

28-5-13



DINNER

in honour of

**HIS EXCELLENCY
THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE
AND SEÑORA AYLWIN**



MANSION HOUSE

Thursday, 11th April 1991

CORPORATION OF LONDON



DINNER

at the Mansion House
in honour of

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THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE
AND SEÑORA AYLWIN**

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The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor
ALDERMAN SIR ALEXANDER GRAHAM, GBE, DCL

Sheriffs

MR. ALDERMAN CHRISTOPHER WALFORD, MA
MR. SHERIFF JOHN A.F. TAYLOR, TD



Menu

Caliterra Chardonnay Curico 1990

Parma Ham and Melon

**Ramekin of Sole, Salmon and
Monkfish
White Wine and Mushroom Sauce
Profiteroles**

*Errazuriz Panquehue Cabernet
Sauvignon "Don Maximiano" 1985*

**Roast Rack of English Lamb
Minted Bernaise Sauce
New Potatoes
Broccoli**

Taylor's LBV 1985

**Cointreau Parfait
with Kiwi Fruit**

*Armagnac de Montal VSOP/
Liqueurs*

**Coffee
Petits Fours**



Toasts

THE QUEEN

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

THE LORD MAYOR AND
CORPORATION OF LONDON

Music

The Orchestra and Trumpeters of the Welsh Guards
Director of Music: Lieutenant Colonel P. Hannam, BEM

March	OLD COMRADES	Teike
Polka	THUNDER AND LIGHTNING	Strauss
Waltz	FLIGHTS OF FANCY	arr. Winter
Selection	THE KING AND I	Rodgers
Incidental	FORGOTTEN DREAMS	Anderson
Andante	SYMPHONY IN F	Dittersdorf
Selection	HMS PINAFORE	Sullivan
Waltz	BAL MASQUE	Fletcher
Incidental	CHANSON DE MATIN	Elgar
Selection	MY FAIR LADY	Loewe
Waltz	BELLE OF THE BALL	Anderson
March	SOUSA ON PARADE	arr. Palmer

The President of The Republic of Chile and London's First Mayor



Patricio Aylwin was born in 1918 and is a direct descendant of an English emigrant who left London for Chile in the early nineteenth century. The Aylwins have been traced back to 1667 when they held land in Sussex, and two of the former family properties still exist, namely Gatehouse Farm and Goldrings Farm both at Trotton near Midhurst.

It is interesting to speculate that The President of the Republic of Chile may indeed be a descendant of his namesake, the City of London's first Mayor.

Henry Fitz-Ailwyn

Henry Fitz-Ailwyn was the first Mayor of the City of London and is traditionally regarded as having taken office c.1189. Fitz-Ailwyn held the mayoral office for approximately 23 years until his death in 1212. For such an important figure in the history of the City it is regrettable that details on Fitz-Ailwyn's background and family are very meagre. The name Ailwyn means "noble friend" in Anglo-Saxon.

The earliest known reference to Henry occurs in 1165 when he and his brother Alan paid a fine to succeed to the property and lands of their father who had recently died. Henry's father, Ailwyn or Aethelwine, had an exceedingly common name in English-speaking London and he cannot be certainly identified. However, it has been plausibly suggested that Ailwyn's father (Henry's grandfather) was Leofstan the 'doomsman', reeve or sheriff in the region of Henry I.

The personal seal of Henry Fitz-Ailwyn, of which there are two examples attached to deeds in the Corporation of London Records

Office, records the ancestry of Henry in the lettering of the legend. ('Sig' Henr . . . efstan' and 'Sig' Henrici Fil (i) i Ail . . .'). The seal depicts a figure on horseback with his right hand outstretched and a bird, probably a hawk, perched on his wrist.



Personal seal of Henry Fitz-Ailwyn, first Mayor of London late 12th century.

The Fitz-Ailwyn family were indeed notable as a whole for their participation in civic affairs, for between 1191 and 1263 this family supplied at least 10 Aldermen. Of Henry's wife, it is known only that her name was Margaret, and of his four children that his sons were called Peter, Alan, Thomas and Richard. Peter, the eldest, married into the gentry: his wife, Isabel, daughter of Bartholomew de Chennay, was buried at Bermondsey Priory to which Peter himself was a benefactor. Clearly Henry's sons were men of substance although none succeeded to his standing in the City.

Henry held much property and lands in the City, indeed he is often known as 'de London-stane' from his house which stood on the north side of St. Swithin's Church in Candlewick Street (now Cannon Street). The site of his house was later purchased by the Salters' Company and used to build the Salters' Hall. Fitz-Ailwyn was also a property owner at Hoo near Rochester, Kent, at Warlingham and Burnham near Woking in

Surrey, and at Watton-at-Stone. Walkern and Sacombe in Hertfordshire.

Traditionally, Fitz-Ailwyn has been accredited as being a member of the Drapers' Company, although this tradition rests on no solid evidence. The only connection that has been made with the Company lies in the fact that Fitz-Ailwyn possessed a 'tenter ground' or place for stretching cloths after the fulling process, but this does not prove that he used the 'tenter ground' himself. Interestingly, however, the first Drapers' Hall was probably built on this 'tenter ground' which had belonged to Fitz-Ailwyn. Stow in his 'Survey of London' however calls Fitz-Ailwyn a goldsmith, perhaps from the belief that his grandfather, Leofstan, was a goldsmith.

Henry Fitz-Ailwyn's name is linked to the first set of building ordinances for the City of London. The Building Assize of c.1189, as it has come to be known, stipulated inter alia that party walls were to be of stone and at least 3 feet thick and also required the construction of gutters to carry rainwater off buildings into the streets. The Mayor and 12 Aldermen of the City were appointed to hear complaints and claims arising from the Assize.

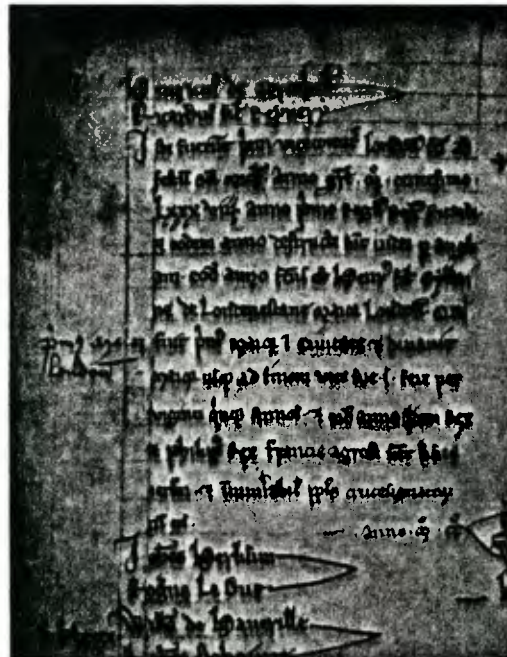


Engraving of a 16th century portrait of Henry Fitz-Ailwyn, first Mayor of London.

Henry died on 19th September 1212. His

lands were taken into The King's hands by a writ dated 5th October of that year. According to Stow in his 'Survey of London', Fitz-Ailwyn was buried at the Priory of the Holy Trinity, Aldgate and a tomb was set up there in 1213, but destroyed at the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

There is an ambiguity in the dating of Henry Fitz-Ailwyn's mayoralty because no documents survive which deal with the events leading up to the creation of the first Mayor of London. The traditional date, however, for the commencement of the mayoralty is taken to be 1189. This is based on an entry in the 'Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London', the surviving text of which appears in the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* ('Book of Ancient Laws'). The Chronicles record that Fitz-Ailwyn was Mayor in the first year of the reign of Richard I, i.e. 1189. The 'Chronicles' were compiled by an Alderman, Arnald Fitz-Thedmar, and there is a consensus among the acknowledged historians of this period that the author was generally accurate and reliable, even if he was not actually present at the time.



Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London recording Henry Fitz-Ailwyn's appointment as first Mayor in 1189.

On his death in 1212, Fitz-Ailwyn was succeeded as Mayor by his friend and close associated, Roger Fitz-Alan. The length of his tenure of the mayoral office together with the succession by a close colleague suggest that Henry had a very strong hold on the reins of power. To have presided over a period of riots in the mid-1190's and troubled relations between Crown and City demonstrates also Fitz-Ailwyn's remarkable capacities in the mayoral office.

can be attributed to George Fewkes and Humphrey Willmott, both of whom were destined to serve as Masters of the Plasterers' Company.

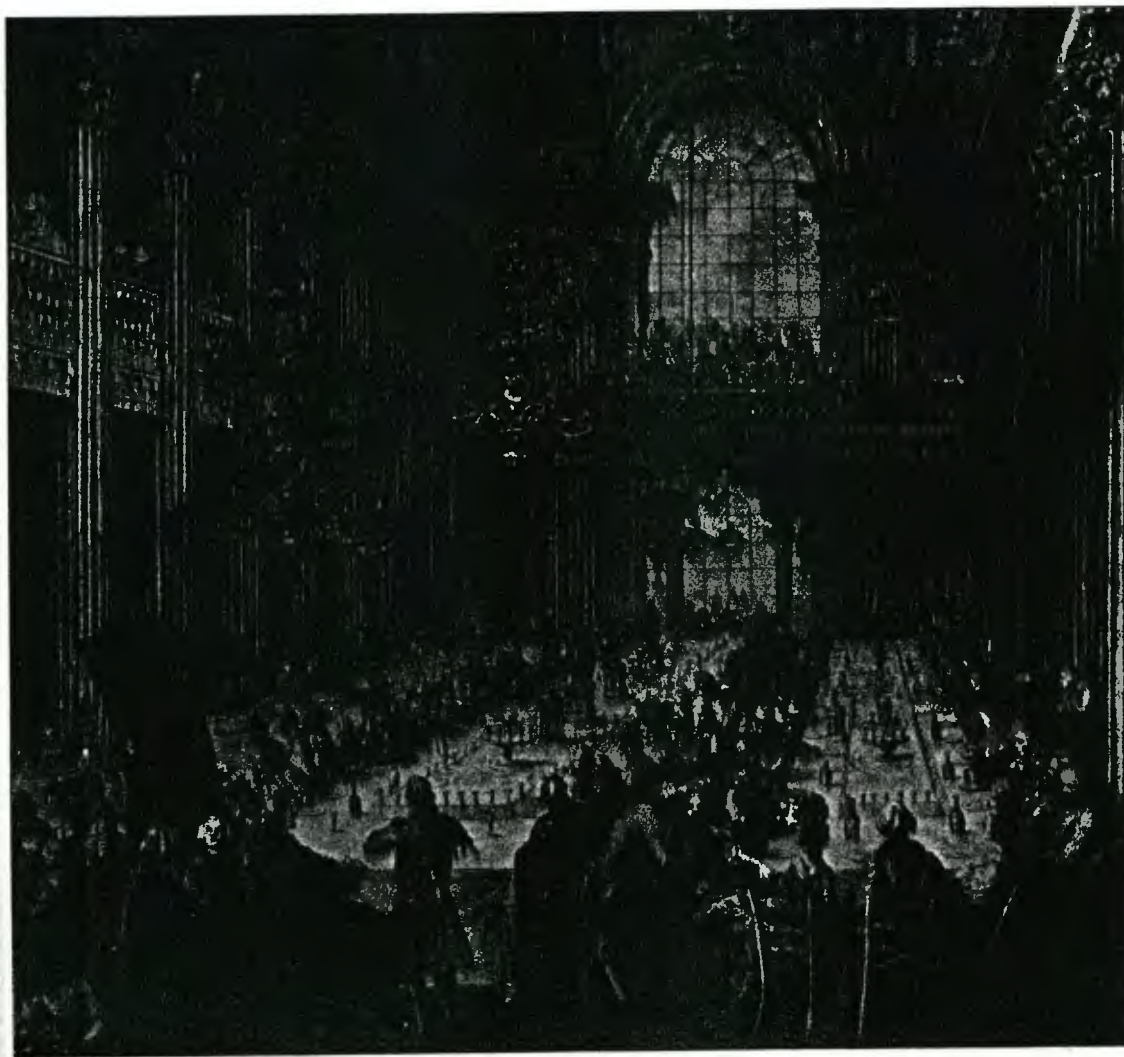
The principal rooms of the building are located on the *piano nobile*, a feature copied by English builders from Palladio's country houses in Italy, and are reached nowadays by most visitors from a staircase at the western entrance in Walbrook. In the same location is the former Servants' Hall (now the Gentlemen's Cloakroom) which contains a chimney piece over which is painted the following notice:

RULES OF THIS HALL

Swear not, lie not,
Neither repeat old grievances.
Whosoever eats or drinks in this Hall
With his hat on, shall forfeit sixpence.
Or ride the Wooden Horse.

WITNESS, USHER OF THE HALL

The Egyptian Hall is the principal room in the Mansion House and takes its name from the only surviving work on classical architecture by Vitruvius, as interpreted by Palladio and his followers. Its most distinguished feature is probably the fine barrel vaulted ceiling which was designed by George Dance the younger, son of the original architect, and completed in 1795. This replaced a tall attic storey which had frequently been referred to as 'Noah's Ark'. Other fine rooms include the Saloon with its superb set of armchairs presented to the Lord Mayor by the citizens of London to commemorate Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile on 1 August 1797, the Long Parlour, the Venetian Parlour and the Drawing Rooms. The most unusual is the Justice Room where the Lord Mayor used formerly to preside daily as a magistrate and where he still occasionally sits as Chief Magistrate of the City.





The Mansion House

The Lord Mayor had no official residence before the present Mansion House was built. He generally lived at his private abode in the City or rented a house and entertained there if the premises were large enough. If not, it was customary for the Lord Mayor to offer hospitality in the hall of his own or one of the other Livery Companies of the City. Other great civic banquets and ceremonial occasions took place in the Guildhall.

By the 17th century the need for an official residence was already apparent and, after the Great Fire in 1666, the diarist John Evelyn presented Charles II with a scheme for rebuilding the City which included a 'magnificent house for the Lord Mayor'. However, no decision was taken to build such a building until 1728 when a Committee was established to decide upon a site, the choice lying between Leadenhall Market and the present location, formerly the site of the ancient Stocks Market. This lay at the intersection of several important highways – Cornhill, Threadneedle Street and Poultry – and its importance was later enhanced by the construction of Moorgate, King William Street and Queen Victoria Street, which placed the Mansion House firmly at the commercial heart of the City.

In 1735 an architectural competition was held among some of the leading architects of the day including James Gibbs and John James. The City's own architect, George Dance, who held the ancient office known as 'Clerk of the City's Works', was also asked to submit designs and these were accepted. Although some of the other elevations were considered architecturally superior, Dance's plans were considered more satisfactory as they made the best use of the intended site. The design was heavily influenced by Italian example, the principal facade comprising a portico of six Corinthian columns supporting a sculptured pediment, in imitation of a classical temple in the Palladian style. Italian influence also extended to the internal layout which included provision for an open courtyard, later covered over in deference to the English climate.

The foundation stone of the Mansion House was laid by the Lord Mayor, Micajah Perry, on 25 October 1739, but it was not until the commencement of the Mayoralty of Sir Crisp Gascoyne in November 1752 that the house was ready for occupation. It was constructed of Portland stone and great attention was paid to the adornment of the interior, with which many of the leading craftsmen of the City were associated. The elaborate plasterwork, for instance,



Reception Committee

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Gilbert Edward Isaac Clements, LLB, Deputy

Aldermen
Commander Sir Robin Gillett, Bt, GBE, RD, DSc, RNR
Sir Greville Spratt, GBE, TD, DL, DLitt.
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Peter Anthony Bull
Sir Peter Levene, KBE, BA(Econ.)
Leonard John Chalcroft, MA, MD
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Dr. Peter Bernard Hardwick, MB	Ian George Jennings, MSc.
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Derek Lewis Kemp	Cyril Henry Murkin, OBE, Deputy
Reginald Thomas Dorrien Wilmot, Deputy	John Minshull-Fogg, TD
	Terence Alfred Donnelly, MBE, <i>Chief Commoner</i>

Sheriffs
Christopher Rupert Walford, MA
John Arthur Frederick Taylor, TD