

18th Century Material Culture

Fire Fighting



The Great Fire of London 1666



The Great Fire of London, with Ludgate and Old St. Paul's
by unknown c. 1670
(Yale Center for British Art)



The Great Fire of London from Essex Stairs
by unknown c. 1666
(Museum of London)



(An Inaccurate View of the) The Great Fire of London
Derived from a missing Oil by Jan Griffier the Elder c. 1675
(Museum of London)



The Great Fire of London, 1666
after Jan Griffier the Elder c. 1675
(Museum of London)



The Great Fire of London, 1666
by the Dutch School c. 1666
(Museum of London)



Charred Bricks

From the Cellar Floor of a Shop on Pudding Lane Burnt Down during the Great Fire of London in 1666
(Museum of London)



Charred Barrel Staves used to hold Nautical Waterproofing Pitch
From the Cellar of a Shop on Pudding Lane Burnt Down during the Great Fire of London in 1666
(Museum of London)



Burnt and Melted Pottery Shards
From the Cellar of a Shop on Pudding Lane Burnt Down during the Great Fire of London in 1666
(Museum of London)



Charred Tin Glazed Floor Tiles
From the Cellar of a Shop on Pudding Lane Burnt Down during the Great Fire of London in 1666
(Museum of London)



Burnt and Melted Pottery Shards
From the Cellar of a Shop on Pudding Lane Burnt Down during the Great Fire of London in 1666
(Museum of London)



Burnt and Melted Pottery Jar
From the Cellar of a Shop on Pudding Lane Burnt Down during the Great Fire of London in 1666
(Museum of London)



Fragments of Melted and Buckled Window Glass
From the Cellar of a Shop on Pudding Lane Burnt Down during the Great Fire of London in 1666
(Museum of London)

The Diary of Samuel Pepys

4 September 1666

“I took up a piece of glasse in the streete, where much more was, so melted and buckled with the heat of the fire”

“also did see a poor cat taken out of a hole in the chimney the hair all burned off the body, and yet alive”



Fire Court Judges Table - Clifford's Inn
Used by Sir Matthew Hall (Hale) & other Judges to determine Property Disputes after the Great Fire of 1666
c. 1660
(Museum of London)

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

From Monday, Septemb 3, to Monday, Septemb 10, 1666.

Whitchell, Sept. 8.

THE ordinary course of this paper having been interrupted by a sad and lamentable accident of Fire lately hapned in the City of London: it hath been thought fit for satisfying the minds of so many of His Majesties good Subjects who must needs be concerned for the Issue of so great an accident, to give this short, but true Account of it.

On the second instant, at one of the clock in the Morning, there hapned to break out, a sad in deplorable Fire in *Pudding-lane*, near *New Fish-street*, which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the Town so close built with wooden pitched houses spread itself so far before day, and with such distraction to the inhabitants and Neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further diffusion of it, by pulling down houses, as ought to have been; so that this lamentable Fire in a short time became too big to be mastered by any Engines or working near it. It fell out most unhappily too, That a violent Easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day, and the night following spreading itself up to *Grace-church-street* and downwards from *Cannon-street* to the Water-side, as far as the *Three Cranes in the Vintry*.

The people in all parts about it, distracted by the vastness of it, and their particular care to carry away their Goods, many attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it by pulling down Houses, and making great Intervals, but all in vain, the Fire seizing upon the Timber and Rubbish, and so continuing it set even through those spaces, and raging in a bright flame all Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding His Majesties own, and His Royal Highness's indefatigable and personal pains to apply all possible remedies to prevent it, calling upon and helping the people with their Guards; and a great number of Nobility and Gentry unweariedly assisting therein, for which they were requited with a thousand blessings from the poor distressed people. By the favour of God the Wind slackened a little on Tuesday night & the Flames meeting with brick buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was observed to lose its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning we began to hope well, and his Royal Highness never despairing or slackening his personal care wrought so well that day, assisted in some parts by the Lords of the Council before and behind it that a stop was put to it at the Temple

Church, near *Holborn-bridge*, *Pie-corner*, *Aldersgate*, *Cripple-gate*, near the lower end of *Coleman-street*, at the end of *Basin-hall-street* by the *Postern* at the upper end of *Bishopsgate-street* and *Londonhall-street*, at the *Standard* in *Cornhill* at the church in *Fenchurch-street*, near *Clock-workers Hall* in *Affincing-lane*, at the middle of *Mark-lane*, and at the *Tower-dock*.

On Thursday by the blessing of God it was wholly beat down and extinguished. But so as that Evening it unhappily burst out again a fresh at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks (as is supposed) upon a Pile of Wooden buildings; but his Royal Highness who watched there that whole night in Person, by the great labours and diligence used, and especially by applying Powder to blow up the Houses about it, before day most happily mastered it.

Divers Strangers, Dutch and French were, during the fire, apprehended, upon suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it, who are all imprisoned, and Informations prepared to make a severe inquisition here upon by my Lord Chief Justice *Kelley*, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy Council; and some principal Members of the City, notwithstanding which suspicion, the manner of the burning all along in a Train, and so blown forwards in all its way by strong Winds, make us conclude the whole was an effect of an unhappy chance, or to speak better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our sins, shewing us the terour of his Judgement in thus raising the Fire, and immediately after his miraculous and never to be acknowledged Mercy, in putting a stop to it when we were in the last despair, and that all attempts for quenching it however industriously pursued seemed insufficient. His Majesty then sat hourly in Council, and ever since hath continued making rounds about the City in all parts of it where the danger and mischief was greatest, till this morning that he hath sent his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, whom he hath called for to assist him in this great occasion, to put his happy and successful hand to the finishing this memorable deliverance.

About the Tower the seasonable orders given for plucking down the Houses to secure the Magazines of Powder was more especially successful, that part being up the Wind, notwithstanding which it came almost to the very Gates of it. So as by this early provision the general Stores of War lodged in the Tower were entirely saved: And we have further this intimate cause to give God thanks, that the Fire did not happen where

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His Majestie's
DECLARATION
To His City of
L O N D O N,
Upon occasion of the late Ca-
lamity by the lamentable
F I R E.



L O N D O N,
Printed by *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker* Printers to
the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, 1666.

CUM PRIVILEGIO.

"His Majesty's DECLARATION To His City of LONDON..."
13 September 1666
(Museum of London)

This is a detailed engraving of London, likely from the early 19th century. The scene is viewed from an elevated position, looking down into the city and across the River Thames. In the foreground, several figures are visible: on the left, a group of people, including one on horseback, stand near a fence; on the right, a horse-drawn carriage is being attended to. The middle ground is filled with the dense urban landscape of London, featuring numerous buildings, churches with prominent spires, and a large area of open land, possibly a park or a large square. The River Thames flows through the center of the city, with many ships, including sailing vessels and smaller boats, visible on its waters. In the background, the city continues to the horizon, with more buildings and a large plume of smoke rising from the center, suggesting industrial activity or a fire. At the very top of the image, a banner draped across the sky reads 'LONDON' in capital letters. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century book illustrations, with fine lines and cross-hatching for shading.

1. Jochim Haas,	9. Hermanns Capfel.	19. Die Kistly. Saas.
2. Durban Haas,	10. S. Andreä Kirch in	19. S. Michael Kirch.
3. Rein Haas,	Goldern,	19. S. Petrus Kirch.
4. Sarsas,	11. S. Paulus Kirch.	19. S. Stefan Kirch.
5. Scharf Haas,	12. See Kirch.	19. Das Thal Haas.
6. Kramel Haas,	13. Die Galtne Hall.	20. Das Gailth. Haas.
7. Effer Haas,	14. S. Peter Kirch und	21. Zuerst ein weltlich
8. Temple und Wolf,	Collegium.	Capfel.

10/

REASONS humbly offered to
The Parliament,
FOR
The Abatement of the Proportion of the Assessment
UPON
The CITY of *L O N D O N*.

I.  HE great Loss of Goods, Wares and Merchandizes by the late dreadful Fire.

II. The Loss of about 13000 Houses, besides Free-Schools, Halls, &c.

III. The empty Houses and unbuilt Tofts, being about 3000, which is near the sixth part of the whole City and Liberties.

IV. The vast Expence of great Sums of Money out of the quick Stock laid out in Rebuilding, formerly employed in Trade; besides the Loss to several Gentlemen that were Proprietors of Buildings within the City of *London*, and yet remain liable to the former Proportion of the Tax before these Calamities befel the City.

V. The withdrawing (after the Fire) of several Inhabitants, to the Increase of Trade where they are gone and the Loss of it within the City.

VI. The great Inequality and Disproportion of Taxes both in Houses and Personal Estates between the City of *London*, and the Out-Parishes of *Middlesex*, within the Bills of Mortality.

VII. The vast Increase of New Buildings and Trading Families within the Limits aforesaid since the last Tax.

“Reasons humbly offered to The Parliament, for the Abatement of the Proportion of the Assessment...”
(Discussing the loss of goods & houses and the money required to Rebuild London after the Great Fire) c.

1666 - 1676

(Museum of London)

AN ACT
For Preventing and Suppressing
OF
FIRES
WITHIN THE
City of London,
AND
LIBERTIES thereof.



L O N D O N,
Printed for Nath: Brook Stationer, at the Sign of the
Angel in Gresham College. M. DC. LXVII. 12

“AN ACT For Preventing and Suppressing FIRES within the City of London, and LIBERTIES thereof”

1668

(Museum of London)

A True and Faithfull
ACCOUNT
OF THE SEVERAL
INFORMATIONS

EXHIBITED

To the Honourable Committee appoin-
ted by the

PARLIAMENT,

To Inquire into the late Dreadful Burning of the
City of London.

Together with other INFORMATIONS tou-
ching the Insolency of **POISH PRIESTS** and **JE-**
SUITES, and the Increase of **POPERY**; brought to
the Honourable Committee appointed by the Parlia-
ment for that purpose.



Printed in the Year 1667.

“A True and Faithful Account...”

1667

(Museum of London)

THE
FIRE OF LONDON.

A. D. 1666.

London, Sept. 2, 1666. About two a clock this morning a sudden and lamentable Fire broke out in this City, beginning not far from *Thames Street*, near *London-Bridge*, which continues still with great violence, and hath already burnt down to the ground many houses thereabouts, which sad accident affected His Majesty with that tenderness and compassion, that he was pleased to go himself in Person with his Royal Highness, to give order that all possible means should be used for quenching the fire, or stopping its further spreading. In which case, the Right Honorable the Earl of *Craven* was sent by His Majesty, to be more particularly assisting to the Lord Mayor and Magistrates; and several companies of His Guards sent into the City, to be helpful by what ways they could in so great a calamity.

The London Gazette, Numb. 84.
Sept. 8, 1666. The ordinary course of this Paper having been interrupted by a sad and lamentable accident of Fire lately hapned in the City of London: It hath been thought fit for satisfying the minds of so many of His Majesties good Subjects, who must needs be concerned for the issue of so great an Accident to give this sheet, but true Account of it.

On the second instant at one of the clock in the Morning there hapned to break out a sad and lamentable Fire, in *Padding-Lane* near *New Fish-street*, which falling out at that hour of the night, and in a quarter of the Town so close built with wooden pitched houses, spread itself so far before day, and with such distraction to the Inhabitants and Neighbours, that care was not taken for the timely preventing the further effusion of it by pulling down houses, as ought to have been: so that this lamentable Fire in a short time became too big to be mastered by any Engines or working near it. It fell out most unhappily too, That a violent Easterly wind fomented it, and kept it burning all that day, and the night following spreading itself up to *Grace-church-street*, and downwards from *Canary-street* to the Water-side as far as the *Three Granes* in the *Pintrey*.

The people in all parts about it distracted by the vastness of it, and their particular care to carry away their Goods, many attempts were made to prevent the spreading of it, by pulling down Houses, and making great Intervalls, but all in vain, the Fire seizing upon the Timber and Rub-bish, and so continuing itself, even through those spaces, and raging in a bright Flame all Monday and Tuesday, notwithstanding His Majesties own, and His Royal Highness's indefatigable and personal pains to apply all possible means to prevent it, calling upon and helping the people with their Guards; and a great number of Nobility and Gentry unweariedly assisting therein, for which they were requited with a thousand blessings from the poor distressed people. By the favour of God

the Wind slackned a little on Tuesday night, and the Flames meeting with Brick-buildings at the Temple, by little and little it was observed to lose its force on that side, so that on Wednesday morning we began to hope well, and his Royal Highness never despairing or slackning his personal care wrought so well that day, assisted in some parts by the Lords of the Council before and behind it, that a stop was put to it at the Temple-church, near *Holborn-bridge*, *Pie-corner*, *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, near the lower end of *Coleman-street*, at the end of *Babing-hall-street*, by the *Pyllers*, at the upper end of *Bishopsgate-street*, and *Leadenhall-street*, at the *Standard* in *Cornhill*, at the Church in *Fenchurch-street*, near *Clockworkers-hall* in *Mining-lane*, at the middle of *Mark-lane*, and at the *Tower-dock*.

On Thursday by the blessing of God it was wholly beat down and extinguished; but so as that Evening it unhappily burst out again afresh at the Temple, by the falling of some sparks (as is supposed) upon a Pile of Wooden buildings, But his Royal Highness, who watched there that whole night in Person, by the great labours and diligence used, and especially by applying Powder to blow up the Houses about it, before day mult happily mastered it.

Divers Strangers, Dutch and French were, during the fire, apprehended, upon suspicion that they contributed mischievously to it, who are all imprisoned, and Informations prepared to make a severe inquisition thereupon by Lord Chief Justice *Keeble*, assisted by some of the Lords of the Privy Council, and some principal Members of the City; notwithstanding which suspicions, the manner of the burning all along in a Train, and so blown forwards in all its way by strong winds, makes us conclude the whole was an effect of an unhappy chance, or to speak better, the heavy hand of God upon us for our sins, showing us the terror of his Judgment in thus raising the fire, and immediately after, his miraculous and never enough to be acknowledged Mercy in putting a stop to it when we were in the last despair, and that all attempts for the quenching it, however industriously pursued seemed insufficient. His Majesty then sat hourly in Council, and ever since hath continued making rounds about the City in all parts of it where the danger and mischief was greatest, till this morning that he hath sent his Grace the Duke of *Albemarle*, whom he called for to assist him in this great occasion, to put his happy and successful hand to the finishing this memorable deliverance.

About the Tower the seasonable orders given for plucking down Houses to secure the Magazines of Powder, was more especially successful, that part being up the Wind, notwithstanding which it came almost to the very Gates of it, so as by this early provision, the several stores

Leaflet "FIRE OF LONDON"

1666

(Museum of London)

ANNUS MIRABILIS:

The Year of

WONDERS

1666.

AN HISTORICAL

POEM:

CONTAINING

The Progress and various Successes of our Naval
War with *Holland*, under the Conduct of His
Highness Prince RUPERT, and His Grace the
Duke of ALBEMARL.

And describing

THE FIRE

OF

LONDON.

By JOHN DRYDEN, Esq;

Multum interest res poscat, an homines latius imperare velint.

Trajan. Imperator. ad Plin.

utbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos.

Virg.

London, Printed for Henry Herringman, at the An-
chor in the Lower Walk of the New Exchange. 1667.

Ed Legi Aug. 1721.

“ANNUS MIRABILIS The Year of WONDERS”

1667

(Museum of London)



By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

Touching the Charitable Collections for Relief of the Poor Distressed by the late
Dismal FIRE in the City of LONDON.

CHARLES R.



Whereas by Our Proclamation of the Thirtieth day of September, in the Eighteenth year of Our Reign, for a General Fast and Commemoration in reference to that Conflagration, We did earnestly recommend the distressed estate of those who had been undone by that Fire, to the Charity of all good and well disposed Christians, Requiring Collections to that purpose to be made in all Churches and Chappels, and the Monies Collected to be faithfully and entirely returned up to London to the Lord Mayor of that City, or as he should appoint, to be distributed amongst poor Sufferers by that Fire: And whereas We are informed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, That the Collections intended by that Proclamation, have not been so made or answered as they ought to have been, but in many places omitted and not made at all, and from many parts no Returns at all made: And although many Cities, Towns and places have expressed their forward sense and compassion of the deplorable estate of the same Our poor Subjects, by Liberal Contributions, yet the Receipt in the whole falls short of what hath been Collected at other times upon like Losses in small Towns and Villages, which both manifest the remission of Our said Proclamation. Therefore, to the end Collections may be made in places where they were omitted, although the time prefixed for making such Collections by the said former Proclamation be elapsed, and that just and regular Accounts may be taken, made, and published for general satisfaction, of all the Monies Collected, and to be Collected, and of the issuing and distribution thereof to and for the said charitable uses and intents: We are graciously pleased, and by Advice of Our Privy Council, Do hereby strictly Charge and Command, under pain of Our high Displeasure, and such other Penalties as may by Law be inflicted upon them, That where the said Collections according to the Tenor of Our former Proclamation, have been omitted, All Ministers, Parsons, Vicars or Curates, shall cause the same to be made in their respective Churches or Chappels on some Lords day forthwith after receipt hereof: And that all the present Ministers, Parsons, Vicars or Curates, and Churchwardens, and all Officials, Registers, Officers of all Parishes and places within Our Realm, where any of the said Collections have been, or shall be made: And all Officials, Registers, and other Officers concerned, who have received any Monies for the uses aforesaid, shall before the first day of February next ensuing, deliver, or send in to the High Constables of the respective Hundreds to which such Parishes and Places do belong, a true and perfect Certificate in writing under their hands, and under the hands of the late Churchwardens who were in Office at the time of the said Collections made, of the Total sum of Monies Collected, Given, or Contributed in every the said Parishes or Places, and to whom the same was delivered or paid over to be returned or sent up to the Lord Mayor of London, and how much thereof (if any) is stilling unpaid, and by whom, and in whose hands or charge the same is still remaining. And that all Churchwardens, and others who have Collected or Received, and not paid, or shall Collect or Receive, or otherwise have in their hands or charge any of the said Monies, shall before the said first day of February, pay the same to the said respective High Constables of the Hundreds or Divisions wherein they live, and the said High Constables shall and are hereby Required and Commanded to receive the said Monies, and send out their Warrants to the said Ministers, Churchwardens, and others, to bring in the said Certificate, and to pay the said Money accordingly. And that the said High Constables shall forthwith after the said day, send or deliver the said Certificates, together with what Parishes or Places have not certified, unto the Solicitors appointed in the several Counties by the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury for the Eleven moneths Assessment, from the six and twentieth day of January, One thousand six hundred sixty and seven: And that the said Solicitors shall and are hereby Required and Commanded without delay to transmit the same Certificates to the Chamberlain of the City of London for the time being, for and to the end a perfect Account may be thereupon stated and made up of the said Receipts, and in the said Certificates to return the names of the Parishes and Places that have neglected their duty: And also that the said High Constables shall with all expedition after receipt of the said Monies from the several Persons, Parishes and Places within their Constablies, pay over the same to the General Receivers of the said Eleven moneths Assessment in their several Counties respectively; and the said General Receivers shall also forthwith after the receipt of the Monies from the said High Constables, remit and pay the same to the Chamberlain of the City of London for the time being: And in case they cannot find ways safe to remit the same as aforesaid, That they give notice thereof to the Chamberlain aforesaid, that care may be taken for the same being brought into the hands of the said Chamberlain, to be disposed and employed for Relief and Succour of the said distressed Poor, as is intended and directed by Our former Proclamation. And that all persons concerned may take notice of this Our Royal Pleasure and Command, It is Our further Will and Pleasure, That the Sheriffs of Our respective Counties and Cities do cause this Our Proclamation to be so distributed, as that it may be Read in all Churches and Chappels on the Lords day, which will be the Third Lords day in the month of November next ensuing.

Given at Our Court at Whitehall the Twenty sixth day of September, 1668.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

In the SAVOY.

Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christopher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, 1668.

Proclamation by King Charles
26 September, 1668
(Museum of London)

An Enquiry,

Whether it be the Interest of the City

To Insure Houses from FIRE;

And whether the Insured may expect

Any Advantage thereby, more than from the *Insurance-Office* already Settled.

THE Persons concerned in the *Insurance Office for Houses*, are well Satisfied in the Wisdom and Justice of the City of London: therefore do not believe any Act of theirs will prejudice a design so much for the Publick Benefit of the City; and are persuaded (however their Councils seem now to be influenced) that their Manner Deliberations will not, for the present, interrupt the Prosperity of their Settlement: But that they may enjoy, if not Fourteen years Sole possession allowed by the Wisdom of Parliament, for an Encouragement, to the first Inventors; yet such time, till the profit of the undertaking, make it appear worth their imitating.

But because *Private Interests* do sometimes govern *Publick Councils*, contrary to their Wise and natural results, for want of a true information of the Subject they debate: And lest that the Publication of the Cities intention to Insure Houses should be *Prejudicial* to some, who either out of Respect to them, or hopes of Easier Terms, so long Delay their Insurance till their Houses are *Unfortunately Burnt*. It was therefore thought necessary, for the satisfaction of the City, and all that have concern in Houses, to have this matter fairly Debated, and Examined how far it may be the interest of the City, to engage in this Affair: And whether there are not probable Reasons to believe, that the City may (as Parliaments and Wise Assemblies often do) upon a *Second Debate*, alter their *Intentions* to Insure Houses.

There are but two *Reasons* (Since an *Insurance Office* is already Settled) that can engage the City to undertake the same design.

First, Out of respect and Care of those that are under their Government: and upon a supposition they can give them *Better Security*.

Or *Secondly*, From an Expectation of Great Profit such an Undertaking will produce, too great for private persons; and arising chiefly from their Citizens, it ought to belong to them.

Now, if upon *Debate*, it appears, That they are *Misinform'd* in both: Then it must be concluded, That a Wise Assembly, such as the great Council of the City, will let fall their former intentions.

That they may be Misinform'd in the first: that is, The City Cannot Settle a *Better Security* or Fund, for *Insuring Houses from Fire*, than is *Already Settled*, will appear, (and this may be said without any Reflection on the Credit of the City of London) if the nature and strength of all Securities be Examined, and the Difference of the same *Security*, in the hands of publick and private persons.

All Securities are either *Real*, *Personal*, or the *Seal of a Corporation*. And the strength of the several Securities are thus.

Real Security, at the instant of making it, binds the Estate; as Judgments, Statutes, Recognizances, and Mortgages.

Personal Security binds the *Person*, but neither Goods, nor Lands, are Affected at the Sealing of the Bond.

The *Seal of a Corporation* binds no private Person, his goods nor Lands; nor the Goods, nor Lands of the Corporation, until Judgment Recovered at Law, which must be Tedious; and at any time before such Judgment, the Goods and Lands of the Corporation may be Sold, or otherwise Settled; which makes such Security uncertain; for the Obligation may be Better Secured when first made, than when to be paid; whereas *real Security* once Good, continues the same.

Now this being considered, it makes a great difference, betwixt the *Seal of a Corporation*, and *Real Security*; and between what usually the City gives; and what the *Insurance Office*, where every Policy is a Mortgage on their Land.

If

A

For

Broadsheet: "An Enquiry..."

c. 1681

(Museum of London)



LONDONS fier began September the second 1666.



To be sold by Tho. Parkhurst Nich. Ranew and Jonath. Robinson

"THE BURNING OF LONDON IN THE YEAR 1666"

by Samuel Rolle 1667

(Museum of London)

LONDONS fier began



To be sold by Tho. Parkhurst N

שְׁלֵהֲבִתָּיָה
OR, THE
BURNING
OF
LONDON
IN THE YEAR 1666.

Commemorated and improved in a
CX. Discourses, Meditations, and
Contemplations.

Divided into four Parts, Treating of

- I. *The sins, or Spiritual causes procuring that Judgment.*
- II. *The Natural causes of Fire, morally applied.*
- III. *The most remarkable passages and Circumstances of that dreadful Fire.*
- IV. *Counsels and Comfort unto such as are sufferers by the said Judgment.*

BY
SAMUEL ROLLE,
Minister of the Word, and sometime Fellow
of Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge.

LONDON,
Printed by R.I. for Thomas Parkhurst, at the
Golden Bible on London-bridge. 1667.



“THE BURNING OF LONDON IN THE YEAR 1666”

by Samuel Rolle 1667
(Museum of London)

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Last night we returned hither, all very well, praised
be God. Before we came away from Hutton we had letters
by y^e Post (which came into Dorchester about mid night) from
from m^r Hava to S^r George, dated from Totbridge Sept. 5th
(before y^e fire was quencht) saying, that y^e whole city in
a manner, & all y^e churches within y^e walls, were then
burnt down, particularly ~~namely~~ Chancery, Cornhill,
Colmanstreet, Pauls church, & yard, y^e Old Exchange,
Guild hall, Goldsmiths hall, Cannonstreet, Lombard street,
Fenchurch street, Gracia street, both Fish streets, Thames
street, Wine street, Duttons row, Blackfriars, Ludgate,
& all y^e gates of y^e city, y^e fire now raging (smith he)
towards Fleetgate, Smithfield, & Fleet street, so y^e they
are pulling down houses as far as Somerset house,
to stop the fire (if they can) at Temple bar. I have
another letter, from young S^r John Lowther to m^r Layton,
of y^e 6th instant, wherein he writes thus; --- 4 days
since has consumed y^e whole city to ashes, 2 or 3 streets
about London hall only excepted. The suburbs also,
as far as y^e Temple & Holborn bridge, are burnt down.
The fire began in a Bakers house below London bridge
on Saturday night, & crept upon Monday night.
The cry of y^e town was violent ag^t y^e French &
Dutch, as some by design, but it appears yet no
other than casualty. The loss is incalculable, as well
in goods as houses, and yet (contrary to all expecta-
tion) its supported with very great courage. Last
night y^e Great cannon came to town, our Fleet at Portf-
mouth, & ours at Budoigne. No more fiction this
winter.

I had only one letter from m^r William
son, since of Sept. 8th (the former of y^e 6th having (if
I suppose) miscarried) He writes thus;

By y^e great blessing of God upon his most infinite care
& sollicitudes the fire hath been stoppt at y^e Temple
at Fother lane, at Wycombe, Cow lane, Little Britains,
Fleetgate, Cripple gate, middle of Colmanstreet, middle of
Broadstreet, Bishops gate, middle of Fenchurch street, and

For thy much beloved friend
Daniel Fleming Esq^r
Wrote at

By Post.

Letter from Thomas Smith to his Friend, Daniel Fleming, Telling Him the News of the Great Fire

1666

(Museum of London)



At the Court at WHITEHALL the eighth of May 1667.

Present

The KING's most Excellent Majesty,

His Royal Highness the Duke of Albemarle,	Earl of Carlisle,	Mr. Comptroller,
Duke of YORK,	Earl of Craven,	Mr. Secretary Morice,
Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,	Earl of Lonsdale,	Mr. Chancellor of the
Lord Chancellor,	Earl of Middleton,	Duchy,
Lord Privy-Seal,	Lord Arlington,	Sir William Coventry.
	Lord Ashley,	

An ORDER made by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London, of the 29. of April last past, in the ensuing words, (viz.)

It is Ordered, That the Surveyors take special care, that the Breast-Bambers of all Houses do range of an equal height House with House, so far as shall be convenient, and there to make Steps by their Directions. And that they do encourage and give Directions to all Builders for ornament sake, That the Ornaments and proportions of the Front-Buildings be of rubbed Bricks: and that all the naked part of the walls may be done of rough Bricks newly wrought, or all rubbed, at the discretion of the Builder, so that the Builders may otherwise enrich their Fronts as they please.

That if any person or persons shall desire in any Street or Lane of Rate to Build on each side of the Street or Lane (opposite one to the other) six or more Houses of the Third Rate, so that the upper Rooms or Garrets may be flat Roofs encompassed with Battlements of Rubbed Bricks, or Brick Walls, or Walls, and Battlements of Iron or Stone, or to have their Roofs for the greater ornament of Building: the Surveyors, or one of them, shall certify their opinions therein to the Committee for Re-building, who shall have liberty to give leave for the same, if they be cause.

That in all the Streets no Sign-poles shall hang cross, but the Signs shall be fixed against the Belconies, or some other convenient part of the Side of the house.

It is Ordered that a Follern shall be made on the North-side of Newgate for Convenience of Foot-passengers, and that Holborn-bridge shall be enlarged to run straight on a bevel Line from the Timber-house on the North-side thereof, known by the Sign of the Cock to the Front of the Buildings at the Swan Inne on the said North-side of Holborn-hill.

So far as it is provided in the late Act for Re-building, That the Surveyors shall take care for the equal setting out of all party-Walls and Piers, and no person be permitted to build till that be done: therefore, for prevention of any Trarison in the taking of such Surveys, and of all Quarrells and Contentions that may arise between the Builders, it is Ordered, That no Builder shall lay his Foundation, until the Surveyors, or one of them, (according to the Act) shall view it, and be the party-Walls and Piers equally set out, and that all persons observe the Surveyors Directions concerning the Superstructure to be erected over the said Foundation.

And that for the defraying that, and all other incident Charges of Surveying, Staking out, taking the Levell, and Surveying the Streets and Ground, each Builder, before he lay his Foundation, or such Survey shall be taken, do repair to the Chamber of London, and there enter his Name, with the place where his Building is to be set out, and to pay to the Chamberlain the summe of six Shillings eight pence for every Foundation to be re-built. For which See. Chamberlain shall give Acquittances: upon Receipt of which Acquittances the Surveyors shall proceed to set out such persons Foundations.

And it is Ordered, That all persons who have already laid any Foundations shall forthwith pay into the Chamber of London six Shillings eight pence for every Foundation.

And this Court is consenting and desirous that all Weight and narrow Passages, which shall be found convenient for common Benefit and Accommodation, and shall receive his MAJESTIE'S Order and Approbation, shall and may be enlarged and made wider, and otherwise Altered, before the 20. day of May next ensuing, as shall be fitting for the Beauty, Ornament, and Convenience thereof, and Staked and set out accordingly.

Several late Inhabitants of Fleetstreet, intending to Re-build their Houses which did formerly stand backward of other Foundations near adjoining, and desiring liberty to advance their Houses, that the whole Front may run on a straight Line: the Committee did agree to the same, if the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of England and the other Lords shall approve thereof, and procure his MAJESTIE'S Approbation to the same: and the Committee to desire liberty may be given for other Actions in other places, where it shall be found convenient.

And it is Ordered, That the Committee for Re-building do present the Particulars aforesaid to the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of England and the other Lords, and that the same (if they receive his MAJESTIE'S Approbation) shall be forthwith Printed and Published.

Which being this day represented to the Board by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of England, the same was allowed and approved of: and it was Ordered that the same be punctually observed in every part thereof. And all persons concerned are required and commanded to yield due obedience and conform themselves thereunto. And that the said Order be forthwith Printed and Published.

Edw. Walker.

Printed by James Fletcher, Printer to the Honourable City of LONDON.

R Eceived the 26th day of Novembor
1666. of M^r. Thomas Lintott -
~~returned~~ from Cowfold in Sussex -
the Summe of ~~fifty~~ thre shillings - *li. s. d.*
& ~~Nine pence~~ - which was collected in *ii. viii. ix.*
the said Parish on the Fast Day, being the 10th
day of October 1666. towards the Relief of those
Persons who have been great Sufferers by the
late Sad Fire within the City of London. *I say*
Recd. by order of the Lord Mayor.
Sa: Kendall.

Great Fire Receipt
1766
(Museum of London)

Anno Regni
CAROLI II
REGIS

Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ,
VICESIMO SECUNDO.

At the *Parliament* begun at *Westminster* the
Eighth day of *May*, Anno Dom. 1661. In the
Thirteenth Year of the Reign of our most
Gracious Sovereign Lord CHARLES, by the
Grace of God, of *England, Scotland, France* and
Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And there continued by several Prorogations to the 14th day
of *February* 1670. From whence it is continued by Adjourn-
ment made the 11th of *April* 1670. to the 24th day of *October*
following.



In the *SAVOY*,
Printed by the Assigns of *John Bill* and *Christo-
pher Barker*, Printers to the Kings most
Excellent Majesty. 1670.

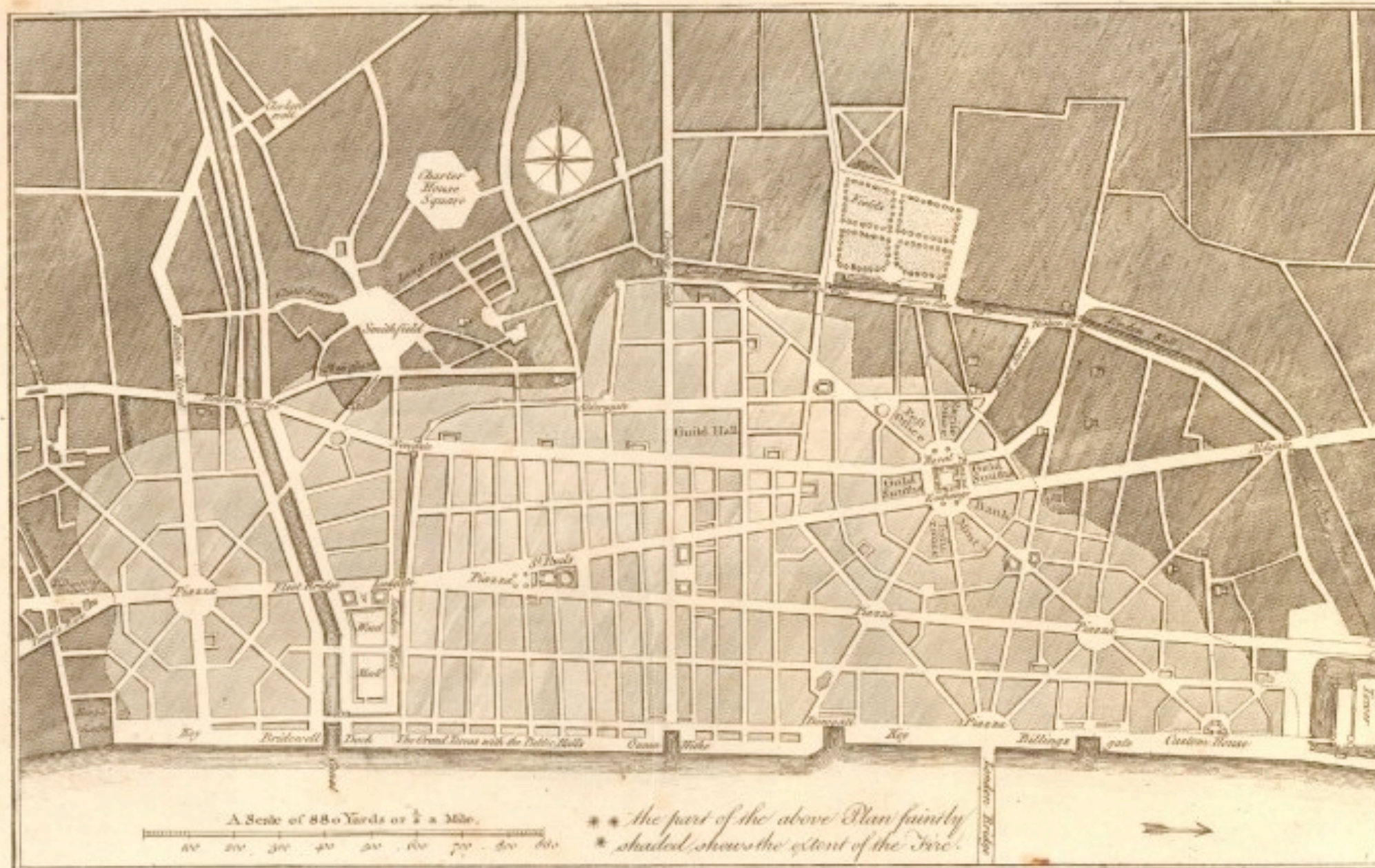
CUM PRIVILEGIO.

Act of Parliament for the Additional Rebuilding of the City of London
1670
(Museum of London)

HERE BY Y^E PERMISSION OF HEAVEN, HELL BROKE LOOSE
UPON THIS PROTESTANT CITY FROM THE MALICIOUS
HEARTS OF BARBAROUS PAPISTS, BY Y^E HAND OF THEIR
AGENT HUBERT, WHO CONFESSED, AND ON Y^E RUINES
OF THIS PLACE DECLARED THE FACT, FOR WHICH HE
WAS HANGED, (VIZT) THAT HERE BEGAN THAT DREA-
DFULL FIRE, WHICH IS DESCRIBED AND PERPETUATED
ON AND BY THE NEIGHBOURING PILLAR.
Erected Anno 1681 in the Majoraltie of
S^R PATIENCE WARD K^L.

Engraved Slab Erected in 1681
Blames the Great Fire on the "Barbarous Papists"
Removed in 1830
(Museum of London)

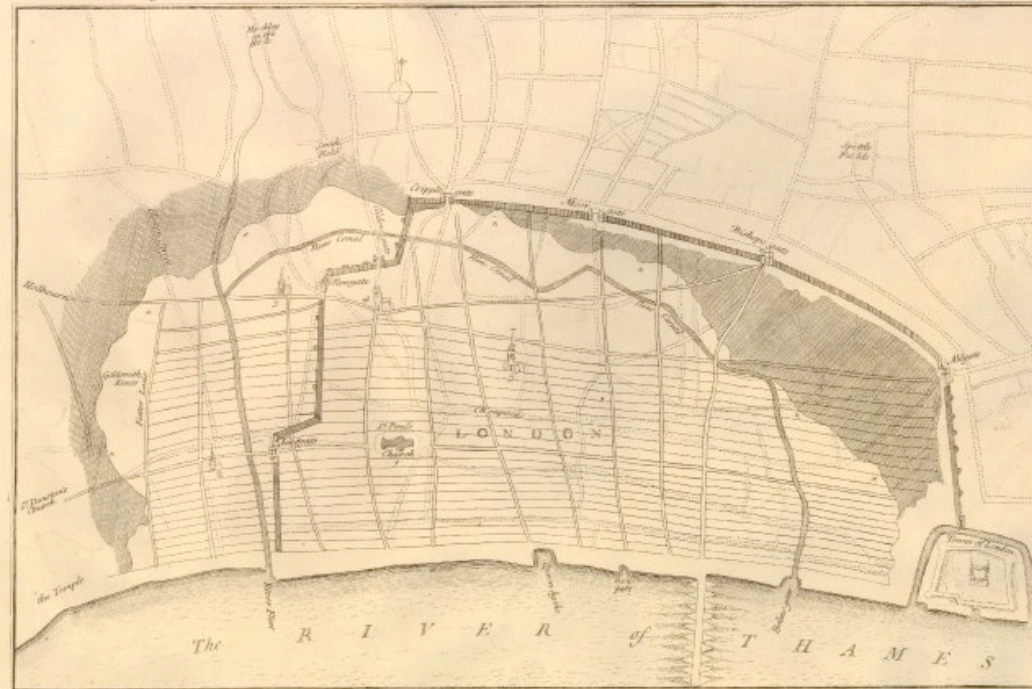
Engraved for Chamberlains History of London.



Sir Christopher Wren's Plan for Rebuilding the City of London after the dreadful Conflagration in 1666.

Sir Christopher Wren's Proposal to Rebuild the City of London
Late 17th Century
(The British Museum)

Several Propositions and Schemes were offered to rebuild the City of LONDON, after the great Fire 1666. This was one proposed by Val. Knight, printed 20th of September 1666, without any Draught or Delination: by this Sketch now done, it may be easily compared with other Designs printed.



Hereby it may be observed, that towards London Hill, and towards the East beyond Bishopsgate Street, he has not expressed any small Croft, Streets or Ways. Also the New Canal from Bishopsgate, is only considered to be erected as made out of Rubbish and the Ruins &c. He has only left standing five Churches, and none mentioned in the eastward part of the City.

Proposals of a New Model for Rebuilding the City of LONDON, with Houses, Streets and Wharfs, to be forthwith set out by His Majesty's and the City Surveyors: With the Advantages that will accrue by the Building the same accordingly, Viz.

- I. The Owners satisfied for their Ground, the Builder for Building, and the Poor Inhabitants their Lefts by the Fire.
- II. The City built safely with large Streets, the Houses not in Danger of Fire, and the Ground all put to the best Profit.
- III. The People will walk safely and dry, the Hofs-of-Office and Streets kept sweet and clean; and Goods delivered much cheaper.
- IV. Convenient Houses, Shops, Warehouses and Wharfs not dear.
- V. Advowed to His Majesty by Fine 372670 l.
- VI. A Revenue for ever settled upon the Crown of per Ann. 223517 l. 10 s.

ONE Row of Buildings fronting towards the River of Thames from the Temple to the Tower-Dock, to be built uniform with Stone or Brick; the Front, Backside, and Partition-walls, at least one Brick and a half thick, from the Bottom to the Top; the Cellars arched with Brick, or Stone, ten Foot high, and fifteen Foot wide, with two Vaults before each Door in the Street, of the same Eigneis, and shall stand at least eighty Foot from the High-Water Mark, and shall be all thirty Foot in the Front, and twenty-five Foot deep, and four Stories high, besides the Cellars and Roofes: The two first Stories ten Foot high each, and the two uppermost Stories eight Foot high each; and there shall be no Garden, Yard, or Backside, belonging to them, but shall have Houses built after the same Manner close to the Backside of them, fronting towards the North, with a Shore between every two Houses to the Thames, over which shall be to each House (both on the Fore-side and Back-side) an House-of-Office, and a Piazza of ten Foot wide, paved with free Stone for People to walk dry and easy upon, with the Houses continued over it. The Signs and Sign-Poles to be of Iron or Copper, and an open Newell of six Foot wide and twenty Foot long between every four Houses, to give Light to their several Stair-Cases, in which their Houses-of-Office shall be.

II. Two Streets of sixty Foot wide each: One from St. Dunstons Church in Fleetstreet to Tower-Hill; and the other from Hammersmith-Bridge and Goldsmiths Row to Newgate, and then to London-Ball-Street, with a Common-Sewer in the Middle of each, of six Foot high and four Foot wide, with Houses and Piazzas on both Sides built as before.

III. Twenty-two Streets of thirty Foot wide each, and each a Common-Sewer; ten whereof shall go in Length from the Temple to Tower-Hill, ten more whereof from Fetter-lane or Goldsmiths Row, to the Old-Bailly; and then towards Tower-Hill and Church-lane; and the other two from Shoe-lane towards Bishopsgate Street, between every of which shall be built Houses after the same Manner, with Piazzas on both Sides of five Foot wide, paved and built over as before.

IV. Six cross Streets of sixty Foot wide each, with each a Common-Sewer as before, viz. One from Goldsmiths Row by the Temple to the Thames; one from Smithfield down the Old-Bailly to the Thames; one from Aldersgate to St. Pauls Church, and then to Pauls Wharf; one from Cripplegate to Roper-lane; one from Moorgate to Dorgate-lane; and one from Bishopsgate Street to London-Bridge, together with the Houses on both Sides of the Cutt, to have Piazzas of ten Foot wide built over as before.

V. Six other cross Streets of thirty Foot wide each, with each a Common-Sewer as before: One leading from Shoe-lane to the Thames; one from Hammersmith to the Thames; one from Church-lane by the West-End of St. Pauls Church to the Thames; one from the Middle of the Wall between Aldersgate and Cripplegate to the Thames; one from the Middle of the Wall between Cripplegate and Moorgate to the Thames; and one from the Postern-Gate in Moorfields to the Thames, with Piazzas on both Sides of them, of five Foot wide, paved and built over as before.

VI. A Cutt of thirty Foot wide for the Thames to run in, and Barges to swim in at High Water, leading from Billings-Gate up St. Mary-Hill to Fenchurch-Street, and so winding through Grace-Church-Street to Broad-Street, and then down Lombard to Hammersmith-Bridge, and from Hammersmith to the Hole by Clerkenwell to Bridewell-Dock, with Wharfs on both Sides of eighty Foot wide, (which Cutt will cost nothing digging, because that which comes out of it will be useful in the Buildings). The Stone of all the Churches laid, and the Bricks and Rubbish lying upon the Ground (except St. Pauls, St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, Church-lane and Shoe) to be pulled down, and taken towards making good the Walls of the said Cutt.

VII. The Owners of all the Ground to have their Proportions respectively set out as near the Place where it was, as may be, and to be enclosed to last the time, to build at the Rate of 3 s. per Foot per An. for every Foot in the Front, (which shall be twenty-five Foot deep) for ever.

VIII. The Builders to have eight per Cent. for ever, for all the Monies they shall lay out in Building, secured by a Rent-Charge upon the House or Houses they shall build.

IX. Each House in the Streets of sixty Foot wide, and by the Thames, to be let for 70 l. Fine, and 70 l. per An. for twenty-one Years, (which will cost but 250 l. a-piece building; and each in the Streets of thirty Foot wide, for 30 l. Fine, and 30 l. per An. for the like Time, (which will cost but 200 l. a-piece building) and not for more or less: Out of which the Ground-Rent shall be first paid, which will be 4 l. 10 s. for every House; next the Builder his 8 per Cent. which will be for some Houses 10 l. each, and for others 16 l. each; and the Remainder which will be 45 l. 10 s. for some, and 29 l. 10 s. for others, with all the Fines, shall be paid to the King, his Heirs, and Successors, towards the Maintenance of his Forces by Sea and Land: out of which shall be first paid, and intitled, to every Person that hath lost by the Fire, such a Proportion as the Parliament shall think fit.

There will be in the Great Streets, and by the Thames, 891 Houses; In the Lesser Streets, and 800 Wharfs, which will amount to per An. 223517 l. 10 s. Besides the Ground-Rent and Builders.

And the Fines for the Houses and Wharfs will amount to 372670 l.

20 Sept. 1666.

VAL. KNIGHT.

"A Proposals of a New Model for Rebuilding the City of London"

1750
(The British Museum)

Great Fire of 1762

VUE DE L'INCENDIE DE LA FOIRE S. GERMAIN PARIS



VUE DE LA PORTE DE LA TREILLE DE

L'Incendie de la Foire S. Germain à Paris, arrivé la nuit du 16 au 17 Mars 1762.

11^e Porte du Gard. 4^e Porte de la Treille. 7^e Porte de la rue de Tournon. 8^e Porte de la rue de la Loi. 10^e Charité qui est au bout de la rue. 12^e Bureau de la Foire qui est au bout de la rue.

The Great Fire of 1762



Designed & Engraved by W. Hogarth

The Times
Plate I

*Published at the Art Directors
Sep. 7 1763*

William Hogarth
The Times Plate 3, 1763



“View of Part of London... in the Dreadful Fire”

1770
(British Museum)

Great Fire
of
New York 1776



Schreckensvolle Feuersucht welche zu New York von denen Amerikanern in der Nacht vom 13. Herbst Monath 1776. ausgebrochen worden. wodurch alle Häuser auf der West Seite der neuen Brücke längs der Broeck Street bis an die King's College mehr als 1600 Häuser die Dreiecksförmige Kirche die Cathedrale Kapelle u. die stromen Schule in Asche verwandelt worden.

Représentation du Feu terrible à Nouvelle York qui les Américains ont vu faire pendant la Nuit du 13. Septembre 1776 par le quel ont été brûlés tous les Bâtimens du Costé de l'Est à partir de Church Street jusqu'à la King's College. Plus de 1600 Maisons ont été consumées. La Cathédrale, la Chapelle Catholique et l'Ecole des Jésuites.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE OF NEW YORK 1776
by Francois Xav. Habermann 1776
(New York Public Library)



Schröckenvolle Feuersbrunst welche zu New York von denen Americanern in der Nacht vom 19. Herbst Monath 1776. angelegt worden, wodurch alle Gebäude auf der West Seite der neuen Börse, längst der Brookstreet bis an das Königl. Kollegium mehr als 1600. Häuser, die Dreifaltigkeits Kirche, die Lutherische Kappelle u. die armen Schule in Asche verwandelt worden.

Représentation du Feu terrible à Nouvelle York, que les Américains ont allumé pendant la Nuit du 19. Septembre 1776, par le quel ont été brûlés, tous les Bâtimens du Côté de Vest, à droite de Bourse dans la Rue de Brook jusqu'au Collège du Roi, et plus que 1600. Maisons avec l'Eglise de la S^{te} Trinité la Chapelle Lutherienne et L'Ecole des pauvres.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE OF NEW YORK 1776

by Francois Xav. Habermann 1776

(New York Public Library)



Représentation du feu terrible à nouvelle York, que les Américains ont allumé pendant la nuit du 19. septembre 1776. par lequel ont été brûlés tous les Bâtimens du côté de Vest, à droite de Bourse, dans la rue de Broock jusqu'au collège du Roi, et plus de 1500. maisons avec l'Eglise de la S^{te} Trinité la Chapelle Luthérienne, et l'école des pauvres.

Paris chez Basse Rue S. Jacques en vis à vis de la rue des Mathurins.

“Representation du feu terrible a Nouvelle Yorck”

by André Basse 1776

(Library of Congress)

PROCLAMATION.



THE Number of Fires which appeared at the same Time at very distant Parts, and other Circumstances, afford too fatal a Proof of an Intention to destroy this City.

To prevent the Execution of such a hellish Design, it has been judged necessary to require every Householder to send to me a List of the Number and Names of the Persons in his Family ; and all Persons who come to Town in future, are to comply with this Rule. It is presumed every Householder is to be answerable for the Conduct of the Persons in his House, and to give Notice of the Arrival of any Stranger he receives into it.

Those who do not comply with this Order, will be considered as bad Subjects and bad Citizens.

James Robertson, M. Gen.

Commanding in New-York.

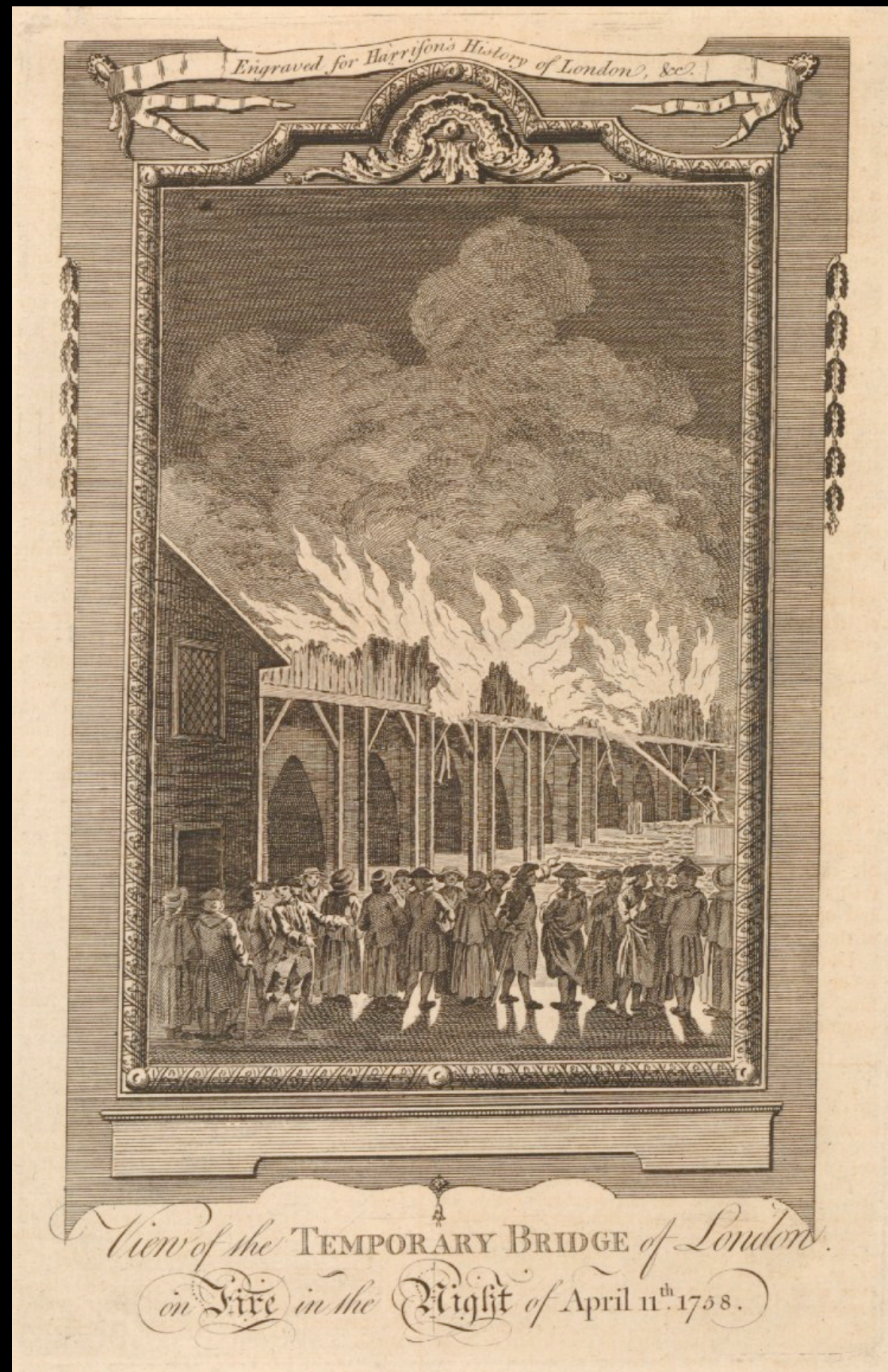
=====

New-York, Sept. 23, 1776.---Printed at the Bible and Crown.

Dear Sir

*I have sent you three New papers the Latist
I could get in this City I am to sent
to Capt Gay*

Fire!



“View of the TEMPORARY BRIDGE of London on Fire in the Night of April 11th 1758”
by John Cooke 1775
(The British Museum)

A West View of LONDON BRIDGE, shewing the Chasms occasion'd by the burning of the Temporary Bridge, by which it was rendered impassable 1753



A The Monument . B St. Magnus Church [C { The Stone Pier & Arches pull'd down nearly to the Water edge, in order to build one wide Arch . [D { The Draw Bridge [E & F with the dotted Line between them shew the whole extent of the late Temporary Bridge .

“A WEST VIEW of LONDON BRIDGE, shewing the Chasms occasion'd by the burning of the Temporary Bridge...”

c. 1758 - 1770
(The British Museum)



John Bulls house in flames to whom is this owing
 Why thats what weve to tell y ou there look at them blowing
 Let them puff with their Stunkpoots these Blasters are bit
 For we're true English Cooks & we will keep our Pitt

From some folks & somehow See Reynard has slip
 Tally O Flank to BOOT - y see some-bodys Stryp
 Come Cuntrymen come Jolly Tarrs talor hearty
 See Johny Bulls house Quench y fire of Party

"John Bulls house in flames...."
 London, E. Sumpter 1763
 (Lewis Walpole Library)



A View of the Fire in Covent Garden the 20 of March 1769, done by a Neighbour.

Published at a Shop printed by A. Currier, Street Covent Garden. Price 1.

“A View of the Fire in Covent Garden the 20 of March 1769, done by a Neighbour”
by Sarah Sledge 1769
(The British Museum)



The Mob destroying & Setting Fire to the KINGS BENCH PRISON & HOUSE of CORRECTION in St. Georges Fields.

“The Mob destroying & Setting Fire to the KINGS BENCH PRISON & House of Correction in St Georges Fields”
by British School c. 1780 - 1785
(The British Museum)



Peregrine Rescuing Emila from the Inn Fire
by Thomas Rowlandson c. 1786
(The Manton Collection of British Art)



Peregrine Rescuing Emila from the Inn Fire
by Thomas Rowlandson c. 1786



Peregrine Rescuing Emila from the Inn Fire
by Thomas Rowlandson c. 1786



Peregrine Rescuing Emila from the Inn Fire
by Thomas Rowlandson c. 1786



Peregrine Rescuing Emila from the Inn Fire
by Thomas Rowlandson c. 1786



Peregrine Rescuing Emila from the Inn Fire
by Thomas Rowlandson c. 1786

Fire Laws



A T A SPECIAL
General Court

Held at BOSTON Novemb. 7. 1683.

T*His Court being sensible of the great Ruines in Boston by Fire, at sundry times, and hazard still of the same, by reason of the joyning and nearness of the Buildings: For the prevention of Damage and loss thereby for the future;*

Do Order and Enact, That henceforth no Dwelling-house, Warehouse, Shop, Barn, Stable, or any other Housing, shall be Erected and set up in *Boston*, except of Stone, or Brick, and covered with Slate or Tyle; on penalty of forfeiting one hundred pounds in Money to the use of the said Town for every House built otherwise, unless by allowance and liberty obtained from this Court, from time to time; And the Constables, and Grand-jury-men of the said Town, are to take care for the Execution of this Order, and present the breach thereof to the County Court of *Suffolk*, that persons transgressing, may be proceeded with accordingly: And further, the Select Men of *Boston* are hereby Impowred to hear and Determine all Controversies relating to the Boundaries of the Lands of such Persons whose Houses have been burnt down in the late Fires, and liberty of Appeal to the County Court being allowed to any person agrieved. And the Law Title *New Buildings in Boston*, made *Octob. 15. 1679.* is hereby Repealed respecting Buildings to be Erected.

A Law passed by a Special General Court of Massachusetts November 7, 1683
(Boston Fire Historical Society)

Fire Societies & Companies

These Presents Witness,

That We the Subscribers, as Neighbours and Friends, do mutually agree to the following Articles, viz.



I. **H A T** in case it should please Almighty GOD to permit the breaking out of Fire in *Boston*, where we dwell, we will be helpful to each other in extinguishing Fire, or in saving and taking Care of each others Goods or Estate.

II. **THAT** to this End, each of us will provide and always keep ready two good Leather Buckets, and two large Bags containing Three Bushels at least; the Buckets and Bags to be mark'd with the first Letter of the Christian, and the whole of the Sign, with Strings at the Mouth of the Bags in order to draw them close with greater Dispatch and Convenience, and to be kept hanging in a convenient Place. Every Person failing in either of the above respects to pay to the Clerk for the Time being, the Sum of *Six Shillings*, as a Fine for the Use of the Company.

III. **THAT** in case of the breaking out of Fire, we will take our utmost care of each others Goods, by carefully conveying them to some convenient Place of Security, by Order of the Owner, if present, or to the best of our Judgment, putting them under Lock and Key, watching or standing by them, till secured or delivered to the Owner.

IV. **THAT** we will meet altogether at some convenient Place appointed by the Clerk on the first Wednesday of *November*, *February*, *May* and *August* annually, at six o'Clock in the Evening; at which Meeting a Moderator shall be chosen, who shall order the Affairs of each Night. And whosoever shall omit to come till after the List shall be called over at seven o'Clock shall pay *Six Pence* Fine, and *One Shilling* if he come not the whole Evening, besides paying his Club of what may be spent: And if the Clerk be absent at the Time fix'd for calling over the List he shall pay *One Shilling*, and *Two Shillings* if absent the whole Evening, and pay his Club of what is spent.

V. **THAT** to the End we may be better acquainted with each others Houses, Shops, &c. and to view the Buckets and Bags belonging to the Society, Five of the Society in turns in order as they stand on the List, shall on the Monday or Tuesday before each Quarterly Meeting, go to the Houses, Shops, &c. of each Member, and at the same Time, warn of the Time and Place of said Meeting, when they shall make Report thereon: The Clerk being to give seasonable Notice to the said Five Persons when and where they shall meet in order to go about said Business, on the Penalty of *Ten Shillings* in case of failure: Any of the said Five Persons also that are delinquent in said Business to pay *Ten Shillings*.

VI.

THAT on the first Wednesday of *November* annually a Clerk shall be chosen in order as he stands on the List, and in case of Refusal he shall pay a Fine of *Three Pounds*; and if the Clerk so chosen shall (by any extraordinary Occasion) be incapacitated to serve, he shall have liberty to depute any Member of the Society in his Room, the said Clerk being accountable for his Deficiency. The Clerk to keep an Account of what Fines he receives and dispose of the same as the Society shall agree.

VII.

THAT the Number of this Society shall not exceed Twenty Persons. And whoever shall slight and neglect due Attendance when warned, and refuse to pay the Fines that are laid on them, shall be discarded the Society; and if any Member leaves the Company without paying the Clerk his Proportion of the Expence, he shall pay *Twenty Shillings* Fine, and upon refusal shall be excluded the Society.

VIII.

THAT each Person belonging to this Society shall be supplied with a printed Copy of these Articles, with the Names of the Members thereto belonging, and Places where their Dwelling-Houses, Shops, &c. are. That each Person pay to the Clerk *One Shilling and six Pence* for said printed Articles; and when lost or worn out to be supplied by the Clerk paying as aforesaid; and that each Person who does not produce and show his printed Articles at each Meeting-Night shall pay to the Clerk *Six Pence*.

IX.

THAT if any Member makes it appear he has lost his Buckets or Bags by reason of Fire's breaking out, the Society shall provide him with new Ones at their proper Charge.

X.

THE Society agree to have a Watch-Word to be alter'd at their Pleasure: Any Member not being able to tell the Watch-Word at each Meeting when demanded by the Clerk, shall pay *Six Shillings*.

XI.

Lastly, **THAT** no Person shall be admitted into the Society without the unanimous Vote of the Members present at the Time of the Choice: The deciding Differences, voting of Fines, &c. to be determined by the major Vote of the Society.

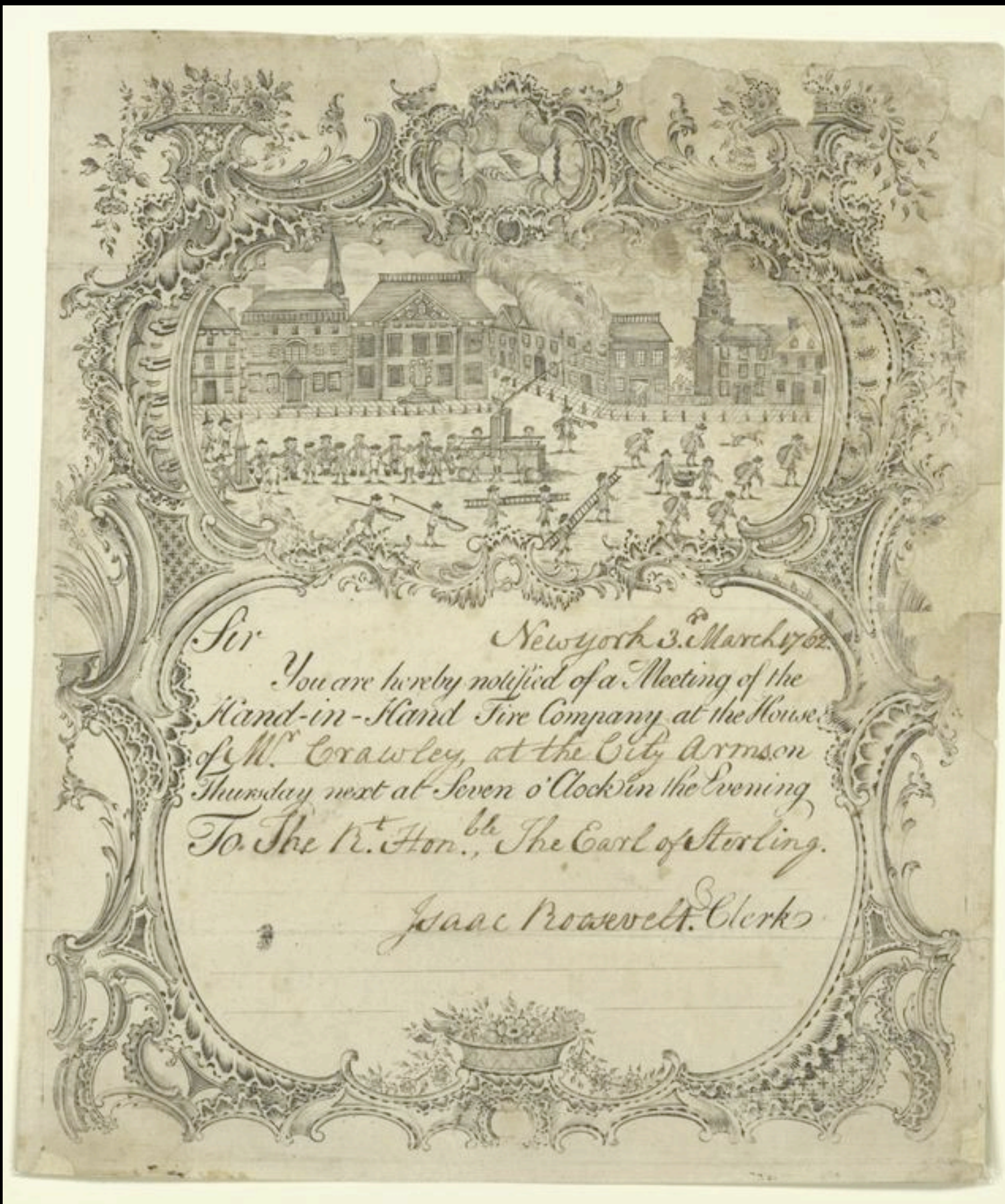
FOR the Performance of which Articles we mutually agree to and with each other.

As witness our Hands,

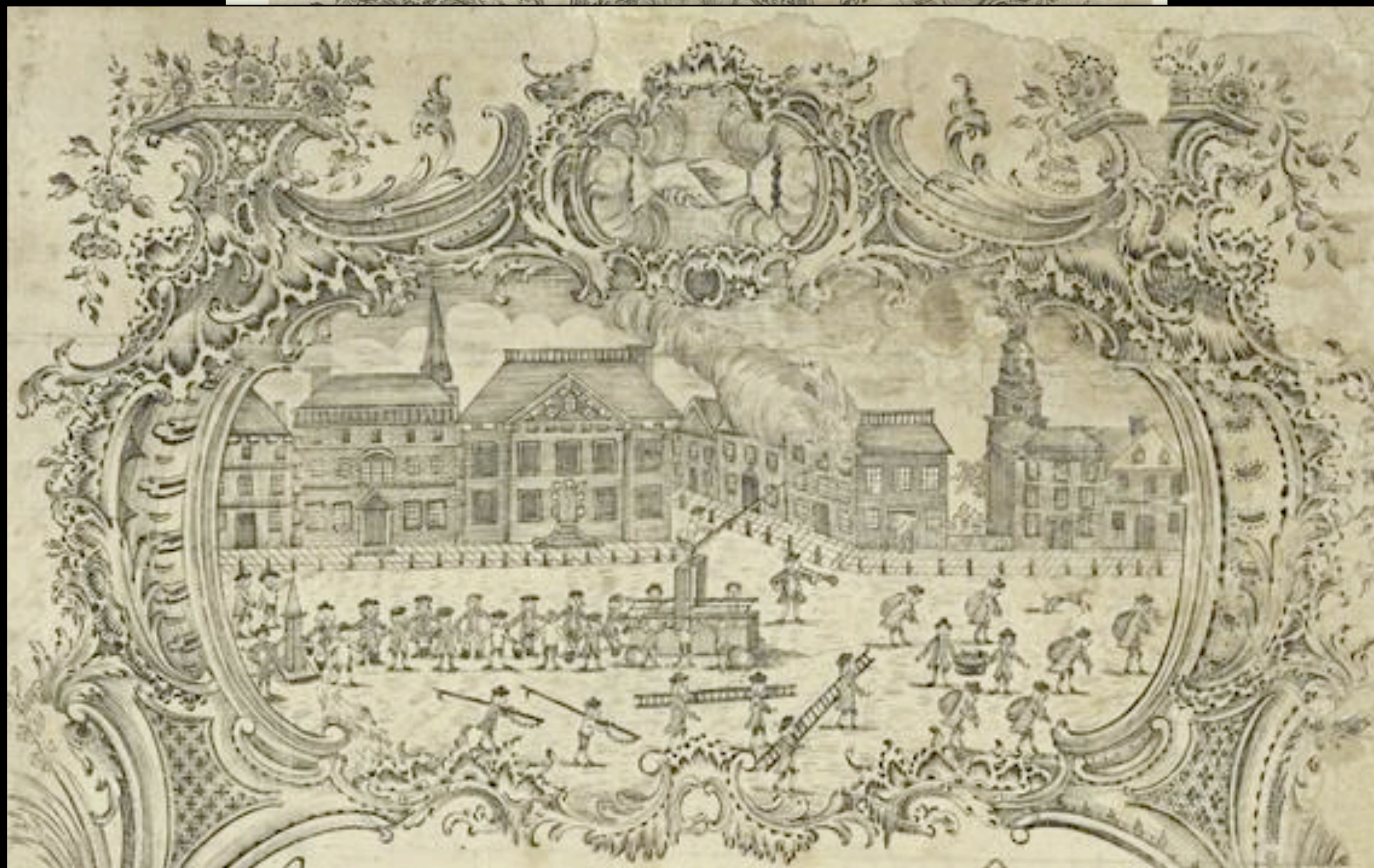
George Holmes	Joseph Edwards
Ebenezer Coburn	Thomas Baxter
John Draper	Joseph Sherburn
Thomas Greenough	Nathaniel Thayer
John Symmes	Caleb Lyman, jun.
Samuel Gardner	Joseph Jackson
John Scolley	Hopestill Foster
Nathaniel Loring	John Welch
Samuel Gerrish	William Hickling
	Josiah Torrey



Association and Articles of Agreement of the Sun Fire Society in Boston, 1765
(Boston Fire Historical Society)



Hand - In - Hand Fire Company of New York Certificate 1753
(New York Public Library)



Hand - In - Hand Fire Company of New York Certificate 1753
(New York Public Library)

RULES AND ORDERS

To be observed by the YORK FIRE-CLUB, instituted at Boston the First Day of *May*, A. D. 1760.

First. **T**HAT this Society consist of a Number not exceeding Fifteen : And that the Times of Meeting be on every First Wednesday of *May*, *August*, *November*, and *February*, at such Place as the Clerk shall appoint.

Secondly. **T**HAT the List of Members be called at Eight o'Clock P. M. at every Meeting in *May* and *August* ; and at Seven o'Clock in *November* and *February* : If any Member be then absent, he shall pay a Fine of *One Shilling* ; but if absent the whole Evening, not less than *Two Shillings*.

Thirdly. **T**HAT a Moderator be always chosen at the Meeting in *May* by Vote ; whose Office shall be to regulate the Business of the Society for one Year : Also, that a Clerk be chosen at the same Time, whose Duty shall be to keep a fair Record of all the Business of the Society ; to give Notice of each Meeting, by leaving or causing to be left a Ticket at the usual Place of Abode of each Member, at least one Day before the Time ; to examine the Buckets and Bags once at least quarterly, and make Report thereon at the next Meeting under Penalty of *Three Shillings*, and to receive and account for all Fines. The Clerk to continue in said Office one Year ; at the End of which he shall deliver to his Successor the Accounts and Stock belonging to the Company. The Choice of the Clerk to be thus—Every Member who has not served before or paid the Fine for not serving, shall draw a Lot ; and whoever draws the Lot No. *One*, shall serve in that Office, or pay a Fine of *Twenty Shillings* :—If he chooses to pay the Fine, the Choice to be renewed until one be found to serve.

Fourthly. **T**HAT each Member constantly keep together in good Order, in his Dwelling-House, Two Leather Buckets, a Bed-Winch, and two Bags, each Bag at least one Yard and a half long, and one Yard and an half round, both Buckets and Bags to be mark'd with the first Letter of the Owner's Christian Name, and his Surname at length, under Penalty of *Six Shillings* for Neglect in each Particular.

Fifthly. **T**HAT each Member shall keep a printed Copy of these Articles, with all the Members Names, and the Places of their Dwellings, Stores, Shops, &c. and produce the same at every Quarterly Meeting, under Penalty of *One Shilling*.

Sixthly. **T**HAT when any Member removes to another Dwelling, Store or Shop, and informs the Clerk thereof, he (under Penalty of *Five Shillings*) shall insert the same in the next Notification.—And each Member shall conform his Articles thereto, and produce them complete at the next Meeting, under Penalty of *Three Shillings*.

Seventhly. **T**HAT the Members shall acquaint themselves with each other's Houses, Shops, Stores, &c. and the Passages thereto ; and shall have Power mutually to interrogate on those points at the quarterly Meetings : And if one shall be voted materially unacquainted with them, he shall pay a Fine of *Six Shillings*.

Eighthly. **T**HAT at Notice of a Fire every Member shall repair with his Buckets, Bags, and Bed-Winch, to the Place where it happens—And if the House, Shop, or Store, of any Member be in Danger, all the other Members shall assemble there with their Bags and Winch, and use their best endeavours (at the Direction of the Person in Danger, if present) to remove and secure all his Goods and Effects, under the Penalty of *Six Shillings* each for non-Appearance. If any one is from Home at the Alarm he may appear with or without Buckets, &c. at his Discretion.

Ninthly. **T**HAT if any Member lose his Buckets and Bags at a Fire, he may supply himself at the Expence of the Club after one Week's search.

Tenthly. **T**HAT any Member who will not regularly submit to the Payment of his Fines, or who absents himself four Meetings successively, shall be regarded as quitting the Society, and shall not be admitted therein again without the usual Ceremonies of Election.

Eleventhly. That no person be invited to this Company, till first proposed and approved of unanimously by a written Vote ; if any of the Members be absent at this Proposal, their Minds to be known by the Clerk.

N. B. It is understood that all Fines imposed for Breach of any of the above Articles may be remitted upon sufficient Reason given in Excuse, to be determined by the major Vote of the Members then present.

R U L E S A N D O R D E R S Agreed to be observed by a Mutual Society, instituted at *Boston*, the Fourth Day of JANUARY, A. D. 1764.

ART. I. **T**HAT in Case it should please Almighty GOD to permit the breaking out of Fire in BOSTON, where we dwell, we will be helpful to each other in extinguishing the Fire, and in saving and taking Care of each others Goods or Estate.

II. And to that end each of us will provide and always keep in Readiness, two good Leather Buckets and two large Bags, containing at least three Bushels a-piece, the Buckets and Bags to be marked with the first Letter of the Owners Christian Name, and his Sir-Name at Length, and each Bag to be kept whole and in good Repair, and to have Strings sewed on or run through the Hems on Fastenures of *One Shilling* in not being provided as aforesaid, to be paid to the Clerk for the Time being, who is empowered to receive and dispose of any Money so raised.

III. That in Case of the breaking out of Fire, we do oblige ourselves to take the same Care of each others Goods, by carefully conveying them to some convenient Place of Security, by the Order of the Owner (if present) or to the best of our Judgment putting under Lock and Key, watching or staying by 'till secured, or delivered to the Owner.

IV. That this Society will meet together at some convenient Place appointed by the Clerk (who shall warn the same at least a Day before) on the first Wednesday of January, April, July and October annually, at six of the Clock in the Evening; and whoever shall omit coming 'till after the Bell is called over at seven of the Clock, shall pay *four Pence* Fine, and eight Pence if he comes not the whole Evening, besides paying his Club of what is found on the said Evening; and that the Clerk shall order two Supporters annually, viz. in the Month of January and July, and on no other Evenings; And in Case the Clerk neglects to warn the Meeting at any of the four several Times before stated, he shall pay a *fine of three Shillings* for every such Neglect.

V. That on the first Wednesday of January annually, a Clerk shall be chosen, who on Refusal to serve shall be voted out of the Company and another chose in his Room; and that the Clerk at each Time as he makes his Visitations to the respective Houses of this Society, shall take two of the Members with him in their Turns, which shall strictly observe that the Buckets are in their proper Places, and the Bags in the Buckets; And upon the Clerks Neglect in so inspecting, he shall (if Complaint be made) be fined *three Shillings*. Also each Person in this Society shall be obliged to pay *three Shillings* for each Time that their Bags and Buckets are not found together, that is, the Bags in the Buckets, and no Excuse shall be admitted to take off the said Fine;—The Clerk to keep a just Account of what Fines he receives, and dispose of the same as the Society shall agree; and that the

Clerk at the End of the Year shall collect all the Fines and deliver them up, together with the Books, Papers, &c. belonging to the Society, on the Presentation of *three Shillings* for his Neglect.

VI. That the Number of this Society shall not exceed *Twenty-five* Persons; and at each Meeting a Moderator shall be chosen, who shall order the Affairs of the Meeting in an orderly and decent Manner, and whoever shall fight and neglect due Assistance when wanted, and refuse to pay their Fines duly and honestly, such Person or Persons shall be discarded and his or their Names blotted out of each Mins List, and others admitted in his or their Room, and the Clerk every Quarter Night shall read over the Votes of the Meeting on the Penalty of *one Shilling* for his Neglect.

VII. That each Person belonging to this Society shall be supplied with a printed Copy of these Articles, with the Names and Places where their Dwelling-Houses, Shops, &c. are, and in what Street or Lane; each Person paying the Clerk *eight Pence* for the said printed Articles, and when lost, defaced, or worn out, to be supplied by the Clerk paying as aforesaid, and that each Person who does not produce and show his printed Articles at each Meeting Night, shall forfeit and pay to the Clerk *four Pence*.

VIII. That once in a Year, some Time in the Month of September, the Clerk shall warn the Society to take the Accounts view each Members House, &c. and the Fine of each Person in so not attending, shall be *Three Shillings* for Non-attendance, and if the Clerk neglects to warn for the first time aforesaid, he shall be fined *four Shillings*.

IX. That if any makes it appear that he has lost his Buckets or Bags at any Fire, the Society shall make the same good to him, provided he makes Report of the same to the Clerk in a Month.

X. That when any Person is proposed for a Member of this Society, if any one of the Society excepts against such Person, he shall not be admitted, till the Member who opposeth it doth not give his Reasons therefor.

XI. The Society agree to have a Watch-Word, to be altered at their Pleasure; any Member not being able to tell the Watch-Word when demanded by the Clerk, shall pay *four Pence* for the Use aforesaid.

XII. That the settling of Differences, voting of Fines or any other Matters, which may hereafter occur shall be adjudged and finally determined by the major Part of the Yeomen present;—all which said Articles we promise to Submit and Conform to, &c. —As Witness our Hands.

	Places of Abode.	Shops and Stores.
Robert Hickborn,		
John Symmes,		
Joseph Sedding,		
Thomas Seward,		
John Wile,		
David West,		
Thomas Knox,		
Thomas Dakin,		
Daniel Roe,		
Nathan Peck,		
William Cordwell,		
Nathanial Hall,		
James Carter,		
Mannish Marhoss,		
Jonathan Linnem,		
Edward Eden,		
William Hawn,		
Robert McElroy,		
Thomas Allen,		
John Lambert		
Josiah Sedding		

SKINNER



Masonic Fire Relief Society of Boston Meeting Notice
Engraved by Paul Revere 1782

Fire Insurance

S H E W I N G
The Rates of Insuring Houses from One Year to Eleven:
AT THE
FIRE-OFFICE,

Kept against the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*: And at
the *Rainbow-Coffee-House* by the *Inner-Temple-Gate* in
Fleetstreet.

ON E Hundred Pounds on a Brick-House, is Six Shillings for a Year; Twelve Shillings for Two Years, Eighteen Shillings for Three Years, (and Double for Timber;) and so in proportion for a Lesser Summ: But if any Insure for Four Years, the Discount for Paying down the Money, is three Years and a Quarter; Five, for Seven; Seven, for Eleven Years Insurance. The Money Insured on the House, is to be payd as often as the House is Burnt or Demolished by reason of Fire within the Term Insured. But if Damaged, then to be Repaired at the Charge of the Office.

Money	Insured for 1 Year.	Insured for 2 Years.	Insured for 3 Years.	Insured for 4 Years.	Insured for 7 Years.	Insured for 11 Years.
Lib.	l. sh. d.	l. sh. d.	l. sh. d.	l. sh. d.	l. sh. d.	l. sh. d.
10	— 7 1/2	— 1 2 1/2	— 1 9 1/2	— 1 11 1/2	— 3 —	— 4 2 1/2
20	— 1 2 1/2	— 2 5	— 3 7 1/2	— 3 11	— 6 —	— 8 5
30	— 1 9 1/2	— 3 7 1/2	— 5 5 1/2	— 5 10 1/2	— 9 —	— 12 7 1/2
40	— 2 5	— 4 10	— 7 3	— 7 10	— 12 —	— 16 10
50	— 3 —	— 6 —	— 9 —	— 9 9 1/2	— 15 —	— 1 1 —
60	— 3 7 1/2	— 7 2 1/2	— 10 9 1/2	— 11 9	— 18 —	— 1 5 3
70	— 4 3	— 8 6	— 12 9	— 13 9	1 1 —	1 9 9
80	— 4 10	— 9 8	— 14 6	— 15 8	1 4 —	1 13 8
90	— 5 5	— 10 10	— 16 3	— 17 7 1/2	1 7 —	1 17 10
100	— 6 —	— 12 —	— 18 —	— 19 6	1 10 —	2 2 —
200	— 12 —	— 1 4 —	— 1 16 —	— 1 19 —	3 — —	4 4 —
300	— 18 —	— 1 16 —	— 2 14 —	— 2 18 6	4 10 —	6 6 —
400	— 1 4 —	— 2 8 —	— 3 12 —	— 3 18 —	6 — —	8 8 —
500	— 1 10 —	— 3 — —	— 4 10 —	— 4 17 6	7 10 —	10 10 —
600	— 1 16 —	— 3 12 —	— 5 8 —	— 5 17 —	9 — —	12 12 —
700	— 2 2 —	— 4 4 —	— 6 6 —	— 6 16 6	10 10 —	14 14 —
800	— 2 8 —	— 4 16 —	— 7 4 —	— 7 16 —	12 — —	16 16 —
900	— 2 14 —	— 5 8 —	— 8 2 —	— 8 15 6	13 10 —	18 18 —
1000	— 3 — —	— 6 — —	— 9 — —	— 9 15 —	15 — —	21 — —

This Office having a Fund to the Value of Sixty Thousand Pounds in Ground Rents, of Inheritance, to answer Losses and Damages; and Settled on Several Gentlemen's Trustees, by many of the Eminentest Council at Law.

The Names of the Insurers are:

SIR James Butler, Sir John Parsons, Sir John Johnson, Sir William Stapleton, Richard Alie, Esq; John Pery, Esq; Edward Noell, Esq; Sebastian Lyford, Esq; William Calverd, Esq; Edward Northey, Esq; Mr. Edward Buckley, Mr. George White, Mr. Henry Headley, Mr. George Hudson, Mr. Felix Feast, Mr. Thomas Turnor, and Mr. Samuel Tookie.

Some of the said Gentlemen are to be spoken with daily at the Exchange-Office, from Eleven till One; and at the Temple-Office from Four to Six in the Afternoon.

LONDON, Printed by Tho. Milbourn in Jewen-street, 1698.

Insurance Rates Document for the "Fire Office"
Established by Nicholas Barbon. Date of Rates - 1698
(Museum of London)

[illegible]

Nicolas Barbon:

Ben Bland
Saml. L. L. L.
Wm. L. L.

Sam. Hookins

Number
1403

This present Instrument or Policy of Insurance, witnesseth, That
in Consideration of the Summe of ~~Five hundred and twenty~~
~~pounds~~ in hand paid by ~~William Eardley~~
for the Insuring of an House Scituate ~~on the East side of~~
~~in the City of London~~ ~~being the~~ ~~House~~
~~from the~~ ~~House~~ ~~House~~ ~~House~~ ~~House~~
~~House~~ ~~House~~ ~~House~~ ~~House~~ ~~House~~
for the Term of ~~Thirty~~ ~~Years~~ from the Date hereof, Do desire,
direct, and appoint That the Trustees for the time being for Houses and Land,
settled for the Insuring of Houses against Fire shall pay or satisfy unto
the said ~~William Eardley~~ Executors or Administrators, [Or his or
their Assigns, by Endorsement on this present Policy] the Summe of
~~Five hundred and twenty~~ Pounds at the end of Two Months, after the
said House shall be Burnt down, Demolished, or Damified, by, or by Reason
or Means of Fire; and so often as any New House, to be Built in the place
thereof, shall be Burnt down, Demolished, or Damified, by, or by Reason or
Means of Fire, within the said Term of ~~Thirty~~ ~~Years~~ the like Summe
of ~~Five hundred and twenty~~ Pounds. If the said ~~William Eardley~~
~~and his Assigns~~ and their Participants, or some, or one of them, his or their Heirs, Executors,
Administrators, Agents, or Assigns, shall not within the said Two Months, pay
unto the said ~~William Eardley~~ Executors, or Administrators [or such
his or their Assigns] the said Summe of ~~Five hundred and twenty~~
~~Pounds~~ Or in case the said House, or such New House, be only Dam-
ified: Then, if such House be not Repaired, and put in so good Condition,
as the same was before, at the Charge of the said ~~William Eardley~~
~~and his Assigns~~ and their Participants, or some, or one of them, his or their Heirs, Executors,
Administrators, Agents, or Assigns, within Two Months next, after such
Damification shall happen. Witness our Hands and Seals, the ~~seventh~~
day of ~~August~~ Anno Domini 1682 Anno Regni Regie ~~Catharine~~
~~second~~ ~~quarto~~

Nicolas Barton:

Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of /
John Bland
Edw. Laming
Wm. Dalton

Sam. Cookin

having agreed to become a Member of the Amicable Contribution Ship or Society commonly called the Hand on Board Office established for Insuring the Properties thereof Houses & other Buildings from loss by fire within the City of London Westminster & adjacent Villages from the same according to a certain Instrument of Part of Settlement bearing date the 13th day of November 1763 in the said several agreements and covenants of different Meetings of the same Society enrolled in the High Court of Chancery & having paid into the Treasury of the said Society the sum of £1000 as a premium to be further sum of £1000 independent for insuring from loss by fire the said Warehouse

independent for answering from their damage by fire the said Venetian
their respective claimants or insurers for the term of seven years from the date of the said
Building situated at No 1 & 2 in the said Piazza della Pace front of the body of the 'Colonna' of the
Basilica, Museum & the Public Building including the Great Stair Case
on the North side of great Russell Street in the Parish of St James
Buckingham

the particular administration, in relation of which permits are further set forth in the Marine Survey, Nov. 1860, the
 Minutes of the said Contributionship whose names are herewith subscribed do hereby consent & support the Director for the time being
 of the said Contributionship to raise a sum of out of the Marine Survey, in view of the said Contributionship pursuant to
 according to the said Land of settlement, subsequent orders & agreements with the said *Receivers*.

According to the said Second of the following, subsequent orders or improvements unto the said By-Laws & Articles of the said Corporation (Reconstruction or Changes the situation of St. Andrew's Church)

provided as often as the said Building or other Building to be erected on the piece thereof shall be burnt down then or demolished by any reason or means of fire during the time this Policy remains in force at the expiration of sixty days from the time when the person or persons or the agent of such person makes a claim at the Board under the Provisions for the time being of the said Contributionship that Officers Workmen or Agents shall at the charge of the said Contributionship on reasonable notice given of the destruction of the said Building begin to rebuild within the said sixty Days & upon the said Building or burnt down then or demolished within a reasonable time to be relative just and as good condition as the same was in before the fire happened & in case the said Building be not demolished but only damaged by fire to repair or cause to be repaired the damage so happening to the said Building is to put it into as good condition as it was in before the fire happened to & pay to the owner the money the said damage shall be valued at by their Workmen as they shall judge proper, & in computing of which before damage no more than three Pounds per Yard to be allowed for any painting whatever nor more than thirty pounds for any Marble or other Ornament piece and Workman under the said Provisions at the expiration or sooner determination of this Policy to repay unto the said St. Andrew's

These Landlords (Administrators or Assigns) such part of the said money deposited as shall not in the mean time be applied towards the full payment of the said Bonds and subsequent orders & agreements after and Provided it is hereby declared & agreed that when any assignment of this Policy is made such assignment shall be entered in the Office Books within forty two days from the date thereof or else the Assignee shall have no benefit thereby (But that in case a claim is not made at the Office for any loss or damage by fire within three calendar months after such fire shall happen it shall not be allowed by the Directors) In witness whereof a General Meeting of the Directors whereof we have been one at our hands at New York the 3rd of the 5th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty Nine

Tested and delivered (being first
duly sworn) in the presence of us
Willm. Pae
John N. Chalm

Wright
Geo Edwards
James Brewster

Insurance Certificate for Part of Montagu House
London, England, 12 May 1769
(The British Museum)

55. 6 } 3048 feet
 58 }
 part of the Body of the House
 3. Kings Square
 3. Avenue Road
 3. Mark Lane



This Instrument or Policy Witnesseth *That the Governors of the British Museum*

having agreed to become a Member of the Amicable Contribution Ship or Society commonly called the Hand in
 Hand Office established for Insuring the Proprietors the roof Houses & other Buildings from loss by fire within
 the City of London & Westminster & City of London & Westminster & City of London & Westminster & City of London & Westminster
 Settlement bearing date the 12 day of November 1769 & the several subsequent & improvements of the General Meetings of
 the said Society enrolled in the High Court of Chancery & having paid into the Treasury of the said Society the sum of
 £1000 as a premium in the furtherance of

John Nelson

Geo. Edwards

James Pearson

Insurance Certificate for Part of Montagu House
 London, England, 12 May 1769
 (The British Museum)



N^o of Policy, **16150** Dec. 31, 1719.

PROPOSALS

By the Company of the Sun Fire-Office, in Thread-needle-Street, behind the Royal Exchange, London, for Insuring Houses, moveable Goods, Merchandize, Furniture, and Wares, from Loss and Damage by FIRE, in any Part of Great Britain.

Art. I. **A**LL such Persons as shall take out Policies sign'd by three or more of the Members of the Company of the Sun Fire-Office, and seal'd with their Seal, paying the Stamp-Duty for the said Policy, and 2 s. 6 d. for the first Quarter, shall be entitled to the Benefit of having their Loss and Damage by Fire, whether in their Houses, or moveable Goods, Merchandize, Wares, and Furniture, repair'd and made good to them by the said Company, according to the following Articles.

Art. II. All Persons who shall thus take out Policies, continuing to pay only 2 s. 6 d. per Quarter, shall, besides the Benefit of insuring their Houses, or moveable Goods, have, once in every Quarter, without any farther Charge or Expence, left at their Houses, a printed Book call'd *The Historical Register*, &c. provided they live within any of the Walks or Divisions belonging to the Company. Persons not living within the Limits aforesaid, may have the said Book left at any Friend's House within any of the said Walks.

Art. III. Those who would insure both House and Goods, must take out two distinct Policies. But if insur'd in any other Office, shall receive no Benefit from this.

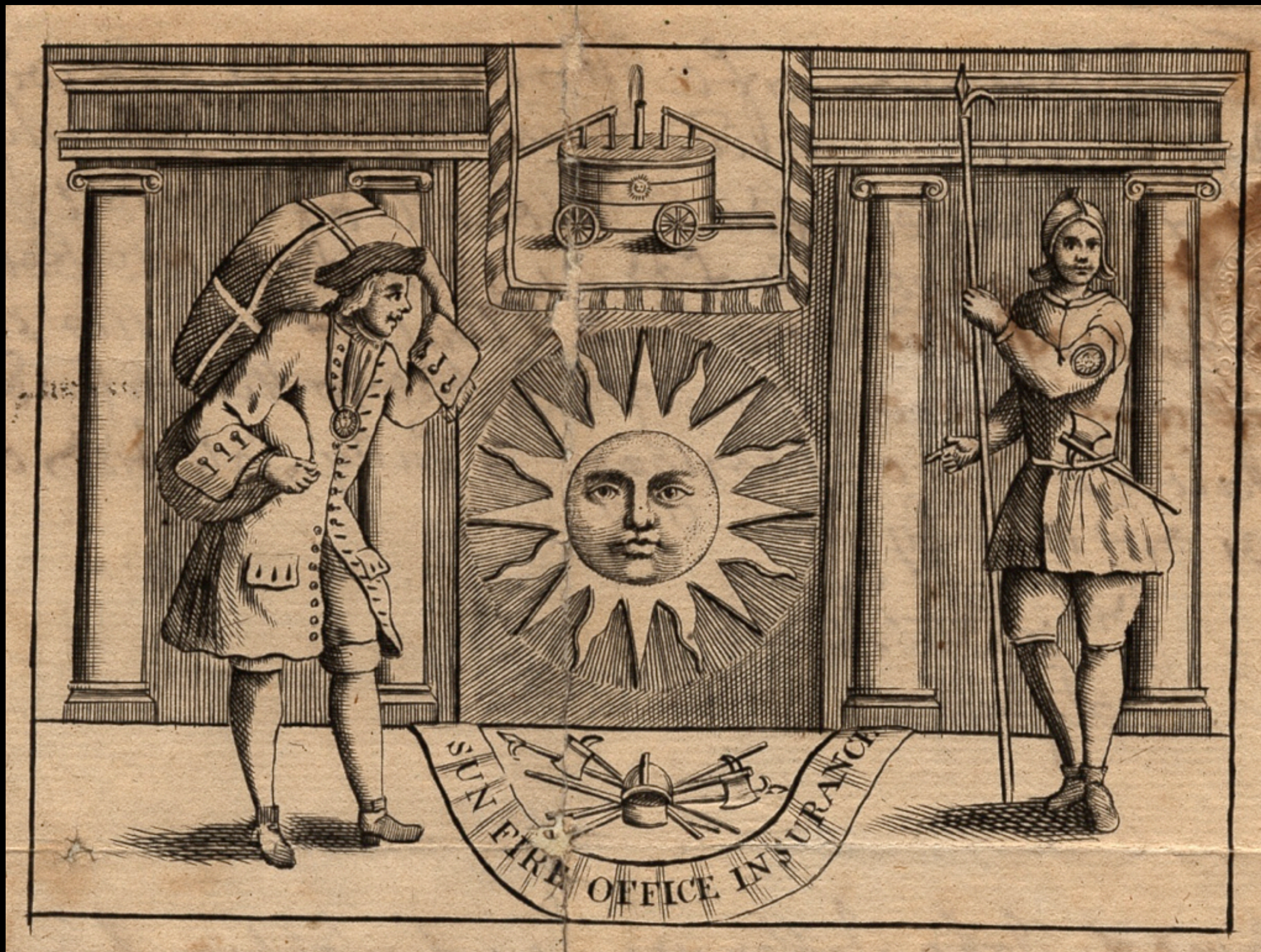
Art. IV. These Proposals do extend to insure all Merchandize, Wares, Household-Goods, Utensils, Implements in Trade, and Furniture, *except* Plate, Jewels, Pictures, Glafs, and China-Wares, not in Stock; and *except* Money, Tallies, Books of Accompts, Bills, Notes, Writings, Wainscot, Hearths, and Chimney-pieces; and also *except* the Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, not being the Properties of the Persons insur'd.

Art. V. For the farther Encouragement of all Persons, there are actually employ'd in the Service of the said Company, thirty lusty, able-body'd Fire-men, cloath'd in blue Liveries, having Silver Badges with the Sun-Mark upon their Arms, who are always ready to assist in quenching Fires, and removing Goods, who have given Bonds to the Company for their Fidelity. And that the Houses of Persons insur'd may be known by the said Fire-men, the Mark of the Sun shall be fix'd thereon.

Handbill for the Sun Fire Office Insurance (Founded 1710)

December 31, 1719

(Royal College of Art)

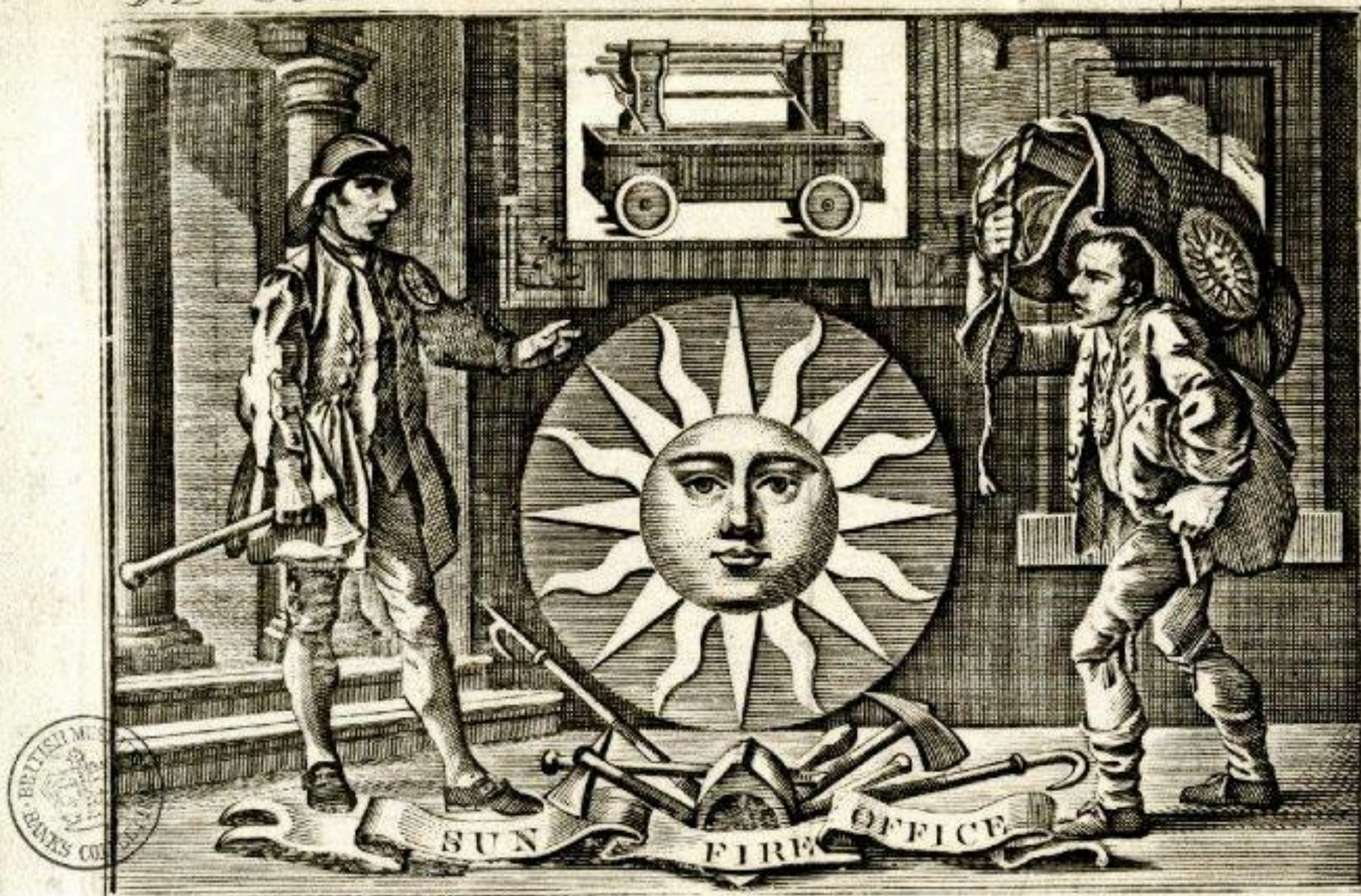


"SUN FIRE OFFICE INSURANCE" (Founded 1710)

c. 1735

(Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Library)

D.2 2432



7.23

"SUN FIRE OFFICE"
c. Mid 18th Century
(Lewis Walpole Library)

Fire Insurance Marks



Earliest Known Fire Mark of the Friendly Society Founded in 1684
Incorporates Elements from the Coat of Arms of William Hale, One of the Society's Directors
(Cabinet Magazine)



Cast Iron Fire Mark
"F A" for Fire Association
(Private Collection)



Friendly Insurance Society of Edinburgh Fire Marks
Relating to Policy Number 1760 issued about 1772
(New York City Fire Museum & Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



The Manchester Fire Assurance Company

c. 1771 - 1788

(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



Leeds Fire Office
c. 1777 - 1782
(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



Phoenix Insurance Company of Ireland

c. 1777

(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



Westminster Insurance Fire Mark of Lead
c. 1717 - 1750
(Museum of London)



Westminster Insurance Fire Mark of Lead

c. 1717 - 1750

(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



London Assurance Fire Mark
c. 1720 - 1800
(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



London Assurance Fire Mark
c. 1720 - 1800
(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



Newcastle Upon Tyne Fire Mark
c. 1783 - 1800
(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



Newcastle Upon Tyne Fire Mark
Late 18th - Early 19th Century
(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



Hand - In - Hand Fire Office Fire Mark
1758
(Museum of London)



Union Assurance Society Fire Mark
c. 1714 - 1800
(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



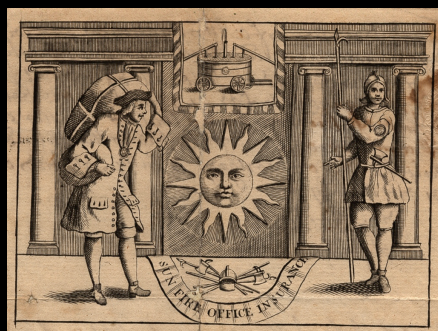
“RETAIL TRADERS NOT AFFECT BY THE SHOP TAX”



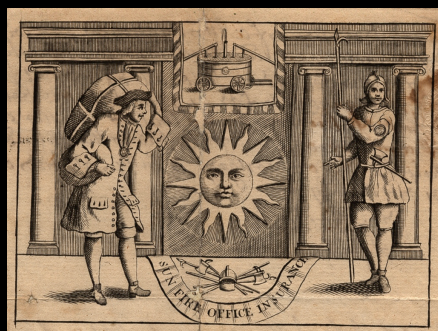
Royal Exchange Insurance Fire Marks
c. 1720 - 1800
(Roy Addis, British Fire Marks)



London Insurance Fire Marker
18th Century
(Norfolk England Museum)



Sun Fire Office Insurance Mark of Lead
Mid 18th Century
(Christie's Auction House)



Sun Fire Office Insurance Mark of Lead
Relating to Policy no. 350271 issued to "Jane Trollope of the Parish of St Giles's in Oxford" on 25 February 1775
(St. Giles, Oxford)





Sun Fire Office Insurance Mark of Lead
Issued to Richard Rogers, a Bacon Curer & Cheesemonger on 30 March, 1796
Queen Street, Portsea, Hampshire



Fire Mark of the Philadelphia Contributionship
by John Stow 1752 - 1753
(National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution)



Fire Mark of the Philadelphia Contributionship
No. 1906
Made by Joseph Rakestraw c. 1775
(The Philadelphia Contributionship Digital Archives)



Fire Mark of the Philadelphia Contributionship
Late 18th Century
(The Philadelphia Contributionship Digital Archives)

Fire Sermons

Advice from TABERAH.

A SERMON

Preached
After the Terrible

FIRE,

Which, (attended with Some very
Lamentable and Memorable cir-
cumstances, On Oct. 2, 3. 1711.)

Laid a Considerable Part of BOSTON,
in Ashes.

Directing a Pious Improvement of
Every Calamity, but more Espe-
cially of so Calamitous a Desolation.

By COTTON MATHER, D.D.

Numb. XI. 3.

*And he called the Name of the Place TABERAH
because the Fire of the Lord burnt among them.*

B O S T O N in N. E. Printed by B. Green;
Sold by Samuel Gerrish, at his Shop at the
Sign of the Buck over against the South
Meeting-House. 1711.

The Announcement of a Sermon by Cotton Mather, D.D., on the Fire of October 2-3, 1711
(Boston Fire Historical Society)

The Verity of Zeal for *Fasts*, without
true Judgment, Mercy and Compassions.

A
S E R M O N

Preach'd at *Charlestown*, January 28. 1747, 8. On a

Publick Fast,

After the Destruction of the

Province Court-House
by Fire.

By *Thomas Prentice, A. M.*

One of the Pastors of the Church there.

Published by Desire.

Itai. lxi. 18. I the LORD love Judgment.

Chap. lxiv. 5. Thou meetest him that rejoiceth, and worketh Righteousness.

Fundamentum est autem Justitiæ Fides, id est, Dictorum Conven-
torumq; Constantia & Veritas. Crc.

B O S T O N :

Printed and Sold by ROBERTS and FOWLE, in Queen-street. 1748.

The announcement of a sermon by Thomas Prentice, A.M.,
on the Province Courthouse/Town House Fire of December 9, 1747
(Boston Fire Historical Society)

GOD's Hand and Providence to be religiously acknowledged in public Calamities.

A

S E R M O N

OCCASIONED BY

The Great Fire

IN

BOSTON, NEW-ENGLAND,

Thursday MARCH 20. 1760.

AND PREACHED ON THE

LORD's-DAY following.

By

JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D.

Pastor of the West-Church in Boston.

B O S T O N :

Printed by RICHARD DRAPER, in Newbury-Street,
EDES and GILL, in Queen-Street, and THOMAS
and JOHN FLEET, in Cornhill. 1760.

The Announcement of a Sermon by Jonathan Mayhew, D.D. on the Fire of March 20, 1760
(Boston Fire Historical Society)

9/22/1776

A

Sermon,

Preached at St. Paul's, New York, September, 22, 1776

Being the first Sunday
after the English Churches were opened
on General Howe's taking Possession of the Town
and the Day subsequent to the Attempt to destroy New York
by Fire

By the Reverend Mr. O'Beirne
Chaplain to the right honorable Lord Viscount Howe

Published by Particular Desire of the Congregation

In the Fire of Saturday Sept. 21 a thousand Houses,
nearly one fourth of the City, were laid in ashes, Trinity
Church, the public Charity School, the Rector's House,
and a Lutheran Chapel, were among the Buildings that
were consumed. The Loss sustained in Houses &c. by
the Corporation of Trinity Church, amounts at a
moderate Computation to Thirty thousand pounds
New York Currency

begun. And when he shall have plucked out all Strife and En-
mity from among you, fear not but he will return, and have
compassion upon you, and bring you again every man to his Heritage
and every man to his Land. I must not finish as if I meant to disap-
point your Expectations, & not adopt a Conclusion which I am con-
vinced you have already anticipated. The Allegiance they had sworn
to their lawful Sovereign, & an affectionate Attachment to his vir-
tuous Character, compelled your Clergy to shut these doors, rather
than omit the dutiful Addresses, which the Church enjoins them
daily to offer to Heaven for his Safety. Let us therefore conclude the
Service of this Day, when the Freedom of your Worship is resto-
red to you, by uniting together with one Heart, & one Voice; to im-
plore the divine Favor & Protection for our Sovereign Lord, He
George;—that God would be pleased to give him length of Days
and increase of Happiness—to prosper all his Undertakings
for the good of his People, and to bless Him with what his
Actions prove, and his Words assert to be the "Favourite
Wish of his Heart; The Restoration of Harmony,
and the Reestablishment of Order and Happiness
in every Part of his Dominions.

— Finis —

A/Sermon./Preached at St. Paul's New York September 22 1776 / Being the first Sunday /
after the English Churches were opened/on General Howe's taking Possession of the
Town/and the Day subsequent to the Attempt to destroy New York/by Fire
By the Reverend Mr. O'Beirne
(Trinity Church)

Fire Buckets



English Fire Bucket
Found on the Site of the New Fresh Wharf at the End of Pudding Lane, London c. 1660 - 1666
(Museum of London)



English Fire Bucket
17th Century
(Museum of London)

them for the Hand of deliberate Justice. One *Wright White*, a Carpenter, was observed to cut the Leather Buckets which conveyed Water--he also wounded, with a Cutlass, a Woman who was very active in handing Water. This provoked the Spectators to such a Degree, that they instantly hung him up. One of those Vil-



Fire Bucket
18th Century
(Science & Society)



Fire Bucket 1736 (Restored)



English Fire Buckets
Dated 1752
(Jonny Williamson)



Fire Buckets Dated 1757



Fire Bucket of John Rowe, Boston Selectman
1760
(Boston Fire Historical Society)



Fire Bucket of Loyalist Peter Johonnot
1760
(New England Historic Genealogical Society)



Fire Bucket of the "Dernier Resort Fire Society" of Newburyport, Massachusetts
1761
(Skinner Auction House)



Fire Bucket "J. Stone 1775"
(Michaans Auction House)



Fire Buckets "H. Coffin 1776"
Newburyport, Massachusetts
(Christie's Auction House)



Fire Bucket
"All hands / No.2. / Hoa" "Z- Titcomb/ 1776"
(Winterthur)



English Fire Bucket
18th Century
(Osterley Park and House, London)



Fire Buckets of William Donnison "No. 1" & "No. 2"

1782



Fire Bucket "NO₂/S-FREEMAN/1783"
Likely Samuel Freeman (1731 - 1813) of Portland, Maine
(Maine Historical Society)



Fire Bucket
"D. Johnson 1784"
(Private Collection)



Fire Bucket
"1788"
(Brandweer Edam-Volendam)



English Fire Bucket
Late 18th Century
(Clinton Howell Antiques)



Fire Bucket
Library Company of Philadelphia c. late 18th - early 19th Century
(Minnesota Historical Society)



Fire Bucket
Property of G. Manent (F. Fire Society) 1789
(Private Collection)



Fire Bucket from Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Property of G.K. Haswell (F. Fire Society) 1789
(Pook & Pook)

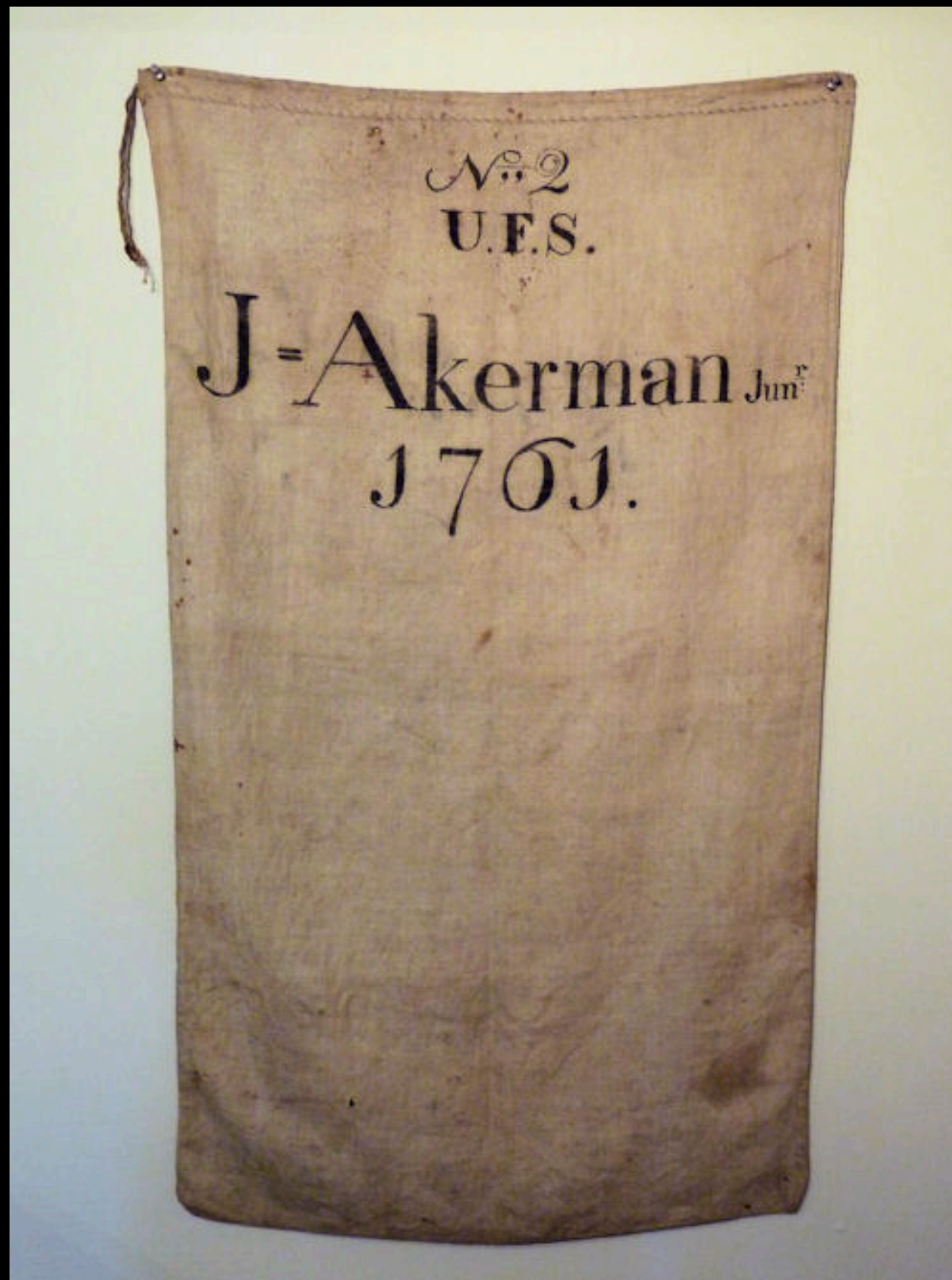


Fire Buckets & Fire Bags
Property of W. E. Marvin F. F. S. (F. Fire Society) 1789 (Likely Early 19th Century)
(Private Collection)



Trade Card of Thomas Dobson
London, Mid 18th Century
(Lewis Walpole Library)

Fire Bags



Linen Fire Bag (26" x 44 1/2")
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 1761
(Skinner Auction House)

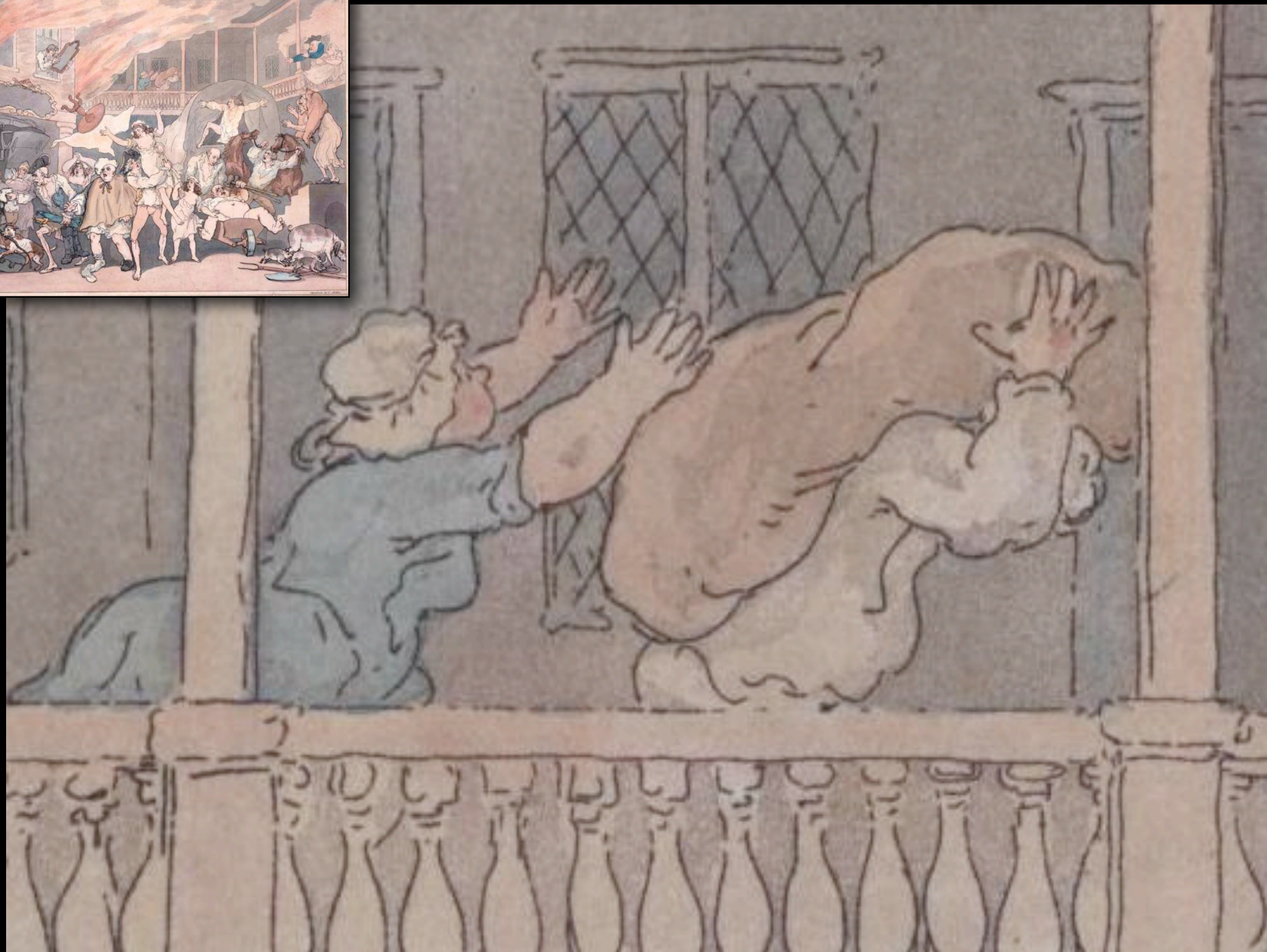
N^o. 2
U.F.S.

J = Akerman Jun^r
1761.

Linen Fire Bag (26" x 44 1/2")
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 1761
(Skinner Auction House)



Linen Fire Bag (26" x 44 1/2")
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 1761
(Skinner Auction House)



Detail - Peregrine Rescuing Emila from the Inn Fire
by Thomas Rowlandson c. 1786

Fire Helmets



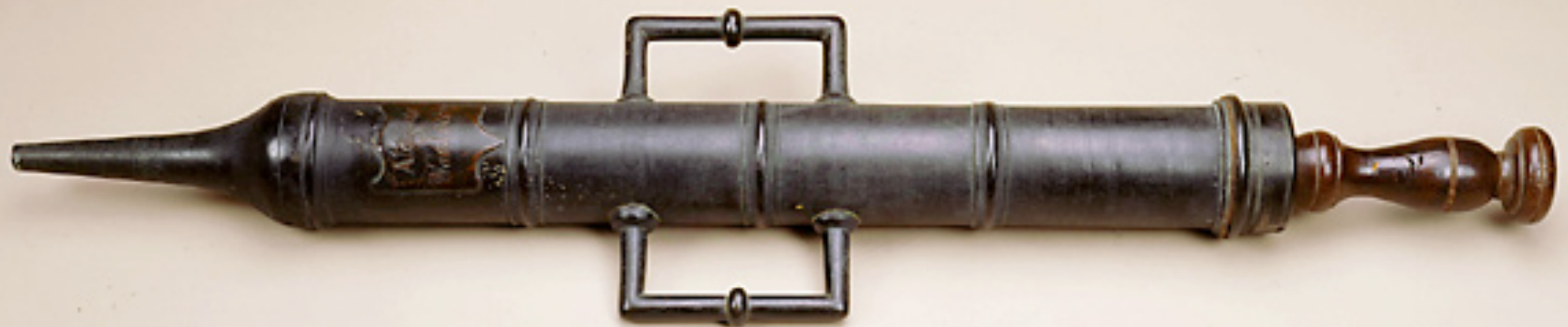
Leather Fireman Helmet
Marked "BB" and "GB" Signifying the Parishes of St. Botolph and St. George Billingsgate
Late 17th Century
(Museum of London)



Leather Fireman Helmet
18th Century
(Museum of the City of New York)

Fire

Extinguishers / “Squirts”



7979

Bronze Two Man Fire "Squirt" from Aldgate Ward
Dipped into Water Buckets
c. 1672
(Museum of London)



Two Man Fire "Squirt"
Dipped into Water Buckets
c. 1687
(Museum of London)



Two Man Fire "Squirt"
Dipped into Water Buckets
c. 1687
(Museum of London)



Tho's Cooke Maker

At the three Bowles in the Little Minories LONDON.

*This Engine being under 40. ^{lb} ^t may be carried into any Room and
work'd by one Man where a Fire happens either in a House or Ship it
may easily be hand'd into a Ship's round Top for wetting the Sails &
is very usefull for cleaning & watering y^e Decks and sides & not liable
to be out of order*

N.B. *The addition of a copper Fun (which may be put on or taken off
at pleasure) makes it very useful for watering Gardens &c.*

*Likewise makes all sorts of Turners Work in Wood Brass & Iron also
Wood screw Boxes & Hour Glasses with the greatest exactness*

Reasonable Rates.



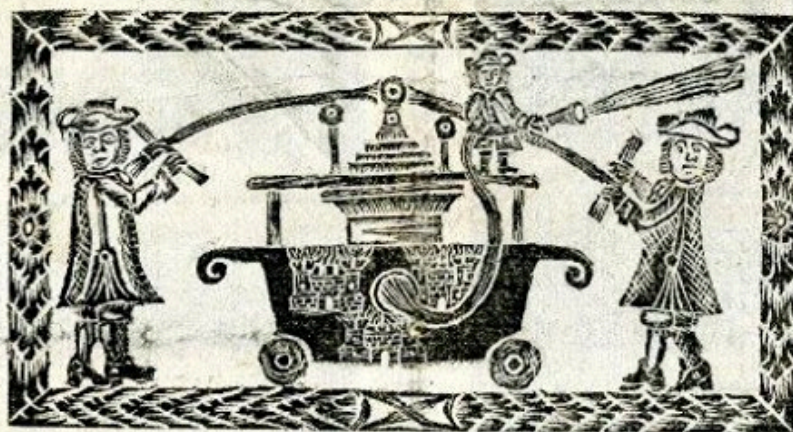
Trade Card for Thomas Cooke
18th Century
(The British Museum)

Fire Hooks



Fire Hook
17th Century
(Museum of London)

Fire Engines



THe LORD MAYOR,
to prevent the Calamities that
may happen by Fire, has Or-
dered Publick Notice to be given,

THAT *John Oates*, WATER-ENGINEER
to the Honourable City of *DUBLIN*,
living in *Dame-street* at the Sign of the
Boot, is directed by his LORDSHIP to
assist with Two *Water-Engines* on the first
Notice that shall be given him, when any
Fire breaks out in this City or Suburbs.

 Note, That the said *John Oates* makes all Sorts of Water-
Engines at Reasonable Rates, and to as great Perfection as in
London, having already made One for the Honourable CITT
of DUBLIN.

Printed by *John Ray* in *Skinner-Row*, Printer to the Honourable
City of DUBLIN, 1711.

58.23

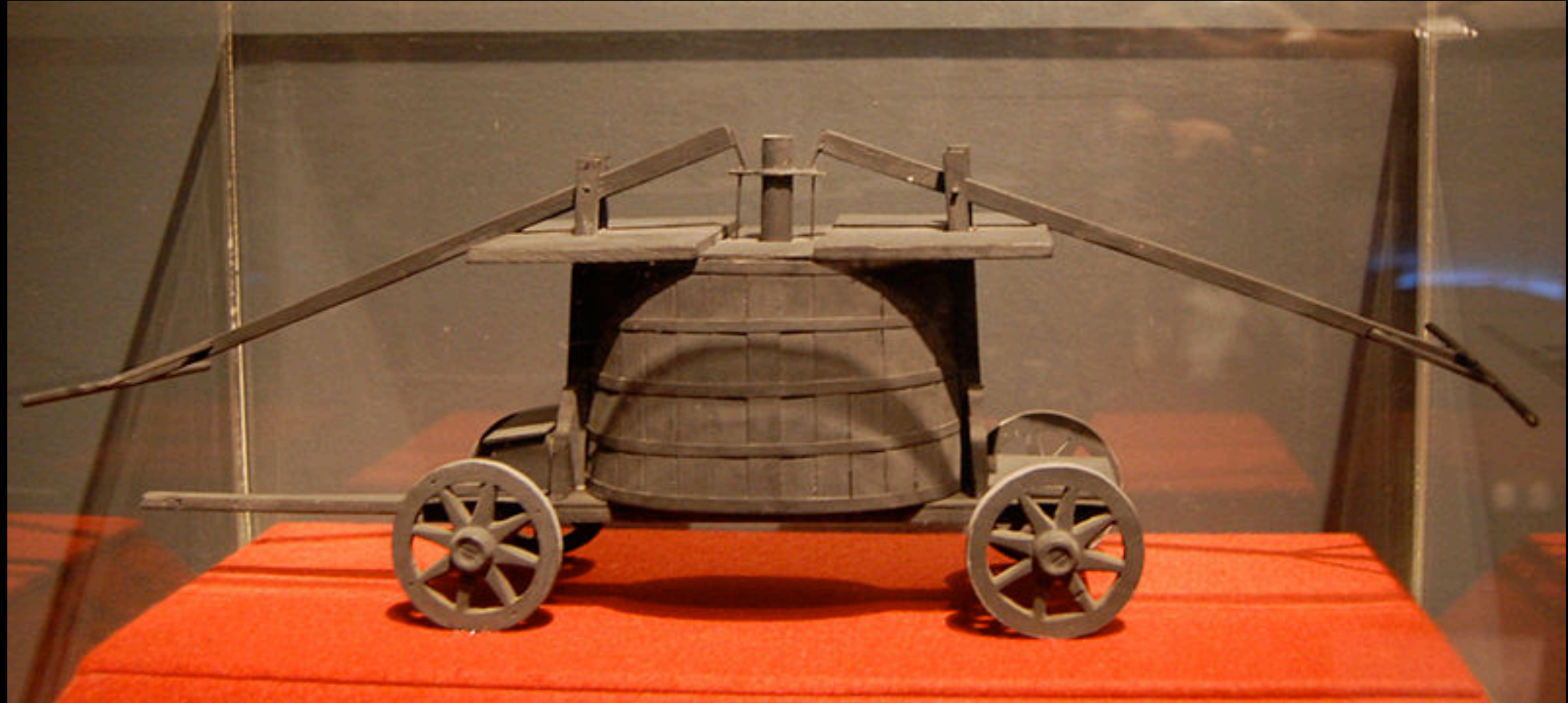
Trade Card for John Oates, Water - Engineer to the Honourable City of Dublin

1711

(The British Museum)



English Trade Card 1670
John Keeling of Blackfriars
(Museum of London)



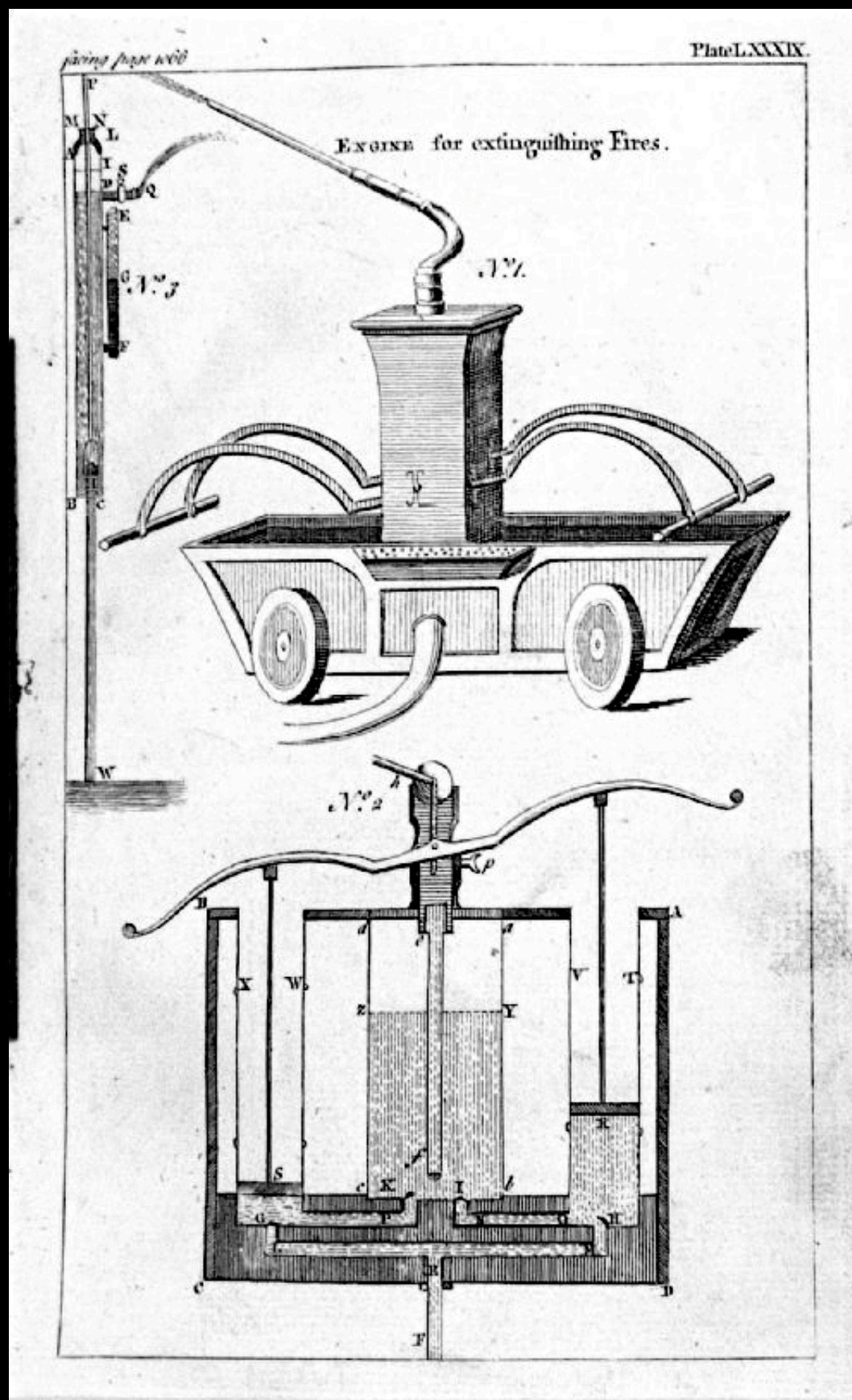
English: Model of 17th-century Fire engine of John Keeling of Blackfriars, on display in the Museum of London.



Fire Engine made by John Keeling of Blackfriars in 1678
(Wheels and Arms of the Pump are Missing)
(Museum of London)

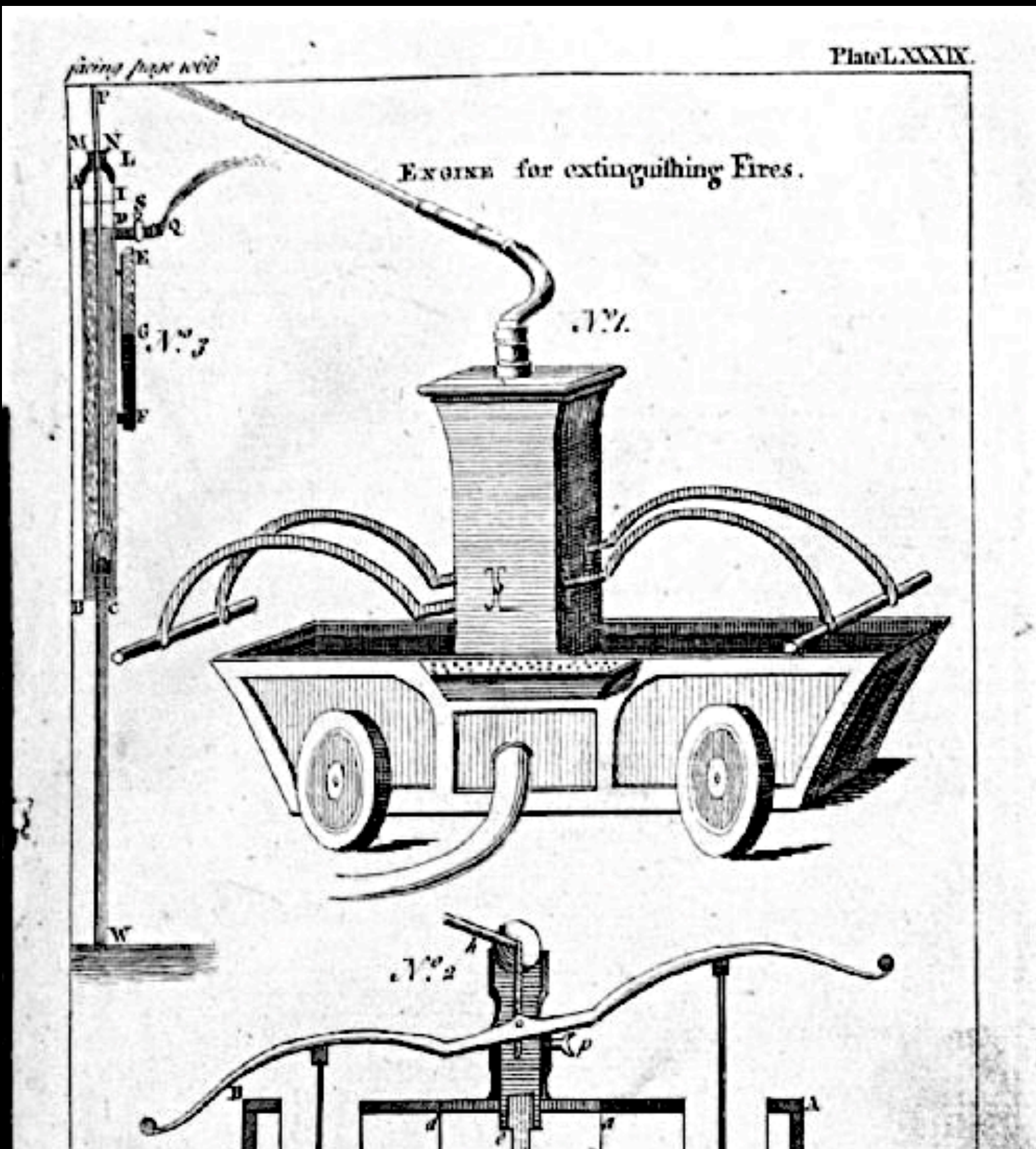


Interior View: Fire Engine made by John Keeling of Blackfriars in 1678
(Wheels and Arms of the Pump are Missing)
(Museum of London)



“ENGINE for extinguishing Fires”

by Thomas Jefferys, From the Dictionary of Arts & Sciences W. Owen, Homer's Head, London 1764
(Pastpages.co.uk)



“ENGINE for extinguishing Fires”
 by Thomas Jefferys, From the Dictionary of Arts & Sciences W. Owen, Homer's Head, London 1764
 (Pastpages.co.uk)



John Bristow - ENGINE MAKER of Ratcliff Highway, London
by Larking



John Bristow - ENGINE MAKER of Ratcliff Highway, London



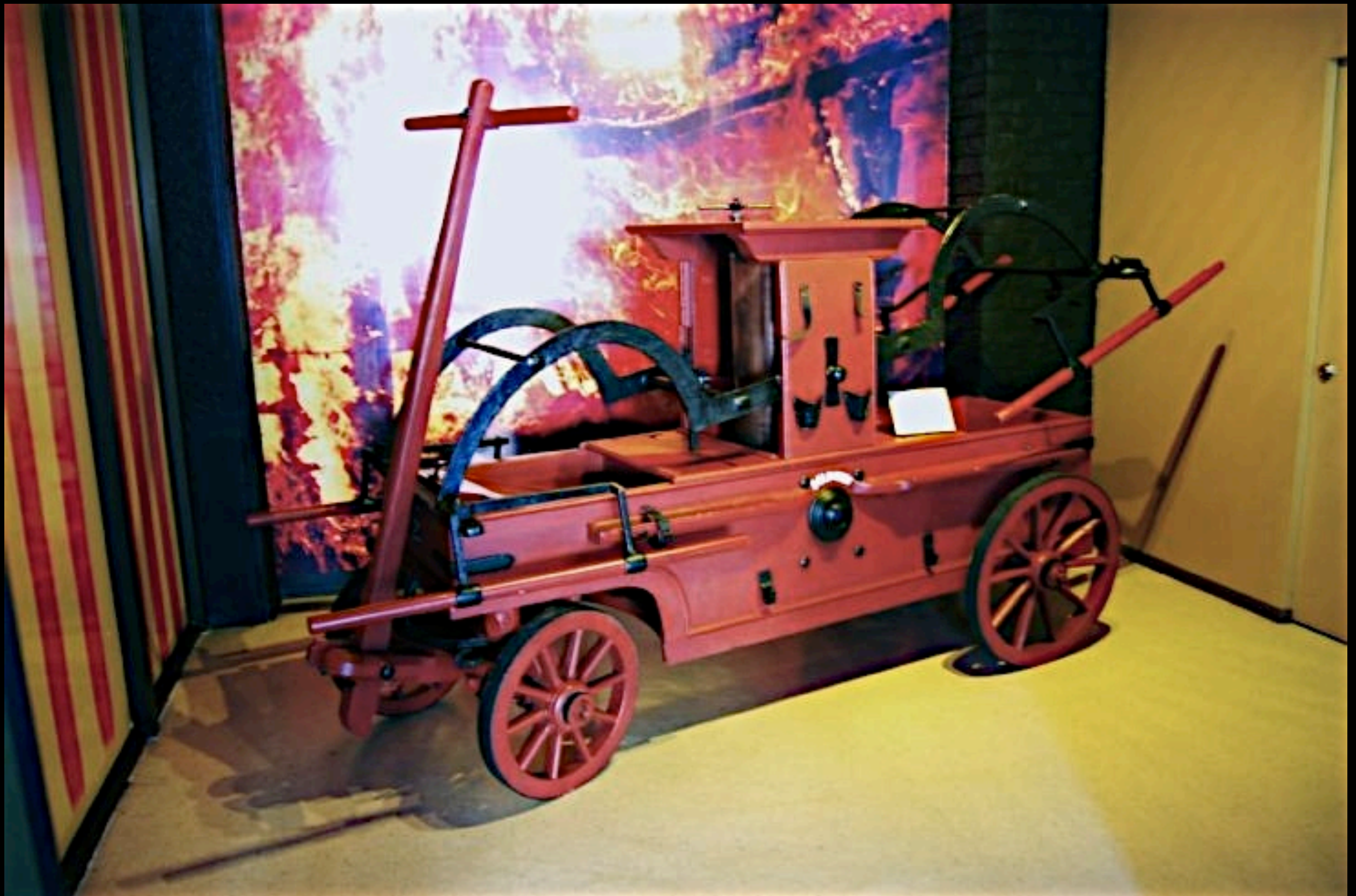
John Bristow Fire Engine
c. 1730 - 1760
(Bicester Historic Society)



18th Century Fire Engine



Fire Engine
1743



18th Century Fire Engine



Richard Newsham's Fire Engine
Mid 18th Century
(Dewitt Wallace Decorative Arts Museum)



Firemen at Work, 1733



JOHN BROADBENT, (late of King-street, Westminster) now of Piccadilly, ENGINE-MAKER,

London, 1749.

MAKES and Sells ENGINES for extinguishing Fire after the most substantial, durable and exact Method, being better adapted to the several Exigencies, in Cases of Fire, than any other. All these ENGINES have a continual Stream, and a Suction-Pipe to each, by which they will supply themselves with Water from any Pond, &c. The largest of these ENGINES may not only be drawn through a Passage three Feet and a Half wide, but may be worked in the same; in which those worked with Treadles cannot; the smallest Sort are proportionably narrower; they may be turned about at either End, and will stand firm on uneven Ground. The Pistons in the Cylinders have a Direction exactly perpendicular, without either Racks, Teeth, or Chains, not having a Tenth Part of their Friction; they likewise having fewer moving Parts, (which are not above Six which depend on the Motion of the Levers) and being made sufficiently strong, are less subject to Accidents; they are so plain and intelligible, that they may be repaired almost in any Part by any proper Country Workmen.

In the Structure of these ENGINES there are some new and peculiar Circumstances that make them far more useful and lasting than any others, being to be depended on for Working at a Moment's Notice, as they do not require to be kept with Water, or need soaking before they can work, which is commonly the Case in Country Towns, where Fires are less frequent; and was remarkably so at the late dreadful Fire in Grosvenor Gardens, St. James's, where they were used with great Success, (therefore they are better for the Royal Navy and his Majesty's Yards) nor severe frosty Weather be any Obstacle to their Performance; neither do they require any monthly or expensive Attendance, not being liable to be out of Order as other ENGINES are, therefore are better for Gentlemen's Seats and Gardens. And though they should stand eight or ten Years unemploy'd, they will in one Minute answer the End expected. The above-mentioned Improvements will be made appear to any Gentleman, on applying to the Author of the ENGINES.

They are made still more useful, by having a convenient Length of Leather Pipe, by which Water may be conveyed through any narrow Passage, or up a Staircase into the Door or Window of a Room, where a Fire may happen, thereby timely to extinguish it; so that these ENGINES, being adapted to the most difficult Cases in Fire, cannot fail but be the most useful Machine of the Kind extant.

Though in the following Table the largest ENGINE is set down to be worked by Twenty Men, (who, I am warranted, will throw the Quantity and Distance here mentioned, tho' they never saw an ENGINE before, when they with Treadles can never be worked with equal Advantage but by disciplined Men) yet in Cases of Necessity there is Room for Twenty-four Men, all standing on the Ground, to apply their Force to the Ends of the Levers, so as they cannot work counter, or hinder one another; nevertheless these ENGINES have sufficient Room for pouring in Water where the Suction-pipe cannot be applied, two Thirds of the Cylinders being open.

I also make three Sorts of ENGINES for watering Gardens, which, by having a Fan fixed to the Branch, will sprinkle the Water like Rain; and at the same Time are very useful in extinguishing Fires, being better conveyed to the Place where a Fire happens.

I likewise make Leather Buckets and to supply the ENGINES with Water, where the Suction-pipe cannot be made Use of.

The following are the Sizes, Prices, and Effects of the different Sorts of ENGINES, &c.

Size of the Engine.	Number of Men to work.	Quantity thrown in a Minute.	Distance thrown.	Prices with Suction Pipes.	Proved Laying the Pipes out to the Distance, and Mowing Pitches high, with Gages.	Proved Laying the Pipes out to the Distance, and Mowing Pitches high, with Gages.
	Men.	Gallons.	Yards.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
First Sort	8	80	37	75 00 00	4 00 00	1 00 00
Second Sort	12	120	40	55 00 00	3 15 00	1 00 00
Third Sort	14	140	40	50 00 00	3 00 00	1 00 00
Fourth Sort	16	160	40	44 00 00	3 00 00	1 00 00
Fifth Sort	20	200	35	38 00 00	3 00 00	1 00 00
Charles Rogers's First	2	25	30	24 10 00	1 00 00	0 10 00
Second	4	50	30	35 00 00	1 30 00	0 35 00
Third Sort	6	75	30	45 00 00	2 00 00	0 50 00

I make ENGINES for raising Water to supply Towers, Gentlemen's Seats, &c. to be wrought by Men, Horses, Wind, or Water, in the most plain and substantial Manner, so being it to any Height or Distance that is possible to be performed. Likewise CHARGES for Pumping after the most approved Manner, to deliver a full Bore of Water continually with very little Friction: These are very useful in Flowing or Draining Meadow Ground, watering Fish-ponds, Sewers, or foul Water, not being easily obstructed. ENGINES and PUMPS to raise Water to any Part perpendicular, to be wrought by one Man. As also PUMPS for Horse-houses, for laying off or turning Beer.

All other Sorts of ENGINES, PUMPS, &c. made and repaired at reasonable Rates.

John Broadbent (Late of King Street, Westminster) now of Piccadilly, ENGINE MAKER
London, England 1749



	Men.	Colles.	Watts.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Full	8	80	37	50	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	00	00
Good	10	100	40	50	00	00	00	5	10	00	00	00	00
Thin	12	120	45	50	00	00	00	6	00	00	00	00	00
Power	15	150	50	50	00	00	00	7	00	00	00	00	00
High	20	200	60	50	00	00	00	8	00	00	00	00	00
Charles Rogers													
Full	2	25	10	25	00	00	00	1	00	00	00	00	00
Good	3	30	12	30	00	00	00	1	30	00	00	00	00
Thin	4	40	15	40	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	00	00

I make Engines for raising Water to supply Towns, Gentlemen Seats, &c. to be wrought by Men, Horses, Wind, or Water, in the most plain and substantial Manner, so being it to any Height or Distance that is possible to be performed. Likewise Chaps & Pumps after the most approved Manner, to deliver a full Bale of Water continually with very little Friction: These are very useful in Flowing or Draining Meadow Ground, emptying Fish-ponds, Sewers, or foul Water, not being easily obstructed. Engines and Pumps to raise Water to any Feet perpendicular, to be wrought by one Man. As also Pumps for Horse-houses, for laving off or flaring Beer.

All other Sorts of Engines, Pumps, &c. made and repaired at reasonable Rates.

John Broadbent (Late of King Street, Westminster) now of Piccadilly, ENGINE MAKER
London, England 1749

BOSTON,

177 .

Mr.

YOU are hereby warned to attend the
working of the **ENGINE** called the
HANCOCK, on the first **MONDAYS** of
the **SEVEN** following months, viz,

P. M.

On the First Monday in *April*, at Six o'Clock.
On the First Monday in *May*, at Seven o'Clock.
On the First Monday in *June*, at Seven o'Clock.
On the First Monday in *July*, at Seven o'Clock.
On the First Monday in *August*, at Seven o'Clock.
On the First Monday in *September*, at Six o'Clock.
On the First Monday in *October*, at Six o'Clock.

An Unissued Warning Card from the Hancock Engine Company in Boston during the 1770's
(Boston Fire Historical Society)



“Arrival of the Fire Engine”
by Thomas Rowlandson c. Late 18th - Early 19th Century
(Yale Center for British Art)

See also large bills - sent in a H. collection
of Newsham & Ragg

1749 Sir Rich. Hoare Bart.

Upride 9th.

To Newsham & Ragg

To A 2^d Size Fire Engine upon Wheels £10.0.0
For 2 foot 6 inch length of Pipe - - - - - 5.16.0
For 6 feet of Suction Pipe & brass screws 1.1.0

£24.17.

Rec^d 22^d of June 1750 the Contents in full
of all Dem^d for Newsham & Ragg

Geo: Ragg

See large bills - sent in A H. collection
of Newsham & Ragg, engine makers
in Cloth Fair near Aldersgate Street dated 1748

Makers of Fire Engines in Cloth Fair, near Aldersgate Street

NEWSHAM & RAGG

Bill for £24.17s. for a fire engine for Hoare's Bank from
Newsham & Ragg, engineers, to Sir Richard Hoare.

Bill for a Fire Engine for Hoare's Bank from Newsham & Ragg, Engineers
To Sir Richard Hoare

58.20

making
wheat
seedling

Miscellaneous



Trade Card for Joseph Cooper, Fire Escape and Rope Maker
 18th Century
 (The British Museum)



Transfer Ware Pitcher
Late 18th Century



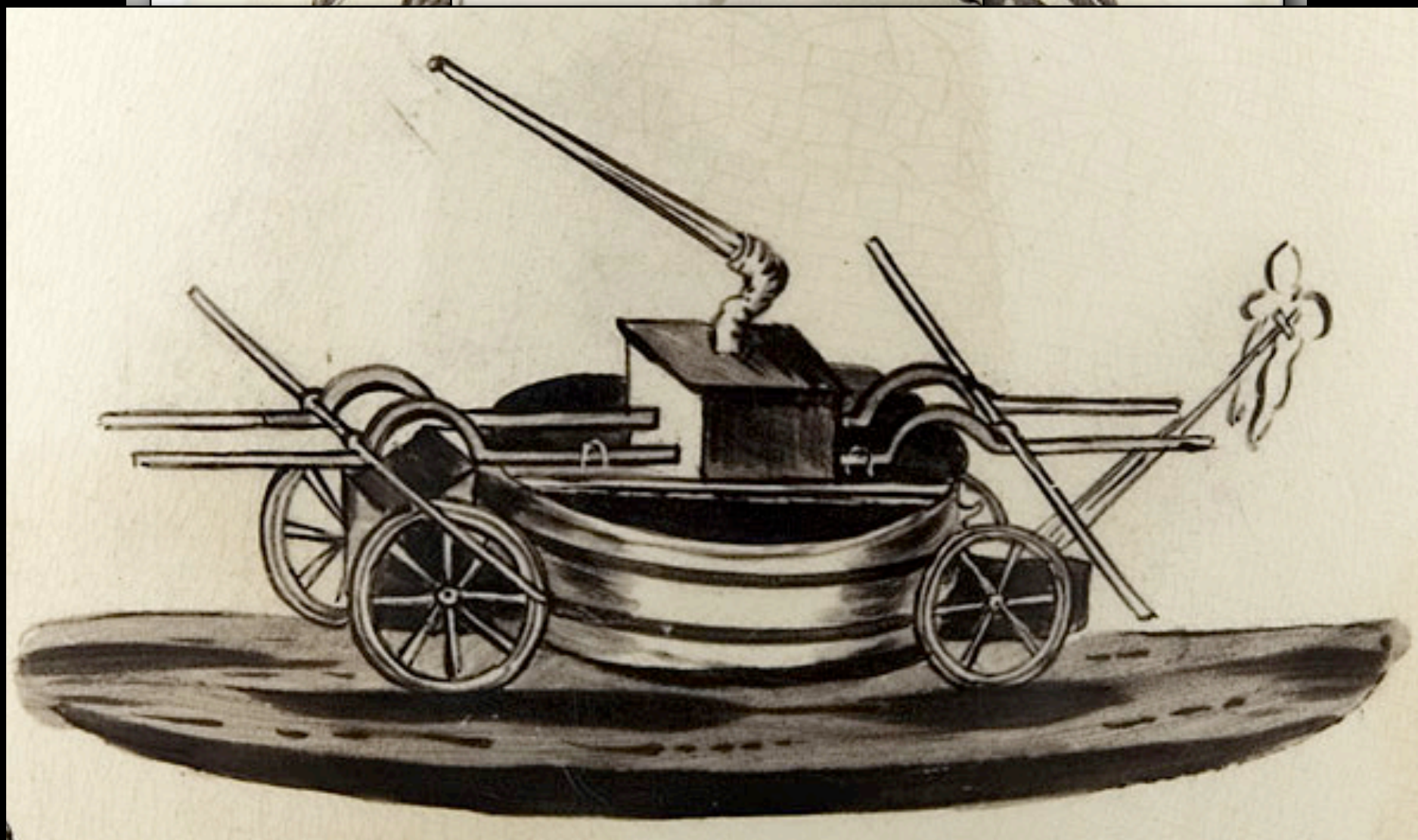
Transfer Ware Pitcher
Late 18th Century



Transfer Ware Pitcher
Late 18th Century



Transfer Ware Pitcher
Late 18th Century



Transfer Ware Pitcher
Late 18th Century

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Thank you!

- The 18th Century Material Culture Resource Center