

The Great Fire of London





The famous 'Great Fire of London' started on Sunday 2 September 1666 in a bakers shop.



The shop was in ‘Pudding Lane’ and belonged to Thomas Faynor who baked for the King.



The baker forgot to put out the fire he used to bake bread. Some fire wood was set alight and the fire began.



The buildings in London at the time were made of wood and had thatched roofs so they burnt very easily.



The Great Fire of London, 1666. Lieve Verschuler.

The buildings were also very close together, so the fire spread from one street to another quickly.



The very strong wind blowing also helped the fire to spread quickly across the city of London.



**There were no firemen or fire engines
so people tried to put the fire out
with buckets of water.**



Old St. Paul's on Fire.

The fire destroyed many buildings in London. They were later rebuilt using bricks instead of wood.



Samuel Pepys kept a diary of what he saw during the fire. He watched the fire from across the River Thames.

Divers Strangers, Dutch and French, were, during the late, apprehended, upon suspicion that they contributed chiefly to it, who are all imprisoned, and Informa-

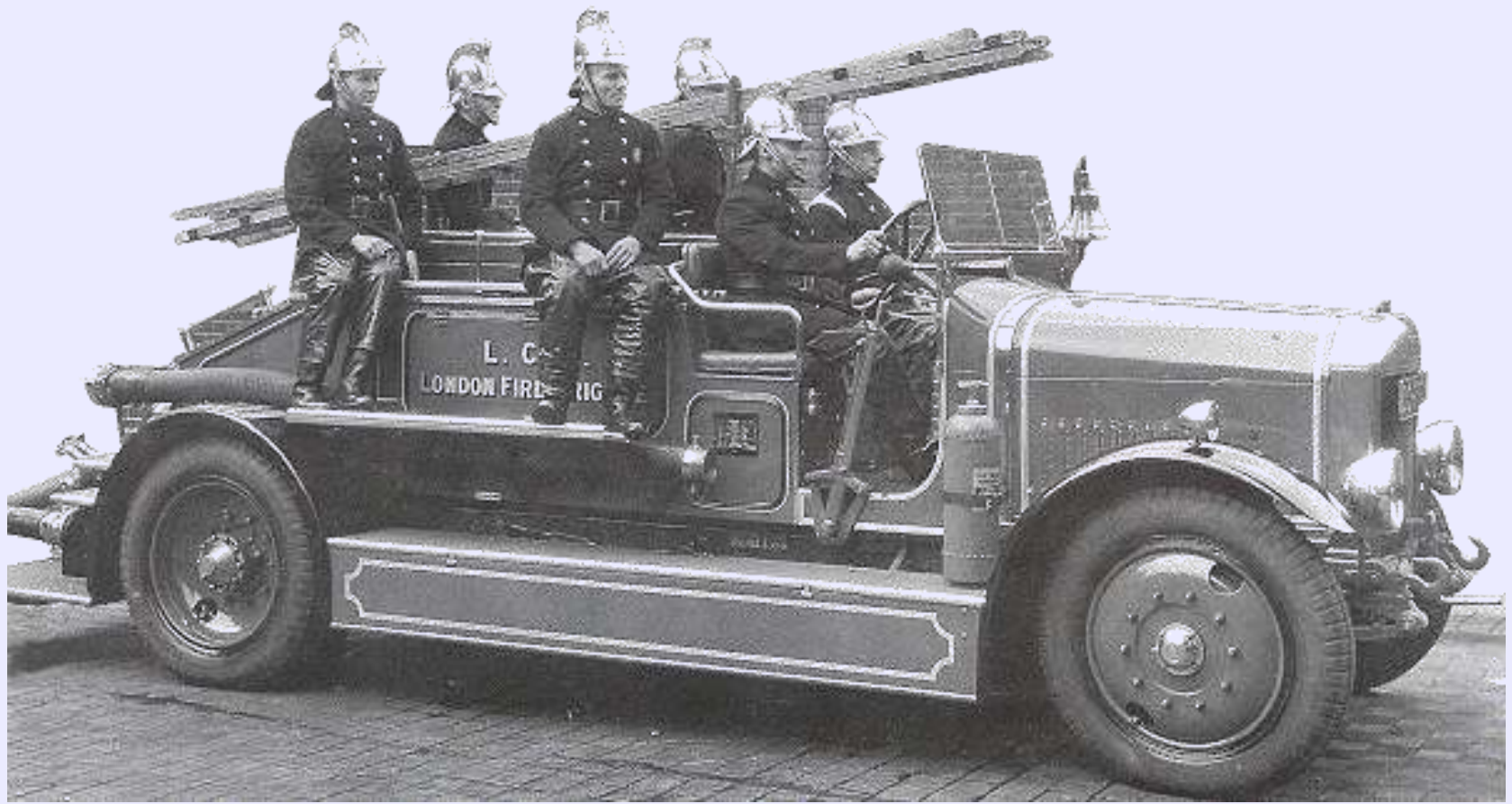
Through this last Accident it is safe to be imagined how many perils were necessitated to remove themselves and Goods into the open Fields, where they were forced to stand, and where they could not but work some commotion in the beholders; but His Majesty's most signal in this occasion, who, besides his Personal Pains, was frequent in Consulting all ways for relieving these distressed persons, which produced so good effect, that His Majesty's Proclamations, and the Orders issued to that purpose, were so far from being to encourage the lending in Provisions to the Markets, which are publicly known, as by other Directions, that when His Majesty, feeling lest other Orders might not yet have been sufficient, had Commanded the Viscount of his Majesty's Great Chamber to deliver the relief of the Poor, which for the more speedy supply, was intended to be sent to the Sea Stores; it was found that the Markets had

D^{aily}, Aug. 25. On the 15. instant, his Grace, the Lord Lieutenant, came late to Kilsenny, intending from thence to visit all the most considerable places in Munster. The Lord Chancellor is well recovered, and was yesterday abroad, and intends speedily to follow. All Countries are in very good order, the Tories no more heard of, and the Militias generally settled in a very good posture.

Dinner, 8. Sept. This afternoon the Dutch Fleet weighed from Sullen Road, and are now standing towards their own Coast.

London, Printed by Tho. Newcomb. 1666.

The fire continued burning for four days. Luckily only 4 people were reported to have died.



After the fire a fire service was set up in London to make sure that it did not happen again.



A statue was made to remember the 'Great Fire of London'. It still stands in London today.