting and using riches.

1721. The wind mill in Portfield was rebuilt. And at that time (and till some years after) the walls of St. James's Chappel were standing, shewing the form of its windows and dore, &c., but are since demollished.¹

1724. The Cross Clock, the gift of Lady Farington, was set up upon the top of the Center Piller of the Cross, in a Large four square case with three Dial Plates, close under where the Bell now hang, which had a very heavy awkward apperance and Greatly Disfigured the Cross, yet stood so more than 20 years.²

In this year the North walls, walk and rampart, were

¹ THE ANCIENT LEPER HOSPITAL.—The extent to which the dreadful disease of leprosy prevailed in England during the period of the Crusades has been little noticed by historians. Two hospitals for lepers, if not more, were founded in Sussex in the reign of Henry II., both dedicated to St. James. Of the Leper Hospital of St. James *juata* Seaford, an account is given in XII. S. A. C. An illustration in Rouse's 'Beauties and Antiquities' well represents the remains of St. James' Leper Hospital near Chichester, but does not give one of its most remarkable features, the deep excavation at its side next Chichester, into which at one time doubtless the Lavant flowed, and formed a "leper's pool," in which the afflicted bathed. The inscription on the building erroneously ascribes its foundation to the reign of Henry I. The Franciscans gave their especial attention to the sufferers from this dreadful malady, which seems to have been most rife in cities. Hence the origin of this Hospital. "The leprosy, fostered by bad diet, wretched lodging, and squalid clothing, was a bitter scourge of the town population. The disease broke out in the thirteenth century with unusual violence. Loath-

some and infectious in the highest degree, it spared none. It appeared equally without warning in the King's Court or Council Chamber, and in the degraded purlieus of the city. Once a leper always a leper. The medical skill of that age knew no cure. Political economy could devise no precaution, none except the most necessary, as the most cruel, the dismemberment of the infected limb."—*Prof. Monumenta Francescana.*

² Various entries relative to the Cross clock and bell, &c., occur in the "City Act Book," e.g. 11 Feb., 1723—"Articles were sealed with Lady Farington for the setting up a clock and other works on the High Cross, and forasmuch as a Bell for the said Clock is not by the said Articles provided for it, it was and is agreed and ordered that a fitting bell be provided for the said clock out of the City Revenue, and Mr. Maior is desired to take care of the same, and to cause the bell at the Hospital without the North Gate (the present Workhouse) to be taken downe and cast therein to lessen the expense thereof."

2 June, 1724. "Ordered that the Kings Armes and City Armes be painted on the Conduit."—C. A. B.

Leveled, repaired, and Beautified, by Lord Beauclerk, Then chosen Member of Parliament for this City, in the Mayoralty of Geo. Harris: a stone monument of which is yet standing there.

At this Election, as soon as the Members were chosen, the Mayor refusing the Voters signing the return, the Mob arose and brought Pick axes and other Instruments Threathening to pull down the Council House about their Ears, and brought them to Comply. this I saw.

Also an Ox roasted whole in the Street, before the East side of the Cross upon a large wooden Spit. Turn'd by Men; and Cut off the Spit as it was ready, and given to the Populace as they stood ready with Plaits and Dishes to receive it. And Several Hogseds of Strong Beer in the Streets running and distributing.

The row of Trees at the East walls were now Planted. but the row of Large Trees at the North walls I apprehend were Planted about the time that the Prince and Princess of Orange came to the English Throne.

1725. I think it was in this year or near it, a new Chamber Organ was added to the Choir of the Cathedral, The Tubes of which were at first Bright like Silver, but are now like old Tarnished Brass.³

Malting⁴ and Needlemaking, it was formerly Said, was the Chief Trades of this City. And at this time there

³ "1725. The Deanery house rebuilt by Dean Sherlock (afterwards the celebrated Bishop of London), according to report, at an expense of £4,000. The ancient Deanery house extended to the city wall, and was partly built upon it." 1727. The Episcopal house partly rebuilt by Bishop Waddington. Several vestiges of Roman *tesserae* and coins were dug up, a room 30ft. square was found, and so much of the pavement remained perfect that a drawing was made of it."—*Jaques MS.*

⁴ Hay says:—"About the beginning of the fifteenth century the Chichester malt began to be in repute throughout the greatest part of Sussex, and part of Hampshire and Surrey. This appears from several of the malting houses, which were standing here so late as the

year 1770, both in the plan and manner of building they had the mark and characteristic of that age: and the timbers, generally oak, bore witness to their antiquity. At what time this manufacture began to be exported to Ireland I do not find, not before the time of Queen Elizabeth it is probable, perhaps not till the reign of James. However that be, it was a very valuable article of trade to Chichester, enriching many individuals and benefitting the city in general. So lately as forty or fifty years ago, there were several of these malting houses in the town more than there are now (1804), the manufacture was then on the decline, as it had been for some time."—*Hay's Hist. of Chichester*, p. 330.

were 32 Maltheuses in working but now not half that number.

I remember, there were also many Master Needle Makers who kept Journey Men and Apprentices at work but now are reduced to one.

Now about was brought to Goodwood the Great Novelty of many wild Beast, Birds, and other Animals, and there kept in Dens, with Iron Grates made for them to be seen through, which draw'd a great number of People Thither to see them, a Lion, Tiger, man Tiger, Bears, Egles, Ostrich &c &c &c.

Jn^o Page Esq^r native of this City, coming from London to Stand Candidate Here, a great number of voters went on Horsback to meet him. Among the rest M^r Joshua Lover a noted School Master, a sober man in the General, but of flighty Passions.

As he was Seting out, one of his Scollers, Patty Smith (afterwards my Spouse) asked him for a Coppy, and in haste he wrote the following.

Extreames beget Extreames, Extreames avoid,
Extreames, without Extreames, are not Enjoyed.

He set off in High Carrier, and coming down Rooks's Hill before the Sq^r rideing like a mad man To and fro, forward and backward Hallooing among the Company, The Horse at full Speed fell with him and kill'd him. A Caution to the flighty and unsteady: and a verification of his Coppy.

1731. The old Market House taken down and the New one Built.

The weather Cock taken down from the Spire, not Traversing. The foot walk first made, paved, and fenced with Posts & rails, by the wall of the Priory, from M^r Pages Dore, near the East Gate, to the End of Baffins Lane.

Two new Bells were, now about, added to the former Six in the Tower. I saw them on the Ground by the West Gate of the Church Yard when they were first brought.

38 Rob^t Madlock, a most Prophane Swarer, being Employ'd in Cleaning the outside of the Steeple, as he hung by a rope in his Cradle from the wall on the West Side, the rope broke, and he fell upon the roof of the Church and from thence to the Parapet wall, where he lie some time Crying and Roreing most Grievously, which I heard, and also saw him let down with Tackle in a Coffin which happened to be ready made. when he came down he was scarce alive and Expired soon after. A warning to Swarers.⁵

1736. The Dark Cloisters, which continued round all four sides of the Square Quite to the Canon Lane, was, now about, taken down, and laid open to the Gardens, and the Vicars Houses new faced and windows put in.

1739 Dec^r 22nd The hard Frost began, and continued 9 weeks, which destroy'd abundance of wheat, so that it was plowed up, the fields in the spring being yallow with Churcle⁶ instead of green with wheat. Abundance of fruit Trees were killed, and many of the Poor Labouring Men and their Families must have quite perished had not the Hearts of the Opulent been opened towards them.

1740. Inoculation for the Small Pox, which was first brought into England from Turkey in 1724, was now first Practised in Chichester, my Self the 3^d Person that came under the Operation: about 300 were inoculated and I think 3 or 4 died.⁷

⁵ "1734. Octr. 25th. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Chichester, and for several miles in every direction but the North, in the morning. According to a narration drawn up by Dr. Ed. Bayley, people perceived not only the rocking of their beds, but also their houses, with a rumbling noise of the drawers and other moveables. There had been more rain and wind for several months successively than for many years before and after the shock. The Freeholders within the City, who

voted at the contested election this year were 129."—*Jaques MS.*

⁶ Charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*).

⁷ Sub Ann. 1744, is a curious entry in the "City Act Book," as to an old custom—that of auction by candle burning. "Buildings in St. George's Row, in St. Martin's Lane, commonly called Hog Lane," had been examined, "and found very ruinous, likely to fall down and dangerous to passengers." It was therefore resolved "that they be taken down and the ground leased to

1745. The Great Alarm here, of the French being Landed at Pemsey Marsh, which news arrived by a Special Messenger from Arondel about the midle of the night, and so carried on to Havant, Portsmouth &c. Immediately Drums beat to Arms all over the Town, the Soldiers were drawn up, the Gates all shut and garded, no Person admitted without being first Examined. Messengers sent every way into the country to warn them to get ready with all weapons possable, the Beacon was lighted upon the top of Rooks's Hill, which alarumed the country far round. All were geting their Guns ready, Casting Bullets &c. Women frightened out of their wits, Some fainted away. Some run from their Beds into the Streets without their Cloaths, Expecting the Enemy to be upon them every moment, Many went to Hideing their Plate, writings, and most valuable things. And all the next day, the Inhabitants were Loitering in the streets with sad Countenances, not knowing what to Think or Say, waiting for further Inteligence. But no fresh account coming, the matter it self being without foundation, However rise, wheather by mistake or Design, it soon subsided.⁸

The Market Cross underwent a thorough repair by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and the Clock with its Faces set lower, where it now is.

the highest bidder, *by inch of candle*, at the house of Yarral Johnson, being the sign of the Swan in Chichester." The conditions of sale are thus stated: "The said premises to be put up for sale at the sum of twenty shillings and every bidder shall advance a sum of not less than five shillings; also that the last bidder before the candle goes out shall be deemed the purchaser, and thereupon advance and pay the sum of five shillings into the hands of the Maior of the said City by way of earnest and at the same time entertain the Members of the Corporation then present with six bottles of wine." The premises were thus sold on the 4th of June to Yarrall Johnson for £22. *Vide* also XI., S. A. C., 186.

⁸ 1745. This alarm was caused by the expectation of a landing of the French on the South Coast to aid the

Young Pretender. "This year," says Jaques, in his *MS.*, "was raised a company of foot, called the 'Blues of Chichester,' for the service of Government." In April, 1746, was fought the decisive battle of Culloden, which must have obviated all further fear; and on July 28th following, an address was sent to the King by the Town Council and inhabitants of the City with congratulations on "the glorious event of that compleat and signal Victory which your Majesty's Arms have lately obtained over your Rebellious subjects in Scotland, who vainly confiding in their own imaginary strength and the powerful assistance of the Common Disturber of Europe insolently dared to support the claime and follow the standard of an abjured Pretender."—C.A.B.

1748. The Turnpike road from North Gate to Hindhead began to be made. The weather Cock was taken down from the Spire by Geo. Godman Carpenter, and W^m Leat sat upon the Cross Bar filing the Spindle. The old wind Mill which stood in the Field on the north side of the road going to Hampnet, the entrance of which was where the Gravel Pit is since digged, was Blown down, with Ed. Ewen the Miller in it, who received no other damage but the breaking of one of his fingers.⁹

1748-9. Jan^y 16. A Special Assize was held in this City by three Judges, for the Trial of seven Smuglers, who were all condemned for Murther, and all Hang'd at the Brile except W^m Jackson who died in the Gail before the Execution, and was Buried under the Gallows. A stone Monument of which is there standing. One, viz., Tapner, was Hang'd in Chains upon Rooks's Hill, Carter, upon Reak Common. And Cobby & Hammon upon Selsey Bill. Old and young Mills who were but accessories were Buried with Jackson.¹⁾

⁹ In 1791, in Gilbert White's Letters, is mentioned a dreadful storm in the same vicinity:—"The thunder storm on Dec. 23 in the morning, before day, was very awful; but, I thank God, it did not do us any the least harm. Two millers in a windmill on the Sussex Downs, near Goodwood, were struck dead by lightning that morning, and part of the gibbet on Hindhead, on which two murderers were suspended, was beaten down."

¹⁰ An account of this Assize is given in the well-known "Full and Genuine History of the Inhuman and Unparalleled Murders," &c., quoted in x., S. A. C. The following extract, from an early edition, gives further particulars—"After sentence the Prisoners were carried back to Chichester Jail. The Court were pleas'd to order them all for execution the very next day, and that the bodies of Jackson, Carter, Tapner, Cobby, and Hammond, the five principals, should be hung in chains. Accordingly they were carried from the Jail to a place called the

Broile, near Chichester, where in the presence of great numbers of spectators on Thursday the 19th day of January, about Two o'clock in the afternoon, all of them were executed, except Jackson, of Aldsworth, who died in Jail about four Hours after Sentence of death was pronounced upon him." The places where these desperate outlaws were gibbeted are correctly stated in the text—"The body of William Carter was hung in chains, in the Portsmouth Road, near Rake; the body of Benjamin Tapner on Rook's Hill, near Chichester; and the bodies of John Cobby and John Hammond, near Selsey Bill." One Rooke, who lived at Appledram, and acknowledged that he had been a smuggler, said that a few years ago he had, when a boy, climbed to the top of Tapner's gibbet. Among other incidents connected with smuggling, he mentioned that a relation of his was shot through the head by an excise officer, and that, in the Manhood, straw ricks, opened and afterwards covered up again, were not un-

1749. The Duke of Richmond's new vault diged and made in the Cathedral, and his father (the then late Duke) taken from Westminster and brought into it.

And soon after was his own death and burial there.

1751. S^t Pancrass Church was rebuilt after having been down more than 100 years. When I was young I knew an old man (M^r Clark) that said he remember'd the former Church standing.

1753. The Parishes of the City united their Poor, by a new act of Parliament, and Built the two wings of the Poor House.

1758. The High road that went through the Park was turned to the North side of West Dean Church.

The Kings and Bishops in the Cathedral new painted.

1760. The large Cupola on the projecting House within the East Gate, taken down.

1762. The Turnpike road began to be made from west Gate towards Portsmouth, and for that purpose, the Gravel Pit at the South East Corner of the new Broile began to be digged, where the Cart road used to be.

frequent hiding places for tubs of spirits, in transit from the coast.

The "Monument" to the smugglers is still to be seen in a field adjacent to the barracks. As the inscription on it is now almost entirely obliterated, it is here given, as copied just after its erection:—"Near this place was Buried the Body of William Jackson, a proscribed Smuggler, who upon a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer, held at Chichester, on the 16th day of January 1748 9 was, with William Carter, attainted for the Murder of William Galley, a Custom-house Officer; and who likewise was, together with Benjamin Tapner, John Cobby, John Hammond, Richard Mills the

Elder, and Richard Mills the younger, his Son, attainted for the Murder of Daniel Chater; but dying in a few hours after Sentence of Death was pronounced upon him, he thereby escap'd the Punishment which the Heinousness of his complicated Crimes deserved, and which was the next day most justly inflicted upon his Accomplices. As a Memorial to Posterity, and a Warning to this and succeeding Generations this Stone is erected. A. D. 1749." The sum of £42 was paid by the Exchequer to the Corporation of Chichester for the erection of the gallows and other expenses incurred in this special Assize.—*City Act Book.*

1763. The water of the Lavant run all round the city, occasioned by its overflowing the Bank at S^t James's in the night, which flow'd the lower rooms in S^t Pancrass, run rapidly into the Lane to S^t Michals Fair field, so into the Lighten, and flow'd by the Bishops Garden field, and found its way round to North Gate &c as in 1713 just 50 years before, and if periodical, may again be expected in 1813.

The water mill at the East end of S^t Pancrass taken down.

The High road part of Baffins Lane, going by the wall of the Priory to the South walls and so round to the South Gate, was stop'd up, and taken into M^r Bulls Garden.

1768. The river Lavant, where it used to run across the Main road to the Edge of Portfield, was turned to the north side of the road to S^t James's and there a new Bridge built.

1771. The new Bridge built over the Lavant without the East Gate, before which the water lie open, spread wide, and when the springs were high, flow'd from within a few yards of East Gate into the Hornet as far as the old Poor House,¹¹ and was so deep in the current that I have seen it above the Beds of the waggons. There was then only a narrow Bridge of two stone arches from the Hornet to the Pancrass for Horse and foot People.

1773. The three Gates, North, South, and West, were taken down, which put a stop to the keeping Hock Mon-

¹¹ In 1772, died Mr. Hardham who was one of the greatest benefactors to the city. He bequeathed the sum of £22,282 15s. 9d. in the Three-per-Cents. "to ease the inhabitants of Chichester of their poor rate for ever." Those who live outside the walls, or within the Precincts of the Close are excluded from this benefit. Hardham made his fortune by snuff. It was his celebrated "No. 37" which "gained celebrity by being introduced by Garrick, in one of his

comedies, at a time when wigs and snuff were the necessary appendages of a beau."—*Walcott's Memorials of Chichester*. Some of this snuff was produced and handed round at a recent dinner given to a Chairman of the Board of Guardians. Hardham's will is so quaint, and of so much importance in the civic annals of this time, that it is added as an appendix to these notes in the "Notes and Queries," *infra*.

day, which was the Monday fortnight after Easter, when the Porters kept the Gate shut from morning till night, and every person passing through paid a Penny once for the Day, at least one for their Familie.

In this year was a storm of wind which set the wind mill on Rooks's Hill and the wind mill on Ports-down both on Fire, they were both burning at the same time and both burnt down to the Ground.

Now about the new wall for encompassing the enlarged Park at Goodwood was building and carrying on from Forley Corner up the Hill.

1774. The foot walks in all the streets and lanes, first paved, at the expense of the Members of Parliament for the City, viz. Cappell and Conolly.

1775. The weather Cock taken down from the Spire; and I saw Henry Hammon sit upon the Cross Barr fileing the Spindle, who put it up again, and proposed geting up upon it when on, but was persuaded from such a presumtious attempt.

1777. The Old Conduit taken down which stood on the South side of the East street apposit the Corner House of the North and East; it was a large round, heavy Building leaded over in a piramidal form, and there was only room for foot people between it and the Houses.

The new Conduit was then built in the South Street, and a Stone Image¹² of one of the Ancient Druids set

¹² The history of this statue is curious. It is conjectured, from its material, that it was made at the establishment of Mrs. Coade, from which similar designs issued in the last century. For many years after Spershott's time it was in the vault of Mr. W. Guy, who died in 1800. He was an eminent surgeon of Chichester, and resided "in the house situate on the west side of the west entrance or gateway leading to the cathedral church yard. At the entrance into the vault, it is said, (1836), "is a fine sculptured figure of Time, which in fact was once the statue of Neptune! adorned with a trident and

placed over the public Conduit in the South Street near the Cross, and gave a certain classical appearance to that part of the town; but the Conduit being taken down, the statue was purchased by Mr. Guy." After remaining there for many years, it was disinterred in 1873, and was then presented by his grandson, Dr. W. A. Guy, of King's Coll., London, to the Priory Park Society, in whose grounds it has been re-erected. An entry in the "City Act Book" describes the statue as that of a Druid, and mentions its original cost as £64.

upon it, and a large Reservoir made under Ground. The fish Shambles made of stone which before were of wood. In this year, the row of 51 Elm Trees, on the East side of Kingsham mead, was planted.

1779. The Turnpike Road from South Gate to Dell Quay began to be made.

The Powder House on the East walls built.

Feb. 3^d. The fortnight Beast Market changed from its usual Wednesday, to the other Wednesday.

The foot walk from North Gate to the Brile fenced off with Posts and rails.

1780. The number of Dwelling Houses in the City and Suburbs were as follows. And for a House, so much was taken, as by its walls, roof, form, &c appear'd to be one whole distinct Building. Some containing 1. 2. 3. 4 Tenements.

viz. In the East Street	72
North Street.....	70
West Street	64
South Street.....	52
Palant	46
Little London &c.	33
St. Martins Lane &c	41
Upper West Lane	20
Lower West Lane	13
Northwest Walls	9
The Close	17
Within the Walls	437
Without East Gate	106
Without North Gate	9
Without West Gate	30
Without South Gate	19
Total.....	601

1781. One Round Tower of the Fortification taken down and quite erased which stood near the West Gate.

Feb. 27. was the great storm of wind, which blow'd down 7 Barns in Bersted Parish, 20 in the Manhood, and many more about the Country. Also Burdham wind mill and Shripny wind mill, abundance of Trees, and other damages to Buildings &c in the Town and Country

Dec^r 13. The large old Spittle House, belonging to St. James's Chappel, burnt down.

1783. The New Grand Assembly Room built.

The East Gate arch and Prison over it taken down, and the new Gaol built as gay without side as a painted Sepulchre; And Mary Beedle a young married waiting woman to Lady Franklen, was the first Prisoner in it. for stealing a Quantity of Linnen, which in part return'd to its Owner. After her sentance to seven years Transportation she was immediately put into it Jan^r 12. 1784; before it was quite finished and when the water run down the walls, and a great snow and extream cold winter followed upon it. and no Bed, or fire, allowed her. nor friend to visit her, so that she was nearly perished, and her Husband a Civil man almost distracted.

Here, tho' the sentence was legal, Human Nature seemed to have lost its feelings towards a young tender woman, and at the same time with Child, which circumstances, had she been even guilty of murder, certainly, in reason and nature, would have demanded some sympathy and relief from her fellow creatures, for she and all of us must yet appear at a Higher Court of Judicature before him to whom vengeance does primarily belong, and who declares, that he shall have judgment without mercy, that hath shewed no mercy. Ja^s 2, 13.

1784 Ap^l 15. The first air Balloon ever seen rise in Chichester, was sent up from the Bishop's Green, and the same day it was found near Harting and brought to Chichester.

The new Bath Building without the South Gate erected in the Old Cart road.

I here end my remarks, and this whole work, which

for my amusement at certain intervals, and respites from my more important calling, I have been carrying on.

And from a retrospection, I can't but observe, that I have seen almost the whole City and Town, new built or new faced, a spirit of Emulation in this way having run through the whole. And that from its Beauty, Elegancy, and new taste in Buildings, Dress &c it would appear to an ancient inhabitant, if reviv'd, as if another Cissa had been here.

This Century I think may be called its Golden Age, if it thus continues to the end of it. But being in this, elevated to its Meridian Height, it may be greatly declined again by the End of the next. for Divine Providence generally brings Pride to a fall.

Civility and Politeness bright as Day,
But the one thing needfull too much delay.

To Spershott's annals the following are added by a different hand :—

1797 June 2. The Weather Cock taken down from the Spire by William Arthur. July 4 the Weather Cock put up again by William Arthur at 6 Minutes before Ten O'clock in the morning.

1798 September 10. The new Weather Cock put up on the St. Pancrass Church by William Smart at 10 minutes after four in the afternoon with a new Cross Barr added to the Upright Barr.¹³

1809. February the water of the Lavant run all round the City occasioned by its overflowing its Banks which flowed the lower rooms in St. Pancrass & the Hurnet run rapidly into the Lane to St. Michals Fair field so into the Lighten and flowed the Bishops Garden Field

¹³ 1806, Apl. 3. "It was unanimously agreed (by the Town Council) that a Market House should be erected in the most central part of the City." The site selected was that of "two messages

near the Swan Back Gate in the N. Street," which was purchased for £650.

1808, Jan. 20. "The New Market House in the N. Street was opened."—C.A.B.

and found its way round to North Gate as in the year 1763 which may be expected once in 50 years.¹⁴

¹⁴ On this occasion twenty guineas were subscribed by the Mayor and Corporation "for the relief of the poor persons who suffered from the Inundation."—*City Act Book*.

This is not the sole instance of generosity mentioned in the Civic Annals; they abound also with addresses testifying to the loyalty and patriotism of the Cicestrians. Many famous victories are therein commemorated, and after the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar—not alluded to in the preceding—the following excellent address was sent from the city:—

"Nov. 27, 1805.

'To the King's most excellent Majesty.

'May it please your Majesty

"To accept the warmest congratulations of your Majesty's dutiful & loyal subjects the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Alderman & Citizens of the City of Chichester, in Common Council assembled, upon the recent most glorious & unparalleled Victory obtained over the Combined Fleets of France & Spain by your Majesty's Fleet led on by that illustrious & ever to be lamented Hero Lord Nelson; a victory which, while it will give a prouder lustre to the Naval

History of our Country will yet darken its Page by recording the untimely Fall of a Commander under whose auspices Conquest was the certain consequence of Battle.

"At the same Time therefore that we presume to congratulate your Majesty on one Event so auspicious to our Country we trust it is becoming in us to offer our humble Condolence to your Majesty on another which has robbed your Majesty of a most loyal subject & deprived these realms of the Services of a Man who has contributed so largely to extend their power & increase their property. We should however be guilty of unpardonable Despondency if we did not feel the firmest reliance that by the efforts of the many surviving gallant Officers & Seamen in your Majesty's Fleets the Glory of the British Flag will continue under Divine Providence to shine with equal Brilliancy to the latest Posterity.

"In Testimony whereof we have caused the Common Seal of the said City to be hereunto affixed this twenty fifth Day of November in the forty ninth year of your Majesty's most auspicious reign."