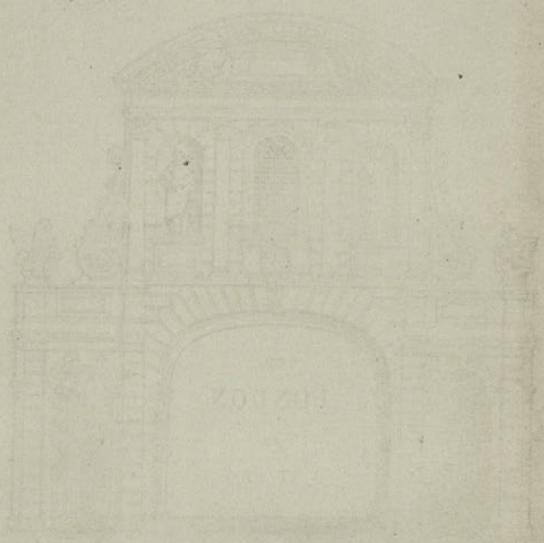


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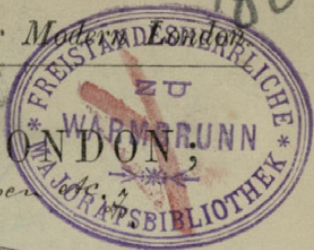
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I HAVE endeavoured in this work to place myself in the position of a well-informed guide seeking to give a stranger visiting London for the first time, all requisite information respecting lodgings, eating-houses, places of amusement, &c.; of one whose aim it is to point out those features of the metropolis best worth seeing, with the way in which they may be seen to the best advantage.

“By the help of MURRAY,” it has been observed by a writer in the *Times*,* “the veriest cockney, the greenest school-boy, and the meekest country clergyman may leave his counter, his school, or his parsonage, and make his way through all Europe comfortably, cheaply, and expeditiously. We are not aware,” the same writer adds, “of any London guides that would give the foreigner such an entire command of this metropolis, as Galignani’s, for example, gives to the Englishman in Paris. What we want, however, is something more compendious.” I will not undertake to say that this

* *The Times*, Dec. 2, 1850.

little volume embodies the idea thrown out by the writer of the article ; but I have worked in the spirit of its suggestion, and, I hope, not unsuccessfully.

For other particulars, and for a more detailed and historical account of antiquarian London, and of streets and places no longer existing, the reader is referred to the "Handbook for London, Past and Present," by the same author.

PETER CUNNINGHAM.

VICTORIA ROAD, KENSINGTON,

July 26, 1851.

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INTRODUCTORY HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

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1. Situation of the Metropolis.—2. Population.—3. Statistics of its Consumption, &c.—4. Political and Municipal Divisions.—5. Social Divisions—the West End.—6. The City.—7. Great Thoroughfares running East and West.—8. Ditto running North and South.—9. Railway Stations.—10. How to see London quickly.—11. How to see London leisurely.—12. Its Six great Architectural Centres.—13. The Parks.—14. The Silent Highway and its Bridges.—15. A Sail from “the Pool” to Gravesend.—16. A Sail from Hampton Court to Westminster Bridge.—17. General Hints to Strangers.—18. Cabs.—19. Omnibuses.—20. Letters.—21. Where to Lodge.—22. Where to Dine and Sup.—23. Theatres and Operas.—24. Panoramas and Miscellaneous Exhibitions.—25. Performances of Interest to the Musician.—26. Objects of Interest to the Painter and Connoisseur.—27. To the Sculptor.—28. To the Architect and Engineer.—29. To the Antiquarian.—30. Places and Sights which a Stranger must see.—31. Remarkable Places near London which a Stranger should see.—32. Residences of Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls.

LONDON, the Metropolis of Great Britain and Ireland, the Mart of the world, and, according to Sir John Herschel, the centre of the terrestrial globe, is situated upon the River Thames, about fifty miles from its mouth; the northern or richer portion lying in the counties of Middlesex and Essex, the southern in Surrey and Kent. This great capital, formed by the cities of London and Westminster, and the boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, and Marylebone, was not inaptly described by M. Say, the French political economist, when he said of it, “*Londres n'est plus une ville : c'est une province couverte de maisons !*”

§ 2. Its population, according to the census of 1851, has reached the enormous number of 2,363,141, (1,104,358 males; 1,258,785 females). The stranger who passes along its main

thoroughfares, or traverses its river, however much he might be struck with its magnitude, is yet totally unable thereby to form a true notion of what it really is; it is only when he looks at the aggregate of the petty details, that make no striking appearance at the moment, that he finds, indeed, what a vast camp of human beings is around him.

§ 3. In the year 1849, the Metropolis consumed 1,600,000 quarters of wheat; whilst 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs, represented the butchers' meat upon its groaning board; and one market alone (Leadenhall) supplied 4,024,400 head of game. This, together with 3,000,000 of salmon, irrespective of other fish and flesh, was washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. To fill its milk and cream jugs, 13,000 cattle are kept. To light it by night, 360,000 gas-lights fringe the streets, consuming, every 24 hours, 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Its arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day, while its venous or sewer system carries off 9,502,720 cubic feet of refuse. To warm its people and to supply its factories, a fleet, containing upwards of a thousand sail, is employed bringing annually 3,000,000 tons of coal, the smoke of which has been often traced as far as Reading, 32 miles' distance, where, at times, it was so dense that the elder Herschel was unable to take observations. To clothe its multitudes, we find, by the "London Directory," that there are 23,517 tailors, 28,579 bootmakers, and upwards of 40,000 milliners and dress-makers; whilst the domestic servants amount to an army of 168,701. By the colossal proportions of these detached statistical fragments, we are enabled to judge of the vast extent of this mighty city; as by the sight of the gigantic granite hand in the British Museum the imagination speedily builds up the towering statue of the ancient Egyptian god.

§ 4. The first and most natural action of a stranger, upon his first visit to London, is to consult its map—just as he scans narrowly the face of a new acquaintance. Let us spread out Wyld's Post-office Map, which is as good as any other, and run over with him its main divisions and characteristic features. Its political and municipal divisions are soon told.

The City of London is that space which anciently lay within the walls and liberties, having for its base the N. side of the river, its W. line running up Middle Temple-lane, crossing Fleet-street at Temple Bar (the only City barrier remaining), Holborn at Southampton-buildings, skirting Smithfield, Barbican, Finsbury-circus on the N., crossing the end of Bishopsgate-street Without, and pursuing its way southward down Petticoat-lane, across the end of Aldgate-street, and along the Minories, until it reaches the Thames at the Tower. This portion of the Metropolis alone possesses a corporation, the oldest, richest, and most powerful municipal body in the world. The City is divided into 108 parishes, of which 97 are called "Without," and 11 "Within," the walls. This distinction is, however, merely nominal, as the walls have long since disappeared. It sends four Members to Parliament, and its population is about 160,000.

The E. line of the City of Westminster coincides with the W. line of the City of London. It is bounded to the N. by Oxford-street, from its Tottenham-court end to its suburban extent at Kensington Gardens; it then courses in a very singular manner through the centre of the Serpentine in Hyde Park, and reaches the Thames at Chelsea Hospital. The City of Westminster possesses no municipality, and though far more populous than "the City," containing not much under 300,000 inhabitants, sends only two members to Parliament. The five boroughs send two members each to the House of Commons. The most important, Marylebone, Finsbury, and Tower Hamlets form a continuous line lying to the N. and E. of these two cities, whilst Lambeth and Southwark are situated on the S. side of the river, the latter being styled emphatically "the Borough."

§ 5. Having thus pointed out the political divisions of London, let us turn for a moment to its social demarcations, beginning with that portion vaguely defined by the term "West End" or fashionable London. The body and centre of this district is bounded by Regent-street and Waterloo-place on the E.; the Mall, in St. James's Park, on the S.; Park-lane and the Queen's-walk, Green Park, on the W.; and by Oxford-street, extending from Regent-street to Hyde Park on the N.

This square and compact body which contains the mansions of the nobility, the Club-houses, and the squares, in which reside the *élite* of fashion, is supported on the N. and S. by two new districts which spread their widely extending wings into the green fields of our Metropolitan "Far West."

Tyburnia, or the northern wing, is that vast city which has sprung up within the last 12 years from the sod, known as the Paddington district. Having been built at one time, it assumes in consequence a regularity of appearance contrasting strangely with the older portions of the Metropolis. Fine squares, connected by spacious streets, the houses being of great altitude, give a certain air of nobility to the district. The sameness, however, caused by endless repetition of "Compo" decorations, and the prevailing white colour of the houses, distresses the eye, especially after the red brick of Grosvenor, and the older and still great fashionable squares. Tyburnia is principally inhabited by the gentry, professional men, the great City merchants, and by those who are undergoing the transitional state between commerce and fashion. Its boundaries may be said to be the Edgeware-road on the E., Bayswater on the W., Maida-hill on the N., and Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens on the S. The point of junction with the great centre of fashionable London being the Marble Arch at Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park.

Belgravia, or the southern wing of the West End, is comprised in the space enclosed by Grosvenor-place on the E., Sloane-street on the W., Knightsbridge on the N., and by Ebury-street on the S. E. This space includes Belgrave and Eaton-squares, whose houses, palatial in character and size, denote the high social position of their occupants. Regularity and largeness of proportion mark this newly-built neighbourhood, and as a whole it may be said to carry a more imposing air than the district of Tyburnia. Contiguous to Belgravia lie Brompton and Chelsea; the former lying low, and the air being moist and warm, is the resort of consumptive persons—it is the Torquay, in short, of the Metropolis. Close also to Belgravia on its south-eastern side lies squalid Westminster proper, like

the beggar at the rich man's gate. This district still is, as it was long before the Reformation, the head-quarters of low characters. Private liberality has lately, however, attempted to cure the plague spot by the erection of three new churches. Malaria and disease also prevail here; the drains lying beneath the level of the Thames at high water.

To the N.E. of Tyburnia lies the Regent's Park district, containing some fine terraces, and pretty villas. Here dwells Middle Class London. Marylebone lies between Oxford-street and the Regent's Park, and contains the still famous Portman, Manchester, and Cavendish-squares. From this neighbourhood, fashion, in its West End course, is fading fast. Still further E. we come to the Bloomsbury district, with its well-built houses and squares, erected towards the latter portion of the last century. This portion of the Metropolis is chiefly occupied by lawyers and merchants; its noble mansions no longer hold, as in the time of the later Georges, the rank and fashion of the Town. Still further E. we recognise the architecture of the era of Anne, and here, in the capacious dwellings of Great Ormond-street and Queen-square, now given up for the most part to lodging-house keepers, we mark the continuation from Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, of that westward march which fashion has taken within the last 150 years. To the S. of this line is the Strand district, which is strictly trading, with the exception of those streets running at right angles from it to the Thames, principally occupied by lodging-houses, and which, from their central situation, are much sought after by visitors.

§ 6. The peculiarities of the City, which we now reach, are many and marked. Its principal thoroughfares are built in the peculiarly ugly style that prevailed during the reigns of the last Stuarts, dingy brick predominating everywhere. The streets are narrow and inconvenient; of picturesqueness there is none (unless we consider the interiors of many of the palaces of the old merchant princes, now converted into counting-houses and chambers), and with the exception of the modernised portions, of convenience or of beauty there is as little. Wren, under whose direction the City was rebuilt after the Great Fire, originally intended to have laid out the streets

in a regular manner: the principal thoroughfares radiating from St. Paul's with a width of not less than 70 feet. His magnificent design was not, however, adopted, and economy prevailing, the City arose as we now see it. To the antiquary it presents few features of interest, to the architect only the churches built by Wren and his pupils, and one or two more modern public buildings.

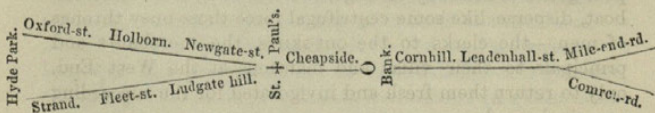
The City is, *par excellence*, the head-quarters of the trade and commerce of the country. Here everything is brought to a focus, and every interest has its representative. In Lincoln's Inn and the Temple the lawyers find all the quiet and retirement so congenial to their pursuits. In the great thoroughfares retail trade is triumphant. In the narrow, dim lanes, which scarce afford room for carriages to pass each other, the wholesale Manchester warehouses are congregated. In Thames-street, commerce is represented by its Custom House and its great wharfs. The fruit and the fish trade dwells also in this thronged thoroughfare. In Lombard-street the money power is enthroned. In Houndsditch the Jews most do congregate. In Paternoster-row and its neighbourhood booksellers are located. St. Paul's forms the religious element of this strange compound of interests. The Exchange and the Bank, placed side by side, might be likened to the two ventricles of the great City heart, and grouped around from first floor to garret in almost every house, are the offices of the Brokers who form the medium of circulation of the world's wealth. Yet this spot, teeming with its hundreds of thousands by day, its streets gorged to impassability by carriages, cabs, and carts, presents at night, and still more so on a Sunday, the spectacle of a deserted city. The banks closed, and the post gone, the railway carriage, the omnibus, and the steam-boat, disperse like some centrifugal force those busy throngs of men,—the clerks to the out-skirts, the merchants and principals to their villas and mansions at the West End, only to return them fresh and invigorated for the succeeding morning's work.

The space which extends down the N. bank of the river as far as Blackwall is occupied by the various docks, wharfs, and warehouses, and inhabited by slop-sellers, crimps, and

sailors—everything here has reference to maritime affairs. To the N. of this district lies Spitalfields and Bethnalgreen, through which the Eastern Counties Railway cuts like a knife, and reveals the shops of the silk-weavers, readily distinguishable by the large garret windows, through which their hand-loom may be seen at work. Adjoining Spitalfields, on its western side, is Clerkenwell, the seat of the watch trade, inhabited by the best-paid and best-informed class of artisans in London. The parish of Islington, to the N., is mostly inhabited by the middle classes, and those immediately beneath them in the social scale. It lies very high, and is considered one of the healthiest portions of the metropolis.

If we now cross to the Surrey side of the river, we come to the boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth, the former, including Bermondsey, the great seat of the tanning trade; whilst the latter is occupied generally with manufactories. Shadwell and Rotherhithe are the head quarters of sailors, and are but meanly built and inhabited—indeed the whole of the right bank of the Thames at London is much inferior in wealth and importance to that portion of the metropolis lying on the left or Middlesex shore, and to “the West End” it is a “terra incognita.”

§ 7. To enable the visitor to find his way from point to point, the best plan will be to fix in his mind the direction of the great thoroughfares. These generally run from E. to W., and from N. to S. The great E. and W. lines of streets are those which lead from either side of Hyde Park to the Bank, and then fork off again, and terminate in the remote E. side of the metropolis, forming a design somewhat in the shape of an hour-glass.



To the N. of these lines sweep the New and City-roads, which run like a boulevard almost completely round the

N. and E. of the metropolis. On the S. side of the river, Stamford-street and the York-road follow for some distance the curve of the water, and, together with the New Cut and its continuations, intersect the different roads leading from the bridges.

§ 8. The streets running N. and S., in the West End, are the Edgeware-road, leading from the end of Oxford-street to St. John's-wood; Portland-place and Regent-street, running from Regent's Park to Charing-cross; Hampstead and Tottenham-court-roads, connecting Hampstead with Holborn. The City is brought into connection with its northern suburbs by Gray's Inn-lane, which runs from Holborn-hill to the New-road; by Aldersgate-street and Goswell-street, which lead in a direct line from the Post Office, at St. Martin's-le-Grand, to the Angel at Islington; and by the lines of Gracechurch-street, Bishopsgate-street within and without, Norton-folgate, and Shoreditch, which bring Kingsland and Hoxton in direct connection with London Bridge and the Borough. There are many other streets which run parallel to these, but we have given the main omnibus routes, as the lines most useful to the stranger.

On the Surrey side of the water the roads converge from the different bridges to the well-known house, the Elephant and Castle, which is about equi-distant from all of them (excepting Vauxhall Bridge); from the tavern they again diverge, the North Kent-road leading to Greenwich, and the Kennington and Newington-roads leading to Brixton and Tulse Hill.

The streets of the Metropolis, if put together, would extend 3000 miles in length—the main thoroughfares, such as we have mentioned, are traversed by 3000 omnibuses, and 3500 cabs (besides private carriages and carts), employing 40,000 horses.

In addition to these noisy and thronged thoroughfares, we have what has been called "the silent highway" of the Thames, running through the heart of the Metropolis, and traversed continually by hundreds of steamboats, which take up and set down passengers at the different places between Chelsea and Blackwall, Greenwich and Gravesend, and when the tide serves running up as high as Hampton Court, calling at all the intermediate places on the banks of the Thames.

§ 9. So much for the internal communications of the Metropolis. Its connection with the provinces is kept up by the various railways which diverge from it in every direction:—the Great Western Railway from its station at Paddington; the North-Western from Euston-square, by the New Road; the direct Northern from King's-cross; the Eastern Counties from Shoreditch; the Blackwall from Mark-lane; the South-Western from Waterloo Bridge; whilst the London Bridge station has 5 separate lines supplying the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey with railway communication. By means of these different lines, along which the telegraph is laid down, the Metropolis is put in instant connection with upwards of a hundred of the chief cities and towns of the United Kingdom; the wires converging from the different stations to the Central Telegraph Office at Lothbury, where messages are received and transmitted night and day. The telegraph is also laid down beneath the streets between the City and the West End, a branch office being situated at the Strand, (sending a wire to the Government offices at Whitehall), and another near the Albert Gate, Knightsbridge, communicating with the Crystal Palace, thus putting the various provincial exhibiting manufacturers in constant communication with their houses of business. From the London Bridge wharf and from the Tower-stairs, start the various Continental steamboats, and from the former especially, the Margate and Ramsgate boats, which often make excursions on the Sunday to those places and back the same day.

§ 10. Having put the stranger in possession of the "bearings" of the different streets, it will be as well to show him how he can comprehend in the *quickest* way the most remarkable features of the Metropolis. He can do this in no better and more economical manner than by taking the box-seat on an omnibus, and making friends with the driver. Let him take for instance a Kensington omnibus, and go as far eastward as the Bank. In this manner he will make himself acquainted, by the driver's help, with the characteristic features of Piccadilly, with its noble mansions, and of the great thoroughfares of the Strand, Fleet-street, and Cheapside. If he has a wish to penetrate the far east, he can do so by taking a Blackwall omnibus, but we should not advise the journey, as he would

meet with nothing on his way to repay him for his time and trouble. The return drive might be made by a Paddington omnibus, which will take him through Holborn, New Oxford and Oxford-streets, as far as the Marble Arch at Cumberland Gate. A direct N. and S. section of the Metropolis might be viewed by taking a "Waterloo" omnibus, which starts from the York and Albany Tavern, Regent's Park, and pursues the line down Regent-street, past Charing-cross, and so along the Strand over Waterloo Bridge; also by an 'Atlas' omnibus, which traverses the same line as far as Charing-cross, and then turns down Whitehall, and goes along Parliament-street across Westminster Bridge to the Elephant and Castle. These three routes show at a rapid glance most of the architectural features of the Metropolis.

§ 11. For those, however, who have time to examine the public buildings, in a more leisurely manner, we would recommend a walk from London Bridge westward to Trafalgar-square; then an exploration of the irregular cross, formed by Whitehall, Pall-mall, and Regent-street, which springs from this open place. By this means he will pass the six great centres of life and the architectural centres which pervade the metropolis.

§ 12. The first of these—London Bridge—is the one the Foreigner naturally sees first, and it is the spot above all others calculated to impress him most with the power and ceaseless activity of this great capital. The bridge itself, crowded with an ever-moving line of people and vehicles, and lined at the same time with the heads of curious spectators, crowded as thickly as pins in a paper, all gazing upon the busy waters below, is a curious picture of the manner in which the two currents of businessmen and sightseers are continually shouldering each other in the metropolis. On the other hand, the water below is equally instinct with life; above bridge we see the stairs of the penny iron steam-boats, landing and taking in West End or Greenwich passengers, amid a perfect din of bell-ringing and cloud of steam-blowing. Below bridge we see the "Pool," looking, with its fleets of colliers moored in the stream, like the avenues of a forest in the leafless winter. The Custom-house, with its long columniated façade, and the Italian-looking

fish-market at Billingsgate, also strike the eye. On either hand the foot of the bridge is flanked with great buildings—one, the Fishmongers' Hall, belonging to one of the richest of the City companies; the other, the Shades Hotel. Passing up Fish-street-hill we view, from base to summit, the Monument, erected to commemorate the Great Fire—still the most beautiful and picturesque of all the metropolitan columns. A little farther on, William IV.'s statue, worked in granite, stands guard at the entrance of King-William-street—one of the new thoroughfares built within these last few years. At the end of this we come to the great commercial and architectural centre of the metropolis—the Bank, a low, richly-adorned building—admirably adapted to the purposes of its foundation. The open space just here is surrounded on every side by several striking architectural elevations. The Exchange, the Sun Fire-office, the Mansion-house, and the towers of St. Mary's Woolnoth, mark the sky line in a most picturesque manner. The Poultry and Cheapside present few features of interest. Passing King-street, however, the pseudo-Gothic front of Guildhall, standing full in the light at the end of a gloomy narrow street, strikes one as picturesque and perhaps noble, notwithstanding the viciousness of its style, while the stately steeple of Bow Church (Wren's finest steeple) never fails to arrest the attention of the stranger. The comparative narrowness of Cheapside, and the turn which it takes into St. Paul's-churchyard, brings the visitor upon the cathedral quite unexpectedly, and its size is, perhaps, magnified by the close opposition of the houses which surround it on all sides. The Post Office close on the right—a rather heavy Grecian building of the Ionic order—is the centre of the postal system of Great Britain and Ireland.

As we pass down Ludgate-hill and along Fleet-street and the Strand, we gradually see how the characteristic features of the one city mingle with those of the other. How Westminster loves to spend lavishly what London has laboriously earned. The counting-houses of the "City" have slowly disappeared, and the shops have put on a gayer and more miscellaneous aspect; at last Charing-cross is reached, and we recognise at once the great West End architectural

centre, from which improvement has shot out on every side. Standing on the raised platform beneath the portico of the National Gallery, we see before us the rising towers of the seat of the Legislature, and the perspective of the leading Government offices forming a line of street by themselves; on the left hand the beautiful church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and on the right the perspective of Pall-mall, with its splendid Club-houses. Well might the late Sir R. Peel have designated it "the finest site in Europe." The square itself, with its ugly fountains and its ill-proportioned column, will require entirely remodelling before it will be worthy of its position, and we have purposely turned our visitor's back to the National Gallery that he might not be offended with its meanness. Charing-cross might be considered the centre of the arts, as the Bank is the centre of commerce. Turning directly down Whitehall, we come to the quarter of the city devoted to the principal Government offices and the Legislature; on the left hand we pass the Admiralty (distinguished by its gloomy portico) from which the fleets of England are governed; close beside is the Horse Guards, from which her armies receive the word of command. The long range of buildings on the right, which look so rich in perspective, consists of the Home Office, the Privy Council Office, and the Treasury, all under one roof, and the little narrow street forming a *cul de sac*, which terminates it, is the world-famous Downing-street, containing the official residences of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office. On the opposite side of the way is Gwydyr House, the office of the Board of Health, and the Banqueting-house of the old Palace of Whitehall, the most beautiful work of Inigo Jones; in front of which King Charles I. was beheaded.

The fourth great architectural centre of the Metropolis is at the end of Parliament-street. Here the Church, the Law, and the Legislature, are represented. The first in the noble old Abbey, the second in the Courts off Westminster Hall, and the third in the New Palace of Westminster, whose towers, rising to a gigantic height, break in from point to point upon the sight. This spot, indeed, might be considered the intellectual centre of the Metropolis—within so small a

space, the earth, perhaps, holds not so many distinguished men amongst the living and the dead.

As we have described at full length the interesting buildings of this quarter in another portion of the volume, we shall return at once to Charing-cross, and passing along its northern thoroughfare come to Waterloo-place, not inaptly called the centre of social and political life. Here we are in the heart of Club-land. Looking towards the Duke of York's Column, which terminates the view, we have on our right hand the Athenæum, chiefly frequented by literary men; on the left, and exactly opposite it, the United Service Club, whose members are naval and military veterans. Next to the Athenæum, which stands at the commencement of Pall-mall west, is the Travellers'. The Reform, which is observable from its great size and from its Italian architecture, follows. The Carlton, the head-quarters of the Conservatives, succeeds. At present this Club presents a very unfinished appearance, one half being of the Tuscan order, and the other, lately erected, being a copy of a Palazzo at Venice. When the whole Club is rebuilt in this style, it will be one of the handsomest in London. The Oxford and Cambridge and the Guards Club houses complete this side of the street of palaces. On the opposite side, at the corner turning into St. James's-square, is the newly-erected Army and Navy Club, the most elaborately decorated of them all.

At the bottom of St. James's-street stands St. James's Palace, a dingy but picturesque old building full of historical associations. Ascending the street, on the left hand side is seen the Conservative Club, Arthur's and Brooks's (the whig head-quarters), whilst near the top is the old famous or infamous Crockford's. "White's" and "Boodle's," once fashionable political Clubs, but now principally resorted to by elderly country gentlemen, stand on the opposite side near the top. The stranger should endeavour to procure orders (given by members) to see some of these Clubs, especially the Reform, famous for its central hall, and its kitchen planned by M. Soyer, and the Conservative and Army and Navy Clubs, the staircases and apartments of both of which are very beautiful.

Returning now to Waterloo-place, after noticing for a few

moments the noble park front of Carlton-terrace which stands upon the site of Carlton House, the visitor will walk with us up Regent-street. This street was built by Nash, and is varied in its architecture if not blameless in taste—the Quadrant, which takes a sweep immediately above the Circus, is certainly a beautiful feature in the street. A few years since, a piazza covered in the footways on both sides of the street, and the double curve of columns thus formed had a noble effect at the distance, but their removal has certainly contributed to the decency and cheerfulness of the street. The lath and plaster style of its architecture has given rise to the reproach that it cannot stand either wind or weather. Nevertheless, it is the brightest and most cheerful street in the Metropolis, and its sunny side with its shops (many of which are French) filled with elegancies of all kinds, especially those pertaining to the female toilet, is one of the liveliest promenades in the Metropolis between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Portland-place, a wide monotonous street, forms the continuation of Regent-street; this *débouche*s upon Park-crescent, a fine sweep of houses forming the entrance to the Regent's Park, and called by its architect, Nash, the key to Marylebone.

When the visitor has well surveyed the routes we have pointed out to him, and passed along New Oxford-street which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests of the Crown have lately erected, and which presents an irregular pattern card of almost every style, he will have made himself master of the entire *street* architecture of London.

§ 13. The parks of the Metropolis, which have been aptly called the lungs of London, surround, as with a necklace, its dense mass of houses—the West End being better supplied with them than any other portion. Indeed, so close do St. James's, the Green Park, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens, lie to each other, that the lounge might walk from Charing-cross, the very heart of the Metropolis, to Bayswater, a distance of three miles, scarcely taking his feet off the sod. These three parks enclose London on its W. side, whilst Regent's Park lies to the N.W., and the Victoria Park to the N.E.; and it is in contemplation to lay out public pleasure-grounds in the borough of Finsbury, a spot midway between, so as to

make the chain complete on the N. banks of the river. The S. side has hitherto been very deficient in public pleasure-grounds, but Battersea Park, as yet unfinished, will supply the deficiency which was in part made up by the large suburban parks of Greenwich and Richmond and Kew Gardens, lying to the extreme Eastern and Western limits of the Metropolis. Besides these open spaces, which are beautifully laid out, the ventilation of the Great Babylon is in some degree provided for by its numerous squares, some of them of large extent, and planted with trees, its Botanic Gardens, Cemeteries, and Nurseries, which, taken together, occupy many hundred acres of ground.

To make the stranger comprehend at a rapid glance the immense amount of business done in London as a Port, we would take him along Upper and Lower Thames-street, and Tooley-street in the Borough, whose gigantic warehouses keep the thoroughfare in a perpetual gloom, and whose cranes hold in mid air during the day the varied produce of the world. The Custom-house quay, with its long room; Billingsgate-market, and the Coal-market close at hand, might be taken in the walk, which would be terminated by St. Katherine's and the London Docks.

§ 14. Having traversed the principal streets, both architectural and commercial, let us take boat with our visitor and show him the great water thoroughfare of the Metropolis, which displays in a more complete manner, perhaps, than any other, what London really is both in extent and character. Taking one of the twopenny steamers at Westminster Bridge, he sees before him several specimens of that bridge architecture which has made London so famous. Westminster Bridge, under whose shadow he for a moment rests, was built in the middle of the last century—it spans the river with 15 arches, and is 1066 feet in length. In all probability, the visitor will look upon this once imposing structure for the last time, as it has long been in a dangerous condition, and will make way, at no distant day, for a new one, built in the perpendicular or Tudor style, and in keeping with the adjacent Houses of Parliament.

Through the arches of the bridge this magnificent building might be seen rising from the water like some great coral

island, the perpendicular lines which characterise its architecture giving it considerable lightness and beauty. The banks of the river on either side for some distance are occupied by mud-banks, mean wharfs and buildings, which, though at times somewhat picturesque, are certainly not metropolitan in their character. Hungerford Suspension Bridge, starting on the Middlesex shore from the Italian-looking Hungerford-market, next hangs its thread-like chains across the widest portion of the Thames. In contrast with this gossamer-like structure is the Waterloo Bridge, with its nine arches, the centre one having a span of 120 feet. This bridge, which is quite level, and built of the finest granite, is certainly a beautiful structure, and well becomes the noble façade of Somerset House, which rises from a terrace immediately below it, on its right hand, and extends for 400 feet along the river. A little farther along on the same shore, the pleasant Temple gardens stand out, green and flourishing, amid the surrounding blackness of the city. Blackfriars Bridge, over which peers the stately dome of St. Paul's, is next passed under; then comes "the thick" of the City, on the left bank, and the sky is penetrated by the spires of numerous churches, indicating by their numbers, though in that respect imperfectly, the ancestral piety of London. Southwark Bridge, built of iron, is remarkable for the vast span of its central arch, which is no less than 240 feet.

London Bridge, the last or most sea-ward of the metropolitan bridges, with its five granite leaps crossing the Thames, divides London into "above" and "below" bridge. "Above bridge," the only occupants of the river are coal barges—the bright-coloured and picturesque Thames hoys, laden with straw,—and the crowded penny and two-penny stean-boats, darting along with almost railway rapidity. Immediately the arches of the bridge are shot, the scene is changed at once. The visitor finds himself in a vast estuary, crowded with ships as far as the eye can reach. All the great commercial buildings lie on the left bank of the Thames. The Fish-market (Billingsgate), a new structure, the Coal Exchange, are rapidly passed one after the other; and the Tower, square and massive, with its irregular out-buildings, and its famous Traitor's-gate, terminates the boundary of the City.

§ 15. "The Pool," as it is called, commences just below, and the river is divided into two channels by the treble range of colliers anchored here to discharge their cargoes—12,074 of which giving a tonnage of 3,339,146 were imported into London in 1849. Only a certain number of these dingy-looking colliers are admitted into the "pool" at once, the remainder waiting in "the lower pool," until the flag which denotes that it is full is lowered, when those who are first in rank enter. The greatest order and regularity in marshalling these coal fleets is absolutely necessary to avoid choking the water-way; and as it is, so much inconvenience is experienced, that it is in contemplation to excavate docks for them in the tongue of land opposite Greenwich, called the Isle of Dogs. A little past the Tower are the St. Katherine's-docks, inclosed by tall warehouses, over which the masts of the larger shipping are observable. The London Docks succeed, and in connection with them are the famous wine vaults, in which as many as 65,000 pipes of wine can be stowed. Just past the first entrance to these docks, the steamer passes *over* the last land connection between the two shores. The famous Thames Tunnel lies under the voyager's feet, and it might be that at the very moment he passes, light and life, music and laughter, such as the mermaids never enjoyed even in old song, is going on below these waters which look so calm and deep; for fairs and fêtes, and even balls are matters of constant occurrence in the Tunnel, in the line of arches not used as a public thoroughfare. On the opposite shore is the Grand Surrey Dock, covering a large area, and devoted, together with the Commercial and Greenland Docks, to the timber and corn trade.

Just below the Pool, where the river takes an abrupt bend in its course at Limehouse-reach, is one of the entrances to the West India Docks. These docks run right across the base of the tongue of land called the Isle of Dogs, and open into Blackwall-reach; and the crowd of masts seen across the pasturage looks almost like a grove of trees.

Deptford (on the right-hand as you pass down Limehouse-reach) is a government dockyard and the seat of the victualling department, which every stranger should see. There are always several ships of war, steamers and others,

lying off the wharf, and underneath its vast building sheds, the ribs of some future Leviathan of the deep are generally to be seen growing up under the busy hammers of the shipwrights. The steamer has scarce passed Deptford when the "Dreadnought" hospital-ship, the hulk of a 120-gun ship, rears itself out of the water, affording a noble example of the size and power of a first-rate man-of-war. This old ship stands as a kind of outwork to Greenwich Hospital, whose noble cupolas and double range of columniated buildings rise just beyond, a worthy dwelling for our decayed old naval worthies. Nothing can be more picturesque than Greenwich as you pass down the river. The old irregularly built town and the palace-like hospital are backed by the rising ground of Greenwich Park with its splendid sweet chestnut trees, and crowned by the observatory, from which place the Saxon race throughout the world marks its longitude. The exact time is marked to the shipping below by the fall of a large black ball, which slides down a mast surmounting the top of the building, every day at noon; by this means the thousand commanders in the river below have a daily opportunity of testing the accuracy of their chronometers.

Below Greenwich the river for some distance is dull enough, low flat shores extending on either side, until Blackwall is reached, with its Italian looking railway station, and its quay, always in fine weather crowded with people. The East India Docks, full of the largest class merchant ships, are situated here. Still further down the river is the arsenal of Woolwich, which every visitor should see if time will allow him. The river below, and nearly all the way to its mouth, lies between flat marshes, over which the ships at anchor and in full sail appear sailing across the grass, as in some Dutch picture. Gravesend, the last town on its banks, is at least 30 miles from London; a description of it therefore will not fall within our limits: nevertheless we would recommend a nine-penny sail from London-bridge to Gravesend, affording as it does at a rapid glance a notion of the vast extent of the commerce of London.

The sailing vessels belonging to the port of London in 1850 numbered 2735, and the steamers 318, giving employment to crews of 35,000 men and boys, whilst in

the year 1848, 32,145 ships of all descriptions, entered, bearing a tonnage of 5,060,956. The customs from this enormous mass of merchandise was 11,193,707*l.*, or half the receipts from this department for the whole country. At the same time the declared value of the exports was upwards of 11,000,000*l.*

§ 16. To see the Thames in all its pastoral beauty the visitor should ascend the stream far beyond the limits of the metropolis. The best possible way of seeing it is to take the steamer home after visiting Hampton Court (which he must not fail to do, reaching it by the line of the South Western Railway). The windings of the river make the journey a long one (two hours at least), but the lover of beautiful scenery and literary and historical associations will not regard it as time lost, as he will pass many places famous in song and in history. At Twickenham he will pass Pope's grotto (the house has been entirely rebuilt), and Strawberry-hill, the sham castle of Horace Walpole; Ham-house, an old mansion-house of the time of James I., notorious as the house where the famous "Cabal" ministers used to meet. Richmond Hill and Park, beautifully wooded, crowns the prospect further. The old palace of Sheen, famous in the early reigns, yet shows some fragments, incorporated in a modern house, the grounds of which come down to the water, at this spot crossed by Richmond Bridge, and ornamented by an island planted with weeping willows.

Below Richmond, on the right hand side, runs Kew Park, once famous as the Farm where George III. used to play the gentleman farmer; and on the left is Sion House, the fine mansion of the Duke of Northumberland. Still further down is the charming village of Kew, with its public garden and palm-house; Fulham succeeds, with the Bishop of London's Palace, and on either hand, amid the most verdant meadows and trees of the largest foliage, the residences of the gentry and of wealthy London merchants are seen all down the river as far as Battersea, where its suburban character commences. The Thames so far is clear and beautiful, running over a gravelly bottom, and banked with verdure on either hand. The swans, too, sailing about in fleets, add to the beauty of the water. There are a vast

number of these stately birds kept by the various City Companies at a great expense. One company (the Dyers), spending 300*l.* a-year upon their swans.

Below Battersea Bridge, on the right hand, extends the New Park, now in course of formation, (a carriage drive and terrace running close beside the water); and on the left, Cremorne Gardens, shady with lofty elms; and Chelsea Hospital, with its high roof, and the Botanic Gardens, with their picturesque-looking Cedars of Lebanon, terminate the open character of the banks which are below this occupied with manufactories or with rows of houses. At Lambeth the visitor sees with interest the antique towers of the Primate's Palace, and the old church; and on the opposite shore, the Penitentiary, covering a vast extent of ground, and looking like a "cut down" bastille. In immediate proximity to it is the new neighbourhood of Pimlico, which has arisen within the last five or six years, under the hands of the great builders, Messrs. Cubitt.

§ 17. *General Hints to Strangers.*

London should be seen between May and July.

There is not a more striking sight in London than the bustle of its great streets—the perpetually rolling tide of people, carts, carriages, gay equipages, omnibuses, in its great thoroughfares, —the variety, splendour, and wealth displayed in its shops. As a city, it must yield to Paris in the general beauty of its public buildings, and the grandeur of its thoroughfares.

Saturday is the aristocratic day for sight seeing.

Monday is generally a workman's holiday.

Take the right hand side of those you meet in walking along the streets.

The Electric Telegraph Office is at Lothbury, near the Bank; the branch offices are at Charing-cross, at Knights-bridge, and at the Crystal Palace.

Never listen to those who offer "smuggled" cigars in the street.

Beware of mock auctions at shops.

Avoid gambling houses or "hells." Gambling is illegal in

England, its professors are low rogues and cheating blacklegs, and the police are instructed to make seizures of those found playing.

Beware of drinking the unwholesome water furnished to the tanks of houses from the Thames—good *drinking* water may be obtained from springs and pumps in any part of the town by sending for it.

To find the direction of a “west-end friend,” consult Webster’s Royal Red Book, which only gives the names of private persons, price 3s. 6d.

To find the direction of any professional man or tradesman, consult The Post-office Directory, which is at once an official, street, commercial, trades, law, court, parliamentary, City, conveyance, and postal directory. The visitor may see it at any hotel or in any of the better class shops. The names and livings of Clergymen of the Church of England, may be found in the annual “Clergy List,” in London.

The confusion in the nomenclature of London streets demands correction. The street branch of the “Post Office Directory” records the existence, in various parts of the town, of 37 King-streets, 27 Queen-streets, 22 Princes-streets, and 17 Duke-streets, 35 Charles-streets, 29 John-streets, 15 James-streets, 21 George-streets, besides numerous thoroughfares with the common prefixes Robert, Thomas, Frederick, Charlotte, and Mary. Anomalies also are very common:—There are North and South-streets which lie east and west, and 10 East-streets and 11 West-streets, which point to a sufficient variety of directions to box the compass. There are as many as 24 “New-streets,” and only 1 Old-street, though some of the “New” are old enough. There are no fewer than 18 York-places, 16 York-streets, 14 Cross-streets, 13 Crown-courts, 19 Park-places, 16 Union-streets, 10 Wellington-places, 10 Gloucester-streets, and 13 Gloucester-places. The suburbs abound in provoking repetitions of streets, squares, terraces, and groves, bearing the names of “Victoria” and “Albert,” idle compliments teasing enough to her Majesty’s many subjects.

§ 18. Obtain at any bookseller’s one of the books of cab fares, issued by the Commissioners of Police, or Captain Shrapnell’s Sradametrical Survey of London, a still better book. Never dispute in the street with a cabman. If he is insolent

and still demands an exorbitant fare, take his number and summons him before the magistrate of the division in which the offence was committed. The legal fare is 8*d.* per mile—*pay no more*—except when you have luggage, or when your party exceeds two persons. The number of cabs in London is about 3,500, and each cabman must earn ten shillings a day before he can clear his expenses or obtain a penny for himself.

A driver refusing to take a passenger any distance, not exceeding 5 miles from the place of hire, is liable to a penalty of 40*s.*

When the distance exceeds 3 miles from the General Post Office, back fare can be demanded *after 8 in the evening*, and *before 5 in the morning*, in addition to the regular fare, to the nearest point within 3 miles of the General Post Office. If the hiring takes place beyond 3 miles from the General Post Office, the passenger may pay back fare to the place of hiring, at the rate of 4*d.* per mile.

Back fare can also be demanded during the day-time, when the distance is beyond 4 miles from the General Post Office, but for the distance only *exceeding 3 miles* from the General Post Office.

Luggage, beyond what can be carried in the passenger's two hands at the same time, can be charged for by the driver.

N.B. As there is no law at present to regulate the charge for excess of baggage, to guide either the passenger or driver, it is suggested to always make a bargain at first, to avoid disputes; and that 2*d.* a journey for each trunk or box, beyond a carpet-bag, portmanteau, hat-box, or bonnet-box (the undoubted right of one passenger in one conveyance), is recommended as ample remuneration. Should there be two or more passengers in the same conveyance, the extra baggage should be considered as the excess of luggage of one passenger.

Agreements to receive or pay more than the legal fare are not binding.

Whatever number of persons a cab is licensed to carry, the legal fare only can be demanded. If more persons than the licensed number are permitted to ride, any agreement beyond the legal fare is not binding.

Drivers are entitled to demand after the rate of 2*s.* an

hour for waiting, beyond the necessary time for putting up or discharging, luggage, &c.

Passengers are requested to give any driver in charge of the police, for abusive language, should he be hired from a street or stand; and if hired from a railway station, to take his number, and report him to the Secretary thereof.*

If you are in a hurry, and want to catch a railway train, call a Hansom-cab, and promise the man a shilling above his fare.

§ 19. Omnibus routes in London lie principally north and south, east and west, through the central parts of London, to and from the extreme suburbs. The majority commence running at 9 in the morning, and continue till 12 at night, succeeding each other during the busy parts of the day every five minutes. Most of them have two charges—fourpence for part of the distance, and sixpence for the whole distance. It will be well, however, in all cases to inquire the fare to the particular spot; wherever there is a doubt the conductors will demand the full fare. If you leave any article either in a "bus" or cab, apply for it at the Excise Office, Old Broad-street, City.

The following are the main lines:—

Omnibuses inscribed "Brompton," run between Gunter's Arms (Brompton), and the Bank.

Omnibuses inscribed "Putney," run between Putney, Brompton, the Bank, and the London-bridge Railway Station.

Omnibuses inscribed "Richmond," run between Richmond and the Bank, fare 1s.

Omnibuses inscribed "Conveyance Company," run between Paddington and Hungerford-market (Charing-cross).

Omnibuses inscribed "Hammersmith" or "Kensington," run between the Bank and those places.

Omnibuses without inscription, run in the same direction.

Omnibuses inscribed "Bayswater," run between Bayswater (*via* Regent-street and Strand, also *via* Oxford-street and Holborn), to Whitechapel and to the Bank.

Omnibuses inscribed "Kensal Green," run between the Green Man and Still, Oxford-street, and Kensal Green Cemetery.

Omnibuses inscribed "Favourite," run between Holloway and the Houses of Parliament; also to London Bridge and Blackwall.

* Shrapnel's Stradametrical Survey of London (July, 1851).

Omnibuses inscribed "Kilburn-gate," run between Kilburn and London-bridge.

Omnibuses inscribed "Clapham," run between Upper Regent's-circus and Clapham.

Omnibuses inscribed "Atlas," run between St. John's Wood, and the Elephant and Castle.

Omnibuses run from the Assembly House, Kentish Town, to Whitechapel Church.

Omnibuses inscribed "Hampstead," run from Hampstead to the Bank; fare, 6*d.*

Omnibuses inscribed "Waterloo," run between the York and Albany, Regent's-park, and the Elephant and Castle.

Omnibuses inscribed "Islington and Chelsea," run between the Angel, at Islington, and Sloane-square.

Omnibuses inscribed "Royal Blue," run between Pimlico and Blackwall.

Omnibuses inscribed "Pimlico," run between Pimlico and the Bank.

Omnibuses inscribed "Chelsea," run between King's-road, Chelsea, and the Eastern Counties Railway Station, at Shore-ditch.

Omnibuses without inscription, run between the Upper Regent's-circus and the Bank.

For fuller information respecting these popular conveyances, we refer the visitor to Bolton's Omnibus Guide, published by Grover & Co., 238 Strand, and Field, 65 Regent's Quadrant, which gives every omnibus, whether London or suburban, with its time of starting and fare.

§ 20. Letters (for distances beyond the London delivery) can be posted at the Receiving Houses throughout the Metropolis until 5h. 30m. p.m., or with a fee of one penny, in addition to the postage, which, as well as the fee, must be paid in Post-office stamps until 6 p.m.; at the Branch Post-offices at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and Stone's-end, Borough, until 6 p.m., or with a fee of one penny in addition to the postage, which, as well as the fee, must be paid in Post-office stamps, until 6h. 45m. p.m.; at the Lombard-street office until 6 p.m., and until 7 p.m., provided that the postage and penny fee are both paid in Post-office stamps; at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, until 6 p.m., and

at that office ONLY until 7 p.m., with a fee of one penny, which, as well as the postage, may be paid either in money or by Post-office stamps; and until 7h. 30m. p.m. with a fee of sixpence.

There are ten deliveries of letters in London daily; and without the circle of the three miles from the General Office and still within the environs, six daily.

The London District Posts leave and deliver about every two hours. Take care to post before $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8, 10, 12, and 2, 4, 6, 8.

Letters posted at the Receiving-house in London before 6 at night are delivered the same evening at all places within a circle of three miles from the General Post Office; or if posted before 5, they are delivered in the environs the same evening.

§ 21. The first thing a stranger requires on reaching London, is, to be conveniently lodged, a matter in which he might find some difficulty, unless he has the direction of some one acquainted with the metropolis. Those to whom expense is no object, and who wish to be at the West End of London, will drive to the neighbourhood of St. James's, and will find in the chief streets there every accommodation for families or bachelors. The best Hotels in this district are the Clarendon, in New Bond-street, Mivart's, in Brook-street, and Grillon's, St. George, in Albemarle-street; Fenton's, Christie's, and Ellis's, in St. James-street; and the numerous hotels in Jermyn-street, Albemarle-street, and Dover-street; Long's and the Blenheim, in Bond-street; the Burlington and Queen's, in Cork-street, may safely be recommended as good *Family Hotels*. Here the first company always resort, and the terms are accordingly high. The Gloucester and Hatchett's, in Piccadilly; and Limmer's, in Conduit-street, is the resort chiefly of sporting gentlemen or families: whilst of less expensive hotels we may mention as central houses, chiefly for bachelors, Richardson's, the Tavistock, the New and Old Hummums, Bedford, and Piazza, in Covent Garden. Those who wish to be midway between the City and the West End would do well to put up at the Union, in Cockspur-street, Morley's, at Charing Cross, or Feuillade's Colonnade Hotel, Charles-street, Haymarket.

Less expensive houses, are the Golden Cross, at Charing

Cross: in the City, the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, both very famous for large public or private dinners. The Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge; Gerard's Hall Inn, Bread-street; the Bull and Mouth, and the Castle and Falcon, St. Martin-le-Grand, may be recommended; besides which, in St. Paul's Church Yard and its district, are many good and respectable hotels.

The foreign visitors of distinction will find French and German spoken at Mivart's and the Clarendon. To those, however, who wish to be moderate in their expenses, we would mention the well-known and admirably conducted house of M. de Keyser (the Royal Hotel), New Bridge-street, Blackfriars; here every guest must be introduced personally, or by letter. But the quarter more especially devoted to French and German visitors, is Leicester-square, Castle-street, the Haymarket, &c. The chief hotels in this quarter are the Sablonière Hotel, and the Hôtel de Provence, in Leicester-square, both conducted by Mr. Nind, in the Continental style. The French *cuisine* is excellent, and there is a *table d'hôte* daily at 6. The Hôtel de Versailles, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, and the Panton Hotel, Panton-street, Haymarket, are also houses well frequented.

The best restaurants are "Verrey's," Regent-street, at the corner of Hanover-street; Soyer's Universal Symposium, at Gore House, Kensington; and the Sablonière Hotel; where there are daily *tables d'hôte*, and where dinners are served also in private apartments; Bertolini's, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square; Mouflet's, at Knightsbridge; or Giraud's, Castle-street, Leicester-square; all which establishments provide French dinners at a moderate rate.

Boarding-houses for Foreigners are also numerous around Leicester-square.

The English visitor who wishes to make a lengthened stay in the Metropolis, will find it most economical to take lodgings. These he may get at all prices, from the suite of elegantly furnished rooms in the West End, at 7, 10, or 15 guineas a week, to the bed-room and use of a breakfast parlour, at 10 shillings a week. In the West End the best description of lodgings are to be found in the streets leading from Piccadilly—such as Sackville-street, Dover-street, Half-Moon-street,

Clarges-street, and Duke-street, and in streets leading out of Oxford-street and Regent-street, St. James's-street, Jermyn-street, Bury-street, and King-street. The best class of apartments are those in private houses, let by persons of respectability, generally for the season only. In the windows of these houses you will probably not see "Apartments to Let." A list of such apartments is to be found, however, at the nearest house-agent, who gives cards to view, and states terms. An advertisement in the *Times* for such rooms, stating that "no lodging-house-keeper need apply," will often open to the stranger the doors of very respectable families, where he will get all the quiet and comfort of a home, so difficult to be found in the noisy, and often extortionate professed lodging-house. Furnished houses for families can always be obtained at the West End.

Those who wish moderate lodgings in a central situation, should seek for apartments in some of the secondary streets leading from the Strand, such as Cecil-street, Craven-street, Norfolk-street, Southampton-street, Bedford-street, or the Adelphi. Here, in the season, the prices range from 1 to 4 guineas for a sitting and bedroom. Those again who care not for locality will find every quarter of the town abounding in boarding-houses and lodging-houses, varying in price according to the situation. The middle-class visitor who is bent on sight-seeing, should obtain a bed-room in a healthy locality and the use of a breakfast-room. There are thousands of such lodgings to be had for half-a-guinea a week. He can either provide his breakfast himself or get his landlady to do it for him. The various chop-houses and dining-rooms, of which there are nearly 600 in the Metropolis, will provide him with his dinner; whilst the 900 coffee-houses will afford him a cheap tea in any quarter of the town. He should not omit to pay one visit at least, however, to the Divan in the Strand, where for 1s. he has the *entrée* of a handsome room, a cup of coffee and a cigar, and the use of newspapers, periodicals, chess, &c.

§ 22. Many of the dining-houses of the City are famous for some particular dish: Thus, the Ship and Turtle, in Leadenhall-street, for its turtle; "Joe's," in Finch-lane, Cornhill, is famous for steaks, served on metal plates; the "Cock," 201-Fleet-street, for steaks and chops and "snipe kidneys;" "Wil-

liams's Old Bailey Beef Shop" is famous for its boiled beef; "Dolly's," in Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row, is also a quiet chop-house; the One Tun Tavern, at Billingsgate Market, is the celebrated fish ordinary, the charge is 1s. 6d., including butcher's meat and cheese. There is an ordinary at the "Salutation," in Newgate-street, every day at 5 o'clock, where you are provided with three courses for 1s. 6d., bread, beer and cheese included; you are expected, however, to take wine or spirits afterwards. In Bucklersbury, leading from Cheapside to the City, there are several clean, and excellent dining-rooms, where you may dine well from 8d. upwards. These are termed "Dining-rooms," or "Eating-houses," and it may be observed as a general rule that it is customary to give the waiter 1d. if your dinner is under 1s., and so on in proportion, but never exceed 6d. each person. The "Rainbow," "Dick's," the "Mitre," and the "Cheshire Cheese," either in Fleet-street, or leading out of, are good dining-houses for chops, beefsteaks, or joints, and at moderate prices. The "Lord Mayor's Larder," just opposite Bow Church, in Cheapside, is a very superior dining-house, the rooms are large and lofty, and fitted up in a handsome manner. The European Coffee-house, facing the Mansion-house, is an excellent house. The stranger should remember that some of the very best dining-houses are in the City, and that the joints there are in *best cut* between 1 and 5 o'clock.

Westward of Temple Bar, the best dining-houses are Simpson's, at the Cigar Divan in the Strand; the great saloon is fitted up like the first-rate French Restaurants; fresh joints are cooked every quarter of an hour, between the hours of 5 and half-past 7, and the dish is wheeled round to the diner, that the carver may cut to his liking; charge, exclusive of stout or ale, 2s. Simpson's, at the "Albion," close to Drury-lane Theatre, is also excellent; the arrangements are the same as at the Cigar Divan; it is also a great supper-house, lying, as it does, contiguous to the operas and theatres; the stout is excellent. Still further west, the "Blue Posts," in Cork-street, is a noted house, both for its cooking and its iced punch. John O'Groat's, in Rupert-street, and Pye's Dining Rooms, in Church-place, Piccadilly, are most clean and reasonable dining-houses.

The "Albany," in Piccadilly, is good and cheap, and where ladies may also dine with comfort. The "Scotch Stores," corner of New Burlington-street, Regent-street, and the "Scotch Stores," in Oxford-street, (the "Green Man and Still,") are good houses, the table-cloth clean, and your dinner, served on plate, costs you about 2s. 6d. Verrey's, in Regent-street, affords the Englishman a good idea of decent French cooking, the claret and other wines being tolerable and not dear. Soyer's Symposium no one will fail to visit once, and on one will care to visit *twice*.

The West End Tavern dining-hours are from 3 to 7 o'clock.

The West End supper-houses are, as we have said, Simpson's, opposite Drury-lane; the Cyder Cellars, Maiden-lane; the Coal-hole, in the Strand; and Evans's, in Covent-garden. The Hôtel de l'Europe, Heming's, and Dubourg's, close to the Haymarket Theatre, and the fish-shops which almost line this street, are much used as late supper houses. In the City, the Cock, the Rainbow, Dick's, and Dr. Johnson's tavern (all four in or off Fleet-street), are the chief houses resorted to after the theatre.

The stranger who wishes to see City feasting in all its glory, should procure an invitation to one of the banquets of some of the City Companies in their own halls. The Goldsmiths' dinners, given in their magnificent hall, behind the General Post Office, exhibit a grand display of gold plate. Some of the Companies, again, the Fishmongers, Merchant Tailors, &c., are famous for their cookery, and the antique character of their bills of fare—still maintaining the baron of beef, the boar's-head, the swan, the crane, the ruff, and many other delicacies of the days of Queen Elizabeth. After these dinners "the loving cup" goes round. In the Carpenters' Company, the new master and wardens are crowned with silver caps at their feast; at the Clothworkers, a grand procession enters after dinner. Similar customs prevail at other of the great Companies' banquets, and at all the dinners are first-rate.

The suburban dining-houses are the Star and Garter, and the Castle, at Richmond, where you may dine simply but well, for 4s. 6d. (wine excepted); Lovegrove's East India Dock Tavern at Blackwall (where ministerial white-bait dinners

are given); the Crown and Sceptre, and Trafalgar, at Greenwich, and the Ship at Gravesend; these are all famous for their white-bait.

§ 23. The amusements and objects of interest in London are so numerous, and so diverse in character, that some classification is absolutely necessary, to enable the visitor to make his choice what he would most like to witness. The theatres, which we presume to interest most classes, we shall place first, giving in the most succinct manner the character of performance to be seen at each. They are—

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket.—Italian Opera and ballet. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Commences at 8 o'clock (half-past 7 Saturdays).

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Covent-garden.—Italian Opera. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Commences at 8 o'clock.—Admitted only in evening dress at either of these houses.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Spectacle and English opera.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—British Drama and Vaudeville and Farce.

LYCEUM, or ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, Strand.—Extravaganza, Vaudeville, and Farce.

PRINCESS'S, Oxford-street.—British Drama and Farce.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, St. James's-street.—French Plays.

ADELPHI, Strand.—Melodrama and Farce.

PUNCH'S PLAY HOUSE, or STRAND THEATRE, Strand.—Melodrama and Farce.

OLYMPIC, Wych-street.—Melodrama and Farce.

MARYLEBONE, Church-street.—British Drama.

SADLER'S WELLS, Islington.—British Drama.

QUEEN'S, Tottenham Court Road.—Melodrama and Farce.

CITY OF LONDON, Norton Folgate.—Melodrama and Farce.

SURREY, Blackfriars-road.—Melodrama, English Opera, and Farce.

VICTORIA, Waterloo-road.—Melodrama and Farce.

ASTLEY'S, Westminster Bridge.—Horsemanship and Melodrama.

BATTY'S HIPPODROME, Kensington.—Horsemanship, Chariot-races, Tournaments, &c. (Morning, at 2; afternoon, at 6).

§ 24. *Panoramas and Miscellaneous Exhibitions.*

THE COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—There are at the present time two pictures exhibiting here: the Panorama of London by day, and Paris by night; in addition to these are the Conservatory and the Museum of Sculpture. Admission, 2s.

COSMORAMA, 209, Regent-street.—Panoramas of remarkable places are here exhibited. Admission, 1s.

BURFORD'S PANORAMA, Leicester-square.—The Arctic Regions, the Lakes of Killarney, and the Ruins of Pompeii are the pictures now being exhibited. Open from 10 till dusk. Admission, 1s.

WYLD'S GREAT GLOBE, in Leicester-square.—Exhibiting the different divisions of the world on its concave or interior surface. The diameter of this monster model of the terrestrial world is 60 feet. Open from 9 in the morning. Admission, 1s.; on Saturdays, 2s. 6d. The architect of the shell was H. R. Abraham.

- THE CYCLORAMA, or MUSIC HALL, Albany-street, Regent's-park.**—A representation of the Earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. Open in the afternoon at 2 and half-past 3; in the evening at half-past 7 and 9 o'clock. Admission, 2s.
- THE DIORAMA, Regent's Park.**—Pictures now exhibiting: Etna, in Sicily, under three effects, evening, sunrise, and an eruption; the Castle of Stolzenfels on the Rhine, seen by sun-set, and during a storm. Open from 10 till 4. Admission, 2s.
- DIORAMA, St. George's Hall, Hyde Park-corner.**—Jerusalem, and the sacred scenes mentioned in the New Testament, are here exhibited. Open at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s.
- THE ORIENTAL DIORAMA, Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.**—Scenes illustrative of Life in India are here shown. Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 2 and 8 o'clock p.m. Admission, front seats, 2s. 6d.; back seats, 1s.
- EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.**—A moving panorama is here exhibited of Colonel Fremont's overland route to Oregon, Texas, and California, across the Rocky Mountains. Admission, reserved seats, 3s.; stalls, 2s.; back seats, 1s. Open in the mornings at quarter to 3 o'clock; evenings, quarter to 8 o'clock. Also a diorama of the Holy Land, at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s.
- GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.**—The Route of the Overland Mail to India. Open daily, morning 12 o'clock, afternoon 3 o'clock, evening 8 o'clock. Admission, reserved seats, 3s.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; back seats, 1s.
- LINWOOD GALLERY, Leicester-square.**—Mr. Brees's View of New Zealand. Admission, 1s. At the same Gallery there is Carnborn's Panorama of Paris, St. Cloud, and Versailles. Admission, 1s.
- PANORAMA, 309, Regent-street.**—Moving Pictures of the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople are here exhibited. Open at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s; stalls, 2s. 6d.; reserved seats, 3s.
- THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, 309, Regent-street, and 5, Cavendish-square,** is a collection of all kinds of curious machinery in motion, and of models, &c.; lectures on chemistry, and other scientific subjects are daily given. Open from 11 o'clock till 5 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock. Admission, 1s.
- POLYORAMA, 309, Regent-street, next door to Polytechnic.**
- THE INCUBATOR, or Egg-Hatching Machine, Leicester-square.**—The whole process of hatching by artificial heat is here exhibited. Admission, 1s.
- THE CHINESE COLLECTION, Albert Gate, Hyde Park.** Admission, 1s.
- CUMMING'S EXHIBITION OF TROPHIES OF THE CHASE, AFRICAN CURIOSITIES, &c.,** collected by this remarkable hunter during five years sojourn in the Interior of South Africa. Admission, 1s.
- CATLIN'S EXHIBITION, Waterloo-place.** A collection of Costumes, Portraits, and Weapons, collected by him whilst living with the North American Indians. Admission, 1s.
- MADAME TUSSAUD'S WAX WORKS, Baker-street, Portman-square.** The evening is the best time. Admission, 1s. Chamber of Horrors, 6d. extra.
- CREMORNE GARDENS, Chelsea.** The gardens are illuminated at night, and dancing commences at dusk, the whole concluding at 11, with Fireworks. Admission, 1s.
- VAUXHALL GARDENS, near Vauxhall Bridge,** similar amusements to the above, but continued to a much later hour. Admission, 2s. 6d.
- SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.** Fêtes and Flower Shows.

§ 25. *Performances of Interest to the Musician.*

THE TWO OPERAS. See xxxviii.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS, held in the Princess's Concert Room, Castle-street, Oxford-street.

HULLAH'S WEDNESDAY NIGHT CONCERTS, held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

MUSICAL UNION CONCERTS, held in Willis's Rooms.

ANCIENT CONCERTS.

PERFORMANCES OF ORATORIOS BY HANDEL, HAYDN, MENDELSONN, &c., in Exeter Hall, from November to July.

PRIVATE CONCERTS, given by celebrated artists, during the season—May, June, July.

ELLA'S CONCERTS OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—most scientific and first-rate.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHARITY CHILDREN OF LONDON, beneath the Dome of St. Paul's, the First Thursday in June.

Madrigal, Choral, and Glee Societies, always taking place in the Metropolis, of which notice is given in the public papers.

§ 26. *Objects of Interest to the Painter and Connoisseur.*

‡ *The Collections thus marked are private, and placed in dwelling-houses, and can only be seen by special permission of the owners.*

NATIONAL GALLERY, including the VERNON COLLECTION at Marlborough-house. *Free.*

‡ QUEEN'S COLLECTION at Buckingham Palace; to be seen only by an order from the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household (the Marquis of Breadalbane). The office of the Lord Chamberlain is in St. James's Palace.

COLLECTION OF EARLY GERMAN ART at Kensington Palace. Property of Prince Louis D'Ottingen Wallerstein. For permission to inspect, write to L. Grüner, Esq., Fitzroy-square.

BRIDGEWATER GALLERY, St. James's.

‡ GROSVENOR GALLERY, off Park-lane.

‡ DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S MURILLOS, AND EARL OF ARUNDEL by Van Dyck.

DUKE OF BEDFORD'S DUTCH PICTURES, 6, Belgrave-square.

‡ THE CORREGGIO (Christ in the Garden), and other pictures, at Apsley House.

‡ THE VAN DYCK PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES (en grisaille), fine Canaletti, (View of Whitehall), at Montague House.

‡ LORD GARVAGH'S RAPHAEL, THE ALDOBRANDINI MADONNA, 26, Portman-square.

‡ DUKE OF GRAFTON'S DUPLICATE OR ORIGINAL OF THE LOUVRE PICTURE, by Van Dyck, of Charles I. standing by his horse.

THE HOLBEIN, at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell-street, City. This is the finest Holbein in England. Ring the bell, ask to see the picture, and give a shilling to the person showing it.

TITIAN'S CORNARO FAMILY, at Northumberland House; to be seen by an order from the Duke of Northumberland only.

RUBENS'S CEILING, in Inigo Jones's Banqueting House (now the Chapel Royal), at Whitehall. May be seen on Sunday morning after divine service.

THE OLD MASTERS AND DIPLOMA PICTURES, at the Royal Academy. Write to the Keeper of the Royal Academy, C. Landseer, Esq., R.A., stating who you are, and you will receive an answer.

- THE HOGARTHS AND CANALETTI, at the Soane Museum in Lincoln's-Inn-fields.
- THE HOGARTHS, at the Foundling Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Hall, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
- THE THREE SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS', at the Dilettanti Society, Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.
- THE VAN DYCKS, at Earl de Grey's, in St. James's-square.
- SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DUTCH PICTURES, at Privy Gardens.
- MR. HOPE'S DUTCH PICTURES, Piccadilly (corner of Down-street).
- THE PORTRAITS in the British Museum.
- § LORD LANSDOWNE'S COLLECTION, Lansdowne House.
- BARRY'S PICTURES at the Society of Arts, Adelphi.
- THE PICTURES in the Painted Hall, Greenwich.
- MR. NEELD'S COLLECTION, No. 6, Grosvenor-square.
- MR. ROGERS'S COLLECTION, No. 22, St. James's-place.
- LORD ASHBURTON'S COLLECTION, at Bath House, Piccadilly.
- LORD WARD'S COLLECTION, in (temporarily) the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.
- MARQUIS OF HERTFORD'S COLLECTION, Piccadilly, corner of Engine-st.
- LORD NORMANTON'S COLLECTION.
- BARON ROTHSCHILD'S MURILLO (Infant Saviour), at Gunnersbury, five miles from Apsley House, Hyde-Park-corner.
- § R. S. HOLFORD'S COLLECTION, (at present, 1851, at No. 65, Russell-sq.)
- THE 39 RICHARD WILSONS AND FINE SPANISH PICTURES of Richard Ford, Esq., 123, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.
- § COLLECTION OF FRENCH PORTRAITS, RAFFAELLE WARE, AND VENETIAN GLASS of Ralph Bernal, Esq., M.P., 93, Eaton-square.
- § POOL OF BETHESDA, by Murillo, at George Tomline's, Esq., No. 1, Carlton-House-terrace.
- PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF JOHN SHEEPHANKS, Esq., of Rutland Gate, near the Crystal Palace; of H. A. J. MUNRO, Esq., in Hamilton-place, Piccadilly; of THOMAS BARING, Esq., M.P., 41, Upper Grosvenor-street; of JOHN GIBBONS, Esq., No. 17, Hanover-terrace, Regent's Park; of — BICKNELL, Esq., at Herne-hill, Surrey, five miles from Waterloo Bridge; Mr. B. G. WINDUS'S TURNER DRAWINGS, at Tottenham, five miles from St. Paul's; shown every Tuesday to strangers bringing letters of introduction.
- THE DULWICH GALLERY. Get an order from Colnaghi's.
- RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS, &c., at Hampton Court.
- THE VAN DYCK PICTURES, &c., at Windsor.
- § THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S GALLERY, Piccadilly.

Exhibitions of Modern Pictures.

- ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, East Wing of the National Gallery, in Trafalgar-square. The Exhibition of the Academy, containing the greatest novelties of the best English Artists, is open to the public daily from the first Monday in May till near the end of July. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. If you wish to see the pictures, go early, before 12; if you wish to see company, and not to see the pictures, go between 3 and 4. Persons desiring to become purchasers of pictures or other works of art, are requested to apply to the Clerk. The better works are generally all sold before the day of opening.
- THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, exhibiting between 500 and 600 pictures annually, at Suffolk-street, Charing Cross. Admission, 1s. open in April.
- THE BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall, containing in the spring months annually between 300 and 400 modern pictures. During the summer months there is an Exhibition of ancient masters, collected from

the principal private collections in town and country. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Pall-mall West. Admission, 1s., open in April. Catalogue, 6d.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, Pall-mall East. Admission, 1s., open in April. Catalogue, 6d.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND PAINTERS OF ALL THE SCHOOLS OF EUROPE, in Lichfield House, St. James's-square.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

During the London season (April, May, and June) the Connoisseur should make a point of occasionally dropping in at the Auction Rooms of Christie and Manson, in King-street, St. James's-square.

§ 27. *Objects of Interest to the Sculptor.*

THE NINEVEH, ELGIN, PHIGALIAN, TOWNLEY, AND OTHER MARBLES in the British Museum.

THE BAS-RELIEF, by Michael Angelo, at the Royal Academy. Write to the Keeper of the Royal Academy, C. Landseer, Esq., R.A., stating who you are.

THE SCULPTURE in St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.

STATUE OF CHARLES I., by Le Sœur, at Charing-cross.

STATUE OF JAMES II., by Grinling Gibbons, behind Whitehall.

§ STATUE OF NAPOLEON, by Canova, at Apsley House. STATUES by the same artist at Buckingham Palace.

§ TWO FINE STATUES, by Canova, at Gunnersbury (five miles from Hyde-Park-corner), seat of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P.

THE SEVERAL STATUES in the Squares and public Places—PITT, by Chantrey, in Hanover-square; FOX, by Westmacott, in Bloomsbury-square; CANNING, by Westmacott, near Westminster Hall; GEORGE III., by Wyatt, in Cockspur-street; GEORGE IV., by Chantrey, in Trafalgar-square; THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON before the Royal Exchange, by Chantrey, and at Hyde-Park-corner, by Wyatt.

THE TWO STATUES OF MADNESS AND MELANCHOLY, by Cibber, at Bethlehem Hospital. Write to Sir Peter Laurie, the President of the Hospital, 7, Park-square, Regent's Park.

FLAXMAN'S MODELS at University College, in Gower-street. Write to Henry Crabb Robinson, Esq., Russell-square, or C. C. Atkinson, Esq., at University College.

THE MOURNING ACHILLES, by T. Banks, R.A., in the hall of the British Institution.

FINE BAS-RELIEF, by T. Banks, R.A., in the hall of the National Gallery.

§ THE MARBLES at Lansdowne House, in Berkeley-square, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

§ THE GREEK SLAVE GIRL, by Hiram Power, (temporarily at the Crystal Palace,) at the house of John Grant, Esq., 7, Hyde-Park-street.

THE CASTS OF THE GATES OF THE BAPTISTERY AT FLORENCE, at the Rooms of the Government School of Design, Somerset House.

§ 28. *Objects of Interest to the Architect and Engineer.*

GOTHIC.

The Norman Chapel, in the Tower.
The Norman Crypt, under the church of St. Mary-le-Bow.
St. Bartholomew-the-Great.

St. Mary Overy.
Westminster Abbey.
Westminster Hall.
Temple Church.
Dutch Church, Austin Friars.

GOTHIC (*continued*).

Ely Chapel.
 The Crypt at Guildhall.
 The Crypt at St. John's, Clerkenwell.
 Allhallows Barking.
 St. Olave's, Hart-street.
 Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, built 1466-1472.
 Savoy Chapel.
 The Crypt at Gerard's Hall.
 St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
 Lambeth Palace — (Chapel and Hall.)

RENAISSANCE :

Holland House, Kensington.

WORKS, BY INIGO JONES :

Banqueting House, Whitehall.
 St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
 York Water-gate.
 Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street.
 Lindsey House, Lincoln's-Inn-fields (West side).
 Ashburnham House, off the Cloisters, Westminster.
 Lincoln's Inn Chapel.
 St. Catherine Cree—(part only).
 Piazza, Covent-garden.

BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN :

St. Paul's Cathedral.
 St. Stephen's, Walbrook.
 St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside.
 St. Bride's, Fleet-street.
 St. Magnus, London Bridge.
 St. James's, Piccadilly.
 Spire of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.
 St. Mary Aldermary.
 St. Michael's, Cornhill.
 Towers of St. Vedast, St. Antholin, and St. Margaret Pattens.

BY GIBBS :

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
 St. Mary-le-Strand.

BY N. HAWKSMOOR (A PUPIL OF WREN'S) :

St. Mary Woolnoth, near the Mansion House.
 Christ Church, Spitalfields.
 St. George's, Bloomsbury.
 Limehouse Church.

BY LORD BURLINGTON :

Colonnade, at Burlington House.
 Duke of Devonshire's Villa at Chiswick.

BY SIR WILLIAM CHAMBERS :

Somerset House.

BY KENT :

Mr. C. Baring Wall's house, No. Berkeley-square.

BY DANCE (SENIOR) :

The Mansion House.

BY DANCE (JUNIOR) :

Newgate.

BY MYLNE :

Blackfriars Bridge.

BY JOHN RENNIE (FATHER] OF SIR JOHN RENNIE AND OF GEORGE RENNIE) :

Waterloo Bridge.

BY SIR JOHN SOANE :

Bank of England.

BY NASH :

Regent-street.
 Buckingham Palace (east front excepted, which is by BLORE).

BY DECIMUS BURTON :

Athenæum Club, Pall-mall.
 Colosseum, in the Regent's Park.
 Screen at Hyde-Park-corner.

BY PHILIP HARDWICK (AND SON) :

Goldsmiths' Hall, behind the General Post Office.
 Lincoln's Inn Hall.
 Euston-square Railway Terminus.

BY SIR ROBERT SMIRKE :

British Museum.
 Post Office.

BY CHARLES BARRY, R.A. :

New Houses of Parliament.
 Reform Club, Pall-mall.
 Travellers' Club, Pall-mall.
 Treasury, Whitehall.
 Bridgewater House, in the Green Park.

BY SYDNEY SMIRKE, A.R.A. :

Carlton Club-house, Pall-Mall (Granite column part).
 Conservative Club-house, St. James's-street.
 Interior of Pantheon, Oxford-street.

BY G. G. SCOTT :

Camberwell New Church.

BY BENJAMIN FERREY :

St. Stephen's Church, Rochester-row, Westminster.

BY THOMAS CUNDY :

Holy Trinity Church, upper end of Westbourne Terrace, Paddington.

§ 29. *Objects of Interest to the Antiquary.*

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE TOWER.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE, Westminster.

THE REMAINS OF LONDON WALL, in St. Martin's-court, off Ludgate-hill.

LONDON STONE, inserted in the outer wall of the church of St. Swithin in Cannon-street, and the top is seen through an oval opening. Camden considers it to have been the central *Milliarium*, or milestone, similar to that in the Forum at Rome, from which the British high roads radiated, and from which the distances on them were reckoned.

THE COLLECTION AT THE CITY OF LONDON LIBRARY, at Guildhall.

THE ROMAN BATH UNDER THE COAL EXCHANGE, at Billingsgate.

THE MUSEUM OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, at Somerset House. Write to J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, for permission.

§ THE COLLECTIONS OF GEORGE GWILT, F.S.A., Union-street, Borough; and of Mr. C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., 25, Liverpool-street, City.

§ THE CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF CHINA, &c., BELONGING TO JOSEPH MARRYAT, ESQ., 6, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, Author of "History of Pottery and Porcelain," and Ralph Bernal, Esq., M.P., 93, Eaton-square.

THE GOTHIC CHURCHES named in p. xlii.

ST. JOHN'S GATE.

STAINED-GLASS WINDOW, in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

MONUMENT OF CAMDEN, in Westminster Abbey.

MONUMENT OF STOW, in St. Andrew's Undershaft, by the East India House, in Leadenhall-street.

§ THE CHINA (especially Faience of Henri II.) OF SIR ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, BART., 2, Grosvenor-place Houses, Hyde-Park-corner.

§ THE SPANISH MORESCO AND MAJOLICA OF RICHARD FORD, ESQ. (123, Park-street), Author of "A Handbook for Spain."

SWORD AND TURQUOISE RING OF JAMES IV. OF SCOTLAND, at Heralds' College.

DAGGERS taken from Blood when he attempted to steal the Crown in the reign of Charles II., at Literary Fund Rooms, Great Russell-street, corner of Bloomsbury-square.

§ 30. *Places and Sights which a Stranger must see.*

THE TOWER, to be seen daily, Sundays excepted, charge 6d.

WESTMINSTER ARBEY, to be seen daily, Sundays excepted.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, to be seen daily, Sundays excepted.

BRITISH MUSEUM, free, open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

NATIONAL GALLERY, free, open Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Tickets are issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's office, Abingdon-street, for Wednesday and Saturday, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, for viewing (gratis) the House of Lords on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 to 5 o'clock. Applicants are required to leave their name and address.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

- BUCKINGHAM PALACE, to be seen by order from the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, when Her Majesty is out of town. The office of the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Breadalbane) is in St. James's Palace.
- LAMBETH PALACE, to be seen by order from the Archbishop of Canterbury.
- APSLEY HOUSE, to be seen by order from the Duke of Wellington.
- HYDE PARK, between $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 p.m. in May and June.
- KENSINGTON GARDENS, between $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in May and June. The band plays Tuesdays and Fridays.
- WHITEHALL BANQUETING HOUSE. The spot where Charles I. was beheaded.
- THAMES between Chelsea and Greenwich.
- CHARING CROSS AND CHARLES I.'S STATUE.
- WATERLOO BRIDGE.
- THAMES TUNNEL, open daily, admission 1d.
- LONDON DOCKS. Get a tasting order for the wine-vaults.
- SMITHFIELD; to see the market go, on a Monday early.
- COVENT-GARDEN MARKET; go on a Saturday morning early.
- LONDON STONE.
- ST. JOHN'S GATE.
- TEMPLE BAR.
- THE MONUMENT, to commemorate the Fire of London in 1666, open daily, Sundays excepted, admission 3d.
- OLD PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW in Smithfield.
- TEMPLE CHURCH, during Sunday morning service. A Benchers' order, or personal introduction, will admit you to the best seats. From Monday to Friday inclusive, the church is to be seen without a benchers' order.
- BOW CHURCH.
- ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook.
- ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.
- SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.
- GOLDSMITHS' HALL.
- SOANE MUSEUM, open on Thursdays and Fridays during the months of April, May, and June, and on Tuesdays from the 1st Tuesday in February to the last in August.
- ROYAL EXCHANGE.
- BANK OF ENGLAND.
- THE MINT.
- CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, the children supping in public every Sunday evening from Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter Sunday inclusive.
- MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
- TIMES NEWSPAPER OFFICE, Printing-house-square, Blackfriars, to be seen by order signed by the Editor. The office of this world-famous Paper is placed in one of the most labyrinthine recesses to be seen in London.
- BARCLAY'S BREWHOUSE, in Southwark, near London Bridge, is to be seen by order from the Messrs. Barclay.
- CLOWES'S PRINTING OFFICE, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, to be seen by order from Messrs. Clowes & Son.
- LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND, near the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, when a match is being played.
- MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, in Piccadilly.
- UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, at Whitehall.
- EAST INDIA HOUSE, MUSEUM, Leadenhall-street, open every Friday afternoon.
- THE HAYMARKET, between $\frac{1}{2}$ past 11 and 12 of an Opera and Haymarket Theatre night in the thickest of the London season, when the crush

of carriages and cabs—the crowd of orderly and disorderly people—the brilliant appearance of the taverns and shell-fish shops form an extraordinary picture.

LONDON BRIDGE, about 12 in mid-day, or at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 and 5, p.m.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, generally in February, and its prorogation, generally in July.

THE THREE HORTICULTURAL FETES at Chiswick, in May, June, and July [see Calendar of Occurrences].

THE FETES at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park [see Calendar of Occurrences].

THE THAMES, by moonlight, from Westminster Bridge.

THE GAS ILLUMINATION down the "dip of Piccadilly," looking from Devonshire House.

THE GREAT HALL of the North-Western Terminus, Euston-square.

THE POST OFFICE ARCADE, St. Martin's-le-Grand, at 6 o'clock, Saturdays when the grand rush to post newspapers takes place. To see the sorting process immediately after, get an order from Colonel Maberly.

THE INNER TEMPLE GARDENS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND CELLARS, and COINING MACHINE for weighing coin and making bank-notes.

THE COAL EXCHANGE, Lower Thames-street.

THE LONG ROOM in the Custom House.

BREAK-NECK STAIRS OFF THE OLD BAILEY, affording a capital notion of the strength of London when enwalled.

§ 31. Remarkable Places near London which a Stranger should see.

WINDSOR CASTLE, by Great Western Railway from Paddington, or by South Western Railway from Waterloo Station. Ask for return ticket, if returning the same day; or if from Saturday, you are privileged till Monday: always show your *return* tickets on passing through the office. The state apartments in Windsor Castle are open gratuitously to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, by the Lord Chamberlain's tickets, to be obtained in London (*gratis*) of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, Printsellers, No. 14, Pall-mall East; of Mr. Moon, Printseller, No. 20, Threadneedle-street; of Mr. Mitchell, Bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; of Messrs. Ackerman and Co., Printsellers, No. 96, Strand; and of Mr. Wright, Bookseller, No. 60, Pall-mall; of whom also Guide-books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable, and it is contrary to Her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the state apartments are—from 1st April to 31st October, between 11 and 4; and from 1st November to 31st March, between 11 and 3. The Inns at Windsor are the White Hart and the Crown (neither very good).

ETON COLLEGE.

HAMPTON COURT, by South Western Railway from Waterloo Station. The state apartments are open gratuitously to the public on every day of the week, except Friday, when they are closed for the purpose of being cleaned. The hours are from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and the remainder of the year from 10 until 4. The Vine, in the Private Garden, and the Maze, in the Wilderness, are open every day until sunset; for these a small fee is required by the

gardeners who show them. Inns—The King's Arms, the New Toy, and the Mitre. Mr. Grundy's Guide, sold in the rooms (price 3d.), contains a complete catalogue of the pictures.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, by Greenwich Railway from London Bridge Station, or it is accessible by steamboat from Hungerford Market Stairs, or London Bridge. (See Painted Hall.)

WOOLWICH ARSENAL, by North Kent Railway from London Bridge, or by Railway to Blackwall Pier, and thence by Steamer. Here are placed the stores belonging to the Government Board of Ordnance. Open every day, except Sundays. The Dock-yard, 10 till 4. Arsenal and Royal Military Repository, 9 till half-past 11; 1 till 4. *Admission*.—To the Dock-yard, free. Arsenal and Royal Military Repository, by tickets given by the Master-General of the Ordnance, certain Officers of the Artillery, or the personal escort of any of the officers. Strangers are admitted to walk about the grounds of the Arsenal, but *not to enter the buildings*. *Principal Objects*.—In the Dock-yard: the Blacksmiths' Shop, various Docks, and all the activity of machinery incidental to ship-building. In the Arsenal: the Foundry for casting, boring cannon; Laboratory, in which the several sorts of ammunition are prepared; also models connected with the subject; machinery of all kinds for preparing articles for the use of the Artillery service. In the Royal Military Repository: Models of Batteries, Artillery, Vessels, Barracks, various Forts, Towns, Rock of Gibraltar. The very best way of seeing Woolwich and its curiosities is to obtain the escort of an Artillery Officer. The Government Ordnance Stores in all parts of the world are valued at six millions, and of this sum, goods to the value of more than a million and a half are deposited at Woolwich. *Foreigners* wishing to see Woolwich or other Royal Dockyards and Arsenals must apply to the ambassador or minister from their country residing in England.

DULWICH GALLERY, open every day of the week except Fridays and Sundays. Without a ticket no person can be admitted, and no tickets are given in Dulwich. Tickets are to be obtained *gratis* of Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall; Alderman Moon, Threadneedle-street; Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East; Mr. Lloyd, 23, Harley-street; H. Leggatt and Co., Cornhill; and Mr. Markby, Croydon, Surrey. Schools, and children under the age of fourteen, are not admitted. Hours of admission, from April to November, 10 to 5; from November to April, 11 to 3.

§ **HOLLAND HOUSE**, Kensington, can only be seen by order from Lord Holland. The exterior, however, will repay a visit, and may be seen from the Kensington-road. Take a Kensington omnibus from the Industrial Exhibition (distance one mile and a half), and ask to be set down at Holland House; walk up pathway to the house—a pleasant walk.

HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE—pleasant places in themselves, and affording excellent views of London.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS OF KEW are open gratuitously to the public every day (Sundays excepted) from 1 to 6 o'clock. The *Royal Pleasure-Grounds*, (sometimes by strangers confounded with the Botanic Gardens,) constitute a separate though adjoining portion of ornamental ground, open gratuitously to the public from Midsummer-day to Michaelmas, every Thursday and Sunday, by three gates: two in the road leading from Kew to Richmond, called the *Lion Gate* and the *Pagoda Gate*, and one by the river side, nearly opposite Brentford Ferry, and called the *Brentford Gate*.

THE VIEW FROM THE TERRACE AND THE PARK AT RICHMOND.

THE VIEW FROM GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.

THE VIEW FROM HARROW CHURCHYARD.

ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, 21 miles north of London (by the Great Northern Railway, 5 miles from the Hatfield Station).

§ 32. *Residences of Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls,*

WHERE PASSPORTS MAY BE OBTAINED.

- AMERICA (United States).—Ambassador's residence, 138, Piccadilly ; Consul's office, 1, Bishopsgate Churchyard.
- AUSTRIA.—Ambassador's residence, 7, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square.
- BADEN.—Consul's office, 6, Great Winchester-street ; 1, Riches-court, Lime-street.
- BAVARIA.—Ambassador's residence, 3, Hill-street, Berkeley-square ; Consul's office, 11, Bury's-court, St. Mary-axe ; 33, Great St. Helen's.
- BELGIUM.—Ambassador's residence, 50, Portland-place ; Passport office, 9A, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, 11 till 3.
- BRAZIL.—Ambassador's residence, 41, York-street, Portman-sq. ; 62, Baker-street ; Consul's office, 3, Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-st.
- DENMARK.—Ambassador's residence, 2, Wilton-terrace ; Consul's office, 6, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.
- FRANKFORT.—Consul's office, 12, Broad-street-buildings.
- FRANCE.—Ambassador's residence, 10, Belgrave-square, Pimlico ; Passport-office, 47, King William-street (corner of Arthur-street, East), London Bridge, 1 till 3 ; Consul's office, 3, Copthall-buildings, Copthall-court, 12 to 4.
- HANOVER.—Ambassador's residence, 44, Grosvenor-place ; Consul's office, 6, Circus, Minories.
- NETHERLANDS.—Office, 47, Bryanstone-square ; Consul's office, 123, Fenchurch-street.
- PERU.—Ambassador's residence, 15, Portland-place, 11 till 3 ; Consul's office, 10, Old Jewry Chambers.
- PRUSSIA.—Ambassador's residence, 9, Carlton-terrace ; Consul's office, 106, Fenchurch-street.
- RUSSIA.—Ambassador's residence, 30, Dover-street, Piccadilly ; Consul's office, 2, Winchester-buildings, City.
- SARDINIA.—Chargé d'Affaires, 11, Grosvenor-street ; 5, Berkeley-square.
- PORTUGAL.—Ambassador's residence, 57, Upper Seymour-street ; Consul's office, 15, St. Mary Axe ; 5, Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe.
- SAXONY.—Ambassador's residence, 2, Wilton-street ; Consul, 12, St. James's-place ; office, 76, Cornhill.
- SICILY.—Ambassador's residence, 15, Princes-street, Cavendish-square ; Consul's office, 15, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park-square.
- SPAIN.—Ambassador's residence, 38, Harley-street ; Consul's office, 37, Broad-street-chambers, Old Broad-street.
- SWEDEN and NORWAY.—Ambassador's residence, 66, Mount-street, Berkeley-square ; 14, Halkin-street-West ; Consul's office, 27, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street ; 2, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-st.
- TURKEY.—Ambassador's residence, 1, Bryanstone-square.
- TUSCANY.—Consul's office, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
- WURTEMBERG.—Office, 40, Portman-square ; 106, Fenchurch-street.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, OR GREAT EXHIBITION.

WE owe to France the idea of a national exhibition of Art-manufactures. In the year 1798, the first Industrial Congress of this nature was held in Paris, and repeated from time to time; the Exhibition, however, of the year 1844, from its eminent success, and from its occurring at a time when the industrial tendency of nations was becoming a noticeable fact, may safely be considered as the chief stimulus to the Council of the Society of Arts in determining to try the effect of a similar exhibition upon our own manufactures. The Society of Arts, in the year 1846, consisted of a small body of scientific gentlemen and noblemen, whose rooms in the Adelphi were filled with a collection of very old and very dusty models, certainly not calculated to inspire the visitor with any great idea of vigour and vitality. Impelled, however, by continental example, the Council, in the year 1847, determined upon establishing a limited exhibition in their own rooms,—the old models vanished, fresh samples of manufactures were introduced, and the novel experiment was at once successful. An increasing success attended the exhibitions of the two succeeding years, and under the guidance and presidency of Prince Albert it was determined to hold an Exhibition of all Nations in the year 1851. The Royal Commission, which was now formed to carry out the proposed object, determined that the scheme should be perfectly independent of all government support; subscriptions were opened accordingly throughout the country, the design for the great building thrown open to the competition of all nations, and by the summer of 1850 no less than 245 plans were sent in. Of these, however, only 3 native and 15 foreign were thought worthy of consideration, and even these the Commissioners set aside for a plan of their own, which was to have been built of brick, and to have comprehended a gigantic dome. Such an eruption of bricks and mortar in Hyde Park, and for a temporary purpose, was not at all popular, however; and at this critical juncture Mr. Paxton came forward with his happy idea of a House of Glass. A building so eminently simple in outline, and so

novel in construction, was immediately received with acclamation by the public, and the committee, with very good taste, adopted it in place of their own design. A space of ground was fixed upon between the Kensington-road and Rotten-row, in Hyde Park, as the site of the future building, and its erection was contracted for by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the eminent iron-founders and engineers of Birmingham, for a sum of 79,000*l.* if the materials were returned, or of 150,000*l.* if the building were retained. Just at this juncture a double instance occurred of the reliance of those principally interested in the scheme, in its ultimate success. The liabilities already incurred by the Royal Commissioners were upwards of a hundred thousand pounds more than had been subscribed; to ensure the payment of this sum, Prince Albert, and a few noblemen and capitalists, without any hesitation supplied their guarantee, trusting implicitly in the public approval of the scheme. In the same noble spirit of reliance was the conduct of the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson. At the time their estimate was approved of by the Royal Commissioners, that body, according to the opinion of the Solicitor to the Treasury, had no power to enter into any contract; nevertheless, the firm put the necessary works in hand, and incurred an expense of no less a sum than 50,000*l.* before the Commissioners, on the acquisition of a Royal Charter, were empowered to give their order. A work begun with so much mutual trust on the part of its projectors and contractors could not fail of being carried to a happy conclusion.

The ground for the New Palace was broken on the 30th of July, 1850, and from that time to the opening on the 1st of July, 1851, the works were carried on with incredible rapidity. The rough sketch of the Palace upon a sheet of blotting-paper (now in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Exhibition), exhibits Mr. Paxton's first conception of the future building, and Mr. Fox himself has given a vivid description of his walking at night down Portland-place and pacing off the length of the intended palace along the pavement, covering in his mind's eye the whole length of that splendid street, and a space thrice its width, with a roof of glass, and feeling amid the crowd that passed him unheedingly, that

this was no common undertaking, but one, however, that must and should be done.

The first column was raised on the 26th of September, The castings were made at the Smethwick Iron-works, near Birmingham, and were often on the ground and in progress of being placed, in eighteen hours after they were out of the hands of the foundrymen, and as much framing as would have made a shed the length of the Birmingham railway station was on many occasions fixed in a single day. A simple pair of shears and the Derick crane was all the machinery used in hoisting the materials, and the building arose from story to story without a single scaffold pole. The principle which obtained throughout the structure, of making every measurement a multiple of 8, greatly facilitated the progress. Thus the columns are all 24 feet high, and 24 feet apart, and the centre aisle is 72 feet, or 9 times 8. The infinite repetition of a simple form is also a peculiar feature in the palace; one single area bounded by four columns, and their crowning girders might be taken as the type of the whole building; thus the busy hive of men, like so many bees adding hexagon after hexagon, constructed the building by the simple aggregation of so many cubes; the courts and passages being obtained by the omission where required, of the cell walls. The building, it should be added, consists of a framework of wrought and cast iron, firmly braced together, and based upon a foundation of concrete.

The exact length of the building seems to have been determined by the date of the year in which it was completed, as it is 1851 feet in length, having a width of 408 feet.

The semi-circular roof of the transept is the design of Mr. C. Barry. In Mr. Paxton's plan the roof was flat. The change was occasioned by the preservation of the fine old elms so strongly called for by the public, and in themselves most graceful additions to the building; so beautiful indeed is this crystal vaulting, that we only regret the nave has not a similar translucent arch. The lifting of the semicircular ribs of the transept was the most hazardous portion of the whole building; measuring 70 feet in span, and having to be lifted to a height of 108 feet. Some dire mishaps were on all

hands prognosticated ; nevertheless, the whole 16 ribs were hoisted without accident of any kind, and in 8 working days.

While the skeleton of the building was yet in progress its framing and glazing were commenced and carried forward. To make the wooden sash-bars and gutters, of which there are no less than 200 miles length, and to cover 18 acres of ground with a film of glass extending to nearly a million superficial feet, was a task so gigantic as to demand the aid of machinery to multiply the productive power of even the industrial army employed. Accordingly, the visitors who watched the progress of the building were astonished to see machinery take the place of the carpenter, to see the planing, grooving, drilling, sawing, and cutting into length of the woodwork performed by machines improvised for this special occasion. The glazing, in like manner, was conducted on an entirely original plan. Platforms of 8 feet square, (each capable of containing two men, with a canvas tilt over head to keep them dry,) were mounted on wheels which travelled in the Paxton gutters of the roof. A square hole was left in the centre of each, through which the glass was hoisted from below. The materials thus received were spun out from behind, and as the cloud of machines advanced slowly along the roof, their trail was marked by films of gleaming glass. Eighty men in one week glazed 62,600 superficial feet, and one man in one day put in no less than 108 panes, measuring 367 feet 6 inches in length. The glass is sheet glass, and the size of each pane is 4 feet 1 inch by 10 inches, the largest, we believe, ever blown.

The glazing completed, the work of internal decoration commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Owen Jones, by applying the primitive colours, red, blue, and yellow, upon narrow surfaces. The eminently artistic method adopted by Mr. Jones met with much opposition. His triumph, however, was, in the end, complete, and nothing in the whole building charms more than the converging opal of the interminable nave. The process of ornamental painting was carried on with perhaps a greater speed than any other portion of the building. An army of 500 painters, suspended in the air from the iron trusses, swept simultaneously from end to end with incredible swiftness.

The rain-fall on the roof is conducted into sewers through the cast-iron columns, which are hollow; thus, in rainy weather, an enormous body of water falls harmlessly from roof to floor, through every portion of a building stored with the most costly products of the earth.

To prevent the glare of light from becoming oppressive, and to cool the atmosphere at the same time, the whole roof is covered with calico. The ventilation is provided for by means of Louvre boards running round the whole base of the ground-floor and galleries and repeated under each ceiling. The simple form of the palace, consisting of three stories, imposed one upon the other, and narrowing from the base so as to form steps, is familiar to every one. The treble range formed by the nave and side-aisles is crossed in the centre by the transept, which, gleaming in the sun, forms through the surrounding trees the most prominent object from distant points of view.

To complete this extraordinary building by the day appointed for its opening, the most gigantic efforts were made, and during the months of December and January upwards of 2000 workmen were daily employed. By this press of labour the national faith was kept, and on the 1st of May, 1851, Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and two of her children, ascended the platform erected in the middle of the transept, and proclaimed the opening of the Great Exhibition. The scene—and it was a striking one—will be long remembered.

Contents of the Crystal Palace.

In proceeding with our visitor through the courts and avenues of the Crystal Palace, it is not our intention to weary him with minute descriptions, or to supply the place of the Exhibition Catalogue. It is our wish to point out articles which, for their rareness, beauty, or originality, he must not overlook, and to indicate, as far as possible, the most systematic way of seeing most with the least expenditure of time.

For this purpose it is best to enter by the Eastern Entrance, and to proceed along the nave westward the

whole length of the building. By this means a general idea of its immense extent will be obtained; and the most valuable works of art arranged in a line along the centre of the promenade, and the richest manufactures, placed at the entrances to the side-courts devoted to the different nations, will be seen at one view.

The whole of the ground floor and the major portion of the galleries from the east end of the building to the transepts are devoted, it should be borne in mind, to foreign works of art and manufactures; whilst from the transepts westward, Britain and her Colonies occupy the entire space. Entering, then, at the Eastern end of the building, we find ourselves in the American portion of the nave, the only objects worthy of notice in which are the statues of the Dying Indian Warrior, the Greek Slave, and the Boy with a Shell, the last two by Hiram Powers. An enormous block of zinc opposite the Russian department next attracts notice, the weight of which is 16,400 lbs. In the Zollverein portion the gigantic Bavarian Lion, one of four to be placed on the top of an arch leading into Munich, is interesting both from the nobleness of its model and the clearness and beauty of its casting, no file or tool having touched it since it came from the mould. The Amazon and Tiger, by Kiss, of Berlin, the finest modern group of statuary which Europe has produced, should be examined thoroughly. Not far from this is a very characteristic statue of Marshal Radetsky. The beautiful stained glass Dante window, executed at Milan, must not be forgotten; nor the noble, though somewhat heavy, heroic equestrian statue of Godfrey of Bouillon, by Simonis, a Belgian artist. Two little statues, the Happy and Unhappy Child, close at hand, also attract much attention. Opposite the Roman department are two very elegant statues by the late Richard Wyatt, of Rome. A long howitzer and a gigantic earthen wine-jar mark Spain's contributions to the nave. The next article of striking interest is the exquisitely wrought shield presented to the Prince of Wales by the King of Prussia. The great Koh-i-Noor, or "Mountain of Light" diamond, captured at Lahore, and valued at 2,000,000*l.*, is conspicuous in its gilded cage. Several attempts to give a greater brilliancy to the jewel have been made, by

lighting it with gas, but they have all failed. The manner in which it is cut, is said to be the cause of its dulness—a defect which Runjeet Singh made the lapidary pay for with his head. On a spring being touched, the platform on which it is mounted sinks down into an iron safe imbedded in masonry. The key of this safe is every night given into the custody of a Crown officer.

The double Transept, with its arched roof, 108 feet high, here cuts the nave. The Crystal Fountain, by Osler, of Birmingham, 28 feet in height, and composed of the finest cut flint-glass, stands in the centre, and divides it into two equal parts. The vast Elm trees, tropical plants, and blooming flowers, arranged at the north and south ends of the transept, and interspersed with various statues in plaster and marble, give this portion of the building an aspect of enchanting beauty.

The British portion of the nave is not nearly so varied in its contents as the Foreign portion, art giving place to manufactures, and works of a scientific nature. The Trophy of Spitalfields Silks rears its mass of somewhat gaudy colours at the entrance. A huge pile of Canadian and Van Diemen's Land timber succeeds: and then "the largest Looking-Glass in the World," cannot fail to strike the eye. Then follow church ornaments, and a very beautiful design for Hereford Cathedral. Models of all kinds are very rife at this point, and, towering over everything else, are the gigantic, seated, portrait statues of the Lords Eldon and Stowell, executed by the late M. L. Watson, at a cost of 10,000*l.* The ornamental Rustic Dome is a fine specimen of casting, exhibited by the Colebrook-Dale Company. Here an improved Light-house; Ross's gigantic Telescope; and a model of the Britannia Tubular Bridge, showing the method of raising the tubes, are conspicuous objects. The most beautiful models, however, are those of the Docks and Town of Liverpool, and of the Suspension-Bridge, erected by the English engineer, Vignoles, at Kieff, in Russia; the former is really a gigantic work. Close at hand is a beautiful Jewel Case, designed by Grüner, manufactured by Elkington, of Birmingham, and exhibited by Her Majesty. Portraits of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Children, executed

in enamel, are placed around it. At the extreme western end of the nave is a specimen of Plate Glass, the largest ever manufactured. Fountains in the nave and transept are constantly playing and cooling the atmosphere.

Having viewed the nave throughout, it has been found best, to visit the various foreign courts and galleries, going along the north side from east to west as far as the transept, and returning by the south side of the building from west to east. The American department, with the exception of a singular reaping machine, shows nothing of particular interest on this side of the building. The Russian court, which succeeds it, contains some rare works in Malachite, especially two folding-doors composed of many thousand pieces, and valued at 9000*l*. The ebony casket, with groups of fruit composed of precious stones is well worthy of attention. The diamonds and other jewels under a glass case are the finest specimens of jeweller's work in the Exhibition. In the court of North Germany notice the porcelain manufactures from the Royal manufactory of Berlin, and the curious assortment of articles manufactured in buckhorn. The room filled up by the Zollverein is full of works of art of the highest character, especially those from Munich, in which artistic design is pre-eminent; the chess-board and men are exquisite. The collection of stuffed animals, illustrative of the story of Reynard the Fox, &c., &c., are exceedingly clever and humorous. Notice the model of the castle in which Prince Albert was born; it is on this side of the Austrian department. The four rooms fitted up with carved furniture from Vienna, are great centres of attraction. The carved bookcase and bedstead are presents to her Majesty. Holland has two fine glass candelabra and a japanned screen; and Mr. A. J. B. Hope exhibits his valuable collection of jewels at the entrance of this court. Belgium shows some machinery and carpets; also a finely executed field-piece, mounted. There are a few machines in the French department on this side well worthy of notice, among others, a shirt-making machine, and an engine called a "turbine," employed to drive cotton-spinning machinery. The great attractions, however, are the specimens of Sèvres china, and Gobelins tapestry, grouped in

a court by themselves. Some of these pieces of tapestry are valued at thousands of pounds of English money. *Observe.*—The admirable carved sideboard (with dead game) and the Bronze Gate of the Baptistery at Florence, near the entrance to the Gobelins court. The Italian court, which succeeds, contains some carved furniture of the most exquisite description—the most beautiful, by far, in the Exhibition. The silks and velvets of Genoa are also well worthy of attention. Mark the cameos, mosaics, portraits, and landscapes, and inlaid marble tables also—these are principally from Rome. Spain has a most extraordinary table, composed of 3,000,000 pieces of inlaid wood. The pattern and colour of this exquisite piece of cabinet-work are most beautiful. The model of the bull-fight is worth looking at. Notice also the Toledo swords, so finely tempered that they sheathe into cases twisted in circles like French horns. The Damascened blades are also very fine. A slab from the Alhambra is shown here. Portugal, on this side, exhibits some fine ivory carving. The collections from Turkey and Greece complete the foreign courts on the N. side; they are rich in embroideries and inlaid vestments.

Crossing the nave, cut just here by the transept, we come into the Celestial Land. The Chinese court is the first on the southern side, moving from W. to E. Here are to be seen the various materials used in the Imperial Porcelain works; edible birds' nests; every description of tea in its unadulterated state, and a fine collection of silks and satins, both plain and embroidered. Some racing-cups made at Hong Kong by native silversmiths are also curious. The carved ivory tree, with ball containing 24 others within it, all cut from one piece is a great curiosity. The Tunis court, close at hand, affords a striking assortment of Arab manufactures. The rude tin wares, and the collection of morocco slippers are worthy of attention. Notice also the exquisite embroidered fabrics, the rich and tasteful combinations of colour in the stuffs, the carpets, and the gorgeous saddles and saddle-cloths. The stirrups used by the Bedouin Arabs, from their curious size and form, are real curiosities. Switzerland, which has a large space devoted to it on the S. side, has some elaborate pieces of embroidery, and here

will be found some of its characteristic carving. The *escrutoir*, in white wood, standing beside the nave, is an exquisite piece of furniture. France, the richest foreign contributor to the Exhibition—has her grand show on this the S. side of the nave. Her court devoted to gold and silversmiths' work is one of the great attractions of the Exhibition. The toilet table presented by the Legitimists to the Duchess of Parma must not be overlooked, nor the chalice made for the Pope, which Cellini could scarcely have surpassed. The specimens of oxidised silver work show the refined taste of France; bracelets, sword-handles, &c., of the most exquisite design crowd the centre tables. Notice a *tazza* of oxidised silver, the support formed by grass stalks surrounded by birds and small insects; also a *salver* with fine reliefs. Among the silver work is an imitation of a napkin, so like figured damask that you can scarce believe it is not one. The Mechanical Humming Birds that move and sing are great curiosities. The Queen of Spain's jewels, in a glass case abutting upon the nave, must be seen; and the stall of artificial gems is worth studying. The case of artificial flowers, made of cambric, cannot fail to arrest your attention as you pass from the nave into the French court. Belgium comes next, with some beautiful carpets from the Royal factory. Exquisite embroidered work is here to be found, as well as specimens of metal work. Observe examples of recently invented guns, discharged by a needle pushing a hole in the cartridge. The Austrian court on this side is principally devoted to raw materials, toys, &c., but the statuary room, exhibiting works in marble, by Viennese and Milan artists, must be visited. Monti's *Eve* is a fine work of Art, and his two veiled statues, in which the features seem visible through the marble, attract great notice. Do not pass by the fine though painful recumbent statue of *Ishmael* in the Wilderness. The remaining courts of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, are principally devoted to raw materials, the products of those countries. The United States, which forms the last foreign ground-floor department we have to traverse, contains some ingenious chairs, which adapt themselves to any position of the body. The photographic portraits, for which America is justly celebrated, are also worthy of notice. Among these will be

found likenesses of most of the leading men of the United States. A piano, which also plays a violin, is a very singular contrivance in this department. Among the articles of food is to be found some "Meat Biscuits;" and the inventor of a patent safe offers two hundred pounds to the person who can pick the lock, which is pronounced to be a very ingenious one. The enormous length of Ivory Veneer is very remarkable.

We have now to traverse the galleries, the space of which is, for the most part, apportioned to the different countries immediately below. Beginning as we did before from the E. and working westward, we first enter the United States portion, which is, however, nearly unfurnished. A window, composed of slabs of coloured soap, is curious. Over the Russian department, will be found, a case of most valuable furs containing, among other articles, a fur cloak belonging to the Emperor, valued at 3000*l.* sterling. Notice here the silk shawl, worked on both sides, valued at two thousand guineas; and the white Cashmere Goat's Wool Scarfs. An exquisitely carved side-board, of Saxon manufacture, should be noticed, also, a grotesque chandelier, representing an orchestra, led by Jullien; and a curious machine to enable the Blind to write. The perfection to which Austria has attained in the manufacture of all classes of wind instruments is shown in this gallery. A case containing the wax effigies of cardinals and bishops in full canonicals attracts much attention, especially as one of them is supposed, by the masses, to represent Cardinal Wiseman. The ladies linger much about the Belgian portion of the gallery, as here, inclosed in glass cases, will be found the most exquisite specimens of Brussels' lace. The thread of which these pieces of work are composed is so fine, that, it cannot be untied, it is said, in any current of air, as its continuity would be destroyed. The chief attraction is a lace dress, said to be of immense value. The exquisite silver filagree work from Genoa succeeds; here, also, in glass cases, will be found the velvets of this ancient city. The dies of the gold ornaments worn by the peasant women of Piedmont are very curious. A splendid polished steel bedstead, ornamented with ormolu, is the most notable feature at the W. end of this gallery; the more so, as it was

manufactured at Madrid. The windows which form the walls of the N. gallery are filled with specimens of stained glass, both British and foreign.

If we cross over to the south gallery, Switzerland, among various specimens of its great staple manufacture, shows a Watch, the size of a groat, and a Pistol so small that a microscope is required to show its delicate workmanship. The ladies will be delighted with the specimens of flowers, and ornaments of all kinds, manufactured from wheat straw. Among the watches here exhibited, one goes a twelvemonth without being wound up. There are some chronometers not more than an inch in diameter. Fine textile fabrics of France are to be found in the immediate vicinity, especially examples of flowers wrought in cambric and needlework, as ornaments for dresses, surpassing in beauty of design and execution anything of the kind in the exhibition. The printed cottons and muslins at this point show how much our neighbours surpass us in variety of design and brilliancy of colour. The finest shawls are exhibited here. In glass cases ranged along the innermost, or most central of the galleries, are to be found the beautiful silks and satins of Lyons, in the arrangement of which (and indeed of every thing which is French), infinite taste is displayed. Austrian textile fabrics follow. Towards the east end of the gallery, the French surgical instrument-makers exhibit some extraordinary specimens of their craft. The east end of the gallery is but ill furnished, but the artist will see here specimens of the great work on painting, which the French government has been conducting for the last quarter of a century, and which is not yet completed.

Before we pass to the British portion of the Exhibition, a stroll through the transept, which forms a beautiful promenade 408 feet in length, will afford infinite pleasure to the visitors. On the one hand glitter the rich products of China, Persia, Turkey, and Tunis; on the other, the still more gorgeous colours and embroideries of our own Indian possessions. Thus, on either side, lie the richness and profusion of the east, and the tropical aspect of the scene is further enhanced by the glittering crystal fountain, which stands out against the rich verdure of the great palm trees, showering its drops

and realising a picture in the Arabian Nights. In the south gallery of the transept, the gigantic Electric Clock, which points the time with a minute and hour hand in one line upon the semi-circular eave of the building, is notable. Below, as you enter the doors, the Ornamental Iron Gates, exhibited by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, are placed. The plaster statues on either hand are from the ateliers of native artists, and add to the general beauty of the scene. At the northern side of the transept we find the Stuffed Birds, by Hancock of Newcastle, which illustrate the sport of Hawking, and are wonderfully faithful to nature; Ornamental Cast-Iron Gates, elaborately gilded, are exhibited by the Colebrook Dale Company. Here, also, is the first-class refreshment room, and the elegant apartment used by Her Majesty as a robing-room at the Exhibition on the 1st of May.

The first court on the north side going west, of the British and Colonial department of the Exhibition, is devoted to the various articles gathered from the territories of the East India Company. The most striking portion of the gorgeous show, is the tent fitted up in the eastern style, with carpets and shawls of the most superb character, and rare articles of Indian furniture, &c. Three crowns, belonging to tributary princes, occupy a cushion in this regal apartment. Two entire courts entered from the transept are surrounded by shawls of most costly and rare fabrics, many of them of gold and silver tissues. In the large court are richly wrought bedsteads, thrones of state, palanquins, and chairs, used by the native princes. Some Burmese Carved Work-boxes are also exhibited, of astounding elaborateness, and inlaid ivory-work, models of natives at their different occupations, carved chess-men, and carpets of beautiful fabric and colour. Near the main avenue, is a gilded cage, filled with gold and silver work, also with jewels of great value. The collection of Pirate Craft sailing out from one corner, gives us a lively idea of the marauding tendency of the natives of Borneo and the Malayan Archipelago. Malta succeeds to the East Indies, and shows some fine silver filagree work, some inlaid tables, and specimens of the well-known stone-carving from Valetta. Passing over the courts devoted to Ceylon, Jersey, and Guernsey, we come to the Fine Arts court. The Royal Cradle,

carved, by Rogers, in Turkey box-wood, is remarkable. Notice the very beautiful Mexican Figures, modelled in wax. The Kenilworth Buffet, made of an old oak, formerly growing near Kenilworth Castle, and carved with scenes, illustrative of Elizabeth's celebrated visit—must not be overlooked—neither must the very beautiful carvings in wood, by Wallis of Louth. Sanitarians should see the model rooms for the working-classes, built with hollow bricks and other articles, exhibited by the Society for the Improvement of Dwellings of the Working Classes; the Model Cottages, outside the Exhibition, erected by Prince Albert, which is open to the public, should be seen afterwards. There are some classical figures, carved in ivory, well worthy of attention, in this room. The space allotted to Paper Manufactures exhibits two objects of great attraction. A specimen of paper, more than 2500 yards long made by the endless machine, and De la Rue's extraordinary Envelope Folding Machine, which turns out, with the precision of the human hand, 2800 envelopes an hour, gummed and folded. Another highly interesting object in this class is the case of the British and Foreign Bible Society, containing specimens of 165 books, in different languages, from 170 versions of the Holy Scriptures.

The court devoted to "Machinery at Rest," is now entered. In this will be found the Great Hydraulic Press used for lifting the Tubes of the Britannia bridge; Nasmyth's great Steam Hammer; Armstrong's Hydraulic Crane; the Patent Derick Crane, and a number of Steam-Engines used in Marine Navigation; one, by Bolton and Watt, is of 700 horse power, intended to work a screw. The court containing "Machinery in Motion," is by far the largest in the Exhibition, and is, perhaps, the most interesting. All the machines and models in it are set in motion by steam, conducted by clothed pipes underground, from the boiler-house outside the building. Among the interesting machines to be seen at work from 10 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, is a Jacquard Power Loom, employed in working worsted damask; a Silk Loom and a machine for making cards for carding cotton are also seen at work; and two very curious models of machines, invented by *James Watt* him-

self, one of them a locomotive. The process of Flax-spinning and weaving is illustrated throughout by a number of machines which are patented; a Rope-spinning Machine also attracts attention—here the largest kind of cable is twisted from the flax in a space a few feet square, thus obviating the necessity of long rope-walks. The Silk Machinery from Derby, the Lace Machines from Nottingham, and a Bobbin Net Machine, should be studied. Applegath's four-feeding Vertical Printing Machine, such as is used for printing the "Times," is here seen at work. The Centrifugal Pump, discharging from the height of twenty feet twenty tons of water per minute with all the force and noise of a cataract, attracts much attention. The Patent Sugar Refining Machine, exhibited by the Messrs. Finzel, of Bristol, is also curious; by this machine the crystals are separated from the molasses instantaneously. Close to the Machinery court, is the department devoted to Cotton Spinning, in which the whole process is gone through by a series of most complicated machines. The Locomotive department runs parallel to these rooms, and is occupied by several new kinds of Railway Carriages, and by monster Engines, including one built by the Great Western Railway Company—The Lord of the Isles—the largest ever constructed. The Carriage department, close at hand, is full of choice specimens of coach-building, including a new Omnibus, and a Brougham on two wheels, with the driver sitting overhead; some large wheels made by machinery, &c. Having now exhausted the courts leading off from those in direct apposition to the nave, we shall return to those containing manufactured articles. These are devoted to Furniture, Hair, Furs, and Leather. At the entrance to the former, is a very beautiful Cabinet, by a Taunton manufacturer. The articles in the latter are all of the first class, but not very novel. In the leather department, notice a Glass Case containing Shoes from the Saxon to the present time. The extreme western end of the north side, is devoted to specimens of Calico printing.

Crossing over to the south-side of the nave, and working our way eastward towards the transept, the Exhibitions of

Cotton, Woollen and Linen Fabrics, succeed one another. Among these articles will be found Cloths printed with different patterns on each side, and Table Cloths on linen of beautiful ornamental designs. Notice the Chess Board, carved out of innumerable layers of cotton, and the seamless garment. The method of Weaving Irish Poplins is shown by a loom at work. The Art of Calico Printing is also illustrated here. The Furniture court affords some fine Carving and some exquisite Mirrors of town manufacture. In the Hardware court notice particularly the Grates from Sheffield, which are very beautiful, and the first fruits of the Government Schools of Design. The Mediæval court, which follows, is devoted to Church Ornaments; this court was arranged by Mr. Pugin, and should be studied as it contains some beautiful revivals of ancient forms; an Altar Tomb, in white marble, is exquisitely carved. The English Statuary court is close at hand, in which some of the most beautiful works of art are to be found; notice Greek Hunter and Dog, by Gibson; the Startled Nymph, by Behnes; a Bather, by Lawlor; Nymph Surprised, by Bell; the exquisite Portrait Statue of Flaxman, by Watson; the Head of Christ; the two beautiful heads of L'Allegro and Il Penseroso; and the Art-Union statues in the centre. The courts devoted to the British Colonies follow. These principally exhibit raw materials. From Bermuda we have flowers made of small shells and fruits modelled in wax. The Canada court illustrates the healthy progress of our N. American colonies. Here notice the splendid Sleighs, the powerful Fire Engine, and the Canoe which carried a large party some hundreds of miles down a Canadian river. Products from India take up the space next to the transept, which concludes our journey on the ground-floor. A golden cage, similar to the one on the opposite side contains some magnificent Jewels, including "the Sea of Light" diamond, and an emerald of immense value; some Costly Robes in glass-cases must also be noticed; and the collection of Indian Arms is well worthy of attention; Canopies of embroidered silk for occasions of state, and elephant trappings give a thoroughly oriental character to the department. The space devoted to Agricultural

Implements, runs along the back of the courts devoted to the Colonies, and English Textile Fabrics;—notice here the several Steam Ploughs.

The galleries of the British portion of the building, will conclude the walk through the Exhibition. Upstairs will be found articles remarkable for the excellence of their manufacture, rather than for novelty of idea or design, we shall not, consequently, have much to say respecting them. Beginning from the north transept and going west, the visitor must notice the Carpet, executed by one hundred and fifty ladies of Great Britain, and presented to Her Majesty, by whom it is exhibited; and another Carpet also designed for the Queen by Mr. Grüner. Among the pottery notice the exquisite painted China and Porcelain, manufactured by Minton, which will bear a favourable comparison with that of the Royal Berlin Porcelain Works, or of the more celebrated Sèvres. The glass which follows shows the immense progress made within the last few years by the British manufacturer; observe the Glass Candelabra and the beautiful Iced glass, the manufacture of Messrs. Apsley Pellat, and a neighbouring stall devoted to pure white crystal glass in excellent taste. Philosophical, Surgical, and Musical Instruments cover both the central and north gallery. At the more western end, Engineering Models are to be found; notice here the beautiful Model of a proposed Gothic Bridge for Westminster; and the singular Model of a Man made of many thousand Steel Plates and Springs, so constructed as to enable the inventor to expand or curtail its proportions. Here also will be found several Flying Machines and Balloons with Machinery to work against the wind. At the west-end of the building a vast number of Models of Ships are congregated; among these notice the curious collection of Life Boats, and the Model of the Battle of Trafalgar at the moment Nelson is breaking the enemy's line. The deadly Harpoon Gun will here be found. The great Organ with eighty stops stands at the extreme end of the building overlooking the nave, and commanding a view of the centre of the building from end to end. Passing down the south galleries towards the east, we come upon the various specimens of Arms, Watches,

Clocks, and works in the Precious Metals; among these notice the stands of Hunt and Roskell, and Morel's of New Burlington Street. In the former will be found the exquisite Bouquet of Moss Roses, formed by diamonds, belonging to the Duchess of Orleans, and specimens of the various precious Stones in the rough and wrought state; in the latter the oriental Agate Cups, the collection of Rubies, and the beautiful designs in silversmiths' work. Messrs. Garrard exhibit some exquisite bracelets and necklaces. Lace, Tapestry, and Silks follow, the richest and rarest designs of which, and the marvellous Paisley Shawls equal to any Eastern productions, are to be found in this space along the south transept, where we conclude our tour of the building. The space railed off outside at the western extremity of the building, is devoted to enormous masses of Coal, Stone, and the beautiful Marble, called Serpentine; and far out on the sod is the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, by Baron Marochetti.

Unless government interferes, the Palace must be taken down in November, and the ground restored to a grass-plot as it was before. Mr. Paxton suggests that it should be converted into a winter-garden; and if the building must remain it could not be turned to a better account. It should, however, at least be self-supporting.

MODERN LONDON.



PALACES OF THE SOVEREIGN.

THE Town Palaces are four in number, viz., Buckingham Palace, in which her Majesty resides; St. James's Palace, in which she holds her Drawing-rooms; the beautiful fragment of the Palace of Whitehall, used as a Chapel Royal, but better known as Inigo Jones's Banqueting-house; and the Palace at Kensington, in which her Majesty was born.

1. BUCKINGHAM PALACE, in St. James's Park, was commenced in the reign of George IV., on the site of Buckingham House, by John Nash, and completed in the reign of William IV., but never inhabited by that sovereign, who is said to have expressed his great dislike to the general appearance and discomfort of the whole structure. When the first grant to George IV. was given by Parliament it was intended only to repair and enlarge old Buckingham House; and therefore, the old site, height, and dimensions were retained. This led to the erection of a clumsy building, and was a mere juggle on the part of the king and his architect—knowing as they did that Parliament would never have granted the funds for an entirely new Palace. On her Majesty's accession several alterations were effected by Mr. Blore—a dome in the centre, like a common slop-basin turned upside down, was removed, and new buildings added to the S.; her Majesty entering into her new Palace on the 13th of July, 1837. Other and more extensive alterations have since taken place by the removal of a Marble arch, and the erection, at a cost of 150,000*l.*, of an E. front, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore. The chapel on the S. side, originally a conservatory, was consecrated in 1843. The Grand Staircase is of white marble, with decorations by L. Grüner. The Library

is generally used as a Waiting-room for deputations, which, as soon as the Queen is ready to receive them, pass across the Sculpture-gallery into the Hall, and thence ascend by the Grand Staircase through an ante-room and the Green Drawing-room, to the Throne-room. The Green Drawing-room opening upon the upper story of the portico of the old building is 50 feet in length, and 32 in height. At state balls, to which the invitations generally exceed 2000, those having the *entrée* alight by the temporary garden entrance, and the general circle enter by the grand hall. All visitors, however, are conducted through the Green Drawing-room to the Picture Gallery and the Grand Saloon. On these occasions refreshments are served in the Garter-room and Green Drawing-room, and supper laid in the principal Dining-room. The concerts, invitations to which seldom exceed 300, are given in the Grand Saloon. The Throne-room is 64 feet in length, and hung with crimson satin, striped. The ceiling of the room is coved, and richly emblazoned with arms; here is a white marble frieze (the Wars of the Roses), designed by Stothard and executed by Baily, R.A. The Mews, concealed from the Palace by a lofty mound, contains a spacious riding-school; a room expressly for keeping state harness; stables for the state horses; and houses for 40 carriages. Here, too, is kept the magnificent state coach, designed by Sir W. Chambers in 1762; and painted by Cipriani with a series of emblematical subjects; the entire cost being 7661*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The stud of horses and the carriage may be inspected by an order from the Master of the Horse. The entrance is in Queen's-row, Pimlico. In the Gardens is the Queen's summer-house, containing frescoes (8 in number) from Milton's *Comus*, executed in 1844-5, by Eastlake, Maclise, Landseer, Dyce, Stanfield, Uwins, Leslie, and Ross. The ornaments and borders are by Grüner. The Queen has 325,000*l.* a year settled upon her, of which 60,000*l.* a year only is in her own hands; the remainder is spent by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, the Lord Steward of the Household, and other great officers attached to the Court. The pictures were principally collected by George IV., and include the choice collection of Sir Thomas Baring. The Dutch and Flemish pictures, of which the collection chiefly consists, are hung together. They are almost without exception first-rate works. The portraits are in the State Rooms adjoining. Observe—

ALBERT DURER: An Altar Piece in three parts.—MABUSE: St. Matthew called from the receipt of Custom.—REMBRANDT: Noli me Tangere. Adoration of the Magi; The Ship-builder and his wife (very fine, cost

George IV. when Prince of Wales, 5000 guineas); Burgomaster Pancras and his Wife.—RUBENS: Pythagoras; the fruit and animals by SNYDERS; A Landscape; The Assumption of the Virgin; St. George and the Dragon; Pan and Syrinx; The Falconer; Family of Olden Barneveldt.—VAN DYCK: Marriage of St. Catherine; Christ healing the Lame Man; Study of Three Horses; Portrait of a Man in black; Queen Henrietta Maria presenting Charles I. with a crown of laurel.—MYTENS: Charles I. and his Queen, full-length figures in a small picture.—JANSEN; Charles I. walking in Greenwich Park with his Queen and two children.—N. MAES: A Young Woman, with her finger on her lip and in a listening attitude, stealing down a dark winding Staircase (very fine).—Several fine specimens of CUYP, HOBBEEMA, RUYSDAEL, A. VANDERVELDE, YOUNGER VANDERVELDE, PAUL POTTER, BACKHUYSEN, BERGHEM, BOTH, G. DOUW, KAREL DU JARDIN, DE HOOGHE, METZU, (his own portrait), F. MIERIS, A. OSTADE, I. OSTADE, SCHALKEN, JAN STEEN, TENIERS, TERBURG, &c.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: Death of Dido; Cymon and Iphigenia; His own portrait, in spectacles.—ZOFFANY: Interior of the Florentine Gallery; Royal Academy in 1773.—SIR P. LELY: Anne Hyde, Duchess of York.—SIR D. WILKIE: The Penny Wedding; Blind Man's Buff; Duke of Sussex, in Highland dress.—SIR W. ALLAN: The Orphan; Anne Scott near the vacant chair of her father, Sir Walter Scott.—*Mode of Admission to view the Pictures*:—order from the Lord Chamberlain, granted only when the Court is absent.

When Parliament is opened, or prorogued, or dissolved, by her Majesty in person, the following is the order observed:—The Queen leaves Buckingham Palace at a quarter before 2, being conducted to her carriage by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, and her Crown carried to the House of Lords by one of the Lord Chamberlain's chief officers. The State procession includes a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying 3 gentlemen ushers and the Exon in waiting; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Groom in waiting, the Groom in waiting to Prince Albert, and the 2 Pages of Honour in waiting; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Equerry in waiting, the Equerry in waiting to Prince Albert, and the Groom of the Robes; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Clerk Marshal, the Silver Stick in waiting, the Field Officer in waiting, and the Comptroller of the Household; a carriage drawn by a set of bays, conveying the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, the Lord in waiting, the Lord in waiting to Prince Albert, and the Treasurer of the Household; a carriage drawn by a set of black horses, conveying the Lady in waiting, the Lord Steward, the Gold Stick in waiting, and the Groom of the Stole to the Prince. Here the carriage procession is broken by the Queen's Marshalmen, the Queen's Footmen in State, and a party of the Yeoman Guard. Then follows the State Coach drawn by 8 cream-coloured horses, conveying the Queen, Prince Albert, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Master of the Horse.

2. ST. JAMES'S PALACE. An irregular brick building, the only London Palace of our Sovereigns from the burning of Whitehall, in the reign of William III., to the occupation of Buckingham Palace by her present Majesty. It was first made a manor by Henry VIII., and was previously an hospital dedicated to St. James, and founded for fourteen sisters, "maidens that were leprous." When Henry altered or rebuilt it, (it is uncertain which), he annexed the present Park, closed it about with a wall of brick, and thus connected the manor of St. James's with the manor or Palace of Whitehall. Little remains of the old Palace; nothing, it is thought, but the old, dingy, patched-up brick gateway towards St. James's-street, contiguous to which is the Chapel Royal, bearing, in the chimney-piece of the old Presence-chamber, the initials H. A. (Henry and Anne Boleyn). The Queen still holds her Drawing-rooms in this Palace, for the purposes of which, though not for a royal residence, it is particularly adapted. In the "Colour-court," (to the E., and so called because the standard of the household regiment on duty is planted within it), the Guards muster every day at 11, and the band of the regiment plays for about a quarter of an hour. The visitor should see this once. In the Great Council-chamber, before the King and Queen, the odes of the Poets Laureate were performed and sung. Mary I. died here. Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., died here. Charles II. was born here. Here Charles I. took leave of his children the day before his execution; and here he passed his last night, walking the next morning "from St. James's through the Park, guarded with a regiment of foot and partisans," to the scaffold before Whitehall. Monk took up his quarters in "St. James's House," while his plans for the Restoration were as yet undecided. James II.'s son, by Mary of Modena, the old Pretender, was born here. A contemporary plan of the Palace is dotted with lines, to show the way in which the child was said to have been conveyed in the warming-pan to her Majesty's bed in the Great Bed-chamber. Queen Anne (then the Princess Anne) describes St. James's Palace "as much the properest place to act such a cheat in." Here died Caroline, Queen of George II.; and here George IV. was born. In the dingy brick house on the west side of the Ambassadors' Court, or west quadrangle, Marshal Blucher was lodged in 1814. He would frequently sit at the drawing-room windows, and smoke and bow to the people, pleased with the notice that was taken of him.

Every information respecting the mode of *presentation at Court* may be obtained at the offices of the Lord Steward at

Buckingham Palace, and of the Lord Chamberlain, in St. James's Palace. Levees are restricted to gentlemen; Drawing-rooms to ladies (principally) and gentlemen. The days on which they take place are advertised in the morning and evening papers, with the necessary directions about carriages, &c., some days before. The greatest occasion in every year is, of course, on Her Majesty's birthday (which is made a kind of moveable feast), but presentations do not take place on that day. Any subject of Great Britain, who has been presented at St. James's, can claim to be presented, through the English ambassador, at any foreign court. On the presentation of Addresses to Her Majesty, no comments are suffered to be made. A deputation to present an Address must not exceed four persons. Tickets to the corridor, affording the best sight to the mere spectator, are issued by the Lord Chamberlain to persons properly introduced. For gentlemen to be presented, it is absolutely necessary that their names, with the name of the nobleman or gentleman who is to present them, should be sent to the Lord Chamberlain's office several days previous to presentation, in order that they may be submitted for the Queen's approbation, it being Her Majesty's command that no presentation shall be made at any Levees but in conformity with the above regulations. Noblemen and gentlemen are also requested to bring with them two large cards, with their names clearly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in attendance in the Presence-chamber, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to Her Majesty. In the Chapel Royal, attached to the Palace, are seats appropriated to the nobility. Service is performed at 8 a.m. and 12 noon. Admittance, 2s. ! The service is chaunted by the boys of the Chapel Royal.

3. WHITEHALL. The Palace of the Kings of England from Henry VIII. to William III., of which nothing remains but Inigo Jones's Banqueting-house, James II.'s statue, and the memory of what was once the Privy Garden, in a row of houses, so styled, looking upon the Thames. It was originally called York House; was delivered and demised to Henry VIII., on the disgrace of Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, and then first called Whitehall. Henry VIII.'s Whitehall was a building in the Tudor or Hampton Court style of architecture, with a succession of galleries and courts, a large Hall, a Chapel, Tennis-court, Cockpit, Orchard, and Banqueting-house. James I. intended to have rebuilt the whole Palace, and Inigo Jones designed a new Whitehall for that King,

worthy of our nation and his own great name. But nothing was built beyond the present Banqueting-house, deservedly looked upon as a model of Palladian architecture, and one of the finest buildings in the whole of London. Charles I. contemplated a similar reconstruction, but poverty at first prevented him, and the Civil War soon after was a more effectual prohibition. Charles II. preserved what money he could spare from his pleasures to build a palace at Winchester. James II. was too busy about religion to attend to architecture, and in William III.'s reign the whole of Whitehall, except the Banqueting-house, was destroyed by fire. William talked of rebuilding it after Inigo's designs, but nothing was done. Anne, his successor, took up her abode in St. James's Palace, and Vanbrugh built a house at Whitehall out of the ruins—the house ridiculed by Swift with such inimitable drollery. The present Banqueting-house was designed by Inigo Jones, between 1619 and 1622. The master-mason was Nicholas Stone, the sculptor of the fine monument to Sir Francis Vere in Westminster Abbey. The Hall is exactly a double cube, being 111 feet long, 55 feet 6 inches high, and 55 feet 6 inches wide.

King Charles I. was executed on a scaffold erected in front of the Banqueting-house, towards the Park. The warrant directs that he should be executed "in the open street before Whitehall." Lord Leicester tells us in his Journal, that he was "beheaded at Whitehall-gate." Dugdale, in his Diary, that he was "beheaded at the gate of Whitehall; and a single sheet of the time, preserved in the British Museum, that "the King was beheaded at Whitehall-gate." There cannot, therefore, be a doubt that the scaffold was erected in front of the building facing the present Horse Guards. We now come to the next point which has excited some discussion. It appears from Herbert's minute account of the King's last moments, that "the King was led all along the galleries and Banqueting-house, and there was a passage *broken through the wall*, by which the King passed unto the scaffold." This seems particular enough, and leads, it is said, to a conclusion that the scaffold was erected on the north side. Wherever the passage was broken through, one thing is certain, the scaffold was erected on the west side, or, in other words, "in the open street," now called Whitehall; and that the King, as Ludlow relates in his Memoirs, "was conducted to the scaffold out of the window of the Banqueting-house." Ludlow, who tells us this, was one of the regicides, and what he states, simply and straightforwardly, is confirmed by an engraving of the execution, published at

Amsterdam in the same year, and by the following memorandum made by Vertue, on the copy of Terasson's large engraving of the Banqueting-house, preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries:—"It is, according to the truest reports, said that out of this window K. Charles went upon the scaffold to be beheaded, the window-frame being taken out purposely to make the passage on to the scaffold, which is equal to the landing-place of the Hall within side." The window marked by Vertue belonged to a small building abutting from the north side of the present Banqueting-house. From this window, then, the King stepped upon the scaffold.

The ceiling of the Banqueting-house is lined with pictures on canvas, representing the apotheosis of James I., painted abroad by *Rubens*, in 1635. Kneller had heard that Rubens was assisted by *Jordaens* in the execution. The sum he received was 3000*l.* "What," says Walpole, "had the Banqueting-house been if completed! Van Dyck was to have painted the sides with the history and procession of the Order of the Garter." To be seen at all, they must be viewed from the south end of the apartment. Within, and over the principal entrance, is a bust, in bronze, of James I., by, it is said, *Le Sœur*. The Banqueting-house was converted into a chapel in the reign of George I., and re- altered as we now see it, between 1829 and 1837, by Sir Robert Smirke. It has never been consecrated. Here, on every Maunday Thursday, (the day before Good Friday,) the Queen's eleemosynary bounty (a very old custom) is distributed to poor and aged men and women.

The statue of James II., behind the Banqueting-house, was the work of *Grinling Gibbons*, and was set up while the King was reigning, at the charge of an old servant of the crown called Tobias Rustat. The King, it is said, is pointing to the spot where his father was executed; and this vulgar error, though exposed long ago, is still repeated. Nothing can illustrate better the mild character of the Revolution of 1688, than the fact that the statue of the abdicated and exiled King was allowed to stand, and still stands, in the innermost court-yard of what was once his own Palace.

4. KENSINGTON PALACE is a large and irregular edifice, originally the seat of Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord Chancellor of England; whose son, the second earl, sold it to King William III., soon after his accession to the throne. The lower portion of the building was part of Lord Nottingham's house; the higher story was added by

William III., from the designs of Wren, and the N.W. angle by George II., as a Nursery for his children. William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, her husband Prince George of Denmark, and King George II., all died in this Palace. Her present Majesty was born in it, (1819,) and here (1837) she held her first Council. The Duke of Sussex, son of George III., lived, died, and had his fine library in this Palace. The Orangery, a very fine detached room, was built by Wren. The royal collection of pictures (long famous in catalogues, and still known as the Kensington Collection to the readers of Walpole,) has, for the most part, been removed to other palaces; and the kitchen-garden has recently been built over with two rows of detached mansions, called "Palace-gardens." The chief attraction inside is a collection of early German art, formed, with taste and knowledge, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to which admission may be obtained by writing to L. Grüner, Esq., 13, Fitzroy-square.

HOUSES OF THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

LAMBETH PALACE, or LAMBETH HOUSE, on the S. side of the Thames over-against the Palace at Westminster, has been the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury from a very early period, and contains many parts in its architecture worthy of attention, and various gradations from Early English to late Perpendicular. *The Chapel*, the oldest part of the Palace, was built by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, (1244-70). It is Early English, with lancet windows and a crypt. The roof is new. There is an oak screen with the arms of Archbishop Laud, by whom it was erected. Before the altar is the grave of Archbishop Parker, (d. 1575). In this chapel all the archbishops have been consecrated since the time of Boniface. The stained glass windows were destroyed in the Civil Wars, and are feelingly lamented by Laud in the History of his Troubles. The glass now in the windows was placed at the expense of the last Archbishop (Howley). The Lollards' Tower at the W. end of the chapel was built by Archbishop Chicheley, in the years 1434-45, and so called from the Lollards, who are said (incorrectly, it is now ascertained) to have been imprisoned in it. On the front facing the river is a niche, in which was placed the image of St. Thomas; and at the top is a small room (13 feet by 12, and about 8 feet high) called the prison, wainscotted with

oak above an inch thick, on which several names and broken sentences in old characters are cut, as "Chessam Doctor," "Petit Iouganham," "Ihs cyppe me out of all el compane, amen," "John Worth," "Nosce Teipsum," &c. The large iron rings in the wall (eight in number) seem to sanction the supposed appropriation of the room. *The Post-room* in this tower contains an ornamented flat ceiling, of uncommon occurrence. *The Gate-house*, of red brick, with stone dressings, is said to have been built by Archbishop Morton, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor, (d. 1500). *The Hall*, 93 feet by 38, was built by Archbishop Juxon, the bishop who attended Charles I. to the scaffold. Over the door (inside) are the arms of Juxon, and the date 1663. The roof is of oak, with a louvre or lantern in the centre for the escape of smoke. The whole design is Gothic in spirit, but poor and debased in its details. The bay window in the Hall contains the arms of Philip II. of Spain (the husband of Queen Mary); of Archbishops Bancroft, Laud, and Juxon; and a portrait of Archbishop Chicheley. *The Library*, of about 25,000 volumes, and kept in the Hall, was founded by Archbishop Bancroft (d. 1610); enriched by Archbishop Abbot (d. 1633); and enlarged by Archbishops Tenison and Secker. One of its greatest curiosities is a MS. of Lord Rivers's translation of *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, containing an illumination of the earl introducing Caxton, the printer (it is said), to Edward IV., his Queen and Prince. The portrait of the Prince (afterwards Edward V.) is the only one known of him, and has been engraved by Vertue among the Heads of the Kings. Of the English books in the library printed before 1600, there is a brief but valuable catalogue by Dr. Maitland, many years librarian. The whole habitable Palace was erected by the last Archbishop (Howley) from the designs of Edward Blore, and contains a few good portraits, such as the head of Archbishop Warham, by *Holbein*, (the picture really from his hand,) and the portrait of Archbishop Tillotson, by *Mrs. Beale*. The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury is 15,000*l.* a year.

LONDON HOUSE, No. 22, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, the residence of the Bishop of London. It has no architectural pretensions. The income of the Bishop is above 15,000*l.* a year, but the bishop's successor will be fixed at 10,000*l.* The house belongs to the See.

APSLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK CORNER. The London residence, since 1820, of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington,

built by Henry Bathurst, Baron Apsley, Earl Bathurst, and Lord High Chancellor, (d. 1794,) the son of Pope's friend, to whom the site was granted by George III., under letters patent of May the 3rd, 1784. The house, originally of red brick, was faced with Bath stone in 1828, when the front portico and the W. wing, containing on the upper stories a gallery 90 feet long, (to the W.,) were added for the Duke by Messrs. S. & B. Wyatt; but the old house is intact. The iron blinds—bullet-proof it is said—were put up by the Duke during the ferment of the Reform Bill, when his windows were broken by a London mob. They were the first of the kind, and have since been generally copied.

Observe.—George IV., full-length, in a Highland costume, by *Wilkie*.—William IV., full-length, by *Wilkie*.—Sarah, the first Lady Lyndhurst, by *Wilkie*. This picture was penetrated by a stone in the Reform Riot, but the injury has been skilfully repaired.—Emperor Alexander.—Kings of Prussia, France, and the Netherlands, full-lengths.—Battle of Waterloo, Napoleon in the foreground (*Sir William Allan*). The Duke bought this picture at the Exhibition; he is said to have called it "good, very good, not too much smoke."—Many portraits of Napoleon, one by *David*, extremely good.—*Wilkie's* Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo, painted for the Duke.—*Burnet's* Greenwich Pensioners celebrating the Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, bought of Burnet by the Duke. Portraits of veterans in both pictures.—Colossal marble statue of Napoleon, by *Canova*, with a figure of Victory on a globe in his hand, presented in 1817 to the Duke by the Prince Regent.—Christ on the Mount of Olives, (*Correggio*), the most celebrated picture of Correggio in this country; on panel, and captured in Spain, in the carriage of Joseph Buonaparte; restored by the captor to Ferdinand VII., but with others, under the like circumstances, again presented to the Duke by that sovereign. Here, as in the *Notte*, the light proceeds from the Saviour; there is a copy or duplicate in the National Gallery.—An Annunciation, after *M. Angelo*, of which the original drawing is in the Uffizj at Florence.—The Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Sogliani*.—The Water-seller, by *Velasquez*. "We see," says Waagen, "from this picture how much Velasquez served Murillo as a model in such subjects."—Two fine portraits by *Velasquez*, (his own portrait, and the portrait of Pope Innocent X.)—A fine *Spagnoletti*.—A small sea-piece, by *Claude*. "Has all the charm of this master," says Waagen, "and of his best period."—A large and good *Jan Steen* (a Wedding Feast, dated 1667).—A Peasant's Wedding (*Teniers*).—Boors Drinking (*A. Ostade*).—The celebrated *Terburg*, (the Signing the Peace of Westphalia,) from the Talleyrand Collection. Singularly enough, this picture hung in the room in which the allied sovereigns signed the treaty of Paris, in 1814.—A fine *Philip Wouvermans* (the Return from the Chase).—View of Veght, by *Vanderheyden*.

The Crown's interest in the house was sold to the Duke for the sum of 9530*l.*; the Crown reserving a right to forbid the erection of any other house or houses on the site.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, CHARING CROSS, the town-house of the Duke of Northumberland, (with rich central gateway, surmounted by the Lion crest of the Percies,)

and so called after Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland, (d. 1668,) the subject of more than one of Van Dyck's finest portraits. It was built by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, (son of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the poet,) Bernard Jansen and Gerard Christmas being, it is said, his architects. The Earl of Northampton left it, in 1614, to his nephew, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, (father of the memorable Frances, Countess of Essex and Somerset,) when it received the name of *Suffolk House*, by which name it was known until the marriage, in 1642, of Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, with Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, who bought the house of James, Earl of Suffolk, for 15,000*l.*, and called it Northumberland House. Josceline Percy, eleventh Earl of Northumberland, (son of the before-mentioned Algernon Percy,) dying in 1670, without issue male, Northumberland House became the property of his only daughter, Elizabeth Percy, heiress of the Percy estates, afterwards married to Charles Seymour, commonly called the *proud Duke of Somerset*. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset lived in great state and magnificence in Northumberland House, for by this title it still continued to be called, as the name of Somerset was already attached to an older inn or London town-house in the Strand. The duchess died in 1722, and the duke, dying in 1748, was succeeded by his eldest son, Algernon, Earl of Hertford and seventh Duke of Somerset, created Earl of Northumberland in 1749, with remainder, failing issue male, to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., husband of his only daughter, which Sir Hugh Smithson was raised to the Dukedom of Northumberland in 1766. The present duke (1851) is the grandson of this Sir Hugh Smithson, Duke of Northumberland. The house originally formed three sides of a quadrangle, (a kind of main body with wings,) the fourth side remaining open to the gardens and river. The principal apartments were on the Strand side; but after the estate became the property of the Earl of Suffolk, the quadrangle was completed by a side towards the Thames.

The date, 1749, on the façade, refers to the work of reparation, which commenced in that year; and the letters A. S., P. N., stand for Algernon Somerset, Princeps Northumbriæ.

Observe.—The celebrated Cornaro Family, by *Titian*. Evelyn saw it here in 1658. It has been much touched upon. St. Sebastian bound, on the ground; in the air two angels: a clear, well-executed picture, by *Guercino*, with figures as large as life. A small Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Giacomo Bassano*. Three half figures in one picture, by *Dobson*, representing Sir Charles Cotterell, embraced by Dobson and Sir Balthazar Gerbier in a white waistcoat. A Fox and a Deer Hunt; two admirable pictures by *Franz Snyders*. A genuine

but ordinary Holy Family, by *J. Jordaens*. A pretty Girl, with a candle, before which she holds her hands, by *G. Schalken*; of remarkable clearness and good impasto. The School of Athens, after *Raphael*, copied by *Mengs* in 1755, and the best copy ever made of this celebrated picture. View of Alnwick, by *Canaletti*, valuable as showing the state of the building, *circ.* 1750; full-length portrait of Edward VI. when a boy of six or seven, assigned to *Mabuse*, and curious—he is in a red dress. A large and fine *Ruysdael*. Josceline, 11th Earl of Northumberland, by *Wissing* (oval). Portrait of Napoleon when First Consul, by *T. Phillips*, R.A., taken from repeated observation of Napoleon's face.

All that is old of the present building is the portal towards the Strand; but even of this there is a good deal that is new. The house is massively furnished and in good taste. The staircase is stately; the Pompeian room most elegant, and the state Drawing-room, with its ten lights to the E., and its noble copies after *Raphael*, very magnificent, a room indeed not to be matched in London. Many of the fire-places, fenders, and fire-irons are of silver. The large Sèvres vase in the centre of the great room was presented by Charles X. to the Duke of Northumberland, the representative of Great Britain at Charles's coronation in 1825.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY. A good, plain, well-proportioned brick building, built by William Kent, for William Cavendish, third duke of Devonshire, (d. 1755). It stands on the site of *Berkeley House*, destroyed by fire in 1733, and is said to have cost the sum of 20,000*l.*, exclusive of 1000*l.* presented to the architect by the duke. *Observe.*—Very fine full-length portraits, on one canvas, of the Prince and Princess of Orange, by *Jordaens*: Fine three-quarter portrait of Lord Richard Cavendish, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; fine three-quarter portrait, in black dress, by *Tintoretto*; Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*, and family, by *Dobson*; fine male portrait, by *Lely*. Portrait of the Earl of Burlington, the architect, by *Kneller*. The Devonshire Gems, in a glass case, over fire-place—a noble collection. The “Kemble Plays”—a matchless series of old English plays, with a rich collection of the first editions of Shakspeare,—formed by John Philip Kemble, and bought, for 2000*l.*, at his death, by the present duke, who has added largely to the collection, and annotated the whole with his own hand. The portico is modern, and altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building. The old entrance, taken down in 1840, was by a flight of steps on each side. The magnificent marble staircase at the back of the house, with its glass balustrade, was erected by the present duke. The parties at Devonshire House are among the leading attractions of the London season. The grand saloon (part of Kent's design) is

decorated in the style of Le Brun, and is now used as a room. The grounds extend to Lansdowne House and the view from the Drawing-room commands the trees in Berkeley-square.

STAFFORD HOUSE, in St. JAMES'S PARK, between St. James's Palace and the Green Park, was built, all but the upper story, for the Duke of York, (second son of George III.,) with money advanced for that purpose by the Marquis of Stafford, afterwards first Duke of Sutherland (d. 1833). The Duke of York did not live to inhabit it, and the Crown lease was sold in 1841 to the Duke of Sutherland, for the sum of 72,000*l.*, and the purchase-money spent in the formation of Victoria Park. The upper story was added by the present duke. This is said to be the finest private mansion in the metropolis. Nothing can compete with it in size, taste, or decoration. The great dining-room is worthy of Versailles. The internal arrangements were planned by Charles Barry, R.A. The pictures, too, are very fine; but the collection distributed throughout the house is private, to which admission is obtained only by the express invitation or permission of the duke. The Sutherland Gallery, as it is called, is a noble room, 126 feet long by 32 feet wide.

PRINCIPAL PICTURES.

RAPHAEL: Christ bearing his Cross; a small full-length figure, seen against a sky back-ground between two pilasters adorned with arabesques. Said to have been brought from a private chapel of the Pope in the Ricciardi Palace at Florence.—GUIDO: Head of the Magdalen; Study for the large picture of Atalanta in the Royal Palace at Naples; the Circumcision.—GUERCINO: St. Gregory; St. Grisogono; a Landscape.—PARMEGIANO: Head of a Young Man (very fine).—TINTORETTO: A Lady at her Toilet.—TITIAN: Mercury teaching Cupid to read in the presence of Venus (an Orleans picture, figures life-size); St. Jerome in the Desert; three Portraits.—MURILLO (5): Two from Marshal Soult's Collection: the Return of the Prodigal Son (a composition of nine figures); Abraham and the Angels, cost 3000*l.*—F. ZURBARAN (4): Three from Soult's Collection (very fine).—VELASQUEZ (2): Duke of Gandia at the Door of a Convent; eight figures, life-size, from the Soult Collection; Landscape.—ALBERT DUBER: the Death of the Virgin.—HONTHORST: Christ before Pilate (Honthorst's *chef d'œuvre*), from the Lucca Collection.—N. POUSSIN (3).—G. POUSSIN (1).—RUBENS (4): Holy Family; Marriage of St. Catharine; Sketch, *en grisaille*, for the great picture in the Louvre, of the Marriage of Henry IV. and Marie de Medicis.—VAN DYCK (4): Three-quarter portrait of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, seated in an arm-chair (very fine, and finely engraved by Sharp); two Portraits; St. Martin dividing his Cloak (in a circle).—WATTEAU (5): all fine.—D. TENIERS (2): a Witch performing her Incantations; Ducks in a Reedy Pool.—TERBURG: Gentleman bowing to a Lady (very fine).—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: Dr. Johnson without his Wig, and with his hands up.—SIR D. WILKIE: the Breakfast Table (painted for the first Duke of Sutherland).—SIR T. LAWRENCE: Lady Gower and Child (the present Duchess of Sutherland, and her daughter, the present Duchess of Argyll).—E. BIRD, R.A.: Day after the Battle of Chevy Chase.—

SIR E. LANDSEER, R.A.: Lord Stafford and Lady Evelyn Gower (now Lady Blantyre).—W. ETTY, R.A.: Festival before the Flood.—JOHN MARTIN: the Assuaging of the Waters.—PAUL DELAROCHE: Lord Strafford on his way to the Scaffold receives the blessing of Archbishop Laud.—WINTERHALTER: Scene from the Decameron.—A collection of 150 portraits, illustrative of French history and French memoirs.

The land on which Stafford House stands belongs to the Crown, and the duke pays an annual ground-rent for the same of 758*l.* It stands partly on the site of Godolphin House, and partly on the site of the Library built by the Queen of George II. At least 250,000*l.* have been spent on Stafford House.

NORFOLK HOUSE, in the S.-E. corner of ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, was so called from the seventh Duke of Norfolk, who died at his house in St. James's-square, April 2nd, 1701. It was built by Payne. The interior is handsome, the first floor consisting of a fine set of drawing-rooms toward the square, terminated by a magnificent dining-hall, lined with mirrors, the roof of which is very rich and beautiful. The arrangements of the house are not such as will allow of its being shown. In the rear is part of an older house in which Henry Jermy, Earl of St. Alban, of the time of Charles II., lived, and in which George III. was born. In it are preserved the very valuable records of the great historical family of the Howards, and of those of Fitzalan and Mowbray, which have merged into it. *Observe*.—Portrait of the First Duke of Norfolk (Howard), three-quarter length, in robes, with a marshal's staff in his hand, *Holbein*;—portraits of Bishop Trieste, and of Henrietta Maria, in a green dress, *Van Dyck*;—portrait of his wife, by *Rubens*; two very fine landscapes, by *Salv. Rosa*; the Crucifixion, a curious picture, by that rare master, *Lucas v. Leyden*; Family of the Earl of Arundel, the collector; small figures, by *Mytens*; Shield given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the ill-fated Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, at a tournament in Florence, in 1537, painted in the style of *Perino del Vaga*.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, WHITEHALL, a well placed, though low and unimportant building, the town-house of the Duke of Buccleuch, who inherits it from the noble family of Montague. The site belongs to the Crown. *Observe*.—Some dark but good pictures by *Van Dyck*: *viz.* full-length of Duke of Hamilton in armour (hand leaning on a helmet), front face, buff boots, hair over forehead, (very fine); full-length of Lord Holland,—slashed sleeves, hair short on forehead; full-length of Duke of Richmond, in complete black—yellow hair over shoulders,

brownish back-ground. Thirty-five sketches (en grisaille), by *Van Dyck*, made for the celebrated series of portraits etched in part by Van Dyck, and published by Martin Vanden Enden; they belonged to Sir Peter Lely, and were bought at Lely's sale by Ralph, Duke of Montague. One of *Canaletti's* finest pictures, a view of Whitehall, showing Holbein's gateway, Inigo's Banqueting-house, and the steeple of St. Martin's with the scaffolding about it. A noble collection of English miniatures, from Isaac Oliver's time to the time of Zincke.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, UPPER GROSVENOR STREET. The town-house of the Marquis of Westminster. The handsome screen of classic pillars, connecting a double archway which divides the court-yard from the street, was added in 1842. Here is the Grosvenor Gallery of Pictures, founded by Richard, first Earl Grosvenor, and augmented by his son, and grandson, the present noble owner. Rubens and Claude are seen to great advantage.

ANALYSIS OF THE COLLECTION.

RAPHAEL (5): but, according to Passavant, not one by Raphael's own hand.—MURILLO (3): one a large Landscape with Figures.—VELASQUEZ (2): his own Head in a Cap and Feathers; Prince of Spain on Horseback, small full-length.—TITIAN (3): the Woman taken in Adultery; a Grand Landscape; the Tribute Money.—PAUL VERONESE (3): Virgin and Child; the Annunciation; Marriage at Cana; small finished Study for the Picture at Venice.—GUIDO (5): Infant Christ Sleeping (fine, engraved by Strange); La Fortuna; St. John Preaching; Holy Family; Adoration of the Shepherds.—SALVATOR ROSA (4): one, his own Portrait.—CLAUDE (10): all important, and not one sea-piece among them.—N. POUSSIN (4): Infants at Play (fine).—G. POUSSIN (3).—LE BRUN (1): Alexander in the Tent of Darius (finished Study for the large picture in the Louvre).—REMBRANDT (7): his own Portrait; Portrait of Berghem: Ditto of Berghem's Wife; the Salutation of Elizabeth (small and very fine); a Landscape with figures.—RUBENS (11): Sarah dismissing Hagar; Ixion; Rubens and his first wife, Elizabeth Brandt; Two Boy Angels; Landscape (small and fine); the Wise Men's Offering; Conversion of St. Paul (sketch for Mr. Miles's picture at Leigh Court); *Four Colossal Pictures*, painted when Rubens was in Spain, in 1629, and bought by Earl Grosvenor, in 1810, for 10,000*l.*—VAN DYCK (2): Virgin and Child; Portrait of Nicholas Lanier (this picture induced Charles I. to invite Van Dyck to England).—PAUL POTTER (1): View over the Meadows of a Dairy Farm near the Hague, Sunset (fine).—HOBBEEMA (2).—GERARD DOUW (1).—CUYP (4).—SNYDERS (2).—TENIERS (3).—VAN HUYSAM (1).—VANDERVELDE (1).—WOUVERMANS (1): a Horse Fair.—HOGARTH (2): the Distressed Poet; a Boy and a Raven.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (1): Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, the original picture, cost 1760*l.* (a masterpiece).—GAINSBOROUGH (3), all very fine: the Blue Boy; the Cottage Door; a Coast Scene.—R. WILSON (1): View on the River Dee.—B. WEST (5): Battle of La Hogue; Death of General Wolfe; William III. passing the Boyne; Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament; Landing of Charles II. *Admission*—On Thursdays between 2 and 5 in the months of May and June, by order granted by the Marquis of Westminster.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, on the S. side of BERKELEY SQUARE, was built by Robert Adam for the Marquis of Bute, when minister to George III., and sold by the marquis, before completion, to Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, for 22,000*l.*, which was supposed to be 3000*l.* less than it cost. Priestley was living in *Lansdowne House* as librarian and philosophic companion to Lord Shelburne, when he made the discovery of oxygen. The Sculpture Gallery, commenced 1778, contains the Collection formed by Gavin Hamilton, long a resident in Rome. At the E. end is a large semicircular recess, containing the most important statues. Down the sides of the room are ranged the busts and other objects of ancient art. *Observe*.—Statue of the Youthful Hercules, heroic size, found in 1790, with the Townley Discobulus, near Hadrian's Villa; Mercury, heroic size, found at Tor Columbaro, on the Appian Way. Here is a statue of a Sleeping Female, the last work of Canova; also, a copy of his Venus, the original of which is in the Pitti Palace at Florence. A marble statue of a Child holding an alms-dish, by *Rauch* of Berlin, will repay attention. The Collection of Pictures was entirely formed by the present Marquis, since he came to the title in 1809. *Observe*.—St. John Preaching in the Wilderness, a small early picture by *Raphael*; half-length of Count Federigo da Bozzola, by *Seb. del Piombo*; full-length of Don Justino Francisco Neve, by *Murillo*; head of himself, head of the Count Duke d'Olivarez (*Velasquez*); two good specimens of *Schidone*; Peg Woffington, by *Hogarth*; 12 pictures by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*—including The Sleeping Girl, The Strawberry Girl, Hope Nursing Love, and the noble portrait of Laurence Sterne; Sir Robert Walpole, and his first wife, Catherine Shorter, by *Eckhart* (in a frame by Gibbons—from Strawberry Hill); full-length of Pope, by *Jervas*; Portrait of Flaxman, by *Jackson, R.A.*; Deer Stalkers returning from the hills (*E. Landseer*); Italian Peasants approaching Rome (*Eastlake*); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Spectator going to Church (*C. R. Leslie*); Sir Roger de Coverley and the Gypsies (*ditto*); Olivia's return to her Parents, from the Vicar of Wakefield (*G. S. Newton, R.A.*); Macheath in Prison (*ditto*). Some of these have recently been removed to Bowood in Wiltshire, the country seat of the noble Marquis. The iron bars at the two ends of Lansdowne-passage (a near cut from Curzon-street to Hay-hill) were put up, late in the last century, in consequence of a mounted highwayman, who had committed a robbery in Piccadilly, having escaped from his pursuers through this narrow passage, by riding his horse up the steps.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S, fronts the Green Park, and was built 1846—51, from the designs of Charles Barry, R.A., for Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, great nephew, and principal heir of Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater. The duke, dying in 1803, left his pictures, valued at 150,000*l.*, to his nephew, the first Duke of Sutherland (then Marquis of Stafford), with remainder to the marquis's second son, Francis, now Earl of Ellesmere. The collection contains 47 of the finest of the Orleans pictures; and consists of 127 Italian, Spanish, and French pictures; 158 Flemish, Dutch, and German pictures; and 33 English and German pictures—some 322 in all.

"There is a deficiency of examples of the older Italian and German schools in this collection; but from the time of Raphael the series is more complete than in any private gallery I know, not excepting the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna. The Caracci school can nowhere be studied to more advantage."—*Mrs. Jameson.*

Observe.—(O. C. signifying Orleans Collection.)

RAPHAEL (4): la Vierge au Palmier (in a circle); one of two Madonnas painted at Florence in 1506 for his friend Taddeo Taddei, O.C.; la plus Belle des Vierges, O.C.; la Madonna del Passeggio, O.C.; la Vierge au Diadème (from Sir J. Reynolds's collection? if genuine).—S. DEL PIOMBO (1): the Entombment.—LUINI (1): Female Head, O.C.—TITIAN (4): Diana and Actæon, O.C., (very fine); Diana and Calisto, O.C., (very fine); the Four ages of Life, O.C.; Venus Rising from the Sea, O.C.—PAUL VERONESE (2): the Judgment of Solomon; Venus bewailing the death of Adonis, O.C.—TINTORETTO (3): Portrait of a Venetian Gentleman, O.C.; the Presentation in the Temple (small sketch); the Entombment, O.C.—VELASQUEZ (3): Head of Himself; Philip IV. of Spain (small full-length); full-length of the natural son of the Duke d'Olivarez (life-size, and fine).—SALVATOR ROSA (2): les Augures (very fine).—GASPARD POUSSIN (4): Landscapes.—N. POUSSIN (8): Seven called the Seven Sacraments, O.C.; Moses striking the Rock (very fine), O.C.—AN. CARACCI (7): St. Gregory at Prayer; Vision of St. Francis, O.C.; Danæ, O.C.; St. John the Baptist, O.C.; same subject, O.C.; Christ on the Cross, O.C.; Diana and Calisto, O.C.—L. CARACCI (6): Descent from the Cross, O.C.; Dream of St. Catherine; St. Francis; a Pietà; 2 Copies after Correggio.—DOMENICHINO (5).—GUIDO (2): Infant Christ sleeping on the Cross, O.C.; Assumption of the Virgin (altar-piece).—GUERCINO (2): David and Abigail, O.C.; Saints adoring the Trinity (study).—BERGHEM (5).—RUYSDAEL (6).—CLAUDE (4): Morning (a little picture); Morning, with the story of Apuleius; Evening, Moses before the Burning Bush; Morning (composition picture).—REMBRANDT (5): Samuel and Eli; Portrait of Himself; Portrait of a Burgomaster; Portrait of a Lady; Head of a Man.—RUBENS (3): St. Theresa (sketch of the large picture in the Museum at Antwerp); Mercury bearing Hebe to Olympus; Lady with a fan in her hand (half-length).—VAN DYCK (1): the Virgin and Child.—BACKHUYSEN (2).—CUYP (6): Landing of Prince Maurice at Dort (the masterpiece of this artist).—VANDERVELDE (7): Rising of the Gale (very fine); Entrance to the Brill; a Calm; Two Naval Battles; a Fresh Breeze; View of the Texel.—TENIERS (8): Dutch Kermis or Village Fair (76 figures); Village Wedding; Winter Scene in Flanders, the Traveller; Ninepins; Alchymist in his Study; Two Interiors.—JAN STEEN (2): the Schoolmaster (very fine); the Fishmonger.—A. OSTADE (6);

Interior of a Cottage; Lawyer in his Study; Village Alehouse; Dutch Peasant drinking a Health; Tric-Trac; Dutch Courtship.—G. DOUW (3): Interior, with his own Portrait (very fine); Portrait of Himself; a Woman selling Herrings.—TERBURG (1): Young Girl in white satin drapery.—N. MAES (1): a Girl at Work, (very fine).—HOBBEEMA (3).—METZU (3).—PHILIP WOUVERMANS (4).—PETER WOUVERMANS (1).—Unknown (1): the Chandos Portrait of Shakspeare, bought at the sale at Stowe, in 1848, for 355 guineas; it belonged to Sir William Davenant the poet, Betterton the actor, and Mrs. Barry the actress.—DOBSON (1): Head of Cleveland, the poet.—LELY: Countess of Middlesex (elegant).—RICHARD WILSON, R.A. (2).—G. S. NEWTON, R.A. (1): Young Lady hiding her face in grief.—J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. (1): Gale at Sea, (nearly as fine as the fine *Vandervelde* in this collection, Rising of the Gale).—F. STONE (1): Scene from Philip Van Artevelde.—PAUL DELAROCHE (1): Charles I. in the Guard-room, insulted by the soldiers of the Parliament.

The house stands on the site of what was once Berkshire House, then Cleveland House, and afterwards Bridgewater House.

Cards to view the Bridgewater Gallery can be obtained from Messrs. Smith, 137, New Bond-street; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; H. Graves & Co., 6, Pall Mall; Colnaghi & Co., 13, Pall Mall East; Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand; Mr. Moon, 20, Threadneedle-street. Days of admission, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 till 5.—Catalogues may be had at Messrs. Smith's, and at the Gallery.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, facing Hyde-park. The town-house of the Earl of Chesterfield, but let (1851) to the Marquis of Abercorn. It was built by Isaac Ware, the editor of Palladio, for Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the celebrated Letters to his Son, and stands on ground belonging to Curzon, Earl Howe. The *boudoir* was called by Lord Chesterfield the gayest and most cheerful room in England, and the library the best.

"In the magnificent mansion which the Earl erected in Audley-street, you may still see his favourite apartments furnished and decorated as he left them—among the rest, what he boasted of as "the finest room in London," and perhaps even now it remains unsurpassed, his spacious and beautiful library, looking on the finest private garden in London. The walls are covered half way up with rich and classical stores of literature; above the cases are in close series the portraits of eminent authors, French and English, with most of whom he had conversed; over these, and immediately under the massive cornice, extend all round in foot-long capitals the Horatian lines:—

NUNC . VETERUM . LIBRIS . NUNC . SOMNO . ET . INERTIBUS . HORIS.

DUCCERE . SOLICITE . JUCUNDA . OBLIVIA . VITÆ.

On the mantel-pieces and cabinets stand busts of old orators, interspersed with voluptuous vases and bronzes, antique or Italian, and airy statuettes in marble or alabaster, of nude or seminude Opera nymphs. We shall never recall that princely room without fancying Chesterfield receiving in it a visit of his only child's mother—while probably some new favourite was sheltered in the dim mysterious little *boudoir* within—which still remains also in its original blue damask and fretted gold-work, as described to Madame de Monconseil."—*Quarterly Review*, No. 152, p. 484.

Lord Chesterfield, in his Letters to his Son, speaks of the Canonical pillars of his house, meaning the columns brought from Cannons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos. The grand staircase came from the same magnificent house. *Observe.*—Portrait of the poet Spenser; Sir Thomas Lawrence's unfinished portrait of himself; and a lantern of copper-gilt for 18 candles, bought by the Earl of Chesterfield at the sale at Houghton, the seat of Sir Robert Walpole. Stanhope-street, adjoining the house (also built by Lord Chesterfield), stands on ground belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Lord Chesterfield died (1773) in this house, desiring by will that his remains might be buried in the next burying-place to the place where he should die, and that the expense of his funeral might not exceed 100*l*. He was accordingly interred in Grosvenor Chapel, in South Audley-street, but his remains were afterwards removed to Shelford in Nottinghamshire.

HOLLAND HOUSE, KENSINGTON, two miles from Hyde-Park-corner (during the life of the late Lord Holland, the meeting-place for Whig politicians, for poets, painters, critics, and scholars), was built in 1607 (John Thorpe, architect) for Sir Walter Cope, whose daughter and co-heir married Henry Rich (second son of Robert, Earl of Warwick), created by King James I., Baron Kensington and Earl of Holland, and beheaded (1649) for services rendered to King Charles I. The widow of Robert Rich, Earl of Holland and Earl of Warwick, was married, in 1716, to Addison, the poet, and here, at Holland House, occurred that "awful scene," as Johnson has called it, with the Earl of Warwick, a young man of very irregular life and loose opinions. "I have sent for you," said Addison, "that you may see how a Christian can die!" after which he spoke with difficulty, and soon expired. On the death, in 1759, of Edward Rich, the last Earl of Holland and Warwick, the house descended by females to William Edwardes, created Baron Kensington, and by him was sold to Henry Fox, first Baron Holland of that name, and father of Charles James Fox. Lord Holland died here, July 1st, 1774. During his last illness, George Selwyn called and left his card; Selwyn had a fondness for seeing dead bodies, and the dying lord, fully comprehending his feeling, is said to have remarked, "If Mr. Selwyn calls again, show him up; if I am alive I shall be delighted to see him, and if I am dead he would like to see me." The late Lord Holland called on Lord Lansdowne a little before his death, and showed him an epitaph, composed by himself

for himself. "Here lies Henry Vassall Fox, Lord Holland, &c., who was drowned while sitting in his elbow-chair;" he died in this house in his elbow-chair of water in the chest.

"It will be a great pity when this ancient house must come down, and give way to rows and crescents. It is not that Holland House is fine as a building—on the contrary, it has a tumble-down look; and although decorated with the bastard-gothic of James I.'s time, the front is heavy. But it resembles many respectable matrons, who, having been absolutely ugly during youth, acquire by age an air of dignity. But one is chiefly affected by the air of deep seclusion which is spread around the domain."—*Sir Walter Scott.*

The stone gateway close to the house (on the east) was designed by Inigo Jones, and carved by Nicholas Stone, master-mason to James I. The raised terrace in front was made in 1847-48. William III. and his queen resided in Holland House while negotiating for the purchase of what is now Kensington Palace.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BURLINGTON GARDENS. The town-house of the Marquis of Anglesea (who led the English horse at the Battle of Waterloo), built in 1792 by Vardy, (architect of Spencer House and of the Horse Guards), on the site of Queensbury House (built by Leoni, 1726), the London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury, who befriended Gay.

BATH HOUSE, PICCADILLY, No. 82, corner of Bolton-street. The residence of Lord Ashburton, built by Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton (d. 1848), on the site of the old Bath House, the residence of the Pulteneys. Here is a noble collection of Works of Art, selected with great good taste, and at a great expense. Pictures of the Dutch and Flemish Schools form the main part of the collection.

Observe.—THORWALDSEN'S celebrated Mercury as the Slayer of Argus. "The transition from one action to another, as he ceases to play the flute and takes the sword, is expressed with incomparable animation."—*Waaagen.*—LEONARDO DA VINCI (?): the Infant Christ asleep in the arms of the Virgin; an Angel lifting the quilt from the bed.—LUINI: Virgin and Child.—CORREGGIO (?): St. Peter, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, and Anthony of Padua.—GIORGIONE: a Girl, with a very beautiful profile, lays one hand on the shoulder of her lover.—TITIAN: the Daughter of Herodias with the head of St. John.—PAUL VERONESE: Christ on the Mount of Olives (a cabinet picture).—ANNIBALE CARACCI: the Infant Christ asleep, and three Angels.—DOMENICHINO: Moses before the Burning Bush.—GUERCINO: St. Sebastian mourned by two Angels (a cabinet picture).—MURILLO: St. Thomas of Villa Nueva, as a child, distributes alms among four Beggar-boys; the Madonna surrounded by Angels; the Virgin and Child on clouds surrounded by three Angels; Christ looking up to Heaven.—VELASQUEZ: a Stag Hunt.—RUBENS: the Wolf Hunt—a celebrated picture painted in 1612. "The fire of a fine dappled grey horse, which carries Rubens himself, is

expressed with incomparable animation. Next him, on a brown horse, is his first wife, Caroline Brant, with a falcon on her hand."—*Waagen*. Rape of the Sabines; reconciliation of the Romans and Sabines. "Both these sketches are admirably composed, and in every respect excellent; few pictures of Rubens, even of his most finished works, give a higher idea of his genius."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.—VANDYCK: the Virgin Mary, with the Child upon her lap, and Joseph seated in a landscape looking at the dance of eight Angels; Count Nassau in armour (three-quarter size); one of the Children of Charles I. with flowers (bust); Charles I. (full-length); Henrietta Maria (full-length).—REMBRANDT: Portrait of Himself at an advanced age; Portrait of a middle-aged Man; Lieven Von Coppenol (the celebrated writing-master) with a sheet of paper in his hand (very fine); two Portraits (Man and Wife).—G. DOW: a Hermit praying before a crucifix. "Of all Dow's pictures of this kind, this is carried the furthest in laborious execution."—*Waagen*.—TERBURG: a Girl in a yellow jacket, with a lute.—G. METZU: a Girl in a scarlet jacket. "In the soft bright manner of Metzju; sweetly true to nature, and in the most perfect harmony."—*Waagen*.—NETSCHER: Boy leaning on the sill of a window, blowing bubbles. "Of the best time of the master."—*Waagen*.—A. VANDERWERFF: St. Margaret treading on the vanquished Dragon.—JAN STEEN: an Alehouse, a composition of thirteen figures. "A real jewel."—*Waagen*. Playing at Skittles.—DE HOOGHE: a Street in Utrecht, a Woman and Child walking in the sunshine (very fine).—TENIERS: the Seven Works of Mercy: the picture so celebrated by the name of La Manchot; Portrait of Himself (whole-length, in a black Spanish costume); Court Yard of a Village Alehouse; a Landscape, with Cows and Sheep.—A. OSTADE: (Several fine).—I. OSTADE: Village Alehouse.—PAUL POTTER: Cows, &c., marked with his name and the date 1652; Oxen butting each other in play; the Church Steeple of Haarlem at a distance.—A. VANDERVELDE: the Hay Harvest; Three Cows, &c.—BERGHEM: "Here we see what the master could do."—*Waagen*.—KAREL DU JARDIN: a Water-mill. "One of the most charming pictures of the master."—*Waagen*.—PHILIP WOUVERMANS.—CUYP.—WYNANTS.—RUYSDAEL.—HOBBEEMA.—W. VANDERVELDE: "la petite Flotte."—BACKHUYSEN.—VANDER HEYDEN: Market-place of Vanskerk, near Haarlem.—VAN HUYSAM: Flower Pieces.—HOLBEIN: a Head. "The drawing very good; admirably executed in the yellowish-brown tone of his earlier period."—*Waagen*.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: Head of Ariadne.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, the residence of the Hon. Charles Cavendish, stands between Bond-street and Sackville-street, and is the second house that has stood in the same site. The *first* house so called was built by Boyle, Lord Burlington; and the second and *present* house by his son, Richard Boyle, Lord Burlington, the architect. The walls and ceilings were painted for the Earl by Marco Ricci.

"Few in this vast city suspect, I believe, that behind an old brick wall in Piccadilly there is one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe."—*Sir William Chambers*.

"As we have few samples of architecture more antique and imposing than that colonnade, I cannot help mentioning the effect it had on myself. I had not only never seen it, but had never heard of it, at least with any attention, when, soon after my return from Italy, I was invited to a ball at Burlington-house. As I passed under the gate by

night, it could not strike me. At daybreak, looking out of the windows to see the sun-rise, I was surprised with the vision of the colonnade that fronted me. It seemed one of those edifices in fairy-tales that are raised by genii in a night-time."—*Horace Walpole*.

Lord Burlington was born in 1695, and died in 1735, when the title became extinct, and Burlington House the property of the Dukes of Devonshire. The lease expired in 1809, and there was some talk of taking it down, when a renewal was obtained by Lord George Cavendish (afterwards Earl of Burlington), son of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, and grandson of the architect. A print by Hogarth, called "The Man of Taste, containing a view of Burlington Gate," represents Kent on the summit in his threefold capacity of painter, sculptor, and architect, flourishing his palette and pencils over the heads of his astonished supporters, Michael Angelo and Raphael. On a scaffold, a little lower down, Pope stands, whitewashing the front, and while he makes the pilasters of the gateway clean, his wet brush bespatters the Duke of Chandos, who is passing by; Lord Burlington serves the poet in the capacity of a labourer, and the date of the print is 1731. Kent was patronised by Lord Burlington. Handel lived for three years in this house.

"—Burlington's fair palace still remains,
Beauty within—without, proportion reigns;
Beneath his eye declining art revives,
The wall with animated pictures lives.
There Handel strikes the strings, the melting strain
Transports the soul, and thrills through every vein;
There oft I enter—but with cleaner shoes,
For Burlington's beloved by every Muse."—*Gay, Trivia*.

The Duke of Portland, when Minister in the reign of George III., resided in Burlington House.

HARCOURT HOUSE, CAVENDISH SQUARE, west side, concealed by a high and dilapidated brick wall, the residence of Bentinck, Duke of Portland, father of the late Lord George Bentinck, one of the richest of the English aristocracy. It was built by Lord Bingley, and originally called Bingley House.

HERTFORD HOUSE, PICCADILLY, corner of Engine-street, built (1850-51) by Richard Seymour Conway, Marquis of Hertford—the principal stone-work in the façade having formed part of the old Pulteney Hotel, where the Emperor of Russia put up during the memorable visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814, and where the Duchess of Oldenburgh

(the Emperor Alexander's sister) introduced Prince Leopold to the Princess Charlotte. The gallery, 50 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 34 feet high, is immediately above the dining-room, and contains many purchases made by the Marquis from the finest portion of the gallery of the King of Holland. *Observe*.—The Water-Mill, the *chef-d'œuvre* of *Hobbema*; la Vierge de Pade, the masterpiece of *Andrea del Sarto*; Portrait of Philippe and Portrait of Madame le Roy, two noble specimens of *Vandyck*; Holy Family, by *Rubens*, bought at Mr. Higginson's sale in 1846, for 2478*l.*; the Unmerciful Servant, by *Rembrandt*, from Stowe, cost 2300*l.*

HOUSE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, in PRIVY GARDENS, contains a very fine collection of Dutch, Flemish, and English pictures, formed by the late Sir Robert Peel, at great cost, and with extreme good taste. The collection ornaments the walls of rooms in the daily occupation of the family, and consequently cannot be very often shown to strangers. *The Dutch and Flemish Pictures*, some 72 in number, consist of 3 by *Rembrandt*; 2 by *Rubens* (the well-known Chapeau de Paille, bought by Sir Robert Peel for 3500 guineas, and the Triumph of Silenus, bought for 1100*l.*); 2 by *Van Dyck*, a Genoese Senator and his wife, bought at Genoa by Sir David Wilkie; 7 by *D. Teniers*; 2 by *Isaac Ostade*, one a Village Scene, very fine; 1 by *Adrian Ostade*; 1 by *Jan Steen*; 1 by *Terburg*; 2 by *G. Metz*; 1 by *F. Mieris*; 1 by *W. Mieris*; 1 by *G. Douw*, the Poulterer's Shop, fine; 3 by *Cuyp*, one an Old Castle, very fine; 4 by *Hobbema*, one very fine, the ducks and geese by *Wyntrank*, and the figures by *Lingelback*; 2 by *De Hooghe*; one by *Paul Potter*; 3 by *Ruysdael*; 2 by *Backhuysen*; 1 by *Berghem*; 1 by *Gonzales Coques*; 3 by *Karel du Jardin*; 6 by *Wouermans*; 2 by *Vander Heyden*; 3 by *A. Vandervelde*, one a Calm, very fine; 8 by *W. Vandervelde*; 1 by *F. Snyder*; 2 by *Wymants*; 1 by *Slingelandt*; 1 by *Jan. Lingelback*; 1 by *Moucheron* and *A. Vandervelde*; 3 by *Gaspar Netscher*. The late Sir Robert Peel died (1850) in the dining-room of this house—the room towards the river.

HOUSE OF HENRY THOMAS HOPE, Esq., M.P. In Piccadilly, at the corner of Down-street, built 1848-49, from the designs of M. Dusillon and Mr. Donaldson. The handsome iron railing in front was cast at Paris, by Mons. J. P. V. André. The cost of the whole building is said to have been 30,000*l.* Mr. Hope is the possessor of the celebrated collection of pictures (Dutch especially) formed at the Hague by the

family of the Hopes—and described by Sir Joshua Reynolds in his journey to Flanders and Holland in 1771. *Observe* :—

VAN DYCK: The Assumption of the Virgin. "A faint picture. She is surrounded by little angels; one of them is peeping archly at you under a bundle of drapery, with which he has covered himself: this comicalness is a little out of its place."—*Sir J. R.* Charity. Virgin and Child. "A good but not important picture."—*Waagen*.—RUBENS: The Shipwreck of Æneas; the clouds in Mr. Turner's manner. "Highly poetical in the design, and executed in a most masterly manner in a deep full tone."—*Waagen*.—CLAUDE: Landscape. "An old very pretty copy of the fine picture in the Dresden Gallery."—*Waagen*.—S. ROSA: Landscape.—DOMENICHINO: St. Sebastian.—GIORGIONE: Judith with the Head of Holofernes.—REMBRANDT: Young Woman in an Arm-chair by which a Man is standing. "One of the rare family portraits of this master in whole-length figures."—*Waagen*.—BACKHUYSEN: Sea Piece with Ships. "A large and capital picture."—*Sir J. R.*—NETSCHER: Lady at a Window with Parrot and Ape, marked 1664.—JAN STEEN: An Oyster Feast, "in which is introduced an excellent figure of Old Mieris, standing with his hands behind him."—*Sir J. R.*—LAIRESSE: Death of Cleopatra. "Her figure is well drawn, and in an attitude of great grace; but the style is degraded by the naturalness of the white satin, which is thrown over her. A woman lies dead at the feet of the bed. This picture is as highly finished as a Vanderwerf, but in a much better style excepting the drapery, which is not equal to Vanderwerf. Vanderwerf painted what may be truly called drapery; this of Lairese is not drapery, it is white satin."—*Sir J. R.*—VAN DER HELST: Halt of Travellers. "In Van der Helst's middle and best period."—*Waagen*. REMBRANDT: Our Saviour in the Tempest. "In this picture there is a great effect of light, but it is carried to a degree of affectation."—*Sir J. R.*—TERBURG: The Music Lesson (fine); the Trumpeter (fine).—F. MIERIS: A Gentleman with a Violin; a young Woman with her back turned is making out the reckoning, marked 1660. "This picture, painted when he was only twenty-six years of age, is one of his great master-pieces."—*Waagen*.—METZU: Woman reading a Letter. "The milkwoman who brought it, is in the meantime drawing a curtain a little on one side, in order to see the picture under it, which appears to be a sea view."—*Sir J. R.* Woman writing a Letter.—SCHALKEN: Man reading by Candlelight. "A carefully executed picture; the impasto particularly good."—*Waagen*.—RUYSDAEL: Landscape, Cattle and Figures.—VERKOLJE: David and Bathsheba.—A. VANDERVELDE: Cattle at a Watering-place; an evening scene; a wonderful picture; perhaps the finest Adrian Vandervelde in the world.—P. DE HOOGE: An interior, with Figures. "Spoiled by cleaning."—*Waagen*.—WEENIX: A Dead Swan and Dead Hare. "Perfect every way; beyond Hondekoeter."—*Sir J. R.*—VANDERWERF: The Incredulity of St. Thomas. "The drapery of St. Thomas is excellent; the folds long-continued unite with each other, and are varied with great art."—*Sir J. R.* (On the Screen).—D. TENIERS: Soldiers playing at Backgammon.—G. DOW: "A Woman at a Window with a Hare in her Hand. Bright colouring and well drawn; a dead cock, cabbage, and carrots lying before her. The name of Gerard Dow is written on the lantern which hangs on one side."—*Sir J. R.*—D. TENIERS: Soldiers Smoking.—P. POTTER; Exterior of Stable—Cattle and Figures.—P. WOUVERMANS: Halt of Hawking Party (fine).—A. OSTADE: Exterior of Cottage with Figures.—HOB-BEMA: Wood Scenery.—TERBURG: Trumpeter waiting (fine).—WOUVERMANS: Cavaliers and Ladies, Bagpiper, &c. "The best I ever saw."—*Sir J. R.*—METZU: Lady in blue velvet tunic and white satin petticoat.—CUIP: Cattle and a Shepherd. "The best I ever saw of him;

and the figure likewise is better than usual; but the employment which he has given the shepherd in his solitude is not very poetical."—*Sir J. R.*—P. GYZENS: Dead Swan and small Birds. "Highly finished and well coloured."—*Sir J. R.*

Antiquities, Vases, &c. The antiques are, for the most part, unfortunately much disfigured by indifferent restorations, and there is much that was originally of little value. The vases consist of the second collection made by Sir William Hamilton at Naples; and among them are several choice specimens.

Some of the pictures enumerated above have been removed, it is understood, to Deepdene, Mr. Hope's beautiful seat near Dorking, in Surrey. I have, however, in a work of this nature, preferred describing the best of every collection, recently in London. Mode of admission: by cards obtained on personal introduction from the owner, on Mondays throughout the London season—April to July.

HOUSE OF SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq., author of *The Pleasures of Memory*, is at No. 22, St. JAMES'S PLACE, looking on the Green Park.

"If you enter his [Rogers's] house—his drawing-room, his library,—you of yourself say, this is not the dwelling of a common mind. There is not a gem, a coin, a book thrown aside on his chimney-piece, his sofa, his table, that does not bespeak an almost fastidious elegance in the possessor."—*Lord Byron's Journal*.

Observe among Mr. Rogers's Pictures, &c.,

The Coronation of the Virgin, from the Aldobrandini Palace (*Ann. Caracci*).—The Virgin and Child, with Six Saints (*L. Caracci*).—The Mill, a small octagon landscape, from B. West's collection (*Claude*).—Large Landscape, from the Orleans collection (*Claude*).—A Young Knight, a study of Armour (*Giorgione*).—A Head of Christ, from West's collection (*Guido*).—Sketch for the large piece of Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of the Saviour, in the Durazzo Palace at Genoa (*Paul Veronese*).—Two large Compositions (*N. Poussin*).—The Virgin and Child, from the Orleans, Hibbert and Hope collections (*Raphael*).—Christ on the Mount of Olives, from the Orleans collection (*Raphael*).—A little picture in the early manner of Raphael, one compartment of the predella to the Altar Piece, executed in 1505 for the Nuns of St. Anthony at Perugia.—The Miracle of St. Mark, sketch for the large picture in the Museum at Venice (*Tintoretto*).—Study for the large picture of the Apotheosis of Charles V., in the Museum at Madrid (*Titian*).—Infant Don Balthazar on Horseback (*Velasquez*).—Study in black chalk for one of the seated figures in the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel (*Michael Angelo*).—Three Original Drawings (*Raphael*).—Portrait of Hemmelinck by himself.—Virgin and Child; a small miniature painting (*Hemmelinck*).—Portrait of himself (*Rembrandt*).—Allegorical Sketch (*Ditto*).—Landscape (*Ditto*).—Triumphal Procession after Andrea Mantegna (*Rubens*).—The Terrors of War, a study for the large picture in the Pitti Palace (*Ditto*).—Two Landscapes (*Ditto*).—A Landscape (*Gainsborough*).—A Landscape (*R. Wilson*).—Puck (*Sir J. Reynolds*).—The Strawberry Girl (*Ditto*).—The Sleeping Girl (*Ditto*).—A Girl with a Bird concealed in her hand (*Ditto*).—Cupid and Psyche (*Ditto*).—A Landscape; View from his own house on Richmond Hill (*Ditto*).—A Frame, containing twelve Ancient Miniatures: Henry Lord Darnley, Queen Elizabeth, &c.—The

basso relievos on each side of the drawing-room chimney-piece (*Flaxman*).—Cupid pouting, a small statue (*Flaxman*).—Psyche in a couching attitude (*Flaxman*).—Bust of Pope (*Roubiliac*).—Mahogany Table, carved by Sir Francis Chantrey when serving with a carver and gilder.—M. Angelo and Raphael, statuettes, executed for Sir Thomas Lawrence (*Flaxman*).—Cabinet, with the designs of Stothard; Canterbury Pilgrimage, Garden of Boccaccio, &c.—Milton's assignment of the copyright of *Paradise Lost* to Simmonds, the bookseller, for 1*l.*—Dryden's agreement with Tonson for his translation of Virgil, witnessed by Congreve (the original).

Mode of Admission.—A letter of introduction (the only mode).

HOUSE OF JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, Esq. The large detached house (the last on the S.W. side of Rutland Gate, Hyde Park) was built by John Sheepshanks, Esq., a distinguished patron of British art, who has here assembled a choice and valuable collection of pictures by modern British artists. The works of Leslie, R.A., and Mulready, R.A., can nowhere be studied to greater advantage. *Observe.*—Highland Drovers, The Shepherd's Chief Mourner, Jack in Office, The Breakfast—all by *Sir E. Landseer*; Duncan Gray, and The Broken Jar, by *Sir D. Wilkie*; Choosing the Wedding Gown, The Butt, Giving a Bite, First Love—all by *Mr. Mulready, R.A.*; Scene from the Merry Wives of Windsor, Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman, both by *C. R. Leslie, R.A.* *Mode of Admission.*—A letter of introduction (the only mode).

HOUSE OF BARON LIONEL ROTHSCHILD, PICCADILLY, contains a few fine pictures: good specimen of *Cuyp*, "Skating;" a choice *De Hooge*, a good *Greuze*, Head of a Girl, and The Pinch of Snuff, an early work of *Wilkie*; with a noble collection of hanaps, cups, &c., of fourteenth and fifteenth century work; rare old china, fine carvings in ivory, &c.

HOUSE OF R. S. HOLFORD, PARK LANE, HYDE PARK. Mr. Holford's house is not yet completed, but his pictures are to be seen at No. 65, Russell-square. *Observe.*—Very fine specimen of *Hobbema*; View of Dort from the River, by *Cuyp*, very fine; good examples of *Claude*, *Both*, *Isaac Ostade*, &c. Mr. Holford is a retired Russian merchant, and his country house is at Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

HOUSE OF H. A. J. MUNRO, Esq., HAMILTON PLACE, PICCADILLY, last house on right-hand side. *Observe.*—The Lucca Madonna and Child, by *Raphael*; St. Francis Praying, a small picture by *Filippo Lippi*; Landscape by *Gaspar Poussin*, fine; Les Deux Petites Marquises, half-lengths, size of life,

by *Watteau*, very fine; characteristic specimens of *Jan Steen*, one "After a Repast," very clever; also, good, if not choice, specimens of *Cuyp*, *Vandervelde*, *Backhuysen*, &c. Mrs. Stanhope, half-length, in white, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, very fine; 5 fine Landscapes, by *Richard Wilson*; large View in Venice, the masterpiece of *Bonington*; The Fishmarket, by *Bonington*; The Good Samaritan, by *Etty*, a choice specimen; 2 fine Italian Landscapes, by *Turner*, in the best time of his second period. (See Hints and Suggestions, p. xxxix.)

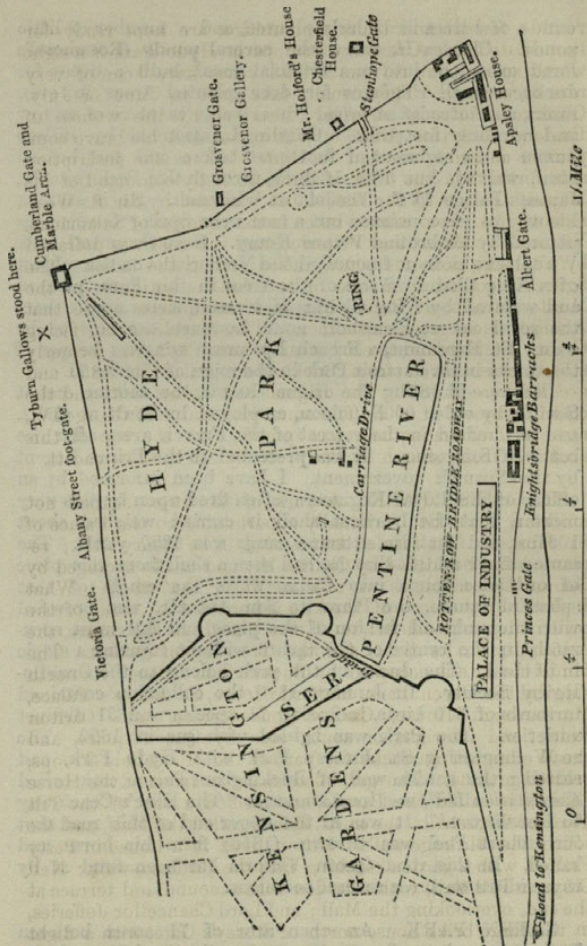
PARKS AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

HYDE PARK. A park of 387 acres, containing the Great Exhibition or Crystal Palace, and deservedly looked upon as one of the lungs of London, connecting the Green Park with Kensington Gardens, and thus carrying a continuous tract of open ground, or park, from Whitehall, to Kensington. The whole Park is intersected with well-kept footpaths, and the carriage drives are spacious and well attended. The Park is accessible for private carriages, but hackney-coaches and cabs are excluded. The triple archway at Hyde-Park-corner, combined with an iron screen, was erected in 1828 from the designs of Decimus Burton. It cost 17,069*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.*, including 1,000*l.* to Mr. Henning for the bas-reliefs from the Elgin marbles which surround it. The Park derives its name from the Hyde, an ancient manor of that name adjoining Knightsbridge, and, until the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the property of the abbots and monks of Westminster.

In this Park, in the London season, from April to July (between half past 5 and half past 6 p.m.), may be seen all the wealth and fashion and splendid equipages of the nobility and gentry of Great Britain. The bridle-road, running east and west of the Industrial Exhibition, is called *Rotten Row*, a corruption it is supposed of *Route du Roi*—King's Drive, and the sheet of water called the Serpentine was formed by Caroline, Queen of George II. The boats may be hired by the hour. Certain traces of the Ring, formed in the reign of Charles I. and long celebrated, may be recognised by the large trees somewhat circularly arranged in the centre of the Park. Near the Humane Society's Receiving-house (on the north bank of the Serpentine) is the great government store of gunpowder. In this house alone upwards of one million

rounds of ball and blank ammunition are kept ready for immediate use. A review of troops in Hyde Park is a sight worth seeing, but reviews of late years have been of very rare occurrence. They usually take place in June or July. Observe.—*Statue of Achilles*, “inscribed by the women of England, to Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and his brave companions in arms,” erected in Hyde Park, as the inscription sets forth, “on the 18th of June, 1822, by command of his Majesty George IV.” The statue was cast by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A., from cannon taken in the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo, and the cost was defrayed by a subscription of 10,000*l.*, raised among the ladies. The figure is copied from one of the famous antiques on the Monte Cavallo, at Rome, but most antiquaries agree that Achilles is a gross misnomer. The Marble Arch, facing Great Cumberland-street (near where Tyburn formerly stood), was moved from Buckingham Palace in 1850 and erected here in 1851. The original cost was 80,000*l.*, and the cost of removal 11,000*l.* The equestrian statue of George IV., now in Trafalgar-square, was intended for the top of this arch. S. front of arch by Baily; N. by Sir R. Westmacott.

ST. JAMES'S PARK. A park of 83 acres (shaped not unlike a boy's kite), originally appertaining to the Palace of St. James's; first formed and walled in by Henry VIII.; replanted and beautified by Charles II.; and finally arranged by George IV., much as we now see it, in 1827-28-29. What I shall call the head of the kite is bordered by three of the principal public offices: the Horse Guards in the centre, the Admiralty on its right, and the Treasury on its left. The tail of the kite is occupied by Buckingham Palace; its north side by the Green Park, Stafford House, St. James's Palace, Marlborough House, Carlton-House-terrace, and Carlton Ride; and its right or south side by Queen-square, and the Wellington Barracks for part of the Household Troops, erected in 1834. The gravelled space in front of the Horse Guards is called the Parade, and formed a part of the Tilt Yard of Whitehall: the north side is called the Mall, and the south the Birdcage-walk. Milton lived in a house in Petty France, with a garden reaching into the Birdcage-walk; Nell Gwyn in Pall Mall, with a garden with a mound and terrace at the end, overlooking the Mall; and Lord Chancellor Jefferies, in the large brick house north of Storey's Gate, with a flight of stone steps into the Park. This celebrated Park, with its broad gravel walks and winding sheet of water, was, till the time of Charles II., little more than a grass park,

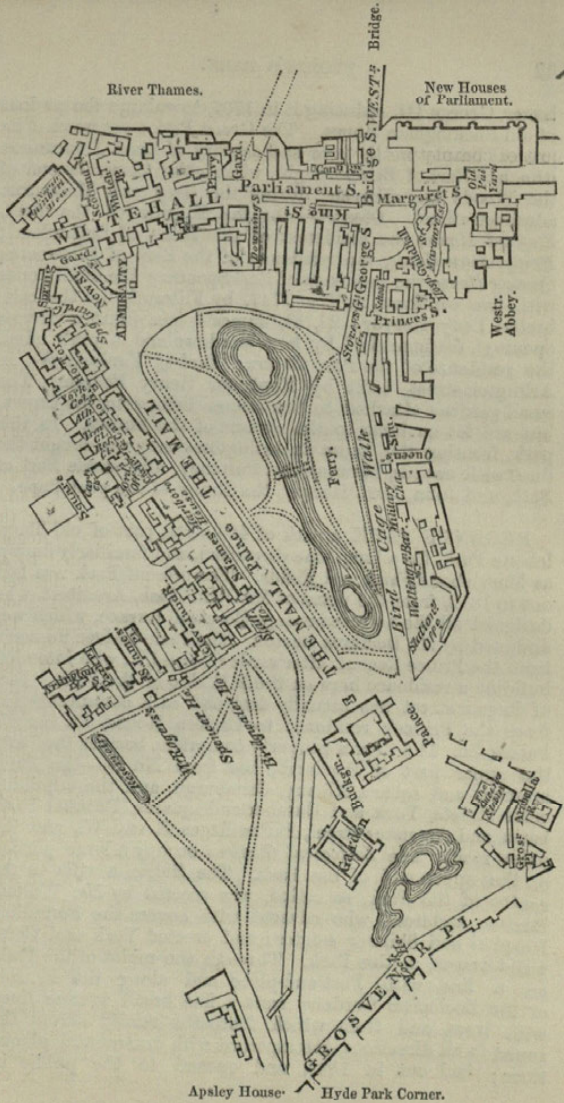


HYDE PARK.

with a few trees irregularly planted, and a number of little ponds. Charles II. threw the several ponds (Rosamond's Pond excepted) into one artificial canal, built a decoy for ducks, a small ringfence for deer, planted trees in even ranks, and introduced broad gravel walks in place of narrow and winding footpaths. Charles I., attended by Bishop Juxon and a regiment of foot (part before and part behind him), walked, Jan. 30th, 1648-49, through this Park from St. James's Palace to the scaffold at Whitehall. He is said on his way to have pointed out a tree near Spring Gardens, as planted by his brother Prince Henry. Here Cromwell took Whitelocke aside and sounded the Memorialist on the subject of a King Oliver. Some of the trees in this Park, planted and watered by King Charles II. himself, were acorns from the royal oak at Boscobel; none, however, are now to be seen. St. Evremont, a French Epicurean wit, was keeper of the ducks in St. James's Park in the reign of Charles II.

Observe.—Fronting the Horse Guards, the mortar cast at Seville, by order of Napoleon, employed by Soult at Cadiz, and left behind in the retreat of the French army after the battle of Salamanca. It was presented to the Prince Regent by the Spanish government. I have been informed by an officer of the Royal Engineers (often fired upon by this very mortar) that the heaviest shell it carried weighed about 108lbs., and that its extreme range was 6220 yards. The same officer added, that he had seen a shell from this piece of ordnance range into Cadiz, when the whole of that splendid square, the Plaza de San Antonio, was crowded with the rank and fashion of the place, and fall most accurately in the centre of the square without injuring a single individual. The ducks in the park belong to the Ornithological Society. In January, 1846, the collection contained upwards of 300 birds, including 21 species and 51 distinct varieties. The Park was lighted with gas in 1822. The road connecting St. James's Park with Hyde Park, and skirting the garden wall of Buckingham Palace, now called *Constitution Hill*, was long known as "The King's Coach-way to Kensington." It was in the upper end of this road that Sir Robert Peel was thrown (1850) from his horse and killed. In this road Queen Victoria has been fired at by three idiots on three several occasions.

GREEN PARK. An open area of 71 acres between Piccadilly and St. James's Park, Constitution-hill, and the houses of Arlington-street and St. James's-place. It was occasionally called Upper St. James's Park, and was once much



River Thames.

New Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL

Parliament St.

THE MALL

Ferry.

Queen

St.

St.

St.

St.

St.

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St.

West. Abbey.

GROSVENOR PLACE

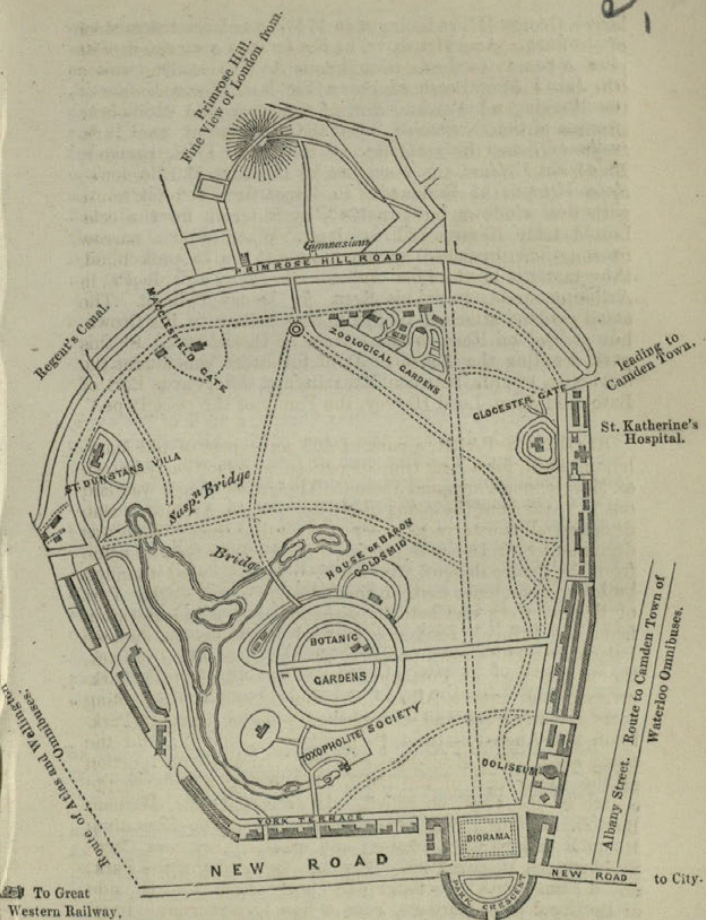
Apsley House Hyde Park Corner.

ST. JAMES'S PARK AND ITS VICINITY.

larger, George III. reducing it in 1767, to enlarge the gardens of old Buckingham House. The Green Park owes much of its present beauty to the taste and activity of Lord Duncannon (the late Earl of Bessborough), when chief Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, during the Grey and Melbourne administrations. *Observe.*—On the E. side of the Park, *Stafford House*, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland; *Bridgewater House*, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere; *Spencer House*, the residence of Earl Spencer; the brick house with five windows, built in 1747, by Flitcroft, for the celebrated Lady Hervey; 22, St. James's-place (next a narrow opening), distinguished by bow windows and a pink blind, the residence of the Poet *Rogers*; *Earl of Yarborough's*, in Arlington-street, built by Kent, for Henry Pelham. The small gardens attached to the houses belong to the Crown, but are let on lease to the owners of the houses. In this park, fronting the house in Arlington-street, was fought the duel with swords, between Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and John, Lord Hervey, the Fanny of the poet Pope.

REGENT'S PARK, a park of 403 acres, part of old Marylebone Park, for a long time disparked, and familiarly known as Marylebone Farm and Fields. The present Park was laid out in 1812, from the plans of Mr. John Nash, Architect, who designed all the terraces except Cornwall-terrace, which was designed by Mr. Decimus Burton. The Park derives its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., who intended building a residence here on the N.E. side of the Park. Part of Regent-street was actually designed as a communication from the Prince's residence to Carlton House, St. James's Palace, &c. The Crown property comprises, besides the Park, the upper part of Portland-place, from No. 8,—the Park-crescent and square, Albany, Osnaburgh, and the adjoining cross streets, York and Cumberland-squares, Regent's-Park-basin and Augustus-street, Park-villages E. and W., and the outer road. The *Zoological Gardens* occupy a large portion of the upper end of the Park. The *Holme*, a villa in the centre of the Park, so called, was erected by Mr. William Burton, architect, who covered with houses the Foundling Hospital and Skinner estates; and erected York and Cornwall-terraces, in this Park. Through the midst of the Park, on a line with Portland-place and along the E. side of the Zoological Gardens, runs a fine broad avenue lined with trees, and from which footpaths ramify across the sward in all directions, interspersed with ornamental plantations; laid out in 1833, and opened to the public in

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REGENT'S PARK.

1838. Around the Park runs an agreeable drive nearly two miles long. An inner drive, in the form of a circle, encloses the *Botanic Gardens*. Contiguous to the inner circle is *St. John's Lodge*, seat of Baron Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, overlooking a beautiful sheet of water, close to which is the garden of the *Toxophilite Society*. On the outer road is the *villa of James Holford, Esq.* *St. Dunstan's Villa*, somewhat S. of Mr. Holford's, was erected by Decimus Burton for the late Marquis of Hertford. In its gardens are placed the identical clock and *automaton strikers* which once adorned St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street. When old St. Dunstan's was pulled down the giants were put up to auction, and the marquis became their purchaser. They still do duty in striking the hours and quarters. In the chapel of St. Katherine's Hospital, on the E. side of the Park, is the tomb of John Holland, Duke of Exeter (d. 1447), and his two wives; and a pulpit of wood, the gift of Sir Julius Cæsar; both removed, in 1827, from St. Katherine's at the Tower.

VICTORIA PARK, BETHNAL GREEN, a park of 160 acres, planted and laid out in the reign of the Sovereign whose name it bears. The first cost of formation was covered by the purchase-money received from the Duke of Sutherland, to whom the remainder of the Crown lease of York House, St. James's, was sold in 1841 for 72,000*l.* It is bounded on the S. by Sir George Duckett's canal (sometimes called the Lea Union Canal); on the W. by the Regent's Canal; on the E. by Old Ford-lane, leading from Old Ford to Hackney Wick; and on the N. by an irregular line of fields. It serves as a lung for the N.E. part of London, and has already added to the health of the inhabitants of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green. The leases of building-ground surrounding the Park have been delayed till the roads and walks become more perfect, and the plantations in a more advanced state.

BATTERSEA PARK, a government Park on the banks of the Thames, over against Chelsea Hospital; formed at a cost of 200,000*l.*, pursuant to 9 and 10 Vic., c. 38.

GREENWICH PARK, a park of 174 acres, extending from the high ground of Blackheath down to the Thames at Greenwich Hospital, agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and from "One Tree Hill" and another eminence on which the Royal Observatory is erected, commanding a noble view of London and the river Thames. The Observatory was established in the reign of Charles II., and Flamsteed, Halley, and Bradley, were the first three Astronomers Royal. The

older portion of the building was erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The lower portion of the tower is the residence of Mr. Airy, the present Astronomer Royal. "Greenwich Time," celebrated over the whole world, is marked every day at 1 o'clock, by the dropping of the Time Ball—a black ball about six feet in diameter surmounting the eastmost turret of the old building. There is no admission to the Observatory for strangers, visitors, &c.,—the Astronomical, Magnetical, and Meteorological observations conducted in the several rooms requiring silence and retirement. The salary of the Astronomer Royal is 800*l.* a year, and the whole Observatory is maintained at the expense of about 4000*l.* a year. A trip *down* the river to Greenwich, a visit to Greenwich Hospital, a stroll in Greenwich Park, and a dinner after at the Trafalgar Hotel or the Crown and Sceptre, will be found a delightful way of passing an afternoon, from 1, of a fine summer's day, till it is time to return home for bed in the cool of the evening. This beautiful Park—the Park of the Royal manor of Greenwich—was planted, much as we now see it, in the reign of Charles II. Le Nôtre, it is said, was the artist employed; but his name does not occur in the accounts for the plantations made by Charles II.

RICHMOND PARK, 9 miles from London, and 1 from the Station of the Richmond Railway:—the Park of the Royal manor of Richmond, owing much of its present beauty to King Charles I. and King George II. The principal entrance is close to the Star and Garter Inn. Be sure and enter by this gate, keeping to the right (as you enter) for about half a mile past Pembroke Lodge, the residence of Lord John Russell. The view begins a few yards within the gate, is stopped by the inclosure of Pembroke Lodge; but soon reappears. The view overlooking the Thames is not to be surpassed. An afternoon at Richmond and Twickenham, and a dinner afterwards in the Coffee Room of the Star and Garter, will make a capital pendant to an afternoon at Greenwich.

KENSINGTON GARDENS. Pleasure-grounds attached to *Kensington Palace*, and open to the public, but not to be traversed by carriages. They are much resorted to by equestrians; and, till 1851, by children and nursemaids, seeking air and exercise. The stranger in London should, during the London season, make a point of visiting these Gardens, between 5 and 6 p.m. on certain week days, when the band plays. The Gardens are then filled with gaily dressed promenaders, and the German will be reminded of

the scene in the Prater. The days are not fixed, but every information about them may be obtained of any of the lodge-keepers at Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens. The band belongs to the regiment stationed at the Knightsbridge barracks, and is either the Horse Guards' or the Life Guards' band. Kensington Gardens were laid out in the reign of William III., by London and Wise, and originally consisted of only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 30 acres, under Bridgeman's superintendence, and Caroline (Queen of George II.) 300 under the care of Kent. The *Serpentine* was formed 1730-33; and the bridge over it, separating the Gardens from Hyde Park, was designed by Rennie, and erected 1826.

KEW BOTANICAL GARDENS, 5 miles from Hyde Park Corner, on the road to Richmond. The gardens have been laid out under the direction of Sir W. Jackson Hooker, the Botanist. The best way of reaching Kew is by one of the White Richmond or red-coloured Kew Bridge omnibuses that leave Piccadilly every quarter of an hour—fare 1s.; and the best account of the Gardens is Sir W. Hooker's own little Handbook, to be purchased at the Gardens, price 6d. The entrance is on Kew Green, by very handsome gates, designed by Decimus Burton. Visitors are obliged to leave baskets and parcels with the porter at the gate. The Palm House, the leading attraction of the Gardens, is 362 feet long, 100 feet wide, 64 feet high, and cost nearly 30,000*l.* Here, too, the *Victoria Regia* may be seen.

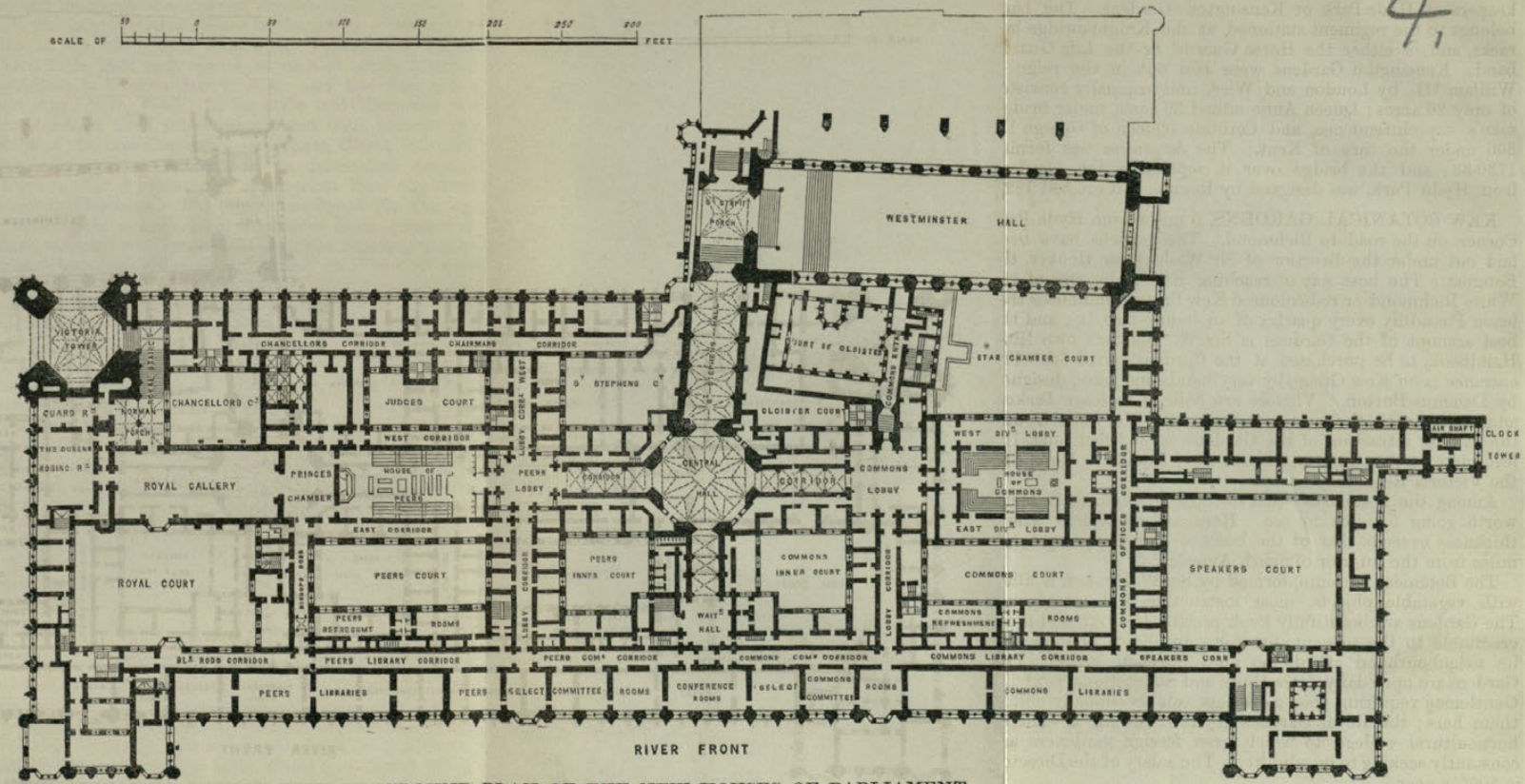
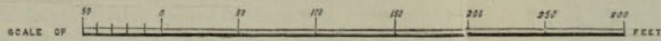
Among the hothouses—that devoted to Cactuses is alone worth going 5 miles to see. Here are specimens whose thickness exceeds that of the body of a man—brought 700 miles from the interior of South America.

The Botanical Museum, formed by Sir W. Hooker, is filled with vegetable objects, most instructive and interesting. The Gardens are beautifully kept, prettily laid out, and most creditable to the present director. In short, London and its neighbourhood affords no more pleasing sight. The Gardens are open daily. (*See Hints and Suggestions*, p. xlvii.) Gentlemen requiring good gardeners can occasionally obtain them here; the Royal Gardens at Kew forming a kind of horticultural college, to which even foreign gardeners are constantly seeking to be admitted. The salary of the Director is 800*l.* a year.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, or THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER, on the left bank of the Thames, between

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GROUND PLAN OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

CHARLES BARRY, R. A., ARCHITECT.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Texas, and in reply to inform you that the same have been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The amendments proposed in your letter are of a nature which would materially alter the fundamental principles of our government, and it is therefore necessary that they should be carefully examined and discussed by the people of the State.

It is the duty of every citizen to be informed of the nature and objects of the proposed amendments, and to express his views thereon to his representatives in the Legislature. It is also the duty of the Legislature to consider the same, and to report thereon to the people.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 J. W. [Name]

the river and Westminster Abbey. This is one of the most magnificent buildings ever erected continuously in Europe—probably the largest Gothic edifice in the world. It occupies the site of the old Royal Palace at Westminster, burnt down Oct. 16th, 1834, and covers an area of nearly 8 acres. The architect is Charles Barry, R.A., and the first stone was laid April 27th, 1840. In its style and character the building reminds us of those magnificent civic palaces, the town-halls of the Low Countries,—at Ypres, Ghent, Louvain, and Brussels,—and a similarity in its destination renders the adoption of that style more appropriate than any form of classic architecture. The stone employed for the external masonry is a magnesian limestone from Anston in Yorkshire, selected with great care from the building stones of England by commissioners appointed in 1839 for that purpose. The River Terrace is of Aberdeen granite. There is very little wood about the building; all the main beams and joists are of iron; and the Houses of Parliament, it is said, can never be burnt down again. The E., or the River Front, may be considered the principal. This magnificent façade, 900 feet in length, is divided into five principal compartments, panelled with tracery, and decorated with rows of statues and shields of arms of the Kings and Queens of England, from the Conquest to the present time. The W. or Land Front is as yet in an imperfect state, but will, it is believed, surpass in beauty and picturesqueness any of the others, though, from the nature of the ground, it will not be in an uninterrupted line. A new façade is to replace the Law Courts, but is not yet commenced.

The *Royal* or *Victoria Tower*, at the S.-W. angle, one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever conceived, contains the Royal Entrance, is 75 feet square, and will rise to the immense height of 340 feet, or 64 feet less than the height of the cross of St. Paul's. The entrance archway of this noble structure is 65 feet in height, and is covered with a rich and beautifully worked groined stone vault, while the interior is decorated with the statues of the patron saints of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and with a statue of her present Majesty, supported on either side by figures emblematical of Justice and Mercy. This stately tower (supplying what Wren considered Westminster was so much in need of) will not be finished till the building is very near completion, the architect considering it of importance that the works should not proceed, on account of its great height and the danger of settlements, at a greater rate than 30 feet a-year. The *Central Tower*, 60 feet in diameter, and 300 feet high to the top of the lantern surmounting it,

rises above the Grand Central Octagonal Hall, which reminds one of the glorious Chapter Houses attached to our English Cathedrals, but exceeds them in size; and its exquisitely groined stone vault is supported without a central pillar. The *Clock Tower*, abutting on Westminster Bridge, is 40 feet square, and surmounted above the clock with a richly decorated belfry spire, rising to a height of about 320 feet. Various other subordinate towers break the line of the roofs, and by their picturesque forms and positions add materially to the effect of the whole building.

The Westminster Bridge end contains the apartments of the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-arms, and the Vauxhall Bridge end the apartments of the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lords' librarian. Above these a long range of rooms has been appropriated to Committees of either House. The statues in and about the building will exceed in number 450.

The principal public *Entrances* are through Westminster Hall, from Old Palace Yard, and both lead into the Central Octagon Hall, whence the right-hand passage will take you to the Lords, and the left to the Commons. This magnificent hall is covered with a groined roof, containing upwards of 250 elaborately carved bosses. *Westminster Hall*, together with the ancient cloisters (now augmented by an upper story and stair—a gem of florid Gothic architecture) and crypt of *St. Stephen's* (the only remains of the ancient Palace), have been skilfully incorporated into the new building. *Westminster Hall* has been somewhat altered in detail internally, to make it accord more with the style of the rest of the building. The architect has planned that the walls, below the windows, should be decorated with a series of historical paintings, and that there should be two tiers of pedestals, to be occupied by figures of those eminent Englishmen to whom Parliament may decree the honour of a statue. The conception is grand, and appropriate to the building in which so many Englishmen have been distinguished.

The *Royal Entrance* is under the Victoria Tower, and leads to the *Norman Porch*, so called from the frescoes illustrative of the Norman history of this country and the figures of the Norman Kings, with which it is proposed to be decorated.

On the right hand is the *Robing Room*, a spacious apartment in the south front of the building, intended to be fitted up with much magnificence. After the ceremony of robing, which takes place in this room, her Majesty will pass through a magnificent chamber 110 feet in length, 45 in width, and 45 feet high, called the *Royal Gallery*, decorated with frescoes illustrative of events from the history of England, with

windows filled with stained glass, and a ceiling rich in gilding and heraldry. Passing thence, her Majesty will enter the *Prince's Chamber*, decorated with equal splendour, and thence into the *House of Peers*, 97 feet long, 45 wide, and 45 high, a noble room, presenting a *coup d'œil* of the utmost magnificence, no expense having been spared to make it one of the richest chambers in the world. The spectator is hardly aware, however, of the lavish richness of its fittings from the masterly way in which all are harmoniously blended, each detail, however beautiful and intricate in itself, bearing only its due part in the general effect. *Observe*, in this noble apartment, opened for the first time, April 15th, 1847.—The Throne, on which her Majesty sits when she attends the House, with the chairs for the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert; the Woolsack, in the centre of the House, on which the Lord Chancellor sits; the Reporters' Gallery (facing the Throne); the Strangers' Gallery (immediately above); the Frescoes (the first, on a large scale, executed in this country), in the six compartments, three at either end, viz., The Baptism of Ethelbert, by *Mr. Dyce, R.A.* (over the Throne); Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince, and Henry, Prince of Wales, committed to prison for assaulting Judge Gascoigne, both by *Mr. Cope, R.A.*; the Spirit of Religion, by *Mr. Horsley*, in the centre compartment, over the Strangers' Gallery; and the Spirit of Chivalry, and the Spirit of Law, both *Mr. Maclise, R.A.* The 12 windows are filled with stained glass, made by Messrs. Ballantyne and Allan, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Hardman, of Birmingham, and are lighted at night from the outside. Between the windows, and at either end of the House, are 18 niches, for statues of the Magna Charta barons, carved by Mr. Thomas, the able sculptor of the whole of the statues throughout the building. Immediately beneath the windows runs a light and elegant gallery of brass work, filled in compartments with coloured mastic, in imitation of enamel. On the soffits of the gallery (or cornice immediately beneath the gallery) are the arms of the Sovereigns and Chancellors of England, from Edward III. to the present time.

Those strangers who have interest to procure an order should endeavour to be present in the House of Lords when her Majesty in person opens, prorogues, or dissolves Parliament. The opening of Parliament is generally in February, the prorogation or dissolution generally in July. To obtain a good seat you should be in the House of Lords by half-past 12. The arrival of her Majesty may be heard within the House from the booming of the cannon. The Speech is presented to her Majesty by the Lord Chancellor kneeling, and

is read by her Majesty. The return to Buckingham Palace is by 3 at the latest. The address to her Majesty in both Houses is moved at 5 the same evening; and the debate, therefore, is always looked to with great interest. The old custom of examining the cellars underneath the House of Lords, about two hours before her Majesty's arrival, still continues to be observed. The custom had its origin in the famous Gunpowder Plot of 1605. The examination is made by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Usher of the Black Rod, with a detachment of the yeomen of the guard.

The House of Commons, 62 feet long by 45 feet broad, and 45 feet high is more simple in character than the House of Peers;—the ceiling is, however, of nearly equal beauty. The windows are filled with stained glass, of a simple character, to subdue an excessive glare; the walls are lined with oak richly carved, and, supported on carved shafts and brackets, is a gallery extending along them, on either side. At the N. end is the chair for the Speaker, over which is a gallery for visitors, and for the reporters of the debates; while the S. end is occupied by deep galleries for the Members of the House, and for the public. The *Entrance for the Members* is either by the public approaches, or a private door and staircase from the Star Chamber Court (one of the twelve Courts lighting the interior), so called from occupying the site of that once dreaded tribunal. England and Wales return 498 members, Ireland 105, and Scotland 53, making in all 656 members, composing the House of Commons.

St. Stephen's Hall, 95 feet long by 30 wide, and to the apex of the stone groining 56 feet high, derives its name from occupying the same space as St. Stephen's Chapel of the ancient Palace. The crypt of St. Stephen's, which has been mutilated more by abuse than by the fire, still exists beneath, and, as a most interesting example of English architecture of the thirteenth century, is undergoing a careful restoration. This well-proportioned Hall will be decorated, on the walls below the windows, with frescoes, and the windows will be filled with stained glass. The Palace Clock in the *Clock Tower*, constructed under the direction and approval of Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, will be an eight-day clock, and will strike the hours on a bell weighing from eight to ten tons, chime the quarters upon eight bells, and show the time upon four dials about 30 feet in diameter. The diameter of the dial at St. Paul's is only 18 feet. The entire cost of this vast and splendid building will, probably, not fall short of a million and a half, nor will it be completed, it is thought, before 1856.

The *Upper Waiting Hall*, or *Poets' Hall*, will contain 8 frescoes from 8 British poets—viz., Chaucer, Spenser, Shaks-

peare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Scott, and Byron. Four have been completed. The Chaucer, by *C. W. Cope, R.A.*, representing a scene from *Griselda*; the Shakspeare, by *J. R. Herbert, R.A.*, *Lear and his Daughter*; the Milton, by *J. C. Horsley*, Satan starting at the touch of *Ithuriel's Spear*; and the Dryden, by *John Tenniel*, *St. Cecilia*. The artists for the other poets have not as yet been named. The Queen's Robing-Room will contain the *Legend of King Arthur*, in fresco, by *W. Dyce, R.A.* The Peers' Robing-Room "*Justice on Earth and its Development in Law and Justice*," by *J. R. Herbert, R. A.*; and the Peers' Corridor, "*Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham*," by *F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.*; and "*Speaker Lenthall asserting the Privilege of the Commons, when Charles I. attempted to seize the five members*," by *Mr. Cross*.

Mode of Admission to Inspect the House of Lords—order from the Lord Great Chamberlain, or the personal introduction of a peer whilst the House is not sitting. The orders are available only [see Introduction]. *Mode of admission to the Strangers' Gallery to hear the debates*—a peer's order. When occupied in the hearing of appeal cases the House is open to the public. *Mode of Admission to the Commons*—a member's order. Any member can give an order. If you know an M.P., go to the lobby with the member's name written on your card; at the door of the House you will see a good-tempered old gentleman, with a powdered head, sitting in a watch-box. If you civilly ask him, he will send your card into the House, and thus fetch out the member you have named. Take care to keep free from the thoroughfare to the door, or you will be warned off by a policeman. You must take your seat before 5. On the night of an interesting debate the House is seldom over before 2 o'clock in the morning. At every division the Strangers' Gallery is cleared, and a fresh struggle for a seat takes place upon re-admission. Three or four divisions may take place in one night. Ladies have been excluded from the Strangers' Gallery since 1738. The Speaker takes the chair at 5 p.m., when prayers are read, and business then commences. The House of Commons empties at 7 p.m., and refills about 9 p.m.

THE THAMES AND ITS BRIDGES; THAMES TUNNEL, POOL AND PORT OF LONDON.

THE Thames, on whose banks London is situated, is the noblest commercial river in the world; above, below, and at London,

it is, however, little more than a common sewer, oscillating with the tide; about Richmond and Twickenham, it is a sweet flowing stream; still higher up, about Pangbourne (where you may catch some pleasing glimpses of it from the Great Western Railway), it is pastoral and pretty; and at the Nore and Sheerness, where the Medway joins it, it is an estuary where the British navy may sail, or ride safely at anchor. The Thames rises in Gloucestershire, and passing Oxford, Windsor, Hampton Court, Twickenham, Richmond, Fulham, Chelsea, London, and Greenwich, falls into the English Channel at a distance of 60 miles from London. At very high tides, and after long easterly winds, the water at London Bridge is very often brackish. Spenser calls it "The silver-streaming Thames." Denham has sung its praises in some noble couplets—

"O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme!
Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

Sir John Denham.

And Pope described its banks with the accuracy of a Dutch painter in his ludicrous imitation of Spenser's manner.

The bridges were built or opened to the public in the following order:—old London Bridge, 1209; Westminster Bridge, 1750; Blackfriars Bridge, 1769; Vauxhall Bridge, 1816; Waterloo Bridge, 1817; Southwark Bridge, 1819; new London Bridge, 1831; and Hungerford Suspension Bridge, 1845. The Thames Tunnel was opened, 1843. The first steamboat seen on the Thames was in 1816. The distance between Richmond Bridge and Westminster Bridge (14 miles 3 furlongs) was rowed with tide, July 31st, 1848, by a Mr. Clayton, in one hour forty-three minutes and forty-five seconds. His bet was to row the distance in one hour and fifty minutes.

The London visitor should make a point of descending the Thames by a steamboat from Chelsea to Blackwall (the work of an hour and a half), and of observing the following places, principally on the left or Middlesex bank:—(l.), Chelsea Old Church; Chelsea Hospital; Vauxhall Bridge; (rt.), Penitentiary; (l.), Lambeth Palace; (rt.), church of St. John's, Westminster, and Houses of Parliament; Westminster Bridge; (l.), Board of Control; Montague House; Sir Robert Peel's house in Privy-gardens (distinguished by its bay windows; the late Sir Robert Peel died in the dining-room of this house—the ground-floor facing the river); (l.), Whitehall-stairs; the Great Coal Depôt at Scotland-yard;

Hungerford Suspension Bridge; (l.), York Watergate, one of Inigo Jones's finest works; the Adelphi Terrace (David Garrick died in the centre house); Waterloo Bridge; (l.), Somerset House; Temple-gardens, and roof of Middle Temple Hall; St. Bride's Church (the steeple one of Wren's great works); (l.), Whitefriars, the site of Alsatia, now partly occupied by enormous gas-works; Blackfriars Bridge; here you have a very fine view of St. Paul's, and the city churches: *Observe* how grandly Bow steeple, with its dragon on the top, towers above them all, and commands attention by the harmony of its proportions; Southwark Bridge; here the right or Surrey side, commonly called the Bankside, becomes interesting from its fine associations—here stood the Globe Theatre, the Bear Garden, and Winchester House, and (rt.) here is the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark. You now pass under London Bridge, and should *observe*, (l.), the steeple of St. Magnus and the Monument. Here begins the Pool. *Observe*.—(l.), Traitors' Gate and the White Tower; St. Katherine's Docks; (rt.), Rotherhithe Church; here you pass over the Thames Tunnel; (rt.), Greenwich Hospital, one of Wren's great masterpieces; the Observatory at Greenwich; Blackwall Reach, &c.

"The morning was fair and bright, and we had a passage thither [from London to Gravesend] I think as pleasant as can be conceived; for take it with all its advantages, particularly the number of fine ships you are always sure of seeing by the way, there is nothing to equal it in all the rivers of the world. The yards of Deptford and Woolwich are noble sights. . . . We saw likewise several Indiamen just returned from their voyage. . . . The colliers likewise, which are very numerous and even assemble in fleets, are ships of great bulk; and if we descend to those used in the American, African, and European trades, and pass through those which visit our own coasts, to the small craft that lie between Chatham and the Tower, the whole forms a most pleasing object to the eye, as well as highly warming to the heart of an Englishman, who has any degree of love for his country, or can recognise any effect of the patriot in his constitution."—*Fielding, A Voyage to Lisbon.*

It is much to be wished that the side sewer and terrace embankment scheme (so long talked about, and first projected by John Martin, the painter) may be carried out before many years are over. By narrowing the current we shall recover a large quantity of waste ground on each side, and escape from the huge unhealthy mudbanks that disfigure the river about Whitehall and Scotland-yard. The right to the soil at the bottom of the river is now matter of action at law, between Her Majesty's Government and the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. *The Port of London*, legally so called, extends 6½ miles below London Bridge to a point called Bugsby's Hole, over against Blackwall; but the Port

itself does not reach beyond Limehouse. In 1849 (the last year for which returns have been received), 6,923 British Vessels and 3,047 Foreign Vessels entered the port of London; and 2,894 British, and 1,148, the port of Liverpool, the next in number to London; the London tonnage amounting to 1,890,524, and the Liverpool to 1,582,948. The largest amount of tonnage of British Vessels entering the London port are from Holland, Russia, and France; of Foreign from the United States, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. In the same year (1849) 20,640 general coasters including colliers, 482 Irish traders, and 1,799 vessels with cargoes from the Colonies and Dependencies of England, entered the Port. *The Pool* is that part of the Thames between London Bridge and Cuckold's Point, where colliers and other vessels lie at anchor. From London Bridge to King's-Head-stairs at Rotherhithe, is called the Upper Pool; from King's-Head-stairs to Cuckold's Point, the Lower Pool. For some account of the Docks, see *post*, Commercial Buildings, &c., p. 59.

Every master of a collier is required, upon reaching Gravesend, to notify the arrival of his vessel to the officer upon the spot; and then he receives a direction to proceed to one of the stations appointed for the anchorage of colliers. There are seven of these stations on different Reaches of the river. The ships are then directed to proceed in turn to the Pool, where 243 are provided with stations in tiers, at which they remain for a limited time to unload their cargoes.

LONDON BRIDGE, 928 feet long, of five semi-elliptical arches, built from the designs of John Rennie, a native of Scotland, and of his sons, John and George. The first stone was laid June 15th, 1825, and the bridge publicly opened by William IV., August 1st, 1831. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost, including the new approaches, near two millions of money. The centre arch is 152 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of 29 feet 6 inches; the two arches next the centre are 140 feet in span, with a rise of 27 feet 6 inches; and the two abutment arches are 130 feet span, with a rise of 24 feet 6 inches. The lamps are made from cannon taken in the Peninsular War. It is the last bridge over the Thames, or the one nearest to the sea.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE, 708 feet long, of three cast-iron arches, resting on stone piers, designed by John Rennie, and erected by a public company, at an expense of about 800,000*l*. The first stone was laid April 23rd, 1815; and the bridge publicly opened April, 1819. The span of the centre arch is

240 feet (38 feet wider than the height of the Monument, and the largest span of any arch in the world until the tubular bridges were made). The entire weight of iron employed in upholding the bridge is about 5780 tons.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. The work of Robert Mylne, a native of Edinburgh, and originally called Pitt-bridge, by way of compliment to the great Earl of Chatham. The first stone laid Oct. 31st, 1760, and the bridge finally and generally opened, Sunday, Nov. 19th, 1769. It consists of nine arches, is 995 feet in length from wharf to wharf, and cost 152,840*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*,—163*l.* less than the original estimate. This bridge affords a stately and imposing view of St. Paul's Cathedral: indeed it is one of the best points from which its exterior can be seen. The bridge was lowered in 1837, and the open balustrade removed, so that it presents very little of its original appearance, and having sunk considerably, has but small claims to architectural consideration.

HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE, called also **CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE,** crosses the Thames from Hungerford Market to Belvedere-road, Lambeth, is 1352 feet long, and is for foot-passengers only. It was constructed under the direction of Mr. I. K. Brunel, and opened April 18th, 1845. It consists of three openings; the span of the centre is 676 feet 6 inches, and that of each of the side openings 333 feet. The height of the roadway from high-water mark is 22 feet 6 inches; at the piers, 28 feet; and in the centre, 32 feet. The clear width of the roadway is 14 feet. The piers are built on the natural bed of the river without piles. The roadway is carried by four chains, in two lines, with single suspension-rods on each side, 12 feet apart. The chains pass over rollers in the upper part of the towers, so as to equalise the strain, and are secured in tunnels at the abutments to two iron girders, 44 feet long and 5 feet deep, solidly embedded in a mass of brickwork in cement, further strengthened and backed up with concrete. The span of the central opening is greater than that of any suspension-bridge in Britain. It is only second to the suspension-bridge at Fribourg, in Switzerland, the span of which, from pier to pier, is nearly 900 feet. The first stone was laid in 1841; and the total cost, including the purchase of property, parliamentary, law, and other expenses, was 110,000*l.* In 1845, the bridge was sold to the original proprietors for the sum of 226,000*l.*, but only the first instalment was paid, and the purchase was thus void. The toll charged is a halfpenny each person each way.

WATERLOO BRIDGE, perhaps the noblest bridge in the world, was built by a public company pursuant to an act passed in 1809. The first stone was laid 1811, and the bridge opened on the second anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, June 18th, 1817. It is said to have cost above a million. The engineer was John Rennie, son of a farmer at Phantassie, in East Lothian—the engineer of many of our celebrated docks and of the breakwater at Plymouth.

“Canova, when he was asked during his visit to England what struck him most forcibly, is said to have replied—that the trumpery Chinese Bridge, then in St. James’ Park, should be the production of the Government, whilst that of Waterloo was the work of a Private Company.”—*Quarterly Review*, No. 112, p. 309.

M. Dupin calls it “a colossal monument worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars.” It consists of nine elliptical arches of 120 feet span, and 35 feet high, supported on piers 20 feet wide at the springing of the arches. The bridge and abutments are 1380 feet long, the approach from the Strand 310 feet, and the causeway on the Surrey side, as far as supported by the land-arches, 766 feet. The bridge is, therefore, on a level with the Strand, and of one uniform level throughout. This bridge affords a noble view of Somerset-house, the *chef-d’œuvre* of Sir William Chambers. The toll charged is a halfpenny each person each way, and the receipts from foot-passengers in a half-year of 1850 was 4676*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, received from 2,244,910 persons, so that in one half-year the population of London may be said to pay for passing over the bridge.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE, the second stone bridge over the Thames at London, 1223 feet long, by 44 feet wide, and built by Charles Labelye, a Swiss, naturalised in England. The first stone was laid, 1739, and the bridge opened, 1750. It consists of 15 arches, the centre being 76 feet wide, and is built on caissons or rafts of timber, floated to the spot destined for the piers, and then sunk, each containing 150 loads, of a form and size suitable to the pier. It was formerly surmounted by a lofty parapet, which M. Grosley, a French traveller, gravely asserted was placed there in order to prevent the English propensity to suicide; but the real intention of Labelye was to secure a sufficient weight of masonry to keep his caissons to their proper level. The system, however, of building on caissons, though certainly ingenious, has, in this case more especially, been found to be wholly erroneous. The bed of the Thames on which the caissons rest became undermined so much by the body of water and increased velocity of the tide, after the removal of old

London Bridge, that several of the piers have given way, and in 1846 it was found necessary to close the bridge for carriages. Portions of the enormous masonry about it were then removed, including the lofty parapet, and the bridge itself at the same time considerably lowered. At present it is allowed to remain only until another can be substituted—for which Mr. Barry has given an elegant design—or until the Thames shall wash it entirely away.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE. An iron bridge, of nine equal arches, over the Thames at Vauxhall, communicating with Millbank on the left bank of the river, built from the designs of James Walker; commenced May 9th, 1811, and opened June 4th, 1816. It is the property of a private company, and the toll charged is a halfpenny each person each way. It is 798 feet long.

THE THAMES TUNNEL is two miles below London Bridge, and is easily reached by the numerous steam-boats plying on the Thames. It is 1200 feet in length, beneath the bed of the river Thames, connecting Wapping, on the left side of the river, with Rotherhithe, or Redriff, on the right. This great work (a monument of the skill, energy, and enterprise of Sir Isambard K. Brunel (d. 1849), by whom it was planned, carried out through great difficulties, and finally completed) was commenced March 2nd, 1825, closed for seven years by an inundation, which filled the whole tunnel with water, Aug. 12th, 1828, recommenced Jan. 1835, (thousands of sacks of clay being thrown into the river-bed above it,) and opened to the public, March 25th, 1843. The idea of the shield, upon which Sir Isambard Brunel's plan of tunnelling was founded, was suggested to him by the operations of the teredo, a testaceous worm covered with a cylindrical shell, which eats its way through the hardest wood. Brunel's shield (the great feature in the Thames Tunnel operations) consisted of 12 separate parts, or divisions, each containing three cells, or 36 cells in all. In these cells the miners worked, protected by the shield above and in front, and backed by the bricklayers behind, who built up as fast as the miners advanced. Government lent 247,000*l.*, in Exchequer Bills, to advance the works, and the total cost is said to have been about 614,000*l.* The yearly amount of tolls and receipts is under 5000*l.*, a sum barely sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure, from the constant influx of land springs. It belongs to a public company called the Thames Tunnel Company. The descent and ascent are by

cylindrical shafts of 100 steps each, and the toll for foot passengers is one penny each passenger. It has not been rendered accessible for vehicles of any sort, owing to the great cost of completing the approaches.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

THE TREASURY, WHITEHALL. A large range of building, between the Horse Guards and Downing-street, so called from its being the office of the Lord High Treasurer; an office of great importance, first put into commission in 1612, on Lord Salisbury's death, and so continued with very few exceptions till the present time. The prime minister of the country is always First Lord of the Treasury, and enjoys a salary of 5,000*l.* a-year, the same as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but smaller in amount than the salaries of the Lord Chancellor and of the Lord Chief Justice. He has also an official residence in Downing-street. All the great money transactions of the nation are conducted here. The Lord High Treasurer used formerly to carry a white staff, as the mark of his office. The royal throne still remains at the head of the Treasury table. The present *façade* toward the street was built (1846-47), by Charles Barry, R.A., to replace a heavy and somewhat dowdy front, the work of Sir John Soane. The shell of the building is of an earlier date, ranging from Ripley's time, in the reign of George I., to the times of Kent and Sir John Soane. The building called "the Treasury" includes the Board of Trade, the Home and Privy Council offices.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL, is part of the south end of the present range of Treasury buildings, as altered by Mr. Barry in 1847-48. Here are kept the minutes of the Privy Councils of the Crown, commencing in 1540. A minute of the reign of James II. contains the original depositions attesting the birth of the Prince of Wales, afterwards known as the Old Pretender.

THE HOME OFFICE, in which the business of the Secretary of State for the Home Department (*i.e.* Great Britain and Ireland) is conducted, is in part of the Treasury buildings. The salary of the Secretary is 5000*l.* a-year, and his duty is to see that the laws of the country are observed. His office is one of great importance, and is always a Cabinet appointment.

FOREIGN OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, WESTMINSTER, consists of four private houses, gradually purchased at each side of the centre one; two look into the Park, two others front to Downing-street and back to Fludyer-street. The chief officer is a Cabinet Minister, and is called the "Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs." His salary is 5000*l.* a-year.

Passports are here issued to British subjects known to the Foreign Secretary, or recommended by a banker, at a charge of 7*s.* 6*d.*

THE COLONIAL OFFICE, 14, DOWNING STREET, WHITE-HALL, is a Government office for conducting the business between great Britain and her colonies. The head of the office is called the "Secretary for the Colonies," and is always a Cabinet minister. His salary is 5000*l.* In a small waiting-room, on the right hand as you enter, the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, and Lord Nelson, both waiting to see the Secretary of State, met the only time in their lives. The duke knew Nelson, from his pictures. Lord Nelson did not know the duke, but was so struck with his conversation that he stepped out of the room to enquire who he was.

THE EXCHEQUER, OR, OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. The principal office for fixing or receiving taxes is in Downing-street, Westminster, the last house on the right-hand side. The word Exchequer is derived from a four-cornered board, about 10 feet long and 5 feet broad, fitted in manner of a table for men to sit about; on every side whereof was a standing ledge or border, 4 fingers broad. Upon this board was laid a cloth, parti-coloured, which the French call *Chequy*, and round this board the old Court of Exchequer was held. The Chancellor was one of the judges of the Court, and in ancient times he sat as such, together with the Lord Treasurer and the Barons. His duties are now entirely ministerial. The salary of the Chancellor is 5000*l.* a year, with a seat in the Cabinet.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE is in Lower Thames-street, facing the river. It was erected 1814-17 from the designs of David Laing, but in consequence of some defects in the piling, the original centre was taken down, and the present front, to the Thames, erected by Sir Robert Smirke. Nearly one half of the customs of the United Kingdom are collected in the Port of London, and about one half of the persons in the Civil Service of the country are employed in duties connected with the collection. In London alone, in 1849, 2228 persons were employed in and attached to the London

Custom House, maintained at an expense of 271,213*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Liverpool, after London, is the next great port where the largest amount of customs is collected. The staff of servants at Liverpool, in 1849, was 1141. The average revenue collected by the Customs in the last nine years is about 20 millions, and the duties of the offices are conducted by commissioners appointed by the Crown. *Observe.*—The “Long Room,” 190 feet long by 66 broad. The Quay is a pleasant walk fronting the Thames. Hither Cowper, the poet, came, intending to make away with himself.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE, OR EXCISE, STAMP, LEGACY-DUTY, AND PROPERTY-TAX OFFICE. The Excise Office, in Old Broad-street, was built by the elder Dance, in 1768, on the site of Gresham College. Malt, spirits, and soap, are the articles producing the most Excise-money to the Exchequer. The duty of excise was first introduced into this country by an ordinance of Parliament, of July 22nd, 1643, when an impost was laid upon beer, ale, wine, and other provisions, for carrying on a war against the king. The duties of the Inland Revenue Office have been consolidated since 1848. The total produce of the excise for one year is estimated at 13 millions, of stamps at 7 millions, and of property and income-tax at 5 millions.

OFFICE OF WOODS AND WORKS is in Whitehall-place, the second door on your left as you enter from Whitehall. This office is managed by Commissioners. The Forests have not yielded a profit for many years, so that the chief revenue of the office has been derived from the Crown property in houses in the Bailiwick of St. James's, Westminster, and in the Regent's Park. A recent enquiry, instituted by the House of Commons, has led to the exposure of many abuses connected with this office and to their correction as well, so that the Forests will yield, it is thought, in a very few years, a profit to the country. The principal forest belonging to the Crown is the New Forest in Hampshire, formed by William the Conqueror, and in which William Rufus was slain by an arrow while hunting.

The Office of Woods and Works has the charge of all the trees, roads, walls, fences, buildings, and lodges in the public parks; and the rangers of the parks have the charge of the herbage, fish, and deer. There is a bill now before Parliament for dividing the duties of Woods and Works, and another for the permanent removal of deer from the New Forest.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, near ST. PAUL'S, CHEAP-

SIDE, and NEWGATE STREET, stands on the site of the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-grand, and was built between 1825 and 1829, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. The office is managed by a Post-Master-General, two Secretaries, an Assistant-Secretary, a Receiver-General, and other officers, together with a formidable staff of clerks, sorters, letter carriers, &c., amounting in May, 1843, to 8398 persons in England and Wales, 1399 in Scotland, and 1505 in Ireland. The gross income of the office, for the year ending Jan. 5th, 1848, was 2,181,016*l.*; the expenditure 1,196,520*l.*; and the net income 984,496*l.* This, however, is without allowing for the expenses of the contract Mail Packet service, paid for by the Admiralty. The number of letters delivered in the year 1848 amounted to 329,000,000, or between four and five-fold the number delivered before the reduction of the postage to one penny for every letter not exceeding half an ounce. At the present time the number of letters delivered in the London district, comprising a radius of 12 miles round the Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is quite as great as that which, under the old system, was delivered in the whole United Kingdom. *Post-Office money-orders*, for sums not exceeding 5*l.*, are issued at the several offices at the following rates:—For any sum not exceeding 2*l.*, threepence; above 2*l.* and not exceeding 5*l.*, sixpence. The number of money-orders issued each year is about 4,000,000, the amount about 8,000,000*l.* A statement, called the Daily Packet List, of the arrival and departure of packet-boats, of unclaimed letters, &c., is published every morning, under the authority of the Post-Master-General, and may be had of J. H. Kendall, the contractor, 8, Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street; the yearly subscription to which (to be paid in advance) is 18*s.* Letters for departure the same night are received at this office later than at any other office. Some notion of the extent of business carried on in this hive of industry may be obtained from the fact that the weekly wages of the London District Post alone amount in one year to upwards of 15,000*l.*

As recently as 1826, there was but one receiving office in Pimlico for letters to be delivered within the London radius, and the nearest office for receiving general-post letters, that a person living in Pimlico could go to, was situated in St. James's-street. The introduction of mail-coaches, for the conveyance of letters, by which the revenues of the Post Office were so materially increased, was made by Mr. Palmer, and the first conveyance of the kind left London for Bristol on the evening of the 24th of August, 1784. The penny postage (introduced by the untiring exertions of Mr. Rowland

Hill) came into operation on Jan. 10th, 1840. For an excellent account of the Post Office see *Dickens's Household Words*, Vol. I., and *Quarterly Review* for 1849.

General Directions.—Letters addressed "Post Office, London," or "Poste Restante, London," are delivered only at the window of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The hours of delivery from the Post Office window are from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. When the person applying for letters is a foreigner, he must produce his passport. When a foreigner does not apply in person, but by a messenger despatched for that purpose, the messenger must produce the passport of the person to whom the letters are addressed, as well as a written order, signed and dated by such person. In the case of a messenger being sent for the letters of more persons than one, he must produce passports and orders from each person. If the applicant for the letters is a subject of the United Kingdom, he must be able to state from what place or district he expects letters before he can receive them. Subjects of States not issuing passports are treated as subjects of the United Kingdom. If letters are directed to individuals simply addressed "London" (and not "Post Office," or "Poste Restante, London,") they will not be delivered from the window at all, but will be sent out by letter carriers for delivery at the address furnished by the applicant. Foreign letters addressed "Post Office, or Poste Restante, London," are retained for two months at the Post Office window. Inland letters similarly addressed are retained one month at the window; after the expiration of these periods both classes of letters are respectively sent to the Dead Letter-office, to be disposed of in the usual manner. All persons applying for letters at the Post Office window must be prepared to give the necessary explanations to the clerk at the window, in order to prevent mistakes and to insure the delivery of the letters to the persons to whom they properly belong. It will much facilitate the business of the Post Office, if the words "to be called for" are added to the address of letters which are directed Post Office, London.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WHITEHALL. The office of her Majesty's Paymaster-General for the payment of army, navy, ordnance, civil services, and exchequer bills. The office is managed by a paymaster, an assistant-paymaster, and a staff of sixty clerks. It was originally the office of the Paymaster-General of the Forces, and was not permanently enlarged till 1836, when the offices of Treasurer of the Navy

and Treasurer of the Ordnance were abolished. This office is yearly increasing in importance, and before very long will make nearly all the national payments in detail. A large staff of clerks is employed in examining and paying the non-effective services of the army, navy, and ordnance—such as half-pay, pensions, pensions to widows and children.

HORSE GUARDS, at WHITEHALL. A guard-house and public building where the Secretary of War, the Commander-in-chief, the Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master-General have their offices. It was built about 1753, after a design furnished, it is said, by Kent. The archway under it forms a principal entrance to St. James's Park from the east; but the *entrée* for carriages is permitted only to royal and other personages having leave. At each side of the entrance facing Whitehall two mounted cavalry soldiers do duty every day from 10 to 4. The guard is relieved every morning at a quarter to 11. The salary of the Secretary at War is 2480*l.*, of the Commander-in-chief _____, of the Adjutant-General _____, of the Quarter-Master-General _____. The Adjutant-General is responsible to the Commander-in-chief for the arming, clothing, training, recruiting, discipline, and general efficiency of the army; the Quarter-Master-General has the responsibility of settling with the Commander-in-chief the movements and quarters of the troops. The Secretary at War has nothing to do with promotions but to see that they are gazetted. The English soldier it is understood enlists for *life*, but may purchase his discharge, for which it is said every facility is afforded, and at the end of fifteen years may claim his discharge as a matter of course. The British army is composed of 7093 regimental officers on full pay, and the War Office (the principal office in the Horse Guards) is maintained at a cost of 29,000*l.* a year. The total cost of the British army is about 7 millions, of the navy about 7 millions, and of the ordnance about 3 millions. The number of men in the army is determined by the Cabinet and sanctioned by Parliament. The troops are divided into Household Troops and the Line—the former seldom leaving London, and the latter liable to be moved to our most distant and unhealthy colonies. A private of the Life Guards has 1*s.* 11½*d.* a day, and a private of the Horse Guards 1*s.* 8½*d.* a day; the difference arising from an oversight in 1796, in not withdrawing barrack allowances from the privates of the Life Guards. The privates in the Foot Guards have 1*d.* a day more than the Line. The Line have 1*s.* a day, and 1*d.* a day for beer money. The price of a

Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the Guards is, 9000*l.*, and the price of an Ensign's commission 1200*l.* In the Line the price of an Ensign's commission is only 450*l.*

THE ADMIRALTY, in WHITEHALL, occupies the site of Wallingford House, whither, in the reign of William III., the business of the Admiralty was removed. The front towards the street was built (circ. 1726) by Thomas Ripley, architect of Houghton Hall in Norfolk, the "Ripley with a rule," commemorated by Pope.

" See under Ripley rise a new Whitehall,
While Jones' and Boyle's united labours fall."

The Dunciad, B. iii.

The screen towards the street was erected in 1776, by the brothers Adam, and is now, it is said, about to be removed for the purpose of erecting a front corresponding to that of the Treasury, so as to include the whole of the Admiralty departments. The office of Lord High Admiral, since the Revolution of 1688, has, with three exceptions, been held in commission. The exceptions are, Prince George of Denmark, the husband of Queen Anne, 1702 to 1708; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, for a short time in 1709; and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., in 1827-28. Among the First Lords Commissioners we may find the names of Anson, Hawke, Howe, Keppell, and St. Vincent. Adjoining to, and communicating with the Admiralty, is a spacious house for the residence of the First Lord. The Secretary and three or four of the junior Lords have residences in the Northern wing of the building. The salary of the First Lord, who has the whole of the patronage of the navy in his hands, is 4500*l.* a year. The correspondence of the Admiralty is chiefly conducted here, but the accounts are kept by five different officers in what used to be the Navy and Victualling Offices at Somerset House in the Strand, viz., 1. Surveyor of the Navy. 2. Accountant-General. 3. Store-keeper-General. 4. Comptroller of the Victualling and Transport Services. 5. Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals and Fleets. *Observe.*—Characteristic portrait of Lord Nelson, painted at Palermo, in 1799, for Sir William Hamilton, by Leonardo Guzzardi; he wears the diamond plume which the Sultan gave him. In the house of the Secretary are the portraits of the Secretaries from Pepys to the present time.

ORDNANCE OFFICES, No. 86, PALL MALL, and TOWER OF LONDON. The Pall-mall Office was built for the Duke of York, brother of George III. (d. 1767), and was afterwards

inhabited by the Duke's brother, Henry, Duke of Cumberland (d. 1790). The business of the Office of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance is conducted here and at the Tower. The stores are kept at the Tower and at Woolwich, but the correspondence is carried on in Pall-mall. The total cost of both establishments is about 55,000*l.* a year. The departments at the Tower are on the eve of being removed to Pall Mall.

SOMERSET HOUSE, in the STRAND. A handsome pile of building, erected between the years 1776 and 1786, on the site of the palace of the Protector Somerset. The architect was Sir William Chambers, son of a Scottish merchant. The general proportions of the building are good, and some of the details of great elegance, especially the entrance archway from the Strand. The terrace elevation towards the Thames was made, like the Adelphi-terrace of the brothers Adam, in anticipation of the long projected embankment of the river, and is one of the noblest façades in London. The building is in the form of a quadrangle, with wings, and contains within its walls, from 10 to 4 every day, about 900 government officials, maintained at an annual cost of something like 275,000*l.* The principal government offices in the building are the *Audit Office*, established 1785, where the accounts of the kingdom and the colonies are audited by commissioners appointed for the purpose, with an accuracy and rapidity of late years worthy of imitation by other public departments; the *Office of the Duchy of Cornwall*, for the management of the estates of the Prince of Wales, who is also Duke of Cornwall; the *Office of Stamps, Taxes, and Excise*, or the *Inland Revenue Office* (as they are now called), where stamps on patents, deeds, newspapers, and receipts are issued, and public taxes and excise duties received from the several district collectors. Every sheet of paper used for "The Times" is first stamped in this building, and the bulk of the carts within the quadrangle are those of paper-makers bringing paper to be stamped. The Inland Revenue is managed by Commissioners, the chairman having a salary of 2500*l.* a-year, the highest received by any public officer in Somerset House. In rooms two stories below the level of the quadrangle, the mechanical operations are conducted. Legal and commercial stamps are impressed by hand-presses, newspaper stamps by hand without any mechanical aid. The name of each newspaper has been inserted in the die, in moveable type, since the reduction of duty in 1836, and by this means a register is obtained of the circulation of every newspaper in

the kingdom. In the basement story, are presses moved by steam: some employed in printing medicine-labels; some in printing the stamp on country bank-notes; others in stamping the embossed medallion of the Queen on postage envelopes, and on shilling postage stamps; and others in printing penny and twopenny postage stamps on sheets. *The Admiralty* occupies more than a third of the building, and is a branch (rather perhaps, the body) of the Admiralty at Whitehall. *The Model Room* is worth seeing. *The Poor Law Commission Office* is the head-quarters of the Commissioners for regulating the administration of the law with respect to the poor; and the *Registrar-General's Office* is for the registration of the births, marriages, and deaths of the United Kingdom. *The Tithe and Copyhold Commissions* are also in this building. The Strand front is occupied by the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Senate of London University, the London School of Design, the Astronomical Society, the Geographical Society, and the Geological Society. [See *Learned Institutions*, p. 181.] Observe, under the vestibule, on your left as you enter (distinguished by a bust of Sir Isaac Newton), the entrance-doorway to the apartments of the *Royal Society* and *Society of Antiquaries*; Herschel and Watt, and Davy and Wollaston, and Walpole and Hallam have often entered by this door;—under the same vestibule, on your right as you enter (now the School of Design, &c., distinguished by a bust of Michael Angelo), the entrance-doorway of the apartments, from 1780 to 1830, of the *Royal Academy of Arts*. Some of the best pictures of the English School have passed under this doorway to the great room of the yearly exhibition; and under the same doorway, and up the same steps, Reynolds, Wilkie, Flaxman, and Chantrey have often passed. The last and best of Reynolds's Discourses was delivered, by Sir Joshua himself, in the great room of the Academy, at the top of the building. The east wing of the building, erected 1829, is occupied by *King's College*. The bronze statue of George III., and figure of Father Thames, in the quadrangle, are by John Bacon, R.A., and cost 2000*l.*

A little above the entrance-door to the *Stamps and Taxes* is a white watch-face, regarding which the popular belief has been, and is, that it was left there by a labouring man who fell from a scaffold at the top of the building, and was only saved from destruction by the ribbon of his watch, which caught in a piece of projecting work. In thankful remembrance (so the story runs) of his wonderful escape, he afterwards desired that his watch might be placed as near as possible to the spot where his life had been saved. Such is

the story told fifty times a week to groups of gaping listeners—a story I am sorry to disturb, for the watch of the labouring man is nothing more than a watch-face, placed by the Royal Society as a meridian mark for a portable transit instrument in one of the windows of their ante-room. The number of windows in Somerset House is 3600. This was re-ascertained last year by the painter who contracted to paint the outside of the building. It took one man *three* days to count them.

THE ROYAL MINT, on TOWER HILL. The elevation of the building was by a Mr. Johnson, the entrances, &c., by Sir Robert Smirke. The coinage of the three kingdoms, and of many of our colonies, is executed within these walls. *Mode of Admission.*—Order from the master, which is not transferable, and is available only for the day specified. In all applications for admission, the names and addresses of the persons wishing to be admitted, or of some one of them, with the number of the rest, are to be stated. The various processes connected with coining are carried on by a series of ingenious machines. The most curious process is that by which the metal, when tested to show that it contains the proper alloy, is drawn through rollers by an engine called “the drawing bench,” to the precise thickness required for the coin which is to be cut out of it. In the case of gold, the difference of a hair’s breadth in any part of the plate or sheet of gold would alter the value of a sovereign. By another machine circular disks are punched out of the sheets of metal of any size required, and by a number of screw presses these blanks, as they are called, are stamped on obverse and reverse at the same time. Every process has an interest of its own; but none are more suggestive, and more worth seeing than the rapid motion by which sixty or seventy sixpences may be struck in a minute, and half-crowns or sovereigns in minor proportions; or the mode in which the press feeds itself with the blanks to be coined, and, when struck, removes them from between the dies. The coins are, of course, struck from dies. A matrix in relief is first cut in soft steel by the engraver. When this is hardened, many dies may be obtained from it, provided the metal resists the great force required to obtain the impression. Many matrices and dies split in the process of stamping. The mode of hardening the dies, by a chemical process, is kept secret. There are few periods in the annals of our coinage when the coins of the realm have been more distinguished as works of art than while executed by the present engraver, W. Wyon, R.A. The present Master of

the Mint is Sir John W. Herschel, the celebrated astronomer, an office formerly held by Sir Isaac Newton. Thomas Simon was graver to the Mint during the Protectorate of Cromwell, and the early part of the reign of Charles II.

RECORD OFFICES in London are six in number:—The Chapel, in the Tower of London; the Chapter-house, Westminster Abbey; the Rolls Chapel, in Chancery-lane; Carlton Ride, in St. James's Park; State Paper Office, in St. James's Park; Prerogative Will Office, in Doctors' Commons, wherein all wills are proved, and all administrations granted that belong to the Archbishop of Canterbury by his *prerogative*. A Public Record Office to contain the Records of the Kingdom is now in course of erection on the Rolls estate in Chancery-lane, and will be ready for the reception of the Records in 1853.

At the *Chapter House* may be seen Doomsday Book, or the Survey of England made by William the Conqueror, two volumes on vellum of unequal size; deed of resignation of the Scottish Crown to Edward II.; the Charter granted by Alfonso of Castile to Edward I., on his marriage with Eleanor of Castile, with a solid seal of gold attached; a Treaty of Peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France, with the gold seal attached in high relief, and undercut, supposed to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini.

At *Carlton Ride* are preserved the several instruments of the surrender to Henry VIII. of the whole of the monasteries in England and Wales.

Access to the papers in the *State Paper Office* can only be obtained by a written order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Unrestricted access has never as yet been granted.

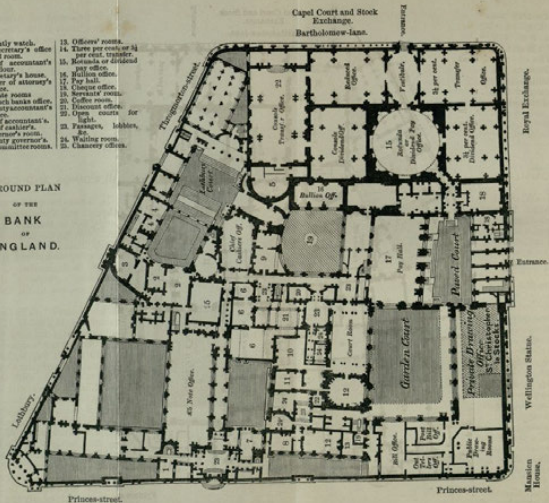
In the *Prerogative Will Office* * may be seen the original will of Shakspeare, on three folio sheets of paper, with his signature to each sheet; the will of Napoleon, made at St. Helena, bequeathing a legacy of 10,000 francs to the man who tried to assassinate the Duke of Wellington in Paris! the wills of Van Dyck the painter, of Inigo Jones, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Johnson, Izaak Walton; in short, of all the great men

* It is much to be regretted that the facilities afforded by this office are so very few, that no plan has yet been adopted, by which proper persons might have unrestricted access to the registers of the Court. The office abounds in matter of great biographical importance—illustrative of the lives of eminent men, of the descent of property, and of the manners and customs of bygone times. To literary men of known attainments the freedom of the office might be given with perfect security.

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1. Nightly watch.
2. Secretary's office and room.
3. Chief accountant's parlour.
4. Secretary's house.
5. Power of attorney's office.
6. Private rooms.
7. Branch banks office.
8. Deputy accountant's office.
9. Chief accountant's office.
10. Chief cashier's.
11. Governor's room.
- 12, 13. Committee rooms.
14. Officers' rooms.
15. Three per cent. or 3/4 per cent. transfer.
16. Rooms for dividend pay office.
17. Hutton office.
18. Pay hall.
19. Cheque office.
20. Servants' room.
21. Coffee room.
22. Discount office.
23. Open courts for light.
24. Passages, lobbies, &c.
25. Waiting room.
26. Chancery offices.

GROUND PLAN
OF THE
BANK
OF
ENGLAND.



Princes-street.

Princes-street.

Mansion House.

Wellington Statue.

Entrance.

Royal Exchange.

Capel Court and Stock Exchange.
Bartholomew-lane.

of this country who died possessed of property in the south of England. The office hours at the Prerogative Will Office are 9 to 3 in winter, and 9 to 4 in summer. The charges for searching the calendars of names is 1s. for every name. The charge for seeing the original will is a shilling extra. Persons are not allowed to make even a pencil memorandum, but official copies of wills may be had at eightpence per folio. At the other Record Offices you are permitted to make extracts and memoranda.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AND DOCKS.

BANK OF ENGLAND, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY,—“the principal Bank of Deposit and Circulation; not in this country only, but in Europe,”—was founded in 1694, and grew out of a loan of 1,200,000*l.* for the public service. Its principal projector was Mr. William Paterson, an enterprising Scotch gentleman; who, according to his own account, commenced his exertions for the establishment of a National Bank in 1691. By the laws and regulations which he left behind, no Scotchman can be eligible to fill the post of a Director.

The business of the Bank was carried on in Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry, from its foundation in 1694 to 1734, when it was removed to an establishment of its own (part of the present edifice), designed by Mr. George Sampson. East and west wings were added by Sir Robert Taylor, between 1766 and 1786. Sir John Soane subsequently receiving the appointment of architect to the Bank, and the business increasing, much of the old building was either altered or taken down, and the (one-storied) Bank, much as we now see it, covering an irregular area of four acres, was completed by the same architect. There is little to admire in it: parts, however, are good. Yet it has the merit of being well adapted for the purposes and business of the Bank. The corner towards Lothbury, though small, is much admired. The copings made since the Chartist meeting on the memorable 10th of April were added by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., the present architect to the Bank. The area in the centre, planted with trees and shrubs, was formerly the churchyard of St. Christopher, Threadneedle-street. The management

of the Bank affairs is vested in a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and twenty-four Directors, eight of whom go out every year. The qualification for Governor is 4000*l.* Stock, Deputy-Governor 3000*l.*, and Director 2000*l.* The room in which the Directors meet is called the *Bank Parlour*. The profits of the Bank accrue from interest on Exchequer-bills, discounts of commercial bills, interest on the capital lent to Government, an allowance of about 70,000*l.* a year for managing the Public Debt, and some other sources. The dividend received by the proprietors is 7 per cent. In the lobby of the Parlour is a portrait of Abraham Newland, who rose from a baker's counter to be chief clerk of the Bank of England, and to die enormously rich. Madox, who wrote the History of the Exchequer, was the first chief cashier. The number of clerks employed is about 800, and the salaries rise from 50*l.* to nearly 2000*l.* a year. The cost in salaries alone is about 190,000*l.* a year. A valuable library, intended for the especial use of the clerks, has recently been established in the Bank by the liberality of the Directors. The *Bullion Office* is situated on the northern side of the Bank, in the basement story, and formed part of the original structure, but has since been enlarged. It consists of a public chamber for the transaction of business, a vault for public deposits, and a vault for the private stock of the Bank. The duties are discharged by a Principal, a Deputy-Principal, Clerk, Assistant Clerk, and porters. In the process of weighing, a number of admirably-constructed balances are brought into operation. A large balance, invented by Mr. Bate, weighs silver in bars, from 50 lbs. to 80 lbs. troy;—a balance, invented in 1820, by Sir John Barton, of the Mint, weighs gold coin in quantities varying from a few ounces to 18 lbs. troy, and gold in bars of any weight up to 15 lbs.;—a third, invented by Mr. Bate, weighs dollars to amounts not exceeding 72 lbs. 2 oz. troy. These instruments are very perfect in their action, admit of easy regulation, and are of durable construction. The public are admitted to a counter, separated from the rest of the apartments, but are on no account allowed to enter the bullion vaults. The amount of bullion in the possession of the Bank of England constitutes, along with their securities, the assets which they place against their liabilities, on account of circulation and deposits; and the difference (about three millions) between the several amounts is called the "Rest," or guarantee fund to provide for the contingency of possible losses. Gold is almost exclusively obtained by the Bank in the "bar" form; although no form of the deposit would be refused. A bar of gold is a small slab, weighing 16 lbs., and

worth about 800*l.* In the weighing office is *the balance made by Mr. Cotton*, with glass weights, and weighing at the rate of 33 sovereigns a minute. The machine appears to be a square brass box, in the inside of which, secure from currents of air, is the machinery. This wonderful and ingenious piece of mechanism is so contrived, that, on receiving the sovereigns, it discriminates so as to throw those of full weight into one box, and to reject those of light weight into another. Do not omit to see the wonderful machinery invented by Mr. Oldham, by which Bank-notes are printed and numbered with unerring precision, in progression from 1 to 100,000; the whole accompanied by such a system of registration and checks as to record everything that every part of the machine is doing at any moment, and render fraud impossible. The value of Bank-notes in circulation in one quarter of a year is upwards of 18,000,000*l.*, and the number of persons receiving dividends in one year is about 284,000. The Stock or Annuities upon which the Public Dividends are payable amount to about 774,000,000*l.*, and the yearly dividends payable thereupon to about 25,000,000*l.* The issue of paper on securities is not permitted to exceed 14,000,000*l.* In 1844 the Bank Charter was continued till 1855. The mode of admission to view the Bank is by an order from the Governor, Deputy-Governor, or any of the Directors. The commonest almanack or pocket-book is sure to contain a list of Bank Directors for the current year.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, (a quadrangular edifice, with a portico on the W. side facing down Cheapside; and the third building of the kind on the same site,) erected for the convenience of merchants and bankers; built from the designs of William Tite, and opened by Queen Victoria, Oct. 28th, 1844. The pediment was made by R. Westmacot, R.A. (the younger). The building contains an open court or quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade; a marble statue of her Majesty, by Lough; and statues of Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Hugh Myddelton, and Queen Elizabeth, by Messrs. Joseph, Carew, and Watson. It is said to have cost 180,000*l.* The hour of 'Change, the busy period, is from half-past 3 to half-past 4 p.m. The two great days on 'Change are Tuesday and Friday. The Rothschilds occupy a pillar on the S. side of the Exchange. In the E. part, up-stairs, are *Lloyd's Subscription Rooms* (*originally Lloyd's Coffee House*), the centre and focus of all intelligence, commercial and political, domestic and foreign, where merchants,

shippers, and underwriters attend to obtain shipping intelligence, and where the business of Marine Insurance is carried on through the medium of underwriters. There is no one engaged in any extensive mercantile business in London who is not either a member or subscriber to Lloyd's; and thus the collective body represents the greater part of the mercantile wealth of the country. The entrance to Lloyd's is in the area, near the eastern gate of the Royal Exchange. A wide flight of steps leads to a handsome vestibule, ornamented by marble statues of Prince Albert, by Lough; the late William Huskisson, by Gibson, R.A., presented by his widow. On the walls are the tablet, erected as a testimonial to the Times Newspaper, for the public spirit displayed by its proprietor in the exposure of a fraudulent conspiracy. In this vestibule are the entrances to the three principal subscription-rooms—the Underwriters', the Merchants', and the Captains' Room.

The affairs of *Lloyd's* are managed by a committee of nine members. The chairman is elected annually: he is generally a merchant of eminence and a member of Parliament. There is a secretary and 8 clerks, 8 waiters, and 5 messengers. The expenses amount to upwards of 10,000*l.* per annum. The income is derived from the subscriptions of about 1900 members and subscribers, and substitutes; the payments from the insurance and other public companies; the advertising of ships' bills, and the sale of Lloyd's List. Each member pays 25*l.* admission, and an annual subscription of 4*l.* 4*s.*; but if an underwriter, 10*l.* 10*s.* Annual subscribers to the whole establishment pay four guineas, or if to the Merchants' Room only, then two guineas. The admission is by ballot of the committee, on the recommendation of six subscribers.

What is called *Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping*, is in No. 2, White-Lion-court, Cornhill, and was established in 1834. The object of the society was to obtain a knowledge of the condition of the mercantile shipping, by means of careful surveys to be made by competent surveyors, and thus to secure an accurate classification according to the real and intrinsic worth of the ship. The affairs of the Society which instituted this book are managed by a committee consisting of 24 members, namely, 8 merchants, 8 shipowners, and 8 underwriters. Six members (2 of each of the description just mentioned) retire annually, but are eligible to be re-elected. The right of election rests equally with the committee for Lloyd's, and the committee of the General Shipowners' Society.

On the architrave of the N. façade of the Exchange are three inscriptions in relief, each divided by a simple moulding. The one on the left of the spectator is the common City motto, "DOMINE. DIRIGE. NOS," and that on the right "HONOR. DEO." The motto in the central compartment, "FORTVN. A. MY," was the motto of Sir Thomas Gresham.

It is contemplated, we are told, to glaze in the whole quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. This will add to the comfort of the merchants on 'Change, but hardly to the architectural character of Mr. Tite's building.

The first Royal Exchange was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, June 7th, 1566, and the building opened by Queen Elizabeth, Jan. 23rd, 1570-1.

TRINITY HOUSE, on the N. side of TOWER HILL, built by Samuel Wyatt. The house belongs to a company or corporation founded by Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy to Henry VIII., and commander of the *Harry Grace de Dieu*, and was incorporated (March 20th, 1529) by the name of "The Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, Fraternity, or Brotherhood, of the most glorious and Undividable Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the parish of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent." The corporation consists of a Master, Deputy Master, 31 Elder Brethren, and an unlimited number of "younger brethren," and has for its object the increase and encouragement of navigation, &c., the regulation of light-houses, and sea-marks, and the general management of matters not immediately connected with the Admiralty. The revenue of the corporation, arising from tonnage, ballastage, beaconage, &c., is applied (after defraying the expenses of light-houses, buoys, &c., to the relief of decayed seamen, their widows and children. The Duke of Wellington is the present master.

STOCK EXCHANGE, CAPEL COURT. This is the ready-money market of the world. It stands immediately in front of the Bank of England. The first stone of the present Hall was laid in 1801, and the building opened in March, 1802. Capel-court, in which it stands, was so called from the London residence and place of business of Sir William Capel, ancestor of the Capels, Earls of Essex, and Lord Mayor of London in 1504. The members of the Stock Exchange, about 850 in number, consist of brokers and dealers in British and foreign funds, railway and other shares exclusively; each member paying an annual subscription of 10*l*. A notice is posted at every entrance that none but members

are admitted. A stranger is soon detected, and by the custom of the place is made to understand that he is an intruder, and turned out. The admission of a member takes place in committee, and is by ballot. The election is only for one year, so that each member has to be re-elected every Lady-day. The committee, consisting of thirty, are elected by the members at the same time. Every new member of the "house," as it is called, must be introduced by three members, each of whom enters into security in 300*l.* for two years. An applicant for admission who has been a clerk to a member for the space of four years has to provide only two securities for 250*l.* for two years. A bankrupt member immediately ceases to be a member, and cannot be re-elected unless he pays 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound from resources of his own. The usual commission charged by a broker is one-eighth per cent. upon the stock sold or purchased; but on foreign stocks, railway bonds and shares, it varies according to the value of the securities. The broker generally deals with the "jobbers," as they are called, a class of members who are dealers or middle men, who remain in the Stock Exchange in readiness to act upon the appearance of the brokers, but the market is entirely open to all the members, so that a broker is not compelled to deal with a jobber, but can treat with another broker if he can do so more advantageously to his client. The fluctuations of price are produced by sales and purchases, by continental news, domestic politics and finance; and sometimes by a fraud or trick like that ascribed to Lord Cochrane and others, in 1814, when the members were victimised to a large amount.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, LEADENHALL STREET,—the House of the East India Company, the largest and most magnificent Company in the world,—was built on the site of a former house by Mr. R. Jupp, in 1799, and subsequently enlarged from designs by C. R. Cockerell, R.A., and W. Wilkins, R.A. The poor sculpture in the pediment was the work of the younger Bacon. The Company was first incorporated in 1600. The last great change was made in 1833, when an Act of Parliament was passed, by which the government of India is continued in the hands of the Company until 1854. The home government of the Company consists of "The Court of Proprietors, or General Court," composed of the owners of India stock; "The Court of Directors," selected from the Proprietors; and "The Board of Control," nominated by the Sovereign. Here is a *Museum* open to the public on Fridays, from 11 to 3. *Observe.*—Large and

capital drawing of old East India House. Hindu idols in silver and gold. Hindu and Goorkha swords. Pair of Gauntlets made at Lahore, sometimes used by the native chiefs and horsemen in India (beautifully elaborate). Sword of the executioner attached to the palace of the King of Candy (taken at the capture of Candy). Piece of wood of the ship "Farquharson," containing the horns of a fish called the monodon; the largest horn had penetrated through the copper sheeting and outside lining into one of the floor timbers. An emblematic organ (a tiger on a man), contrived for the amusement of Tippoo Sultan. Surya, the Sun, in his seven-horse car. Buddhist idols and relics. A perfumed gold necklace. The state howdah of Durgan Sal, usurper of Bhurtpore. Full-length portrait of the famous Nadir Shah. Roman tessellated pavement found in front of the East India House—human figure reclining on a tiger. Babylonian inscription on stone, as sharp and perfect as the day it was cut. Monument to the great Lord Clive; monument to Major Lawrence, the friend of Clive. Bust of Mr. Colebrooke, by Chantrey. The coins (a most valuable collection under the care of Prof. H. H. Wilson) can only be seen by special permission. Hoole, the translator of Tasso; Charles Lamb, author of *Elia*; and James Mill, the historian of British India; were clerks in the East India House. "My printed works," said Lamb, "were my recreations—my true works may be found on the shelves in Leadenhall-street, filling some hundred folios."

THE DOCKS OF LONDON are five in number: West India Docks, East India Docks, St. Katherine's Docks, London Docks, and Commercial Docks, have all of them been formed since 1800, previous to which time the several proprietors of wharfs and landing-places, both above and below bridge, were in the way of their formation. One and all of these Docks have been constructed by joint-stock companies, and though not unprofitable to their promoters, have redounded more to the advantage of the Port of London than to that of their projectors.

WEST INDIA DOCKS, the most magnificent in the world (William Jessop, engineer), cover 295 acres, and lie between Limehouse and Blackwall, on the left bank of the Thames. The first stone was laid by William Pitt, July 12th, 1800, and the docks opened for business, Aug. 21st, 1802. The northern, or Import Dock, is 170 yards long by 166 wide, and will hold 204 vessels of 300 tons each; and the southern, or

Export Dock, is 170 yards long by 135 yards wide, and will hold 195 vessels. South of the Export Dock is a canal nearly three-quarters of a mile long, cutting off the great bend of the river, connecting Limehouse Reach with Blackwall Reach, and forming the northern boundary of the Isle of Dogs. The two docks, with their warehouses, are enclosed by a lofty wall five feet in thickness, and have held at one time 148,563 casks of sugar, 70,875 barrels and 433,648 bags of coffee, 35,158 pipes of rum and Madeira, 14,021 logs of mahogany, and 21,350 tons of logwood. Though they retain their old name, they belong to the East and West India Dock Company, and are used by every kind of shipping. The office of the Company is at No. 8, Billiter-square; and the best way of reaching the docks is by the Blackwall Railway. The original capital of the Company was 500,000*l.*, afterwards raised to 1,200,000*l.* The revenues in 1809 amounted to 330,623*l.*, and in 1813, when they reached their climax, to 449,421*l.* Since that time the depreciation of the West India Trade has caused a great falling off. The annual expenses of the establishment amounted in 1819 to 151,644*l.*, of which above 50,000*l.* went to workmen, above 40,000*l.* to building and improvements, and 13,320*l.* to taxes.

EAST INDIA DOCKS, BLACKWALL, a little lower down the river than the West India Docks, and considerably smaller, were originally erected for the East India Company, but since the opening of the trade to India, the property of the East and West India Companies. The first stone was laid March 4th, 1805, and the docks opened for business Aug. 4th, 1806. The number of directors is 13, who must each hold 20 shares in the stock of the Company, and 4 of them must be directors of the East India Company. This forms the only connexion which the East India Company has with the Docks. The possession of five shares gives a right of voting. The Import Dock has an area of 19 acres, the Export Dock of 10 acres, and the Basin of 3, making a total surface of 32 acres. The gates are closed at 3 in the winter months, and at 4 in the summer months. The mode of admission for visitors is much stricter than at any of the other Docks. The best way of reaching the Docks is by the Blackwall Railway from Fenchurch-street. This is the head-quarters of White Bait, which may be had in the neighbouring Brunswick Tavern.

ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS, near the TOWER. First stone laid May 3rd, 1827, and the Docks publicly opened, Oct. 25th, 1828; 1250 houses, including the old Hospital of St. Kather-

rine, were purchased and pulled down, and 11,300 inhabitants removed, in clearing the ground for this magnificent undertaking, of which Mr. Telford was the engineer, Mr. Hardwick the architect, and Sir John Hall, the present secretary, the active promoter. The total cost was 1,700,000*l.* The area of the Docks is about 24 acres, of which 11½ are water. The lock is sunk so deep that ships of 700 tons burden may enter at any time of the tide. The warehouses, vaults, sheds, and covered ways will contain 110,000 tons of goods. The gross earnings of the Company in 1845 were 230,992*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; expenses, 122,717*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; balance, 108,275*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* The gross earnings for 1846 were 229,814*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; expenses, 124,269*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; balance, 105,545*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The earth excavated at St. Katherine's when the Docks were formed was carried by water to Millbank, and employed to fill up the cuts or reservoirs of the Chelsea Waterworks Company, on which, under Mr. Cubitt's care, Eccleston-square, and much of the south side of Pimlico, has been since erected.

THE LONDON DOCKS, situated on the bank of the Thames, between ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS and RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY. The first and largest dock (John Rennie, engineer) was opened, Jan. 30th, 1805; the entrance from the Thames at Shadwell (Henry R. Palmer, engineer) was made, 1831; and the New Tea Warehouses, capacious enough to receive 120,000 chests, were erected in 1844-45. This magnificent establishment comprises an area of 90 acres—35 acres of water, and 12,980 feet of quay and jetty frontage, with three entrances from the Thames, viz., Hermitage, 40 feet in width; Wapping, 40 feet; and Shadwell, 45 feet. The Western Dock comprises 20 acres; the Eastern, 7 acres; and the Wapping Basin, 3 acres. The entire structure cost 4,000,000*l.* of money. The wall alone cost 65,000*l.* The walled-in range of dock possesses water-room for 302 sail of vessels, exclusive of lighters; warehouse-room for 220,000 tons of goods; and vault-room for 60,000 pipes of wine. The tobacco warehouse alone covers 5 acres. The number of ships entered in the six months ending May 31st, 1849, was 704, measuring upwards of 195,000 tons. Six weeks are allowed for unloading, beyond which period the charge of a farthing per ton is made for the first two weeks, and a halfpenny per ton afterwards. The business of the Docks is managed by a Court of Directors, who sit at the London Dock House, in New Bank-buildings. The capital of the shareholders is 4,000,000*l.* As many as 2900 labourers have been employed in these docks in one day.

"The Tobacco Warehouses are rented by Government at 14,000*l.* a year. They will contain about 24,000 hogsheads, averaging 1200 lbs. each, and equal to 30,000 tons of general merchandise. Passages and alleys, each several hundred feet long, are bordered on both sides by close and compact ranges of hogsheads, with here and there a small space for the counting-house of the officers of customs, under whose inspection all the arrangements are conducted. Near the north-east corner of the warehouses is a door inscribed 'To the Kiln,' where damaged tobacco is burnt, the long chimney which carries off the smoke being jocularly called 'The Queen's Pipe.'"—*Knigh's London*, iii. 76.

This is the great depôt for the stock of wines belonging to the Wine Merchants of London. Port is principally kept in pipes; sherry in hogsheads. On the 30th of June, 1849, the Dock contained 14,783 pipes of port; 13,107 hogsheads of sherry; 64 pipes of French wine; 796 pipes of Cape wine; 7607 cases of wine, containing 19,140 dozen; 10,113 hogsheads of brandy; and 3642 pipes of rum. The total of port was 14,783 pipes, 4460 hogsheads, and 3161 quarter casks.

"As you enter the dock, the sight of the forest of masts in the distance, and the tall chimneys vomiting clouds of black smoke, and the many-coloured flags flying in the air, has a most peculiar effect; while the sheds, with the monster wheels arching through the roofs, look like the paddle-boxes of huge steamers. Along the quay, you see now men with their faces blue with indigo, and now gaugers with their long brass-tipped rule dripping with spirit from the cask they have been probing; then will come a group of flaxen-haired sailors, chattering German; and next a black sailor, with a cotton handkerchief twisted turban-like around his head. Presently a blue-smocked butcher, with fresh meat and a bunch of cabbages in the tray on his shoulder, and shortly afterwards a mate with green parroquets in a wooden cage. Here you will see, sitting on a bench, a sorrowful-looking woman, with new bright cooking tins at her feet, telling you she is an emigrant preparing for her voyage. As you pass along this quay the air is pungent with tobacco, at that it overpowers you with the fumes of rum. Then you are nearly sickened with the stench of hides and huge bins of horns, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere is fragrant with coffee and spice. Nearly everywhere you meet stacks of cork, or else yellow bins of sulphur or lead-coloured copper ore. As you enter this warehouse, the flooring is sticky, as if it had been newly tarred, with the sugar that has leaked through the casks, and as you descend into the dark vaults you see long lines of lights hanging from the black arches, and lamps flitting about midway. Here you sniff the fumes of the wine, and there the peculiar fungous smell of dry-rot. Then the jumble of sounds as you pass along the dock blends in anything but sweet concord. The sailors are singing boisterous nigger songs from the Yankee ship just entering, the cooper is hammering at the casks on the quay; the chains of the cranes, loosed of their weight, rattle as they fly up again; the ropes splash in the water; some captain shouts his orders through his hands; a goat bleats from some ship in the basin; and empty casks roll along the stones with a hollow drum-like sound. Here the heavy laden ships are down far below the quay, and you descend to them by ladders, whilst in another basin they are high up out of the water, so that their green copper sheathing is almost level with the eye of the passenger, while above his head a long line of bowsprits stretch far over the quay, and from them hang spars and

planks as a gangway to each ship. This immense establishment is worked by from one to three thousand hands, according as the business is either 'brisk' or 'slack.'—*Henry Mayhew, Labour and the Poor, in the Morning Chronicle for Oct. 1849.*

Mode of Admission.—The basins and shipping are open to the public; but to inspect the vaults and warehouses an order must be obtained from the Secretary at the London Dock House in New Bank-buildings; ladies are not admitted after 1 p.m.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS. Five ample and commodious docks on the south side of the river, the property of the Commercial Dock Company, with an entrance from the Thames, between Randall's-rents and Dog-and-Duck-stairs, nearly opposite King's-Arms-stairs in the Isle of Dogs. They were opened in 1807, and consist principally of the old Greenland Docks for Greenland ships, enlarged and provided with warehouses for bonding foreign corn. They comprise 49 acres, 40 of which are water; and are principally used by vessels engaged in the Baltic and East Country commerce and importation of timber. Office of the Company, No. 106, Fenchurch-street. The removal of the mud deposited in the Docks by the steam navigation of the Thames, costs the Company, on an average, about 1000*l.* a year.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, CITY, projected and opened 1747, enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1827, and reopened, June 24th, 1828. The market days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the hours of business are from 10 to 3; Monday is the principal day. Wheat is paid for in bills at one month, and all other descriptions of corn and grain in bills at two months. The Kentish "hoymen" (distinguished by their sailors' jackets) have stands free of expense, and pay less for rentage and dues than others.

COAL EXCHANGE, in LOWER THAMES STREET, nearly opposite Billingsgate, established pursuant to 47 Geo. III., cap. 68. The first stone of the present building (J. B. Bunning, architect) was laid Dec. 14th, 1847, and the building opened by Prince Albert, in person, Oct. 30th, 1849. In making the foundations a Roman hypocaust was laid open, perhaps the most interesting of the many Roman remains discovered in London. It has been arched over, and is still visible. The interior decorations of the Exchange are by F. Sang, and are both appropriate and instructive, representing the various species of ferns, palms, and other plants found fossilised amid strata of the coal formation; the principal

collieries and mouths of the shafts; portraits of men who have rendered service to the trade; colliers' tackle, implements, &c. The floor is laid in the form of the mariner's compass, and consists of upwards of 40,000 pieces of wood. The black oak portions were taken from the bed of the Tyne, and the mulberry wood introduced as the blade of the dagger in the City shield was taken from a tree said to have been planted by Peter the Great when working in this country as a shipwright. 20,000 seamen are employed in the carrying department alone of the London Coal Trade.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY STATION, EUSTON SQUARE, by far the finest railway station in London, will be found to repay a visit. The depôt of the Company at Euston-square is of enormous and increasing magnitude. The total length of the line in which the Company is interested, directly or indirectly, is 1141 miles, and the total amount expended up to October, 1848 (when the great financial statement of the Company was made), was 22,835,120*l.* The great Hall at Euston-square station (opened May, 1849), was built from the designs of P. C. Hardwick, son of Philip Hardwick, R.A., and the building is said to have cost 150,000*l.* The bas-reliefs of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., are by John Thomas, the sculptor of the statues and bosses at the New Houses of Parliament.

The LONDON BRIDGE STATION is the property of two Companies, and is perhaps a more wonderful sight, from the complication of its rails, than any other station in London or indeed elsewhere.

Some further notion of the extent of private enterprise in this country may be obtained from the establishment of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, the large army agents in Craig's-court, Charing-cross. They employ about 48 clerks for Regimental agency alone, and these are maintained at an annual cost of 12,500*l.* Of the 35,000*l.* a year, or thereabouts, paid by the Government for Army agency, something like 23,000*l.* a year is paid to the firm of Cox and Greenwood.

MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD, the great cattle market of London:—an open area, in the form of an irregular polygon, containing five acres and three quarters, surrounded by bone-houses, catgut

manufactories, public-houses, and knackers' yards. The name would seem to have been originally Smoothfield, "campus planus." Monday is set apart for fat cattle and sheep; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for hay and straw; Friday, cattle and sheep and milch cows, and at 2 o'clock for scrub-horses and asses.

"*Falstaff*. Where's Bardolph?"

"*Page*. He's gone into Smithfield to buy your worship a horse.

"*Falstaff*. I bought him in Paul's, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: an I could get me but a wife in the Stews, I were manned, horsed, and wived."—*Second Part of Henry IV.*, Act i., sc. 2.

All sales take place by commission. The City receives a toll upon every beast exposed to sale of 1*d.* per head, and of sheep at 2*d.* per score, and for every pen 1*s.* The total produce to the Corporation is from 5000*l.* to 6000*l.* a-year. Smithfield salesmen estimate the weight of cattle by the eye, and from constant practice, approach so near exactness, that they are seldom out more than a few pounds. The sales are always for cash. No paper is passed, but when the bargain is struck, the buyer and seller shake hands and close the sale. Several millions are annually paid away in this manner. The average weekly sale of beasts is about 3000; and of sheep about 30,000; increased in the Christmas week to about 4000 beasts, and 47000 sheep. As a sheep market, Smithfield has been constantly on the decrease within the last ten years. There are about 4000 butchers in the metropolis. The best time, indeed the only time, that a stranger should attempt to see Smithfield, is on a Monday morning before daylight, on the second week in December preparatory to the great cattle show. The scene by torch-light is extremely picturesque. The cruelties inflicted are "pething," (hitting them over the horns,) and "hocking." To prevent undue severity, the drovers have stamped sticks, but this effects but very little. The market commences at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. The principal thoroughfare to the market is by St. John's-street. Many attempts have been made to remove Smithfield Market to a less central situation and less crowded thoroughfare. A market, admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was intended, was built in the Lower-road, Islington, and opened April 18th, 1836, but such was the influence of custom in the name of Smithfield, and the associations attached to an old spot, that salesmen still continued through crowded streets to drive their cattle to the favourite locality of the London butchers. An Abattoir Company has since proved a failure, and, in 1849, another attempt to establish a market for the sale of beasts at Isling-

ton has proved unsuccessful. Nothing, I fear, but an act of Parliament will ever remove Smithfield Market, and this the Government has now undertaken to see carried out. To pen the cattle sent for sale at Smithfield, as they are pent at Poissy, near Paris, from seven to eight acres would be required; the present extent is, as we have seen, five acres and three quarters. The insufficiency of space has therefore led to much cruel packing, and the closeness with which the animals are wedged together has not been untruly likened to the wedging of so many figs in a drum. The space is not capable of holding more than 4000 head of cattle and 30,000 sheep.

"Different statements have from time to time been put forth respecting the consumption of the principal products brought to London; but, with the exception of coal, and one or two other articles, there are no means by which to arrive at anything like a correct conclusion. Allowing for the carcasses imported by steam and otherwise, the annual consumption of butcher's meat may, however, be at present (1851) estimated at about 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs, exclusive of vast quantities of bacon and ham."—*Mc Culloch's London in 1850-1851*, p. 55.

Smithfield is famous in History for its jousts, tournaments, executions and burnings, and in the present day for its market, the great cattle market of the largest city in the world. Here Wallace and the gentle Mortimer were executed. Here, on Saturday the 15th of June, 1381, Sir William Walworth slew Wat Tyler; the King standing towards the east near St. Bartholomew's Priory, and the Commons towards the west in form of battle. The stake, at which so many of the Marian martyrs died, was fixed immediately opposite the church of St. Bartholomew the Great. Here too, from September 3rd to 6th, is still held *Bartholomew Fair*, once one of the leading fairs in England, but now only a nuisance.

BILLINGSGATE. A gate, wharf, and market a little below London Bridge on the left bank of the Thames (Mr. Bunning, architect), appointed by Queen Elizabeth "an open place for the landing and bringing in of any fish, corn, salt, stores, victuals, and fruit (grocery wares excepted), and to be a place of carrying forth of the same, or the like, and for no other merchandizes:" and made, in the reign of William III., on and after May 10th, 1699, "a free and open market for all sorts of fish."

"How this gate took that name, or of what antiquity the same is, I must leave uncertain, as not having read any ancient record thereof, more than that Geoffrey Monmouth writeth, that Belin, a king of the Britons, about four hundred years before Christ's Nativity, built this

gate, and named it Belin's gate, after his own calling; and that when he was dead, his body being burnt, the ashes in a vessel of brass were set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the same gate. It seemeth to me not to be so ancient, but rather to have taken that name of some later owner of the place, happily named Beling or Biling, as Somer's key, Smart's key, Frost wharf, and others thereby, took their names of their owners."—*Stow*, p. 17.

The coarse language of the place has long been famous :—

“There stript, fair Rhetoric languish'd on the ground;
His blunted arms by sophistry are borne,
And shameless Billingsgate her robes adorn.”

Pope, The Dunciad, B. iv.

“One may term Billingsgate,” says old Fuller, “the Esculine gate of London.”

The market opens at 5 o'clock throughout the year. All fish are sold by the tale except salmon, which is sold by weight, and oysters and shell-fish, which are sold by measure. The salmon imports are from Scotland and Ireland, and from Holland, and the north of Europe. The best cod is brought from the Dogger-bank, and the greater number of the lobsters from Norway. The eels are chiefly from Holland. Many vain attempts have been made to estimate the value of the fish sold or consumed in London, but we have no good data to go on. The consumption in London is less than the sale, the opening of railways having made London the fish-market of at least half of England. Salmon is sent in boxes on commission to agents, who charge 5 per cent. and take the risk of bad debts. This business is in few hands, and those engaged in it are the most wealthy of all dealers in fish.

“I ascertained,” says Mr. Mayhew, writing in 1850, “from the authorities at Billingsgate, and from experienced salesmen, that of the quantity of fish conveyed to that great mart, the costermongers bought one-third; another third was sent into the country; and another disposed of to the fishmongers, and to such hotel-keepers, or other large purchasers, as resorted to Billingsgate.”

Here every day (at 1 and 4), at the “One Tun Tavern,” a capital dinner may be had for 1s. 6d., including three kinds of fish, joints, steaks, and bread and cheese.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, the great fruit, vegetable, and herb market of London, originated (circ. 1656) in a few temporary stalls and sheds at the back of the garden wall of Bedford-house on the south side of the square. The present Market-place (William Fowler, architect) was erected (1830) at the expense of the late Duke of Bedford. The market is

rated (1849) to the poor at 4800*l.*, rather under than above the amount derived from the rental and the tolls. The stranger in London who wishes to see what Covent-garden Market is like, should visit it on a Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday morning in summer, between 3 and 7 o'clock. To see the supply of fruit and vegetables carted off, 7 A.M. is early enough. To enjoy the sight and smell of flowers and fruit, the finest in the world, any time from 10 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M. will answer. The centre arcade at mid-day is one of the prettiest sights in London. Saturday is the best day.

NEWGATE MARKET, between NEWGATE-STREET and PATERNOSTER-ROW, originally a meal market, now a meat market, and much frequented, having grown into reputation from the time when the stalls and sheds were removed from Butcher-hall-lane and the localities adjoining the church of St. Nicholas Shambles. The West End carcase butchers come to this market for almost all their meat, and Newgate-street, on a market morning, has not been unaptly likened to one continuous butcher's tray.

LEADENHALL MARKET, between Gracechurch-street and the East India House. A large market for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, leather, hides, bacon, &c. The manor-house of Leadenhall, which gave the name to the market, belonged (1309) to Sir Hugh Neville, knight, and was converted into a granary for the City by Simon Eyre, draper, and Mayor of London, in 1445. It appears to have been a large building and covered with lead, then an unusual roofing on halls and houses. The market escaped the Great Fire of 1666.

"Would'st thou with mighty beef augment thy meal?
Seek Leadenhall."—*Gay, Trivia.*

Leadenhall is no longer celebrated for its beef, but is deservedly esteemed as the largest and best poultry market in London.

Of the minor markets in London, HUNGERFORD MARKET and FARRINGDON MARKET are the two largest. The former is a general market for butchers' meat, fish, poultry, flowers, and fruit. Farringdon is the great water-cress market of London.

"To visit Farringdon Market on a Monday morning [not later than six] is the only proper way to judge of the fortitude and courage and perseverance of the poor."—*H. Mayhew.*

The greatest number of horses are sold at TATTERSALL'S in Grosvenor-place close to the Duke of Wellington's, and

entered by a narrow lane at the side of St. George's Hospital. The mart was so called after Richard Tattersall (d. 1795), originally a training groom to the second and last Duke of Kingston, who laid the foundation of his fortune by the purchase, for 2500*l.*, of the celebrated horse "Highflyer." All horses for sale must be sent on the Friday before the day of sale. The days of sale are Mondays throughout the year, and Thursdays in the height of the season. Here is a subscription-room, under the revision of the Jockey Club (who have rooms in Old Bond-street), and attended by all the patrons of the turf, from noblemen down to innkeepers. Days of meeting, Monday and Thursday throughout the year. Settling days, Tuesday after the Derby, Monday after the St. Leger. It is necessary to have an introduction from a subscriber. Annual subscription, 2*l.* 2*s.* The number of members is stated to be between three and four hundred. The betting at Tattersall's regulates the betting throughout the country.

BREWERIES.

AMONG the host of curiosities to be seen in London nothing can be more interesting to the agriculturist than paying a visit to one or other of the great breweries. There are, in all, 2460 brewers in the United Kingdom, the principal of whom carry on their business in London. The following statement of the malt used by the most eminent London brewers in one year, is supposed to be an average of the consumption for some years past:—

	Qrs.
Barclay, Perkins, and Co., Park-street, Southwark	115,542
Hanbury and Co., Brick-lane, Spitalfields	105,022
Meux and Co., Tottenham Court Road	59,617
Reid and Co., Liquorpond-street, Gray's Inn-lane	56,640
Whitbread and Co., Chiswell-st., Old-street-road, St. Luke's	51,800
Combe and Co., Castle-street, Long Acre	43,282
Calvert and Co., 89, Upper Thames-street	29,630
Mann and Co.,	24,030
Charrington and Co.,	22,023
Thorne and Co.,	21,016
Taylor and Co.,	15,870

At Barclay's (the largest, extending over 10 acres) 600 quarters of malt are brewed daily. Among the many vats, one is pointed out containing 3500 barrels of porter, which, at the selling price, would yield 9000*l.* One hundred and eighty horses are employed in the cartage department. They

are brought principally from Flanders, cost from 50*l.* to 80*l.* each, and are noble specimens of the cart-horse breed. There are four partners in Barclay's house, who conduct every department of it in the most liberal manner. Their head brewer has a salary of 1000*l.* a year. The founder of the firm was Henry Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson. The business, at Thrale's death, was sold by Johnson and his brother executor, in behalf of Mrs. Thrale, to Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., for 135,000*l.* "We are not here," said Johnson on the day of sale, "to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." Robert Barclay, the first of the name in the firm (d. 1831), was a descendant of the famous Barclay, who wrote the Apology for the Quakers, and Perkins was the chief clerk on Thrale's establishment. While on his tour to the Hebrides, in 1773, Johnson mentioned that Thrale "paid 20,000*l.* a year to the revenue, and that he had *four* vats, each of which held 1600 barrels, above a thousand hogsheads." The amount at present paid to the revenue by the firm is nine times 20,000*l.*

The visitor should exert his influence among his friends to obtain an order of admission to any one of the largest I have named. Foreigners wearing moustaches had better abstain altogether, remembering the disgraceful treatment which an Austrian officer received in one of these establishments. The best London porter and stout in draught is to be had at the Cock Tavern, 201, Fleet-street, and at the Rainbow Tavern, 15, Fleet-street, immediately opposite. Judges of ale recommend John O'Groat's, 61, Rupert-street, Haymarket; and the Edinburgh Castle, 322, Strand.

WATER COMPANIES.

THE cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, and certain parishes and places adjacent thereto are at present supplied with water by nine Companies, who exercise absolute and irresponsible discretion in the quality, price, and quantity, of the article they sell. These Companies are:—NEW RIVER COMPANY; EAST LONDON WATER WORKS COMPANY; SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL WATER COMPANY; WEST MIDDLESEX WATER WORKS COMPANY; LAMBETH WATER WORKS COMPANY; CHELSEA WATER WORKS COMPANY; GRAND JUNCTION WATER WORKS COM-

PANY; KENT WATER WORKS COMPANY; HAMPSTEAD WATER WORKS COMPANY.

The daily supply at present is nearly 46 millions of gallons per day, of which 20 millions are from the Thames, and 26 millions from the New River and other sources. This supply is equal, it is said, to a river 9 feet wide and 3 feet deep, running at two miles an hour.* The City is entirely supplied from the New River and the River Lea! not by the Thames. The nine companies supply 271,795 tenements; the New River supplying 83,206 of that number. At present the Thames† is at once our cistern and our cesspool.

A proposal was made to Parliament, in 1851, to combine the various water companies into one Company, to be called "The Metropolitan Water Company," the Secretary of State for the Home Department being vested with a power as to quality, price, and quantity, but it was not adopted.

The NEW RIVER is an artificial stream, 38 miles, 3 quarters, and 16 poles in length, about 18 feet wide and 4 feet deep, projected 1608-9, and completed 1620, by Sir Hugh Myddelton, a native of Denbigh, in Wales, and a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, for the purpose of supplying the City of London with water. Nearly ruined by his scheme, Myddelton parted with his interest in it to a company, called the New River Company, in whose hands it still remains, reserving to himself and his heirs for ever an annuity of 100*l.* per annum. This annuity ceased to be claimed about the year 1715. The river has its rise at Chadswell Springs, situated in meadows, midway between Hertford and Ware, runs for several miles parallel with the river *Lea*, from which it borrows water at Ware, and at last empties itself into the throats of 600,000 persons, having run nearly double the double number of miles required by a straight line from its source to London. The principal spring, marked by a stone erected by the Company, is now a spacious basin with an islet, containing a monument to Myddelton, erected, in 1800, by Mylne, the architect and engineer. The dividend for the year 1633, which is believed to have been the first, was 15*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* A single share bequeathed by Myddelton to the Goldsmiths' Company for charitable purposes, produces 200*l.* a year. The main of the New River at Islington was, it is said, shut down at the time of the Great Fire of London in

* Mr. Napier's Report to Board of Health, *The Times*, 12th Nov., 1850.

† The South Lambeth Company now draws its supply from the Thames, at Thames Ditton, where the water is pure.

1666; and it was believed by some, who pretended to the means of knowing, that the supply of water had been stopped by Captain John Graunt, a papist, under whose name Sir William Petty published his *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*. The story, however, it is reasonable to think, was a mere party invention of those heated times. One of the figures in *Tempest's Cries of London*, executed and published in the reign of James II., carries "New River Water."

SEWERAGE.

THE ordinary daily amount of London sewerage discharged into the River Thames on the N. side has been calculated at 7,045,120 cubic feet, and on the south side 2,457,600 cubic feet, making a total of 9,502,720 cubic feet, or a quantity equivalent to a surface of more than 36 acres in extent and 6 feet in depth. Of the 9 square miles of the London district on the S. side *three* miles are from 6 to 7 feet below high water-mark, so that the locality may be said to be drained only for 4 hours out of the 12, and during these 4 hours very imperfectly. The sewers now empty themselves into the Thames at various levels. When the tide rises above the orifices of those sewers, the whole drainage of the district is stopped until the tide recedes again, rendering the whole system of sewers in Kent and Surrey only an articulation of cesspools.* Within the City of London alone, which is said to include about 50 miles of streets, alleys, and courts, there are $47\frac{3}{4}$ miles of sewerage. Mr. Frank Forster's scheme (adopted by the General Board of Health and the Commissioners of Sewers) is to have the sewage of the N. side conveyed, by intercepting sewers or trunk drains, to a point called the "Pumping Station," on the eastern bank of the river Lea, whence it will be again transferred to a second point four miles distant, on the bank of the river Roding at the eastern extremity of Galleons Reach, a little below Blackwall. Here there is to be a reservoir, in which the sewage will accumulate during flood tide, and be thence effectually discharged during the first 3 hours of the ebb, so that, according to computation, no portion of it can ever return to our doors. This, it will be seen, gets rid of cesspools, and supplies a direct drainage instead. The cost, at

* Mr. Stephenson, in the *Times* of 10th Aug. 1850.

the lowest calculation, will be at least a million, exclusive of what may be required for land-purchases and compensations. Of this great work, the Victoria-street sewer, extending from Scotland Yard, Whitehall, through Parliament-square and Victoria-street, to Shaftesbury-terrace, Pimlico, is now (July, 1851) in operation.

TOWER OF LONDON.

TOWER OF LONDON, the most celebrated fortress in Great Britain, stands immediately *without* the City walls, on the left or Middlesex bank of the Thames, and "below bridge."

"This Tower," says Stow, "is a citadel to defend or command the City; a royal palace for assemblies or treaties; a prison of state for the most dangerous offenders; the only place of coinage for all England at this time; the armoury for warlike provisions; the treasury of the ornaments and jewels of the Crown; and general conservator of the most records of the King's courts of justice at Westminster."—*Stow*, p. 23.

Tradition has carried its erection many centuries earlier than our records:—

"*Prince*. Where shall we sojourn till our coronation ?

"*Gloster*. Where it seems best unto your royal self.

If I may counsel you, some day or two
Your highness will repose you at the Tower.

"*Prince*. I do not like the Tower, of any place.—

Did Julius Cæsar build that place, my lord ?

"*Buck*. He did, my gracious lord, begin that place,
Which since succeeding ages have re-edified.

"*Prince*. Is it upon record, or else reported
Successively from age to age, he built it ?

"*Buck*. Upon record, my gracious lord."

Shakspeare, King Richard III., Act iii., sc. 1.

"This is the way

To Julius Cæsar's ill-erected Tower."

Shakspeare, King Richard II., Act v., sc. 1.

"Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed."

Graj, The Bard.

Antiquaries fail to confirm tradition in the remote antiquity assigned to the Tower. No part of the existing structure is of a date anterior to the Keep, or the great white and square tower in the centre, called the White Tower, and this, it is well known, was built by William the Conqueror (circ. 1078), the King appointing Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, to be

principal surveyor and overseer of that work. The chapel in this Tower, now the Record Room, is one of the most complete remaining specimens of a Norman church, on a small scale.

The Tower was formerly accessible by four gates only: the Lions' Gate, on the W. side, where the lions and King's beasts were kept, and still the principal entrance; by the Water Gate, for receipt of boats and small vessels; by the Iron Gate, a great and strong gate, but not usually opened; and by Traitors' Gate, a small postern with a drawbridge, fronting the Thames, seldom let down but for the receipt of some great persons, prisoners.

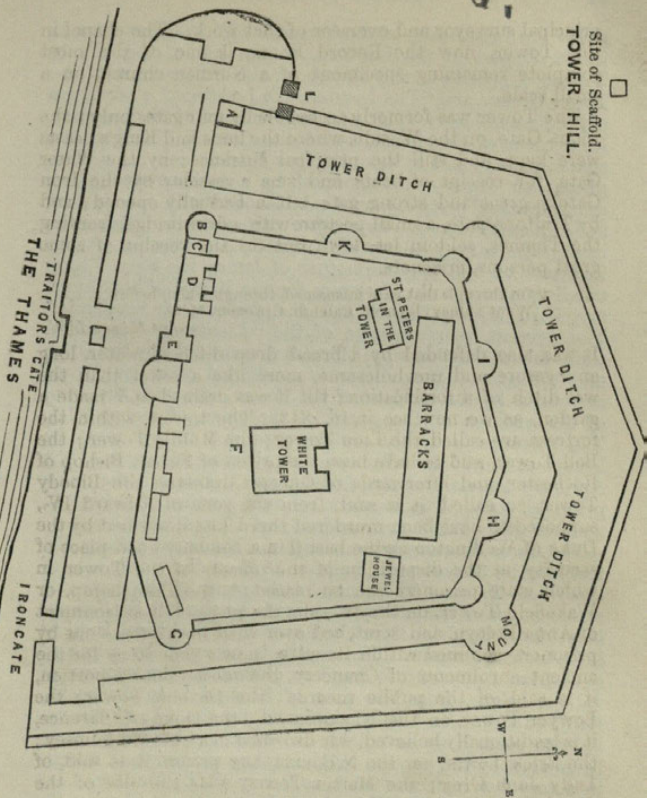
"On through that gate misnamed, through which before
Went Sidney, Russell, Raleigh, Cranmer, More."

Rogers's Human Life.

It was also defended by a broad, deep ditch of water, long an eyesore and unwholesome, more like a sewer than the wet ditch of a fortification; till it was drained and made a garden, as we now see it, in 1843. The towers within the fortress are called the Lion Tower; the Middle Tower; the Bell Tower, said to have been the prison of Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and afterwards of Queen Elizabeth; the Bloody Tower, so called, it is said, from the sons of Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered there, and described by the Duke of Wellington as the best if not the only good place of security, at the disposition of the officers of the Tower, in which state prisoners can be placed;* the Beauchamp, or Wakefield Tower, on the W. side, the place of imprisonment of Anna Boleyn, and scratched over with inscriptions cut by prisoners confined within its walls, now a repository for the ancient enrolments of Chancery, the most valuable portion, it is said, of the public records; the Develin Tower; the Bowyer Tower, on the N. side, where the Duke of Clarence, it is traditionally believed, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; the Brick Tower, on the N.E. side, the prison, it is said, of Lady Jane Grey; the Martin Tower, near the site of the Jewel House; and the Salt Tower, on the E. side, containing the curious sphere, with the signs of the zodiac, &c., engraved on the walls, May 30th, 1561, by Hugh Draper, of Bristol, committed to the Tower in 1560, on suspicion of sorcery and practice against Sir William St. Lowe and his lady. It is much to be regretted that the several Towers, more especially the fine old Norman chapel in the White Tower, are not accessible to the public. The keeper of the Tower was

* Appendix I. to Eighth Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records.

□ Site of Scaffold.
TOWER HILL.



GROUND PLAN OF THE TOWER.

- A Lion Tower.
- B Middle Tower.
- C Bell Tower.
- D Lieutenant's Lodgings.
- E Bloody Tower.
- F Entrance to Armouries.

- G Salt Tower.
- H Brick Tower,—Lady Jane Grey confined in.
- I Bowyer Tower,—Duke of Clarence murdered in.
- K Beauchamp Tower—Anna Boleyn imprisoned in.
- L Entrance Gate.

called the Lieutenant of the Tower, whose lodgings were in the S.W. part of the building, to the left of the Bloody Tower. Opposite to the church, at the S.W. corner of the Tower Green, are "The Lieutenant's Lodgings," a structure of the time of Henry VIII., now the residence of the Governor. In a room of this house, called the Council Chamber, the commissioners met to examine Guy Fawkes and his accomplices; an event commemorated by a curious monument, constructed of party-coloured marbles, and with inscriptions in Latin and Hebrew. In another part of this building is an inscription carved on an old mantelpiece relating to the Countess of Lenox, grandmother of James the First, "committede prysner to thys Logynge for the Marige of her Sonne, my Lord Henry Darnle and the Queene of Scotlande." The present representative of the "Lieutenant" is called Constable of the Tower, an office at present held by the Duke of Wellington. The visitor is conducted over the Tower armouries by the warders of the Tower, who wear the dress of the yeomen of the guard of the reign of Henry VIII. The entrance is by the eastern gate, and tickets must be bought at the Ticket-office, on your right as you enter. The Armoury tickets and the Jewel-house tickets are the same price, 6d. each. The warders conduct parties of twelve in number every half-hour from half-past 10 to 4 inclusive.

The Horse Armoury is contained in a handsome gallery 150 feet long by 33 feet wide, built in 1826 on the south side of the White Tower. The general assignment of the suits and arrangement of the gallery were made by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, and author of *A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour*. The centre is occupied by a line of equestrian figures, 22 in number, clothed in the armour of various reigns, from the time of Edward I. to James II., (1272—1688). Each suit is assigned, for the sake of chronology, to some King or knight, but none are known to have been worn by the persons to whom they are assigned, except in a very few instances (such as Henry VIII.; Dudley, Earl of Leicester; Henry, Prince of Wales; and Charles I.). *Observe.*—In the centre of this gallery, suit of the time of Edward I., (1272—1307), consisting of a hauberk with sleeves and chausses, and hood with canail; the emblazoned surcoat and baudric are modern; the spurs are prick-spurs. Suit of the time of Henry VI. (1422—1461); the back and breast-plates are flexible armour, the sleeves and skirt of chain mail, the gauntlets fluted, the helmet a *salade* armed with a frontlet and surmounted by a crest. Suit of the time of Edward IV., (1461—1483); the vamplate or guard of the

tilting-lance is ancient, the war-saddle is of later date. Suit of ribbed armour of the time of Richard III. (1483—1485), worn by the Marquis of Waterford at the Eglintoun Tournament. Suit of fluted armour, of German fabric, of the time of Henry VII. (1485—1509), the knight dismounted; the helmet is called a burgonet, and was invented by the Burgundians. Suit of fluted armour of the same reign; the armour of the horse is complete all but the flanchards. Suit of damasked armour, known to have been worn by Henry VIII. (1509—1547); the stirrups are curious from their great size. Two suits of the same reign, called Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Suit in central recess (behind you) of German workmanship, very fine, and originally gilt, made to commemorate the union of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon. The badges of this king and queen, the rose and pomegranate, are engraved on various parts of the armour. On the fans of the genouillères is the Sheaf of Arrows, the device adopted by Ferdinand, the father of Katherine, on his conquest of Granada. Henry's badges, the Portcullis, the Fleur-de-lys, and the Red Dragon, also appear; and on the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair, "H.K.," united by a true-lover's knot. The same letters similarly united by a knot, which includes also a curious love-badge formed of a half rose and half pomegranate, are engraved on the croupière of the horse. Suit of the time of Edward VI. (1547—1553), embossed and embellished with the badges of Burgundy and Granada, and formerly exhibited as the suit of Edward the Black Prince. Suit assigned to Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon (1555). Suit actually worn by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the Earl's initials, R. D., are engraved on the genouillères, and his cognizance of the Bear and Ragged Staff on the chanfron of the horse. Suit assigned to Sir Henry Lea (1570), and formerly exhibited as the suit of William the Conqueror. Suit assigned to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (1581), and worn by the King's champion at the coronation of George II. Suit of the time of James I., formerly shown as the suit of Henry IV. Suits assigned to Sir Horace Vere and Thomas, Earl of Arundel, of the time of James I. Suit actually made for Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I., richly gilt, and engraved with battles, sieges, &c. Suit assigned to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of James I. Suit made for Charles I., when Prince of Wales. Suit assigned to Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. Richly gilt suit presented to Charles I., when

Prince of Wales; this suit was laid on the coffin of the great Duke of Marlborough at his first interment in Westminster Abbey; the face of the king was carved by Grinling Gibbons. Suit, with burgonet, assigned to Monk, Duke of Albemarle. Suit assigned to James II., but evidently of William III.'s reign, from the W.R. engraved on several parts of it; the face was carved by Grinling Gibbons for Charles II. *Observe*, in other parts of the gallery, and in the cabinets, (ask the warder to show them to you,) suit of the time of Henry VIII., formerly exhibited as John of Gaunt's. Suit, "rough from the hammer," said in the old inventories to have belonged to Henry VIII. Asiatic suit (platform, north side) from Tong Castle, in Shropshire, probably of the age of the Crusades, and the oldest armour in the Tower collection. "Anticke head-piece," with ram's horns and spectacles on it, assigned in the old inventories to Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester, and probably worn by him. Ancient warder's horn of carved ivory. Helmet, belt, straight sword, and scimitars of Tippoo Saib. Maltese cannon (of exquisite workmanship, "Philip Lattarellus, delin. et sculp. 1773") taken by the French in 1798, and, while on its passage from Malta to Paris, captured by Captain Foote, of the Seahorse frigate; the barrel is covered with figures in *alto relievo*; in one part is the portrait of the Grand Master of Malta; the centre of each wheel represents the sun.

Queen Elizabeth's Armoury is entered from the Horse Armoury by a narrow staircase, ornamented with two coloured carvings in wood, called "Gin and Beer," from the old buttery at Greenwich Palace, with a suit of armour, sent to Charles II. by the Great Mogul, and long an object of attraction at the Tower. This interesting room (recently cased with wood in the Norman style) is within the White Tower; and the visitor would do well to examine the thickness of the walls (fourteen feet thick), and to enter the apartment, dark and small, traditionally reputed to have been the prison of Sir Walter Raleigh. On your left (as you enter the Raleigh sleeping-room) are three inscriptions, rudely carved in the stone (left open for inspection) by prisoners, in the reign of Queen Mary, concerned in the plot of Sir Thomas Wyatt.

"HE THAT INDVRETH TO THE ENDE SHALL BE SAVID M. 10. R. RYDSON.
ENT. ANO. 1553."

"BE FAITHFUL VNTO THE DETH AND I WIL GIVE THEE A CROWNE OF
LIFE. T. FANE, 1554."

T. CULPEPER OF DARFORD."

Observe.—Early shields hung round the walls. Two white

bows of yew, recovered in 1841 from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, sunk off Spithead in 1545; they are fresh in appearance, as if they had been newly delivered out of the bowyer's hands. Spontoon of the guard of Henry VIII. "Great Holly Water Sprinkle with three gones in the top," of the time of Henry VIII. The "Iron Coller of Torment taken from y^e Spanyard in y^e year 1588." "The Cravat," an iron instrument for confining at once the head, hands, and feet. Matchlock petronel ornamented with the badges of Henry VIII., the rose surmounted by a crown and the fleur-de-lys, with the initials H.R., and other devices. Partizan engraved with the arms of Sir Dudley Carleton, Viscount Dorchester, of the time of Charles I., and formerly exhibited as "the Spanish General's Staff." Heading-axe, said to have been used in the execution of the Earl of Essex in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Block on which Lord Lovat was beheaded, in 1746; Lord Lovat was the last person beheaded in this country: it was a *new* block for the occasion. Thumbikins, or thumb-screws. A Lochaber axe. Matchlock arquebuse, time of Henry VIII. Shield of the sixteenth century, with the death of Charles the Bold in high relief upon it. The cloak on which General Wolfe died before Quebec. Sword and belt of the Duke of York, second son of King George III. —The visitor returns by the door by which he entered, and is then conducted to the JEWEL-HOUSE. Do not fail to examine with attention the cannon and other trophies without the walls of the White Tower, on the south side. Several of these interesting remains of early gunnery were seriously damaged in the great fire of the 30th of October, 1841, in which the storehouse of arms, built in the reign of William III., was burnt to the ground.—*Observe*.—No. 7, a chamber or gun of the time of Henry VI. No. 17, a portion of a large brass gun of the time of Henry VIII., said to have belonged to the Great Harry, of which we have a representation in the curious picture at Hampton Court. No. 18, a gun of the same reign, and thus inscribed, "Thomas Semeur Knyght was master of the King's Ordynance whan Iohn and Robert Owen Brethren made thys Pece Anno Domini 1546." Iron serpent with chamber, time of Henry VIII., recovered from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, sunk off Spithead, in 1545. Brass gun taken from the Chinese in 1842, and thus inscribed, "RICHARD: PHILIPS: MADE: THIS: PECE: AN: DNI: 1601." Two brass guns, called "Charles" and "Le Téméraire," captured from the French at Cherbourg, in 1758, bearing the arms of France and the motto of Louis XIV., "Ultima ratio regum." Large mortar employed by William III., at the siege of Namur.

The Jewel-house within the Tower was kept by a particular officer called "The Master of the Jewel-house," formerly esteemed the first Knight Bachelor of England. The treasures constituting the Regalia are arranged in the centre of a well-lighted room, with an ample passage for visitors to walk round. *Observe.*—St. Edward's Crown, made for the coronation of Charles II., and used in the coronations of all our Sovereigns since his time. This is the crown placed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the head of the Sovereign at the altar, and the identical crown which Blood stole from the Tower on the 9th of May, 1671.—The New State Crown, made for the coronation of Queen Victoria; composed of a cap of purple velvet, enclosed by hoops of silver, and studded with a profusion of diamonds; it weighs one pound and three quarters. The large unpolished ruby is said to have been worn by Edward the Black Prince; the sapphire is of great value, and the whole crown is estimated at 111,900*l.*—The Prince of Wales's crown, of pure gold, unadorned by jewels.—The Queen Consort's Crown, of gold, set with diamonds, pearls, &c.—The Queen's Diadem, or circlet of gold, made for the coronation of Marie d'Este, Queen of James II.—St. Edward's staff, of beaten gold, 4 feet 7 inches in length, surmounted by an orb and cross, and shod with a steel spike. The orb is said to contain a fragment of the true Cross.—The Royal Sceptre, or Sceptre with the Cross, of gold, 2 feet 9 inches in length; the staff is plain, and the pommel is ornamented with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds. The fleurs-de-llys with which this sceptre was formerly adorned have been replaced by golden leaves bearing the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The cross is covered with jewels of various kinds, and has in the centre a large table diamond.—The Rod of Equity, or Sceptre with the Dove, of gold, 3 feet 7 inches in length, set with diamonds, &c. At the top is an orb, banded with rose diamonds, and surmounted with a cross, on which is the figure of a dove with expanded wings.—The Queen's Sceptre with the Cross, smaller in size, but of rich workmanship, and set with precious stones.—The Queen's Ivory Sceptre (but called the Sceptre of Queen Anna Boleyn), made for Marie d'Este, consort of James II. It is mounted in gold, and terminated by a golden cross, bearing a dove of white onyx.—Sceptre found behind the wainscoting of the old Jewel Office, in 1814; supposed to have been made for Queen Mary, consort of William III.—The Orb, of gold, 6 inches in diameter, banded with a fillet of the same metal, set with pearls, and surmounted by a large amethyst supporting a cross of gold.—The Queen's Orb, of smaller

dimensions, but of similar fashion and materials.—The Sword of Mercy, or Curtana, of steel, ornamented with gold, and pointless.—The Swords of Justice, Ecclesiastical and Temporal.—The Armillæ, or Coronation Bracelets, of gold, chased with the rose, fleur-de-lys, and harp, and edged with pearls.—The Royal Spurs, of gold, used in the coronation ceremony, whether the sovereign be King or Queen.—The Ampulla for the Holy Oil, in shape of an eagle.—The Gold Coronation Spoon, used for receiving the sacred oil from the ampulla at the anointing of the sovereign, and supposed to be the sole relic of the ancient regalia.—The Golden Salt Cellar of State, in the shape of a castle.—Baptismal Font, of silver gilt, used at the christening of the Royal children.—Silver Wine Fountain, presented to Charles II. by the corporation of Plymouth.

The Lion Tower, containing the Tower Menagerie (on your right as you enter), was one of the sights of London from the time of Henry III. to the reign of Henry IV., and the removal of the few animals that remained to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. A century ago the lions in the Tower were named after the reigning Kings; and it was long a vulgar belief, "that when the King dies, the lion of that name dies after him;" that the lions in the Tower were the best judges of the title of our British Kings, and always sympathised with our Sovereigns. The Menagerie was removed in November, 1834. The present Refreshment-room, by the Ticket-house, occupies the site.

Eminent Persons confined in the Tower.—Wallace.—Mortimer.—John, King of France.—Charles, Duke of Orleans, father of Louis XII. The duke, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, acquired a very great proficiency in our language. A volume of his English poems, preserved in the British Museum, contains the earliest known representation of the Tower, and has often been engraved.—Queen Anna Boleyn, executed, 1536, by the hangman of Calais, on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Queen Katherine Howard, fourth wife of Henry VIII., beheaded, 1541-2, on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower. Lady Rochford was executed at the same time.—Sir Thomas More.—Archbishop Cranmer.—Protector Somerset.—Lady Jane Grey, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Sir Thomas Wyatt, beheaded on Tower Hill.—Devereux, Earl of Essex, beheaded on a scaffold erected within the walls of the Tower.—Sir Walter Raleigh. (He was on three different occasions a prisoner in the Tower; once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of his

marriage, and twice in the reign of King James I. Here he began his History of the World; here he amused himself with his chemical experiments; and here his son, Carew Raleigh, was born.)—Lady Arabella Stuart and her husband, William Seymour, afterwards Duke of Somerset. (Seymour escaped from the Tower.)—Countess of Somerset, (for Overbury's murder).—Sir John Eliot. (Here he wrote *The Monarchy of Man*; and here he died, in 1632.)—Earl of Strafford.—Archbishop Laud.—Lucy Barlow, mother of the Duke of Monmouth. (Cromwell discharged her from the Tower in July, 1656.)—Sir William Davenant.—Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham.—Colonel Hutchinson, at the Restoration of Charles II.

“His chamber was a room where 'tis said the two young princes, King Edward the Fifth and his brother, were murdered in former days, and the room that led to it was a dark great room, that had no window in it, where the portcullis to one of the inward Tower gates was drawn up and let down, under which there sat every night a court of guard. There is a tradition that in this room the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; from which murder this room and that joining it, where Mr. Hutchinson lay, was called the Bloody Tower.”—*Mrs. Hutchinson.*

(Mrs. Hutchinson was the daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower, was herself born in the Tower, and, therefore, well acquainted with the traditions of the building.)—Sir Harry Vane, the younger.—Duke of Buckingham.—Earl of Shaftesbury.—Earl of Salisbury, temp. Charles II. (When Lord Salisbury was offered his attendants in the Tower, he only asked for his cook. The King was very angry.)—William, Lord Russel.—Algernon Sydney.—Seven Bishops, June 8th, 1688.—Lord Chancellor Jefferies, 1688.—The great Duke of Marlborough, 1692.—Sir Robert Walpole, 1712. (Granville, Lord Lansdowne, the poet, was afterwards confined in the same apartment, and has left a copy of verses on the occasion.)—Harley, Earl of Oxford, 1715.—William Shippen, M.P. for Saltash (for saying, in the House of Commons, of a speech from the throne, by George I., “that the second paragraph of the King's speech seemed rather to be calculated for the meridian of Germany than Great Britain; and that 'twas a great misfortune that the King was a stranger to our language and constitution.” He is the “downright Shippen” of Pope's poems).—Bishop Atterbury, 1722.

“How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour,
How shone his soul unconquered in the Tower!”—*Pope.*

(At his last interview with Pope, Atterbury presented Pope

with a Bible. When Atterbury was in the Tower, Lord Cadogan was asked, "What shall we do with the man?" His reply was, "Fling him to the lions."—Dr. Freind. (Here he wrote his *History of Medicine*.)—Earl of Derwentwater, Earl of Nithsdale, Lord Kenmuir. (Lord Nithsdale escaped from the Tower, Feb. 28th, 1715, dressed in a woman's cloak and hood, provided by his heroic wife, which were for some time after called "Nithsdales." The Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmuir were executed on Tower Hill. The history of the Earl of Nithsdale's escape, contrived and effected by his countess, with admirable coolness and intrepidity, is given by the countess herself, in an admirable letter to her sister.)—Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, 1746. (The block on which Lord Lovat was beheaded is preserved in Queen Elizabeth's Armoury.)—John Wilkes, 1762.—Lord George Gordon, 1780.—Sir Francis Burdett, April 6th, 1810.—Arthur Thistlewood, 1820, the last person sent a prisoner to the Tower.

Persons murdered in.—Henry VI.—Duke of Clarence drowned in a butt of Malmsey in a room in the Bowyer, or rather, it is thought, Bloody, Tower.—Edward V. and Richard, Duke of York: their supposed remains (preserved in a cenotaph in Westminster Abbey) were found in the reign of Charles II., while digging the foundation for the present stone stairs to the Chapel of the White Tower.—Sir Thomas Overbury. (He was committed to the Tower, April 21st, 1613, and found dead in the Tower on Sept. 14th following. The manner of his poisoning is one of the most interesting and mysterious chapters in English History.)—Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex. (He was found in the Tower with his throat cut, July 13th, 1638.)

Persons born in.—Carew Raleigh (Sir Walter Raleigh's son).—Mrs. Hutchinson, the biographer of her husband.—Countess of Bedford (daughter of the infamous Countess of Somerset, and mother of William, Lord Russell).

The first stone of the Waterloo Barracks, a large building of questionable style intended to serve as a barrack and armoury, loop-holed, and capable of defence, was laid by the Duke of Wellington, June 14th, 1845, on the north side of the White Tower, on the site of the Grand Storehouse, built by William III., and burned down in 1841. The principal loss by that conflagration was 280,000 stand of muskets and small arms, ready for use, with a few other of antique make, with flint locks. The ordnance stores in the Tower were estimated in 1849 at 640,023*l*. The ordnance stores at home and abroad are valued at 6,000,000*l*. The area of the Tower, within the

walls, is 12 acres and 5 poles; and the circuit outside of the ditch is 1050 yards. The portcullis, by the Bloody Tower, has been described by the Duke of Wellington as the only one remaining in England, in a state of repair, and capable of being used.

The high ground to the N.W. of the Tower is called Tower Hill. Till within the last 150 years stood a large scaffold and gallows of timber, for the execution of such traitors or transgressors as were delivered out of the Tower, or otherwise, to the sheriffs of London for execution.

Executions on Tower Hill.—Bishop Fisher, 1535.—Sir Thomas More, 1535.

“Going up the scaffold, which was so weak that it was ready to fall, he said hurriedly to the Lieutenant, ‘I pray you, Master Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down let me shift for myself.’”—*Roper's Life*.

Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 1540.—Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, mother of Cardinal Pole, 1541.—Earl of Surrey, the poet, 1547.—Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley, the Lord Admiral, beheaded, 1549, by order of his brother the Protector Somerset.—The Protector Somerset, 1552.—Sir Thomas Wyatt.—John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Northumberland, 1553.—Lord Guilford Dudley, (husband of Lady Jane Grey,) 1553-4.—Sir Gervase Helwys, Lieutenant of the Tower, (executed for his share in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.)—Earl of Strafford, 1641.—Archbishop Laud, 1644-5.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger, 1662.—Viscount Stafford, 1680, beheaded on the perjured evidence of Titus Oates, and others.—Algernon Sydney, 1683.—Duke of Monmouth, 1685.—Earl of Derwentwater and Lord Kenmuir, implicated in the rebellion of 1715.—Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, 1746.—Simon, Lord Lovat, 1747, was not only the last person beheaded on Tower Hill, but the last person beheaded in this country.

Lady Raleigh lodged on Tower Hill while her husband was a prisoner in the Tower. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born (1644) on the E. side of Tower Hill, within a court adjoining to London Wall. At a public-house on Tower Hill, known by the sign of the Bull, whither he had withdrawn to avoid his creditors, Otway, the poet, died (it is said, of want) April 14th, 1685. At a cutler's shop on Tower Hill, Felton bought the knife with which he stabbed the first Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family; it was a broad, sharp, hunting knife, and cost 1s. The second duke often repaired in disguise to the lodging of a poor person, “about Tower Hill,” who professed skill in horoscopes.

The church of the Liberty of the Tower is called St. Peter's ad Vincula, and consists of a chancel, nave, and N. aisle; the pier columns are Early English; but the whole structure has been disfigured so often by successive alterations and additions, that little remains of the original building.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my disgust at the barbarous stupidity which has transformed this interesting little church into the likeness of a meeting-house in a manufacturing town. . . . In truth, there is no sadder spot on earth than this little cemetery. Death is there associated, not, as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration and with imperishable renown; not, as in our humblest churches and churchyards, with everything that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny, with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude, the cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame."—*Mr. Macaulay's History of England*, i. 628.

Eminent Persons interred in.—Queen Anne Boleyn (beheaded 1536).

"Her body was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, that was made to put arrows in, and was buried in the chapel within the Tower before twelve o'clock."—*Bishop Burnet*.

Queen Katherine Howard (beheaded 1542).—Sir Thomas More.

"His head was put upon London Bridge; his body was buried in the chapel of St. Peter in the Tower, in the belfry, or as some say, as one entereth into the vestry, near unto the body of the holy martyr Bishop Fisher."—*Cresacre More's Life of Sir Thomas More*, p. 288.

Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex (beheaded 1540). Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury (beheaded 1541). Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudley, the Lord Admiral (beheaded 1549), by order of his brother, the Protector Somerset. The Protector Somerset (beheaded 1552). John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland (beheaded 1553).

"There lyeth before the High Altar, in St. Peter's Church, two Dukes between two Queenes, to wit, the Duke of Somerset and the Duke of Northumberland, between Queen Anne and Queen Katherine, all four beheaded."—*Stow, by Howes*, p. 615.

Lady Jane Grey and her husband, the Lord Guilford Dudley (beheaded 1553-4). Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (beheaded 1600). Sir Thomas Overbury, poisoned in the Tower, and buried, according to the register, Sept. 15th, 1613. Sir John Eliot died a prisoner in the Tower, Nov. 27th, 1632; his son petitioned the King (Charles I.) that he would permit his father's body to be conveyed to Cornwall for interment, but the King's answer at the foot of the petition was, "Let Sir John Eliot's body be buried in the church of that parish where he died." Okey, the regicide. Duke of Monmouth

(beheaded 1685), buried beneath the communion-table. John Rotier (d. 1703), the eminent medallist, the rival of Simon and father of James and Norbert Rotier, also medallists of great merit. Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino (beheaded 1746). Simon, Lord Lovat (beheaded April 9th, 1747). Colonel Gurwood, to whose industry we owe the Wellington dispatches (d. 1846). *Observe.*—Altar-tomb, with effigies of Sir Richard Cholmondeley and his wife; this Sir Richard Cholmondeley was Lieutenant of the Tower in the reign of Henry VII. Monument, with kneeling figures, to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower (d. 1564), and his son, Sir Michael Blount, his successor in the office. Monument in chancel to Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower (d. 1630), the father of Mrs. Lucy Hutchinson. Inscribed stone on floor of nave, over the remains of Talbot Edwards (d. 1674), Keeper of the Regalia in the Tower, when Blood stole the crown. Here, in the lieutenancy of Alderman Pennington (the regicide Lord Mayor of London), one Kem, vicar of Low Leyton, in Essex, preached in a gown over a buff coat and scarf. Laud, who was a prisoner in the Tower at the time, records the circumstance, with becoming horror, in the History of his Troubles.

CHURCHES.

OF the 98 parish churches within the walls of the City of London, at the time of the Great Fire, 85 were burnt down, and 13 unburnt; 53 were rebuilt, and 35 united to other parishes. "It is observed and is true in the late Fire of London," says Pepys in his Diary, "that the fire burned just as many parish churches as there were hours from the beginning to the end of the Fire; and next that there were just as many churches left standing in the rest of the city that was not burned, being, I think, 13 in all of each; which is pretty to observe."

The following is the Yearly Value of Church Livings in London:—

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate . . .	} the five highest.	{	£ 2290
St. Giles's, Cripplegate . . .			2018
St. Olave's, Hart-street . . .			1891
St. Andrew's, Holborn . . .			1336
St. Catherine Coleman . . .			1019
St. Bartholomew the Less, the lowest . . .			30

Lambeth	} before the separ- ation.	{ £ 2277	
St. Marylebone			1898
St. George's, Hanover-square			1550
St. James's, Westminster			1468
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields			1258
All Souls', Langham-place			1186
St. Mary's, Islington			1155
St. Luke's, Chelsea	1003		

The income of the Bishop of London is above 15,000*l.* a year, but the bishop's successor will have a fixed income of 10,000*l.* a year nett.

In the following account of the London churches, those which are particularly worthy of attention are alone mentioned.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, or the COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. PETER'S, WESTMINSTER, originally a Benedictine monastery—the “minster west” of St. Paul's, London—founded, it is said, by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, circ. 616; enlarged by King Edgar and King Edward the Confessor; and rebuilt nearly as we now see it by Henry III., and his son Edward I. Here our Kings and Queens have been crowned, from Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria; and here very many of them are buried, some with and others without monuments.

The architecture throughout (with the exception of Henry VII.'s Chapel and the west towers) is Early English, very rich, and rather late in the style. Henry VII.'s Chapel is late Perpendicular, very richly ornamented with panelling, &c.; and the western towers, erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren, are in a debased style of mixed Grecian and Gothic.

The Abbey is open to public inspection between the hours of 11 and 3 generally; and also in the summer months between 4 and 6 in the afternoon. The public are not admitted to view the monuments on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Fast Days, or during the hours of Divine Service. The Nave, Transepts, and Cloisters are free. The charge for admission to the rest of the Abbey (through which you are accompanied by a guide) is 6*d.* each person. The entrance is at the south transept, better known as Poets' Corner.

The usual plan observed in viewing the Abbey is to examine Poets' Corner, and wait till a sufficient party is formed for a guide to accompany you through the chapels. If you find a party formed, you will save time by joining it at once. You can examine the open parts of the building afterwards at your own convenience. *Observe, in the chapels, &c., through which you are taken by the guide—Part of an*

altar-decoration of the 13th or 14th century, 11 feet long by 3 feet high (under glass, and on your left as you enter).

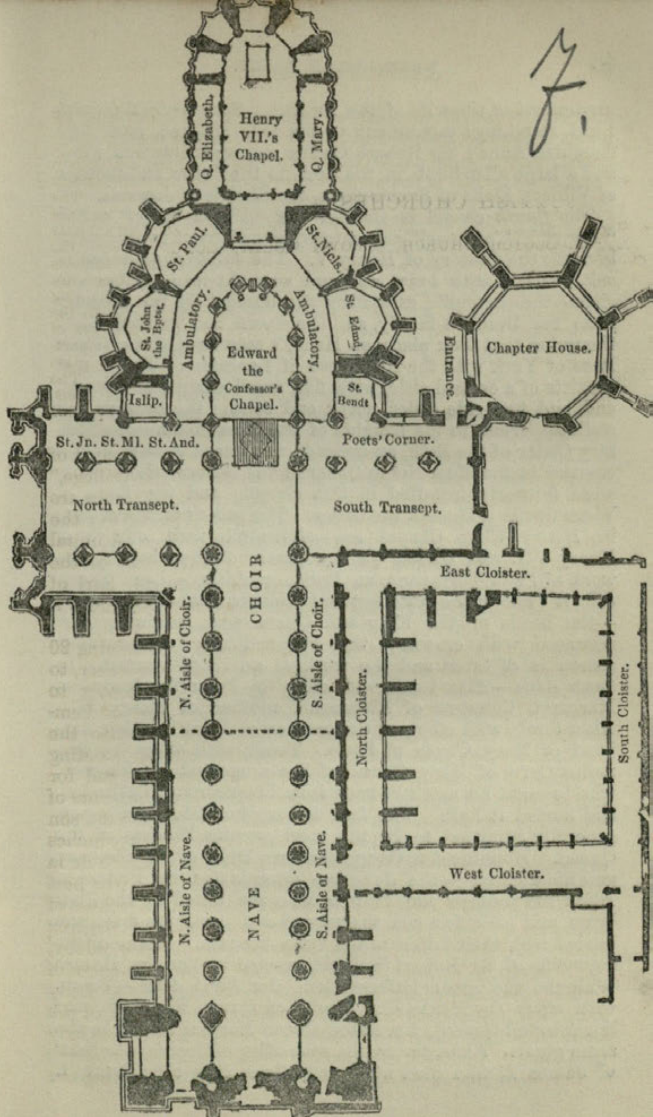
"The work is divided into two similar portions; in the centre is a figure, which appears to be intended for Christ, holding the globe, and in the act of blessing; an angel with a palm branch is on each side. The single figure at the left hand of the whole decoration is St. Peter; the figure that should correspond on the right, and all the Scripture subjects on that side, are gone. In the compartments to the left, between the figure of St. Peter and the centre figures, portions of those subjects remain: the fourth is destroyed. These single figures and subjects are worthy of a good Italian artist of the fourteenth century. The remaining decorations were splendid and costly; the small compartments in the architectural enrichments are filled with variously-coloured pieces of glass, inlaid on tinfoil, and have still a brilliant effect. The compartments not occupied by figures were adorned with a deep-blue glass resembling lapis lazuli, with gold lines of foliage executed on it. The smaller spaces and mouldings were enriched with cameos and gems, some of which still remain. That the work was executed in England there can be little doubt."—*Eastlake on Oil Painting*, p. 176.

The *first* chapel you are shown is called the "Chapel of St. Benedict," or the "Chapel of the Deans of the College," several of whom are buried here. The principal tombs are those of Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury (d. 1376); the Countess of Hertford, sister to the Lord High Admiral Nottingham, so famous for his share in the defeat of the Spanish Armada (d. 1598); and Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James I. (d. 1645).

The *second* chapel is that of "St. Edmund," containing 20 monuments, of which that on your right as you enter, to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother to Henry III., and father of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1296), is the first in point of time and also the most important; the effigy exhibits the earliest existing instance in this country of the use of enamelled metal for monumental purposes. The other tombs and monuments of importance in this chapel are—tomb of John of Eltham, son of Edward II.; tomb with two alabaster figures, twenty inches in length, representing William of Windsor and Blanch de la Tour, children of Edward III.; monumental brass (the best in the Abbey), representing Eleanora de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, in her conventual dress, as a nun of Barking Abbey (d. 1399); monumental brass of Robert de Waldeby, Archbishop of York (d. 1397); effigy of Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, grand-daughter of Henry VII., and mother of Lady Jane Grey; and alabaster statue of Elizabeth Russell, of the Bedford family—foolishly shown for many years as the lady who died by the prick of a needle.

The *third* chapel is that of "St. Nicholas," containing the

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GROUND PLAN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

monument of the wife of the Protector Somerset; the great Lord Burghley's monument to his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne; Sir Robert Cecil's monument to his wife; and a large altar-tomb in the area, to the father and mother of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the Steenie of James I.

The *fourth* chapel is that of the "Virgin Mary," called "Henry VII.'s Chapel," and entered by a flight of twelve steps beneath the Oratory of Henry V. The entrance gates are of oak, overlaid with brass, gilt, and wrought into various devices—the portcullis exhibiting the descent of the founder from the Beaufort family, and the crown and twisted roses the union that took place, on Henry's marriage, of the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster. The chapel consists of a central aisle, with five small chapels at the east end, and two side aisles, north and south; the banners and stalls appertain to the Knights of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, an order of merit next in rank in this country to the Most Noble Order of the Garter; the knights were formerly installed in this chapel; and the Dean of Westminster is Dean of the Order. The principal monuments in Henry VII.'s Chapel are—altar-tomb with effigies of Henry VII. and Queen (in the centre of the chapel), the work of Peter Torrigiano, an Italian sculptor:—Lord Bacon calls it "one of the stateliest and daintiest tombs in Europe:"—the heads of the King and Queen were originally surmounted with crowns; the Perpendicular enclosure or screen is of brass, and the work of an English artist. In *South Aisle*.—Altar-tomb, with effigy (by Peter Torrigiano) of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Altar-tomb, with effigy of the mother of Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots. Tomb, with effigy (by Cornelius Cure) of Mary, Queen of Scots, erected by James I., who brought his mother's body from Peterborough Cathedral, and buried it here. The face is very beautiful, and is now generally admitted to be the most genuine likeness of the Queen. Monument to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his duchess;—the duke was assassinated by Felton in 1628: his younger son, Francis, who was killed in the Civil Wars, and his eldest son, the second and profligate duke, are buried with their father in the vault beneath. Statue of the first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, erected by her son, Horace Walpole, the great letter-writer. In *North Aisle*.—Tomb, with effigy (by Maximilian Coult) of Queen Elizabeth (the lion-hearted Queen); her sister, Queen Mary, is buried in the same grave. Alabaster cradle, with effigy of Sophia, daughter of James I., who died when only three days old: James I.

and Anne of Denmark, Henry Prince of Wales, the Queen of Bohemia, and Arabella Stuart are buried beneath. Monument to Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, and his duchess, of the time of James I. (La Belle Stuart is buried beneath this monument). Monument to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who restored King Charles II. Sarcophagus of white marble, containing certain bones accidentally discovered (1674) in a wooden chest below the stairs which formerly led to the chapel of the White Tower, and believed to be the remains of Edward V. and his brother Richard, Duke of York, murdered by order of their uncle, King Richard III. Monuments to Saville, Marquis of Halifax, the statesman and wit (d. 1695);—to Montague, Earl of Halifax, the universal patron of the men of genius of his time (d. 1715), (here Addison and Craggs are buried)—to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, the patron of Dryden, with its inscription, “Dubius, sed non Improbus, Vixi.” Recumbent figure, by Sir R. Westmacott, of the Duke of Montpensier, brother to Louis Philippe, King of the French. The statues in the architecture of this chapel are commended by Flaxman for “their natural simplicity, and grandeur of character and drapery.” Charles II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne are buried in a vault at the east end of the south aisle. George II. and Queen Caroline,—Frederick, Prince of Wales, the father of George III.,—and William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in a vault in the central aisle. The remains of George II. and his Queen lie mingled together, a side having been taken by the King’s own direction from each of the coffins for this purpose: the two sides which were withdrawn were seen standing against the wall when the vault was opened for the last time in 1837.

The *fifth* chapel is “St. Paul’s.” *Observe*.—Altar-tomb on your right as you enter to Lodowick Robsart, Lord Bouchier, standard-bearer to Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt. Altar-tomb of Sir Giles Daubeny (Lord Chamberlain to Henry VII.) and his lady. Stately monument against the wall to Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he sat as Chancellor at the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay. Monuments to Viscount Dorchester, and Francis, Lord Cottington, of the time of Charles I. Colossal portrait-statue of James Watt, the great engineer, by Sir Francis Chantrey—cost 6000*l.*; the inscription by Lord Brougham. Archbishop Usher is buried in this chapel;—his funeral was conducted with great pomp by command of Cromwell, who bore half the expense of it; the other half fell very heavily on his relations.

The *sixth* chapel (the most interesting of all) occupies the space at the back of the high altar of the Abbey; is called the "Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor," or the "Chapel of the Kings," and is entered from the ambulatory by a temporary staircase. The centre of this chapel is taken up by the shrine of King Edward the Confessor, erected in the reign of Henry III., and richly inlaid with mosaic work: of the original Latin inscription, only a few letters remain. The wainscot addition at the top was erected in the reign of Mary I., by Abbot Fekenham. Henry IV. was seized with his last illness while performing his devotions at this shrine. No part of this chapel should be overlooked. *Observe.*—Altar-tomb, with bronze effigy of Henry III. (the effigy of the king very fine). Altar-tomb of Edward I., composed of five large slabs of Purbeck marble, and carrying this appropriate inscription:—

"EDWARDVS PRIMVS SCOTORVM MALLEVS—HIC EST."

When the tomb was opened in 1774, the body of the King was discovered almost entire, with a crown of tin gilt upon his head, a sceptre of copper gilt in his right hand, and a sceptre and dove of the same materials in his left; and in this state he is still lying. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I.; the figure of the Queen was the work of Master William Torell, goldsmith, *i.e.*, Torelli, an Italian, and is much and deservedly admired for its simplicity and beauty; the iron work (recently restored) was the work of a smith living at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Edward III.; the sword and shield of state, carried before the King in France, are placed by the side of the tomb. Altar-tomb, with effigy of Philippa, Queen of Edward III. Altar-tomb, with effigies of Richard II. and his Queen. Altar-tomb and chantry of Henry V., the hero of Agincourt; the head of the King was of solid silver, and the figure was plated with the same metal; the head was stolen at the Reformation; the helmet, shield, and saddle of the King are still to be seen on a bar above the turrets of the chantry. Grey slab, formerly adorned with a rich brass figure (a few nails are still to be seen), covering the remains of Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edward III., murdered by order of his nephew, Richard II. Small altar-tomb of Margaret of York, infant daughter of Edward IV. Small altar-tomb of Elizabeth Tudor, infant daughter of Henry VII. Brass, much worn, representing John de Waltham, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Richard II.: Richard loved him so much, that he

ordered his body to be buried in the Chapel of the Kings. The two Coronation Chairs, still used at the coronations of the Sovereigns of Great Britain—one containing the famous stone of Scone on which the Scottish Kings were crowned, and which Edward I. carried away with him, as an evidence of his absolute conquest of Scotland: this stone is 26 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 11 inches thick, and is fixed in the bottom of the chair by cramps of iron; it is nothing more than a piece of reddish-grey sandstone squared and smoothed;—the more modern chair was made for the coronation of Mary, Queen of William III. The screen dividing the chapel from the Choir was erected in the reign of Henry VI.: beneath the cornice runs a series of 14 sculptures in bas-relief, representing the principal events, real and imaginary, in the life of Edward the Confessor; the pavement of the chapel, much worn, is contemporary with the shrine of the Confessor.

The *seventh* chapel is that of "St. Erasmus," and through it (it has nothing to detain you) you enter the *eighth* chapel, dedicated to "St. John the Baptist," containing the tombs of several early Abbots of Westminster; Abbot William de Colchester (d. 1420); Abbot Mylling (d. 1492); Abbot Fascet (d. 1500). *Observe.*—The very large and stately monument to Cary, Lord Hunsdon, first cousin and Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth. Large altar-tomb of Cecil, Earl of Exeter (eldest son of the great Lord Burghley), and his two wives; the vacant space is said to have been intended for the statue of his second countess, but she disdainfully refused to lie on the left side. Monument to Colonel Popham, one of Cromwell's officers at sea, and the only monument to any of the Parliamentary party suffered to remain in the Abbey at the Restoration; the inscription, however, was turned to the wall; his remains were removed at the same time with those of Cromwell, Ireton, Bradshaw, Blake, &c.

The *ninth* chapel is that of "Abbot Islip," containing the altar-tomb of Islip himself (d. 1532), and the monument to the great-nephew and eventually heir of Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor. The Hatton vault was purchased by William Pulteney, the celebrated Earl of Bath, who is here interred, and whose monument, by the side of General Wolfe's, is without the chapel, in the aisle of the Abbey. The Wolfe monument was the work of Wilton, and cost 3000*l.*: the bas-relief (in lead, bronzed over) represents the march of the British troops from the river bank to the Heights of Abraham; this portion of the monument is by Capizzoldi.

The E. aisle of the North Transept was formerly divided by screens into the Chapels of St. John, St. Michael, and St. Andrew. Here are two of the finest monuments in the Abbey. *Observe*.—Four knights kneeling, and supporting on their shoulders a table, on which lie the several parts of a complete suit of armour; beneath is the recumbent figure of Sir Francis Vere, the great Low Country soldier of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Monument by Roubiliac (one of the last and best of his works) to Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale; the bottom of the monument is represented as throwing open its marble doors, and a sheeted skeleton is seen launching his dart at the lady, who has sunk affrighted into her husband's arms. "The dying woman," says Allan Cunningham, "would do honour to any artist. Her right arm and hand are considered by sculptors as the perfection of fine workmanship. Life seems slowly receding from her tapering fingers and quivering wrist." When Roubiliac was erecting this monument, he was found one day by Gayfere, the Abbey mason, standing with his arms folded, and his looks fixed on one of the knightly figures which support the canopy over the statue of Sir Francis Vere. As Gayfere approached, the enthusiastic Frenchman laid his hand on his arm, pointed to the figure, and said, in a whisper, "Hush! hush! he vil speak presently."

The *Choir*, or cross of the transepts, affords the best point of view for examining the architecture of the Abbey. *Observe*.—Tomb of Sebert, King of the East Saxons, erected by the abbots and monks of Westminster, in 1308; tomb of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Edward III.; tomb of his countess; tomb of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (very fine—one of the best views of it is from the N. aisle).

"The monuments of Aymer de Valence and Edmund Crouchback are specimens of the magnificence of our sculpture in the reign of the two first Edwards. The loftiness of the work, the number of arches and pinnacles, the lightness of the spires, the richness and profusion of foliage and crockets, the solemn repose of the principal statue, the delicacy of thought in the group of angels bearing the soul, and the tender sentiment of concern variously expressed in the relations ranged in order round the basement, forcibly arrest the attention, and carry the thoughts not only to other ages, but to other states of existence."—*Flaxman*.

Tomb of Ann of Cleves, one of King Henry VIII.'s six wives. The rich mosaic pavement is an excellent specimen of the *Opus Alexandrinum*, and was placed here at the expense of Henry III., in the year 1268. The black and white pavement was laid at the expense of Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School.

Here the guide ceases to attend you, and you are left to your own leisure and information. You now enter the North Transept, where you will *Observe*.—The inscribed stones covering the graves of the rival statesmen, Pitt and Fox.

“The mighty chiefs sleep side by side;
Drop upon Fox’s grave the tear,
’Twill trickle to his rival’s bier.”—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Grattan, Canning, and Castlereagh; and the following monuments—to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, of the time of Charles I. and II. Roubiliac’s monument to Sir Peter Warren, containing his fine figure of Navigation; Rysbrach’s monument to Admiral Vernon, who distinguished himself at Carthage; Bacon’s noble monument to the great Lord Chatham, erected by the King and Parliament—cost 6000*l.*

“Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham’s eloquence to marble lips.”

Cowper, The Task.

Nollekens’s large monument to the three naval captains who fell in Rodney’s great victory of April 12th, 1782, erected by the King and Parliament—cost 4000*l.*; Flaxman’s noble portrait-statue of the great Lord Mansfield, with Wisdom on one side, Justice on the other, and behind the figure of a youth, a criminal, by Wisdom delivered up to Justice—erected by a private person, who bequeathed 2500*l.* for the purpose; statue of Sir W. Follett, by Behnes; small monument, with bust, to Warren Hastings—erected by his widow; Sir R. Westmacott’s Mrs. Warren and Child—one of the best of Sir Richard’s works; and Chantrey’s three portrait-statues of Francis Horner, George Canning, and Sir John Malcolm. The statue without an inscription is meant for John Philip Kemble, the actor. It was modelled by Flaxman, and executed by Hinchcliffe after Flaxman’s death. It is very poor. In the N. aisle of the Choir (on your way to the Nave), *Observe*.—Tablets to Henry Purcell (d. 1695), and Dr. Blow (d. 1708), two of our greatest English musicians—the Purcell inscription is attributed to Dryden; portrait-statues of Sir Stamford Raffles, by Chantrey; and of Wilberforce, by S. Joseph.

Observe in Nave.—Small stone, in the middle of the N. aisle (fronting Killigrew’s monument), inscribed, “O Rare Ben Jonson.” The poet is buried here standing on his feet, and the inscription was done, as Aubrey relates, “at the charge of Jack Young (afterwards knighted), who, walking

here when the grave was covering, gave the fellow eighteen-pence to cut it." When the nave was re-laid, about fifteen years ago, the true stone was taken away, and the present uninteresting square placed in its stead. Tom Killigrew, the wit, is buried by the side of Jonson; and his son, who fell at the battle of Almanza, in 1707, has a monument immediately opposite. Monument, with inscriptions in Hebrew, Greek, Ethiopic, and English, to Sir Samuel Morland's wives;—Morland was secretary to Thurloe, Oliver Cromwell's secretary. Monument to Sir Palmes Fairborne, with a fine epitaph in verse by Dryden. Monument to Sir William Temple, the statesman and author, his wife, sister-in-law, and child;—this was erected pursuant to Temple's will. Monument to Sprat, the poet, and friend of Cowley. (Bishop Atterbury is buried opposite this monument, in a vault which he made for himself when Dean of Westminster, "as far," he says to Pope, "from kings and cæsars as the space will admit of.") Monument, with bust, of Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, chief minister to Queen Anne "during the first nine glorious years of her reign." Monument to Heneage Twysden, who wrote the genealogy of the Bickerstaff family in the Tatler, and fell at the battle of Blaregnies in 1709. Monument to Secretary Craggs, with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Monument to Congreve, the poet, erected at the expense of Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, to whom, for reasons not known or mentioned, he bequeathed a legacy of about 10,000*l.*

"When the younger Duchess exposed herself by placing a monument and silly epitaph of her own composing and bad spelling to Congreve in Westminster Abbey, her mother quoting the words said, 'I know not what pleasure she might have had in his company, but I am sure it was no honour.'"—*Horace Walpole.*

In front of Congreve's monument Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, is buried, "in a very fine Brussels lace head," says her maid; "a Holland shift with a tucker and double ruffles of the same lace; a pair of new kid gloves, and her body wrapped up in a winding-sheet." Hence the allusion of the satirist:—

"Odious! in woollen; 'twould a saint provoke!
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke)—
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face;
One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead—
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."—*Pope.*

Under the organ-screen—Monuments to Sir Isaac Newton, designed by Kent, and executed by Rysbrach—cost 500*l.*;

and to Earl Stanhope. Monument to Dr. Mead, the famous physician (d. 1754). Three monuments, by Roubiliac, in three successive windows; to Field-Marshal Wade, whose part in putting down the Rebellion of 1745 is matter of history; to Major-General Fleming, and Lieutenant-General Hargrave. The absurd monument, by Nicholas Read, to Rear-Admiral Tyrrel (d. 1766): its common name is "The Pancake Monument." Heaven is represented with clouds and cherubs, the depths of the sea with rocks of coral and madrepora; the admiral is seen ascending into heaven, while Hibernia sits in the sea with her attendants, and points to the spot where the admiral's body was committed to the deep. Monument of Major-General Stringer Lawrence erected by the East India Company, "in testimony of their gratitude for his eminent services in the command of their forces on the coast of Coromandel, from 1746 to 1756." Monument, by Flaxman, to Captain Montagu, who fell in Lord Howe's victory of June 1st. Monument to Major André, executed by the Americans as a spy in the year 1780:—the monument was erected at the expense of George III., and the figure of Washington on the bas-relief has been renewed with a head, on three different occasions; "the wanton mischief of some schoolboy," says Charles Lamb, "fired, perhaps, with raw notions of transatlantic freedom. The mischief was done," he adds,—he is addressing Southey,—“about the time that you were a scholar there. Do you know anything about the unfortunate relic?” This sly allusion to the early political principles of the great poet caused a temporary cessation of friendship with the essayist.—Sir R. Westmacott's monument to Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, shot by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812; cost 5250*l.* Monuments to William Pitt, cost 6300*l.*; and C. J. Fox (there is no inscription); both by Sir Richard Westmacott. Monument, by E. H. Baily, R.A., to the late Lord Holland. *Observe.*—In south aisle of Choir, recumbent figure of William Thynn, Receiver of the Marches in the reign of Henry VIII. Good bust, by Le Scœur, of Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Charles I. Monument to Thomas Thynn, of Longleat, who was barbarously murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682;—he was shot in his coach, and the bas-relief contains a representation of the event.

“A Welshman bragging of his family, said his father's effigy was set up in Westminster Abbey: being asked whereabouts, he said, 'In the same monument with Squire Thynn, for he was his coachman.'”—*Joe Miller's Jests.*

Monument to Dr. South, the great divine (d. 1716); he was a prebendary of this church. Monument, by F. Bird (in the worst taste), to Sir Cloudesley Shovel (d. 1707). Monument to Dr. Busby, master of Westminster School (d. 1695). Monument to Sir Godfrey Kneller, with fine epitaph in verse by Pope. Monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Dr. Isaac Watts, who was buried in Bunhill-fields. Bust, by Flaxman, of Pasquale de Paoli, the Corsican chief (d. 1807). Monument to Dr. Burney, the Greek scholar; the inscription by Dr. Parr.

In Poets' Corner, occupying nearly a half of the South Transept, and so called from the tombs and honorary monuments of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and several of our greatest poets, *Observe*.—Tomb of Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry (d. 1400); erected in 1555, by Nicholas Brigham, a scholar of Oxford, and himself a poet;—Chaucer was originally buried in this spot, Brigham removing his bones to a more honourable tomb (a committee has been formed to restore this tomb). Monument to Edmund Spenser, author of the *Faërie Queene*; erected at the expense of 'Anne Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery,' and renewed in 1778 at the instigation of Mason, the poet;—Spenser died in King-street, Westminster, "from lack of bread," and was buried here at the expense of Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex. Honorary * monument to Shakspeare; erected in the reign of George II., from the designs of Kent;—when Pope was asked for an inscription, he wrote:—

" Thus Britons love me, and preserve my fame,
Free from a Barber's or a Benson's name."

We shall see the sting of this presently: Shakspeare stands like a sentimental dandy. Monument to Michael Drayton, a poet of Queen Elizabeth's reign, erected by the same 'Anne Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery;' the epitaph in verse by Ben Jonson, and very fine. Tablet to Ben Jonson, erected in the reign of George II., a century after the poet's death. Honorary bust of Milton, erected in 1737, at the expense of Auditor Benson: "In the inscription," says Dr. Johnson, "Mr. Benson has bestowed more words upon himself than upon Milton;" a circumstance that Pope has called attention to in the *Dunciad*:

" On poets' tombs see Benson's titles writ."

Honorary monument to Butler, author of *Hudibras*, erected in 1721, by John Barber, a printer, and Lord Mayor of

* The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

London. Grave of Sir William Davenant, with the short inscription, "O rare Sir William Davenant." (May, the poet, and historian of the Long Parliament, was originally buried in this grave.) Monument to Cowley, erected at the expense of the second and last Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; the epitaph by Sprat. Bust of Dryden, erected at the expense of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham.

"This Sheffield raised: the sacred dust below
Was Dryden once: the rest who does not know."—*Pope*.

The bust by Scheemakers is very fine. Honorary monument to Shadwell, the antagonist of Dryden, erected by his son. Honorary monument to John Philips, author of *The Splendid Shilling* (d. 1708).

"When the inscription for the monument of Philips, in which he was said to be *uni Miltono secundus*, was exhibited to Dr. Sprat, then Dean of Westminster, he refused to admit it; the name of Milton was in his opinion too detestable to be read on the wall of a building dedicated to devotion. Atterbury, who succeeded him, being author of the inscription, permitted its reception. 'And such has been the change of public opinion,' said Dr. Gregory, from whom I heard this account, that I have seen erected in the church a bust of that man whose name I once knew considered as a pollution of its walls."—*Dr. Johnson*.

Monument of Matthew Prior, erected by himself, as the last piece of human vanity.

"As doctors give physic by way of prevention,
Mat, alive and in health, of his tombstone took care:
For delays are unsafe, and his pious intention
May haply be never fulfill'd by his heir.

"Then take Mat's word for it, the sculptor is paid:
That the figure is fine, pray believe your own eye;
Yet credit but lightly what more may be said,
For we flatter ourselves and teach marble to lie."—*Prior*.

The bust, by A. Coysevox, was a present to Prior from Louis XIV., and the epitaph, written by Dr. Friend, famous for long epitaphs, for which he has been immortalised by Pope:—

"Friend, for your epitaphs I griev'd,
Where still so much is said;
One half will never be believ'd,
The other never read."

Monument to Nicholas Rowe, author of the tragedy of *Jane Shore*, erected by his widow; epitaph by Pope. Monument to John Gay, author of *The Beggar's Opera*; the short and irreverent epitaph, *Life is a jest, &c.*, is his own composition; the verses beneath it are by Pope. Statue of Addison, by Sir R. Westmacott, erected 1809. Honorary monument to Thomson, author of *The Seasons*, erected 1762, from the

proceeds of a subscription edition of his works. Honorary tablet to Oliver Goldsmith, by Nollekens; the Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson, who, in reply to a request that he would celebrate the fame of an author in the language in which he wrote, observed, that he never would consent to disgrace the walls of Westminster Abbey with an English inscription. Honorary monument to Gray, author of *An Elegy in a Country Churchyard* (the verse by Mason, the monument by Bacon, R.A.). Honorary monument to Mason, the poet, and biographer of Gray (the inscription, it is said, by Bishop Hurd). Honorary monument to Anstey, author of the *Bath Guide*. Inscribed gravestone over Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Honorary bust of Robert Southey, by H. Weekes. Inscribed gravestone over Thomas Campbell, author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, and statue by W. C. Marshall, A.R.A.

In that part of the South Transept not included in Poets' Corner, *Observe*.—Monument to Isaac Casaubon (1614), editor of *Persius* and *Polybius*. Monument to Camden, the great English antiquary (d. 1623); the bust received the injury, which it still exhibits, when the hearse and effigy of Essex, the Parliamentary general, were destroyed in 1646, by some of the Cavalier party, who lurked at night in the Abbey to be revenged on the dead. White gravestone, in the centre of transept, over the body of Old Parr, who died in 1635, at the great age of 152, having lived in the reigns of ten princes, viz., Edward IV., Edward V., Richard III., Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Gravestone over the body of Thomas Chiffinch, closet-keeper to Charles II. (d. 1666). Monument to M. St. Evremont, a French epicurean wit, who fled to England to escape a government arrest in his own country (d. 1703). Bust of Doctor Isaac Barrow, the divine (d. 1677). Gravestone over the body of the second wife of Sir Richard Steele, the "Prue" of his correspondence. Monument, by Roubiliac, to John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich (d. 1743): the figure of Eloquence, with her supplicating hand and earnest brow, is very masterly; Canova was struck with its beauty; he said, "That is one of the noblest statues I have seen in England." Monument by Roubiliac (his last work) to Handel, the great musician, a native of Halle, in Lower Saxony, and long a resident in England (d. 1759). Honorary monument to Barton Booth, the original Cato in Addison's play. Honorary monument to Mrs. Pritchard, the actress, famous in the characters of *Lady Macbeth*, *Zara*, and *Mrs. Oakley* (d. 1768). Inscribed gravestones over the bodies of David Garrick and Samuel Johnson. Monument to David Garrick, by H. Webber,

erected at the expense of Albany Wallis, the executor of Garrick.

"Taking a turn the other day in the Abbey, I was struck with the affected attitude of a figure which I do not remember to have seen before, and which, upon examination, proved to be a whole-length of the celebrated Mr. Garrick. Though I would not go so far with some good Catholics abroad as to shut players altogether out of consecrated ground, yet I own I was not a little scandalised at the introduction of theatrical airs and gestures into a place set apart to remind us of the saddest realities. Going nearer, I found inscribed under this harlequin figure a farrago of false thoughts and nonsense."—*Charles Lamb.*

Inscribed gravestones over the remains of James Macpherson, translator of Ossian; and of William Gifford, editor of *Ben Jonson* and the *Quarterly Review*. The painted glass in the Abbey will be found to deserve a cursory inspection; the rich rose-window in the North Transept is old; the rose-window in the South Transept the work of Messrs. Thomas Ward and J. H. Nixon (1847). The figures are nearly three feet high, and the whole effect, for a modern window, most excellent. The wax-work exhibition, or *The Play of the Dead Volks*, as the common people called it, was discontinued in 1839. The exhibition originated in the old custom of making a lively effigy in wax of the deceased—a part of the funeral procession of every great person, and of leaving the effigy over the grave as a kind of temporary monument.

You will now leave the interior of the Abbey, for the purpose of visiting the Cloisters, walking through St. Margaret's churchyard, and entering Dean's-yard, where, on your left, you pass the Jerusalem Chamber, in which King Henry IV. died.

"*King Henry.* Doth any name particular belong
Unto the lodging where I first did swoon?"

"*Warwick.* 'Tis called Jerusalem, my noble lord.

"*King Henry.* Laud be to God!—even there my life must end.

It hath been prophesied to me many years,

I should not die but in Jerusalem;

Which vainly I supposed the Holy Land:—

But bear me to that chamber; there I'll lie;

In that Jerusalem shall Harry die."

Shakspeare, Second Part of King Henry IV.

Observe.—In S. cloister effigies of several of the early abbots; large blue stone, uninscribed, marking the grave it is said of Long Meg of Westminster, a noted virago in the reign of Henry VIII. In E. cloister, honorary monument to Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, murdered in the reign of Charles II.; tablet to the mother of Addison, the poet; monument to Lieut-General Withers, with epitaph by Pope. In W. cloister, monument to George Vertue, the antiquary and engraver; medallion monument to Bonnell Thornton, editor of the

Connoisseur—inscription by Joseph Warton; honorary monument, by T. Banks, R.A., to Woollett, the engraver; tablet to Dr. Buchan, author of a work on Domestic Medicine (d. 1805). In the E. ambulatory, “under a blue marble stone, against the first pillar,” Aphra Behn was buried, April 20th, 1689: and under stones no longer carrying inscriptions, are buried Henry Lawes, “one who called Milton friend;” Betterton, the great actor; Tom Brown, the wit; Mrs. Bracegirdle, the beautiful actress; and Samuel Foote, the famous comedian. A small wooden door, in the S. cloister, leads to *Ashburnham House*, one of Inigo Jones's best remaining works, and the richly-ornamented doorway in the E. cloister to the *Chapter-house* (an elegant Gothic octagon, supported by massive buttresses), taken from the Dean and Chapter as early as the Reformation, and made a repository for public records. The entrance is in Poets' Corner. *Observe*.—In 5 compartments on the E. wall, and not unlike an altar-piece, “Christ surrounded by the Christian Virtues,” a mural decoration supposed to have been executed about the middle of the 14th century. There are later decorations, on the story of St. John the Evangelist, but poor and feeble in point of execution, compared to the Christ surrounded by the Christian Virtues. The floor of heraldic tiles, now boarded over, where visible, is extremely fine. The roof stood till 1740; Wren, it is said, refused to remove it. In the Chapel of the Pix attached to the Abbey is a stone Altar, one of half-a-dozen, not more, that escaped the Reformation and the Great Rebellion. For the Record Curiosities in the Chapter-house, see p. 58.

The following eminent persons are buried in Westminster Abbey. (The names of those persons buried without monuments or inscribed gravestones are printed in italics.) **KINGS AND QUEENS**.—King Sebert; Edward the Confessor; Henry III.; Edward I. and Queen Eleanor; Edward III. and Queen Philippa; Richard II. and his Queen; Henry V.; Edward V.; Henry VII. and his Queen; Anne of Cleves, Queen of Henry VIII.; *Edward VI.*; *Mary I.*; Mary, Queen of Scots; Queen Elizabeth; *James I. and his Queen*; *Queen of Bohemia*, daughter of James I. and mother of Prince Rupert; *Charles II.*; *William III.* and *Queen Mary*; *Queen Anne*; *George II.* and *Queen Caroline*. **EMINENT STATESMEN**.—*Lord Chancellor Clarendon*; Savile, Lord Halifax; Sir William Temple; Craggs; Pulteney, Earl of Bath; the great Lord Chatham; Pitt, Fox, Canning, and Castlereagh. **EMINENT SOLDIERS**.—Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; Sir Francis Vere; *Prince Rupert*; Monk, Duke of Albemarle;

William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden; Marshal Wade. EMINENT SEAMEN.—*Admiral Dean*; *Sir W. Spragg*; *Montague, Earl of Sandwich*; *Sir Cloudesley Shovel*. EMINENT POETS.—*Chaucer*, *Spenser*, *Beaumont*, *Ben Jonson*, *Michael Drayton*, *Sir Robert Ayton*, *Sir W. Davenant*, *Cowley*, *Denham*, *Roscommon*, *Dryden*, *Prior*, *Congreve*, *Addison*, *Rowe*, *Gay*, *Macpherson*, who gave "Ossian" to the public, *R. B. Sheridan*, and *Thomas Campbell*. EMINENT ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.—*Betterton*, *Mrs. Oldfield*, *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, *Mrs. Cibber*, the second *Mrs. Barry*, *Henderson*, and *David Garrick*. EMINENT MUSICIANS.—*Henry Lawes*, *Purcell*, *Dr. Blow*, *Handel*. EMINENT DIVINES.—*Dr. Barrow*, *Dr. South*. EMINENT ANTIQUARIES.—*Camden*, *Spelman*, *Archbishop Usher*. OTHER EMINENT PERSONS.—*Mountjoy, Earl of Devonshire*, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; the unfortunate *Arabella Stuart*; the mother of Henry VII.; the mother of Lady Jane Grey; the mother of Lord Darnley; *Anne Hyde, Duchess of York*, the mother of Queen Mary and Queen Anne; the wife of the Protector Somerset; the wife of the great Lord Burghley; the wife of Sir Robert Cecil; the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle (the poet and poetess); the father and mother of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and his two sons, the profligate second duke, and Francis, killed when a boy in the Civil Wars; the *Duchess of Richmond* (La Belle Stuart); the second *Duke of Ormond*, and *Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester*, all of whom died in banishment; *Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham*; *Hakluyt*, who collected the early voyages which bear his name; *Sir Isaac Newton*; *Dr. Busby*, the schoolmaster; *Dr. Johnson*, the moralist and lexicographer; *Tom Killigrew* and *M. St. Evremont*, the English and French epicurean wits; *Aubrey de Vere*, the twentieth and last Earl of Oxford of the house of Vere; and old Parr, who died (1635) at the great age of 152. "A Peerage or Westminster Abbey" was one of Nelson's rewards; and when we reflect on the many eminent persons buried within its walls, it is indeed an honour. There is, however, some truth in the dying observation of Sir Godfrey Kneller—"By God, I will not be buried in Westminster! They do bury fools there."

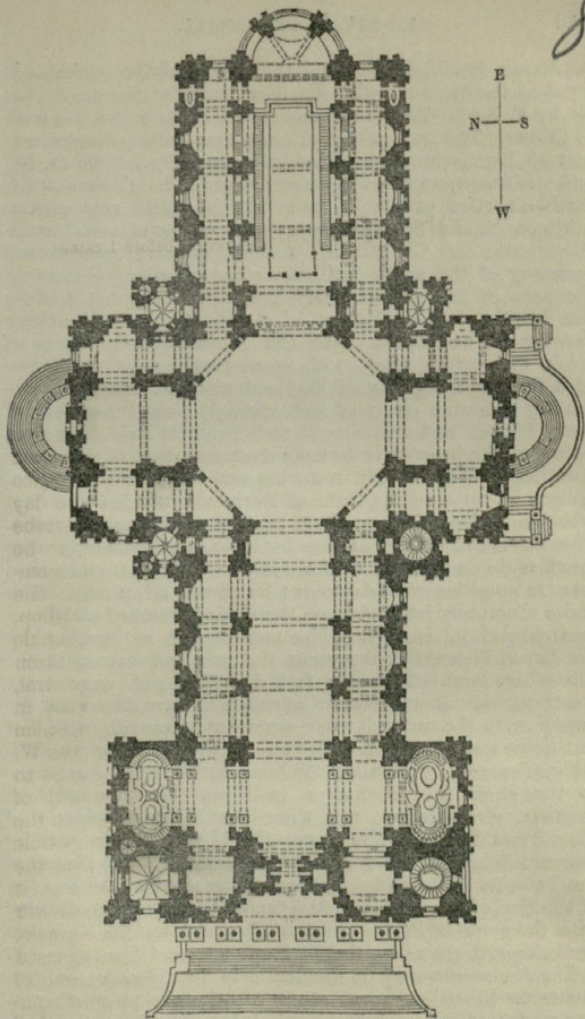
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, the most marked feature in the architecture of London, and the noblest building in Great Britain in the Classic style, stands on the site of a former building to the same saint destroyed in the Fire of London. The principal approach to it is by Ludgate-hill, but it is too closely hemmed in by houses to be seen in detail to much

advantage. The best general view of it is from the Thames, or Blackfriars Bridge. This is the Cathedral church of the See of London. Entrance at the N. door. Divine Service is performed daily at 8 in the morning in the chapel;—at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 10, and in the afternoon at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 in the choir. The doors are opened $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour before the beginning of each service. Visitors are admitted to inspect the whole building except during the time of Divine Service.

COST OF ADMISSION.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Whispering Gallery and two outside Galleries . . .	0	6
Ball	1	6
Library, Great Bell, Geometrical Staircase and Model Room	1	0
Clock	0	2
Crypt and Nelson's Monument	1	0
	<hr/>	
	4	2

General History.—The ground began to be cleared, and the first stone was laid June 21st, 1675. Divine service was performed for the first time Dec. 2nd, 1697, on the day of thanksgiving for the peace of Ryswick, and the last stone laid — 1710, 35 years after the first. It deserves to be mentioned that the whole Cathedral was begun and completed under one architect, Sir Christopher Wren; one master mason, Mr. Thomas Strong; and while one bishop, Dr. Henry Compton, presided over the diocese. The whole cost, 747,954*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, was paid for by a tax on every chaldron of coal brought into the port of London, and the Cathedral, it is said, deserves to wear, as it does, a smoky coat in consequence. *Exterior.*—The general form or ground-plan is that of a Latin cross, with lateral projections at the W. end of the nave, in order to give width and importance to the W. front. Length from E. to W., 500 feet; breadth of the body of the church, 100 feet; campanile towers at the W. end, each 222 feet in height; and the height of the whole structure, from the pavement in the street to the top of the cross, 404 feet. Immense as the building looks and is, it could actually stand within St. Peter's at Rome. The outer dome is of wood, covered with lead, and does not support the lantern on the top, which rests on a cone of brick raised between the inner cupola and outer dome. The course of balustrade at the top was forced on Wren by the commissioners for the building. "I never designed a balustrade," he says; "ladies think nothing well without an edging." The sculpture on the entablature (the Conversion of St. Paul), the statues on the pediment (St. Paul, with St. Peter and



Statue of Queen Anne.

GROUND PLAN OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

St. James on either side), and the statue of Queen Anne, in front of the building, with the four figures at the angles, are all by F. Bird. The Phoenix over the S. door was the work of Cibber. The iron railing, of more than 2500 palisades, was cast at Lamberhurst, in Kent, at a cost of 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and encloses upwards of two acres of ground. *Observe.*—The double portico at the W. end; the beautiful semicircular porticos, N. and S.; the use of two orders of architecture (Composite and Corinthian); and the general breadth and harmony of the whole building. The circular columns at the base of the stone gallery are, it is said, too tall for the length of the pilasters in the body of the building. *Interior.*—The cupola, with the paintings upon it, is of brick, two bricks thick, with stone bandings at every rise of 5 feet, and a girdle of Portland stone at the base, containing a double chain of iron strongly linked together at every 10 feet, and weighing 95 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs. The great defect of the interior is its nakedness and want of ornament. Another defect, the side oratories, was added to the original design, by order of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), who was willing to have them ready for the popish service. The alteration narrowed the building, and broke in very much upon the beauty of the design. Sir Christopher shed tears in speaking of the change; but it was all in vain. The Duke absolutely insisted upon their being inserted and Wren was obliged to comply. The paintings, 8 in number (by Sir James Thornhill), represent the principal events in the life of St. Paul. They are fast decaying, and were never worth much. It was Wren's intention to have decorated the cupola with the more durable ornament of mosaic work, but in this he was overruled. *Observe.*—In the choir the beautiful foliage, carved by Grinling Gibbons, and over the entrance to the choir the inscription to Wren (*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*), put there by Mylne, architect of Blackfriars Bridge. The organ (1694) was constructed by Bernard Schmydt, the successful candidate against Harris at the Temple. The golden gallery was erected at the expense of the Earl of Lanesborough, the "sober Lanesborough dancing with the gout" of Pope. Addison, in *Spectator* No. 50, makes the Indian King suppose that St. Paul's was carved out of a rock.

The Monuments may be divided into two classes:—monuments to illustrious men, made additionally interesting as fine works of art, and those only interesting from the illustrious persons they are designed to commemorate. Among the works of art, *Observe.*—Statue of John Howard, the philanthropist, by Bacon, R.A. (cost 1300 guineas, and was

the first monument erected in St. Paul's); statue of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, R.A.; statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Flaxman, R.A.; kneeling figure of Bishop Heber, by Chantrey, R.A.; monument to Nelson, by Flaxman, R.A., (the hero's lost arm concealed by the union Jack of England); monument to Lord Cornwallis, opposite, by Rossi, R.A., (the Indian river gods much admired); monument to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. Among the monuments interesting from the persons they commemorate, *Observe*.—Monument to Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, (Marshal Soult stood before this monument and wept); statue of Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar; monuments to Howe and Rodney, two of our great naval heroes; monument to Nelson's favourite, the brave and pious Lord Collingwood; statue of Earl St. Vincent, the hero of the battle of Cape St. Vincent; monuments to Picton and Ponsonby, who fell at Waterloo; statues of Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar, Sir Astley Cooper, the surgeon, Dr. Babington, the physician, &c. In the Crypt,—*Observe*.—Grave of Sir Christopher Wren (d. 1723, aged 91).—Grave of Lord Nelson (d. 1805). The sarcophagus, which contains Nelson's coffin, was made at the expense of Cardinal Wolsey, for the burial of Henry VIII. in the tomb-house at Windsor; and the coffin, which contains the body (made of part of the mainmast of the ship L'Orient), was a present to Nelson after the battle of the Nile, from his friend Ben Hallowell, captain of the Swiftsure. "I send it," says Hallowell, "that when you are tired of this life you may be buried in one of your own trophies." Nelson appreciated the present, and for some time had it placed upright, with the lid on, against the bulk-head of his cabin, behind the chair on which he sat at dinner.—Grave of Lord Collingwood (d. 1810), commander of the larboard division at the battle of Trafalgar.—Graves of the following celebrated English painters:—Sir Joshua Reynolds (d. 1792); Sir Thomas Lawrence (d. 1830); James Barry (d. 1806); John Opie (d. 1807); Benjamin West (d. 1820); Henry Fuseli (d. 1825).—Graves of the following eminent engineers:—Robert Mylne, who built Blackfriars Bridge (d. 1811); John Rennie, who built Waterloo Bridge (d. 1821). *Monuments from Old St. Paul's*, preserved in the crypt of the present building.—Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School; Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the great Lord Bacon; Sir Christopher Hatton, Queen Elizabeth's Lord Chancellor; Dr. Donne, the poet, in his shroud, by Nicholas Stone, and described by Izaak Walton in his Life of Donne.

Ascent.—The ascent to the ball is by 616 steps, of which

the first 260 are easy, and well-lighted. Here the Whispering Gallery will give you breath; but the rest of the ascent is a dirty and somewhat fatiguing task. *Clock Room.*—In the south-western tower is the clock, and the great bell on which it strikes. The length of the minute-hand of the clock is 8 feet, and its weight 75 lbs.; the length of the hour-hand is 5 feet 5 inches, and its weight 44 lbs. The diameter of the bell is about 10 feet, and its weight is generally stated at $4\frac{1}{4}$ tons. It is inscribed, "Richard Phelps made me, 1716," and is never used except for the striking of the hour, and for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the royal family, the Bishops of London, the Deans of St. Paul's, and, should he die in his mayoralty, the Lord Mayor. The larger part of the metal of which it is made formed "Great Tom of Westminster," once in the Clock Tower at Westminster. *The Library* is not very valuable. *The Model Room* contains, in a shamefully dirty mutilated state, Wren's first and favourite plan for the rebuilding of the Cathedral. This is quite a study, and additionally interesting, as it shows how well Wren was aware of the difficulties he had to contend with in his art, and how completely he had foreseen the minor objections raised to the minute details of particular parts of the present building. The dome, however, of the present Cathedral is surely finer than any part of the rejected model? *The Whispering Gallery* is so called, because the slightest whisper is transmitted from one side of the gallery to the other with great rapidity and distinctness. *The Stone Gallery* is an outer gallery, and affords a fine view of London on a clear day. *The Inner Golden Gallery* is at the apex of the cupola and base of the lantern. *The Outer Golden Gallery* is at the apex of the dome. Here you may have a noble view of London if you will ascend early in the morning, and on a clear day. *The Ball and Cross* stand on a cone between the cupola and dome. The construction is very interesting, and will well repay attention. The ball is in diameter 6 feet 2 inches, and will contain 8 persons, "without," it is said, "particular inconvenience." This, however, may well be doubted. The weight of the ball is stated to be 5600 lbs., and that of the cross (to which there is no entrance) 3360 lbs. The last public procession to St. Paul's was on a Thursday, July 7th, 1814, when the Duke of Wellington carried the sword of state before the Prince Regent, on the day of general thanksgiving for the peace.

Haydn said that the most powerful effect he ever felt from music was from the singing of the charity children in St. Paul's. Endeavour to attend at one of the festivals when

the charity children attend. The festival is held on the first Thursday in June. [See Calendar.]

What is called *St. Paul's Churchyard* is an irregular circle of houses enclosing St. Paul's Cathedral and burial-ground, of which the side towards the Thames is commonly called the *bow*, and the side towards Paternoster-row the *string*. The statue of Queen Anne, before the W. front of the church, was the work of Francis Bird, a poor sculptor, whose best work is his monument to Dr. Busby, in Westminster. Mr. Newberry's shop at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard is now held by Messrs. Grant and Griffiths, who still deal, like their predecessor, in children's books.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT, WEST SMITHFIELD, in the ward of Farringdon Without, was the choir and transept of the church of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded in the reign of Henry I. (circ. 1102), by Rahere, "a pleasant-witted gentleman, and therefore in his time called the King's minstrel." This unquestionably is one of the most interesting of the old London churches. There is much good Norman work about it, and its entrance gate from Smithfield is an excellent specimen of Early English with the toothed ornament in its mouldings. Parts, however, are of the Perp. period, and the rebus of Prior Bolton, who died in 1532 (a *bolt* through a *tun*), fixes the date when the alterations were made. The roof is of timber. At the W. end are parts of the transepts and nave, in a later style of architecture, and worth examination. The clerestory is Early English. On the north side of the altar is the canopied tomb, with effigy, of Rahere, the first Prior of his foundation. It is of a much later date than his decease, and is a fine specimen of the Perp. period. Over against the founder's tomb is the spacious monument to Sir Walter Mildmay, Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge (d. 1589). The other monuments are of very little importance, unless we except the bust (near Mildmay's monument) of James Rivers (d. 1641), probably the work of Hubert Le Sœur, who lived in Bartholomew-close, hard by. The parish register records the baptism (Nov. 28th, 1697) of William Hogarth, the painter.

ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK, was the church of the Priory of St. Mary Overy, and was first erected into a parish church by Henry VIII. in 1540. After Westminster Abbey, St. Saviour's, Southwark, contains the finest specimens of Early English in London. Nothing, however, remains of the old

church but the choir and the Lady chapel. The nave was taken down about twenty years ago, and the present unsightly structure erected in its stead. The altar-screen in the choir (much like that at Winchester) was erected at the expense of Fox, Bishop of Winchester (d. 1528). In the string-course is Fox's favourite device, the pelican. The choir was restored in 1822, and the Lady chapel in 1832. In the reign of Mary I. the Lady chapel of St. Saviour's was used by Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester (d. 1555), as a consistorial court. *Monuments.*—Effigy of knight cross-legged, in north aisle of choir. To John Gower, the poet (d. 1402); a Perp. monument, originally erected on the N. side of the church, in the chapel of St. John, where Gower founded a chantry. The monument was removed to its present site, and repaired and coloured in 1832, at the expense of Gower, first Duke of Sutherland.

“He [Gower] lieth under a tomb of stone, with his image also of stone over him: the hair of his head, auburn, long to his shoulders but curling up, and a small forked beard; on his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses; a habit of purple, damasked down to his feet; a collar of esses gold about his neck; under his head the likeness of three books which he compiled.”—*Stow*, p. 152.

Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester (d. 1626); a black and white marble monument in the Lady chapel, with his effigy at full-length. When St. John's chapel was taken down, his leaden coffin was found, with no other inscription than L.A. (the initials of his name). John Trehearne, gentleman porter to James I.; half-length of himself and wife (upright). John Bingham, saddler to Queen Elizabeth and James I. (d. 1625). Alderman Humble. Lockyer, the famous empiric in Charles II.'s reign (d. 1672); a rueful full-length figure in N. transept. *Eminent Persons buried in*, and graves unmarked.—Sir Edward Dyer, Sir Philip Sydney's friend; he lived and died (1607) in Winchester House, adjoining. Edmund Shakspeare, “player” (the poet's youngest brother), buried in the church, 1607. Lawrence Fletcher, one of the leading shareholders in the Globe and Blackfriars Theatres, and Shakspeare's “fellow;” buried in the church, 1608. Philip Henslowe, the manager, so well known by his curious Account Book or Diary; buried in the chancel, 1615-16. John Fletcher (Beaumont's associate), buried in the church, 1625. Philip Massinger (the dramatic poet), buried in the churchyard, March 18th, 1838-9. The houses in Doddington-grove, Kennington, are built on the three-feet surface of earth removed from the “Cross-Bones Burial Ground” of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The TEMPLE CHURCH, a little south of Temple Bar, was the church of the Knights Templar, and is divided into two parts, the Round Church and the Choir. The Round Church (transition Norman work) was built in the year 1185, as an inscription in Saxon characters, formerly on the stonework over the little door next the cloister, recorded, and dedicated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem; the Choir (pure Early English) was finished in 1240. The restorations and alterations, made 1839-42, at a cost of 70,000*l.*, amounting nearly to the re-construction of the Choir, are in correct twelfth and thirteenth century taste. The monuments to several distinguished men, architecturally out of place, were removed from the arcades and compartments in which they were first erected, and are now placed in the Triforium. Off the cork-screw stairs leading to the gallery is a so-called Penitential Cell. *Observe.*—Entrance doorway (very fine); two groups of monumental effigies, in Round Church, of Knights Templar, cross-legged (names unknown, at least very uncertain); the figure between the two columns on the S.E. having a foliage-ornament about the head, and the feet resting upon a lion, represents, it is said, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1119), Earl Marshal and Protector of England during the minority of Henry III.; monument of white marble, left of altar, to the learned Selden (d. 1654; he is buried beneath); and in the Triforium (ascended by a narrow staircase), the tombs of Plowden, the jurist; Martin, to whom Ben Jonson dedicates his *Poetaster*; Howell, the letter-writer (d. 1666); Edmund Gibbon (ancestor of the historian, and referred to by him in his *Autobiography*). In the burial-ground east of the choir, lies Oliver Goldsmith. The place is undistinguished; but a tablet recently erected in a recess on the north side of the Choir commemorates the circumstance. The Round of this church was used as a place where lawyers received their clients, each occupying his particular post, like a merchant upon 'Change. The preacher at the Temple is called Master of the Temple, and was once an office of greater dignity and reputation than it is now. The learned and judicious Hooker, author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, was for six years Master of the Temple—"a place," says Izaak Walton, "which he accepted rather than desired." Travers, a disciple of Cartwright, the Non-conformist, was then lecturer; and Hooker, it was said, preached Canterbury in the forenoon, and Travers Geneva in the afternoon. The Benchers were divided; and Travers, being first silenced by the Archbishop, Hooker resigned, and in his quiet parsonage of Boscombe renewed the contest in

print, in his Ecclesiastical Polity. In this church Archbishop Usher preached the funeral sermon of the learned Selden. The organ was made by Father Schmydt, or Smith, in honourable competition with a builder of the name of Harris. Blow and Purcell, then in their prime, performed on Father Smith's organ on appointed days; and till Harris's was heard, every one believed that Smith's must be chosen. Harris employed Baptiste Draghi, organist to Queen Catherine, "to touch his organ," which brought it into favour; and thus the two continued vying with each other for near a twelvemonth. The decision at length was left to the notorious Judge Jefferies, who decided in favour of Father Smith. Smith excelled in the diapason, or foundation stops; Harris principally in the reed stops. The choral services on a Sunday are well performed, and well attended. The Round of the church is open to all, but the Choir is reserved for the Benchers and students. Strangers are admitted by the introduction of a member of either Temple. The keys of the church are with the porter, at the top of Inner Temple-lane.

ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, on the E. side of Bishopsgate-street Within, near its junction with Gracechurch-street, the church of the Priory of the Nuns of St. Helen's, founded (circ. 1216) by "William, the son of William the Goldsmith," otherwise William Basing, Dean of St. Paul's. The interior is divided into two aisles, of nearly equal proportions, with a small transept abutting from the main building. There is little in the architecture to attract attention, in general design or even in detail. The windows are irregular—the roof poor and heavy, but the monuments are old, numerous, and interesting. *Observe*.—Sir John Crosby, Alderman (d. 1475), and Ann, his wife, the founder of Crosby Hall; an altar-tomb, with two recumbent figures, the male figure with his alderman's mantle over his plate armour. — Sir Thomas Gresham (d. 1579), the founder of the Royal Exchange; an altar-tomb, with this short inscription on the surmounting slab:—"Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, buried Dec. 15th, 1579." This monument was never completed, nor was there any inscription on the slab when Pennant drew up his account in 1790. Stow tells us that it was Gresham's intention to have built a new steeple to the church "in recompense of ground filled up with his monument."—John Lementhorp (d. 1510), in armour; a brass.—Sir William Pickering, and his son, (d. 1542, d. 1574); a recumbent figure of the father in armour, beneath an enriched marble canopy. —Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor (d. 1558); a monument

against the wall, with male and female figures kneeling at a desk. This Sir Andrew Judd (who is here represented in armour) was founder of the Free Grammar School at Tunbridge, and of the Almshouses in the neighbourhood which bear his name. The inscription is curious; but the name is a recent addition.—Sir Julius Cæsar (d. 1636), Master of the Rolls, and Under-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of James I.: the same Sir Julius Cæsar of whom Lord Clarendon tells the amusing story, "Remember Cæsar."

"His epitaph is cut on a black slab, in front of a piece of parchment, with a seal appendant, by which he gives his bond to Heaven to resign his life willingly whenever it should please God to call him. In ejus rei testimonium manum meam et sigillum apposui."—*Pennant*.

This monument was the work of Nicholas Stone, and cost 110*l.*—Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor in 1594, from whom the Marquis of Northampton derives the Spencer portion of his name, Spencer-Compton. Sir John Spencer bought Crosby House, and kept his mayoralty in it in 1594.—Francis Bancroft, the founder of the Almshouses which bear his name.

"He is embalmed in a chest made with a lid, having a pair of hinges without any fastening, and a piece of square glass on the lid just over his face. It is a very plain monument, almost square, and has a door for the sexton, on certain occasions, to go in and clear it from dust and cobwebs."—*Noorthouck's Hist. of Lond.*, 4to, 1773, p. 557.

ST. PANCRAS-IN-THE-FIELDS, (old church) in the northern part of London, is an interesting little church recently enlarged by Mr. A. D. Gough. The burial-ground, of less than 4 acres, has been used as a place of sepulture for at least six centuries, and contains the remains of at least 20 generations. The monuments deserve examination. *Observe*.—Against S. wall of chancel a tablet, surmounted by a palette and pencils, to Samuel Cooper, the miniature painter to whom Cromwell sat so often (d. 1672): the arms are those of Sir Edward Turner, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., at whose expense it is probable the monument was erected. In the churchyard, near the church door, and on your right as you enter, is a headstone to William Woollett, the engraver (d. 1785), and his widow (d. 1819). At the further end of the churchyard, on the N. side, is an altar-tomb to William Godwin, author of Caleb Williams (d. 1836), and his two wives; Mary Wolstonecraft Godwin, author of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, the mother of Mrs. Shelley (d. 1797); and Mary Jane (d. 1841). Near the sexton's house is a headstone to John

Walker, author of the *Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language* (d. 1807). The several footways in this crowded churchyard are laid with fragments of broken tombstones, some perhaps of interest; for here were buried, as the register records:—Abraham Woodhead (d. 1678), reputed by some to have been the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*. Wood gives a long account of him, and adds, "that he was buried in the churchyard of St. Pancras, about 22 paces from the chancel, on the S. side. Afterwards was a raised altar-monument, built of brick, covered with a thick plank of blue marble, put over his grave."—Jeremy Collier (d. 1726), the writer against the immorality of the stage in the time of Dryden.—Ned Ward (d. 1731), author of the *London Spy*. His hearse was attended by a single mourning coach, containing only his wife and daughter, as he had directed it should be in his poetical will, written six years before he died.—Lewis Theobald (d. 1744), the hero of the early editions of the *Dunciad*, and the editor of *Shakspeare*. In this church (Feb. 13th, 1718-19), Jonathan Wild was married to his third wife.

ST. MARY LE SAVOY lies between the River and the Strand, and was the chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, in the *Savoy*, a palace so called, built in 1245 by Peter, Earl of Savoy and Richmond, uncle unto Eleanor, wife to King Henry III. It is a Perp. chapel, late and plain, with the exception of the ceiling, which is very rich and coloured, and is the only remains of the old palace. The E. end has been ornamented with tabernacle work, of which one niche remains; but the greater part has been cut away to make places for modern monuments. It is now a precinct or parish church, and called (but improperly) St. Mary-le-Savoy. The altar window, recently glazed at the expense of the congregation, contains the figure of St. John the Baptist. *Observe*.—Recumbent figure (size of life) of the Countess Dowager of Nottingham (d. 1681); but this monument, it is thought, is improperly named. Tablet to Mrs. Anne Killigrew (d. 1685); Dryden wrote a poem on her death. Brass, on floor, about 3 feet S. of the stove in the centre of the chapel, marking the grave of Gawain Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld (d. 1522), the translator of *Virgil*. Monument by M. L. Watson, erected 1846, to Dr. Cameron, the last person executed on account of the rebellion of 1745. Tablet, erected by his widow, to Richard Lander, the African traveller (d. 1834). *Eminent Persons interred here without monuments*.—George, third Earl of Cumberland, father of Lady Anne

Clifford, died in the Duchy House in 1605; bowels alone buried here. George Wither, the poet (d. 1667), "between the E. door and S. end of the church." Lewis de Duras, Earl of Faversham (d. 1709); he commanded King James II.'s troops at the battle of Sedgemoor.

The meetings at the Restoration of Charles II. of the commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy took place in the Savoy; twelve bishops appearing for the Established Church; and Calamy, Baxter, Reynolds, and others, for the Presbyterians. This was called "*The Savoy Conference*," and under that name is matter of English history. Fuller, author of *The Worthies*, was at this time lecturer at the Savoy, and Cowley, the poet, a candidate at Court for the office of master.

ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN, on the W. side of the market, was built by Inigo Jones, circ. 1633, at the expense of the ground landlord, Francis, Earl of Bedford; repaired, in 1727, by the Earl of Burlington; totally destroyed by fire, Sept. 17th, 1795; and rebuilt (John Hardwick, architect) on the plan and in the proportions of the original building. The parish registers record the baptism of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and the burials of the following *Eminent Persons*.—The notorious Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset (d. 1645).—Samuel Butler (d. 1680), author of *Hudibras*. He died in Rose-street.

"He [Butler] dyed of a consumption, Septemb. 25, (Anno Dni 1680), and buried 27, according to his owne appointment in the church-yard of Covent Garden; sc. in the north part next the church at the east end. His feet touch the wall. His grave, 2 yards distant from the pilaster of the dore (by his desire), 6 foot deepe. About 25 of his old acquaintance at his funerall: I myself being one."—*Aubrey's Lives*, ii. 263.

Sir Peter Lely, the painter (d. 1680). His monument, with his bust by Gibbons, and his epitaph by Flatman, shared the fate of the church when destroyed by fire in 1795.—Edward Kynaston (d. 1712), the celebrated actor of female parts at the Restoration; a complete female stage beauty. William Wycherley (d. 1715), the dramatist. He died in Bow-street.—Grinling Gibbons (d. 1721), the sculptor and carver in wood.—Susannah Centlivre (d. 1723), author of *The Busy Body* and *The Wonder*.—Dr. Arne, the composer of *Rule Britannia* (d. 1778).—Dr. John Armstrong, author of the *Art of Preserving Health*, a poem (d. 1779).—Sir Robert Strange, the engraver (d. 1792).—Thomas Girtin, the father of the school of English water colours (d. 1802).—Charles Macklin, the actor (d. 1797), at the age of 107.—John Wolcot (Peter

Pindar), d. 1819. In front of this church the hustings are raised for the general elections of Westminster. Here, before the Reform Bill, raged those fierce contests of many days' duration in which Fox, Sir Francis Burdett, and others were popular candidates.

ST. MARY LE BOW, in CHEAPSIDE, commonly called "Bow Church," is one of Wren's masterpieces. "The steeple," says Horace Walpole, "is much admired; for my part," he adds, "I never saw a beautiful modern steeple." *Observe*.—The fine old Norman crypt: Wren used the arches of the old church to support his own superstructure. It is now a vault, and concealed in parts by piles of coffins; the interior is poor. "Bow-bells" have long been and are still famous.

"In the year 1469 it was ordained by a Common Council that the Bow Bell should be nightly rung at nine of the clock. Shortly after, John Donne, mercer, by his testament dated 1472, gave to the parson and churchwardens two tenements in Hosier Lane to the maintenance of Bow Bell, the same to be rung as aforesaid, and other things to be observed as by the will appeareth. This Bell being usually rung somewhat late, as seemed to the young men, prentices, and others in Cheap, they made and set up a rhyme against the clerk as followeth:

'Clerk of the Bow Bell, with the yellow lockes,
For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks.'

Whereunto the Clerk replying wrote:

'Children of Cheape, hold you all still,
For you shall have the Bow Bell rung at your will.'

Stow, p. 96.

People born within the sound of Bow-bells are usually called Cockneys. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "Bow-bell suckers," *i. e.*, as Mr. Dyce properly explains it, "children born within the sound of Bow-bell." The present set of bells, ten in number, were cast and set up in 1762. All differ in weight,—the smallest weighing 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs., and the largest 53 cwt. 22 lbs. Pope has confirmed the reputation of these bells in a celebrated line:—

"Far as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound."

The dragon on the steeple is 8 feet 10 inches long. The Court of Arches (an Ecclesiastical Court so called) derives its name from the arched vault under Bow Church, in which the court was originally held—the church itself derives its name from its being the first church in London built on arches of stone. The balcony in the tower overlooking Cheapside had its origin in the old seldam or shed in which our kings used to sit to see the jousts and ridings in Cheapside.

ST. BRIDE, or ST. BRIDGET, FLEET-STREET, one of Wren's

architectural glories, was completed in the year 1703, at the cost of 11,430*l.* The steeple, much and deservedly admired, was, as left by Wren, 234 feet in height, but in 1764, when it was struck with lightning, and otherwise seriously injured, it was reduced 8 feet. Wren took the idea of its construction from the whorls of a particular species of univalve shell. The interior has many admirers—less airy perhaps than St. James's, Piccadilly, but still extremely elegant. The stained glass window (a copy from Rubens's *Descent from the Cross*) was the work of Mr. Muss. In the old church were buried:—Wynkin de Worde, the celebrated printer.—Sir Richard Baker, author of the *Chronicle* which bears his name (d. 1644-5, in the Fleet Prison).—Richard Lovelace, the poet (d. 1658). In the present church were buried:—Ogilby, the translator of *Homer*.—Sandford, author of the *Genealogical History* which bears his name.—The widow of Sir William Davenant, the poet; and her son Dr. Charles Davenant, the political writer (d. 1714).—Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*, and a printer in Salisbury-square (d. 1761); his grave (half hid by pew No. 8, on the S. side) is marked by a flat stone, about the middle of the centre aisle.—Robert Lloyd, the friend of Charles Churchill.

ST. STEPHEN, WALBROOK, immediately behind the Mansion House, is one of Wren's most celebrated churches. The exterior is unpromising, but the interior is all elegance and even grandeur. The lights are admirably disposed throughout. Architects find faults—the public, few or none—though the oval openings are, I fear, somewhat ungraceful. The walls and columns are of stone, but the dome is formed of timber and lead. Sir John Vanbrugh, the architect and wit, lies buried in the family vault of the Vanbrughs, in this church. The present rector is the Rev. Dr. Croly, author of *Salathiel*, and other works of fancy and imagination.

ST. MAGNUS, LONDON BRIDGE, is by Wren. The cupola and lantern are much admired. The foot-way under the steeple was made (circ. 1760) to widen the road to old London Bridge. Some difficulty was expected at the time, but Wren had foreseen the probability of a change, and the alteration was effected with ease and security. On the S. side of the communion table is a tablet to the memory of Miles Coverdale, rector of St. Magnus and Bishop of Exeter, under whose direction, Oct. 4th, 1535, "the first complete printed English version of the Bible was published." When the church of

St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange was taken down, his remains were reverently taken care of and here interred.

ST. JAMES, PICCADILLY, OR ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER. Was built (1682-84) by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected at the expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the patron of Cowley, and the husband, it is said, of Henrietta Maria, the widow of Charles I. The exterior of the church is of red brick with stone quoins, and is mean and ugly in the extreme. The interior is a masterpiece, light, airy, elegant, and capacious—well worthy the study of an architect. It is Wren's *chef-d'œuvre* in this way—and especially adapted to the Protestant Church service.

“I can hardly think it practicable to make a single room so capacious, with pews and galleries, as to hold above 2000 persons, and all to hear the service, and both to hear distinctly and see the preacher. I endeavoured to effect this in building the parish church of St. James, Westminster, which I presume is the most capacious with these qualifications that hath yet been built; and yet at a solemn time when the church was much crowded I could not discern from a gallery that 2000 persons were present in this church I mention, though very broad, and the nave arched up. And yet, as there are no walls of a second order, nor lantern, nor buttresses, but the whole roof rests upon the pillars, as do also the galleries, I think it may be found beautiful and convenient, and as such the cheapest form of any I could invent.”—*Sir Christopher Wren.*

The marble font, a very beautiful one, is the work of Grinling Gibbons. The missing cover (represented in Vertue's engraving) was stolen, and, it is said, subsequently hung as a kind of sign at a spirit-shop in the immediate neighbourhood of the church. The beautiful foliage over the altar is also from the hand of Gibbons. The organ, a very fine one, was made for James II., and designed for his popish chapel at Whitehall. His daughter, Queen Mary, gave it to the church. The painted window at the E. end of the chancel, by Wailes of Newcastle, was erected in 1846.

Eminent Persons interred in.—Charles Cotton, Izaak Walton's associate in *The Complete Angler*.—Dr. Sydenham, the physician.—The elder and younger Vandervelde. On a grave-stone in the church is, or was, this inscription: “Mr. William Vandervelde, senior, late painter of sea-fights to their Majesties King Charles II. and King James, dyed 1693.”—Tom d'Urfey, the dramatist (d. 1723). There is a tablet to his memory on the outer S. wall of the tower of the church. The inscription is simple enough “Tom d'Urfey, died February 26th, 1723.”—Henry Sydney, Earl of Romney, the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's *Memoirs* (d. 1704). There is a monument to his memory in the chancel.—Dr.

Arbuthnot (d. 1734-5), the friend of Pope, Swift, and Gay.—Mark Akenside, M.D., author of *The Pleasures of Imagination*.—James Gillray, the caricaturist: in the churchyard, beneath a flat stone on the W. side of the rectory.—Sir John Malcolm, the eminent soldier and diplomatist.—The register records the baptisms of the polite Earl of Chesterfield and the great Earl of Chatham. The portraits of the rectors in the vestry are worth seeing, including those of Tenison and Wake, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and of Samuel Clarke, author of *The Attributes of the Deity*.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH, LOMBARD STREET, was designed by Nicholas Hawksmoor (d. 1736), the "domestic clerk" and assistant of Sir Christopher Wren, and built in 1716, on the site of an old church of the same name, "the reason of which name," says Stow, "I have not yet learnt." This is the best of Hawksmoor's churches, and has been much admired. The exterior is bold, and at least original; the interior effective and well-proportioned. *Observe*.—Tablet to the Rev. John Newton (Cowper's friend), rector of this church for 28 years (d. 1807). It is thus inscribed:—

"John Newton, clerk, once an infidel and libertine, a servant of slaves in Africa, was, by the rich mercy of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, preserved, restored, pardoned, and appointed to preach the faith he had long laboured to destroy."

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, (now in Trafalgar-square) was built by Gibbs, 1721-26, at a cost of 36,891*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, including 1500*l.* for an organ. The portico is one of the finest pieces of architecture in London. The interior is so constructed that it is next to impossible to erect a monument. The steeple is heavy, but well-proportioned; its position, however, is awkward, since it appears to weigh down the portico. In the vaults may be seen the old parish whipping-post, and the Tombs of Sir Theodore Mayerne (physician to James I. and Charles I.), and of Secretary Coventry, from whom Coventry-street derives its name. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields originally included the several parishes of St. Paul's, Covent-garden; St. James's, Westminster; St. Ann's, Soho; and St. George's, Hanover-square; extending as far as Mary-le-bone to the N., Whitehall on the S., the Savoy on the E., and Chelsea and Kensington on the W. St. Paul's, Covent-garden, was taken out of it in 1638; St. James's, Westminster, in 1684; and St. Ann's, Soho, in 1686. About the year 1680 it was, what Burnet calls it, "the greatest cure in England." with a population, says Richard Baxter, of 40,000 persons

more than could come into the church, and "where neighbours," he adds, "lived, like Americans, without hearing a sermon for many years." Fresh separations only tended to lessen the resources of the parish, and nothing was done to improve its appearance till 1826, when the churchyard was removed and the present Trafalgar-square commenced at the expense of government. *Eminent persons buried in St. Martin's*.—Hilliard, the miniature painter (d. 1619).—Paul Vansomer, the painter (d. 1621).—Sir John Davys, the poet (d. 1626).—N. Laniere, the painter and musician (d. 1646).—Dobson, called the English Van Dyck (d. 1646).—Stanley, the editor of *Æschylus* (d. 1678).—Nell Gwynne, in the church (d. 1687).—Hon. Robert Boyle, the philosopher (d. 1691).—Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton (d. 1712).—Jack Sheppard (d. 1724).—Farquhar, the dramatist (d. 1707).—Roubiliac, the sculptor (d. 1762).—James Stuart, author of the *Antiquities of Athens*, &c. (d. 1788).—John Hunter, the surgeon (d. 1793).—James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses* (d. 1839). The register records the baptism of Lord Bacon, who was born, in 1561, in York House, in the Strand, on the site of Buckingham-street.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, HANOVER SQUARE, was built by John James, and consecrated 1724. "Its portico," says Pennant, "would be thought handsome, were there space to admire it." This was one of the fifty new churches. It contains 3 good Jesse windows of sixteenth century work, brought from Mechlin, and purchased by subscription. In this church (the most fashionable church for marriages in London, in which the Duke of Wellington has given away so many brides) Sir William Hamilton was married, Sept. 6th, 1791, to the Lady Hamilton, so intimately connected with the story of Lord Nelson. Her name in the register is Emma Harte. Lola Montes was married in the same church (1849) to a Mr. Heald.

In the burial-ground on the road to Bayswater, belonging to this parish, and near the W. wall, Laurence Sterne, the author of *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey*, is buried. His grave is distinguished by a plain headstone, set up with an unsuitable inscription, by a tippling fraternity of Free-masons. He died in Old Bond-street, in this parish.

In the modern classic style.—The churches of ST. MARY-LEBONE and ST. PANCRAS (both in the New Road) are among the best specimens in London. St. Marylebone was

built, 1813-17, by Thomas Hardwick, and cost 60,000*l.* St. Pancras was built, 1819-22, by the Messrs. Inwood, and cost 76,679*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Wren's beautiful church of St. Mary-le-Bow cost infinitely less than even St. Marylebone.

The New church of ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, (3 miles S. of Westminster Bridge,) was built, 1841-4, by G. G. Scott, and is the best specimen in the metropolis of modern Gothic. The style is Decorated.

The church of ST. STEPHEN, WESTMINSTER, in Rochester-row, Westminster (a London purlieu), is a beautiful specimen of modern Gothic, built, 1847-49, by Benjamin Ferrey, architect, at the sole expense of Miss Coutts Burdett. The tower interferes within with the harmony of the building, but all the details throughout are especially excellent. The stained glass by Willement is in his best style. The altar-cloth was presented by the Duke of Wellington.

The church and college of ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO, were built, 1846-49, by Thomas Cundy, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, exclusive of gifts, for the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett. The stained glass is by Wailes of Newcastle. The seats were entirely free. Mr. Bennett resigned his charge during (1850) the popular agitation against the Papal aggression brought about by the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman.

The WESLEYAN CHAPEL, in the CITY ROAD, over against the entrance to Bunhill-fields. Behind the chapel is the grave of John Wesley (d. 1791). The tomb which covers his grave was erected in 1791, and reconstructed and enlarged in 1840 during the centenary of Methodism. In the chapel are tablets to Dr. Adam Clarke (d. 1832), and Charles Wesley (d. 1788), "the first who received the name of Methodist."

WHITEFIELD'S CHAPEL, on the W. side of TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, was built in 1675, by subscription, under the auspices of the Rev. George Whitefield, founder of the Methodists. Whitefield preached (Nov. 7th, 1756) the first sermon in the chapel to a very crowded audience. Mrs. Whitefield (d. 1768) is buried here; and here, on a monument to her memory, is an inscription to her husband, who, dying in New England, in 1770, was buried at Newbury Port, near Boston. John Bacon, R.A., the celebrated sculptor, is buried under the N. gallery. A good specimen of his talents as a sculptor may be seen in a bas-relief in this chapel.

ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL, or "SURREY CHAPEL," is in the BLACKFRIARS ROAD. Hill was a distinguished follower of Whitefield. The chapel was built for Hill himself in 1782-3, and here he preached for nearly 50 years.

SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

NATIONAL SCOTCH CHURCH, CROWN COURT, LONG ACRE.
Dr. Cumming (minister).

SWALLOW ST., PICCADILLY.

CROSS ST., HATTON GARDEN. This was Irving's first place of preaching in London, and here he drew crowded and delighted congregations.

SCOTTISH (FREE) CHURCH, Regent-square. Built for Rev. Edward Irving, and where the unknown tongues he believed in were first heard.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AND CHAPELS.

The principal Roman Catholic Edifices in London are:—

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, at the angle of the St. George's and Westminster Roads, in the so-called Roman Catholic diocese of Southwark (the largest Roman Catholic church erected in this country since the Reformation), built, 1840-48, from the designs of A. W. Pugin. It is without galleries, will hold 3000 people, and is said to have cost 30,000*l.* The style is decorated or middle pointed Gothic, and the material used hard yellow brick with dressings of Caen stone. The Petre Chantry, founded for the repose of the soul of the Hon. Edward Petre (d. 1848), the High Altar, the Pulpit, and the Font are all excellent in their architectural details. The tower is still unfinished. Here is the throne of Cardinal Wiseman.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL (ST. MARY'S), in Bloomfield-street, Moorfields (East-street, Finsbury-circus). Here Weber was buried till the removal of his remains to Dresden, in 1844.

BAVARIAN CHAPEL, Warwick-street, Regent-street, occupying the site of the Roman Catholic chapel, destroyed in the riots of 1780.

SARDINIAN CHAPEL, Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

SPANISH CHAPEL, Spanish-place, Manchester-square.

In York-street, St. James's-square, is the Chapel of former Embassies, with the arms of Castile still remaining on the building.

FRENCH CHAPEL, Little George-street, King-street, Portman-square.

High Mass begins generally at 11 A.M. and Vespers at 6 P.M. Extra full Masses are performed on the first Sunday in the month, on High Feasts and Festivals, Christmas-day, Easter-day, etc. To secure a sitting, it is necessary to pay a shilling and attend about an hour before the service begins. In most of the Chapels, the music is very grand and impressive, and finely performed by eminent professional characters, the members of the Italian Opera Company assisting at their grand festivals. For further information, see "The Catholic Directory and Ecclesiastical Register for 1851," published by Dolman, 61, New Bond-street, price 1s. Cardinal Wiseman (when in town) is at home (35, Golden-square) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 11 and 2 o'clock: Tuesday being specially devoted to the clergy.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH is in the Savoy, off the Strand.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHAPEL, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, between it and Marlborough House.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, formerly in the Savoy, is now in Bloomsbury-street, Bloomsbury. Built by Ambrose Poynter, architect, in 1845.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, founded by Edward VI., and formerly in Threadneedle-street, on the site of the Hall of Commerce, is now in St. Martin's-le-grand, over against the General Post Office.

The **SWEDISH CHURCH**, in PRINCE'S SQUARE, RATCLIFFE HIGHWAY. Here Baron Swedenborg (d. 1772), founder of the sect of Swedenborgians, is buried.

The **DANISH CHURCH** is in WELLCLOSE SQUARE, WHITE-CHAPEL, now the British and Foreign Sailors' Church. It was built in 1696, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor, at the expense of Christian V., king of Denmark, as appears by the inscription over the entrance, who gave it for the use of his subjects, merchants, and seamen, accustomed to visit the port of London. Within the church is a tablet, the second on your right hand as you enter, to the wife of Caius Gabriel Cibber (Jane Colley), the mother of Colley Cibber. The father and son are both interred in the vaults of this church. Attached to the pulpit is a handsome frame of brass with four sand-glasses, and immediately opposite is the "Royal Pew," in

which Christian VII., King of Denmark, sat, when on a visit to this country, in 1768.

JEWS' SYNAGOGUE, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, ST. MARY AXE, LEADENHALL STREET. Divine service here begins an hour before sunset every Friday. The most imposing ceremonies take place at the time of the Passover (Easter time). In the Jews' Burial Ground, in Whitechapel-road, a continuation of Whitechapel High-street, N. M. Rothschild (d. 1836), long the leading stock-broker of Europe, and the founder of the Rothschild family, was buried.

For further information, see Low's Handbook to the places of Public Worship in London, price 1s. 6d.

CEMETERIES.

THE principal places of sepulture are our churches and churchyards. St. George's Chapel, in the Bayswater-road, contains as many as 1120 coffins beneath its pavement—and the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields a still greater number. The sexton at Bayswater admitted, in 1850, that it was only by boring in the burial-ground that a spot for a new grave could be found, and that for several years prior to 1848 there had been upwards of 1000 burials a year within its precinct. Yet this great nuisance is situated in the very heart of the new and expensive houses in Hyde-Park-gardens. The Norman vault of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside (the great thoroughfare of London), is literally crammed with leaden coffins piled 30 feet high, all on the lean from their own immense weight, and covered with cobwebs and fungi. The churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, (another central cemetery), is a plague-spot of decayed human flesh and human remains; the narrow place of sepulture of two centuries of the inhabitants of this parish. At the burial-ground in Bethnal-green (a private pauper cemetery of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, surrounded by small dwellings, opened in 1746, and said to contain the remains of 56,000 persons), the nuisance, only a year since, was still worse from the putrid effluvia, when hot weather followed rain. Corpses were constantly detained above-ground as the funeral service was read but three days a week, the clergymen officiating being obliged to stand on windward sides of graves. At St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-street, the only access, in 1850, to a crowded

vault was by lifting the stones in the aisle. At St. Andrew's-in-the-Wardrobe (close to St. Paul's), graves as late as 1850 were actually dug in the vault beneath the church. At St. Mary-at-Hill, between London Bridge and the Tower, the vaults were, in 1850, in a still worse condition. No one dared to enter one of these vaults, unless the large trap-door had been opened many hours. Certain of the more obnoxious graveyards were closed by order of the General Board of Health, pursuant to 12 & 13 Vict., cap. 3, but the abolition of the whole of them cannot be effected too quickly.

KENSAL GREEN CEMETERY is on the HARROW ROAD, about 2½ miles from the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway. There is an omnibus to the Cemetery Gates, leaving the Oxford and Cambridge Terrace portion of the Edgware-road, three times a day. Remember that the cemetery is closed on Sundays till morning service is over. It was formed by a joint-stock company in 1832, and is the only one of the suburban cemeteries yielding a good dividend to the proprietors. There is much bad taste in art exhibited in this cemetery, and four of the most conspicuous tombs are to St. John Long, the quack doctor; Ducrow, the rider; Morrison, the pill-man; and George Robins, the auctioneer. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Duke of Sussex, son of George III. (d. 1843), and the Princess Sophia, daughter of George III. (d. 1848). The whole of the Royal Family had been previously interred in the royal vault at Windsor, but the Duke of Sussex left particular directions that he should be buried in the cemetery at Kensal Green. The duke's grave is near the chapel, and is marked by an enormous granite tomb. Anne Scott and Sophia Lockhart, daughters of the Author of Waverley, and John Hugh Lockhart, the "Hugh Littlejohn" of the Tales of a Grandfather; monument in inner circle. Allan Cunningham (d. 1842), author of the Lives of British Painters, Sculptors, &c.; monument in the N.W. corner of the cemetery. John Murray, of Albemarle-street, the publisher, and friend of Lord Byron (d. 1843); monument in inner circle. Rev. Sydney Smith, in the public vault, catacomb B. Thomas Barnes (d. 1841), for many years editor of "The Times" newspaper; altar-tomb. Tom Hood, the poet and wit (d. 1845), buried near Ducrow's monument. John Liston, the actor, the original Paul Pry (d. 1846); altar-tomb, surmounted by an urn, on the left of the chapel. J. C. Loudon (d. 1843), celebrated for his works on gardening; altar-tomb. George Dyer, the historian

of Cambridge, editor of Valpy's Delphin Classics, and the "G. D." of Charles Lamb (d. 1841). Sir Augustus Callcott, the painter (d. 1844); flat stone. Dr. Birkbeck, the promoter of Mechanics' Institutions (d. 1841). Sir William Beatty (d. 1842), Nelson's surgeon at the battle of Trafalgar; tablet in colonnade. Thomas Daniell, R.A., the landscape painter (d. 1840); altar-tomb; the inscription was written by Allan Cunningham at the request of Sir David Wilkie. Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, Engineer of the Thames Tunnel, inventor of Block Machines, &c., on left of the main avenue.

The Government Board of Health has recommended the extension of Kensal Green as a great West-end place of burial, and the formation of an enormous Cemetery for the whole of London, at Erith on the Thames, near Gravesend. The recommendation deserves adoption.

The other modern Cemeteries are—HIGHGATE, beautifully situated: fine view of London. ABNEY PARK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Post-office, containing a statue, by Baily, of Dr. Isaac Watts, erected to commemorate the residence of Watts at Abney Park, Stoke Newington, the seat of Sir Thomas Abney. The site of the house is included in the cemetery. BROMPTON, 2 miles from Hyde-Park-corner, on the road to Fulham. VICTORIA CEMETERY, in the east of London. TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY, in the east of London. NUNHEAD CEMETERY, and NORWOOD CEMETERY, both on the Surrey side. Of these cemeteries, Highgate and Norwood will alone repay a visit. The others are poorly situated, without graves or monuments of any interest.

BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND, near FINSBURY SQUARE, called by Southey "the Campo Santo of the Dissenters," was first made use of as a pest-field or common place of interment during the Great Plague of London in 1665. It then lay open to the fields, and is the "great pit in Finsbury" of De Foe's narrative. When the Plague was over, the pit was inclosed with a brick wall, "at the sole charges of the City of London," and subsequently leased by several of the great Dissenting sects, who conscientiously objected to the burial-service in the Book of Common Prayer. What stipulation was made with the City is unknown, but here all the interments of the Dissenters from this time forward took place. *Eminent Persons interred in.*—Dr. Thomas Goodwin (d. 1679), (altar-tomb, east end of ground,) the Independent preacher who attended Oliver Cromwell on his death-bed. Cromwell had then his moments of misgiving, and asked of Goodwin, who was standing by, if the elect could

never finally fall. "Nothing could be more true," was Goodwin's answer. "Then am I safe," said Cromwell: "for I am sure that *once* I was in a state of grace."—Dr. John Owen (d. 1683), Dean of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford when Cromwell was Chancellor. He was much in favour with his party, and preached the first sermon before the Parliament, after the execution of Charles I.—John Bunyan, author of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, died 1688, at the house of his friend Mr. Strudwick, a grocer, at the Star on Snow-hill, and was buried in that friend's vault in Bunhill Fields Burial-ground. Modern curiosity has marked the place of his interment with a brief inscription, but his name is not recorded in the Register, and there was no inscription upon his grave when Curll published his *Bunhill Field Inscriptions*, in 1717, or Strype his edition of *Stow*, in 1720. It is said that many have made it their desire to be interred as near as possible to the spot where his remains are deposited.—George Fox (d. 1690), the founder of the sect of Quakers; there is no memorial to his memory.—Lieut.-Gen. Fleetwood (d. 1692), Lord Deputy Fleetwood of the Civil Wars, Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law, and husband of the widow of the gloomy Ireton; there was a monument to his memory in Strype's time, since obliterated or removed.—John Dunton, bookseller, author of his own *Life and Errors*.—George Whitehead, author of *The Christian Progress of George Whitehead*, 1725.—Daniel de Foe (d. 1731), author of *Robinson Crusoe*. He was born (1661) in the parish of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and was buried in the great pit of Finsbury, which he has described in his "Plague Year" with such terrific reality. His second wife was interred in the same grave (spot unknown) in 1732.—Susannah Wesley (d. 1742), wife of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and mother of John Wesley, founder of the people called Methodists, and of Charles Wesley, the first person who was called a Methodist. There is a head-stone to her memory.—Dr. Isaac Watts (d. 1748). There is a monument to his memory, near the centre of the ground.—Dr. James Foster, Pope's "modest Foster" (d. 1753). There is a monument to his memory.—Joseph Ritson, the antiquary (d. 1803), buried near his friend Baynes; the spot unmarked.—William Blake, painter and poet (d. 1828); at the distance of about 25 feet from the north wall in the grave numbered 80; no monument.—Thomas Stothard, R.A. (d. 1834), best known by his "Canterbury Pilgrimage," his "Robinson Crusoe," and his illustrations to the Italy and smaller poems of Rogers. In this cemetery, consisting of less than 4 acres, there have been interred from April, 1713, to August, 1832, according to the

registry,—in the earlier years, however, very imperfectly kept, —107,416 dead bodies. And this too is festering in the very heart of London.

[See Places of Burial of Eminent Persons, p. 240.]

COURTS OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

WESTMINSTER HALL. The old Hall of the Palace of our Kings at Westminster, well and wisely incorporated by Mr. Barry into his new Houses of Parliament, to serve as their vestibule. It was originally built in the reign of William Rufus (Pope calls it “Rufus’ roaring Hall”); and during the recent refacing of the outer walls, a Norman arcade of the time of Rufus was uncovered, but has, I believe, been since destroyed. The present Hall was built, or rather repaired, 1397-99 (in the last three years of Richard II.), when the walls were carried up two feet higher; the windows altered; and a stately porch and new roof constructed according to the design of Master Henry Zenely. The stone moulding or string-course that runs round the Hall preserves the white hart couchant, the favourite device of Richard II. The roof, with its hammer beams (carved with angels), to diminish the lateral pressure that falls upon the walls, is of chesnut, and very fine; the finest of its kind in this country. Fuller speaks of its “cobwebless beams,” alluding to the vulgar belief that it was built of a particular kind of wood (Irish oak) in which spiders cannot live. It is more curious, because true, that our early Parliaments were held in this Hall, and that the first meeting of Parliament in the new edifice was for deposing the very King by whom it had been built. The Law Courts of England, four in number, and of which Sir Edward Coke observed that no man can tell which of them is most ancient, were permanently established in Westminster Hall in the year 1224 (the 9th of King Henry III.); and here, in certain courts abutting from the Hall, they are still held. These courts are called the *Court of Chancery*, in which the Lord Chancellor sits, with a salary of 14,000*l.* a year (hereafter to be 10,000*l.*); the *Court of Queen’s Bench*, in which the Lord Chief Justice of the King’s Bench sits, with a salary of 8000*l.* a year; the *Court of Common Pleas*, presided over by a Chief Justice, with a salary of 7000*l.* a year and the *Court of Exchequer*. The courts were originally within the Hall itself, and the

name Westminster Hall is not unfrequently used for the law itself. The highest Court of Appeal in the Kingdom is the House of Lords, presided over by the Lord Chancellor; and it sometimes happens that the judgments of the Law Courts in Westminster Hall are reversed in the Lords.

That the law is not very rapid in its course, is well illustrated by an anecdote told by the present Lord Chief Justice in his Lives of the Lord Chancellors:—"The late Mr. Jekyll told me," says his lordship, "that, soon after he was called to the bar, a strange solicitor, coming up to him in Westminster Hall, begged him to step into the Court of Chancery to make a motion of course, and gave him a fee. The young barrister looking pleased but a little surprised, the solicitor said to him, 'I thought you had a sort of right, sir, to this motion, for the bill was drawn by Sir Joseph Jekyll, your great grand-uncle, in the reign of Queen Anne.'" Now, however, Government has taken up the serious delays occasioned to suitors, and the Court of Chancery, with its two Judges of Appeal, is likely to become a Pie Powder Court where justice is administered as soon as it is sought.

When Peter the Great was taken into Westminster Hall, he inquired who those busy people were in wigs and black gowns. He was answered they are lawyers. "Lawyers!" said he, with a face of astonishment: "why I have but *two* in my whole dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them the moment I get home."

Let the spectator picture to himself the appearance which this venerable Hall has presented on many occasions. Here were hung the banners taken from Charles I. at the battle of Naseby; from Charles II. at the battle of Worcester; at Preston and Dunbar; and, somewhat later, those taken at the battle of Blenheim. Here, at the upper end of the Hall, Oliver Cromwell was inaugurated as Lord Protector, sitting in a robe of purple velvet lined with ermine, on a rich cloth of state, with the gold sceptre in one hand, the Bible richly gilt and bossed in the other, and his sword at his side; and here, four years later, at the top of the Hall fronting Palace-yard, his head was set on a pole, with the skull of Ireton on one side of it and the skull of Bradshaw on the other. Here shameless ruffians sought employment as hired witnesses, and walked openly in the Hall with a straw in the shoe to denote their quality; and here the good, the great, the brave, the wise, and the abandoned have been brought to trial. Here (in the Hall of Rufus) Sir William Wallace was tried and condemned; here, in this very Hall, Sir Thomas More and the Protector Somerset were doomed to the scaffold.

Here, in Henry VIII.'s reign (1517), entered the City apprentices, implicated in the murders on "Evil May Day" of the aliens settled in London, each with a halter round his neck, and crying "Mercy, gracious Lord, mercy," while Wolsey stood by, and the King, beneath his cloth of state, heard their defence and pronounced their pardon—the prisoners shouting with delight and casting up their halters to the Hall roof, "so that the King," as the chroniclers observe, "might perceive they were none of the descreetest sort." Here the notorious Earl and Countess of Somerset were tried in the reign of James I. for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Here the great Earl of Strafford was condemned; the King being present, and the Commons sitting bareheaded all the time. Here the High Court of Justice sat which condemned King Charles I., the upper part of the Hall hung with scarlet cloth, and the King sitting covered, with the Naseby banners above his head; here Lily, the astrologer, who was present, saw the silver top fall from the King's staff, and others heard Lady Fairfax exclaim, when her husband's name was called over, "He has more wit than to be here." Here, in the reign of James II., the seven bishops were acquitted. Here Dr. Sacheverel was tried and pronounced guilty by a majority of 17. Here the rebel Lords of 1745, Kilmarnock, Balmerino, and Lovat, were heard and condemned. Here Lord Byron was tried for killing Mr. Chaworth; Lord Ferrers for murdering his steward; and the Duchess of Kingston, a few years later, for bigamy. Here Warren Hastings was tried, and Burke and Sheridan grew eloquent and impassioned, while senators by birth and election, and the beauty and rank of Great Britain, sat earnest spectators and listeners of the extraordinary scene. The last public trial in the Hall itself was Lord Melville's in 1806; and the last coronation dinner in the Hall was that of George IV., when, according to the custom maintained for ages, and for the last time probably, the King's champion (young Dymocke) rode into the Hall in full armour, and threw down the gauntlet, challenging the world in a King's behalf. Silver plates were laid, on the same occasion, for 334 guests.

This noble Hall is 290 feet long, by 68 feet wide, and 110 feet high. It is said to be the largest apartment not supported by pillars in the world—save one—the Hall of Justice, at Padua. The next largest Hall in London is the Hall at Christ's Hospital. The floor has recently been restored to something like its original elevation in relation to the height of the building; but a still greater change is contemplated by Mr. Barry—the elevation of the roof without disturbing a

single joint in its structure, unconnected with the walls it rests on.

THE OLD BAILEY SESSIONS HOUSE, or CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, in the Old Bailey, adjoining Newgate, for the trial and conviction of prisoners for offences committed within 10 miles of St. Paul's, is regulated by Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 36. In the "Old Court" sit one or more of the judges in Westminster Hall. In the New Court the presiding judges are the Recorder and Common Serjeant of the Corporation of London. Upwards of 2000 persons, annually, are placed at the bar of the Old Bailey for trial; about one third are acquitted, one third are first offences, and the remaining portion have been convicted before. The stranger is admitted on payment of at least 1s. to the officer whose perquisite it is, but this perquisite is regulated by the officer himself, according to the importance of the trials that are on. Over the Court-room is a Dining-room, where the judges dine when the Court is over—a practice commemorated by a well-known line—

"And wretches hang that jurymen may dine."

The dinners are pleasant, speedy, and well attended. Adjoining the Sessions House is the prison called "*Newgate*." [See p. 145.]

THE METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURTS, holding a summary jurisdiction over debts and demands not exceeding 50*l.*, are *eleven* in number. The judges are barristers appointed by the Crown.

CLERKENWELL SESSIONS HOUSE, the next in importance to the Old Bailey, was originally Hicks's Hall, and was removed hither in 1782. A fine James I. chimney-piece from the old Hall is one of the interior decorations of the House.

THE CITY POLICE COURTS are at the Mansion House and Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor, or the sitting Alderman, are the magistrates who decide cases or send them for trial.

The POLICE COURTS connected with the *Metropolitan Police* are *eleven* in number, under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, each presided over by a Barrister of at least seven years standing at the bar, and who sits daily, Sundays excepted. The Metropolitan Courts are—Bow-street, Clerkenwell, Great Marlborough-street, Greenwich and Woolwich, Hammersmith and Wandsworth, Lambeth, Marylebone, Southwark, Thames, Westminster, Worship-street; and the amount of Fees, Penalties, and Forfeitures,

levied and received by the Metropolitan Police in the year 1850 amounted to 10,047*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The expense of the Force is defrayed by an assessment limited to 8*d.* in the pound on the parish rates, the deficiency being made up by the Treasurer.

The Metropolitan Police Force, on the 1st of January, 1851, consisted of 5525 men, viz. :—1 Inspecting Superintendent, 18 superintendents, 124 Inspectors, 585 Serjeants, and 4797 Constables. The men are paid at various rates, averaging 18*s.* a-week, with clothing and 40 lbs. of coal weekly to each married man all the year ; 40 lbs. weekly to each single man during six months, and 20 lbs. weekly during the remainder of the year.

Before 1829, when the present excellent Police Force (for which London is wholly indebted to Sir Robert Peel) was first introduced (pursuant to 10 George IV., c. 44), the watchmen, familiarly called "Charlies," who guarded the streets of London, were often incompetent and feeble old men, totally unfitted for their duties. The Police is now composed of young and active men, and the Force that has proved perfectly effective for the metropolis (having saved it more than once from Chartist and other rioters, and from calamities such as befel Bristol in 1831) has since been introduced with equal success nearly throughout the kingdom. The number of persons taken into custody by the two Forces, between 1844 and 1848 inclusive, amounted to 374,710. The gross total number of robberies, during the same period, amounted to 70,889, the value of the property stolen to 270,945*l.*, and the value of the property recovered to 55,167*l.*, or about a fifth of the property stolen.

Each Policeman is dressed in blue, and has marked on his coat-collar the number and letter of his division. The City Police marking is in *red*; the Metropolitan in *white*. Each man is furnished with a bâton, a rattle, a lantern, an oil-skin cape, and a great-coat. It is estimated that each constable walks from 20 to 25 miles a day. During 2 months out of 3, each constable is on night duty, from 9 at night till 6 in the morning.

INNS OF COURT AND INNS OF CHANCERY.

INNS OF COURT, "the noblest nurseries of Humanity and Liberty in the kingdom," are four in number—*Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.* They

are called Inns of Court, from being anciently held in the "Aula Regia," or Court of the King's Palace. Their government is vested in "Bencherers," consisting of the most successful and distinguished members of the English Bar—a numerous body, "composed of above 3080 Barristers, exclusive of the 28 Serjeants-at-Law." No person can be called to the bar at any of the Inns of Court before he is 21 years of age, and a standing of 5 years is understood to be required of every member before being called. The members of the several Universities, &c., may be called after 3 years' standing. Every student may, if he choose, dine in the Hall every day during term. A bottle of wine is allowed to each mess of four.

The TEMPLE is a liberty or district, divided into the Inner Temple and Middle Temple. It lies between Fleet-street and the Thames, and was so called from the Knights Templar, who made their first London habitation in Holborn, in 1118, and removed to Fleet-street, or the New Temple, in 1184. Spenser alludes to this London locality in his beautiful Prothalamion:—

" those bricky towers
The which on Thames' broad aged back doe ride,
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers,
There whilom went the Templar Knights to bide,
Till they decayed through pride."

At the downfall of the Templars, in 1313, the New Temple in Fleet-street was given by Edward II. to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, whose tomb, in Westminster Abbey, has called forth the eulogistic criticism of the classic Flaxman. At the Earl of Pembroke's death the property passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, by whom the *Inner* and *Middle* Temples were leased to the students of the Common Law, and the *Outer* Temple to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, and Lord Treasurer, beheaded by the citizens of London in 1326. No change took place when the Temple property passed to the Crown, at the dissolution of religious houses, and the students of the Inns of Court remained tenants of the Crown till 1608, when James I. conferred the Temple (now so called) on the Benchers of the two societies and their successors for ever. There are two edifices in the Temple well worthy of a visit: the *Temple Church* (serving for both Temples. See p. 117), and the *Middle Temple Hall*.

Middle Temple Hall, 100 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 47 feet high, was built in 1572, while Plowden the well-known jurist, was Treasurer of the Inn. The roof is the best piece of Elizabethan architecture in London, and will well repay

inspection. The screen, in the Renaissance style, is said to have been formed in exact imitation of the Strand front of old Somerset House, but this is a vulgar error, like the tradition which relates that it was made of the spoils of the Spanish Armada, the records of the Society proving that it was set up thirteen years before the Armada put to sea. Here are marble busts of Lords Eldon and Stowell, by Behnes. The portraits are chiefly copies, and not good. The exterior was cased with stone, in wretched taste, in 1757. We first hear of Shakspeare's Twelfth Night in connexion with its performance in this fine old Hall.

The principal entrance to the Middle Temple is by a heavy red-brick front in Fleet-street with stone dressings, built, in 1684, by Sir C. Wren, in place of the old portal which Sir Amias Paulet, while Wolsey's prisoner in the gate-house of the Temple, "had re-edified very sumptuously, garnishing the same," says Cavendish, "on the outside thereof, with cardinal's hats and arms, and divers other devices, in so glorious a sort, that he thought thereby to have appeased his old unkind displeasure." The New Paper Buildings, to the river, built from the designs of Sydney Smirke, A.R.A., are in excellent taste, recalling the "bricky towers" of Spenser's Prothalamion. *Inner Temple Hall* was refaced and repaired by Sir Robert Smirke while Jekyll, the wit, was Treasurer of the Inn, and certainly Sir Robert has made a dull joke of the restoration.

Shakspeare has made the *Temple Gardens*—a fine open space, fronting the Thames—the place in which the distinctive badges (the white rose and red rose) of the houses of York and Lancaster were first assumed by their respective partisans.

"*Suffolk*. Within the Temple Hall we were too loud;
The garden here is more convenient.

"*Plantagenet*. Let him that is a true-born gentleman,
And stands upon the honour of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off this brier pluck a white rose with me.

"*Somerset*. Let him that is no coward, nor no flatterer,
But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

"*Plantagenet*. Hath not thy rose a canker, Somerset?

"*Somerset*. Hath not thy rose a thorn, Plantagenet?

"*Warwick*. This brawl to-day,
Grown to this faction in the Temple Gardens,
Shall send, between the red rose and the white,
A thousand souls to death and deadly night."

Shakspeare, First Part of Henry VI., Act ii., sc. 4.

It would now be impossible to revive the scene in the supposed place of its origin, for such is the smoke and foul air of London, that the commonest and hardiest kind of rose has long ceased to put forth a bud in the Temple Gardens. The Temple is walled in on every side, and protected with gates. There is no poor-law within its precinct; and it is said that the Temple Church, though it possesses a font, is the only church in which a christening never took place. This, however, is only a vulgar error. The *Cloisters*, adjoining the Temple Church, were rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren for students to walk in, and put cases in law for the consideration of one another. In No. 1, Inner-Temple-lane (on the first floor), on your right as you descend the lane, Dr. Johnson had chambers, and here Boswell paid his first visit after his memorable introduction to him at Tom Davis's. In No. 2, Brick-court, Middle-Temple-lane, up two pair of stairs, for so Mr. Filby, his tailor, describes him, lived and died Oliver Goldsmith: his rooms were on the right hand as you ascend the staircase. The Earl of Mansfield, when Mr. Murray, had chambers in No. 5, King's-Bench-walk.

"To number 5 direct your doves,

There spread round Murray all your blooming loves."

Pope, "To Venus," from Horace.

A second compliment by Pope to this great man occasioned a famous parody:—

"Graced as thou art with all the power of words,
So known, so honoured, at the House of Lords."

Pope (of Lord Mansfield).

"Persuasion tips his tongue whene'er he talks,
And he has chambers in the King's Bench Walks."

Parody by Cibber.

LINCOLN'S INN is an Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached, *Furnival's Inn* and *Thavies' Inn*, and so called after Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (d. 1312), whose town-house, or inn, occupied a considerable portion of the present Inn of Court, which bears both his name and arms, and whose monument in old St. Paul's was one of the state-liest in the church. The Gatehouse of brick in Chancery-lane (the oldest part of the existing building) was built by Sir Thomas Lovell, and bears the date upon it of 1518. The chambers adjoining are of a somewhat later period, and it is to this part perhaps that Fuller alludes when he says that—"He [Ben Jonson] helped in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, when, having a trowel in one hand, he had a book in his pocket." In No. 24, in the south angle of the great court leading out of Chancery-lane, formerly called the

Gatehouse-court, but now Old-buildings, and in the apartments on the left hand of the ground floor, Oliver Cromwell's secretary, Thurloe, had chambers from 1645 to 1659. Cromwell must often have been here; and here, by the merest accident, long after Thurloe's death, the Thurloe Papers were accidentally discovered, concealed in a false ceiling.

Lincoln's Inn Chapel, in the Perpendicular style of Gothic architecture, but much defaced, was built by Inigo Jones, and consecrated on Ascension Day, 1623, Dr. Donne preaching the consecration sermon. The Roman Doric pilasters, creeping up the sides of the bastard Gothic of the crypt, deserve attention. The stained glass windows (very good for the period) were executed "by Mr. Hall, a glass-painter, in Fetter-lane, and in point of colour are as rich as the richest Decorated glass of the best period." Some of the figures will repay attention. The windows on the S. side are filled with the Twelve Apostles; on the N. by Moses and the Prophets, St. John the Baptist and St. Paul. The St. John the Baptist was executed, as an inscription in the window records, at the expense of William Noy (d. 1634), the famous Attorney-General of Charles I. The crypt beneath the chapel on open arches, like the cloisters in the Temple, was built as a place for the students and lawyers "to walk in and talk and confer their learnings." The Round part of the Temple Church was long employed for a similar purpose. Butler and Pepys allude to this custom. Here were buried Alexander Brome, the Cavalier song-writer; Secretary Thurloe; and William Prynne, the Puritan, who wrote against the "unloveliness of love locks." The inscription on Prynne's grave was obliterated when Wood drew up his *Athenæ Oxonienses*.

Lincoln's Inn Hall and Library, on the E. side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields (Philip Hardwick, R.A., architect), is a noble structure in the Tudor style, built, 1843-45, of red brick with stone dressings. The Hall is 120 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 62 feet high, with a roof of carved oak. The Library is 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 44 feet high. The amount of the contract was 55,000*l.*, but the total cost has not yet transpired. *Observe.*—In the Hall, Hogarth's picture of Paul before Felix, painted for the Benchers on the recommendation of the great Lord Mansfield, as the appropriation of a legacy to the Inn of 200*l.*; statue of Lord Erskine, by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. The Library contains the unique fourth volume of Prynne's Records, for which the Society paid 335*l.* at the Stowe sale in 1849; and the rich collection of Books and MSS., the bequest of Sir

Matthew Hale, "a treasure," says Hale, in his will, "that are not fit for every man's view." The Court of Chancery sits in "Term Time" at Westminster; during the "Vacation" in Lincoln's Inn Old Hall, a mean building near the Chapel. In the Council Room of the Society is the portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, by Wright. The Gardens were famous, till the erection of this Hall, by which they were curtailed, and in some measure destroyed.

Lincoln's Inn New Square (built on Little Lincoln's-Inn-fields) forms no part of the Inn of Court called Lincoln's Inn. Sir Samuel Romilly had chambers at Nos. 2 and 6, and Sir William Grant at No. 3.

GRAY'S INN is an Inn of Court, with two Inns of Chancery attached, *Staple Inn* and *Barnard's Inn*, and is so called after Edmund, Lord Gray of Wilton, of the time of Henry VII. The Hall was built in 1560, and the Gardens first planted about 1600. The great Lord Burghley and the great Lord Bacon, who dates the dedication of his *Essays* "from my chamber at Graies Inn, this 30 of Januarie, 1597," are the chief worthies of the Inn. Bradshaw, who sat as president at the trial of Charles I., was a bencher of the Inn.

Gray's Inn Walks, or *Gray's Inn Gardens*, were in Charles II.'s time, and the days of the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, a fashionable promenade on a summer evening. The great Lord Bacon is said to have planted some of the trees, but none now exist coeval with his time. The principal entrance from Holborn was by Fulwood's-rents, then a fashionable locality, now the squalid habitation of the poorest people of the Parish of St. Andrew. "Within Gray's Inn Gate, next Gray's Inn Lane," Jacob Tonson first kept shop. The first turning on the right (as you walk from Holborn up Gray's-Inn-lane) is Fox-court, in which, on the 16th of January, 1696-7, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the Countess of Macclesfield was delivered, wearing a mask all the while, of Richard Savage, the poet.

THE INNS OF CHANCERY, attached to the four Inns of Court, are nine in number. To the *Inner Temple* belonged Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, and Lyon's Inn; to the *Middle Temple*, New Inn and Strand Inn; to *Lincoln's Inn*, Furnival's Inn and Thavies' Inn; and to *Gray's Inn*, Staple Inn and Barnard's Inn. They have now little or no connexion with the Inns of Court.

Harrison, the regicide, was a clerk in the office of Thomas Houlker, an attorney in Clifford's Inn.

Justice Shallow was a student of Clement's Inn.

"*Shallow*. I was once of Clement's Inn; where I think they will talk of mad Shallow yet.

"*Silence*. You were called lusty Shallow then, cousin.

"*Shallow*. By the mass, I was called anything; and I would have done anything indeed, and roundly too. There was I and Little John Doit of Staffordshire, and Black George Barnes of Staffordshire, and Francis Pickbone and Will Squele, a Cotswold man; you had not four such swinge-bucklers in all the Inns of Court again.

"*Shallow*. Nay, she must be old; she cannot choose but be old; certain she's old, and had Robin Nightwork by old Nightwork, before I came to Clement's Inn.

"*Shallow*. I remember at Mile-end-green (when I lay at Clement's Inn) I was then Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show.

"*Falstaff*. I do remember him at Clement's Inn, like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring."—*Shakspeare, Second Part of Henry IV.*

"Withowt St. Clement's Inn back dore, as soon as you come up the steps and owt of that house and dore on your left hand two payre of stayres, into a little passage right before you," lived Wincelous Hollar, the engraver. The black figure kneeling in the garden of Clement's Inn was presented to the Inn by Holles, Earl of Clare, but when or by what earl no one has told us. It was brought from Italy, and is said to be of bronze.

William Weare, murdered by Thurtell, at Gill's-hill, in Hertfordshire, lived at No. 2 in Lyon's Inn.

"They cut his throat from ear to ear,
His brains they battered in;
His name was Mr. William Weare,
He dwelt in Lyon's Inn."

Contemporary Ballad, attributed to Theodore Hook.

Isaac Reed (d. 1807) had chambers at No. 11, Staple Inn, Holborn. Here (in Reed's chambers) Steevens corrected the proof sheets of his edition of Shakspeare. He used to leave his house at Hampstead at 1 in the morning, and walk to Staple Inn. Reed, who went to bed at the usual hour, allowed his facetious fellow-commentator a key to the chambers, so that Steevens stole quietly to his proof sheets, without, it is said, disturbing the repose of his friend.

PRISONS, PENITENTIARIES, AND PLACES OF PUBLIC EXECUTION.

NEWGATE, in the OLD BAILEY, is a prison appertaining to the city of London and county of Middlesex, formerly for felons and debtors; since 1815 (when Whitecross-street Prison was built) for felons only, and is now used as the gaol for the confinement of prisoners from the metropolitan counties, preparatory to their trial at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey. It is the oldest prison in London, was so called because it was the tower of a gate of the same name, and has given its name as a common name for all prisons, as *Bridewell* has done for all houses of correction, and *Bedlam* for all houses in which lunatics are confined. The present edifice was designed by George Dance, the architect of the Mansion House, and the first stone laid by Alderman Beckford, 1770. The works advanced but slowly, for in 1780, when the old prison was burnt to the ground in the Lord George Gordon riots of that year, the new prison was only in part completed. More rapid progress was made in consequence of this event, and on Dec. 9th, 1783, the first execution took place before its walls. This was the first execution at Newgate, the last at Tyburn occurring on the 7th of the preceding month. The solitary or separate system is not in use in Newgate, and cannot, it is said, be introduced without a complete alteration of the design and structure of the prison. For the year 1845, the total number of prisoners committed to Newgate for trial was 2581: of that number 1960 were convicted, and 621 were acquitted. The prison, it is said, does not afford *proper* accommodation for more than 400 prisoners, but is often made to contain before the meeting of the sessions as many as 1000. Here, in the prison he had emptied and set in flames, Lord George Gordon, the leader of the riots of 1780, died (1793) of the gaol distemper, and in front of this prison Bellingham was executed (1811) for the murder of Mr. Perceval, the Prime Minister. Admission to inspect the interior is granted by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. *Observe.*—Opposite this prison, No. 68, Old Bailey, the residence of Jonathan Wild, the famous thief and thief-taker; immediately behind his house is a good specimen of the old wall of London.

BRIDEWELL. A city prison, situated in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, immediately behind the church of St. Bride,

Fleet-street. It derives its name from a manor or house, presented to the City of London by Edward VI., after a sermon by Bishop Ridley, who begged it of the King as a Workhouse for the poor, and a House of Correction "for the strumpet and idle person, for the rioter that consumeth all, and for the vagabond that will abide in no place." The prison is calculated to accommodate, in single cells, 70 male and 30 female prisoners. The sentences vary from three days to three months; the average length of confinement being thirty days. All prisoners committed are under summary convictions of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, together with refractory apprentices committed by the City Chamberlain. The employment of prisoners is as follows:—Male prisoners, sentenced to and fit for hard labour, are employed on the treadmill, by which corn is ground for the supply of the three branches of the establishment, Bridewell, Bethlehem, and the House of Occupations. Prisoners under fourteen years of age, with others who are unfit for the wheel, or who have not been sentenced to hard labour, are employed in picking coir and in cleaning the wards. A portion of the females are employed in washing, mending, and getting up the linen and bedding of the prisoners, and the others in picking junk and cleaning their side of the prison. The punishments for breaches of prison rules are diminution of food (with or without solitary confinement, as the case may be), and irons in cases of a violent and refractory nature. There is no whipping for offences committed within the prison. *Observe.*—Over chimney in Court-room large picture by Holbein, representing Edward VI. delivering the Charter of Endowment to the Mayor.

"Holbein has placed his own head in one corner of the picture. Vertue has engraved it. This picture it is believed was not completed by Holbein, both he and the King dying immediately after the donation."—*Horace Walpole.*

The scene of the 4th plate of Hogarth's *Harlot's Progress* is laid in Bridewell.

HORSEMONGER LANE GAOL, HORSEMONGER LANE, SOUTHWARK, is the county gaol for Surrey. Here Mr. Leigh Hunt was confined for two years, (1812-14) for a libel on the Prince Regent in the *Examiner* newspaper, and here (Nov. 13th, 1849) Mr. and Mrs. Manning were hung. The place of execution is the top of the prison. "I was a witness," says Mr. Charles Dickens, "of the execution of the Mannings at Horsemonger-lane. I went there with the intention of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so, at intervals all through the

night, and continuously from daybreak until after the spectacle was over. I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as the wickedness and levity of the immense crowd collected at that execution could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks and language, of the assembled spectators. When I came upon the scene at midnight, the *shrillness* of the cries and howls that were raised from time to time, denoting that they came from a concourse of boys and girls already assembled in the best places, made my blood run cold. As the night went on, screeching, and laughing, and yelling in strong chorus of parodies on Negro melodies, with substitutions of 'Mrs. Manning' for 'Susannah' and the like were added to these. When the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians and vagabonds of every kind, flocked on to the ground, with every variety of offensive and foul behaviour. Fightings, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, tumultuous demonstrations of indecent delight when swooning women were dragged out of the crowd by the police with their dresses disordered, gave a new zest to the general entertainment. When the sun rose brightly—as it did—it gilded thousands upon thousands of upturned faces, so inexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or callousness, that a man had cause to feel ashamed of the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself, as fashioned in the image of the Devil. When the two miserable creatures who attracted all this ghastly sight about them were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and there were no belief among men but that they perished like the beasts. I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many phases of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appalled by the wickedness it exhibits. I do not believe that any community can prosper where such a scene of horror and demoralisation as was enacted this morning outside Horsemonger-lane Gaol is presented at the very doors of good citizens, and is passed by, unknown or forgotten."

MILLBANK PRISON is a mass of brickwork equal to a fortress, on the left bank of the Thames, close to Vauxhall Bridge; erected on ground bought in 1799 of the Marquis of Salisbury, and established pursuant to 52 Geo. III., c. 44, passed Aug. 20th, 1812. It was designed by Jeremy Bentham, to whom the fee-simple of the ground was conveyed, and is said to have cost the enormous sum of half a million sterling. The external walls form an irregular octagon, and enclose upwards of sixteen acres of land. Its ground-plan resembles a wheel, the governor's house occupying a circle in the centre, from which radiate six piles of building, terminating externally in towers. The ground on which it stands is raised but little above the river, and was at one time considered unhealthy. It was first named "The Penitentiary," or "Penitentiary House for London and Middlesex," and was called "The Millbank Prison," pursuant to 6 & 7 Victoria, c. 26. It is the largest prison in London, and contains accommodation for 1120 prisoners; the number of inmates averaging about 700. Every male and female convict sentenced to transportation in Great Britain is sent to Millbank, previous to the sentence being executed. Here they remain about three months under the close inspection of three inspectors, at the end of which time the inspectors report to the Home Secretary, and recommend the place of transportation. So far as the accommodation of the prison permits, the separate system is adopted. The number of persons in Great Britain and Ireland condemned to transportation every year amounts to about 4000. *Admission to inspect*—order from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, or the Directors of Government Prisons, 25, Parliament-street, Westminster.

THE MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE, owes its origin to Sir James Graham's dispatch of December, 1842; established pursuant to 5 & 6 Vict., sess. 2, c. 29, for the detention of convicts condemned to and intended for transportation. The prison contains 1000 separate cells. The inmates are detained for two years, and are taught useful trades before being sent abroad; a most merciful and charitable provision, which it is to be hoped, may prove successful. The cost of each prisoner is about 15s. a week. The first stone was laid, 1840, and the building completed in 1842. The total cost was 84,168*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLD BATH FIELDS, will hold about 1200 prisoners, and is under the direction of the Middlesex Magistrates and the Secretary of State for the

Home Department. There is a similar House of Correction at Westminster. The principal prisons for debtors are THE QUEEN'S BENCH in the Borough of Lambeth, and WHITECROSS STREET PRISON. The famous FLEET PRISON was abolished during the reign of her present Majesty.

The CITY OF LONDON PRISON, Holloway, (Mr. Bunning, Architect,) now (1851) nearly completed, will contain the class of prisoners committed at present to Giltspur Street House of Correction and the House of Correction for women at the Borough Compter: while, in the same way, the New House of Correction at Wandsworth will relieve the Surrey or Horsemonger Lane Gaol.

PERMANENT FREE EXHIBITIONS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, in GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY; built 1823-51 from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke, but completed by his younger brother Sydney Smirke, A.R.A. The sculpture in the pediment is by Sir Richard Westmacott.

The Public are admitted to the Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, between 10 and 4, from the 7th of September to 1st of May; and between 10 and 7, from the 7th of May to 1st of September, and daily during the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, except Saturdays. Children under 8 years of age are not admitted.

The *Reading Room* is open every day, except on Sundays, on Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, Christmas-day, and on any fast or thanksgiving days, ordered by authority: except also between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, inclusive. The hours are from 9 till 7 during May, June, July, and August; and from 9 till 4 during the rest of the year. Persons desirous of admission are to send in their applications in writing (specifying their christian and surnames, rank or profession, and places of abode), to the Principal Librarian, or, in his absence, to the Secretary, or, in his absence, to the senior Under Librarian, who will either immediately admit such persons, or lay their applications before the next meeting of the trustees. Every person applying is to produce a recommendation satisfactory to a trustee or an officer of the house. Applications defective in this respect will not be attended to. Permission will in general be granted for six months; and at the expiration of this term fresh application is to be made for a renewal. The tickets given to readers are not transferable,

and no person can be admitted without a ticket. Persons under 18 years of age are not admissible. Artists are admitted to study in the Galleries of Sculpture, between the hours of 9 and 4, every day, except Saturday.

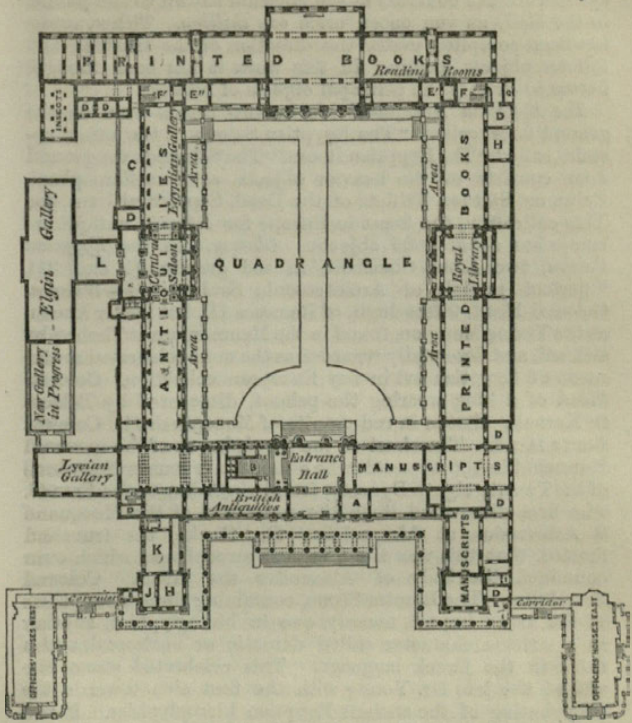
The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive, on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and also on any special fast or thanksgiving day, ordered by Authority.

The Print Room is closed on Saturdays.

The Medal and Print Rooms can be seen only by few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

The British Museum originated in an offer to Parliament, found in the will of Sir Hans Sloane (d. 1753), of the whole of his collection for 20,000*l.*—30,000*l.* less than it was said to have cost him. The offer was at once accepted, and an Act passed in 1753, "for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., and of the Harleian Collection of MSS., and procuring one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said Collection, and of the Cottonian Library, and additions thereto." In pursuance of this Act the sum of 300,000*l.* was raised by a Lottery; 20,000*l.* paid for the Sloane Museum, 10,000*l.* for the Harleian Collection of MSS., and 10,250*l.* to the Earl of Halifax for Montague House in Bloomsbury—a mansion at that time perfectly well adapted for all the objects of the Museum. The collections increasing, new rooms were added to receive the Egyptian Antiquities obtained in 1801. A new British Museum (the present) was commenced in 1823, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke; but the building is not yet finished. The government of the Museum is vested in trustees, and the chief *Gifts and Bequests* include the Cotton MSS.; a collection of Books, and the interest of 7000*l.*, bequeathed by Major Edwardes; the Royal Library of the Kings of England; Garrick's Collection of Old Plays; Dr. Birch's Books and MSS.; Thomas Tyrwhitt's Books; Rev. C. Cracherode's Books, Prints, &c., valued at 40,000*l.*; Sir William Musgrave's Books, MSS., and Prints; Payne Knight's Books, Bronzes, and Drawings; Sir Joseph Banks's Books and Botanical Specimens; Library formed by George III.; and Mr. Grenville's Library. *The Additional Purchases* include Sir William Hamilton's Collection, 8400*l.*; Townley Marbles, 28,200*l.*; Phigalian Marbles, 19,000*l.*; Elgin Marbles, 35,000*l.*; Dr. Burney's MSS., 1 3,500*l.*; Lansdowne MSS.,

9.



GROUND PLAN OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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| <p>A Waiting Room.
 B Principal Staircase.
 C Print Room.
 DD, &c. Officers' Rooms.
 EE Lobbies.
 E' North-east Entrance Lobby.
 E'' North-west Entrance Lobby.
 F North-east Staircase.</p> | <p>F' North-west Staircase.
 G Dusting Room.
 H Sorting Room.
 I For Washing Hands.
 J Clerks' Room.
 K Trustees' Room.
 L Phigalian Gallery.</p> |
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4925*l.*; Arundel MSS., 3559*l.* The reader may purchase a synopsis of the contents of the Museum shown to the public, in the Hall, as you enter, price *one shilling*. This synopsis has been compiled under the direction of the trustees, and follows objects locally. In this work it has been thought better to *classify* the principal objects of interest.

The Egyptian Antiquities are in two rooms—one on the ground floor, called “The Egyptian Saloon;” the other upstairs, called “The Egyptian Room.” The Saloon on the ground floor consists of the heavier objects, such as Sarcophagi, Columns, Statues, Tablets of the Dead, Sepulchral Urns, &c. This collection, the finest in Europe for colossal antiquities, comprises about 6000 objects. *Observe*.—In the *Egyptian Saloon*, two Lions Couchant, in red granite, (1 and 34), “perfect models of Architectonic Sculpture.”—*Waagen*. Colossal Head, 9 feet high, of Rameses II., but better known as the Young Memnon, found in the Memnonium at Thebes, by Belzoni, and deservedly regarded as the most celebrated monument of Egyptian art in any European collection. Colossal Head of a king wearing the pschent, discovered by Belzoni in Karnak. Statue in red granite of Menepthah II. Colossal Ram’s Head. The chest of the Sarcophagus of the monarch Her-necht-hebi, (supposed to be either Amyrtæus or Nectabes,) of the Twenty-eighth Dynasty, found, according to the French, who first discovered it, in the court-yard of the Mosque of S. Athanasius, at Alexandria. Dr. Clarke, the traveller, fancied that this was the identical sarcophagus which once contained the body of Alexander the Great. Colossal Scarabæus. The Rosetta Stone, containing three inscriptions of the same import, namely, one in hieroglyphics, another in a written character called demotic or enchorial, and a third in the Greek language. This celebrated stone furnished the late Dr. Young with the first clue towards the decyphering of the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. It was found (1799) by M. Bouchard, a French officer of engineers, in digging the foundation of a house, near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, among the remains of an ancient temple dedicated by Pharaoh Necho to the god Necho, and came into the hands of the English by the sixteenth article of the capitulation of Alexandria, which required that all objects of art collected by the French Institute in Egypt should be delivered up to the English. The stone itself is a piece of black basalt, much mutilated, about 3 feet long, by 2 feet 5 inches broad, and from 10 to 12 inches thick, and contains a decree set up in the reign of Ptolemæus V. (Epiphanes,) probably about the year B.C. 196. The principal historical facts mentioned are the birth of the King B.C., 209; the

troubles in Egypt, and the decease of his father Philopator; the attack of Antiochus by sea and land; the siege of Lycopolis; the inundation of the Nile, B.C., 198; the chastisement of the revoltors; the coronation of the King at Memphis, B.C. 196; and the issue of the decree itself the following day.—*The Egyptian Room* contains 102 glass cases. Cases 1 to 5 comprise Deities; Cases 8 to 11 contain the Sacred Animals; Cases 12 and 13 consist of small Statues; Cases 14 to 19 of Household Furniture and other large objects; Cases 20 and 21 of objects of Dress and Toilette; Cases 22 to 26 of Vases, Lamps, &c.; Cases 28 and 29 of Bowls, Cups, &c.; Cases 33 to 35 of Vases of Bronze, Agricultural Implements, Viands, &c.; Cases 36 and 37 of Fragments of Tombs, Weapons, &c.; Case 39 of Inscriptions, Instruments of Writing, Painting, &c.; Cases 42 to 45 of Baskets, Tools, Musical Instruments, Play-things, &c.; Cases 52 to 58 of Animal Mummies. The remaining cases contain Human Mummies, Coffins, Amulets, Sepulchral Ornaments, &c., many of the greatest curiosity, and exhibiting the various modes of embalming practised by the Egyptians, and the various degrees of care and splendour expended on the bodies of different ranks. The visitor may spend hours in this room with very great advantage. *Observe*.—Models of Egyptian Boats; Egyptian Wig and Box; Model of a House, &c.; Stand with Cooked Waterfowl; Coffin and Body of Mycerinus from the 3rd Pyramid.

Nineveh Marbles.—These very early and interesting marbles were acquired for this country chiefly by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Layard, and may be classed under the following heads:—Sacred Subjects, Bible Scenes, Scenes representing a Treaty or Submission, Hunting Scenes, Miscellaneous Slabs and Fragments. An obelisk covered with small highly finished bas-reliefs, with arrow-headed inscriptions, representing a conquered nation bearing tribute animals, &c., to the king of Assyria, is one of the most curious historic monuments in the Museum. Two colossal statues of a Human-headed Lion and Bull, and eleven Bassi-relievi, brought from Nimroud, on the left bank of the Tigris, about 25 miles south of Mossul, and the supposed site of the ancient Nineveh. Nine of the relievi apparently relate to the actions of the same king. One represents a bull-hunt, another a lion-hunt. The Nineveh marbles, excepting the colossal statues, and the very largest bas-reliefs, are placed in a cellar under the building.

Etruscan Room, containing a collection of vases discovered in Italy, and known as Etruscan, Græco-Italian, or painted vases. The collection is arranged chronologically, and

according to the localities in which the several antiquities were found. Cases 1 to 5 contain Vases of heavy black ware, some with figures upon them in bas-relief, and principally found at Cervetri or Cære. Cases 6 and 7 contain the Nolan-Egyptian or Phœnician Vases, with pale backgrounds and figures in a deep reddish maroon colour, chiefly of animals. Cases 8 to 19 contain the early Vases from Vulci, Canino, and the Ponte della Badia, to the north of Rome, with black figures upon red or orange backgrounds, the subjects of which are generally mythological. The vases in Cases 20 to 30, executed with more care and finish, are for the most part from Canino and Nola. Those in the centre of the room, Cases 31 to 55, are of a later style, and chiefly from the province of the Basilicata, to the south of Rome; their subjects are principally relative to Bacchus. Cases 36 to 51 contain Vases from Apulia, resembling in their colour and treatment those of Nola. Cases 56 to 60 are filled with terra-cottas, principally of Etruscan workmanship. Over the cases are several representations of paintings from the walls of Etruscan Tombs at Tarquinii and Corneto.

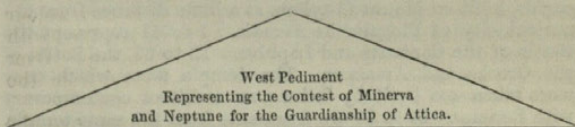
Elgin Marbles (in the Elgin Saloon).—So called from the Earl of Elgin, Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Porte, who, in 1801, obtained two firmans for their removal to England. Nos. 1 to 160, from the Parthenon at Athens. The numbers now in use are coloured red. But before proceeding to examine these marbles, the visitor will do well to inspect, with care, the two models in the Phigalian Saloon—one, the restored Model of the Parthenon—the other the Model of the Parthenon after the Venetian bombardment, in 1687. He will then, on entering the Elgin Saloon, proceed to the left, and look at No. 112, (on the floor)—“The Capital and a piece of the Shaft of one of the Doric Columns of the Parthenon.” He will by this time have got a pretty complete notion of what the Parthenon was like, and may now proceed to examine the Marbles, which are of four kinds:—1. Marbles in the East Pediment; 2. Marbles in the West Pediment; 3. The Metopes or groups which occupied the square intervals between the raised tablets or triglyphs of the frieze; 4. The Frieze. The marbles of the two Pediments are on stages raised above the floor of the Saloon.

East Pediment,
Representing the Birth of Minerva.

91. Upper part of the figure of Hyperion rising out of the Sea. His arms are stretched forward, in the act of holding the reins of his coursers. 92. Heads of two of the Horses belonging to the Car of Hyperion. 93. Theseus.

"The Theseus is a work of the first order; but the surface is corroded by the weather. The head is in that impaired state that I cannot give an opinion upon it; and the limbs are mutilated. I prefer it to the Apollo Belvidere, which, I believe, to be only a copy. It has more ideal beauty than any male statue I know."—*Flaxman*.

94. Group of two Goddesses (Ceres and Proserpine) seated. 95. Statue of Iris, the messenger of Juno. She is represented in quick motion, as if about to communicate to distant regions the birth of Minerva. 96. A Torso of Victory. 97. A group of the three Fates. 98. Head of a Horse (very fine) from the Car of Night.



99 . 100 . 101 . 102 . 103 . 104 . 105 . 106

99. The Ilissus, (statue of a river-god, and, after the Theseus, the finest in the collection). 100. The Torso of a male figure, supposed to be that of Cecrops, the founder of Athens. 101. Upper part of the head of Minerva, and originally covered with a bronze helmet, as appears from the holes by which it was fastened to the marble. 102. A portion of the chest of the same statue. 103. Upper part of the Torso of Neptune. 104. Another fragment of the statue of Minerva. 105. The Torso of Victoria Apteros: the goddess was represented driving the Car of Minerva, to receive her into it, after her successful contest with Neptune. 106. Fragment of a group which originally consisted of Latona, with her two children, Apollo and Diana. *The Metopes* (1—16, bas-reliefs let into the wall immediately facing you as you enter) represent the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. The originals are fifteen in number: the sixteenth (No. 9) is a cast from the original in the Royal Museum at Paris. *The Frieze* (17—90, a series of bas-reliefs, composing the exterior frieze of the Cella of the Parthenon, and let into the four walls of the present Saloon) represents the solemn procession called the Panathenæa, which took place at Athens, every six years, in honour of Minerva. East End, (17—24), Nos. 20 and 23 are casts. The original of 23 is in

the Royal Museum at Paris; parts, also, of 21 and 22 are casts. North End, Nos. 25—46; West End, Nos. 47—61; all but 47 are casts; the originals destroyed. South End, Nos. 62—90.

"We possess in England the most precious examples of Grecian Art. The horses of the Frieze in the Elgin Collection appear to live and move, to roll their eyes, to gallop, prance, and curvet. The veins of their faces and legs seem distended with circulation; in them are distinguished the hardness and decision of bony forms, from the elasticity of tendon and the softness of flesh. The beholder is charmed with the deer-like lightness and elegance of their make; and although the relief is not above an inch from the back ground, and they are so much smaller than nature, we can scarcely suffer reason to persuade us they are not alive."—*Flaxman*.

Phigalian Marbles, (in the Phigalian Saloon).—23 bas-reliefs, so called, found in the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Epicurius, built on Mount Cotylion, at a little distance from the ancient city of Phigalia in Arcadia. 1 to 11 represent the Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ. 12 to 23, the Battle of the Greeks and Amazons. The temple from which they were taken was built by Ictinus, an architect contemporary with Pericles. 24 to 39 are fragments from the same temple.

Ægina Marbles.—Over the Phigalian frieze are two pediments of precisely the same form and dimensions as those which decorated the Eastern and Western Ends of the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Ægina. The subject of the western pediment (on the N. side of the room) is supposed to represent the contest between the Greeks and Trojans for the body of Patroclus.

Lycian or Xanthian Marbles.—A series of tombs, bas-reliefs, and statues from the ruined city of Xanthus; one group formed the ornaments of the Nereid monument of Xanthus—an Ionic peristyle on a basement surrounded with two bands of friezes, representing the conquest of Lycia by the Persians, and the fall of Xanthus as related by Herodotus. The Harpy Tomb is a curious example of very early art. These marbles, of an earlier date than those of the Parthenon, were discovered and brought to England by Sir Charles Fellows.

Bodroum Marbles (in the Phigalian Saloon).—11 bas-reliefs, brought to England, in 1846, from Bodroum, in Asia Minor, the site of the ancient Halicarnassus, and presented to the British Museum by Sir Stratford Canning. They are supposed to have formed part of the Mausoleum or sepulchre, built in the 4th year of the 106th Olympiad, B.C. 357, by Artemisia, Queen of Caria, in honour of her husband, King Mausolus. They were found in a fortress at the entrance of the harbour, having been built into the faces of the exterior and interior

walls. This fortress was built by the knights of Rhodes, circ. 1400. The story represented is a combat of Amazons and Greek warriors.

Townley Collection, (so called from Charles Townley, Esq., d. 1810,) by whom they were principally collected. "The 'Townley Marbles' belong to all periods of art except the most ancient, but the finest statues are probably those of Greek artists during the early times of the Roman empire, and are therefore either separate studies, or copies of works by celebrated early Greek masters. There is no ground for believing, as was formerly imagined, that this or any other English collection with the exception of the sculptures in the Elgin and Phigalian rooms, contains any fine specimens of the best period of pure Greek sculpture. The collections in the Elgin and Phigalian rooms are those alone on whose date we can rely with undoubting certainty."—*W. S. Vaux. Observe* among the 83 Terra-cottas, Nos. 4, 7, 8, 12, 14, 20, 22, 27, 31, 41, 53, 54. Venus or Dione, found in the baths of Claudius, at Ostia, in 1776; the tip of the nose, the left arm, and the right hand are new. Two Colossal Busts of Pallas. Two Colossal Busts of Hercules. Bust of Minerva (No. 16), found near Rome; the helmet, with two owls and the tip of the nose, are new. Two Marble Vases (Nos. 7 and 9) with Bacchanalian Scenes. Statue of Venus, about 3 feet high, found in 1775, near Ostia; the arms are new. Portrait-busts of Homer (very fine), Periander, Pindar, Sophocles, Hippocrates, Epicurus, and Pericles. Bas-relief (Apotheosis of Homer) from the Colonna Palace. Torso of a Venus (No. 20). The celebrated Discobolus or Quoit-thrower (No. 23), found in 1791 in the grounds belonging to Hadrian's villa at Tibur (Tivoli), and supposed to be a copy of the famous bronze statue made by the sculptor Myron; the left hand has been restored. Statue of Hadrian addressing his army. Female Bust (No. 12), the lower part of which is enclosed in a flower:—supposed to be Clytie, metamorphosed into a sunflower:—bought at Naples, from the Lorrenzano Palace, in 1772. This was Mr. Townley's favourite Marble, and is well known by numerous casts.

Payne Knight's Bronzes are now deposited in the Bronze Room, abutting from the Egyptian Room. The collection is extremely valuable, but too minute to be detailed in the narrow compass of a book like this. *The Barberini or Portland Vase* ($9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in circumference), discovered in a sepulchral chamber, about 3 miles from Rome, on the road to Frascati, during the pontificate of Urban VIII. (1623-44). Sir William Hamilton bought it

at the sale of the Barberini Library, and subsequently sold it to the Duchess of Portland, at whose sale, in 1786, it was bought in, by the family, for 1029*l*. It is still the property of the Duke of Portland, and has been deposited in the British Museum since 1810. The ground on which the figures are wrought is of a dark amethystine blue—semi-transparent; but it has not as yet been clearly ascertained what the figures represent. This wonderful vase was smashed to pieces, 7th of February, 1845, by a madman, as is supposed, of the name of Lloyd, but has since been wonderfully restored, so that the injuries are scarcely visible.

Modern Marbles.—*Statue* of Shakspeare, by Roubiliac (executed for Garrick, the actor, by whom it was bequeathed to the British Museum); statue of Sir Joseph Banks, by Sir F. Chantrey; of Hon. Mrs. Damer, by Ceracchi. Bust of Mr. Townley, by Nollekens. *Portraits*—(suspended on the walls of the Eastern Zoological Gallery).—116 in number, and not very good. A few, however, deserve to be mentioned:—Vesalius, by Sir Antonio More. Captain William Dampier, by Murray (both from the Sloane Collection). Sir Robert Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library. Sir William Cotton, his son, Robert, Earl of Oxford, and Edward, Earl of Oxford (both presented by the Duchess Dowager of Portland). Humphrey Wanley. George Vertue (presented by his widow). Sir Hans Sloane, half-length, by Slaughter. Dr. Birch (bequeathed by himself). Andrew Marvell. Alexander Pope. Matthew Prior, by Hudson, from an original by Richardson. Oliver Cromwell, by Walker (bequeathed, 1784, by Sir Robert Rich, Bart., to whose great-grandfather, Nathaniel Rich, Esq., then serving as a Colonel of Horse in the Parliament Army, it was presented by Cromwell himself). Mary Davis, an inhabitant of Great Saughall in Cheshire, taken 1668, "*ætatis* 74:" (at the age of 28 an excrescence grew upon her head, like a wen, which continued 30 years, and then grew into two horns, one of which the profile represents). Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal-man, "*ætatis* 61, 1703," painted by J. Woolaston, and formerly the property of Sir Hans Sloane. *Miscellaneous Curiosities.*—The guinea received by Mr. Pulteney, from Sir Robert Walpole, in discharge of a wager, laid in the House of Commons, respecting the correctness of a quotation from Horace. A gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and ornamented with a miniature portrait of Napoleon, by whom it was presented, in 1815, to the late Hon. Mrs. Damer. Another, less handsome, presented by Napoleon to Lady Holland. *Medal Room.*—The Greek coins are arranged in geographical order;

the Roman in chronological; and the Anglo-Saxon, English, Anglo-Gallic, Scotch, and Irish coins, and likewise the coins of foreign nations, according to the respective countries to which the coins belong; those of each country being kept separate. *Romano-British Antiquities*.—Mosaic pavement found in excavating for the foundations of the new buildings at the Bank of England. Mosaic Pavement found in digging the foundation of the Hall of Commerce in Threadneedle-street.

The Library of Printed Books is said to consist of upwards of 460,000 volumes*, comprising probably 700,000 works, taking each separate pamphlet as a separate work. Compared with the great public libraries on the Continent, it ranks with those of Vienna, Berlin, and Dresden, but is inferior in number of separate works to those of Munich and Paris. Here is the library of the Kings of England, presented to the nation by George II., containing exquisite examples of books bound in embroidered velvet for Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., &c. *George III.'s Library*, consisting of upwards of 80,000 volumes, and kept in a separate room, the finest room in the building, was given to the nation by George IV., in 1823, and is said to have cost 130,000*l.* It is one of the most noble libraries known, remarkable not only for the judicious selection of the works, and the discriminating choice of the editions, but for the bibliographical peculiarities and rarity of the copies. The number of books on large paper is unusually great. Among the rarities may be mentioned; the earliest printed Bible and the earliest printed book known, commonly called the Mazarine Bible; supposed to have issued from the press of Gutenberg and Fust, at Mentz, about 1455—it is in Latin and on vellum; the first printed Psalter, in Latin, on vellum—printed at Mentz, by Fust and Schoeffer, in 1457; the first book printed with a date, and the first example of printing in colours; *Æsop's Fables*—printed at Milan, about 1480; the first edition of the first Greek classic printed: the first edition of Homer—Florence, 1488; formerly in the possession of the historian De Thou: Virgil—printed at Venice, by Aldus, in 1501; on vellum: the first book printed in Italic types; and the earliest attempt to produce cheap books:—it belonged to the Gonzaga family,

* Panizzi's Short Guide, dated 14th of May, 1851. "On the 25th of July, 1838, the volumes of printed books in the British Museum being counted one by one, as they stood on the shelves, were found to be in round numbers 235,000. Counted in the same manner on the 15th of Dec., 1849, they were found to amount to 435,000. The collection now consists of upwards of 460,000 vols." p. 33.

and carries the autographs of the two Cardinals Ippolito and Ercole, as well as that of Vincenzo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua.* The room by your right on entering the hall contains the collection of 20,240 volumes, bequeathed to the nation by the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. It is said to have cost Mr. Grenville upwards of 54,000*l.* Other liberal donors have been Rev. C. M. Cracherode, David Garrick, Sir Joseph Banks, &c.

The entrance to the *Reading Rooms* is in Montague-place, and the number of visitors to the Rooms in one year is about 70,000. The catalogues of printed books and MSS. are in the room to the left as you enter. The books generally in use, dictionaries, &c., are on the shelves of the rooms you sit in. Having consulted the catalogue and found the title of the book you require, you transcribe the title, on a printed form given below, to be found near the catalogues, from whence you derive your references.

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N.B.—Readers are, under no circumstances, to take any Book or MS. out of the Reading Rooms.

The tickets for Printed Books are on white paper; for MSS. on green paper. (Respecting *admission*, see p. xliv.)

Manuscripts.—The manuscripts in the Museum are divided under several heads, of which the following are the chief:—the Cotton MSS. (catalogued in 1 vol. folio); the Harleian MSS. (catalogued in 4 vols. folio); the Lansdowne MSS. (catalogued in 2 vols. folio); the Royal MSS. (catalogued in 1 vol. quarto, called Casley's Catalogue); the Sloane and

* Panizzi's Short Guide (1851), p. 10.

Birch MSS. (in 1 vol. quarto); the Arundel MSS.; the Burney, Hargrave, and a large and Miscellaneous collection of "Additional MSS." in number about 30,000. The rarest MSS. are entitled "Select," and can only be seen and examined in the presence of an attendant. The contents of two cases alone are valued at above a quarter of a million. Among the more remarkable we may mention:—Copy of the Gospels in Latin (Cotton MSS., Tiberius A. II., the only undoubted relic of the ancient regalia of England), sent over to Athelstane by his brother-in-law the emperor Otho, between 936 and 940, given by Athelstane to the metropolitan church of Canterbury, and borrowed of Sir Robert Cotton to be used at the coronation of Charles I. The "Book of St. Cuthbert" or "Durham Book," a copy of the Gospels in Latin, written in the seventh century by Eadfrith, Bishop of Lindisfarne, and illuminated by Athelwald, the succeeding bishop. The Bible, said to have been written by Alcuin for Charlemagne. The identical copy of Guiar des Moulis's version of Pierre le Mangeur's Biblical History, which was found in the tent of John, King of France, at the battle of Poitiers. MS. of Cicero's translation of the Astronomical Poem of Aratus. An Anglo-Saxon MS. of the ninth century. Psalter written for Henry VI. (Cotton MS., Dom. XVII.). *Le Roman de la Rose* (Harl. MS. 4425). Henry VIII.'s Psalter, containing Portraits of Himself and Will Somers. Lady Jane Grey's Prayer Book. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, written in a print-hand; the cover is her own needle-work. Harl. MS. (7334), supposed to be the best MS. of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Portrait of Chaucer, by Occleve (from which Vertue made his engraving). Froissart's *Chronicles*, with many curious illustrations—often engraved. Matthew Paris, illuminated. A volume of Hours executed circ. 1490, by a Flemish Artist, (Hemmelinck?) for Philip the Fair, of Castile, or for his wife Joanna, mother of the Emperor Charles V. *Carte Blanche* which Prince Charles (Charles II.) sent to Parliament to save his father's life. Oliver Cromwell's Letter to the Speaker, describing the Battle of Naseby. Original MS. of Pope's Homer, written on the backs of letters. Stow's collections for his *Annals* and his *Survey of London*. 317 volumes of Syriac MSS., obtained from Egyptian monasteries by Mr. Rich and Mr. Tattam.

Print Room.—Drawings, &c.—A small, but interesting, and in some respects valuable, collection, containing specimens of Fra Beato Angelico, Fra Filippo, Domenico Ghirlandajo, Pietro Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Bartolommeo, Raphael, Giovanni Bellini, Titian, and Correggio—of Albert

Durer, Hans Holbein, Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck, Backhuysen, A. Ostade, &c. 25 of the finer specimens are framed and hung up. *Observe*—Impression in sulphur of the famous Pax of Maso Finiguerra, cost 250 guineas. Silver Pax by the same master. Carving in soap-stone, in high relief, by Albert Durer (dated 1510), representing the Birth of John the Baptist. *Prints*.—Mare Antonio's (fine). Lucas van Leyden's (fine). Albert Durer's (fine). Rembrandt's (in 8 volumes, the finest known). Van Dyck etchings (good): Early Italian School (numerous and fine). Dutch etchings, (the Sheepshanks collection, containing Waterloo, Berghem, P. Potter, A. Ostade, &c., the finest known). Sir Joshua Reynolds's works (not all proofs). Raphael Morghen's works. Faithorne's works (in 5 volumes, very fine). Hogarth's works (good). Crowle's collections to illustrate Pennant's London (cost 7000*l.*). Works of Strange, Woollett and Sharp (good). Stothard's works, in 4 volumes (fine).

Mineralogy and Geology, (in the N. Gallery).—The system adopted for the arrangement of the minerals, with occasional slight deviations, is that of Berzelius. The detail of this arrangement is partly supplied by the running titles at the outsides of the glass cases, and by the labels within them. *Observe* (in the Class of Native Iron, one of the largest collections known of meteoric stones or substances which have fallen from the sky, placed in chronological order).—Large fragment of the stone which fell at Ensisheim, in Alsace, Nov. 7th, 1492, when the Emperor Maximilian was on the point of engaging with the French army: this mass, which weighed 270 lbs., was preserved in the cathedral of Ensisheim till the beginning of the French Revolution, when it was conveyed to the public library of Colmar;—one of the many stones which fell (July 3rd, 1753) at Plaun, in the circle of Bechin, Bohemia, and which contain a great proportion of attractable iron;—specimens of those that were seen to fall at Barbotan, at Roquefort, and at Juliac, July 24th, 1790;—one of a dozen of stones of various weights and dimensions that fell at Sienna, Jan. 16th, 1794;—the meteoric stone, weighing 56 lbs., which fell near Wold Cottage, in the parish of Thwing, Yorkshire, Dec. 13th, 1795;—fragment of a stone of 20 lbs., which fell in the commune of Sales, near Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone, March 12th, 1798. *Observe*, in Case 20, Dr. Dec's Show-stone.

Zoology.—This collection is superior to that at Berlin, and only inferior to that in the Museum at Paris. *Mammalia Saloon*.—In the wall-cases of this saloon are arranged the specimens of Rapacious and Hoofed Beasts; and over the

cases, the different kinds of Seals, Manatees, and Porpoises; and on the floor are placed the larger hoofed beasts, too large to be arranged in their proper places in the cases. Here, on the floor, is the Wild Ox from Chillingham Park, Northumberland. *Eastern Zoological Gallery.*—The wall-cases contain the collection of Birds; the smaller table-cases in each recess contain birds' Eggs, arranged in the same series as the birds; the larger table-cases, in the centre of the room, contain the collection of Shells of Molluscous Animals; and on the top of the wall-cases is a series of Horns of hoofed quadrupeds. Here, among the Wading Birds (Case 108), is the foot of the Dodo, a bird now extinct, only known by a few scanty remains, and by a painting here preserved, drawn, it is said, from a living bird brought from the Mauritius. The collections of Organic Remains are in Rooms I. to VI. Here is a very curious collection, formed chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Hawkins, Dr. Mantell, and Captain Cautley of the Bengal Artillery. On a table in Room I., and in the centre of the room, is a Tortoise of nephrite or jade, found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad in Hindoostan: 1000*l.* was once offered for it. In and on the wall-cases of Room IV. are placed the larger specimens of the various species of Ichthyosaurus, or the fish-lizard. The most striking specimens are the *Platyodon* in the central case, and various bones of its gigantic variety on the top of the same case and in Case 2, such as the head cut transversely to show the internal structure of the jaws; the carpal bones of one of the extremities, &c.: all from the lias of Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire. In the centre of Room V. is a complete skeleton of the large extinct Elk, bones of which are so frequently met with in the bogs of Ireland, and occasionally in some parts of England, and the Isle of Man. The present specimen is from Ireland: it is the *Cervus megaceros* and *C. giganteus* of authors. In Room VI. is the entire skeleton of the American Mastodon (*Mastodon Ohioticus*), and suite of separate bones and teeth of the same animal: the jaws, tusks, molar teeth and other osseous parts of *Elephas primigenius*, especially those of the Siberian variety (the Mammoth of early writers): the crania and other parts of extinct Indian Elephants. At the W. end of the same room (VI.) is the fossil human skeleton brought from Guadaloupe, embedded in a limestone which is in process of formation at the present day. *Northern Zoological Gallery, Room I.*—The wall-cases contain a series of the Skulls of the larger Mammalia, to illustrate the characters of the families and genera; and of the Nests of birds, and the arbours of the

two species of Bower Bird; the one ornamented with fresh water shells and bones, and the other with feathers and land shells, &c. *The table-cases*:—the tubes of Annulose Animals, the casts of the interior cavities of Shells, and various specimens of shells, illustrative of the diseases and malformation of those animals. Room II.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Reptiles and Batrachian Animals, preserved dry and in spirits; and the table-cases the first part of the collection of the hard part of Radiated Animals, including Sea Eggs, Sea Stars, and Encrinites. Room III.—The wall cases contain the Handed and Glirine Mammalia, and the table-cases the different kinds of Corals. Room IV.—The wall-cases contain the collection of Fish, and the table-cases a few specimens of Annulose Animals, to exhibit their systematic arrangement. The general collection of Insects and Crustacea are preserved in cabinets. They may be seen by persons wishing to consult them for the purpose of study (by application to the Keeper of the Zoological Collection) every Tuesday and Thursday. To prevent disappointment, it is requested that persons wishing to see those collections will apply two days previous to their intended visit. Room V.—The wall-cases contain the Molluscous and Radiated Animals in spirits. Over the wall-cases is a very large Wasp's Nest from India; and some Neptune's Cups—a kind of sponge—from Singapore. *Table-cases*:—Sponges of different kinds, showing their various forms and structure, and some preserved in flint of the same character. *Botany*.—The Botanical Collection is very large, and consists principally of the collection bequeathed by Sir Joseph Banks.

The NATIONAL GALLERY occupies the whole north side of Trafalgar-square, and stands on the site of the King's Mews. It is divided between the national collection of paintings of the old masters, filling the western half; and the Royal Academy, occupying the eastern half, in which exhibitions of modern works are held from May to July. The Gallery was founded in 1824, and the present building erected, 1832-38, from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., at a cost of 96,000*l.* The columns of the portico were those of *Carlton House*.

The National Gallery is open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to the public generally; on Friday and Saturday to artists; from 10 till 5 during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April,—and from 10 till 6 during the months of May, June, July, August, and the first two weeks of September. The Gallery

is wholly closed during the last two weeks of September and the month of October.

The Gallery originated in the purchase by Government, in 1824, of Mr. Angerstein's collection of 38 pictures for 57,000*l.* In 1826, Sir George Beaumont made a formal gift of 16 pictures, valued at the time at 7500 guineas. Important bequests by the Rev. W. Holwell Carr, Lord Farnborough and others, and other purchases by the Government, have brought the collection, in less than a quarter of a century, to 228 pictures, independently of Mr. Vernon's noble gift of 162 works of the English school. It is very inferior to the great galleries on the continent; but, in many respects, is a highly important collection, containing, as it does, some of the best examples of the greatest painters. Cheap catalogues of the pictures, from a penny to a shilling, (Mr. Wornum's is by far the best), may be had both within and without the Gallery. I shall therefore content myself with giving a classed catalogue in schools of the best pictures by the best masters.

Italian School.

FRANCESCO FRANCA: the Virgin and Child with Saints: the Lunette, or Arch forming the top of the same altar-piece. These two fine pictures were purchased by Parliament from the Lucca Collection for 3500*l.*—SEBASTIAN DEL PIOMBO: the Raising of Lazarus. "The most important specimen of the Italian School now in England."—*Waagen*. It was painted in competition with Raphael's Transfiguration. The figure of Lazarus (very fine) attributed on good grounds to Michael Angelo. This was an Orleans picture, and cost Mr. Angerstein 3500 guineas.—RAPHAEL: St. Catherine of Alexandria; purchased by Parliament, in 1838, for 5000*l.*: the Vision of a Knight (fine); purchased by Parliament for 1050*l.*: the Murder of the Innocents; part of a Cartoon, now painted over with oil-colour.—L. DA VINCI, or LUINI: Christ disputing with the Doctors.—CORREGGIO: Mercury teaching Cupid to read in the presence of Venus (very fine): Ecce Homo (very fine). These two fine pictures were purchased by Parliament from the Marquis of Londonderry for 10,000 guineas. The Holy Family: "La Vierge au Panier" (very fine); purchased by Parliament, in 1847, for 3800*l.*—TITIAN: a Concert; originally in Charles I.'s collection; *Waagen* attributes it to Giorgione: a Holy Family, from the Borghese Palace (fine): Bacchus and Ariadne (fine).—CARACCI (ANNIBAL): Christ appearing to St. Peter, from the Aldobrandini Collection. "This little picture is admirably executed throughout."—*Waagen*. Pan or Silenus teaching Apollo to play on the reed pipe.—CARACCI (LUDOVICO): Susannah and the Elders; an Orleans picture.—GUIDO: Venus attired by the Graces: the Magdalen: Susannah and the Elders; purchased by Government, at Mr. Penrice's sale, for 1260*l.*—CLAUDE: Landscape, Cephalus and Procris; painted in 1645: Landscape, called the "Chigi Claude" (fine); cost Mr. Carr 2705 guineas: a Seaport, called the "Bouillon Claude" (very fine); cost Mr. Angerstein 4000*l.*; the figures represent the Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba: Landscape, with the story of Narcissus: a Seaport; the figures represent the Embarkation of St. Ursula and her attendant Virgins (very fine): a Landscape, Death of Procris: a Group of Trees: Landscape, Hagar and her Son in the Desert (fine).—SALVATOR ROSA: Landscape with

the fable of Mercury and the Woodman; purchased by Parliament, in 1834, for 1680*l.*—CANALETTI: View in Venice (fine).

Spanish School.

VELASQUEZ: Phillip IV. of Spain hunting the Wild Boar (very fine); purchased by Parliament, in 1846, for 2200*l.*—MURILLO: the Holy Family; four figures, life-size; purchased by Parliament, in 1837, for 3000*l.*: the Infant St. John with the Lamb; purchased by Parliament, at Sir Simon Clarke's sale, for 2100*l.* The companion picture, "The Good Shepherd," belongs to Baron Lionel Rothschild, and is now at Gunnersbury Park, near London.

Flemish School.

JOHN VAN EYCK: Portraits of a Flemish Gentleman and a Lady (very fine); under the mirror is written, "Johannes de Eyck fuit hic 1434;" purchased by Parliament, in 1842, for 600 guineas.—RUBENS: the Rape of the Sabines: Peace and War (fine), presented by Rubens to Charles I.; bought by the Marquis of Stafford for 3000*l.*, and presented by him to the National Gallery: the Brazen Serpent: a Landscape; Rubens's Château (fine); cost Sir George Beaumont 1500*l.*: Apotheosis of William the Taciturn; a sketch for the large design at Osterley, the seat of Lord Jersey (fine); purchased in 1842, for 200*l.*: the Judgment of Paris (very fine); an Orleans picture; purchased by Parliament, in 1847, for 4200*l.*—VAN DYCK: St. Ambrosius refusing to admit the Emperor Theodosius into the church at Milan (fine); cost Mr. Angerstein 1600*l.*: a Portrait called Gevartius (one of the finest portraits in the world); cost Mr. Angerstein 375*l.*—REMBRANDT: the Woman taken in Adultery (very fine); Mr. Angerstein bought it at Christie's, in 1807, for 5250*l.*: Portrait of a Jew-merchant, life-size, three-quarters: Christ taken down from the Cross; a study in black and white (fine): the Adoration of the Shepherds.—CUYP: a Landscape, Huntsman on a dappled grey horse (fine); bought by Mr. Angerstein at Sir Laurence Dundas's sale, in 1794, for 204*l.* 15*s.*—ARNOLD VANDER NEER: a Landscape, Evening.—NICHOLAS MAES: a Girl peeling parsnips (fine).—DAVID TENIERS: the Misers (very fine).

French School.

SEBASTIAN BOURDON: the Return of the Ark (belonged to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who praises it in his Discourses).—N. POUSSIN: a Landscape: a Dance of Bacchanals in honour of Pan (very fine).—G. POUSSIN: Landscape; the figures represent Abraham preparing to sacrifice his son Isaac: a Land-storm: a classical Landscape, with the story of Dido and Æneas (fine): View of Lerici (fine): an Italian Landscape; cost Lord Farnborough 700 guineas.

Observe.—In the Hall: the colossal Waterloo Vase, by Sir Richard Westmacott, weighing 20 tons; in height 16 feet, and in diameter between 9 and 10 feet. The three blocks of which this vase was composed were intended by Napoleon to have been fashioned into a vase to celebrate his victories. The Duke of Tuscany presented them to George IV., who caused them to be made into the present vase to celebrate the downfall of Napoleon. Statue of Sir David Wilkie, by S. Joseph; Wilkie's palette is let into the pedestal. Alto-relievo, by T. Banks, R.A., Thetis and her Nymphs rising from the sea to condole with Achilles on the loss of Patroclus (fine).

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, (temporary place of deposit of a portion of the National Gallery, consisting entirely of the English school.) Built 1709-10 by Sir C. Wren for John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough, on ground leased to him by Queen Anne. The great duke and his duchess both died in this house. The duchess used to speak of her *neighbour George*, meaning the King in St. James's Palace, and here she is described as receiving a deputation of the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, "sitting up in her bed in her usual manner." The Pall-mall entrance to the house being, as it still is, extremely bad, the duchess designed a new one, and was busy trying to effect the necessary purchases when Sir Robert Walpole, wishing to vex her, stepped in and bought the very leases she was looking after. The sham archway, facing the principal entrance to the house, forms a sort of screen to the parlours in Pall-mall. This was turning the tables on the duchess, who had employed Wren to vex Vanbrugh. Marlborough House was bought by the Crown in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold. The Princess died before the assignment was effected, but the Prince (now the King of the Belgians) lived here for several years. The last inhabitant was the widow of William IV. It is now the property of the Prince of Wales, and is only lent for the purposes of a Gallery. The best pictures only are here mentioned. Official catalogues, price 2d., may be bought at the door.

Paintings of the English School.

HUYSMAN: Original Portrait of Izaak Walton, the angler.—HOGARTH: Portrait of Himself (the well-known engraved head); the Marriage à la Mode (a series of six pictures, Hogarth's greatest work; the character inimitable, the colouring excellent). Hogarth received for the six pictures 110 guineas: Mr. Angerstein paid 1381*l.* for them.—R. WILSON: Mæcenas' Villa (fine); Landscape, with the story of Niobe and her children (very fine).—GAINSBOROUGH: the Market-cart; the Watering-place.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: Portrait of Lord Heathfield with the keys of the fortress of Gibraltar (very fine); Studies of Angels, five heads, life-size (very fine).—LAWRENCE: John Philip Kemble, as Hamlet; Portrait of Benjamin West, the painter.—WILKIE: the Blind Fiddler (very fine), painted for 50 guineas for Sir George Beaumont: the Village Festival (fine), painted for Mr. Angerstein.—CONSTABLE, R.A.: the Corn-field.—GILBERT STUART: Portrait of Woollett, the engraver.

The Vernon Collection of the English School.

(162 pictures in all, many very fine, presented to the nation in 1847 by Robert Vernon, Esq., who died in 1849, aged 75.)

(Deceased Artists.)

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS: the Age of Innocence (very fine), cost Mr. Vernon, at Mr. Harman's sale at Christie's, 1450 guineas.—GAINSBOROUGH: Landscape, Sunset (fine); the Young Cottagers.—RICHARD WILSON: four small pictures (fine).—LOUTHERBOURGH: small Landscape.

—SIR A. W. CALLCOTT, R.A.: Littlehampton Pier (fine); Coast Scene; Crossing the Brook.—WILKIE: the News-mongers (fine); the Bagpiper (fine); the First Ear-ring; the Whiteboy's Cabin.—E. BIRD, R.A.: the Raffle for the Watch.—CONSTABLE, R.A.: His Father's Mill.—COLLINS, R.A.: Happy as a King; Prawn Fishers.—G. S. NEWTON, R.A.: Sterne and the Grisette.—P. NASMYTH: small Landscape in the manner of Hobbema.—W. ETTY, R.A.: Youth at the Prow and Pleasure at the Helm (fine); the Bathers (fine).—TURNER, R.A.: William III. landing at Torbay; Composition Landscape (fine); Two Views in Venice (fine).—STANFIELD, R.A.: the Entrance to the Zuyder Zee (fine).—DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.: Interior of St. Paul's at Antwerp (fine).—T. UWINS, R.A.: Claret Vintage.—F. R. LEE, R.A.: two Landscapes.—T. CRESWICK, R.A.: Landscape] (fine).—EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.: Peace and War, companion pictures (Peace very fine); Highland Piper and Dogs; Spaniels of King Charles's breed; the Dying Stag; High Life and Low Life Dogs.—W. MULREADY, R.A.: the Last In; the Ford.—T. WEBSTER, R.A.: the Dame's School (fine).—D. MACLISE, R.A.: the Play Scene in Hamlet; Malvolio and the Countess.—SIR C. L. EASTLAKE, P.R.A.: Christ weeping over Jerusalem.—C. R. LESLIE, R.A.: Sancho and the Duchess (Mr. Leslie's greatest work); Uncle Toby looking into the eye of Widow Wadman. Mr. Sheepshanks has a fine duplicate of the same subject.—E. M. WARD, A.R.A.: the Disgrace of Clarendon; 'Change Alley during the South Sea Bubble.—J. LINNELL: Landscape.—E. W. COOKE: two Sea pieces.—SIDNEY COOPER, A.R.A.: a Cattle piece.—F. DANBY, A.R.A.: Landscape.—AUGUSTUS EGG, A.R.A.: Scene from Gil Blas.—F. GOODALL: the Village Festival.

The 7 Vernon marbles in the Hall, as you enter, include 6 busts, chiefly copies, and "Hylas surprised by the Naiads," a fine work by John Gibson, R.A.

DULWICH GALLERY, at Dulwich, 5 m. from Waterloo Bridge, is open every day of the week except Fridays and Sundays. Without a ticket no person can be admitted, and no tickets are given in Dulwich. Tickets are to be obtained *gratis* of Henry Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall; Alderman Moon, Thread-needle-street; Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Pall-mall East; Mr. Lloyd, 23, Harley-street; H. Leggatt and Co., Cornhill; and Mr. Markby, Croydon, Surrey. Schools, and children under the age of 14, are not admitted. Hours of admission, from April to November, 10 to 5; from November to April, 11 to 3. You can reach it by omnibus from the Elephant and Castle in Lambeth, and the Elephant and Castle is easily reached by omnibuses from all parts of London. This Gallery, containing the only collection, freely accessible to the public, which affords an opportunity of studying the Dutch masters, was founded by Sir Francis Bourgeois, R.A. (d. 1811), who left 354 pictures to the College, 10,000*l.* to erect and keep in repair a building for their reception, and 2000*l.* to provide for the care of the pictures. Bourgeois asked John Philip Kemble where he should build a gallery for his pictures, and Kemble, an actor, recommended God's Gift College, at Dulwich, erected in the reign of James I.

by Edward Alleyn, the keeper of the bears to James I., actor and rival of Richard Burbadge. The hint was taken, and the present Gallery attached to the College built in 1812, from the designs of Sir John Soane. The Murillos and Cuyps are especially fine. *Observe.*—

MURILLO: the Flower Girl, No. 248; Spanish Boys, Nos. 283 and 284; the Madonna del Rosario, No. 341; Meeting of Jacob and Rachel, No. 294.—CUYP (in all 19): a Landscape, No. 68; Banks of a Canal, No. 76; a Landscape, No. 169, the finest of the 19; Ditto, No. 192; Ditto, No. 239; Ditto, No. 163.—TENIERS (in all 21): a Landscape, No. 139; a Landscape, with Gipsies, No. 155; the Chaff Cutter, No. 185 (fine).—HOBBEA: the Mill, No. 131.—REMBRANDT: Jacob's Dream, No. 179; a Girl leaning out of a Window, No. 206.—RUBENS: Sampson and Dalilah, No. 168; Mars, Venus, and Cupid, No. 351 (the Mars a portrait of Rubens himself when young); Maria Pypeling, the Mother of Rubens, No. 355.—VAN DYCK: Charity, No. 124; Virgin and Child, No. 135; Philip, 5th Earl of Pembroke (half-length), No. 214; "The head is very delicate; the hand effaced by cleaning."—*Waagen*; Susan, Countess of Pembroke, No. 134; "quite ruined by cleaning."—*Waagen*.—WOUVERMANS: View on the Sea Shore, No. 93; a Landscape, No. 173; Ditto, No. 228.—BERGHEM: a Landscape, No. 200; Ditto, No. 209.—BOTH: a Landscape, No. 36.—VELASQUEZ: Prince of Spain on Horseback, No. 194; Philip IV. of Spain (three-quarters), No. 309; Head of a Boy, No. 222.—ADRIAN BROUWER: Interior of a Cabaret, No. 54.—A. OSTADE: Boors Merry-making, No. 190; "of astonishing depth, clearness, and warmth of colour."—*Waagen*.—KAREL DU JARDIN: the Farrier's Shop, No. 229.—VANDER WERFF: the Judgment of Paris, No. 191.—VAN HUYSUM: Flowers in a Vase, No. 121; Flowers, No. 140.—PYNAKER: a Landscape, No. 150.—WATTEAU: le Bal Champêtre, No. 210.—TITIAN: Europa, a Study, No. 230.—P. VERONESE: St. Catherine of Alexandria, No. 268; a Cardinal, No. 333.—GUERCINO: the Woman taken in Adultery, No. 348.—ANNIBAL CARACCI: the Adoration of the Shepherds, No. 349.—GUIDO: Europa, No. 259; Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, No. 339; St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness, No. 331 (fine).—CARAVAGGIO: the Locksmith, No. 299.—CLAUDE: Embarkation of Sa. Paula from the Port of Ostia, No. 270.—S. ROSA: a Landscape, No. 220; Soldiers Gambling, No. 271.—G. POUSSIN: a Landscape, No. 257.—N. POUSSIN: the Inspiration of the Poet, No. 295; the Nursing of Jupiter, No. 300; the Triumph of David, No. 305; the Adoration of the Magi, No. 291; Rinaldo and Armida, No. 315 (fine).—FRANCESCO MOLA: St. Sebastian, No. 261.—GAINSBOROUGH: Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell (full-lengths, very fine). Mrs. Sheridan was Maria Linley, the first wife of R. B. Sheridan, the dramatist, No. 1.—OPIE: Portrait of Himself, No. 3.—SIR T. LAWRENCE: Portrait of William Linley (near No. 222).

The Mrs. Siddons and his own Portrait, by Sir Joshua, are indifferent duplicates of the well-known originals in the Grosvenor Gallery and the Queen's Gallery at Windsor.

In the College and Master's apartments at Dulwich, are the following interesting portraits:—

Edward Alleyn, the founder, full-length, black dress, but much injured. Richard Burbadge, master, "a small closet-piece;" bequeathed by Cartwright, the actor, in 1687. Nat Field, the poet and actor, "in his shirt on a board, in a black frame, filleted with gold;" bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Tom Bond, the actor; bequeathed by Cartwright, 1687. Richard Perkins, the actor, three-quarters, long white hair; bequeathed by Cartwright, 1687. Cartwright (senior), one of the Prince Palatine's players,

bequeathed by his son in 1687. Cartwright (junior), an actor (My picture in a black dress, with a great dog). Michael Drayton, the poet, "in a black frame;" bequeathed by Cartwright in 1687. Lovelace, the poet, by Dobson (fine). Lovelace's Althea, with her hair dishevelled. John Greenhill, "the most promising of Lely's scholars" (*Walpole*), by himself.

In the College is preserved Philip Henslowe's Diary and Account-book, recently printed by the Shakspeare Society, one of the most valuable documents we possess in illustration of the drama and stage in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, in London, on the S. side of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, was built, 1835, from the designs of Charles Barry, R. A., and is said to have cost 40,000*l.*

The Museum is open to the Fellows and Members of the College, and to visitors introduced by them personally, or by written orders stating their names (which orders are not transferable), on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 to 4 o'clock; except during the month of September, when the Museum is closed.

The museum of the College, at present (1851) under the direction of Richard Owen, the Cuvier of England, originated in the purchase for 15,000*l.*, made by parliament, of the Hunterian Collection. John Hunter (the founder) was born in 1728 at Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, and died suddenly in St. George's Hospital, London, in 1793. The Collection is arranged in two apartments—one called the "Physiological Department, or Normal Structures;" the other the "Pathological Department, or Abnormal Structures;"—the number of specimens is upwards of 23,000. *Observe*.—Skeleton (8 feet in height) of Charles Byrne or O'Brian, the Irish giant, who died in Cockspur-street, in 1783, at the age of 22. He measured, when dead, 8 feet 4 inches.—Skeleton (20 inches in height) of Caroline Crachami, the Sicilian dwarf, who died in Bond-street, in 1824, in the 10th year of her age.—Plaster-cast of the right hand of Patrick Cotter, an Irish giant, whose height, in 1802, was 8 feet 7 inches and a half.—Plaster-cast of the left hand of M. Louis, the French giant, whose height was 7 feet 4 inches.—Skeleton of Chunee, the famous elephant brought to England in 1810—exhibited for a time on the stage of Covent-garden Theatre, and subsequently bought by Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the menagerie at Exeter 'Change. After a return of an annual paroxysm, aggravated, as subsequently appeared, by inflammation of the large pulp of one of the tusks, Chunee, in 1826, became so ungovernably violent that it was found necessary to kill him. Amid the shower of balls, he knelt down at the well-known

voice of his keeper, to present a more vulnerable point to the soldiers employed to shoot him, and did not die until he had received upwards of 100 musket and rifle bullets. On the platform is preserved the base of the inflamed tusk, showing a spicula of ivory which projected into the pulp.—Skeleton of the gigantic extinct deer (*Megaceros Hibernicus*, commonly but erroneously called the “Irish elk”), exhumed from a bed of shell marl beneath a peat-bog near Limerick. The span of the antlers, measured in a straight line between the extreme tips, is 8 feet: the length of a single antler, following the curve, 7 feet 3 inches: height of the skeleton to the top of the skull, 7 feet 6 inches; to the highest point of the antlers, 10 feet 4 inches: weight of the skull and antlers, 76 pounds.—Female monstrous foetus, found in the abdomen of Thomas Lane, a lad between 15 and 16 years of age, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, June 6th, 1814.—Imperfectly formed male foetus, found in the abdomen of John Hare, an infant between 9 and 10 months old, born May 8th, 1807.—Human female twin monster, the bodies of which are united crosswise, sacrum to sacrum; the mother was between 16 and 17 years of age, and was delivered, in 1815, without any particular difficulty.—Intestines of Napoleon, showing the progress of the disease which carried him off.—Cast in wax of the band uniting the bodies of the Siamese twins.—Iron pivot of a try-sail mast, and two views of John Taylor, a seaman, through whose chest the blunt end of the pivot was driven. While guiding the pivot of the try-sail mast into the main-boom, on board a brig in the London Docks, the tackle gave way, and the pivot passed obliquely through his body and penetrated the deck. He was carried to the London Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained various other injuries, but in five months he was enabled to walk from the hospital to the College of Surgeons. and back again. He returned to his duty as a seaman, and twice, at intervals of about a year, revisited the College in a robust state of health. The try-sail mast was 39 feet long, and about 600 pounds in weight.—Portions of a skeleton of a rhinoceros, discovered in a limestone cavern at Oreston, near Plymouth, during the formation of the Plymouth breakwater.—Embalmed body of the first wife of the late Martin Van Butchell, prepared at his request in January, 1775, by Dr. William Hunter and Mr. Cruikshank. The method pursued in its preparation was, principally, that of injecting the vascular system with oil of turpentine and camphorated spirit of wine, and the introduction of powdered nitre and camphor into the cavity of the abdomen, &c.

Works of Art.—Portrait of John Hunter, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the well-known picture so finely engraved by Sharp: it has sadly faded. Posthumous bust of John Hunter, by Flaxman. Bust of Cline, by Chantrey (fine).

SOANE MUSEUM, 13, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, north side; formed and founded in his own house by Sir John Soane, son of a bricklayer at Reading, and architect of the Bank of England (d. 1837).

The Soane Museum is open to general visitors on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during the months of April, May, and June, in each year, and likewise on Tuesdays, from the first in February to the last in August, for the accommodation of foreigners; persons making but a short stay in London; artists; and those who, from particular circumstances, may be prevented from visiting the Museum in the months first specified, and to whom it may be considered proper that such favour should be conceded. Foreigners are admitted when the Museum is open on producing a card, to be obtained at the several embassies.

Persons desirous of obtaining Admission to the Museum can apply either to a Trustee, by letter to the Curator, or personally at the Museum a day or two before they desire to visit it; in the latter case, the applicant is expected to leave a card, containing the name and address of the party desiring admission, and the number of persons proposed to be introduced, or the same can be entered in a book kept for the purpose in the Hall, when, unless there appears to the Curator any satisfactory reason to the contrary, a Card of Admission for the next open day is forwarded by post to the given address.

Access to the Books, Drawings, MSS., or permission to copy Pictures or other Works of Art, is to be obtained by special application to the Trustees or the Curator.

The house was built in 1812, and the collection is distributed over 24 rooms. There is much that is valuable, and a good deal not worth much. Every corner and passage is turned to account. On the north and west sides of the Picture-room are Cabinets, and on the south are Moveable Shutters, with sufficient space between for pictures. By this arrangement, the small space of 13 feet 8 inches in length, 12 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 19 feet 6 inches high, is rendered capable of containing as many pictures as a gallery of the same height, 45 feet long and 20 feet broad. *Observe.*—The Egyptian Sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni, Oct. 19th, 1816, in a tomb in the valley of Beban el Malook, near

Gournou. It is formed of one single piece of alabaster, or arragonite, measuring 9 feet 4 inches in length by 3 feet 8 inches in width, and 2 feet 8 inches in depth, and covered internally and externally with elaborate hieroglyphics. When a lamp is placed within it, the light shines through, though it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. On the interior of the bottom is a full-length figure, representing the Egyptian Isis, the guardian of the dead. It was purchased by Soane, from Mr. Salt, in 1824, for 2000*l.* The raised lid or cover, broken into nineteen fragments, lies beneath it. Sir Gardner Wilkinson considers that it is a cenotaph rather than a sarcophagus, and the name inscribed to be that of Osirei, father of Ramases the Great.—Sixteen original sketches and models, by Flaxman, including one of the few casts in plaster of the Shield of Achilles.—Six original sketches and models by T. Banks, R.A., including the Boothby Monument, one of his finest works.—A large collection of ancient gems, entaglios, &c., under glass, and in a very good light. Set of the Napoleon medals, selected by the Baron Denon for the Empress Josephine, and once in her possession.—Sir Christopher Wren's watch.—Carved and gilt ivory table and four ivory chairs, formerly in Tippoo Saib's palace at Seringapatam.—Richly mounted pistol, said to have been taken by Peter the Great from the Bey, Commander of the Turkish army at Azof, 1696, and presented by the Emperor Alexander to Napoleon, at the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807: Napoleon took it to St. Helena, from whence it was brought by a French officer, to whom he had presented it.—The original copy of the *Gerusalemme Liberata*, in the handwriting of Tasso.—First four folio editions of Shakspeare (J. P. Kemble's copies).—A folio of designs for Elizabethan and James I. houses by *John Thorpe*, an architect of those reigns.—Fauntleroy's Illustrated copy of Pennant's *London*; purchased by Soane for 650 guineas.—Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, illuminated by *Giulio Clovio* for Cardinal Grimani.—Three *Canaletti's*—one *A View on the Grand Canal of Venice*, extremely fine.—The *Snake in the Grass, or Love unloosing the Zone of Beauty*, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; purchased at the sale of the Marchioness of Thomond's pictures, for 500*l.*—The *Rake's Progress*, by *Hogarth*, a series of 8 pictures; purchased by Soane in 1802 for 598*l.*—1. The Rake comes to his Fortune; 2. The Rake as a Fine Gentleman; 3. The Rake in a Bagnio; 4. The Rake Arrested; 5. The Rake's Marriage; 6. The Rake at the Gaming Table; 7. The Rake in Prison; 8. The Rake in Bedlam.—The *Election*, by *Hogarth*, a series of four pictures; purchased by Soane, at Mrs.

Garrick's sale in 1823, for 1732*l.* 10*s.*—Van Tromp's Barge entering the Texel, by *J. M. W. Turner, R.A.*—Portrait of Napoleon in 1797, by *Francesco Goya*.—Miniature of Napoleon, painted at Elba in 1814, by *Isabey*.—In the Dining-room is a portrait of Soane, by *Sir T. Lawrence*; and in the Gallery under the dome, a bust of him by *Sir F. Chantrey*.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, WHITEHALL YARD. Founded 1830, as a central repository for objects of professional arts, science, natural history, books and documents relating to those objects, and for the delivery of lectures on appropriate subjects. *Hours of Admission for Visitors*.—Summer months, April to September, from 11 to 5; winter months, from 11 to 4. *Mode of Admission*.—Member's order, easily procurable. The members are above 4000 in number. Entrance-fee, 1*l.*; annual subscription, 10*s.*; life subscription, 6*l.* The Museum of the Institution contains much that will repay a visit. *Observe*.—Basket-hilted cut-and-thrust sword, used by Oliver Cromwell at the siege of Drogheda (1649),—the blade bears the marks of two musket-balls; sword worn by General Wolfe when he fell at Quebec (1659); sash used in carrying Sir John Moore from the field, and lowering him into his grave on the ramparts at Corunna; part of the deck of the *Victory* on which Nelson fell; rudder of the *Royal George* sunk at Spithead; skeleton of Marengo, the barb-horse which Napoleon rode at Waterloo; Captain Siborne's elaborate and faithful model of the field and battle of Waterloo.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, No. 28, to 32, JERMYN STREET, established 1835, in consequence of a representation to the Government by Sir Henry de la Beche, C.B. (Honorary Director), that the geological survey, then under the Ordnance, and in progress in Cornwall, possessed great opportunities of illustrating the application of geology to the useful purposes of life. The collections were at first placed in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, but they augmented so rapidly, chiefly from donations, that a larger building became necessary for them, and the present handsome and well-contrived Museum (Mr. Pennethorne, architect,) was opened in 1851. The best use has been made of the space, and a building better fitted for its purposes could not have been devised. It cost 30,000*l.* The Museum is a School of Mines, similar, as far as circumstances permit, to the *École des Mines* and other institutions of the like kind on the Continent. Already a very valuable collection of mining records

has been formed. The collections, gratuitously open to public inspection, are large and rapidly increasing, chiefly, as at first, from donations. They comprise illustrations of the geology of the United Kingdom and its colonies, and of the application of geology to the useful purposes of life; numerous models of mining works, mining machinery, metallurgical processes, and other operations, with needful maps, sections, and drawings, aiding a proper and comprehensive view of the general subject.

The MISSIONARIES' MUSEUM, BLOOMFIELD STREET, MOORFIELDS, comprises a collection of objects of Natural History, and the original idols of the natives of the South Seas, prior to the introduction of Christianity: also other curiosities from the various regions to which the influence of the Missionary Society extends. The Museum is open for public inspection free, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, from March 25th to September 29th; the rest of the year from 10 to 3.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, or the OPERA HOUSE, in the HAYMARKET. This, the largest theatre in Europe, except that of La Scala at Milan, and the second theatre on the same site, was built (1790) from the designs of Michael Novosielski, and altered and enlarged by Nash and Repton in 1816-18. The first theatre on the site was built and established (1705) by Sir John Vanbrugh, and burnt down in 1789. Many of the double boxes on the grand tier have sold for as much as 7000*l.* and 8000*l.*; a box on the pit tier has sold for 4000*l.* The leading attractions of this house are (1851) the Countess Rossi (Sontag) Mademoiselle Duprez, Carlotta Grisi, &c. The leader of the band is Mr. Balfe. Boxes let at prices averaging 2*l.* a seat, but on special occasions prices are raised. Most of the boxes hold 4 persons, some on the lower tiers contain 8 or even 10 persons; Stalls at 15*s.* to 25*s.*; Pit at 8*s.* Those who resort to the pit must go early, and prepare for a squeeze. It was here that Jenny Lind sang. The Crush Room at the Opera, so called from its crowded character, abuts from the avenue leading to the pit.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE, on the west side of Bow-street, Covent-garden, is the second theatre on the same spot. The first stone of the present edifice was laid (1808) by the Prince of Wales, and the theatre opened (1809) at "new prices:" hence the O. P. (Old Prices) Row. The architect was Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., and the statues of Tragedy and Comedy, and the two bas-reliefs on the Bow-street front, are by Flaxman. The expenses of Covent-garden Theatre are so very great that it has long been unlet for the purposes of the legitimate drama. M. Jullien held his Promenade Concerts in it for some time, and in 1843-45, it was leased by the members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. Great alterations were made in the spring of 1847, under the direction of Mr. Albano, and on Tuesday, April 6th, 1847, it was publicly opened as an Italian Opera, but with such an extravagance of expenditure, that in 1848 there was a loss of 34,756*l.*, and in 1849 of 25,455*l.* In one year (1848), the Vocal Department cost 33,349*l.*; the Ballet, 8105*l.*; and the Orchestra, 10,048*l.* Some further notion of the cost of the Italian Opera in this country may be obtained from Mr. Delafield's expenses:—Mdlle. Alboni received 4000*l.*; the artists' engagements for the season amounted to 26,000*l.*; the rent, 6000*l.*; band, 7000*l.*; weekly expenses, gas, chorusses, &c., 13,800*l.*; incidental expenses, 3000*l.*; being an expenditure of 55,800*l.* for 66 nights, or 845*l.* per night. Madame Sontag is stated to have entered into an engagement with Mr. Lumley for a period of eight months, at the round sum of 12,500*l.* The chief *artistes* at this house are (1851) Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Ronconi, &c. The lessee is Frederick Gye, Esq.; and the leader of the band, M. Costa.

DRURY LANE THEATRE, is the oldest in London. The present edifice, the fourth on the same site, was erected and opened 1812, with a prologue by Lord Byron. Mr. B. Wyatt, son of James Wyatt, was the architect. The portico towards Brydges-street was added during the lesseeship of Elliston (1819-26), and the colonnade in Little Russell-street a few years after. Since the close of Mr. Macready's season, June 14th, 1843, the *glories* of old Drury may be said to have altogether departed. Mr. Anderson is at present the lessee, and is making a struggle to fill his house with English Operas, and other ingenious attractions. Within the vestibule is a marble statue of Edmund Kean as Hamlet, by Carew. It is like—but the attraction of Kean in Hamlet was the witchery of his voice.

The HAYMARKET THEATRE (over against the Opera House in the HAYMARKET) was built by Nash, and publicly opened July 4th, 1821. It stands on a piece of ground immediately adjoining a former theatre of the same name, and is still distinguished in the play-bills as the "Little Theatre." The lessee is Mr. Benjamin Webster, who has done, and is still doing, more towards upholding the English Drama than any other person (Mr. Phelps not excepted) now connected with the stage. Prices of admission:—Stalls, Dress Circle and Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s. The half-price at this theatre commences at 9.

The ADELPHI THEATRE, over against ADAM STREET, in the Strand, was built (1806) on speculation by Mr. John Scott, a colour-maker. The entertainments consisted of a mechanical and optical exhibition, with songs, recitations, and imitations; and the talents of Miss Scott, the daughter of the proprietor, gave a profitable turn to the undertaking. The old front towards the Strand was a mere house-front: the present gin-palace façade was built in 1841. When "Tom and Jerry," by Pierce Egan, appeared for the first time (Nov. 26th, 1821), Wrench as "Tom," and Reeve as "Jerry," the little Adelphi, as it was then called, became a favourite with the public. Its fortunes varied under different managements. Terry and Yates became (1825) the joint lessees and managers. Terry was backed by Sir Walter Scott and his friend Ballantyne, the printer, but Scott, in the sequel, had to pay for both Ballantyne and himself. Charles Mathews, in conjunction with Yates, leased the theatre, and gave here (1828-31) his series of inimitable "At Homes." Here John Reeve drew large houses, and obtained his reputation; and here Wright and Paul Bedford maintain the former character of the establishment. Prices of admission:—Boxes, ; Pit, .

The ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE, or ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, is in the STRAND, at the corner of Upper Wellington-street; it was built, in 1834, by Mr. S. Beazley. The interior decorations were made in Madame Vestris's time (1847), and are very beautiful. The theatre derives its name from an academy or exhibition room, built in 1765, for the Society of Arts, by Mr. James Payne, the architect. It was first converted into a theatre in 1790, and into an English Opera House by Mr. Arnold in 1809. The preceding theatre (also the work of Mr. Beazley) was destroyed by fire, Feb. 16th, 1830. This theatre is under the management of

Madame Vestris and Mr. Charles Mathews, and during the season never fails to produce attractive pieces. Prices of admission :—Dress Circle and Boxes, 5*s.*; Upper Boxes, ; Pit, 2*s.* There is no half-price.

The ST. JAMES'S THEATRE is a small neat edifice, on the south side of KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, built by Beazley for Braham, the singer. During the summer it is usually appropriated to the performances of a French company of actors, and in the height of the London season is well frequented. The prices of admission vary every season.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, long a well-known place of public amusement: first a music-house, and so called from a spring of mineral water, discovered by one Sadler, in 1683, in the garden of a house which he had newly opened as a public music-room, and called by his own name as "Sadler's Music House." The New River flows past the theatre, and on great occasions has been carried under the stage, and the flooring removed, for the exhibition of aquatic performances. Here Grimaldi, the famous clown, achieved his greatest triumphs. This admirable little theatre (for such it now is, under the able management of Mr. Phelps, the actor,) has for some years maintained a well-deserved celebrity for the performance of the plays of Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, &c., in a way worthy of a larger theatre, and a richer, but not a more crowded or enthusiastic, audience. Prices of admission :—Boxes, ; Pit, .

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, a theatre and circus, under the management of Mr. Batty, well conducted and well patronised, and the fourth building of the same nature on the same site. The first amphitheatre on this spot was a mere temporary erection of deal boards, built (1774) by Philip Astley, a light-horseman in the 15th or General Elliot's regiment. It stood on what was then an open piece of ground in St. George's Fields, through which the New Cut ran, and to which a halfpenny hatch led. The price of admission to the space without the railing of the ride was 6*d.*, and Astley himself, said to have been the handsomest man in England, was the chief performer, assisted by a drum, two fifes, and a clown of the name of Porter. At first it was an open area. In 1780, it was converted into a covered amphitheatre, and divided into pit, boxes, and gallery. In 1786, it was newly fitted up, and called "The Royal Grove," and in 1792, "The Royal Saloon,

or Astley's Amphitheatre." The entertainment, at first, was only a day exhibition of horsemanship. Transparent fireworks, slack-rope vaulting, Egyptian Pyramids, tricks on chairs, tumbling, &c., were subsequently added, the ride enlarged, and the house opened in the evening. It is now both theatre and amphitheatre. Astley's amphitheatre has been thrice destroyed by fire—in 1794, in 1803, and in 1841.

"Base Buonapartè, fill'd with deadly ire,
Sets, one by one, our playhouses on fire.
Some years ago he pounced with deadly glee on
The Opera House, then burnt down the Pantheon;
Thy hatch, O Halfpenny! pass'd in a trice,
Boil'd some black pitch, and burnt down Astley's twice."
Rejected Addresses.

Mr. Ducrow, who had been one of Astley's riders and became manager, died insane soon after the fire in 1841. Old Astley, who was born at Newcastle-under-Line in 1742, died in Paris, Oct. 20th, 1814. For the equestrian performances in the circus (the leading attraction) you need not go before 9 at night.

The VICTORIA THEATRE is in WATERLOO BRIDGE ROAD, LAMBETH. It was originally *The Coburg*, and called *The Victoria* for the first time soon after the accession of William IV., when her present Majesty was only heir presumptive to the crown. The gallery at the "Vic" (for such is its brief cognomen about Lambeth) is one of the largest in London. It will hold from 1500 to 2000 people, and runs back to so great a distance, that the end of it is lost in shadow, excepting where the little gas-jets, against the wall, light up the two or three faces around them. When the gallery is well packed, it is usual to see piles of boys on each others' shoulders at the back, while on the partition-boards, dividing off the slips, lads will pitch themselves despite the spikes.

The SURREY or CIRCUS THEATRE, in BLACKFRIARS ROAD, was built (1805-6) on the site of a former edifice destroyed by fire in 1805. Elliston leased it for a time; and, subsequently, the late Mr. Davidge acquired a handsome fortune by his management. John Palmer, the actor (d. 1798), played here while a prisoner within the Rules of the King's Bench. The large sums he received, and the way in which he squandered his money, is said to have suggested the clause in the then Debtors' Act, which made all public-houses and place of amusement *out* of the Rules. This house is chiefly supported by the inhabitants of Southwark and of Lambeth.

The PRINCESS'S THEATRE is in OXFORD STREET, nearly opposite the Pantheon. It was built and is the best theatre in London for the purposes of a manager and the interests of the public. The present lessees are Mr. Charles Kean and Mr. Robert Keeley.

The SOHO THEATRE (late MISS KELLY'S) is in DEAN STREET, SOHO, and is let to private parties for amateur theatricals. The house will hold 700 people.

EXETER HALL, in the STRAND. A large proprietary building on the N. side of the Strand, built (1831) from the designs of J. P. Deering, but altered in the ceiling and lengthened about 40 feet, in 1850, by Mr. S. W. Dawkes. The Hall is 131 feet long, 76 feet wide (*i.e.* 8 feet wider than Westminster Hall), and 45 feet high; and will contain, in comfort, more than 3000 persons. It is let for the annual "May Meetings" of the several religious societies, and for the concerts of the Sacred Harmonic Society, in which the unrivalled music of Handel is at times performed, with a chorus of 700 voices accompanying it. Tickets may be had at the principal music-sellers, and at offices adjoining the Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE. A place for monthly concerts, &c. Erected in 1850 for Mr. John Hullah.

ALMACK'S is a suite of Assembly-rooms in KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, built (1765) by Robert Mylne, architect, and called Almack's after the original proprietor, and occasionally "Willis's Rooms," after the present proprietor. The balls called "Almack's," for which these rooms are famous, are managed by a Committee of Ladies of high rank, and the only mode of admission is by vouchers or personal introduction. Almack kept the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on the site of which stands the Conservative Club. The rooms are let for concerts, general meetings, and public balls.

The ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, in REGENT'S PARK, belong to the Zoological Society of London, a Society instituted in 1826, for the advancement of Zoology, and the introduction and exhibition of the Animal Kingdom alive or properly preserved. The principal founders were Sir Humphry Davy, and Sir Stamford Raffles. Visitors are admitted to the Gardens of the Society without orders on Monday in every week, at 6*d.* each; on the following days at 1*s.* each; children at 6*d.*

The Gardens are open from 9 in the morning till sunset. The rooms of the Society are at No. 11, Hanover-square. A member's fee on admission is 5*l.*, and his annual subscription 3*l.* These Gardens are among the best of our London sights, and should be seen by every stranger in London. The giraffes and rattle-snakes are very rare and fine, but the attractions of the Gardens for the last year and a half have been the Hippopotamus, presented by the Viceroy of Egypt, and the first ever brought to this country, the Elephant Calf, and the Uran Utan from Singapore. The collection of living snakes is the largest ever formed in Europe. The recent attraction is a collection of stuffed humming birds, the property of Mr. Gould, author of the "Birds of Europe," "Birds of Australia," &c., allowed by ornithologists to be the finest in the world. The collection consists of about 2000 specimens of 300 species, arranged in upwards of 40 glass-cases, each of which contains a genus, and every pane or compartment a species in different states of age and colour. The band of the First Life Guards plays in the gardens every Saturday at 4. The pelicans are fed at half-past 2; the otters at 3; the eagles at half-past 3 (Wednesdays excepted); and the lions and tigers at 4.

The SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, two miles from Waterloo Bridge, contain the menagerie of Mr. Cross, by whom the grounds were laid out (1831-2), after the demolition of Exeter 'Change and the Mews at Charing Cross. The collection in some respects is superior to the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park. The fêtes and exhibitions in the summer months in these gardens are among the attractions of the Surrey side of London. The grounds are about 15 acres in extent, with a sheet of water of nearly 3 acres.
Admission 1s.

LEARNED INSTITUTIONS.

The ROYAL SOCIETY, in SOMERSET HOUSE, (on your left as you enter the vestibule,) was incorporated by royal charter in 1663, King Charles II. and the Duke of York (James II.) entering their names as members of the Society. Like the *Society of Antiquaries*, and perhaps all other institutions, this celebrated Society (boasting of the names of Newton, Wren, Halley, Herschell, Davy, and Watt, among its members)

originated in a small attendance of men engaged in the same pursuits, and dates its beginning from certain weekly meetings held in London, as early as the year 1645. The merit of suggesting such meetings is assigned by Wallis (himself a foundation member) to Theodore Haak, a German of the Palatinate, then resident in London. The Civil War interrupted their pursuits for a time; but with the Restoration of the King, a fresh accession of strength was obtained, new members enlisted, and the charter of incorporation granted. The Society consists at present of about 766 "Fellows," and the letters F.R.S. are generally appended to the name of a member. The present entrance money is 10*l.*, and the annual subscription 4*l.*; members are elected by ballot, upon the nomination of 6 or more fellows. The patron saint of the Society is St. Andrew, and the anniversary meeting is held every 30th of November, being St. Andrew's Day. The present President is the Earl of Rosse, distinguished for the discoveries he is making with his great telescope. The Society possesses some interesting portraits. *Observe.*—Three portraits of Sir Isaac Newton—one by *C. Jervas*, presented by Newton himself, and properly suspended over the President's chair—a second in the Library, by *D. C. Marchand*—and a third in the Assistant Secretary's Office, by *Vanderbank*; two portraits of Halley, by *Thomas Murray* and *Dahl*; two of Hobbes—one taken in 1663 by, says Aubrey, "a good hand"—and the other by *Gaspars*, presented by Aubrey; Sir Christopher Wren, by *Kneller*; Wallis, by *Soest*; Flamstead, by *Gibson*; Robert Boyle, by *F. Kerseboom*, (Evelyn says it is like); Pepys, by *Kneller*, presented by Pepys; Lord Somers, by *Kneller*; Sir R. Southwell, by *Kneller*; Sir H. Spelman, the antiquary, by *Mytens* (how it came here I know not); Sir Hans Sloane, by *Kneller*; Dr. Birch, by *Wills*, the original of the mezzotint done by *Faber* in 1741, bequeathed by Birch; Martin Folkes, by *Hogarth*; Dr. Wollaston, by *Jackson*; Sir Humphry Davy, by *Sir. T. Lawrence*. *Observe also.*—The mace of silver gilt (similar to the maces of the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and President of the College of Physicians) presented to the Society by Charles II. in 1662. The belief so long entertained, that it was the mace or "bauble," as Cromwell called it, of the Long Parliament, has been completely refuted by Mr. Weld producing the original warrant of the year 1662, for the special making of this very mace.—A solar dial, made by Sir Isaac Newton when a boy; a reflecting telescope, made in 1671, by Newton's own hands; MS. of the *Principia*, in Newton's own handwriting; lock of Newton's hair, silver white; MS. of the

Parentalia, by young Wren; Charter Book of the Society, bound in crimson velvet, containing the signatures of the Founder and Fellows; a Rumford fire-place, one of the first set up; original model of Sir Humphry Davy's Safety Lamp, made by his own hands; marble bust of Mrs. Somerville, by Chantrey. The Society possesses a Donation Fund, established to aid men of science in their researches, and distributes four medals: a Rumford gold medal, two Royal medals, and a Copley gold medal, called by Davy "the ancient olive crown of the Royal Society."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, located E. wing of the National Gallery, constituted 1768. Its principal objects are—1. The establishment of a well-regulated "School, or Academy of Design," for the use of students in the arts; and, 2. An "annual exhibition," open to all artists of distinguished merit, where they might offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they should be deemed to deserve. It is called by its members "a private society, supporting a school that is open to the public." The members are under the superintendence and control of the Queen only, who confirms all appointments; and the society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians; (including a President), 20 Associates, and 6 Associate Engravers. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the produce of its annual exhibition, to which the price of admission is 1s., and the catalogue 1s. The average annual receipts are about 6000*l*. The annual exhibition opens the first Monday in May, and works intended for exhibition must be sent in at least three weeks or a month before—but of this due notice is given in all the public papers. No works which have been already exhibited; no copies of any kind (excepting paintings on enamel); no mere transcripts of the objects of natural history; no vignette portraits, nor any drawings without backgrounds (excepting architectural designs), can be received. No artist is allowed to exhibit more than 8 different works. Honorary exhibitors (or unprofessional artists) are limited to one. All works sent for exhibition are submitted to the approval or rejection of the council, whose decision is final, and may be ascertained by application at the Academy in the week after they have been left there.

Mode of obtaining Admission.—Any person desiring to become a student of the Royal Academy, presents a drawing or model of his own performance to the keeper, which, if considered by him a proof of sufficient ability, is laid before the

Council, together with a testimony of his moral character, from an Academician, or other known person of respectability. If these are approved by the Council, the candidate is permitted to make a drawing or model from one of the antique figures in the Academy, and the space of three months from the time of receiving such permission is allowed for that purpose; the time of his attendance is from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. This drawing or model, when finished, is laid before the Council, accompanied with outline drawings of an anatomical figure and skeleton, not less than two feet high, with lists and references, on each drawing, of the several muscles, tendons, and bones contained therein, together with the drawing or model originally presented for his admission as a probationer: if approved, the candidate is accepted as a student of the Royal Academy, and receives in form the ticket of his admission from the hand of the keeper in the Antique School. If the specimen presented be rejected by the Council, he is not allowed to continue drawing in the Academy. The rule for Architectural Students is of a like character.

The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds—the present president is Sir Charles Lock Eastlake. The 10th of February is the day on which the vacancies in the list of Royal Academicians are filled up; November the month for electing Associates, and the 10th of December the day for the annual distribution of prizes. The Royal Academy possesses a fine library of books of prints, and a large collection of casts from the antique, and several interesting pictures by old masters. The library is open to the students. Each member on his election presents a picture, or a work of art, of his own design and execution, to the collection of the Academy. The series thus obtained is interesting in the history of British art. *Observe among the Diploma pictures.*—Portrait of Sir William Chambers, the architect, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds* (very fine); Portrait of Reynolds in his Doctor's Robes, by himself (very fine); Boys digging for a rat, by *Sir David Wilkie*. *Works of Art in the possession of the Academy.*—1. Cartoon of the Holy Family, in black chalk, by *L. Da Vinci*; executed with extreme care, and engraved by Anker Smith (very fine); the Holy Virgin is represented on the lap of St. Anna, her mother; she bends down tenderly to the infant Christ, who plays with a lamb. 2. Bas-relief, in marble, of the Holy Family, by *Michael Angelo*; presented by Sir George Beaumont. St. John is presenting a dove to the child Jesus, who shrinks from it and shelters himself in the arms of his mother, who

seems gently reproving St. John for his hastiness, and putting him back with her hand. The child is finished and the mother in great part: the St. John is only sketched, but in a most masterly style. 3. Copy, in oil, of Da Vinci's Last Supper (size of the original), by *Marco d'Oggione*, a scholar of Leonardo, and is very valuable, perhaps representing more exactly Leonardo's grand design than the original itself in its present mutilated state at Milan. This was formerly in the Certosa at Pavia. 4. Marble bust of Wilton, the sculptor, by *Roubiliac*. The mode of obtaining admission to view these pictures, &c., is by a written application to the keeper, addressed "Charles Landseer, Esq., R.A., Royal Academy of Arts, Trafalgar Square."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 4, TENTERDEN STREET, HANOVER SQUARE. Founded (1822) by the present Earl of Westmoreland, who confided its organisation and general direction to Boehsa, the composer and harpist, at that time director to the Italian Opera in London. This is an academy, with in-door and out-door students, the in-door paying 50 guineas a-year and 10 guineas entrance fee, and the out-door 30 guineas a-year and 5 guineas entrance fee. Some previous knowledge is required, and the students must provide themselves with the instruments they propose or are appointed to learn. There is a large Musical Library. Four scholarships, called King's Scholarships, have been founded by the Academy, two of which, one male and one female, are contended for annually at Christmas.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, in PALL MALL EAST, corner of TRAFALGAR SQUARE, was built by Sir Robert Smirke, for 30,000*l.*, and opened (1825) with a Latin oration by Sir Henry Hallford. The College was founded by Linacre, physician to Henry VIII. The members, at its first institution, met in the founder's house in Knight-riding-street on the site of No. 5, still (by Linacre's bequest) in the possession of the College. From the founder's house they moved to Amen-corner (where Harvey read his lectures on the discovery of the circulation of the blood); from thence (1674), after the Great Fire, to Warwick-lane (where Wren built them a college which still remains), and from Warwick-lane and the stalls about Newgate Market to their present College in Pall-mall East. *Observe.*—In the gallery above the library seven preparations by Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and a very large number by Dr. Matthew Baillie.—The engraved portrait of Harvey, by

Jansen, three-quarter, seated; head of Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*; three-quarter of Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I.; three-quarter of Sir Edmund King, the physician who bled King Charles II. in a fit, on his *own* responsibility; head of Dr. Sydenham, by *Mary Beale*; three-quarter of Dr. Radcliffe, by *Kneller*; Sir Hans Sloane, by *Richardson*; Sir Samuel Garth, by *Kneller*; Dr. Freind, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Mead, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Warren, by *Gainsborough*; William Hunter, three-quarter, seated; Dr. Heberden. *Busts*.—George IV., by *Chantrey* (one of his finest); Dr. Mead, by *Roubiliac*; Dr. Sydenham, by *Wilton* (from the picture); Harvey, by *Scheemakers* (from the picture); Dr. Baillie, by *Chantrey* (from a model by Nollekens); Dr. Babington, by *Behnes*.—Dr. Radcliffe's gold-headed cane, successively carried by Drs. Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, Pitcairn, and Matthew Baillie (presented to the College by Mrs. Baillie); and a clever little picture, by *Zoffany*, of Hunter delivering a lecture on anatomy before the members of the Royal Academy—all portraits. *Mode of Admission*.—Order from a fellow. Almost every physician of eminence in London is a fellow.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. See Public Exhibitions, p. 170.

The HERALDS' COLLEGE, or COLLEGE OF ARMS, is in DOCTORS' COMMONS. The apartments of Garter King at Arms, at the N.E. corner, were built at the expense of Sir William Dugdale, Garter in the reign of Charles II. Here is the Earl Marshal's Office, once an important court, but now of little consequence. It was sometime called the Court of Honour, and took cognizance of words supposed to reflect upon the nobility. The appointment of Heralds is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal. The College consists of 3 Kings—Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy; of 6 Heralds—Lancaster, Somerset, Richmond, Windsor, York, and Chester; and of 4 Pursuivants—Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle, Porteuillis, and Rouge Dragon. The several appointments are in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, as hereditary Earl Marshal. *Celebrated Officers of the College*.—William Camden, *Clarencieux*; Sir William Dugdale, *Garter*; Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, *Windsor Herald*; Francis Sandford, author of the Genealogical History of England, *Lancaster Herald*; John Anstis, *Garter*; Sir John Vanbrugh, the poet, *Clarencieux*; Francis Grose, author of *Grose's Antiquities*, *Richmond Herald*; William Oldys, *Norroy*

King at Arms; Lodge ("Lodge's Portraits"), *Clarencieux*. Two escutcheons, one bearing the arms (and legs) of the Isle of Man, and the other the eagle's claw, ensigns of the house of Stanley, still to be seen on the S. side of the quadrangle, denote the site of old Derby House, in which the Heralds were located before the Great Fire of London. *Observe*.—Sword, dagger, and turquoise ring, belonging to James IV. of Scotland, who fell at Flodden-field, presented to the college by the Duke of Norfolk, *temp.* Charles II.

"They produce a better evidence of James's death than the iron-belt—the monarch's sword and dagger, which are still preserved in the Heralds' College in London."—*Sir Walter Scott (Note to Marmion)*.

Portrait of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury (the great warrior), from his tomb in old St. Paul's. Roll of the Tournament holden at Westminster, in honour of Queen Katherine, upon the birth of Prince Henry (1510): a most curious roll, engraved in the *Monumenta Vetusta*, Vol. I.—The Rous or Warwick roll: a series of figures of all the Earls of Warwick, from the Conquest to the reign of Richard III., executed by *Rous*, the antiquary of Warwick, at the close of the fifteenth century.—Pedigree of the Saxon Kings, from Adam, illustrated with many beautiful drawings in pen-and-ink (*temp.* Henry VIII.) of the Creation, Adam and Eve in Paradise, the Building of Babel, Rebuilding of the Temple, &c.—MSS., consisting chiefly of Heralds' visitations; records of grants of arms and royal licenses; records of modern pedigrees (*i. e.* since the discontinuance of the visitations in 1687); a most valuable collection of official funeral certificates; a portion of the Arundel MSS.; the Shrewsbury or Cecil papers, from which Lodge derived his *Illustrations of British History*; notes, &c., made by Glover, Vincent, Philipot, and Dugdale; a volume in the handwriting of the venerable Camden; the collections of Sir Edward Walker, Secretary at War (*temp.* Charles I.).

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES has apartments in SOMERSET HOUSE, first door on your left as you enter the vestibule. The Society was founded in 1707, by Wanley, Bagford, and a Mr. Talman. George II., in 1751, granted them a charter; and in 1777, George III. set aside the apartments they still occupy. The terms at present are, 8 guineas admission, and 4 guineas annually. Members are elected by ballot on the recommendation of at least three Fellows. The letters F.S.A. are generally appended to the names of members. Their Transactions, called the *Archæologia*, commence in 1770, and contain much minute, but too often irrelevant, information.

Days of meeting, every Thursday at 8, from November to June. Anniversary meeting, April 23rd. The Society possesses a Library and Museum. *Observe*.—Household Book of Jocky of Norfolk.—A large and interesting Collection of Early Proclamations, interspersed with Early Ballads, many unique.—T. Porter's Map of London (temp. Charles I.), once thought to be unique.—A folding Picture on Panel of the Preaching at Old St. Paul's in 1616.—Early Portraits of Edward IV. and Richard III., engraved for the Third Series of Ellis's Letters.—Three-quarter Portrait of Mary I., with the monogram of *Lucas de Heere*, and the date 1544.—Portrait of Marquis of Winchester (d. 1571), (curious).—Portrait by *Sir Antonio More* of John Schoreel, a Flemish painter (More was the scholar of Schoreel).—Portraits of Antiquaries: Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary; Peter le Neve; Humphrey Wanley; Baker, of St. John's College; William Stukeley; George Vertue; Edward, Earl of Oxford, presented by Vertue.—A Bohemian Astronomical Clock of Gilt Brass, made by Jacob Zech in 1525, for Sigismund, King of Poland, and bought at the sale of the effects of James Ferguson, the astronomer.—Spur of Brass Gilt, found on Towton Field, the scene of the conflict between Edward IV. and the Lancastrian Forces. Upon the shanks is engraved the following posy:—"en loial amour tout mon cuer." For admission to the Museum apply by letter to "J. Y. Akerman, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset House."

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 25, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. Established 1818; incorporated 1828. The Institution consists of Members resident in London, paying 4 guineas annually, and Members not resident, 3 guineas annually; of Associates resident in London paying, 3 guineas annually, and Associates not resident, 2½ guineas; of Graduates resident in London paying 2½ guineas annually, and Graduates not resident, 2 guineas; and of Honorary Members. The ordinary General Meetings are held every Tuesday at 8 p.m., from the second Tuesday in January to the end of June. The first president was Thomas Telford (1820-34); the second, James Walker (1835-45); the third, Sir John Rennie; and the present one, Joshua Field, Esq. *Observe*.—Portrait of Thomas Telford, engineer of the Menai Bridge, and President of the Institution for 14 years.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 16, LOWER GROSVENOR STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE. Founded

1834, for the advancement of architecture, and incorporated 1837. There are three classes of Members:—1. Fellows: architects engaged as principals for at least seven years in the practice of civil architecture. 2. Associates: persons engaged in the study of civil architecture, or in practice less than seven years, and who have attained the age of 21. 3. Honorary Fellows. The Meetings are held every alternate Monday at 8 p.m., from the first Monday in November till the end of June inclusive. Associate's admission fee, 1 guinea; Fellow's admission fee, 5 guineas. There is a good library of books on architecture.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, a Library, Reading, and Lecture Room, 21, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY. Established 1799, at a meeting held at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, for diffusing the knowledge and facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, &c. Count Rumford was its earliest promoter. The front—a row of Corinthian columns half-engaged—was designed by Mr. Vulliamy, architect, from the Custom House at Rome; and what before was little better than a perforated brick-wall, was thus converted into an ornamental façade. Here is an excellent library of general reference, and a good reading room, with weekly courses of lectures, throughout the season, on Chemical Philosophy, Physiology, Chemical Science, &c. The principal lecturers are Professors Faraday and Brande. Members (candidates to be proposed by four members) are elected by ballot, and a majority of two-thirds is necessary for election. The admission fee is 5 guineas, and the annual subscription 5 guineas. Subscribers to the Theatre Lectures only, or to the Laboratory Lectures only, pay 2 guineas; subscribers to both pay 3 guineas for the season; subscribers to a single course of the Theatre Lectures pay 1 guinea. A syllabus of each course may be obtained of the Secretary at the Institution. The Friday Evening Meetings, at which some eminent person is invited to deliver a popular lecture on some subject connected with science, art, or literature, are generally well attended. Non-subscribers may be admitted to them by a ticket signed by a member. Mr. Harris's printed catalogue of the Library is methodically digested and very useful. In the Laboratory, Davy made his great discoveries on the metallic bases of the earths, aided by the large galvanic apparatus of the establishment.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 4, ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, CHARING CROSS. Founded in 1823, "for the advance-

ment of literature," and incorporated 1826. George IV. gave 1100 guineas a year to this Society, which has the merit of rescuing the last years of Coleridge's life from complete dependence on a friend, and of placing the learned Dr. Jamieson above the wants and necessities of a man fast sinking to the grave. The annual grant of 1100 guineas was discontinued by William IV., and the Society has since sunk into a Transaction Society, with a small but increasing library. The opposition of Sir Walter Scott to the formation of a literary society of this kind was highly injurious to its success. "The immediate and direct favour of the sovereign," says Scott, "is worth the patronage of ten thousand societies."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, SOMERSET HOUSE. Established 1807. The *Museum* of geological specimens, fossils, &c., not only British, but from all quarters of the globe, is extensive, though not perfectly arranged. It may be seen by the introduction of a member. The museum and library are open every day from 11 till 5. The number of fellows is about 875, and the time of meeting half-past 8 o'clock in the evening of alternate Wednesdays, from November to June inclusive. The Society has published its Transactions, which now adopt the form of a quarterly journal. Entrance money, 6 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 3, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, established 1830, for the improvement and diffusion of geographical knowledge. Elections by ballot. Entrance fee, 3*l.*; annual subscription, 2*l.* There is a small but good geographical library.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 5, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, (founded 1823,) contains an interesting collection of Oriental arms and armour. *Observe.*—The Malay spears mounted with gold; the pair of Ceylonese jingals, or grasshoppers, mounted with silver, taken in the Khandyan war of 1815; a complete suit of Persian armour, inlaid with gold; a Bengal sabre, termed a kharg; Ceylonese hog-spears, and Lahore arrows; a sculptured column of great beauty, from the gateway of a temple in Mahore; and statues of Durga, Surga, and Buddha, that deserve attention. The Society usually meets on the first and third Saturdays in every month, from November to June inclusive. Admission fee, 5 guineas; annual subscription, 3 guineas.

A large City like London, the centre as it may be called of human intelligence, contains Institutions for the advancement of every species of knowledge. Besides those already mentioned, we must add:—the *Horticultural Society*, No. 21, Regent Street; the *Linneæan Society*, 32, Soho Square; *Royal Astronomical Society* in Somerset House; and the *Statistical Society*, No. 12, St. James's Square. There are also Societies for printing books connected with particular subjects, such as the Camden, Shakespeare, Percy, Hakluyt, &c. At No. 12, St. James's Square, is the admirably managed *London Library*, a public subscription circulating library, possessing 60,000 volumes—entrance fee, 6*l.*; annual subscription, 2*l.*

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, SOMERSET HOUSE, on your right as you enter the vestibule, is a government institution, or Board of Examiners, established 1837, for conferring degrees, after careful examinations, on the graduates of University College, London; King's College, London; Stepney College, Highbury College, Homerton College, &c.; in other words, "for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge without distinction of rank, sect, or party." There are several scholarships attached, each with 50*l.* a year. The salary of the Registrar and Treasurer is 500*l.* a year. The institute has nothing to do with the business of education, being constituted for the sole purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of candidates for academical distinctions. The examinations are half-yearly.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, on the east side of UPPER GOWER STREET. A proprietary institution, "for the general advancement of literature and science, by affording to young men adequate opportunities for obtaining literary and scientific education at a moderate expense;" founded (1828) by the exertions of Lord Brougham, Thomas Campbell, the poet, and others, and built from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., architect of the National Gallery and of St. George's Hospital at Hyde-Park-corner. Graduates of the *University of London* from University College are entitled Doctors of Laws, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Medicine, and Bachelors of Art. Everything is taught in the College but divinity. The school of medicine is deservedly distinguished. The Junior School, under the

government of the Council of the College, is entered by a separate entrance in Upper Gower-street. The school session is divided into three terms: viz., from the 26th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, from Easter to the 4th of August. The vacations are three weeks at Christmas, ten days at Easter, and seven weeks in the summer. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3; in which time one hour and a quarter is allowed for recreation. The yearly payment for each pupil is 18*l.*, of which 6*l.* are paid in advance in each term, on the first day after the vacation on which the pupil begins to attend the school. The payments are made at the office of the College. A fixed charge of 3*s.* 6*d.* a term is made for stationery. Books and drawing materials are provided for the pupils as required, and a charge is made accordingly. Boys are admitted to the school at any age under fifteen, if they are competent to enter the lowest class. When a boy has attained his sixteenth year, he will not be allowed to remain in the school beyond the end of the current session. The subjects taught are reading, writing; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German languages; Ancient and English history; geography, both physical and political; arithmetic and book-keeping, the elements of mathematics and of natural philosophy, drawing, dancing, &c. The discipline of the school is maintained without corporal punishment. The extreme punishment for misconduct is the removal of the pupil from the school. Several of the professors, and some of the masters of the Junior School, receive students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College who receive boarders into their families: among these are several medical gentlemen. The Registrar will afford information as to terms, and other particulars.

The Flaxman Museum.—In the hall under the cupola of the College the original models are preserved of the principal plaster works, statues, bas-reliefs, &c., of John Flaxman, R.A., the greatest of our English sculptors. The Pastoral Apollo, the St. Michael, and some of the bas-reliefs, are amazingly fine. The clever portrait statue in marble of Flaxman, by the late M. L. Watson, and now in the Crystal Palace, has been purchased by public subscription, and will be placed on the stairs as you enter the Flaxman Gallery.

KING'S COLLEGE AND SCHOOL. A proprietary institution, occupying the east wing of Somerset House, which was built up to receive it, having been before left incomplete.

The College was founded in 1828, upon the following fundamental principle:—"That every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor the welfare of the state." The general education of the College is carried on in five departments:—1. Theological Department; 2. Department of General Literature and Science; 3. Department of the Applied Sciences; 4. Medical Department; 5. The School. Every person wishing to place a pupil in the school must produce, to the head-master, a certificate of good conduct, signed by his last instructor. The general age for admission is from 9 to 16 years of age. Rooms are provided within the walls of the College for the residence of a limited number of matriculated students. Each proprietor has the privilege of nominating two pupils to the School, or one to the School and one to the College at the same time. The Museum contains the Calculating Machine of Mr. Babbage, deposited by the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests; and the collection of Mechanical Models and Philosophical Instruments formed by George III., presented by Queen Victoria.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL. A celebrated school in St. Paul's Churchyard (on the east side), founded in 1512, for 153 poor men's children, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, the friend of Erasmus, and son of Sir Henry Colet, mercer, and Mayor of London in 1486 and 1495. The boys were to be taught, free of expense, by a master, sur-master, and chaplain, and the oversight of the school was committed by the founder to the Mercers' Company. The number (153) was chosen in allusion to the number of fishes taken by St. Peter. The school was dedicated by Colet to the Child Jesus, but the saint, as Strype remarks, has robbed his master of his title. The lands left by Colet to support his school were estimated, in 1598, at the yearly value of about 120*l*. Their present value is upwards of 5000*l*. The education is entirely classical, and the presentations to the school are in the gift of the Master of the Mercers' Company for the time being. Scholars are admitted at the age of 15, but at present none are eligible to an exhibition if entered after 12; and none are expected to remain in the school after their nineteenth birthday, though no time for superannuation is fixed by the statutes. The head-master's salary is 618*l*. per annum; the sur-master's, 307*l*.; the under-master's, 272*l*.; and the

assistant-master's, 2577. Lilly, the grammarian, and friend of Erasmus, was the first master, and the grammar which he compiled, Lilly's Grammar, is still used in the school. *Eminent Scholars*.—John Leland, our earliest English antiquary; John Milton, the great epic poet of our nation; the great Duke of Marlborough; Nelson, author of *Fasts and Festivals*; Edmund Halley, the astronomer; Samuel Pepys, the diarist; John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian. The present school was built in 1823, from a design by Mr. George Smith, and is the third building erected on the same site. Colet's school was destroyed in the Great Fire, "but built up again," says Strype, "much after the same manner and proportion it was before."

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or St. PETER'S COLLEGE, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, founded as "a publique schoole for Grammar, Rethoricke, Poetrie, and for the Latin and Greek languages," by Queen Elizabeth, 1560, and attached to the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster. The College consists of a dean, 12 prebendaries, 12 almsmen, and 40 scholars; with a master and an usher. This is the foundation, but the school consists of a larger number of masters, and of a much larger number of boys. The 40 are called Queen's scholars, and after an examination, which takes place on the first Tuesday after Rogation Sunday, 4 are elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, and 4 to Christ Church, Oxford. A parent wishing to place a boy at this school will get every necessary information from the head master; boys are not placed on the foundation under 12 or above 13 years of age. *Eminent Masters*.—Camden, the antiquary; Dr. Busby; Vin Bourne; Jordan (Cowley has a copy of verses on his death). *Eminent Men educated at*.—*Poets*: Ben Jonson; George Herbert; Giles Fletcher; Jasper Mayne; William Cartwright; Cowley; Dryden; Nat Lee; Rowe; Prior; Churchill; Dyer, author of *Grongar Hill*; Cowper; Southey. Cowley published a volume of poems while a scholar at Westminster. *Other great Men*.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger; Hakluyt, the collector of the Voyages which bear his name; Sir Christopher Wren; Locke; South; Atterbury; Warren Hastings; Gibbon, the historian; Cumberland; the elder Colman; Lord John Russell. The boys on the foundation were formerly separated from the town boys when in school by a bar or curtain. The Schoolroom was a dormitory belonging to the Abbey, and retains certain traces of its former ornaments. The College Hall, originally the Abbot's Refectory, was built by Abbot Litlington, in

the reign of Edward III., and the old *louvre* is still used for the escape of the smoke. The Dormitory was built by the Earl of Burlington, in 1722. In conformity with the old custom, the Queen's scholars perform a play of Terence every year at Christmas, with a Latin prologue and epilogue relating to current political events, and therefore new on each occasion.

CHARTER HOUSE, (a corruption of Chartreuse,) upper end of ALDERSGATE STREET. "An hospital, chapel, and school-house," instituted, 1611, by Thomas Sutton, of Camps Castle, in the county of Cambridge, and so called from a monastery of Carthusian monks (the prior and convent of the Carthusian order), founded in 1371 on a Pest-house field by Sir Walter Manny, knight, a stranger born, Lord of the town of Manny, in the diocese of Cambray, and knight of the garter in the reign of Edward III. The last prior was executed at Tyburn, May 4th, 1535—his head set on London Bridge, and one of his limbs over the gateway of his own convent—the same gateway, it is said, a Perpendicular arch, surmounted by a kind of dripstone and supported by lions, which is still the entrance from Charter-House-square. The priory founded by Sir Walter Manny, and thus sternly dissolved, was sold by Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, to Thomas Sutton for 13,000*l.*, and endowed as a charity by the name of "the Hospital of King James." Sutton died before his work was complete, and was buried in the chapel of the hospital beneath a sumptuous monument, the work of Nicholas Stone and Mr. Jansen of Southwark. This "triple good," as Lord Bacon calls it—this "masterpiece of Protestant English charity," as it is called by Fuller—is under the direction of the Queen, Prince Albert, 15 governors, selected from the great officers of state, and the master of the hospital, whose income is 800*l.* a year, besides a capital residence within the walls. The most eminent master of the house was Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth*, master between 1685 and 1715; and the most eminent school-master, the Rev. Andrew Tooke (*Tooke's Pantheon*). *Eminent Scholars.*—Richard Crashaw, the poet, author of *Steps to the Temple*.—Isaac Barrow, the divine; he was celebrated at school for his love of fighting.—Sir William Blackstone, author of the *Commentaries*.—Joseph Addison. Sir Richard Steele. Addison and Steele were scholars at the same time.—John Wesley, the founder of the West leyans. Wesley imputed his after-health and long life to the strict obedience with which he performed an injunction

of his father's, that he should run round the Charter House playing-green three times every morning. The first Lord Ellenborough (Lord Chief Justice).—Lord Liverpool (the Prime Minister).—Bishop Monk.—W. M. Thackeray.—Sir C. L. Eastlake, R.A.—The two eminent historians of Greece, Bishop Thirlwall and George Grote, Esq., were both together in the same form under Dr. Raine. *Poor Brethren*.—Elkanah Settle, the rival and antagonist of Dryden; he died here in 1723-4.—John Bagford, the antiquary (d. 1716); he was originally a shoemaker in Turnstile, afterwards a bookseller, and left behind him a large collection of materials for the history of printing, subsequently bought by the Earl of Oxford, and now a part of the Harleian collection in the British Museum.—Isaac de Groot, by several descents the nephew of Hugo Grotius; he was admitted at the earnest intercession of Dr. Johnson.—Alexander Macbean (d. 1784), Johnson's assistant in his Dictionary. *Observe*.—The antechapel, the S. wall of the chapel (repaired in 1842 under the direction of Blore), and the W. wall of the great hall; parts of old Howard House (for such it was once called); the great staircase; the governor's room, with its panelled chimney-piece, ceiling, and ornamental tapestry; that part of the great hall with the initials T. N. (Thomas, Duke of Norfolk); Sutton's tomb in the chapel. On opening the vault in 1842, the body of the founder was discovered in a coffin of lead, adapted to the shape of the body, like an Egyptian mummy-case. In the Master's lodge are several excellent portraits; the founder, engraved by Vertue for Bearcroft's book; Isaac Walton's good old Bishop Morley; Charles II.; Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham; Duke of Monmouth; Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury; William, Earl of Craven (the Queen of Bohemia's Earl); Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham; Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury; Lord Chancellor Somers; and one of *Kneller's* finest works, the portrait of Dr. Thomas Burnet.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, NEWGATE STREET, marked by its great hall, visible through a double railing from Newgate-street. This noble charity was founded on the site of the Grey Friars Monastery, by Edward VI., June 26th, 1553, ten days before his death, as an hospital for poor fatherless children and foundlings. It is commonly called "The Blue Coat School," from the dress worn by the boys, which is of the same age as the foundation of the hospital. The dress is a blue coat or gown, a yellow petticoat ("yellow" as it is called), a red leather girdle round the waist, yellow stockings, a clergyman's band

round the neck, and a flat black cap of woollen yarn, about the size of a saucer. Blue was a colour originally confined to servant-men and boys, nor, till its recognition as part of the uniform of the British Navy, was blue ever looked upon as a colour to be worn by gentlemen. The Whigs next took it up, and now it is a colour for a nobleman to wear. The first stone of the New Hall was laid by the Duke of York, April 28th, 1825, and the Hall publicly opened May 29th, 1829. The architect was James Shaw, who built the church of St. Dunstan's in Fleet-street. It is better in its proportions than in its details. *Observe*.—At the upper end of the Hall, a large picture of Edward VI. granting the charter of incorporation to the Hospital. It is commonly assigned to *Holbein*, but upon no good authority.—Large picture, by *Verrio*, of James II. on his throne (surrounded by his courtiers, all curious portraits), receiving the mathematical pupils at their annual presentation: a custom still kept up at Court. The painter presented it to the Hospital.—Full-length of Charles II., by *Verrio*.—Full-length of Sir Francis Child (d. 1713), from whom Child's Banking-house derives its name.—Full-lengths of the Queen and Prince Albert, by *F. Grant, A.R.A.*—Brook Watson, when a boy, attacked by a shark, by *J. S. Copley, R.A.*, the father of Lord Lyndhurst.—The stone inserted in the wall behind the steward's chair; when a monitor wishes to report the misconduct of a boy, he tells him to "go to the stone." In this Hall, every year on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21st), the Grecians, or head-boys, deliver a series of orations before the Mayor, Corporation, and Governors, and here every Sunday, from Quinquagesima Sunday to Easter Sunday inclusive, the "Suppings in Public," as they are called, are held; a picturesque sight, and always well attended. Each governor has a certain number of tickets to give away. The bowing to the governors, and procession of the trades, is extremely curious.

The Grammar-school was built by the son of Mr. Shaw, and answers all the purposes for which it was erected. The two chief classes in the school are called "Grecians" and "Deputy-Grecians." *Eminent Grecians*.—Joshua Barnes (d. 1712,) editor of Anacreon and Euripides. Jeremiah Markland (d. 1776), an eminent critic, particularly in Greek literature. S. T. Coleridge, the poet (d. 1834). Thomas Mitchell, the translator of Aristophanes. Thomas Barnes, for many years, and till his death, editor of the *Times* newspaper. *Eminent Deputy-Grecians*.—Charles Lamb (Elia), whose delightful papers, "Recollections of Christ's Hospital," and "Christ's Hospital Five-and-thirty Years Ago," have done

so much to uphold the dignity of the school (d. 1834). Leigh Hunt.* *Eminent Scholars whose standing in the School is unknown.*—William Camden, author of the "Britannia." Bishop Stillingfleet. Samuel Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*.

The Mathematical-school was founded by Charles II., in 1672, for forty boys, called "King's boys," distinguished by a badge on the right shoulder. The school was afterwards enlarged, at the expense of a Mr. Stone. The boys on the new foundation wear a badge on the left shoulder, and are called "The Twelves," on account of their number. To "The Twelves" was afterwards added "The Twos," on another foundation.

"As I ventured to call the Grecians the muffs of the school, the King's boys, as their character then was, may well pass for the Janissaries. They were the constant terror to the younger part; and some who may read this, I doubt not, will remember the consternation into which the juvenile fry of us were thrown, when the cry was raised in the cloister that 'the First Order' was coming, for so they termed the first form or class of those boys."—*Charles Lamb*.

Peter the Great took two of the mathematical boys with him to St. Petersburg. One was murdered in the streets, shortly after his arrival; and of the other nothing is known.

The Writing-school was founded in 1694, and furnished at the sole charge of Sir John Moore, Lord Mayor in 1681. The school has always been famous for its penmen. The Wards or Dormitories in which the boys sleep are seventeen in number. Each boy makes his own bed; and each ward is governed by a nurse and two or more monitors.

The Counting-house contains a good portrait of Edward VI., after *Holbein*—very probably by him: The dress of the boys is not the only remnant of bygone times, peculiar to the school. Old names still haunt the precinct of the Greyfriars: the place where is stored the bread and butter is still the "buttery;" and the open ground in front of the Grammar-school is still distinguished as "the Ditch," because the ditch of the City ran through the precinct. The boys still take their milk from wooden bowls, their meat from wooden trenchers, and their beer is poured from leathern black jacks into wooden piggins. They have also a currency and almost a language of their own. The Spital sermons are still preached before them. Every Easter Monday they visit the Royal Exchange, and every Easter Tuesday the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house. But the customs which distinguished

* May the author be excused for adding, in a note (gratefully), that he, too, was a Deputy Grecian at Christ's Hospital under Dr. Greenwood?

the school are fast dying away: the saints' days are no longer holidays; the money-boxes for the poor have disappeared from the cloisters; the dungeons for the unruly have been done away with; and the governors are too lax in allowing the boys to wear caps and hats, and even at a distance to change the dress. When the dress is once done away with, the Hospital will sink into a common charity school. Some changes, however, have been effected for the better: the boys no longer perform the commonest menial occupations; and the bread and beer for breakfast has been discontinued since 1824. *Mode of Admission.*—Boys whose parents may not be free of the City of London are admissible on Free Presentations, as they are called, as also are the sons of clergymen of the Church of England. The Lord Mayor has two presentations annually, and the Court of Aldermen one each. The rest of the governors have presentations once in three years. A list of the governors who have presentations for the year is printed every Easter, and may be had at the counting-house of the Hospital. No boy is admitted before he is seven years old, or after he is nine: and no boy can remain in the school after he is fifteen—King's Boys and Grecians alone excepted. *Qualification for Governor.*—Payment of 500*l.* An Alderman has the power of nominating a governor for election at half-price. The branch-school at Hertford was founded in 1683. Here girls are educated as well as boys; that this was the case once in London, Pepys confirms by a curious story.

MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL, in SUFFOLK LANE, in the ward of Dowgate, founded in 1561, by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company. Sir Thomas White, who had recently founded St. John's College, Oxford, was then a member of the Court; and Richard Hills, sometime master of the Company, gave 500*l.* towards the purchase of a portion of a house, called the "Manor of the Rose," sometime belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, and mentioned by Shakspeare:—

"The Duke being at the Rose, within the Parish
St. Lawrence Poultney, did of me demand
What was the speech among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey."

Henry VIII., Act i., sc. 1.

"The Rose" had been formerly in the possession of the De la Pole or Suffolk family, and was originally built by Sir John Poultney, knt., five times Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Edward III. Traces of its successive owners are

still found in the name of the parish of "St. Laurence Pountney," in which the school is situate; in "Duck's-foot-lane" (the Duke's foot-lane, or private road from his garden to the river), which is close at hand; and in "Suffolk-lane," by which it is approached. The Great Fire destroyed this ancient pile. The present school (a brick building with pilasters), and the head-master's residence adjoining, were erected in 1675. The former consists of the large upper school-room, two writing-rooms, formed, in 1829, out of part of the cloister; a class-room, and a library (standing in the situation of the ducal chapel), stored with a fair collection of theological and classical works. The school consists of 260 boys. The charge for education has varied at different periods, but it is now 10*l.* per annum for each boy. Boys are admitted at any age, and may remain until the Monday after St. John the Baptist's Day preceding their 19th birthday. Presentations are in the gift of the members of the Court of the Company in rotation. Boys who have been entered on or below the third form are eligible to all the school preferments at the Universities; those who have been entered higher, only to the exhibitions. The course of education since the foundation of the school has embraced Hebrew and classical literature; writing, arithmetic, and mathematics were introduced in 1829, and French and modern history in 1846. There is no property belonging to the school, with the exception of the buildings above described; and it is supported by the Merchant Tailors' Company out of their several "funds, without any specific fund being set apart for that object;" it was, therefore, exempt from the inquiry of the Charity Commissioners; but like Winchester, Eton, and Westminster, it has a college almost appropriated to its scholars. Thirty-seven out of the fifty fellowships at St. John's, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, belong to Merchant Tailors'; 8 exhibitions at Oxford, 6 at Cambridge, and 4 to either University, averaging from 30*l.* to 70*l.* per annum, besides a multitude of smaller exhibitions, are also attached to it. The election to these preferments takes place annually, on St. Barnabas' Day, June 11th, with the sanction of the President or two senior Fellows of St. John's. This is the chief speech-day, and on it the school prizes are distributed; but there is another, called "the doctors' day," in December. Plays were formerly acted by the boys of this school, as at Westminster. The earliest instance known was in 1665. Garrick, who was a personal friend of the then Head-Master of his time, was frequently present, and took great interest in the performances. *Eminent Men educated at Merchant*

Tailors' School.—Bishop Andrewes, Bishop Dove, and Bishop Tomson (three of the translators of the Bible); Edwin Sandys, the traveller, the friend of Hooker; Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of the Memorials which bear his name; James Shirley, the dramatic poet; the infamous Titus Oates; Charles Wheatley, the ritualist; Neale, the author of the History of the Puritans; Edmund Calamy, the nonconformist, and his grandson of the same name; Edmund Gayton, author of the Festivous Notes on Don Quixote; John Byrom, author of the Pastoral, in the Spectator,

“My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent;”

Luke Milbourne, Dryden's antagonist; Robert, the celebrated Lord Clive; Charles Mathews, the comedian; and Lieut.-Col. Dixon Denham, the African traveller.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, MILK STREET, CHEAPSIDE, established 1835, for the sons of respectable persons engaged in professional, commercial, or trading pursuits; and partly founded on an income of 900*l.* a-year, derived from certain tenements bequeathed by John Carpenter, town-clerk of London, in the reign of Henry V., “for the finding and bringing up of four poor men's children with meat, drink, apparel, learning at the schools, in the universities, &c., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever.” This was the same John Carpenter who “caused, with great expense, to be curiously painted upon board, about the N. cloister of Paul's, a monument of Death leading all Estates, with the speeches of Death and answers of every State.” The school year is divided into three terms: Easter to July; August to Christmas; January to Easter; and the charge for each pupil is 2*l.* 5*s.* a term. The printed form of application for admission may be had of the secretary, and must be filled up by the parent or guardian, and signed by a member of the Corporation of London. The general course of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, geography, and history. Besides 8 free scholarships on the foundation, equivalent to 35*l.* per annum each, and available as exhibitions to the Universities, there are the following exhibitions belonging to the school:—The “Times” Scholarship, value 30*l.* per annum; 3 Beaufoy Scholarships, the Salomons Scholarship, and the Travers Scholarship, 50*l.* per annum each; the Tegg Scholarship, nearly 20*l.* per annum; and several other valuable prizes. The first stone of the School was laid by Lord Brougham, Oct. 21st, 1835.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN is in SOMERSET HOUSE, on your right as you enter the vestibule, and was established (1837) by, and under the superintendence of, the Board of Trade for the Improvement of Ornamental Art, with regard especially to the staple manufactures of this country. The school is maintained by an annual grant from Parliament of 1500*l.* *Mode of Admission.*—The recommendation of a householder. There is a morning school for females, open daily, from 11 to 2 o'clock, Saturdays excepted. The school for males is open to the inspection of the public every Monday, between 11 and 3. There is also a class for ladies to learn wood-engraving. The course of instruction comprehends the following classes: Elementary drawing, in outline with pencil; shading with chalk after engraved examples; shading from casts; chiaroscuro painting; colouring; drawing the figure after engraved copies; drawing the figure from casts; painting the figure from casts; geometrical drawing applied to ornament; perspective; modelling from engraved copies, design, &c. Every student in the school is required to draw the human figure, and to pass through at least the elementary classes, as indispensable to the general course of instruction. The number of students that can be accommodated at one time is 200. The greatest number of students of the same calling are the ornamental painters and house-decorators; the next most numerous are draughtsmen and designers for various manufactures and trades. In connection with the head-school at Somerset House, schools have been formed in many of the principal manufacturing districts throughout the country. There is also a branch school at Spitalfields.

Besides these, the visitor curious about modes of education should visit the "Wesleyan Normal College," Horseferry-road, Westminster, established 1850 (James Wilson, architect), for the training of school-masters and mistresses, and the education of the children residing in the locality; the "Ragged School," in South Lambeth, founded by the late Mr. Beaufoy (d. 1851); the Normal School, in the Fulham-road; and the Kneller Training School, for masters of workhouse schools, &c., near Twickenham. Should he wish to pursue his inquiries further, he must leave London for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the East India Company's Colleges at Addiscombe and Haileybury, and the Ordnance School and College at Chiselhurst and Woolwich.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

TAKING the whole of London, and extending the circuit line as far as Greenwich, there are no less than 491 Charitable Institutions (or parent societies) thus divided:—

- 12 General Medical Hospitals.
- 50 Medical Charities for special purposes; such as Small Pox, Consumption, Cancer, &c.
- 35 General Dispensaries.
- 12 Societies and Institutions for the preservation of life and public morals.
- 18 Societies for reclaiming the fallen and staying the progress of crime.
- 14 Societies for the relief of general destitution and distress.
- 12 Societies for relief of specific description.
- 14 Societies for aiding the resources of the industrious (exclusive of loan funds and savings' banks).
- 11 Societies for the deaf and dumb and the blind.
- 103 Colleges, Hospitals, and Institutions of Almshouses for the aged.
- 16 Charitable Pension Societies.
- 74 Charitable and Provident Societies chiefly for specified classes.
- 31 Asylums for orphan and other necessitous children.
- 10 Educational Foundations.
- 4 Charitable Modern Ditto.
- 40 School Societies, Religious Books, Church-aiding, and Christian Visiting Societies.
- 35 Bible and Missionary Societies.

In all 491 parent societies disbursing annually in aid of their respective objects 1,764,733*l.*, of which upwards of 1,000,000*l.* is raised by voluntary contributions.

Of these institutions five are Royal Hospitals. One for the education of youth (*Christ's Hospital*, p. 196); three for the cure of disease (*St. Bartholomew's*, *St. Thomas's*, and *Bethlehem*); and one *Bridewell*, for the punishment of the idle and the dissolute. *Bedlam* and *Bridewell*, with a rental between 25,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* a year, are under the same direction.

The leading institutions which the stranger or resident in London will find best worth visiting are:—

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, in SMITHFIELD, the earliest institution of the kind in London, occupying part of the Priory of St. Bartholomew, founded A.D. 1102, by Rahere, the first Prior; repaired and enlarged by the executors of Richard Whittington, the celebrated Mayor; and founded anew, at the dissolution of religious houses, by Henry VIII., "for the continual relief and help of an hundred sore and diseased;" the immediate superintendence of the Hospital

being committed by the king to Thomas Vicary, Serjeant-Surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and author of "The Englishman's Treasure," the first work on anatomy published in the English language. The great quadrangle of the present edifice was built (1730-33) by James Gibbs, architect of the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The gate towards Smithfield was built in 1702, and the New Surgery in 1842. This Hospital gives relief to all poor persons suffering from accident or diseases, either as in-patients or out-patients. Cases of all kinds are received into the Hospital, including diseases of the eyes, distortions of the limbs, and all other infirmities which can be relieved by medicine or surgery. Accidents, or cases of urgent disease, may be brought without any letter or recommendation or other formality at all hours of the day or night to the Surgery, where there is a person in constant attendance, and the aid of the Resident Medical Officers can be instantly obtained. General admission-day, Thursday, at 11 o'clock. Petitions for admission to be obtained at the Steward's Office, any day, between 10 and 2. Any other information may be obtained from the porter at the gate. The Hospital contains 580 beds, and relief is afforded to 70,000 patients annually. The in-patients are visited daily by the Physicians and Surgeons: and, during the summer session, four Clinical Lectures are delivered weekly. The out-patients are attended daily by the Assistant-Physicians and Assistant-Surgeons. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the rules of the Collegiate system, established under the direction of the Treasurer and a Committee of Governors of the Hospital. Some of the teachers and other gentlemen connected with the Hospital also receive Students to reside with them. Further information may be obtained from the Medical or Surgical Officers or Lecturers, or at the Anatomical Museum or Library. Between 200*l.* and 300*l.* are spent every year for strong sound port wine, for the sick poor in Bartholomew's Hospital. It is bought in pipes, and drawn off as needed. Nearly 2000 lbs. weight of castor oil; 200 gallons of spirits of wine, at 17*s.* a gallon; 12 tons of linseed meal; 1000 lbs. weight of senna; 27 cwt. of salts, are items in the annual account for drugs; the grand total spent upon physic, in a twelvemonth, being 2,600*l.* 5000 yards of calico are wanted for rollers for bandaging; to say nothing of the stouter and stiffer fabric used for plaisters. More than half a hundred weight of sarsaparilla is used every week, a sign how much the constitution of the patients requires improvement. In a year, 29,700 leeches were bought for the use of

the establishment. A ton and a half of treacle is annually used in syrup. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was Physician to the Hospital for 34 years, (1609-43), and the rules which he laid down for the duties of the medical officers of the Hospital were adhered to for nearly a century after his retirement. The date of the actual commencement of a Medical School is unknown; but in 1662, students were in the habit of attending the medical and surgical practice; and in 1667, their studies were assisted by the formation of a Library "for the use of the Governors and young University scholars." A building for a Museum of Anatomical and Chirurgical Preparations was provided in 1724, and, in 1734, leave was granted for any of the Surgeons or Assistant-Surgeons "to read Lectures in Anatomy in the dissecting-room of the Hospital." The first Surgeon who availed himself of this permission was Mr. Edward Nourse, whose anatomical lectures, delivered for many years in or near the Hospital, were followed, in 1765, and for many years after, by courses of Lectures on Surgery from his former pupil and prosector, Percival Pott: and about the same time, Dr. William Pitcairn, and subsequently Dr. David Pitcairn, successively Physicians to the Hospital, delivered lectures, probably occasional ones, on Medicine. Further additions to the course of instruction were made by Mr. Abernethy, who was elected Assistant-Surgeon in 1787, and by whom, with the assistance of Drs. William and David Pitcairn, the principal lectures of the present day were established. Abernethy lectured on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, in a theatre erected for him by the Governors in 1791, and his high reputation attracting so great a body of students it was found necessary, in 1822, to erect a new and larger Anatomical Theatre. The progress of science and the extension of medical education in the last twenty years have led to the institution of additional lectureships on subjects auxiliary to Medicine, and on new and important applications of it; and further facilities have been afforded for instruction. In 1835, the Anatomical Museum was considerably enlarged, a new Medical Theatre was built, and Museums of *Materia Medica* and Botany were founded; and, at the same time, the Library was removed to the present building, and enriched by liberal contributions. In 1834, the Medical Officers and Lecturers commenced the practice of offering Prizes and Honorary Distinctions for superior knowledge displayed at the annual examinations of their classes; and in 1845, four scholarships were founded, each tenable for three years, and of the annual value of 45*l.*

and 50*l.*, with the design not only of encouraging learning, but of assisting Students to prolong their attendance, beyond the usual period, on the medical and surgical practice of the Hospital. In 1843, the Governors founded a Collegiate Establishment, to afford the Pupils the moral advantages, together with the comfort and convenience, of a residence within the walls of the Hospital, and to supply them with ready guidance and assistance in their studies. The chief officer of the College is called the Warden. The President of the Hospital must have served the office of Lord Mayor. The qualification of a Governor is a donation of 100 guineas. The greatest individual benefactor to St. Bartholomew's was the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, who left the yearly sum of 500*l.* for ever, towards mending the diet of the Hospital, and the further sum of 100*l.* for ever, for the purchase of linen.

Observe.—Portrait of Henry VIII. in the Court-room, esteemed an original, though not by *Holbein*; Portrait of Dr. Radcliffe, by *Kneller*; good Portrait of Perceval Pott, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; fine Portrait of Abernethy, by *Sir T. Lawrence*. The Good Samaritan, and The Pool of Bethesda, on the grand staircase, were painted gratuitously by *Hogarth*; for which he was made a governor for life.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (vulg. BEDLAM), in ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS. An hospital for insane people, founded (1246) as a priory of canons, in Bishopsgate Without, by Simon Fitz-Mary, one of the Sheriffs of London. Henry VIII., at the Dissolution, gave it to the City of London, when it was first converted into an hospital for lunatics. Fitz-Mary's Hospital was taken down in 1675, and the Hospital removed to Moorfields, "at the cost of nigh 17,000*l.*" Of this second Bedlam (Robert Hooke, architect) there is a view in *Strype*. Bedlam, in Moorfields, was taken down in 1814, and the first stone of the present Hospital (James Lewis, architect) laid April 18th, 1812. The cupola, a recent addition, was designed by Sydney Smirke. The first Hospital could accommodate only 50 or 60, and the second 150. The building in St. George's-fields was originally constructed for 198 patients, but this being found too limited for the purposes and resources of the Hospital, a new wing was commenced for 166 additional patients, of which the first stone was laid July 26th, 1838. The whole building (the House of Occupations included) covers, it is said, an area of 14 acres. In 1845 the Governors admitted 315 Curables (110 males and 205 females); 7 Incurables (5 males and 2 females); 11 Criminals (7 males and 4 females); and 180

Discharged Cured (62 males and 118 females). The expenses in 1837 amounted to 19,764*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The way in which the comfort of the patients is studied by every one connected with the Hospital cannot be too highly commended. The women have pianos, and the men billiard and bagatelle-tables. There are, indeed, few things to remind you that you are in a mad-house beyond the bone knives in use, and a few cells lined and floored with cork and india-rubber, and against which the insanest patient may knock his head without the possibility of hurting it. Among the unfortunate inmates have been—Peg Nicholson, for attempting to stab George III. ; she died here in 1828, after a confinement of 42 years.—Hatfield, for attempting to shoot the same king in Drury-lane Theatre.—Oxford, for firing at Queen Victoria in St. James's Park.—M'Naghten, for shooting Mr. Edward Drummond at Charing-cross ; he mistook Mr. Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, for Sir R. Peel himself. Visitors, interested in cases of lunacy, should see *Hanwell Asylum*, on the Great Western Railway (7½ miles from London), and the *Colney Hatch Asylum* on the Great Northern Railway (6½ miles from London), the latter covering 119 acres, and erected at a cost of 200,000*l.*

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK.

An Hospital for sick and diseased poor persons, under the management of the Corporation of the City of London, founded (1213) by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, as an Almonry, or house of alms ; founded again more fully (1215) for canons regular, by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester ; bought at the dissolution of religious houses by the citizens of London, and opened by them as an Hospital for poor, impotent, and diseased people, Nov. 1552. The building having fallen into decay, the governors, in 1699, solicited the benevolence of the public for its support, and with such success that the whole hospital was (1701-6) built anew. As thus restored, the building consisted of three courts, with colonnades between each. Three wards were built at the sole cost of Thomas Frederick, Esq. ; and three (on the north side of the outer court) by Thomas Guy, the munificent founder of the hospital which bears his name. Day of admission, Tuesday morning, at 10. Patients stating their complaints may receive a petition at the steward's office, to be signed by a housekeeper, who must engage to remove the patient on discharge or death, or pay 1*l.* 1*s.* for funeral. The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* Of the 46,733 people under the care of the governors of this

Hospital in the year 1845, 3552 in-patients and 41,815 out-patients were cured and discharged, leaving 1232 in and out-patients remaining under cure.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, in SOUTHWARK, for the sick and lame, situated near London Bridge, built by Dance (d. 1768), and endowed by Thomas Guy, a bookseller in Lombard-street, who is said to have made his fortune ostensibly by the sale of Bibles, but more, it is thought, by purchasing seamen's tickets, and by his great success in the sale and transfer of stock in the memorable South Sea year of 1720. Guy was a native of Tamworth, in Staffordshire, and died (1724) at the age of 80. The building of the Hospital cost 18,793*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and the endowment amounted to 219,499*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The founder, though 76 when the work began, lived to see his Hospital covered with the roof. In the first court is his statue in brass, dressed in his livery gown, and in the chapel ("shouldering God's altar") another statue of him in marble, by the elder Bacon. Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent surgeon (d. 1841), is buried in the chapel of this Hospital.

Gentlemen who desire to become Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay 40*l.* for the first year, 40*l.* for the second year, and 10*l.* for every succeeding year of attendance.

The payment for the year admits to the Lectures, Practice, and all the privileges of a Student.

Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Assistants, and Resident Obstetric Clerks are selected according to merit from those Students who have attended a second year.

The Apothecary to the Hospital is authorised to enter the Names of Students, and to give further particulars if required.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, HYDE PARK CORNER, at the top of Grosvenor-place. An hospital for sick and lame people, supported by voluntary contributions; built by William Wilkins, R.A., architect of the National Gallery, on the site of Lanesborough House, the London residence of

"Sober Lanesbro' dancing with the gout;"

converted into an Infirmary in 1733. John Hunter, the physician, died (1793) in this Hospital. He had long suffered from an affection of the heart; and in an altercation with one of his colleagues, about a matter of right, which had been, by the governors of the Hospital, as he thought, improperly refused him, he suddenly stopped, retired to an ante-room, and immediately expired.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL. A Royal Hospital for old and disabled soldiers; erected on the site of Chelsea College. The first stone was laid by Charles II. in person, March, 1681-2. It has a centre, with two wings of red brick, with stone dressings, faces the Thames, and shows more effect with less means than any other of Wren's buildings. The history of its erection is contained on the frieze of the great quadrangle:—

"In subsidium et levamen emeritorum senio, belloque fractorum, condidit Carolus Secundus, auxit Jacobus Secundus, perfecere Gulielmus et Maria Rex et Regina, MDCXC."

The total cost is said to have been 150,000*l.* *Observe.*—Portrait of Charles II. on horseback (in hall), by *Verrio* and *Henry Cooke*; altar-piece (in chapel) by *Sebastian Ricci*; bronze statue of Charles II. in centre of the great quadrangle, executed by *Grinling Gibbons* for *Tobias Rustat*. In the Hall, in which Whitelocke was tried, and in which the Court of Enquiry into the Convention of Cintra sat, are 46 colours; and in the Chapel 55 (all captured by the British army in different campaigns in various parts of the world), viz.:—34 French; 13 American; 4 Dutch; 13 eagles taken from the French; 2 at Waterloo; 2 Salamanca; 2 Madrid; 4 Martinique; 1 Barossa; and a few staves of the 171 colours taken at Blenheim. At St. Paul's, where the Blenheim colours were suspended, not a rag nor a staff remains. *Eminent Persons interred in the Chapel.*—William Cheselden, the famous surgeon (d. 1752); Rev. William Young (d. 1757), the original Parson Adams in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*. Dr. Arbuthnot filled the office of physician, and the Rev. Philip Francis (the translator of Horace) the office of chaplain to the Hospital. The number of in-pensioners is from 400 to 430 (as many as the Hospital will accommodate), maintained at a cost of 36*l.* a year for each pensioner. The out-pensioners, about 76,000 in number, are paid at rates varying from 2½*d.* a day to 3*s.* 6*d.* a day; the majority at 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* By Lord Hardinge's warrant of 1829, foot-soldiers to be entitled to a Chelsea pension must have served twenty-one years, horse-soldiers twenty-four. By Sir John Hobhouse's warrant of 1833, the period was unnecessarily lengthened, and the pay unnecessarily lessened. Few invalids, it is said, apply to become in-pensioners, who have an out-pension amounting to 10*d.* or 1*s.* per day. There is a pleasant tradition that Nell Gwynne materially assisted in the foundation of Chelsea Hospital. Her head, and one of some standing, is the sign of a neighbouring public-house. The Hospital is managed by a Governor, Commissioners, &c.

The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign, acting on the advice of the Commander-in-Chief.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL. A Hospital for old and disabled sailors of the Royal Navy, founded by King William and Queen Mary, and erected on the site of the old Manor House of our kings, in which Henry VIII. and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth were born. King Charles II., intending to erect a new palace on the site, the west wing was commenced in 1664, from the designs of Webb, the kinsman and executor of Inigo Jones. All that Webb erected, all indeed of the present building, erected by Charles II. or his successor, was this west wing. The first stone of the Hospital works, in continuation of the unfinished palace, was laid 3rd June, 1696; and in January, 1705, the building was first opened for the reception of pensioners. The river front is doubtless Webb's design, though only the west wing was of his erection. The colonnades, the cupolas, and the great hall, are by Wren. The chapel was built by Athenian Stuart, in place of the original chapel, built by Ripley, and destroyed by fire 2nd January, 1779. The brick buildings to the west are by Vanbrugh. The house seen in the centre of the great square, and disfiguring this part of the structure, was built by Inigo Jones, for Henrietta Maria, and is now the Royal Naval School. The statue by Rysbrack, in the centre of the quadrangle, represents King George II., and was cut from a block of marble taken from the French by Sir George Rooke.

The *Hall*, a well-proportioned edifice, 106 feet long, 56 feet wide, and 50 feet high, is the work of Wren. The emblematical ceiling and side walls were executed by Sir James Thornhill, between 1708-27, and cost 6685*l.*, or 3*l.* per yard for the ceiling, and 1*l.* for the sides. Among the portraits, *observe*, full-length of the Earl of Nottingham, Admiral of England against the Spanish Armada, *Vansomer*; half-lengths, painted for the Duke of York (James II.), of Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Montague, Earl of Sandwich; Admirals Ayscue, Lawson, Tyddeman, Mings, Penn, Harman, and Vice-Admirals Berkeley, Smith, and Jordan, by *Sir Peter Lely*,—all celebrated commanders at sea against the Dutch in the reign of Charles II.; Russell, Earl of Orford, victor at La Hogue, *Bockman*; Sir George Rooke, who took Gibraltar, *Dahl*; Sir Cloudesley Shovel, *Dahl*; several Admirals, *Kneller*; Captain Cook, by *Dance* (painted for Sir Joseph Banks); Sir Thomas Hardy, *Evans*. The other portraits are principally copies by inferior artists. Among the subject-pictures, *observe*, Death

of Captain Cook, *Zoffany*; Lord Howe's Victory of the 1st of June, *Loutherbourg*; Battle of Trafalgar, *J. M. W. Turner*. The statues, erected by vote of Parliament, represent Sir Sydney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Lord De Saumarez, and cost 1500*l.* each; the Smith by *Kirk* of Dublin, the Exmouth by *Mac Dowell* of London, and the De Saumarez by *Steel* of Edinburgh. In Upper Hall, *observe*.—Astrolabe presented to Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth; coat worn by Nelson at the Battle of the Nile; coat and waistcoat in which Nelson was killed at Trafalgar.

"The coat is the undress uniform of a vice-admiral, lined with white silk, with lace on the cuffs, and epaulettes. Four stars—of the Orders of the Bath, St. Ferdinand and Merit, the Crescent, and St. Joachim—are sewn on the left breast, as Nelson habitually wore them; which disproves the story that he purposely adorned himself with his decorations on going into battle! The course of the fatal ball is shown by a hole over the left shoulder, and part of the epaulette is torn away; which agrees with Dr. Sir William Beattie's account of Lord Nelson's death, and with the fact that pieces of the bullion and pad of the epaulette adhered to the ball, which is now in Her Majesty's possession. The coat and waistcoat are stained in several places with the hero's blood."—*Sir Harris Nicolas*.

The *Chapel*, built 1779-89, by *Athenian Stuart*, contains an altar-piece, "The Shipwreck of St. Paul," by *B. West*, P. R. A., and monuments, erected by King William IV., to Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, and Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy (Nelson's captain at Trafalgar); the former by *Chantrey*, and the latter by *Behnes*. Keats, as the inscription sets forth, was the shipmate and watchmate of William IV., on board the Prince George, 1779-81; the commoner serving as lieutenant, and the king as midshipman.

The *Show Dormitories* are in King Charles's building.

The income of the Hospital is above 130,000*l.* a year, derived from an annual Parliamentary grant of 20,000*l.*; from fines levied against smuggling, 19,500*l.*; effects of Captain Kidd, the pirate, 6472*l.*; forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize and bounty money, granted in 1708; 6000*l.* a year, granted in 1710, out of the coal and culm tax; various private bequests, particularly one of 20,000*l.* from Robert Osbaldeston, and the valuable estates forfeited, in 1715, by the Earl of Derwentwater.

The Hospital Gates open at Sunrise. The *Painted Hall* is open every Week-day from Ten to Seven during the Summer months, and from Ten to Three in the Winter; and on Sundays after Divine Service in the Morning. On Monday and Friday it is open free to the public; and on the other days, on payment of threepence. Soldiers and sailors are admitted

free at all times. The *Chapel* is open under the same regulations as the Painted Hall.

Among the noble institutions of a like nature with which London abounds may be mentioned:—1. The London Hospital. 2. Westminster Hospital. 3. Charing-cross Hospital. 4. Royal Free Hospital, in Gray's-Inn-road. 5. King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields. 6. University College Hospital. 7. St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington. The Westminster relieves about 16,000 patients annually, of whom, in 1850, upwards of 10,000 were admitted on no other claim than the urgency of their cases.

Among the Charities for Reclaiming the Fallen, the reformation of criminals, and staying the progress of crime, the Foundling, the Magdalen, and the Lock are the most important.

The FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, GUILDFORD STREET, was founded in 1739, by Captain Thomas Coram, as "an hospital for exposed and deserted children." The ground was bought of the Earl of Salisbury for 7000*l.*, and the Hospital built by Theodore Jacobson (d. 1772), architect of the Royal Hospital at Gosport. The Hospital was changed, in 1760, from a Foundling Hospital to what it now is, an hospital for poor illegitimate children whose mothers are known. The committee requires to be satisfied of the previous good character and present necessity of the mother of every child proposed for admission. The qualification of a governor is a donation of 50*l.* Among the principal benefactors to the Foundling Hospital, the great Handel stands unquestionably the first. Here, in the chapel of the Hospital, he frequently performed his Oratorio of the Messiah. *Observe*.—Portrait of Captain Coram, full-length, by *Hogarth*.

"The portrait I painted with the most pleasure, and in which I particularly wished to excel, was that of Captain Coram for the Foundling Hospital; and if I am so wretched an artist as my enemies assert, it is somewhat strange that this, which was one of the first I painted the size of life, should stand the test of twenty years' competition, and be generally thought the best portrait in the place, notwithstanding the first painters in the kingdom exerted all their talents to vie with it."—*Hogarth*.

The March to Finchley, by *Hogarth*; Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter, by *Hogarth*; Dr. Mead, by *Allan Ramsay*; Lord Dartmouth, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; George II., by *Shackleton*; View of the Foundling Hospital, by *Richard Wilson*; St. George's Hospital, by *Richard Wilson*; Sutton's Hospital (the Charter House), by *Gainsborough*; Chelsea Hospital, by *Hyattley*; Bethlehem Hospital, by

Hayley; St. Thomas's Hospital, by *Wale*; Greenwich Hospital, by *Wale*; Christ's Hospital, by *Wale*; three sacred subjects, by *Hayman*, *Higmore*, and *Wills*; also bas-relief, by *Rysbrack*. These pictures were chiefly gifts, and illustrate the state of art in England about the middle of the last century. The music in the *chapel* of the Hospital on Sundays—the children being the choristers—is fine, and worth hearing. Lord Chief Justice Tenterden (d. 1832) is buried in the chapel. The Foundling is open for the inspection of strangers every Monday from 10 to 4. The juvenile band of the establishment perform from 3 to 4. The services of the chapel on Sundays commence in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3, precisely. Strangers may walk over the building after the services. The servants are not permitted to receive fees, but a collection is made at the chapel doors to defray the expenses of that part of the establishment.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE'S FIELDS, for the reformation and relief of penitent prostitutes. Instituted 1758, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Dingley, Sir John Fielding, Mr. Saunders Welch, and Jonas Hanway. A subscription of 20 guineas or more at one time, or of 5 guineas per annum for five successive years, is a qualification of a governor for life.

LOCK HOSPITAL, CHAPEL and ASYLUM, HARROW ROAD, WESTBOURNE GREEN. Supposed to be so called from the French *loques*, rags, from the rags (lint) applied to wounds and sores; so *lock* of wool, *lock* of hair. The Hospital (the only one of the kind in London) was established in 1746, for the cure of females suffering from disorders contracted by a vicious course of life; the Chapel in 1764, as a means of income to the Hospital; and the Asylum in 1787, for the reception of penitent females recovered in the Hospital. A subscription of 3 guineas annually entitles to one recommendation; 50*l.* donation, or 5 guineas annually, constitutes a governor. The Loke, or Lock, in Kent-street, in Southwark (from which the present Hospital derives its name), was a lazaret-house, or 'spital for leprous people, from a very early period. There was a second betwixt Mile End and Stratford-le-Bow; a third at Kingsland, betwixt Shore-ditch and Stoke Newington; and a fourth at Knightsbridge, near Hyde-Park-corner. In one of these Locks, Bully Dawson died in 1699, aged 43. St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, and St. James's Hospital in Westminster (now the Palace), were both instituted for the reception of lepers.

The DREADNOUGHT or SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SHIP, for Sick and Diseased Seamen of all Nations; who, on presenting themselves alongside the ship, are immediately received, without the necessity of a recommendatory letter. The Hospital is supported by voluntary contributions. The Dreadnought fought at Trafalgar under Captain Conn, and captured the Spanish three-decker the San Juan.

Among the leading Societies for the Preservation of Human Life, Health, and Morals, may be mentioned :—

The ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of persons from drowning, founded by Dr. Hawes; instituted 1774; and still maintained by voluntary contributions. The Receiving House, a tasteful classic building, by Decimus Burton, is close to the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, and the Society's office at 3, Trafalgar-square. During a severe frost the Society has 50 icemen in its employ at an expense of 4*s.* 6*d.* a day for each man.

The MODEL BATHS and WASH-HOUSES, in GOULSTON SQUARE, WHITECHAPEL (P. P. Baly, Engineer and Architect); GEORGE STREET, EUSTON SQUARE; ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS, behind the National Gallery; MARYLEBONE; WESTMINSTER; ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY. That in Goulston-square, erected in 1847, was the earliest in point of time, and is still, perhaps, not to be surpassed. They are all self-supported, and have contributed materially to the comfort and health of the lower and middle classes of London. The Baths are scrupulously clean.

The Charities for the Blind, the Deaf, and the Dumb, are important and well deserving attention. The leading institutions of this nature are :—

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ, 1, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood; instituted 1839. SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, St. George's-fields, Surrey; instituted 1799. ASYLUM FOR THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, Old Kent-road, Surrey; instituted 1792.

For further information regarding the Charities of London, reference should be made to Mr. Sampson Low's excellent volume called the "Charities of London."

CLUB HOUSES.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN LONDON :

Those marked with an asterisk () admit Strangers to dine in the Strangers' Room.*

Name.	Number of Members limited to.	Entrance Fee.		Annual Subscription.		Where Situate.
		£	s.	£	s.	
Alfred	600					28, Albemarle-st.
Army and Navy	1450	30	0	6	11	Pall-mall.
Arthur's	600	21	0	10	10	St. James's-st.
Athenæum	1200	26	5	6	6	Pall-mall.
Boodle's						28, St. James's-st.
Brooks's	575	9	9	11	11	St. James's-st.
Carlton	800 †	15	15	10	10	Pall-mall.
City of London		26	5	6	6	Old Broad-st., City.
Cocoa Tree						St. James's-st.
Conservative	1500	26	5	8	8	St. James's-st.
Coventry House	500 ‡	12	12	12	12	Piccadilly.
*Erechtheum	600	21	0	7	7	St. James's-sq.
*Garrick	300	15	15	6	6	King-st., Covt.-gn.
Guards	Officers of Hous. Troops only.					Pall-mall.
*Junior United Serv.	1500	30	0	5	5	Regent-street.
Oriental	800	21	0	8	0	Hanover-square.
Oxford & Cambridge	1170 §	26	5	6	6	Pall-mall.
*Parthenon	700	21	0	7	7	Regent-street.
*Reform	1400	26	5	10	10	Pall-mall.
Travellers'	700	21	0	10	10	Pall-mall.
Union	1000	32	11	6	6	Trafalgar-square.
United Service	1500	30	0	6	0	Pall-mall.
University Club	1000 ¶	26	5	6	0	Pall-mall.
White's	550					St. James's-st.
*Windham	600	27	6	8	0	St. James's-sq.

From the above table it will be seen that the twenty-six large clubs are nearly in one locality; nine being in Pall-mall, and four in St. James's-street.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB, at the corner of PALL MALL and the opening into St. JAMES'S PARK, erected 1826, by John Nash, architect. This is considered to be one of the most commodious, economical, and best managed of all the

† Exclusive of Peers and Members of House of Commons.

‡ 400 English, 100 Foreign. § 585 from each University.

|| Exclusive of Honorary, Supernumerary, and Life Members.

¶ 500 of each University.

London Club-houses. The pictures, though numerous, are chiefly copies.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB, N. corner of CHARLES STREET and E. side of REGENT STREET, was built by Sir Robert Smirke, for the United Service Club, but was found too small for the purposes of the Club.

The **ARMY AND NAVY CLUB**, in PALL MALL, corner of GEORGE STREET, St. JAMES'S SQUARE, was built 1847-50, from the designs of Messrs. Parnell and Smith. The carcase or shell of the building cost 18,500*l.*; the interior 16,500*l.*—in all 35,000*l.*, exclusive of fittings. The comparatively small plot of land on which it stands has cost the Club 52,500*l.*, and the total expenditure may be called in round numbers 100,000*l.* The largest apartment is the "Morning-room;" and the "Library" is larger than the Drawing-room. The enrichments of the ceilings throughout are in carton-pierre and papier-mâché. The principal furniture is of walnut-wood. The Kitchen is one of the successful novelties of the building, and will repay a visit. There is even a separate cook for chops, steaks, and kidneys, who dedicates his whole time and skill to bringing these favourite articles of consumption to the perfection they deserve. The balcony of the Smoking-room commands a noble prospect of cats and chimneys. The room, however, is handsome and well ventilated.

The **GUARDS' CLUB HOUSE**, PALL MALL, was built 1848-50, from the designs of Henry Harrison, architect. The Club is restricted to the Officers of the Household Troops, as contradistinguished from the Line. The Household Troops are considered to be attendant on the sovereign, and are seldom sent abroad but on urgent service.

WHITE'S. A Tory Club-house, Nos. 37 and 38, St. JAMES'S STREET, over against Crockford's; originally White's Chocolate-house, under which name it was established circ. 1698. As a Club it dates, I believe, from 1736, when the house ceased to be an open chocolate-house, that any one might enter who was prepared to pay for what he had. It was then made a private house, for the convenience of the chief frequenters of the place, whose annual subscriptions towards its support were paid to the proprietor, by whom the Club was farmed. With reference to the great spirit of gaming which prevailed at White's, the arms of the Club were designed by Horace Walpole and George Selwyn. The blazon is vert (for a card-table); three parolis proper on

a chevron sable (for a hazard-table); two rouleaus in saltier, between two dice proper, on a canton sable; a white ball (for election) argent. The supporters are an old and young knave of clubs; the crest, an arm out of an earl's coronet shaking a dice-box; and the motto, "Cogit Amor Nummi." Round the arms is a claret bottle ticket by way of order. A book for entering bets is still laid on the table. The Club, on June 20th, 1814, gave a ball at Burlington House to the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the allied sovereigns then in England, which cost 9849*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Covers were laid for 2400 people. Three weeks after the Club gave a dinner to the Duke of Wellington, which cost 2480*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

BROOKS'S CLUB, ST. JAMES'S STREET. A Whig Club-house, No. 60, on the W. side, but founded in Pall-mall in 1764, by 27 noblemen and gentlemen, including the Duke of Roxburgh, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Strathmore, Mr. Crewe, afterwards Lord Crewe, and Mr. C. J. Fox. It was originally a gaming Club, and was farmed at first by Almack, but afterwards by Brooks, a wine merchant and money lender, who retired from the Club soon after it was built, and died poor about 1782. The present house was built, at Brooks's expense (from the designs of Henry Holland, architect), and opened in 1778. Sheridan was black-balled at Brooks's three times by George Selwyn, because his father had been upon the stage, and he only got in at last through a *ruse* of George IV. (then prince of Wales) who detained his adversary in conversation in the hall whilst the ballot was going on. The Club is restricted to 575 members. Entrance money, 9 guineas; annual subscription, 11 guineas; two black-balls will exclude. The Club (like White's) is still managed on the *farming* principle.

CARLTON CLUB, PALL MALL (S. side). A Tory and Conservative Club-house, originally built by Sir Robert Smirke, but since enlarged, and in every sense improved, by his brother, Mr. Sydney Smyrke. The portion recently built forms about one-third of the intended new Club-house, and contains on the ground floor a coffee-room, 92 feet by 37 feet, and 21½ feet high, and 28½ feet high in the centre, where there is a glazed dome. On the first floor are a billiard-room and a private, or house, dinner-room. Above are smoking-rooms and dormitories for servants. The exterior is built of Caen stone, except the shafts of the columns and pilasters, which are of polished Peterhead granite. The façade is of strictly Italian architecture, and consists of two

orders: the lower order Doric, the upper Ionic; and each inter-columniation of both orders is occupied by an arched window, the keystones of which project so as to contribute towards the support of the entablature over them. The design is founded on the E. front of the Library of St. Mark's, at Venice, by Sansovino and Scamozzi. The upper order is strictly after that building, except the sculpture, which differs materially from that of the Italian example. The lower order is also different, inasmuch as the Library there has an open arcade on the ground floor, which was not admissible in the case of the Club-house. The introduction of polished granite in the exterior architecture of this building is a novelty due to the establishment of extensive machinery for cutting and polishing granite at the quarries near Aberdeen, without the aid of which machinery the expense would have utterly precluded the use of polished granite. The chief object of the architect in introducing here a coloured material was to compensate, in some measure, for the loss of strong light and shadow in an elevation facing the N. It is intended to take down so much of the old building as may be necessary to complete the design, when the Club-house will have three uniform façades, similar in their architectural features to the portion already executed.

CONSERVATIVE CLUB HOUSE, on the W. side of ST. JAMES'S STREET. Founded, 1840, as a Club of ease to the Carlton. Built from the designs of the late George Bassevi and Sydney Smirke, 1843-45, on the site of the Thatched House Tavern, and opened Feb. 19th, 1845. The total cost of building and furnishing was 73,211*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, the architects' commission being 3458*l.* 6*s.* The encaustic paintings of the interior are by Mr. Sang, and were executed at an expense of 2697*l.* 15*s.* There are 6 public rooms, viz., a morning and evening-room, library, coffee-room, dining-room, and card-room. In addition to these there are committee-rooms, billiard-rooms, &c. The most striking feature of the house is the Hall, coved so as to allow a gallery to run round it, and the staircase, both richly ornamented in colour. The most stately room is that for evening occupation, extending from N. to S. of the building, on the first floor. It is nearly 100 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 25 in height, with coved ceiling, supported by 18 noble Scagliola Corinthian columns. The morning-room on the ground floor is of the same dimensions, and is very elegant in its appointment. The library occupies nearly the whole of the upper part of the N. of the building. The coffee-room, in the lower

division of the northern portion of the building, is of the same proportions as the library. The Club is worked by a staff of 50 servants, male and female, the keep of whom, owing to judicious management, is said to be under 3s. 8½d. per head per week. The average at the other leading Clubs is said to be from 10s. to 12s. per week. The election of members is made by the committee, 5 being a quorum and two black balls excluding.

REFORM CLUB, on the S. side of **PALL MALL**, between the Travellers' Club and the Carlton Club, was founded by the Liberal members of the two Houses of Parliament, about the time the Reform Bill was canvassed and carried, 1830-32. The Club consists of 1000 members, exclusive of members of either House of Parliament. Entrance fee, 25 guineas; annual subscription for the first five years of election, 10l. 10s., subsequently, 8l. 8s. The house was built from the designs of Charles Barry, R.A. The exterior is greatly admired, though the windows, it is urged, are too small. The interior, especially the large square hall covered with glass, occupying the centre of the building, is very imposing. The water supply is from an Artesian well, 360 feet deep, sunk at the expense of the Club. The cooking establishment is said in brilliancy of *cuisine* to yield to none in Britain.

ATHENÆUM CLUB, **PALL MALL**. Instituted in 1823 by the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir F. Chantrey, Mr. Jekyll, &c., "for the Association of individuals known for their literary or scientific attainments, artists of eminence in any class of the Fine Arts, and noblemen and gentlemen distinguished as liberal patrons of Science, Literature, and the Arts." The members are chosen by ballot, except that the committee have the power of electing yearly, from the list of candidates for admission, a limited number of persons, "who shall have attained to distinguished eminence in Science, Literature, and the Arts, or for Public Services;" the number so elected not to exceed nine in each year. The number of ordinary members is fixed at 1200; entrance fee, 25 guineas; yearly subscription, 6 guineas. One black ball in ten excludes. The present Club-house (Decimus Burton, architect) was built in 1829.

"The only Club I belong to is the Athenæum, which consists of twelve hundred members, amongst whom are to be reckoned a large proportion of the most eminent persons in the land, in every line—civil, military, and ecclesiastical, peers spiritual and temporal (ninety-five noblemen and twelve bishops), commoners, men of the learned professions, those connected with Science, the Arts, and Commerce in all its principal

branches, as well as the distinguished who do not belong to any particular class. Many of these are to be met with every day, living with the same freedom as in their own houses. For six guineas a-year every member has the command of an excellent library, with maps, of the daily papers, English and foreign, the principal periodicals, and every material for writing, with attendance for whatever is wanted. The building is a sort of palace, and is kept with the same exactness and comfort as a private dwelling. Every member is a master without any of the trouble of a master. He can come when he pleases, and stay away as long as he pleases, without anything going wrong. He has the command of regular servants without having to pay or to manage them. He can have whatever meal or refreshment he wants, at all hours, and served up with the cleanliness and comfort of his own house. He orders just what he pleases, having no interest to think of but his own. In short, it is impossible to suppose a greater degree of liberty in living." — *Walker's Original.*

In the Coffee-room is a fine full-length unfinished portrait of George IV., the last work of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He was painting one of the orders on the breast a few hours before he died. The Library is the best Club Library in London.

ERECHTHEUM CLUB, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, corner of YORK STREET. A kind of junior Athenæum, established by Sir John Dean Paul, Bart, in 183-, and deservedly celebrated for its good dinners. The Club-house was formerly inhabited by Mr. Wedgewood, whose "ware" is so famous, and stands on the site of "Romney House," built for Henry Sydney, Earl of Rodney, the handsome Sydney of De Grammont's Memoirs.

UNIVERSITY CLUB HOUSE, SUFFOLK STREET, and PALL MALL EAST, was built by William Wilkins, R.A., and J. P. Gandy, and opened Feb. 13th, 1826. The members belong to the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Entrance fee, 25 guineas; annual subscription, 6 guineas.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CLUB, PALL MALL. Built 1838 (Sidney Smirke, A.R.A., architect). Entrance-money, 20 guineas; annual subscription, 10 guineas. Number of members, 1000.

UNION CLUB HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET, and S.W. end of TRAFALGAR SQUARE (Sir Robert Smirke, R.A. architect). The Club is chiefly composed of merchants, lawyers, members of parliament, and, as James Smith, who was a member, writes, "of gentlemen at large." The stock of wine in the cellars of this Club is said to be the largest belonging to any Club in London. Entrance money, 30 guineas; annual subscription, 6 guineas.

GARRICK CLUB, No. 35, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN. Instituted in 1831, and named after David Garrick, to denote

the theatrical inclination of its members. A lover of the English Drama and stage may spend two hours very profitably in viewing the large collection of theatrical portraits, the property of a member of the Club, and chiefly collected by the late Charles Matthews, the actor. *Observe.—Male Portraits.*—Nat Lee (curious); Doggett; Quin; Foote; Henderson, by *Gainsborough*; elder Colman, by *Sir Joshua*; Munden, by *Opie*; J. P. Kemble, drawing by *Lawrence*; Moody; Elliston, drawing by *Harlowe*; Bannister, by *Russell*; Tom Sheridan; head of Garrick, by *Zoffany*; King, by *Richard Wilson*, the landscape painter; Emery; elder Dibdin; Mr. Powel and Family, by *R. Wilson*. *Female Portraits.*—Nell Gwyn (a namby-pamby face, but thought genuine); Mrs. Oldfield (half-length), by *Kneller*; Mrs. Bracegirdle (three-quarter size); Mrs. Pritchard (half-length); Mrs. Cibber; Peg Woffington (also a miniature three-quarter); Mrs. Abington, by *Hickey*; Mrs. Siddons, by *Harlowe*; Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Billington; Miss O'Neil, by *Joseph*; Nancy Dawson; Mrs. Siddons, drawing by *Lawrence*; Mrs. Inchbald, by *Harlowe*; Miss Stephens; Head of Mrs. Robinson, by *Sir Joshua*. *Theatrical Subjects.*—Joseph Harris, as Cardinal Wolsey (the Strawberry Hill picture; Harris was one of Sir W. Davenant's players, and is commended by Downes for his excellence in this character); Anthony Leigh, as the Spanish Friar; Colley Cibber, as Lord Foppington, by *Grisoni*; Griffin and Johnson, in *The Alchemist*, by *P. Van Bleeck*; School for Scandal (the Screen Scene), as originally cast; Mrs. Pritchard, as Lady Macbeth, by *Zoffany*; Mr. and Mrs. Barry, in *Hamlet*; Rich, in 1753, as Harlequin; Garrick, as Richard III., by the elder *Morland*; King, as Touchstone, by *Zoffany*; Weston, as Billy Button, by *Zoffany*; King, and Mr. and Mrs. Badeley, in *The Clandestine Marriage*, by *Zoffany*; Moody and Parsons, in the Committee, by *Vandergucht*; Garrick and Mrs. Cibber, by *Zoffany*; Love, Law, and Physic (Mathews, Liston, Blanchard, and Emery), by *Clint*; Powell, Bensley, and Smith, by *J. Mortimer*; Dowton, in *The Mayor of Garratt*; busts, by *Mrs. Siddons*—of Herself and Brother. The pictures are on view every Wednesday, and the only mode of seeing them is the personal introduction of a member. The walls of the smoking-room were painted by Clarkson Stanfield, and David Roberts.

WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHE-NÆUM, 189, STRAND. A cheap club for men and women, founded (1847) with a view to throw open to the humbler classes those increased physical comforts, and facilities for

moral and intellectual education, which are the most attractive characteristics of modern London life, but which, in the absence of individual wealth, associated numbers can alone command. The dining and refreshment rooms (where members may obtain dinner and refreshments at prices calculated merely to cover expenses, and free of gratuities to waiters), reading, news, chess, and smoking rooms, are open from eight in the morning till night.

Classes are established for the study and practice of languages, chemistry, vocal music, elocution, mathematics, historic and dramatic literature, discussion, fencing, dancing, &c. Weekly reunions are held for conversation, music, and other entertainments, to which members are free. Lectures are delivered every session, and Assemblies held on the first Monday of each month till May inclusive.

Subscriptions:—Gentlemen residing or having a place of business within seven miles of the General Post Office, two guineas yearly; gentlemen not within the above district, one guinea yearly. Ladies' subscription:—half-a-guinea yearly. The subscriptions are also payable half-yearly or quarterly, at the option of members. No entrance fee.

The STEAKS. A society of noblemen and gentlemen, 24 in number, who, in rooms of their own, behind the scenes of the Lyceum Theatre, partake of a five o'clock dinner of beef-steaks every Saturday, from November till the end of June. They abhor the notion of being thought a club, dedicate their hours to "Beef and Liberty," and enjoy a hearty English dinner with hearty English appetites. The room they dine in, a little Escorial in itself, is most appropriately fitted up—the doors, wainscoting, and roof, of good old English oak, ornamented with gridirons as thick as Henry VII's Chapel with the portcullis of the founder. Every thing assumes the shape or is distinguished by the representation of their favourite implement, the gridiron. The cook is seen at his office through the bars of a spacious gridiron, and the original gridiron of the society (the survivor of two terrific fires) holds a conspicuous position in the centre of the ceiling. Every member has the power of inviting a friend, and pickles are not allowed till after a third helping. The Steaks had its origin in the Beef-Steak Society, founded (1735) by John Rich, patentee of Covent-garden Theatre, and George Lambert, the scene-painter.

THE CITY AND THE CITIZENS.

THE entire civil government of the City of London, within the walls and liberties, is vested, by successive charters of English sovereigns, in one Corporation, or body of citizens; confirmed for the last time by a charter passed in the 23rd of George II. As then settled, the corporation consists of the Lord Mayor, 26 aldermen (including the Lord Mayor), 2 sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, the common councilmen of the several wards, and the livery; assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common serjeant, comptroller, Remembrancer, town-clerk, &c.

The City is divided into Wards bearing the same relation to the City that the Hundred anciently did to the Shire. The Wards are 26 in number, each represented by an alderman, and divided into precincts, each of which returns one common councilman. The common councilmen and Ward officers are elected annually, and the meetings of the aldermen and common council are called Wardmotes.

The senior alderman represents Bridge-Ward without, and is popularly known as "the father of the City." The aldermen are chosen by such householders as are freemen and pay an annual rent of 10*l.*; each alderman is elected for life. The civic offices are chiefly filled by second-class citizens in point of station—the principal bankers and merchants uniformly declining to fill them, and paying, at times, heavy fines to be exempt from serving.

The City arms are the sword of St. Paul and the cross of St. George. The City was commonly called Cockaigne. The name Cockney—a spoilt or effeminate boy—one cockered and spoilt—is generally applied to people born within the sound of the bells of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow. Hugh Bigod, a rebellious baron of Henry III.'s reign, is said to have exclaimed—

"If I were in my Castell of Bungeie
Ypon the water of Wauenie,
I wold not set a button by the King of Cockneie."

When a female Cockney was informed that barley did not grow, but that it was spun by housewives in the country—"I knew as much," said the Cockney, "for one may see the threads hanging out at the ends thereof." Minsheu, who compiled a valuable dictionary of the English language in the reign of James I., has a still older and odder mistake.

“Cockney,” he says, “is applied only to one born within the sound of Bow bells, *i.e.* within the City of London, which term came first out of this tale, that a citizen’s son riding with his father out of London into the country, and being a novice, and merely ignorant how corn or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, ‘what the horse did?’ his father answered, ‘the horse doth neigh;’ riding farther he heard a cock crow, and said, ‘doth the cock neigh too?’ and therefore, Cockney by inversion thus, incock *q.* incoctus, *i.e.*, raw or unripe in countrymen’s affairs.”

MANSION HOUSE, the residence of the Lord Mayor during his term of office, was built 1739-41, from the designs of George Dance, the City surveyor. Lord Burlington sent a design by Palladio, which was rejected by the City on the inquiry of a Common Councilman: “Who was Palladio?—was he a Freeman of the city, and was he not a Roman Catholic?” It is said to have cost 71,000*l.*, and was formerly disfigured by an upper story, familiarly known, east of Temple Bar, as “The Mare’s (Mayor’s) Nest.” The principal room is the Egyptian Hall, and was so called, because in its original construction it exactly corresponded with the Egyptian Hall described by Vitruvius. With the exception of this Hall the rooms are somewhat poor; and the decorations and furniture throughout, some of a century, and others of sixty years since. In the Egyptian Hall, on every Easter Monday, the Lord Mayor gives a great private banquet and ball. The Lord Mayor of London is chosen annually, every 29th of September, from the aldermen below the chair, who have served the office of sheriff, and is installed in office every 9th of November, when “The Show” or procession between London and Westminster takes place. This, though somewhat pared of its former pomp, is a sight worth seeing. The procession ascends the Thames from Blackfriars to Westminster Bridge, and returns the same way. The carriage in which the Lord Mayor rides to and from Blackfriars Bridge, and on all state occasions throughout his mayoralty, is a large lumbering carved and gilt coach, painted and designed by Cipriani, in 1757. Its original cost was 1065*l.* 3*s.*; and it is said, that an expenditure of upwards of 100*l.* is every year incurred to keep it in repair. Here sits the chief magistrate in his red cloak, and collar of SS., with his chaplain, and his sword and mace-bearers. The sword-bearer carries the sword in the pearl scabbard, presented to the corporation by Queen Elizabeth upon opening the Royal Exchange, and the mace-bearer the great gold mace given to the

City by Charles I. He is sworn in at Westminster, in the morning of the 9th of November, before one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and then returns to preside at the great mayoralty dinner in Guildhall, at which some of her Majesty's ministers are invariably present. The annual salary of the Lord Mayor is 8000*l.*; and the annual income of the corporation of London, about 156,000*l.*, arising from—

Coal and Corn Dues	estimated at	£ 60,881
Rents and Quit Rents	"	56,896
Markets	"	17,126
Tolls and Duties	"	7,067
Brokers' Rents and Fines	"	3,892
Admissions to the Freedom of the City	"	4,518
Renewing Fines for Leases	"	723
		<hr/>
		£ 151,003

The Lord Mayor generally spends more than his income, but how the Corporation money is spent is not very well known. The administration of justice at the Central Criminal Court in the Old Bailey costs about 12,182*l.* a-year; the City Police, about 10,118*l.* a-year; Newgate, about 9223*l.* a-year; the House of Correction, about 7602*l.* a-year; the Debtors' Prison, about 4955*l.* a-year; and the expenses of the Conservancy of the Thames and Medway (of which the Lord Mayor is Conservator), about 3117*l.* a-year. The Lord Mayor, as the chief magistrate of the City, has the right of precedence in the City before all the Royal Family; a right disputed in St. Paul's Cathedral by George IV., when Prince of Wales, but maintained by Sir James Shaw, the Lord Mayor, and confirmed at the same time by King George III. At the Sovereign's death he takes his seat at the Privy Council, and signs before any other subject. The entire City is placed in his custody, and it is usual on state occasions to close Temple Bar at the approach of the Sovereign, not in order to exclude her, but in order to admit her in form.

The GUILDHALL of the City of London is at the foot of KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, in the ward of Cheap, and was first built in 1411 (12th of Henry IV.), prior to which time the Courts were held in Aldermanbury. Of the original building there is nothing left but the stone and mortar of the walls; two mutilated windows, one at each end; a crypt, about half of the length of the present Hall, and a roof concealed by a flat ceiling. The front towards King-street was seriously injured in the Great Fire, and the present mongrel substitute erected in 1789, from the designs of the younger Dance. The sculpture in the Hall is of a very ordinary

character. *Observe*.—Pyramidical monument to the great Lord Chatham, by the elder *Bacon*; the inscription by Edmund Burke. Monument to William Pitt, by *Bubb*; the inscription by George Canning. Monument to Nelson, by *Smith*; the inscription by R. B. Sheridan. Monument to Lord Mayor Beckford (the father of the author of *Vathek*), cut by *Moore*; the inscription upon it is his own speech spoken, or said to have been spoken, to King George III., at a period of great excitement. The statues of Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, and Charles I., at the upper or E. end of the Hall came from the old chapel called Guildhall Chapel, pulled down in 1822. In the Common Council Chamber, abutting from the Hall, *observe*.—A standing statue of George III. (*Chantrey's* first statue); fine bust, by the same artist, of Granville Sharp; bust of Lord Nelson, by the *Honourable Mrs. Damer*; The Siege of Gibraltar, by *J. S. Copley, R.A.* (father of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst); Death of Wat Tyler, by *James Northcote, R.A.*; whole-length of Queen Anne, by *Closterman*; Portraits of the Judges (Sir Matthew Hale and others) who sat at Clifford's Inn after the Great Fire, and arranged all the differences between landlord and tenant during the great business of rebuilding, by *Michael Wright*. The two giants in the Hall—part of the pageant of a Lord Mayor's Day—are known as Gog and Magog, though antiquaries differ about their proper appellation, some calling them Colbrand and Brandamore, others Corineus and Gogmagog. They were carved by *Richard Saunders*, and set up in the Hall in 1708. A public dinner is given in this Hall, every 9th of November, by the new Lord Mayor for the coming year. The Hall on this occasion is divided into two distinct but not equal portions. The upper end or dais is called the Hustings (from an old Court of that name); the lower the Body of the Hall. Her Majesty's ministers and the great Law officers of the Crown invariably attend this dinner. At the upper end or dais the courses are all hot; at the lower end only the turtle. The scene is well worth seeing—the loving-cup and the barons of beef carrying the mind back to mediæval times and manners. The following is the Bill of Fare :

250 Tureens of Real Turtle, containing 5 pints each.	46 Ditto of Capons.
200 Bottles of Sherbet.	6 Ditto of Capt. White's Selim's true India Curries.
6 Dishes of Fish.	50 French Pies.
30 Entrées.	60 Pigeon Pies.
4 Boiled Turkeys and Oysters.	53 Hams ornamented.
60 Roast Pullets.	43 Tongues.
60 Dishes of Fowls.	2 Quarters of House-Lamb.

- 2 Barons of Beef.
- 3 Rounds of Beef.
- 2 Stewed Rumps of Beef.
- 13 Sirloins, Rumps, and Ribs of Beef.
- 6 Dishes of Asparagus.
- 60 Ditto of Mashed and other Potatoes.
- 44 Ditto of Shell Fish.
- 4 Ditto of Prawns.
- 140 Jellies.
- 50 Blancmanges.
- 40 Dishes of Tarts, creamed.
- 40 Dishes of Almond Pastry.
- 30 Ditto of Orange and other Tourtes.
- 20 Chantilly Baskets.
- 60 Dishes of Mince Pies.
- 56 Salads.

THE REMOVES.

- 80 Roast Turkeys.

- 6 Leverets.
- 80 Pheasants.
- 24 Geese.
- 40 Dishes of Partridges.
- 15 Dishes of Wild Fowl.
- 2 Pea Fowls.

DESSERT.

- 100 Pine Apples, from 2 to 3 lbs. each.
- 200 Dishes of Hot-house Grapes.
- 250 Ice Creams.
- 50 Dishes of Apples.
- 100 Ditto of Pears.
- 60 Ornamented Savoy Cakes.
- 75 Plates of Walnuts.
- 80 Ditto of dried Fruit and Preserves.
- 50 Do. of Preserved Ginger.
- 60 Do. of Rout Cakes and Chips.
- 46 Do. of Brandy Cherries.

In a room abutting from the Hall is the "Guildhall or City of London Library," containing a large collection of early printed plays and pageants, &c., connected with the City; antiquities, &c., discovered in making the excavations for the New Royal Exchange; and in an appropriate case, Shakspeare's own signature, attached to a deed of conveyance, for which the Corporation of London gave, at a public sale, the sum of 147*l*. In the crypt is a large red granite bowl, thus described in the Corporation journals of 1802:—

"Major Cookson, commanding the Royal Artillery in Egypt, presents his respectful compliments to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of London, and begs to acquaint them that he has taken the liberty to ship on board the Anacreon transport, Allan Massingham master, a large antique Egyptian red granite bowl, and which Major Cookson requests the Lord Mayor and Corporation will do him the honour to accept as a testimony of his respect and a memorial of the British achievements in Egypt.—*Alexandria, Sept. 1, 1802.*"

TEMPLE BAR. A gateway of Portland stone, separating the Strand from Fleet-street, and the City from the shire; built by Wren (1670). On the E. side, in niches, are statues of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and on the W. side, those of Charles I. and Charles II., all by John Bushnell (d. 1701.) The gates are invariably closed by the City authorities whenever the sovereign has occasion to enter the City, and are closed at no other time. The visit of the sovereign is, indeed, a rare occurrence—confined to a thanksgiving in St. Paul's for some important victory, or the opening of a public building like the New Royal Exchange. A herald sounds a trumpet before the gate—another herald knocks—a parley

ensues—the gates are then thrown open, and the Lord Mayor for the time being makes over the sword of the City to the sovereign, who graciously returns it to the Mayor. The mangled remains of Sir Thomas Armstrong, the head and quarters of Sir William Perkins, and the quarters of Sir John Friend, were among the early ornaments of the present Bar. Armstrong was concerned in the Rye House Plot; Perkins and Friend in the attempt to assassinate William III. The last ornaments of this character on the Bar were the heads of the victims of the fatal "'45." "I have been this morning at the Tower," Walpole writes to Montague, Aug. 16th, 1746, "and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make a trade of letting spying-glasses at a half-penny a look." "I remember," said Johnson, "once being with Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey. While he surveyed Poets' Corner, I said to him:—

—swallop 'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.'

When we got to the Temple Bar he stopped me, pointed to the heads upon it, and slyly whispered me :

'Forsitan et nostrum nomen miscebitur istis.'

Johnson was a Jacobite at heart. The last heads which remained on the Bar were those of Fletcher and Townley. "Yesterday," says a news-writer of the 1st of April, 1772, "one of the rebels' heads on Temple Bar fell down. There is only one head now remaining." The interior of the Bar is leased from the City, by Messrs. Child, the bankers, as a repository for the ledgers and cash books of their house.

The MONUMENT, on FISH STREET HILL, is a fluted column of the Doric order, erected to commemorate the Great Fire of London (2—7 Sept. 1666). The design was made by Sir Christopher Wren; the bas-relief on the pediment carved by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the father of Colley Cibber; the four dragons at the four angles by Edward Pierce, for which he had, as Walpole tells us, 50 guineas a piece; the Latin inscriptions, written by Dr. Gale, Dean of York; and the whole structure erected in six years (1671-77), for the sum of 13,700*l.* It is 202 feet high, and stands at a distance of 202 feet from the house in *Pudding-lane*, in which the fire originated. It is hollow, and contains a staircase of 345 steps. Admittance from 9 till dark; charge, 3*d.* each person. The urn on the top is 42 feet high. Wren's first design was a pillar invested by flames, surmounted by a phœnix; "but, upon second thoughts," he says, "I rejected it, because it will be costly, not easily

understood at that height, and worse understood at a distance, and lastly dangerous, by reason of the sail the spread wings will carry in the wind." He then designed a statue of Charles II., and showed it to that King for his approbation; but Charles, "not that his Majesty," says Wren, "disliked a statue, was pleased to think a large ball of metal, gilt, would be more agreeable;" and the present vase of flames was in consequence adopted. The following inscription was at one time to be read round the plinth, beginning at the west:—

[W.] "THIS PILLAR WAS SET UP IN PERPETVALL REMEMBRANCE OF THAT MOST DREADFUL BURNING OF THIS PROTESTANT [S.] CITY, BEGUN AND CARRIED ON BY YE TREACHERY AND MALICE OF YE POPISH FACTIO, IN YE BEGINNING OF SEPTEM. IN YE YEAR OF [E.] OUR LORD 1666, IN ORDER TO YE CARRYING ON THEIR HORRID PLOTT FOR EXTIRPATING [N.] THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND OLD ENGLISH LIBERTY, AND THE INTRODUCING POPERY AND SLAVERY."

And the inscription on the north side concluded as follows:—

"SED FVRROR PAPISTICVS QVI TAM DIRA PATRAVIT NONDUM
RESTINGVITVR."

These offensive paragraphs formed no part of the original inscription, but were added in 1681, by order of the Court of Aldermen, when Titus Oates and his plot had filled the C'ty with a fear and horror of the Papists. They were obliterated in the reign of James II., recut deeper than before in the reign of William III., and finally erased (by an Act of Common Council) Jan. 26th, 1831.

Six persons have thrown themselves off the Monument: Green, a weaver, 1750; Cradock, a baker, 1788; Levi, a Jew, 1810; Moyse, the daughter of a baker, 1839; a boy, named Hawes, Oct., 1839; and a girl of 17, in 1842. This kind of death becoming popular, it was deemed advisable to engage and disfigure the Monument as we now see it. Goldsmith, when in destitute circumstances in London, filled for a short time the situation of shopman to a chemist, residing at the corner of Monument or Bell Yard, on Fish-street-hill.

The CITY COMPANIES of importance include "The Twelve Great Companies," so called, and about six others, though the total number of City Companies still existing is 82: forty of whom, however, are without halls. Many of these are very rich, but very few exercise any of their old privileges. The following are the Halls of the Twelve Great Companies, arranged in the order of precedence; and such was the importance attached to the Twelve, that it was formerly necessary for a citizen, if a member of any other than the Twelve Great Companies, to

quit his own Company on becoming an alderman, and enter into one of the Twelve. The precedence of the *twelve* is thought to have originated in the selection of *twelve* citizens to attend the Lord Mayor in his office of Butler at the Coronation Feast.

1. MERCERS' HALL and CHAPEL, CHEAPSIDE, between Ironmonger-lane and Old Jewry. The front, towards Cheapside, is a characteristic specimen of the enriched decoration employed in London immediately after the Great Fire. *Observe*.—Portrait of Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School (his father was a mercer, and Colet left the management of the school to the Mercers' Company); portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange and a member of the Mercers' Company. Another eminent member was Whittington, four times Lord Mayor of London. Thomas à Becket, the archbishop and saint, was born in a house on the site of the Mercers' Chapel, originally an hospital of St. Thomas of Acon or Acars, founded by the sister of Thomas à Becket, and at the dissolution of religious houses bought by the Mercers and called The Mercers' Chapel. Guy, the bookseller and founder of the hospital which bears his name, was bound apprentice to a bookseller, Sept. 2nd, 1660, "in the porch of Mercers' Chapel." That part of Cheapside adjoining the Mercers' Chapel was originally called the Mercery. Queen Elizabeth was free of the Mercers' Company,—King James I. was a Clothworker. The usual entrance to the Hall is in Ironmonger-lane.

2. GROCERS' HALL, in the POULTRY, next No. 35. The Company was incorporated by Edward III., in 1345, under the title of "The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of the Grocers of the City of London." They had previously existed under the primitive name of Pepperers, and were subsequently united with the Apothecaries. The first Hall of the Grocers of which we have any account was built in 1427. Their second was built after the Great Fire; and their third, the present edifice (Thomas Leverton, architect), was commenced in 1798, and opened 1802. Their patron saint is St. Anthony. The City dinners to the Long Parliament were given in Grocers' Hall, and here the Governors and Company of the Bank of England held their Courts from the establishment of the Bank in 1694 to 1734. Sir Philip Sidney was free of the Grocers' Company, and the Grocers rode in procession at his funeral. Abel Drugger, the Tobacco Man in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, is "free of the

Grocers." The most distinguished warden in the Company's list is Sir John Cutler, the penurious Cutler of the poet Pope, to whom the second Duke of Buckingham of the Villiers family made his memorable reply :—

" His Grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee,
And well (he thought) advised him—' Live like me.'
As well his Grace replied—' Like you, Sir John?
That I can do when all I have is gone.'"—*Pope*.

A portrait and portrait-statue of Cutler adorn the Hall of the Company.

3. DRAPERS' HALL and GARDENS, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY. The Company was incorporated in 1439, and settled in Throgmorton-street in 1541, on the attainder of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, whose house and garden-ground they acquired by purchase of Henry VIII.

" This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a garden, he [Cromwell] caused the pales of the gardens adjoining to the north part thereof, on a sudden to be taken down; twenty-two feet to be measured forth right into the north of every man's ground; a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and a high brick wall to be built. My father had a garden there, and a house standing close to his south pale; this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon rollers into my father's garden twenty-two feet, ere my father heard thereof; no warning was given him, nor other answer, when he spake to the surveyors of that work, but that their master, Sir Thomas, commanded them so to do. No man durst go to argue the matter, but each man lost his land, and my father paid his whole rent, which was 6s. 6d. the year for that half which was left."—*Stow*, p. 68.

Cromwell's house was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666; and the new Hall of the Company was erected in the succeeding year from the designs of Jarman, architect of the second Royal Exchange. This is the present Hall—the street ornaments were added by the brothers Adam. Drapers'-gardens extended northwards as far as London Wall, and must have commanded formerly a fine view of Highgate and the adjoining heights. Ward commends them in his "London Spy" as a fashionable promenade "an hour before dinner time." *Observe*.—Portrait by *Sir William Beechey* of Admiral Lord Nelson, and a curious picture, attributed to *Zuccherò*, and engraved by *Bartolozzi*, of Mary, Queen of Scots, and her son, James I., when four years old.

4. FISHMONGERS' HALL, at the north foot of LONDON BRIDGE, erected 1831, on the site of the old Hall built after the Great Fire by Jarman, the City surveyor. The earliest extant charter of the Company is a patent of the 37th of Edw. III.; while the acting charter of incorporation is dated

2nd of James I. The London Fishmongers were divided formerly into two distinct classes, "Stock-fishmongers" and "Salt-fishmongers." Then Thames-street was known as "Stock-Fishmonger-row," and the old Fish-market of London was "above bridge," in what is now called Old Fish-street-hill, in the ward of Queenhithe, not as now, "below bridge," in Thames-street, in the ward of Billingsgate. The Company is divided into liverymen (about 350 in number), and freemen (about 1000). The ruling body consists of 34—the prime warden, 5 wardens, and 28 assistants. The freedom is obtained by patrimony, servitude, redemption (for defective service), or gift. The purchase-money of the freedom is 105*l*. *Eminent Members*.—Sir William Walworth, who slew Wat Tyler; Isaac Pennington, the turbulent Lord Mayor of the Civil War under Charles I.; Dogget, the comedian and whig, who bequeathed a sum of money for the purchase of a "coat and badge" to be rowed for every 1st of August from the Swan at London Bridge to the Swan at Battersea, in remembrance of George I.'s accession to the throne. *Observe*.—A funeral pall or hearse-cloth of the age of Henry VIII., very fine, and carefully engraved by *Shaw*; original drawing of a portion of the pageant exhibited by the Fishmongers' Company, Oct. 29th, 1616, on the occasion of Sir John Leman, a member of the Company, entering on the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London; statue of Sir William Walworth, by *Edward Pierce*; portraits of William III. and Queen, by *Murray*; George II. and Queen, by *Shackleton*; Duke of Kent, by *Beechey*; Earl St. Vincent (the Admiral), by *Beechey*; and Queen Victoria, by *Herbert Smith*.

5. GOLDSMITHS' HALL, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, behind the general Post Office, built by Philip Hardwick, R.A., and opened with a splendid banquet, July 15th, 1835. The Goldsmiths existed as a guild from a very early period, but were not incorporated before 1327, the 1st of Edward III. Henry Fitz-Alwin, the first Mayor of London, and who continued Mayor for upwards of 24 years, was a goldsmith of the guild. The Goldsmiths' Company possess the privilege of assaying and stamping all articles of gold and silver manufacture, pursuant to acts 12 Geo. II. c. 26, 24 Geo. III. c. 53, 38 Geo. III. c. 59, and 8 Vict. c. 22. The assays in one day are about 150, and are conducted as follows:—They scrape a portion from every piece of plate manufactured, and send it to their assay master. If found true to the standard quantities, the articles are passed; if what is called of "deceitful work," they are destroyed. These standard scrapings are

afterwards melted down and assayed by the Company, to whom they belong. This last assay is a sort of "pix" by the Company on the practice of its assayers. The Hall mark, stamped on the several articles assayed, consists of the Sovereign's head, the royal lion, the leopard of the old royal arms of England, and the letter in the alphabet which marks the year of the Sovereign's reign when the assay was made. The allowance to the Company is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the receipts for stamping are paid over to the Inland Revenue Office. *Observe.*—The exterior of the Hall itself, a noble specimen of Mr. Hardwick's abilities—bold and well-proportioned in every part. On the staircase, full-length portraits of George IV., by *Northcote*; William IV., by *Shee*; George III, and his Queen, by *Ramsay*. In the Livery Tea Room, a Conversation-piece, by *Hudson* (Sir Joshua Reynolds's master). In the Committee Room, the original portrait, by *Jansen*, of a liveryman of the Company, the celebrated Sir Hugh Middelton, who brought the New River to London: portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, with the cup he bequeathed to the Goldsmiths' Company, standing on the table before him; (Queen Elizabeth is said to have drunk out of this cup at her coronation; it is still preserved, and is engraved in Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages): Roman altar, exhibiting a full-length figure of Apollo, in relief, found in digging the foundations for the present Hall: full-length portraits of Queen Victoria, by *Hayter*; Queen Adelaide, by *Shee*; Prince Albert, by *C.*; and marble busts, by *Chantrey*, of George III., George IV., and William IV.

6. SKINNERS' HALL, DOWGATE HILL. The Company was incorporated in 1327, and the government vested in a master, 4 wardens, and 60 assistants, with a livery of 137 members. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and immediately rebuilt. The present front was added by an architect of the name of Jupp, about 1808. The mode of electing a master is curious. A cap of maintenance is carried into the Hall in great state, and is tried on by the old master, who announces that it will not fit him. He then passes it on to be tried by several next him. Two or three more misfits occur, till at last the cap is handed to the intended new master, for whom it was made. The wardens are elected in the same manner. The gowns of the liverymen were faced, in former times, with budge. *Budge-row*, in Watling-street, was so called of budge-fur, and of the skinnners dwelling there. *Observe.*—Portrait of Sir Andrew Judd, Lord Mayor of London in 1551, and founder of the

large and excellent school at Tunbridge, of which the Skinners' Company have the patronage and supervision.

7. MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL, in THREADNEEDLE STREET, a little beyond Finch-lane, but concealed from the street by an ornamental row of merchants' houses. Company incorporated 1466. It has the honour to enumerate among its members several of the Kings of England and many of the chief nobility. The Hall was built, after the Great Fire, by Jarman, the City architect, and is the largest of the Companies' Halls. The Merchant Tailors' is the great Tory Company, as the Fishmongers' is the great Whig Company. Here, in 184 , a grand dinner was given to Sir Robert Peel, at which the whole body of Conservative Members of the House of Commons were present, and Sir Robert announced the new principles of his party; and here, in 1851, a dinner was given to Lord Stanley, at which 200 Members of the House of Commons were present, and Lord Stanley explained the prospects of the Protectionist party. A few portraits deserve inspection. *Observe*.—Head of Henry VIII., by *Paris Bordone*; head of Charles I.; three-quarter portrait of Charles II.; full-length of Charles II.; full-length of James II.; full-length of William III.; full-length of Queen Anne; full-lengths of George III. and his Queen, by *Ramsay* (same as at Goldsmiths' Hall); full-length of the late Duke of York, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence*; full-length, seated, of Lord Chancellor Eldon, by *Briggs*; full-length of the Duke of Wellington, by *Wilkie* (with a horse by his side, very spirited but not very like); three-quarter of Mr. Pitt, by *Hoppner*. Also among the following portraits of old officers of the Company (artists unknown), Sir Thomas White, master, 1561, founder of St. John's College, Oxford. Stow, the chronicler, and Speed, the historian, were Merchant Tailors. *Mode of Admission*.—Order from the master; for the master's address, apply to the clerk, at his office in the Hall. When Dr. South was appointed Chaplain to this Company, he took for the text of his inauguration sermon, "A remnant of all shall be saved."

8. HABERDASHERS' HALL, at STAINING LANE end, CHEAPSIDE, behind the Post-office, the Hall of the Haberdashers, the eighth on the list of the Twelve Great Companies. The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire, and rebuilt, as we now see it, it is said, by Sir Christopher Wren; but it is more in Jarman's style. The Hall contains a miscellaneous collection of portraits, but not one of any conse-

quence or merit. The Haberdashers were originally called Hurrers and Milaners, and were incorporated 26th of Henry VI.

9. **SALTERS' HALL**, OXFORD COURT, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE: the Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters. The present Hall was built by Henry Carr, architect, and opened 1827. Oxford-court, in which the Hall is situated, was so called from John de Vere, the sixteenth Earl of Oxford of that name, who died in 1562, and was originally the site of the inn or hostel of the Priors of Tortington, in Sussex. Empson and Dudley, notorious as the unscrupulous instruments of Henry VII.'s avarice in the later and more unpopular years of his reign, lived in Walbrook, in "two fair houses," with doors leading into the garden of the Prior of Tortington (now Salters'-garden). "Here they met," says Stow, "and consulted of matters at their pleasures." *Observe*.—Portrait of Adrian Charpentier, painter of the clever and only good portrait of Roubiliac, the sculptor.

10. **IRONMONGERS' HALL**, on the north side of FENCHURCH STREET. The present Hall was erected by Thomas Holden, architect, whose name, with the date 1748, appears on the front. The Ironmongers were incorporated for the first time in 1464:—3rd of Edward IV. *Observe*.—Portrait of Admiral Lord Viscount Hood, by *Gainsborough*; presented by Lord Hood, on his admission into this Company in 1783, after the freedom of the City had been conferred upon him for his eminent naval services. The great Banquetting-hall has recently been decorated in the Elizabethan style, by Jackson and Sons, in papier mâché and carton pierre.

11. **VINTNERS' HALL**, on the river side of UPPER THAMES STREET. It is a modern building, of small pretensions, but the Company is of great antiquity. In the Court-room are full-length portraits of Charles II., James II., Marie D'Este, and Prince George of Denmark. The patron saint of the Company is St. Martin, and one of the churches in the ward of Vintry was called St. Martin's-in-the-Vintry.

12. **CLOTHWORKERS' HALL**, on the east side of MINCING LANE, FENCHURCH STREET. A small building, principally of red brick, the Hall of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London. King James I. in-

corporated himself into the Clothworkers, as men dealing in the principal and noblest staple ware of all these Islands. "Beeing in the open hall, he asked who was master of the company, and the Lord Mayor answered, Syr William Stone; unto whom the King said, 'Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?' 'Yea,' quoth the master, 'and thinke myselfe a happy man that I live to see this day.' Then the King said, 'Stone, give me thy hand, and now I am a Clothworker.'" Pepys, who was Master in 1677, presented a richly-chased silver cup, called "The Loving Cup," still in the possession of the Company, and used on all festive occasions.

Of the other Halls of Companies the most important are—

APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATER LANE, BLACKFRIARS. A brick and stone building, erected in 1670 as the Dispensary and Hall of the Incorporated Company of Apothecaries.

"Nigh where Fleet Ditch descends in sable streams,
To wash his sooty Naiads in the Thames,
There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill."

Garth, The Dispensary.

The Grocers and the Apothecaries were originally one Company; but this union did not exist above eleven years, King James I., at the suit of Gideon Delaune (d. 1659), his own apothecary, granting (1617) a charter to the Apothecaries as a separate Company. In the Hall is a small good portrait of James I., and a contemporary statue of Delaune. In 1687 commenced a controversy between the College of Physicians and the Company of Apothecaries, the heats and bickerings of which were the occasion of Garth's poem of *The Dispensary*. The Apothecaries have a Botanic Garden at Chelsea; and still retain the power of granting certificates to competent persons to dispense medicines. In the Hall is a well-supported retail-shop, for the sale of unadulterated medicines.

STATIONERS' HALL, STATIONERS' HALL COURT, LUDGATE HILL. The Hall of the "Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of the Stationers of the City of London," the only London Company entirely restricted to the members of its own craft. The Company was incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary, and the present Hall erected on the site of Burgavenny House, belonging to Henry Nevill, sixth Lord Abergavenny (d. 1587). The Hall was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, when the Stationers of

London (the greatest sufferers on that occasion) lost property, it is said, to the amount of 200,000*l.* *Observe.*—Portraits of Prior and Steele (good); of Richardson, the novelist, Master of the Company in 1754, and of Mrs. Richardson, the novelist's wife (both by *Highmore*); of Alderman Boydell, by *Graham*; of Vincent Wing, the astrologer; Wing died in 1668, but his name is still continued as the compiler of the sheet almanacks of the Stationers' Company. The Stationers' Company, for two important centuries in English history, had nearly the entire monopoly of learning. Printers were obliged to serve their time to a member of the Company, and every publication, from a Bible to a ballad, was required to be "Entered at Stationers' Hall." The service is now unnecessary, but under the recent Copyright Act, the proprietor of every published work is required, for his own protection, to register in the books of the Stationers' Company its title—owner and date of publication, in order to secure it from piracy. The fee is 5*s.* The number of Freemen is between 1000 and 1100, and of the livery, or leading persons, about 450. The Company's capital is upwards of 40,000*l.*, divided into shares varying in value from 40*l.* to 400*l.* each. The great treasure of the Company is its register of works entered for publication, commencing in 1557, and now in course of publication by the Shakespeare Society. The only publications which the Company continues to make are almanacks, of which they had once the entire monopoly, and a Latin Gradus. Almanack day at Stationers' Hall (every 22nd of November, at 3 o'clock) is a sight worth seeing, for the bustle of the porters anxious to get off with early supplies. The celebrated Bible of the year 1632, with the important word "not" omitted in the seventh commandment, "Thou shalt *not* commit adultery," was printed by the Stationers' Company. The omission was made a Star-Chamber matter of by Archbishop Laud, and a heavy fine laid on the Company for their neglect.

At the Hall of the ARMOURERS' COMPANY, Coleman-street, is a noble collection of mazers, hanaps, and silver gilt cups, not to be matched by any other company in London. At BARBER-SURGEONS' HALL, Monkwell-street, City, is the fine picture, by *Holbein*, of Henry VIII. presenting the charter to the Company, the most important work now existing of *Holbein's* painting in England. At the same Hall are two silver gilt cups, one of great beauty, presented by Henry VIII.; the other, scarcely inferior, by Charles II. At WEAVERS' HALL, 22, Basinghall-street, is an old picture of William Lee, the Cambridge scholar, who is said to have invented the

loom for weaving stockings: the picture represents him pointing out his loom to a female knitter. At SADDLERS' HALL, Cheapside, is a fine Funeral Pall of 15th century work, inferior, however, to the Pall at the Fishmongers'. At CARPENTERS' HALL, Carpenters' Buildings, London Wall, are four paintings in distemper, of a date as early as the reign of Edward IV., with the ancient caps and crowns of the Master and Wardens. At PAINTER-STAINERS' HALL, Little Tower-street, is a portrait of Camden, the antiquary (the son of a painter-stainer), and a Loving Cup, bequeathed by him to the Company, and used every St. Luke's Day.

The ARTILLERY GROUND (FINSBURY SQUARE, west side,) has been the exercising ground since 1622 of the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London. The old City Trained Band was established 1585, during the fear of a Spanish invasion; new formed in 1610, and a weekly exercise in arms was adhered to with strict military discipline. When the Civil War broke out, the citizens of London (then carefully trained to war) took up arms against the King; and on all occasions, more especially at the battle of Newbury, behaved with admirable conduct and courage. Since the Restoration, they have led a peaceable life, and, except in 1780, when their promptness preserved the Bank of England, have only been called out on state occasions, such as the public thanksgiving (1705) for the victories of the Duke of Marlborough, when Queen Anne went to St. Paul's, and the Westminster Militia lined the streets from St. James's to Temple Bar, and the City Trained Bands from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. The musters and marchings of this most celebrated Company are admirably ridiculed by Fletcher in *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*; and the manner in which their orders were issued, by Steele, in No. 41 of the *Tatler*. I need hardly add, that John Gilpin was a Train-band Captain.

"A Train-band Captain eke was he
Of famous London town."

Prince Albert is the Colonel of the Company, and the force is about 250 men.

EMINENT PERSONS BORN IN LONDON.

ST. THOMAS à BECKET, Archbishop of Canterbury, behind the Mercers' Chapel in the Poultry.

SIR THOMAS MORE, Lord Chancellor, in Milk-street, Cheapside.

LORD BACON, Lord Chancellor, in York House, on the site of Buckingham-street in the Strand.

GREAT LORD STAFFORD, in Chancery-lane.

THE GREAT EARL OF CHATHAM, in the parish of St. James's, Westminster.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, author of "Britannia," in the Little Old Bailey, near St. Sepulchre's Church.

JOHN STOW, the historian of London.

CHAUCER, the father of English Poetry.

SPENSER, author of the Fairie Queene, in East Smithfield, near the Tower it is said.

BEN JONSON, in Hartshorne-lane, near Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, it is said.

MILTON, in Bread-street, Cheapside, where his father was a scrivener at the sign of the Spread Eagle.

COWLEY, in Fleet-street, near Chancery-lane, where his father was a grocer.

POPE, in Lombard-street, where his father was a linen-draper.

GRAY, at No. 41, Cornhill, where his father was a linen-draper.

LORD BYRON, at No. 24, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, where his mother was in lodgings.

INIGO JONES, in or near Cloth Fair, Smithfield, where his father was a clothworker.

HOGARTH, in Bartholomew-close, Smithfield, where his father was a corrector of the press to the booksellers in Little Britain.

PENN, the founder of Pennsylvania, in the house of his father the Admiral, on Great Tower-hill, on the E. side, within a court adjoining to London Wall.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, in the Piazza, Covent-garden.

HORACE WALPOLE, in Arlington-street, Piccadilly.

EMINENT PERSONS BURIED IN LONDON AND ITS IMMEDIATE VICINITY.

KINGS AND QUEENS:—

Edward the Confessor	Westminster Abbey
Edward I.	Ditto.
Edward III.	Ditto.
Henry V.	Ditto.
James IV. of Scotland	St. Michael's, Wood-street, Cheapside.
Anne Boleyn	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower
Lady Jane Grey	Ditto.
Queen Elizabeth	Westminster Abbey.
Mary Queen of Scots	Ditto.

SOLDIERS:—

Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke,	Westminster Abbey.
Sir Francis Vere	Ditto.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
General Wolfe	Greenwich.
Sir Thomas Picton	Chapel of Bayswater Burying-ground.

SEAMEN:—

Sir Walter Raleigh	St. Margaret's, Westminster.
Nelson	St. Paul's.
Collingwood	Ditto.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS:—

Cromwell, Earl of Essex	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower.
Protector Somerset	Ditto
Villiers, 1st & 2d Dukes of Buckingham,	Westminster Abbey.
Duke of Monmouth	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower.

STATESMEN:—

Sir Thomas More	Chelsea Old Church.
Sir William Temple	Westminster Abbey.
Savile, Lord Halifax	Ditto.
Bolingbroke	Battersea Church.
Chatham	} Westminster Abbey.
Pitt	
Fox	
Canning	

DIVINES:—

Miles Coverdale	St. Magnus, London Bridge.
Bishop Andrews	St. Saviour's, Southwark.
Fuller, author of "Worthies"	Cranford, near Hounslow.
Barrow	Westminster Abbey.
South	Ditto.
Archbishop Tillotson	St. Lawrence, Jewry.
Bishop Burnet	St. James's, Clerkenwell.
Nelson, author of "Fasts and Festivals"	St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square.
Fox, founder of the Quakers	Bunhill-fields Burial-ground.
Wesley	Wesley's Chapel, City-road.

DIVINES, *continued* :—

Isaac Watts	Bunhill-fields.
Rev. John Newton	St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.
Swedenborg	Swedish Church, Prince's-square, Ratcliff Highway.

POETS, &c :—

Chaucer	Westminster Abbey.
Gower	St. Saviour's, Southwark.
Spenser	Westminster Abbey.
Sir Phillip Sydney	Site of St. Paul's.
Chapman	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
Ben Jonson	Westminster Abbey.
Beaumont	Ditto.
Fletcher	St. Saviour's, Southwark.
Massinger	Ditto.
Kit Marlowe	Deptford Old Church.
Milton	St. Giles's, Cripplegate.
Cowley	Westminster Abbey.
Butler	St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
Otway	St. Clement's Danes.
Dryden	Westminster Abbey.
Pope	Twickenham.
Congreve	Westminster Abbey.
Gay	Ditto.
Prior	Ditto.
Addison	Ditto.
Thomson	Richmond.
Dr. Johnson	Westminster Abbey.
Chatterton	Site of Farringdon Market.
R. B. Sheridan	Westminster Abbey.
Campbell	Ditto.
Tom Dibdin	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Burial-ground, Camden-town

MUSICIANS :—

Purcell	Westminster Abbey.
Handel	Ditto.

NOVELISTS :—

Bunyan	Bunhill fields.
De Foe	Ditto.
Richardson	St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street.
Sterne	Bayswater Burial-ground.
Goldsmith	Ground of Temple Church, Fleet-street.

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES :—

Tarlton	St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.
Burbadge	Ditto.
Ned Alleyn	Dulwich College.
Betterton	Westminster Abbey.
Colley Cibber	Danish Church, Wellclose square.
Garrick	Westminster Abbey.
Mrs. Oldfield	Ditto.
Mrs. Bracegirdle	Ditto.
Mrs. Siddons	Old Paddington Churchyard.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS:—

Sir Hans Sloane	Chelsea Churchyard (Old).
Dr. Mead	Westminster Abbey.
Cheselden	Chapel of Chelsea College.
John Hunter	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields vaults.
Sir Astley Cooper	Chapel of Guy's Hospital.

PHILOSOPHERS:—

Sir Isaac Newton	Westminster Abbey.
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LAWYERS:—

Plowden	Temple Church.
Sir William Follett	Temple Church.

HISTORIANS AND ANTIQUARIES:—

Fox, author of "Acts and Monuments"	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
Camden	Westminster Abbey.
Stow	St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street.
Spelman	Westminster Abbey.
Archbishop Usher	Ditto.
Oldys	St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf.
Ritson	Bunhill-fields.
Strutt	St. Andrew's-in-the-Wardrobe

PAINTERS:—

Holbein	St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall-street.
Van Dyck	Site of St. Paul's.
Sir Peter Lely	St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
Vandervelde	St. James's, Piccadilly.
Sir Joshua Reynolds	St. Paul's.
Hogarth	Chiswick Churchyard.
Gainsborough	Kew Churchyard.
Stothard	Bunhill-fields.
Sir Thomas Lawrence	St. Paul's.

SCULPTORS:—

Grinling Gibbons	St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
Roubiliac	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Flaxman	St. Giles's Burial-ground at St. Pancras.

ARCHITECTS:—

Inigo Jones	St. Bennet, Paul's-wharf.
Sir Christopher Wren	St. Paul's.

ENGRAVERS:—

Hollar	St. Margaret's, Westminster (churchyard).
Woollett	Old St. Pancras Churchyard.
Strange	St. Paul's, Covent-garden.
William Sharp	Chiswick Churchyard.

ENGINEERS:—

John Rennie	St. Paul's.
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EMINENT FOREIGNERS:—

Casaubon	Westminster Abbey.
St. Evremont	Ditto.
General Paoli	Old St. Pancras Churchyard.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Will Somers, Henry VIII.'s jester	St. Leonard's.
Old Parr	Westminster Abbey.
Hakluyt	Ditto.
Capt. John Smith, author of "History of Virginia"	St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill.
Heminge and Cundall	St. Mary's, Aldermanbury.
Roger Ascham	St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill.
Andrew Marvell	St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.
Pepys	St. Olave's, Hart-street.
Dr. Busby	Westminster Abbey.
La Belle Stuart	Ditto.
Nell Gwyn	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Duchess of Cleveland	Chiswick.
Judge Jefferies	St. Mary's, Aldermanbury.
Colonel Blood	New Chapel-yard, Broadway, Westminster.
Trusty Dick Penderell	St. Giles's-in-the-Field Church-yard.
Dr. Sacheverel	St. Andrew's, Holborn.
Ludowick Muggleton	Bethlehem Churchyard, Liverpool-street, City.
Jack Sheppard	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
Joe Miller	St. Clement's Danes Yard, in Portugal-street.
Cocker	St. George's, Southwark.
Hoyle	Marylebone Churchyard, Paddington.
Lady Mary Wortley Montague	South Audley-street Chapel.
Jack Wilkes	Ditto.
Lord George Gordon	St. James's, Hampstead-road.
Joanna Southcott	St. John's Chapel Burial-ground, St. John's Wood.
John Horne Tooke	Ealing.
Rev. Sydney Smith	Kensal Green.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS:—

William Caxton	St. Margaret's, Westminster.
Sir Thomas Gresham	St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

CELEBRATED CHARACTERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

1637—1649:—

Charles I.	St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
Lord Clarendon	Westminster Abbey.
Prince Rupert	Ditto.
Attorney-General Noy	Brentford Old Church.
Cleveland	St. Michael's, College-hill.
Alexander Brome	Lincoln's-Inn Chapel.
Rushworth	St. George's, Southwark.
Cromwell	} Under Tyburn Gallows, Hyde Park end of Edgware-road.
Bradshaw	
Ireton	} Westminister Abbey.
Earl of Essex	
Fleetwood	Bunhill-fields.
Monk	Westminister Abbey.
Pym	Ditto.
Sir John Eliot	St. Peter's-ad-Vincula, Tower.
Selden	Temple Church.
Blake	} Pit in St. Margaret's Church-yard, Westminster.
May	

CELEBRATED CHARACTERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR,
1637—1649, *continued* :—

Lilburn	Bethlehem Churchyard, Liver- pool-street.
Richard Baxter	Christ Church, Newgate-street.
Edmund Calamy	St. Mary Aldermary.

HOUSES IN WHICH EMINENT PERSONS HAVE
LIVED.

"THERE is a custom on the Continent well worthy of notice," says the elegant-minded author of the *Pleasures of Memory*. "In Boulogne, we read as we ramble through it, 'Ici est mort l'Auteur de Gil Blas;' in Rouen, 'Ici est né Pierre Corneille;' in Geneva, 'Ici est né Jean Jacques Rousseau;' and in Dijon there is the 'Maison Bossuet;' in Paris, the 'Quai Voltaire.' Very rare are such memorials among us; and yet wherever we meet with them, in whatever country they were, or of whatever age, we should surely say that they were evidences of refinement and sensibility in the people. The house of Pindar was spared

When temple and tower
Went to the ground;

and its ruins were held sacred to the last. According to Pausanias they were still to be seen in the second century." Concurring in this sentiment to its fullest extent, I have compiled the following list of eminent persons who have lived in London, and whose houses are known.

Great Duke of Marlborough died in Marlborough House, Pall-mall.

Duke of Schomberg, in Schomberg House, Pall-mall.

Great Lord Clive died in No. 45, Berkeley-square.

Lord Nelson lived at No. 141, New Bond-street, after the battle of Cape St. Vincent and the Expedition to Teneriffe, where he lost his arm.

Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo, at No. 21, Edward-street, Portman-square. Here his body was brought after Waterloo.

Lord Hill, the hero of Almaraz, in the large house, S.W. corner of Belgrave-square.

Lord Lynedoch, the hero of Barossa, died at No. 12, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.

Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, in Shaftesbury House, east side of Aldersgate-street.

Goldsmith died at No. 2, Brick-court, Temple, up two pair of stairs, and on the right as you ascend the staircase.

Gibbon wrote his *Defence of his Decline and Fall*, at No. 7, Bentinck-street, Manchester-square.

Horace Walpole lived at No. 5, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, and died at No. 11, Berkeley-square.

Garrick died in the centre house of the Adelphi-terrace.

Mrs. Siddons lived at No. 49, Great Marlborough-street, and died in Siddons House at the top of Upper Baker-street, Regent's Park (right hand side).

Edmund Kean lived at No. 12, Clarges-street, when at the height of his fame.

Archbishop Laud, Archbishop Sancroft, Archbishop Tillotson, at Lambeth Palace.

Archbishop Leighton died in the Bell Inn, Warwick-lane, Newgate-street.

Bishop Burnet died in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

Richardson, author of *Clarissa Harlowe*, lived in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street.

Sterne, author of *Tristram Shandy*, died at No. 41, Old Bond-street.

Charles Lamb, at No. 4, Inner-Temple-lane.

Sir Isaac Newton lived in St. Martin's-street, S. side of Leicester-square. His Observatory is still to be seen on the top of the house.

Sir Joseph Banks lived and held his parties at No. 32, Soho-square, now the Linnæan Society.

Priestley was living in Lansdowne House, Berkeley-square, when he made the discovery of oxygen.

Brunel perfected his block machinery at

Francis Baily weighed the earth at No. 37, Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square—the house stands isolated in a garden.

Linacre lived on the site of No. 5, Knightrider-street, Doctor's Commons—the house was bequeathed by him to the College of Physicians, and is still possessed by them.

Dr. Arbuthnot, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, second door, W. side.

Dr. Mead, at No. 49, Great Ormond-street.

Dr. Jenner, at No. 14, Hertford-street, May Fair.

Dr. Baillie died at No. 25, Cavendish-square.

Mr. Abernethy died at No. 14, Bedford-row.

Sir Astley Cooper died at No. 2, New-street, Spring-gardens.

Grinling Gibbons, W. side of Bow-street, Covent-garden, N. corner of King's-court.

Hogarth, in Leicester-square, now northern half of Sablonière Hotel.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, centre of W. side of Leicester-square. Gainsborough, in western half of Schomberg House, Pall-mall.

Flaxman died at No. 7, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square. His studio still remains.

Chantrey died in Eccleston-street, Pimlico, corner of Lower Belgrave-place.

Stothard died at No. 28, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

Wilkie painted his Rent Day at No. 84, Upper Portland-st., and his Chelsea Pensioners at No. 24, Lower Phillimore-place.

Sir Thomas Lawrence died at No. 65, Russell-square.

Handel lived in Burlington House, Piccadilly, with the Earl of Burlington, the architect.

Carl Maria Von Weber died at No. 91, Upper Portland-street.

Watteau lived with Dr. Mead at No. 49, Great Ormond-st.

Orleans Egalité, at No. 31, South-street, Grosvenor-square.

Madame de Stael, at No. 30, Argyll-street, Regent-street.

Blucher, when in England in 1814, in St. James's Palace, in the dark brick house, on your right as you pass the narrow opening from St. James's to Stafford House.

Charles X. of France at No. 72, South-Audley-street.

Louis Philippe's last London lodging was at Cox's Hotel, in Jermyn-street.

M. Guizot, at No. 21, Pelham-crescent, Brompton.

Talleyrand, at the house of the French Embassy, N. side of Manchester-square.

Joseph Buonaparte and Lucien Buonaparte, at No. 23, Park-crescent, Portland-place.

Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, in Norfolk-street, Strand, last house on left hand side.

"Honest Shippen," half way down E. side of Norfolk-street, Strand.

Jonathan Wild, No. 68, Old Bailey.

Jeremy Bentham, Queen-square House, Westminster—the long low house looking upon St. James's-park.

Rev. Sydney Smith died at No. 56, Green-st., Grosvenor-sq.

Daniel O'Connell, at No. 29, Bury-street, during the struggle (1829) for Catholic Emancipation.

Louis Napoleon (the President of the French Republic) lodged at No. 3, King-street, St. James's-square; this was his last London lodging.

Louis Blanc, on his flight from France in 1848, took up his lodgings at No. 126, Piccadilly.

Jenny Lind lived in a small garden-house in Brompton-lane, Old Brompton, near the Gloucester-road.

STREETS (HOUSES UNKNOWN OR NOT STANDING)
IN WHICH EMINENT PERSONS HAVE LIVED.

Sir Thomas More lived at Chelsea, in a house immediately facing the present Battersea Bridge. He is buried in Chelsea old Church.

Charles V. of Spain was lodged in the Blackfriars.

Shakspeare is said to have lived on the Bankside, in Southwark, near the Globe Theatre. He was possessed of a house in Ireland-yard, Blackfriars.

Spenser died for lack of bread in King-street, Westminster, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Izaak Walton lived in Chancery-lane, in the 7th house on the left hand as you walk from Fleet-street to Holborn.

Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, lived,

Oliver Cromwell lived in Long-acre ; in King-street, Westminster ; in the Cockpit, now the site of the Treasury ; and at Whitehall, of which the Banqueting-house only remains.

Van Dyck died in the Blackfriars, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Vandervelde the younger lived in Piccadilly, over against the church of St. James, in which he is buried.

Peter the Great lived in a house (Pepys's) on the site of the last house on the W. side of Buckingham-street, Strand, and frequented the Czar of Muscovy Public House, 48, Great Tower-street.

Voltaire, when in London, in 1726, lodged at the White Peruke in Maiden-lane.

Andrew Marvell was living in Maiden-lane when he refused a bribe from the Lord Treasurer Danby.

Nell Gwyn died in a house on the site of No. 79, Pall-mall.

Locke dates the dedication of his "Essay on Human Understanding" from Dorset-court, Fleet-street.

Addison lived, when a bachelor, in St. James's-place, St. James's-street, where it is said Mr. Rogers, the poet, now lives.

Fielding lived in Bow-street, Covent-garden, in a house on the site of the present Police-office.

Butler, author of Hudibras, died in Rose-street, Covent-garden, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

Benjamin Franklin worked as a journeyman printer in Bartholomew-close, West Smithfield. He lived also at No. 7, Craven-street, Strand,

John Wilkes (Wilkes and Liberty) lived in Prince's-court, Great George-street, Westminster.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague died in Great George-street, Hanover-square.

General Paoli died (1807) "at his house near the Edgeware-road," and was buried in old St. Pancras Churchyard.

PLACES AND SITES (NOT ALREADY MENTIONED)
CONNECTED WITH REMARKABLE EVENTS,
OR OTHERWISE DISTINGUISHED.

London Wall: remains to be seen off Ludgate-hill, Tower-hill, and in the churchyard of St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

London Stone: which Jack Cade struck with his staff, in outer wall of the church of St. Swithin Cannon-street, Watling-street.

Smithfield: scene of Wat Tyler's death; of Wallace's execution at the Elms; of Bartholomew Fair; and of the dreadful burnings in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary.*

Charing-cross; Statue of Charles I. by Le Sœur: site of the last cross erected by Edward I. to Queen Eleanor, as the last place at which the coffin rested on its way to Westminster Abbey. Site also of the execution of the Regicides.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and the Knights of St. John; Cave, Dr. Johnson, and *The Gentleman's Magazine*.

Tabard Inn, Southwark: the starting-place of Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims.

Friday-street, Cheapside, and the curious evidence given by the poet Chaucer on the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy.

North-East corner of St. Paul's Churchyard: site of Paul's Cross, where the Paul's Cross Sermons were preached.

The rising ground in the Tower, near the chapel of St. Peter-ad-Vincula: the place of execution of Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey, &c.

Westminster Abbey: place of coronation of our kings and queens, and sepulchre of many of them.

* In March, 1849, during excavations necessary for a new sewer, and at a depth of three feet below the surface, immediately opposite the entrance to the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the workmen laid open a mass of unhewn stones, blackened as if by fire, and covered with ashes, and human bones charred and partially consumed. This I believe to have been the spot generally used for the Smithfield burnings—the face of the sufferer being turned to the east and to the great gate of St. Bartholomew, the prior of which was generally present on such occasions. Many bones were carried away as relics. The spot should be marked by an appropriate monument.

Westminster Hall : place of trial of Earl of Strafford, of Charles I., and of Warren Hastings.

New Houses of Parliament : site of Star-Chamber, Painted Chamber, and Guy Faux' Cellar.

Almonry, Westminster, in which Caxton erected his printing-press.

Centre of St. Paul's : site of tomb of John of Gaunt, and of the first Duke Humphrey's Walk.

Bridewell, Bridge-street, Blackfriars : scene of Queen Katherine's Trial.

Ludgate-hill, over against Saracen's Head, where Wyatt, in the reign of Queen Mary, was stayed in his rebellion.

Palace Yard, Westminster, in which Sir Walter Raleigh was executed.

The street immediately facing the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, in which Charles I. was executed.

Centre of Lincoln's-Inn-fields, in which Lord Russell was executed.

Pall-mall end of Haymarket : scene of the murder of Mr. Thynn by assassins hired by Count Koningsmarck.

Corner of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall : scene of the barbarous revenge on Sir John Coventry, which led to the famous Coventry Act against cutting and maiming.

Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, where, in a garret, and with only cold mutton before him for his dinner, Andrew Marvell refused the bribe of Lord Treasurer Danby.

Gray's-Inn-lane, where Hampden and Pym lived, and where they held their consultations for resisting the impost of shipmoney.

Middle Temple Gate, Fleet-street, occupying site of former gate built by Sir Amias Paulet, as a fine laid upon him by Cardinal Wolsey.

Coleman-street, in the city, whither the five members accused by Charles I. of high treason fled for concealment.

N. E. corner of the Parade in the Tower : scene of Blood's stealing the crown in the reign of Charles II.

Rose-alley, King-street, Covent-garden : scene of Dryden's beating by bullies hired by the Earl of Rochester.

Ground between Dover-street and Bond-street, immediately facing St. James's-street : site of Clarendon House.

Hyde Park (probably near the Ring), where Oliver Cromwell drove the six horses presented to him by the Earl of Oldenburgh, and where, when thrown from his seat, a pistol went off in his pocket.

Black Jack Public-house, Portsmouth-street, Clare Market : favourite resort of Joe Miller, and celebrated for the jump

which Jack Sheppard made from one of its first-floor windows to escape the emissaries of Jonathan Wild.

Roman Catholic Chapel, Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields: the first building destroyed in the riots of 1780.

Room in Colonial Office in Downing-street in which Nelson and Wellington met for the first and only time.

N. E. corner of Bloomsbury-square: site of Lord Mansfield's house, and scene of the burning of his library in the riots of 1780.

Barclay's Brewhouse, on the Bankside: site of Globe Theatre, in which Shakspeare played.

Statue of William IV. in King William-street, facing London Bridge: site of Boar's Head Tavern, immortalised by Shakspeare.

Bread-street, Cheapside, in which the Mermaid Tavern of Sir Walter Raleigh and Shakspeare stood.

Child's Banking-house, No. 1, Fleet-street: site of Devil Tavern, favourite resort of Ben Jonson and of Dr. Johnson.

Ham and Beef-shop, corner of Bow-street: site of Will's Coffee-house.

Centre house on S. side of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden: site of Button's Coffee-house.

Essex Head, in Essex-street, Strand, kept in Johnson's last years by a servant of Thrale's, and where the Doctor established his last club.

Tower-hill, on which the scaffold stood on which, in 1747, the last person (Lord Lovat) was beheaded in this country.

Pudding-lane, Monument-yard, in which the Fire of London began.

Pie-corner, in Giltspur-street, in which it ended.

Cock-lane, Giltspur-street, famous for its ghost.

Mitre Tavern, Fleet-street, where Johnson and Boswell determined on making a tour to the Hebrides.

Grub-street, Cripplegate, long celebrated as the resort of poor and distressed authors.

Alsatia, or Whitefriars, immortalised by Sir Walter Scott in "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Picthatch, nearly opposite the Charter-House-end of Old-street-road, called by Falstaff, Pistol's "manor of Picthatch."

Blue Boar Inn, No. 270, High Holborn, where Cromwell intercepted a letter from Charles I., which is said to have settled the king's execution.

St. James's-square, round which Johnson and Savage have often walked a whole night for want of a bed.

House at the top of Crane-court, Fleet-street, now Royal Scottish Hospital, with its handsome room built by Wren,

in which Sir Isaac Newton sat as President of the Royal Society.

W. end of Serpentine : scene of memorable duel between Duke Hamilton and Lord Mohun.

W. side of Gateway of Inner Temple Lane, Fleet-street (a confectioner's), where, in the shop of Robinson the bookseller, Pope and Warburton met for the first time.

No. 8, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden : the shop of Tom Davies, where Johnson and Boswell met for the first time.

Burlington House Gate, Piccadilly : scene of Hogarth's print, in which he attacks Pope for his satire on the Duke of Chandos.

Jew's-row, Chelsea : scene of Wilkie's Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo.

Ground between the Piazza and Bow-street : site of the two gardens which led to the memorable retort made by Dr. Radcliffe to sir Godfrey Kneller.

Howard-street, Norfolk-street, Strand : scene (before the door of Mrs. Bracegirdle) of the murder, by Lord Mohun, of Mountfort, the actor.

Fox-court, Gray's-Inn-lane : the birth-place of Richard Savage.

Brook-street, Holborn, where Chatterton poisoned himself.

Shire-lane, Fleet-street, where the Kit-Kat Club met.

Foot of Primrose-hill, where the body of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey was found.

The vacant space on E. side of Farringdon-street : site of the Fleet Prison.

Ground W. of Chelsea Hospital : site of Ranelagh Gardens.

House in Arlington-street, Piccadilly, in which Lord Nelson and his wife quarrelled, and saw one another for the last time.

Lansdowne House, in which Priestley was living when he discovered oxygen.

House off Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, in which Francis Baily weighed the earth.

Homer-street, facing Cato-street : scene of the Cato Conspiracy of Thistlewood and his associates.

No. 39, Grosvenor-square (Lord Harrowby's), where his Majesty's ministers were to have been murdered as they sat at dinner, by Thistlewood and his gang.

No. 7, Connaught-place, Edgware-road, whither the Princess Charlotte hurried in a hackney coach when she quarrelled with her father and left Warwick House.

No. 49, Connaught-square, Edgware-road : supposed site of Tyburn Gallows.

No. 77, South Audley-street, (then Alderman Wood's), where

Queen Caroline lodged in 1820 and in the balcony of which she would appear and bow to the mob assembled in the street.

No. , Westbourne-place, Sloane-square (S. side): the house which Colonel Wardle, it was said, had undertaken to furnish for the notorious Mary Ann Clarke, in part payment of her services in the prosecution of the Duke of York at the bar of the House of Commons.

No. 50, Albemarle-street (Mr. Murray's), where Sir Walter Scott and Lord Byron met for the first time.

No. 80, Piccadilly, from whence Sir Francis Burdett was taken to the Tower.

Hall of Chelsea Hospital: scene of Whitelocke's trial, and of the Court of Enquiry into the Convention of Cintra.

Somerset Coffee-house, Strand, E. corner of entrance to King's College, at the bar of which Junius directed many of his letters to be left for Woodfall.

Upper part of Constitution-hill, where Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse and killed.

Bankside, Southwark: scene of the attack of Barclay's draymen on Marshal Haynau.

OUTDOOR MONUMENTS AND PUBLIC STATUES.

THE MONUMENT, to commemorate the Fire of London. See p. 229.

YORK COLUMN, CARLTON-HOUSE GARDENS. A column of Scotch granite, erected (1830-33) by public subscription, with a bronze statue of the Duke of York, second son of George III., upon the top. The column, 124 feet high, was designed by Mr. B. Wyatt, and the statue, 14 feet high, executed by Sir Richard Westmacott. There is a staircase and gallery affording a fine view of the W. end of London and the Surrey Hills. It is open from 12 to 4, from May to Sept. 24th, during which period alone the atmosphere of London is clear enough to allow the view to be seen.

NELSON COLUMN, TRAFALGAR SQUARE. A column of Portland stone, designed by Mr. Railton, and erected 1840-43, surmounted by a statue of Nelson. The statue, by E. H. Baily, R.A., is formed of two stones from the Granton quarry; it has been styled "the beau-ideal of a Greenwich Pensioner." The capital of the column is of bronze, furnished from cannon taken from the French. The bronze bas-relief of the Death of Nelson is by Mr. Carew; of the

Nile, by Mr. Woodington; of Copenhagen, by the late Mr. Ternouth; and of St. Vincent, by the late Mr. Watson. To the great disgrace of the nation and the government, this monument to the noblest of our naval heroes is still unfinished. Four large lions in granite will surmount the four angles at the base, and the total cost of the column will be about 33,000*l.* The largest individual subscription towards the monument was contributed by the Emperor of Russia (500*l.*).

Bronze Equestrian Statue of CHARLES I., at Charing Cross, by Hubert Le Scour, a Frenchman, and pupil of John of Bologna, cast in 1633, in a spot of ground near the church in Covent Garden, and not being erected before the commencement of the Civil War, sold by the Parliament to John Rivet, a brazier living at the Dial, near Holborn Conduit, with strict orders to break it to pieces. But the man produced some fragments of old brass, and concealed the statue under ground till the Restoration. The statue was set up in its present situation at the expense of the Crown, in 1676. The pedestal, generally attributed to Grinling Gibbons, was the work of Joshua Marshall, Master Mason to the Crown.

Standing Statue of CHARLES II., at Chelsea Hospital, by Grinling Gibbons.

Bronze Standing Statue of JAMES II., behind Whitehall, by Grinling Gibbons.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of WILLIAM III., in St. James's-square, by Bacon, junior.

Standing Statue of QUEEN ANNE, before the W. door of St. Paul's, by F. Bird.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of GEORGE III., at Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, by M. C. Wyatt.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of GEORGE IV., in Trafalgar-square, by Sir Francis Chantrey.

Marble Standing Statue of QUEEN VICTORIA, in the Royal Exchange, by Lough.

Equestrian Statue of DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, the victor at Culloden, in Cavendish-square.

Standing Statue of DUKE OF BEDFORD, in Russell-square, by Sir Richard Westmacott.

Standing Statue of PITT, in Hanover-square, by Sir Francis Chantrey.

Sitting Figure of FOX, in Bloomsbury-square, by Sir Richard Westmacott.

Standing Statue of CANNING, in Palace-yard, by Sir Richard Westmacott.

Bronze Statue of ACHILLES, in Hyde Park, erected 1822, and "Inscribed by the Women of England to Arthur Duke of Wellington and his brave Companions in arms;" by Sir Richard Westmacott. See p. 29,

Bronze Equestrian Statue of DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in front of the Royal Exchange, by Sir Francis Chantrey.

Bronze Equestrian Statue of DUKE OF WELLINGTON, on Triumphal Arch, at Hyde-Park-corner, by M. C. Wyatt.

PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES, SQUARES, LANES, &c.

THE landmarks, or central situations of London, are the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, and the Mansion House, all three lying together in the very heart of the city;—St. Paul's Cathedral and the General Post Office, both in the City, and within a stone's throw of one another;—Temple Bar and Somerset House, the very central points of modern London;—Charing Cross; Regent Circus, in Piccadilly; the Piccadilly end of Albemarle-street, and Apsley House at Hyde-Park-corner, the leading points of the southern side of modern London;—Tottenham Court Road, the Regent Circus in Oxford-street, and the corner of Edgware Road, the leading points of the northern line of London.

The principal thoroughfares, or main arteries, are Regent-street, Piccadilly, Oxford-street, Holborn, the Strand, Fleet-street, Cheapside, Cornhill, the New Road, the City Road, Drury-lane, Chancery-lane, Gray's-Inn-lane. These are all traversed by a continuous stream of omnibuses, running at sixpenny and fourpenny fares, and are best seen from the top of an omnibus. What Johnson called "the full tide of human existence," is to be seen at the Bank and Royal Exchange; at Charing Cross; and the Regent Circus in Oxford-street.

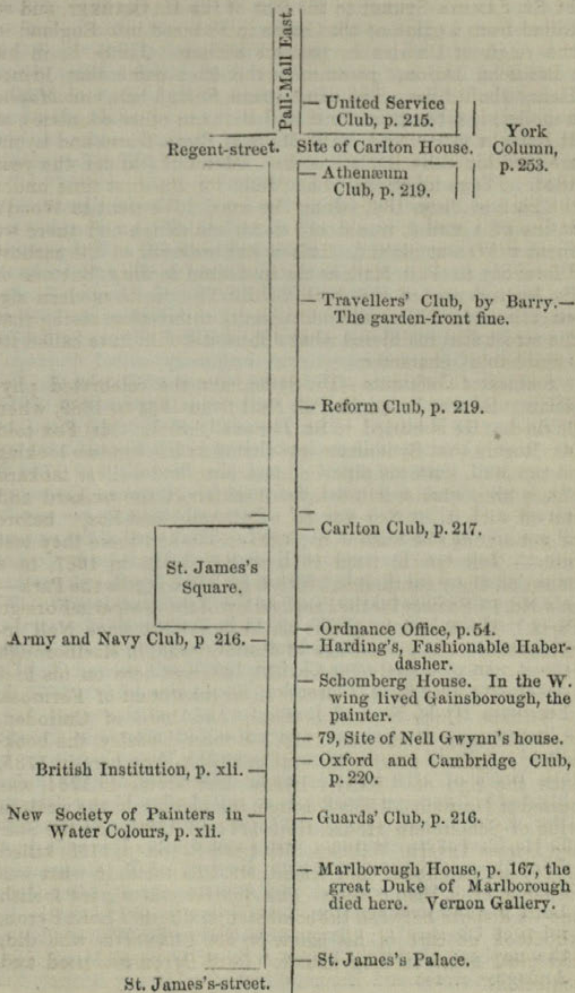
New Road is in length	5115 yards.
Oxford-street	2304 "
Regent-street	1730 "
Piccadilly	1694 "
City Road	1690 "
Strand	1369 "

The longest street of any consequence in London without a turning, is Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

PALL MALL. A spacious street extending from the foot of ST. JAMES'S STREET to the foot of the HAYMARKET, and so called from a game of that name introduced into England in the reign of Charles I., perhaps earlier. James I., in his "Basilicon Doron," recommends it as a game that Prince Henry should use. The name (from *Palla* a ball, and *Maglia* a mallet) is given to avenues and walks in other countries, as at Utrecht in Holland. The Malls at Blois, Tours, and Lyons are mentioned by Evelyn in his "Memoirs," under the year 1644. Pepys mentions "Pell Mell" for the first time under the 26th of July, 1660, where he says, "We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing), and there we spent till ten at night." This is not only one of the earliest references to Pall Mall, as an inhabited locality, but one of the earliest uses of the word "clubbing" in its modern signification of a Club; and additionally interesting, seeing that the street still maintains what Johnson would have called its "clubbable" character.

Eminent Inhabitants.—Dr. Sydenham, the celebrated physician. He was living in Pall Mall from 1664 to 1689, when he died. He is buried in St. James's Church. Mr. Fox told Mr. Rogers that Sydenham was sitting at his window looking on the Mall, with his pipe in his mouth and a silver tankard before him, when a fellow made a snatch at the tankard and ran off with it. "Nor was he overtaken," said Fox, "before he got among the bushes in Bond-street, and there they lost him."—Nell Gwyn, from 1670 to her death in 1687, in a house on the "south side," with a garden towards the Park—now No. 79, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The house, however, has been rebuilt since Nell inhabited it.—The great Duke of Marlborough, in Marlborough House.—George Psalmanazar had lodgings here on his first arrival, and here he was visited as an inhabitant of Formosa.—William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden, in Schomberg House, in 1760.—Robert Dodsley, the bookseller, originally a footman. He opened a shop here in 1735, with the sign of "Tully's Head," and, dying in 1764, was buried at Durham.—Gainsborough, the painter, in the western wing of Schomberg House, from 1777 to 1783.—At the Star and Garter Tavern, William, fifth Lord Byron (d. 1798) killed (1765) his neighbour and friend, Mr. Chaworth, in what was rather a broil than a duel. The quarrel was a very foolish one—a dispute between the combatants, whether Lord Byron, who took no care of his game, or Mr. Chaworth, who did, had most game on their manor. Lord Byron was tried and acquitted.

PALL-MALL.



PICCADILLY, a street consisting of shops and fashionable dwelling-houses running E. and W. from the top of the Haymarket to Hyde-park Corner. The earliest allusion to it is in Gerard, who observes in his Herbal (1596) "that the small wild buglosse grows upon the drie ditch bankes about Pickadilla." The origin of the name is somewhat uncertain, but the most likely solution is, that it was so called after one Higgins, a tailor, who built it *temp.* James I., and who got most of his estate by pickadilles, a kind of stiff collar, much worn in England from 1605 to 1620.

The first Piccadilly, taking the word in its modern acceptation of a street, was a very short line of road, running no further W. than the foot of Sackville-street, and the name Piccadilly-street occurs for the first time in the rate-books of St. Martin's, under the year 1673. Sir Thomas Clarges's house, on the site of the present Albany, is described in 1675 as "near Burlington House, above Piccadilly." From Sackville-street to Albemarle-street was originally called Portugal-street, after Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., and all beyond was the great Bath-road, or, as Agas calls it (1560) "the way to Reding." The Piccadilly of 1708 is described as "a very considerable and publick street, between Coventry-street and Portugal-street;" and the Piccadilly of 1720 as "a large street and great thoroughfare, between Coventry-street and Albemarle-street." Portugal-street gave way to Piccadilly in the reign of George I. That part of the present street, between Devonshire House and Hyde-park Corner, was taken up, as Ralph tells us, in 1734, by the shops and stone-yards of statuaries, just as the New-road is now. We may read the history of the street in the names of several of the surrounding thoroughfares and buildings. Albemarle-street was so called after Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, to whom Clarendon House was sold in 1675, by Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, son of the great Lord Clarendon. Bond-street was so called after Sir Thomas Bond, of Peckham, to whom Clarendon House was sold by the Duke of Albemarle when in difficulties, a little before his death. Jermyn-street was so called after Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban, who died 1683-4; Burlington House after Boyle, Earl of Burlington; Dover-street, after Henry Jermyn, Lord Dover (d. 1708), the little Jermyn of De Grammont's Memoirs; Berkeley-street and Stratton-street, after John, Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Charles II.; Clarges-street, after Sir Walter Clarges, the nephew of Ann Clarges, wife of General Monk; and Arlington-street and Bennet-street after Henry Bennet, Earl

of Arlington, one of the Cabal. Air-street was built in 1659, Stratton-street in 1693, and Bolton-street was, in 1708, the most westerly street in London. Devonshire House occupies the site of Berkeley House, in which the first Duke of Devonshire died (1707). Hamilton-place derives its name from James Hamilton, ranger of Hyde-park in the reign of Charles II., and brother of La Belle Hamilton. Halfmoon-street was so called from the Halfmoon Tavern. Coventry House, No. 106, was built on the site of an old inn, called the Greyhound. Apsley House was called after Apsley, Earl of Bathurst, who built it late in the last century; and the Albany, from the Duke of York and Albany, brother of George IV. St. James's Church (by Wren) was consecrated on Sunday, the 13th of July, 1684. The sexton's book of St. Martin's informs us that the White Bear Inn was in existence in 1685; and Strype, in his new edition of Stowe, that there was a White Horse Cellar in Piccadilly in 1720. The two Corinthian pilasters, one on each side of the Three Kings Inn gateway in Piccadilly, belonged to Clarendon House, and are, it is thought, the only remains of that edifice.

Sir William Petty, our first writer of authority on political arithmetic, died in a house over against St. James's Church (1687). Next but one to Sir William Petty, Verrio, the painter, was living in 1675. In the dark-red-brick rectory house, at the N. side of the church, pulled down 1848, and immediately rebuilt (now No. 197), lived and died Dr. Samuel Clarke, rector of St. James's, from 1709 till his death in 1729. Here he edited Cæsar and Homer; here he wrote his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, and his Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God. In Coventry House, facing the Green Park, corner of Engine-street (now the Ambassadors' Club), died, in 1809, William, sixth Earl of Coventry, married, in 1752, to the eldest of the three beautiful Miss Gunnings. In what was then No. 23, now the first house E. of Hertford House, died (1803), Sir William Hamilton, collector of the Hamiltonian gems, but more generally known as the husband of Nelson's Lady Hamilton. From No. 80, Sir Francis Burdett was taken to the Tower, April 6th, 1810; the officer, armed with an arrest-warrant, scaling the house with a ladder, and entering the window of the drawing-room, where Sir Francis was found instructing his son in Magna Charta, the street being occupied by the Horse Guards. No. 105, now Hertford House, was the old Pulteney Hotel; here the Emperor of Russia put up during the memorable visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814: and here the Duchess of Oldenburgh (the Emperor Alexander's sister) introduced Prince

Leopold to the Princess Charlotte. In the large brick house No. 1, Stratton-street, died Mrs. Coutts, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans,—it is now Miss Coutts Burdett's. Lord Eldon's house, at the corner of Hamilton-place, was built by his grandfather, Lord Chancellor Eldon, who died in it. Nos. 138 and 139 were all one house in the old Duke of Queensbury's time. Here, in the balcony, on fine days in summer, he used to sit, a thin, withered old figure, with one eye, looking on all the females that passed him, and not displeased if they returned him whole winks for his single ones. He had been Prince of the Jockies of his time, and was a voluptuary and millionaire. "Old Q." was his popular appellation. At the Duchess of Gloucester's, at the corner of Park-lane, once Lord Elgin's, and where the Elgin marbles were placed on their first arrival in this country, is a very beautiful carpet in sixty squares, worked by sixty of the principal ladies among the aristocracy. No. 94 was formerly Egremont House, then Cholmondeley House, next Cambridge House, and now tenanted by Sir Richard Sutton, the ground landlord of half of Piccadilly. The Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., died in this house. The bay-fronted house at the W. corner of Whitehorse-street was the residence of M. Charles Dumergue, the friend of Sir Walter Scott; until a child of his own was established in London, this was Scott's head-quarters when in town. The London season of Lord Byron's married life was passed in that half of the Duke of Queensbury's house, now No. 139. Here he brought his wife, and that hag of a house-maid, Mrs. Mule, of whom Moore has given an amusing account. On the pavement opposite Lord Willoughby D'Eresby's, next but one W. to Hamilton-place, stood the Hercules Pillars public-house, where Squire Western put his horses up when in pursuit of Tom Jones, and where that bluff brave soldier, the Marquis of Granby (d. 1770), spent many a happy hour. On the south side, facing Old Bond-street, was the shop of Wright, the bookseller, where Gifford assaulted Peter Pindar and got the better of him in the struggle. The house two doors E. of the Duke of Wellington's was long the London residence of Beckford, author of *Vathek*. In the most westerly of the two brick houses between Apsley House and Hamilton-place, the late Marquis of Northampton gave his *soirées*, as President of the Royal Society. In the other brick house lives Lord Londesborough, distinguished for his knowledge and love of antiquities.

PICCADILLY.

St. George's
Hospital.
Grosvenor-place.

Hyde Park Corner.

W.

Constitution Hill.

The Green Park.

Reservoir of Waterworks
Company.

Arlington-street.
No. 5, H. Walpole's house.

St. James's-street.

Ludlam, hosier.

Grange, fruiterer.

Duke-street.

Fortnum & Mason's.

St. James's Church. +

Views of Green Park, St. James's Park, Buckingham Palace, and Miss Countess Burdett's Church, in Rochester-row, Westminster.

Apsley House.
Duke of Wellington.
Hamilton-place. Lord Eldon
d. in corner house.
No. 139, Lord Byron lived at.
Park-lane, leading to Oxford-
street.

Down-street. Mr. Hope's
house, p. 23.

Engine-street. Hertford
house, p. 22.

Whitehorse-street. At west
corner Sir Walter Scott
usually stopped when in
town.

Half Moon-street. East corner
house Madame d'Arblay lived.

Clarges-street.

Bolton-street. Bath house, p. 20.

Stratton-street. West corner
house, Miss Burdett Coutts.
Devonshire house.

Berkeley-street.

Dover-street.
At Three Kings stables, re-
mains of Clarendon house.
Albemarle-street.

Bond-street. In No. 41, died
Sterne.

Burlington Arcade.

Burlington house, p. 21.

Albany (let in lodgings.)

Sackville-street.

Swallow-street. Scottish
Church.

Air-street.

Swan & Edgar.

Quadrant.

E.

ST. JAMES'S STREET commences at St. James's Palace, and extends to Albemarle-street.

"The Campus Martius of St. James's-street,
Where the beaux' cavalry pace to and fro,
Before they take the field in Rotten Row."

R. B. Sheridan.

Observe.—East side, White's Club-house, Nos. 37 and 38; Boodle's Club-house, No. 28; and on the west side, Crockford's, two doors from top (and now closed); Brooks's Club-house, No. 60; Arthur's, No. 69; Conservative Club, No. 85; Thatched House Tavern, containing three portraits, two very fine, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Waller, the poet, from 1660 till the period of his death (1687) in a house on the west side. Pope, in "lodgings at Mr. Digby's, next door to y^e Golden Ball, on y^e Second Terras in St. James's-street." Gibbon, the historian, died, 1794, in No. 76 (S. corner of Little St. James's-street), then Elmsley the bookseller's, now the site of the Conservative Club. Lord Byron, in lodgings, at No 8, in 1811.

"When we were on the point of setting out from his lodging in St. James's-street [to go to Sydenham to Tom Campbell's], it being then about mid-day, he said to the servant, who was shutting the door of the vis-à-vis, 'Have you put in the pistols?' and was answered in the affirmative."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

Gillray, the caricaturist (d. 1815), in No. 29, over what was then the shop of Messrs. Humphrey, the print-sellers and publishers. He threw himself out of an upstairs window, and died of the injuries he received. In this street Blood made his desperate attack on the great Duke of Ormond, when on his way home between 6 and 7 in the evening (Tuesday, Dec. 6th, 1670), to Clarendon House, at the top of St. James's Street, where he then resided. The six footmen who invariably attended the duke, walking on both sides of the street, over against the coach, were by some contrivance stopped, or by some mismanagement were not in the way, and the duke was dragged out of his carriage, buckled to a person of great strength, and actually carried past Berkeley House (now Devonshire House) in Piccadilly, on the road to Tyburn, where they intended to have hanged him. The coachman drove to Clarendon House, told the porter that his master had been seized by two men, who had carried him down Piccadilly. A chase was immediately made, and the duke discovered in a violent struggle in the mud with the villain he was tied to, who regained his horse; fired a pistol at the duke, and made his escape.

ST. JAMES'S STREET.

Piccadilly.

Piccadilly.

- 23, Lord Walsingham.
- 22, Duke of Beaufort.
- 21, Dow. Countess of Sefton.
- 20, Marq. of Salisbury.
- 19, Earl of Zetland.
- 18, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice.
- 17, Earl of Yarborough.

Arlington-street.

No. 5.
Horace Walpole lived
Crockford's.

White's Club House.

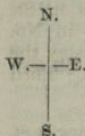
Jermyn-street.

Site where Sir Rich. Steele lived.

Bury-street.

Scene of Blood's attempt on Duke of Ormond.

Gillray, the caricaturist, killed himself from window of No. 29.



Brooks's Club.

Ryder-street.

22, S. Rogers, Esq.

St. James's-place.

Old Cocoa-tree Club, 64.

St. James's-place.

King-street.

Almack's.

Spencer House.

- No. 69, Arthur's Club.
- No. 74, Conservative Club.
- In a house on this site died Gibbon, the historian.
- Thatched House.
- Dilettanti Portraits.

No. 8, Lord Byron's lodgings in 1811.

Pall Mall.

St. James's Palace.

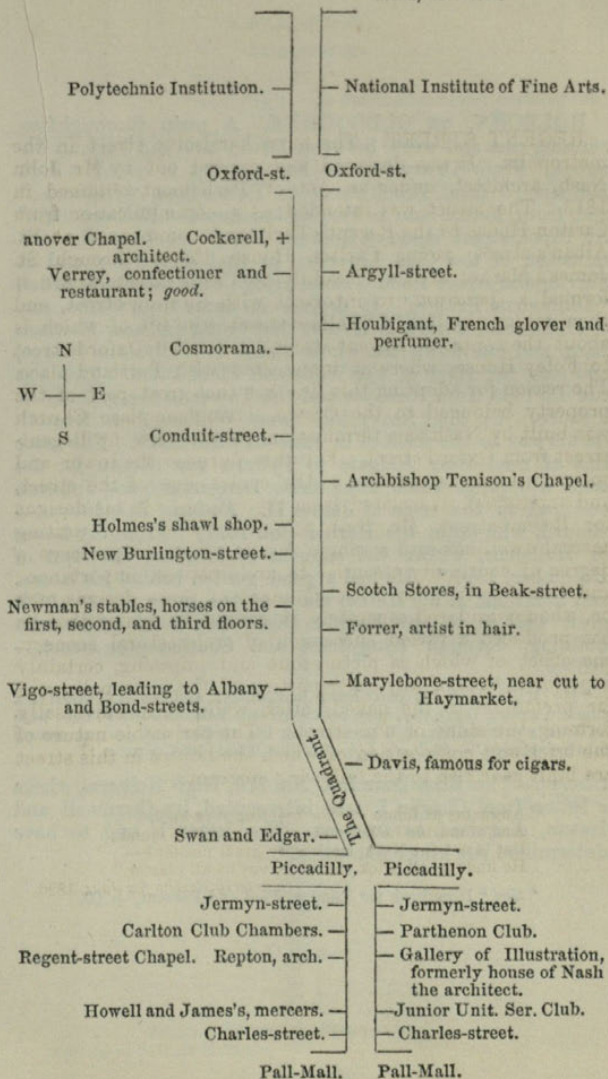
REGENT STREET. The most handsome street in the metropolis. It was designed and carried out by Mr. John Nash, architect, under an Act of Parliament obtained in 1813. The street was intended as a communication from Carlton House to the Regent's Park, and commenced at St. Alban's-street, facing Carlton House, thence through St. James's Market across Piccadilly to Castle-street, where it formed a *Quadrant*, to intersect with Swallow-street, and then, taking the line of Swallow-street, (the site of which is about the centre of Regent-street,) it crossed Oxford-street to Foley House, where it intersected with Portland-place. The reason for adopting this line was that great part of the property belonged to the Crown. Langham-place Church was built by Nash as a termination to the view up Regent-street from Oxford-street. For this purpose the tower and spire are advanced forward to the centre line of the street, and appear almost isolated from the church. In his designs for Regent-street, Mr. Nash adopted the idea of uniting several dwellings into a single façade, so as to preserve a degree of continuity essential to architectural importance; and, however open to criticism many of these designs may be, when considered separately, it cannot be denied that he has produced a varied succession of architectural scenery, the effect of which is picturesque and imposing, certainly superior to that of any other portion of the metropolis, and far preferable to the naked brick walls then universally forming the sides of our streets. The perishable nature of the brick and composition of which the houses in this street are built gave rise to the following epigram:—

“ Augustus at Rome was for building renown'd,
And of marble he left what of brick he had found;
But is not our Nash, too, a very great master?—
He finds us all brick and he leaves us all plaster.”

Quarterly Review for June, 1826.

REGENT STREET AND WATERLOO PLACE.

All Souls', Langham-place.
Nash, architect.



HOLBORN, OR OLDBOURNE. A main thoroughfare, running east and west, between Drury-lane and Farringdon-street. From Drury-lane to Brook-street is called "High Holborn;" from Brook-street to Fetter-lane, "Holborn;" and from Fetter-lane to Farringdon-street, "Holborn Hill." At Brook-street stood "Holborn Bars," marking the termination of the City Liberties in that direction; and at Farringdon-street stood a stone bridge over the Fleet, called "Oldbourne Bridge." It derives its name from Oldbourne, or Hilbourne, a burn or rivulet that broke out near Holborn Bars, and ran down the whole street to Oldbourne Bridge, and into the river of the Wells and Fleet Ditch. This was the old road from Newgate and the Tower to the gallows at Tyburn. Up the "heavy hill" went William, Lord Russell on his way to the scaffold in Lincoln's-Inn-fields. The same line of road from Aldgate to Tyburn was chosen for the cruel whippings which Titus Oates, Dangerfield, and Johnson endured in the reign of James II. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Gerard, who dates his Herbal (fol. 1597) "From my house in Holborne, within the suburbs of London, this first of December, 1597." He had a good garden behind his house, and mentions in his Herbal many of the rarer plants which grew well in it.—Sir Kenelm Digby, in a house of his own building, between King-street and Southampton-street.—Milton.

"He [Milton] left his great house in Barbican, and betook himself to a smaller, among those that open backward into Lincoln's Inn Fields; here he lived a private life, still prosecuting his studies and curious search into knowledge."—*Philips's Life of Milton*, 12mo, 1694, p. xxix.

Observe.—The Blue Boar Inn, No. 270, High Holborn, where a letter from Charles I. was intercepted by Cromwell and Ireton, disguised as troopers. The letter is said to have determined the king's execution.*

* See "Handbook for London, Past and Present," p. 60.

HOLBORN.

Skinner-street.

E.

Snow-hill.

Proposed new street to Clerkenwell Church.

Ely-place.
See Ely Chapel.

Hatton-garden.

Leather-lane.

Furnival's-Inn.
Brook-street.

Gray's-Inn-lane, Fox-court (on right hand).
Birth-place of Savage.

Fulwood's-rents.

Red Lion-street.

Kingsgate-street.

King-street.

Southampton-street.

Holborn-hill

Holborn

High Holborn.

Farringdon-street, covering the Fleet Ditch.

Shoe-lane.

+ St. Andrew's, Holborn.
Dr. Sacheverel's Church.—Savage, the poet, baptised in this church.

Fetter-lane.

Castle-street.

Site of Holborn Bars, or City Liberty without the walls.

Chancery-lane.

Great Turnstile,

Whetstone Park.

Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Little Turnstile.

New Turnstile.

Little Queen-street.

Down this street Lord Russell was led to the scaffold.

Museum-street, Drury-lane,
leading to British Museum. W.

Oxford-street.

The STRAND. One of the main arteries of London reaching "from Charing-cross to Essex-street;" from Essex-street to Temple Bar was "Temple Bar Without." It was long very little more than "a way or street" between the Cities of Westminster and London, and was not paved before 1532, when an Act was passed for "paving the streetway between Charing-cross and Strand-cross, at the charge of the owners of the land." One of the first ascertained inhabitants was Peter of Savoy, uncle of Henry III., to whom that king, in the thirtieth year of his reign (1245), granted "all those houses upon the Thames, which sometime pertained to Briane de Insula, or Lisle, without the walls of the City of London, in the way or street called the Strand." The Bishops were the next great dignitaries who had inns or houses in the Strand, connecting, as it were, the City with the King's Palace at Westminster. "Anciently," says Selden, in his Table Talk, "the noblemen lay within the City for safety and security; but the bishops' houses were by the water-side, because they were held sacred persons whom nobody would hurt." As many as nine bishops possessed inns or hostels on the south or water side of the present Strand, at the period of the Reformation.

STRAND.

Temple Bar

E.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| | — | Site of Essex House. |
| | — | Devereux Court. Here was the Grecian Coffee-house. |
| | + | St. Clement's Dane Church. |
| Wych St., leading to Drury-lane. | — | Site of Arundel House. |
| Holywell-street.
Full of Jew-clothesmen
and Book-stalls. | | |
| | + | St. Mary-le-Strand Church. Site of Maypole. |
| | — | Somerset House. |
| Catherine-street, leading to
Brydges-street. | — | No. 141. Site of Tonson's shop. |
| Lyceum Theatre. | — | Wellington-street, leading to
Waterloo Bridge. |
| | — | Savoy Chapel, down "Sav-
Steps." Worth seeing. |
| Burleigh-street.
Site of Exeter 'Change. | — | Beaufort Buildings. Site of
Worcester House. |
| Southampton-street.
Site of Bedford House. | — | Cecil-street. Site of Salisbury
House and New Exchange. |
| Adelphi Theatre.
Behind this Theatre is Maiden
Lane, in which Andrew Marvel
lived and Voltaire lodged. | — | Adam St., leading to Adelphi
Terrace, facing the River.
In the centre house of which
Garrick died. |
| | — | Coutts & Co., Bankers. |
| King William-street. | — | Site of Durham House.
Sir Walter Raleigh lived here. Go
down Buckingham Street and see
Inigo Jones's Water Gate, all
that remains of York House, built
for Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. |
| | — | Site of York House. Lord Bacon
born here. |
| Golden Cross. | — | Hungerford Market. |
| | — | Northumberland House. |

W.

Charing C.oss.

FLEET STREET, between **TEMPLE BAR** and **LUDGATE HILL**. One of the largest thoroughfares in London, and one of the most famous, deriving its name from a streamlet called the Fleet, obscure in itself, but widely known from the Ditch, the Prison, and the street to which it has given its name. The two churches are St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, and St. Bride's, the former by Shaw, the latter by Wren. *Observe*.—Middle Temple Gate and Inner Temple Gate; Whitefriars, or Alsatia; Bolt-court, in which Dr. Johnson lived and died; Shire-lane, a dingy and narrow passage, in which the Kit-Kat Club met in the reign of Queen Anne. The Fire of London stopped at the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West on the one side, and within a few houses of the Inner Temple Gate on the other.

FLEET STREET.

E.

	—	Bride Lane, leading to Bridewell Hospital.
	+ —	St. Bride's Church. Built by Wren.
Shoe Lane, leading to Holborn. —	—	To Salisbury Square, In which Richardson, the novelist lived.
	—	Bouverie-street, leading to Whitefriars and Alsatia.
	—	Sergeants' Inn.
Fetter Lane, leading to Holborn. Peele's Coffee House; Newspapers filed here. —	—	Mitre Tavern. Resort of Dr. Johnson and Boswell.
Crane Court—Scottish Hospital; Old Meeting Room of Royal Society, when Sir Isaac Newton was President. —	—	Hoare's Banking House.
Church of St. Dunstan's in + the West. Here the Fire of London stopped. —	—	Inner Temple Lane, leading to Temple Church: at W. corner house (now a confectioner's), Pope and Warburton first met.
Chancery Lane. — Seven doors up, on the left, lived Izaak Walton.	—	Rainbow Tavern. Famous for Stout.
Cock Tavern. — Famous for Stout.	—	Middle Temple Lane.
	—	Child's Banking House. Oldest Banking House in London. Site also of Devil Tavern.

W.

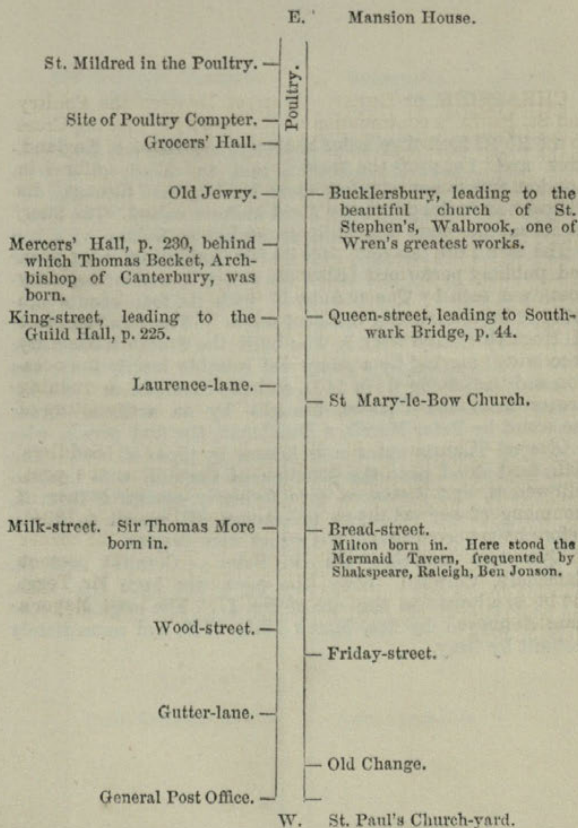
Temple Bar.

CHEAPSIDE, or CHEAP. A street between the Poultry and St. Paul's, a continuation of the line from Charing Cross to the Royal Exchange, from Holborn to the Bank of England. This street, one of the most frequented thoroughfares in London, was famous in former times for its "Ridings," its "Cross," its "Conduit," and its "Standard," and, still later, for its silk-merciers, linen-drapers, and hosiers.

The last Lord Mayor's pageant, devised by the City poet, and publicly performed (Elkanah Settle was this last City poet), was seen by Queen Anne in the first year of her reign (1702) "from a balcony in Cheapside." The concluding plate of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness" represents the City procession entering Cheapside—the seats erected on the occasion and the canopied balcony, hung with tapestry, containing Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his Princess, as spectators of the scene.

Observe.—Church of St. Mary-le-Bow (p. 122); Saddlers' Hall, next No. 142: here Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet, followed the profession of a physician. No. 90, corner of Ironmonger-lane, was the shop of Alderman Boydell (d. 1804). Before he removed here, he lived "at the Unicorn, the corner of Queen-street, in Cheapside, London." Before the present Mansion-house was built in 1737, No. 73 (formerly Mr. Tegg, the bookseller's) was used occasionally as the Lord Mayor's Mansion-house.

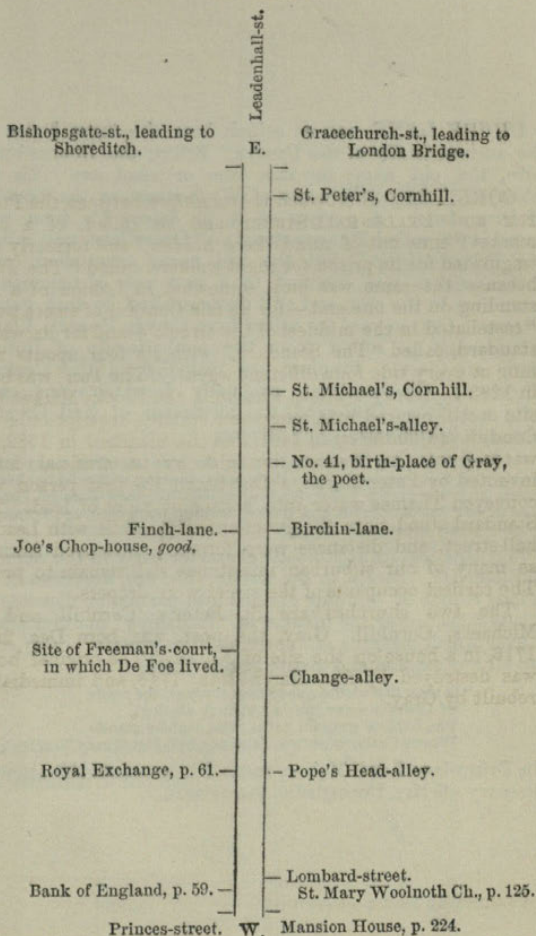
CHEAPSIDE AND POULTRY.



CORNHILL. A crowded thoroughfare between the POULTRY and LEADENHALL-STREET, and so called, of a corn market "time out of mind there holden," and formerly distinguished for its prison for night-walkers, called "The Tun," because the same was built somewhat in fashion of a tun standing on the one end,—for its fair Conduit of sweet water "castellated in the midst of the street,"—and for its water-standard, called "The Standard," with its four spouts running at every tide four different ways. "The Tun" was built in 1283 by Henry Walleis, who built the Stocks Market (the site is still marked by a pump and suitable inscription); the Conduit (adjoining it) in 1401, and the Standard in 1582, for water from the Thames, brought by an artificial forcer invented by Peter Morris, a Dutchman, the first person who conveyed Thames water into houses by pipes of lead. The Standard stood near the junction of Cornhill with Leadenhall-street, and distances were formerly measured from it, as many of our suburban milestones still remain to prove. The earliest occupants of the street were drapers.

The two churches are St. Peter's, Cornhill, and St. Michael's, Cornhill. Gray, the poet, was born Dec. 26th, 1716, in a house on the site of No. 41. The original house was destroyed by fire, March 25th, 1748, and immediately rebuilt by Gray.

CORNHILL.



DRURY LANE was so called, from the town house of the ancient family of the Drurys. Before the Drurys built here, the old name for this lane or road was "Via de Aldwych;" hence the name of Wych-street, at the bottom of Drury-lane. A portion of it, in James I's time, was occasionally called Prince's-street;—"Drury-lane, now called the Prince's-street," but the old name triumphed, and Prince's-street was confined to a new row of tenements, branching to the east, and still distinguished by that name. *Observe*.—Craven-yard (so called from Craven House); Clare-House-court (so called from the noble family of Holles, Earls of Clare); Pit-place (so called from the Cockpit Theatre); Charles-street, originally Lewknor's-lane, and long notorious; Coal-yard, the birthplace of Nell Gwynn. *Eminent Inhabitants*.—Nell Gwynn.

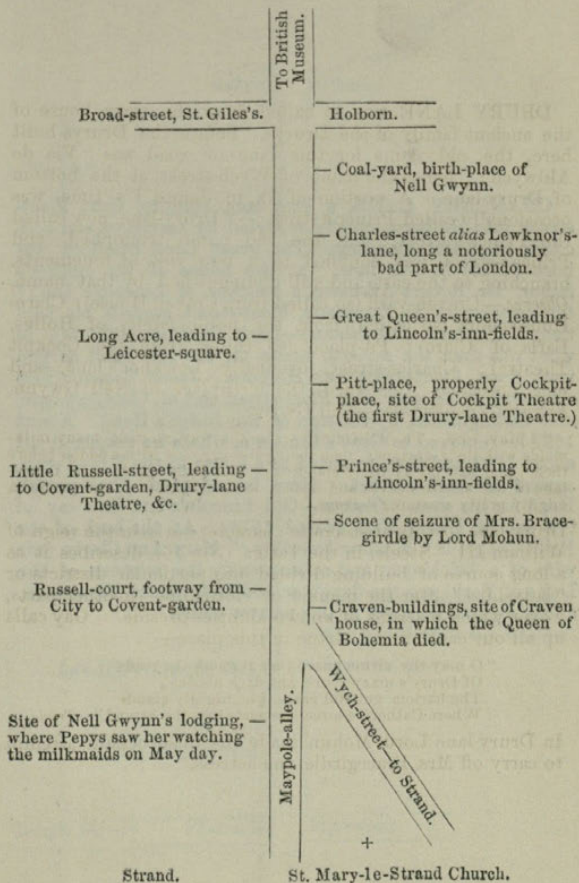
"1 May, 1667. To Westminster; in the way meeting many milk-maids with their garlands upon their pails, dancing with a fiddler before them; and saw pretty Nelly standing at her lodgings door in Drury-lane in her smock-sleeves and bodice, looking upon one; she seemed a mighty pretty creature."—*Pepys*.

Drury-lane lost its aristocratic character early in the reign of William III. Steele, in the *Tatler* (No. 46), describes it as a long course of building divided into particular districts or "ladyships," after the manner of "lordships" in other parts, "over which matrons of known abilities preside." Gay calls up all our caution and virtue in this place—

"O may thy virtue guard thee through the roads
Of Drury's mazy courts and dark abodes!
The harlots' guileful paths, who nightly stand
Where Catherine-street descends into the Strand."—*Trivia*.

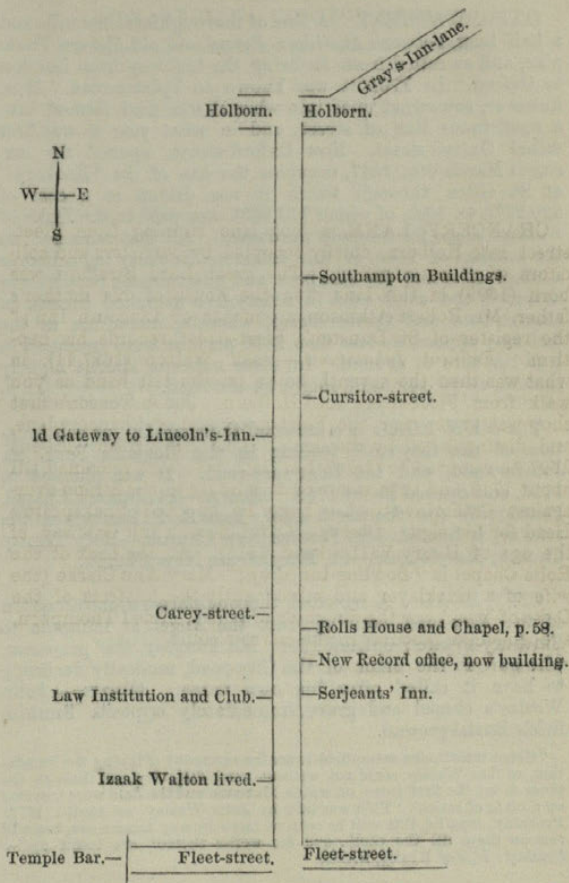
In Drury-lane Lord Mohun made his unsuccessful attempt to carry off Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress.

DRURY LANE.



CHANCERY LANE, a long lane running from Fleet-street into Holborn, chiefly occupied by barristers and solicitors of recent standing. The great Lord Strafford was born (1593) in this lane, "at the house of his mother's father, Mr. Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn;" the register of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, records his baptism. *Eminent Inhabitants.*—Isaak Walton (1627-44), in what was then the seventh house on the left hand as you walk from Fleet-street into Holborn. Jacob Tonson's first shop was at or near the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, and distinguished by the sign of the Judge's Head. About 1697 he removed to Gray's Inn Gate, where he remained till about 1712, and then removed to a house in the Strand over-against Catherine-street. Here he adopted Shakspeare's Head for his sign. *Observe.*—Old Lincoln's Inn Gateway, of the age of Henry VIII. (dated 1518). At the back of the Rolls Chapel is "Bowling-Inn-alley;" Mary Ann Clarke (the wife of a bricklayer, and subsequently the mistress of the Duke of York) was the daughter of a man named Thompson, a journeyman labourer in this narrow court.

CHANCERY LANE.



OXFORD STREET. A line of thoroughfare, one mile and a half long, between *St. Giles's Pound* and old *Tyburn Turnpike*, and so called from its being the highway from London to Oxford. In 1708 it was known as *Tyburn-road*. It is, however, somewhat uncertain when it was first formed into a continuous line of street, and in what year it was first called *Oxford-street*. New *Oxford-street*, opened for carriages March 6th, 1847, occupies the site of the "Rookery" of *St. Giles*, through which it was driven at a cost of 290,227*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, of which 113,963*l.* was paid to the Duke of Bedford alone for freehold purchases. All that remained, in the autumn of 1849, of this infamous Rookery (so called as a place of resort for sharpers and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in *Church-lane* and *Carrier-street*, wherein, incredible as the fact may appear, no less than 2850 persons were crammed in 1 to $1\frac{1}{10}$ acre of ground. In these noisome abodes nightly shelter, at 3*d.* per head, might be obtained.

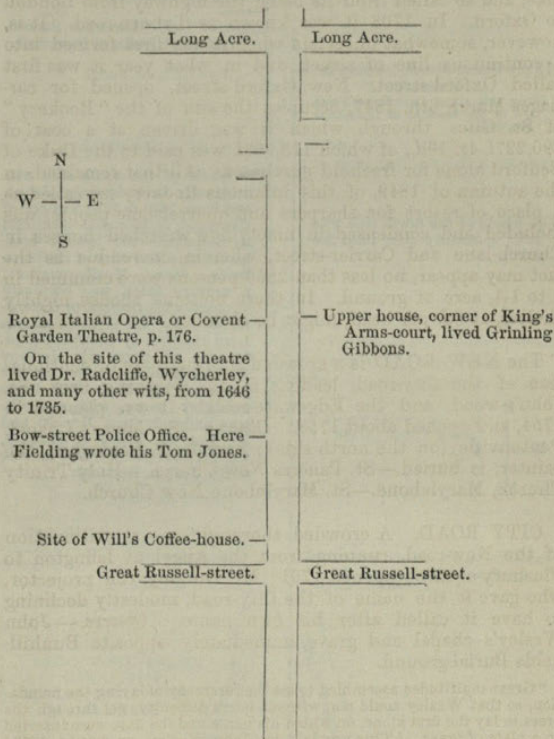
The **NEW ROAD** is a crowded thoroughfare or continuation of the *City-road*, leading to the *Regent's Park*, *St. John's-wood*, and the *Edgeware-road*. It was planned in 1754, and opened about 1758. *Observe.*—*St. James's Chapel*, *Pentonville* (on the north side); here *R. P. Bonington*, the painter, is buried.—*St. Pancras New Church*.—*Holy Trinity Church*, *Marylebone*.—*St. Marylebone New Church*.

CITY ROAD. A crowded thoroughfare—a continuation of the *New-road*, running from the *Angel* at *Islington* to *Finsbury-square*; opened 1761; *Mr. Dingley*, the projector, who gave it the name of the *City-road*, modestly declining to have it called after his own name. *Observe.*—*John Wesley's chapel* and grave, immediately opposite *Bunhill-fields Burial-ground*.

"Great multitudes assembled to see the ceremony of laying the foundation, so that Wesley could not, without much difficulty, get through the press to lay the first stone, on which his name and the date were inserted on a plate of brass. 'This was laid by John Wesley, on April 1, 1777.' Probably, says he, this will be seen no more by any human eye, but will remain there till the earth, and the works thereof, are burnt up."—*Southey's Life of Wesley*, ii. 385.

BOW STREET, COVENT GARDEN,

So called from running in the shape of a bent bow.



GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS,

So called in compliment to Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.

Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Little Queen-street, leading to —
Holborn.

Down this street Lord Russell was
led to the scaffold in Lincoln's-
Inn-fields.

The whole of the north side was
built a century later than the
south.



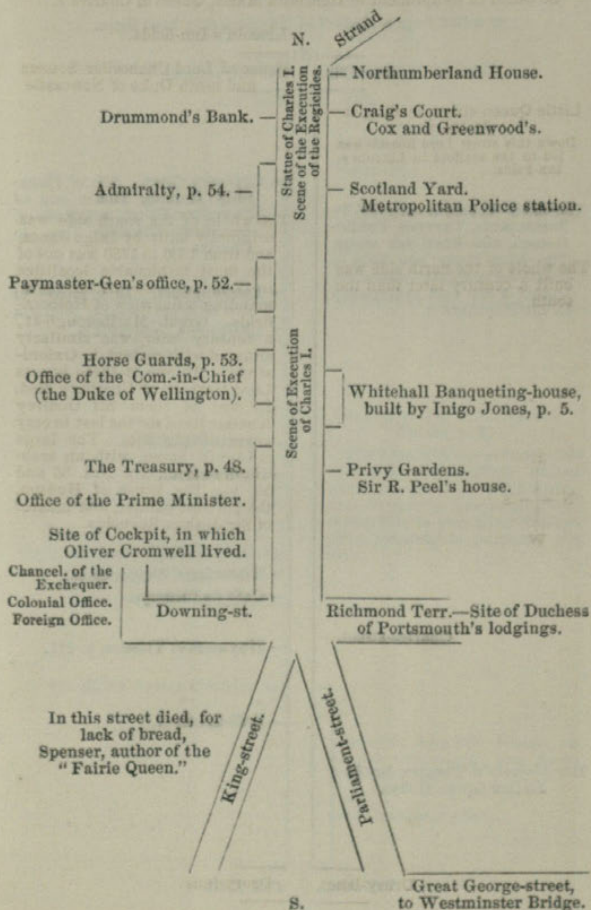
House of Lord Chancellor Somers
and ninth Duke of Newcastle

The whole of the south side was originally built by Inigo Jones, and from 1630 to 1730 was one of the most fashionable localities in London—the houses commanding a fine view of Holborn-fields. Great Marlborough-st., a century later, was similarly situated with respect to Oxford-street. In one of these houses Lord Herbert of Cherbury died. In one of them Sir Godfrey Kneller lived for the last twenty years of his life. The large red-brick house, with an archway under it (now Nos. 55 and 56) was the house of Hudson, the portrait-painter, and master of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Drury-lane.

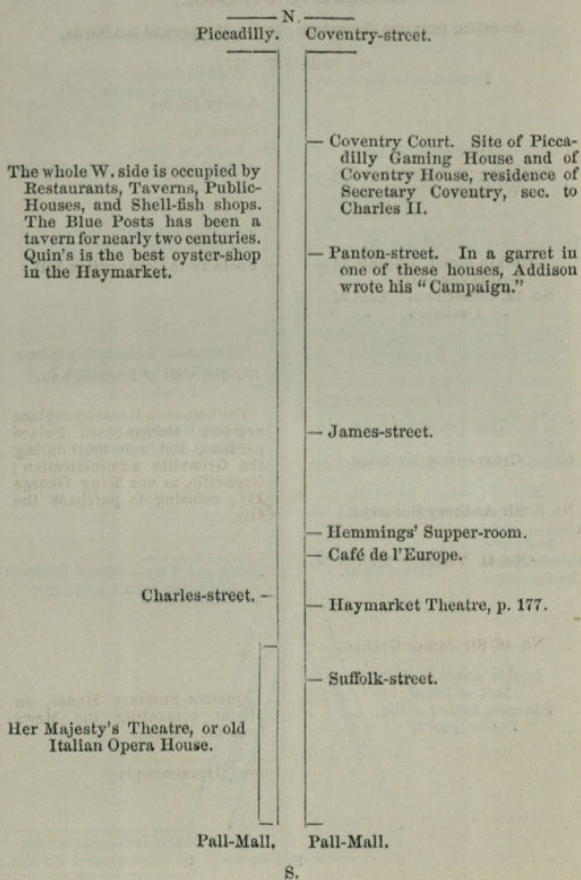
Drury-lane.

CHARING CROSS TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



HAYMARKET,

So called from a Market of Hay formerly kept there.



GROSVENOR PLACE,

So called from the Grosvenor family, the ground landlords,
and built 1767—1777.

Apsley House
Piccadilly.

St. George's Hospital, p. 208.—
Wilkins architect.

Halkin-street, leading to
Belgrave-square.
No. 12, corner house, Earl of
Carlisle's.

Chapel-street.—

Grosvenor-place houses.—

No. 3, Sir Anthony Rothschild.—

No. 41 Viscount Mahon.—

No. 46, Sir James Graham.—

— Footway to Constitution-hill.

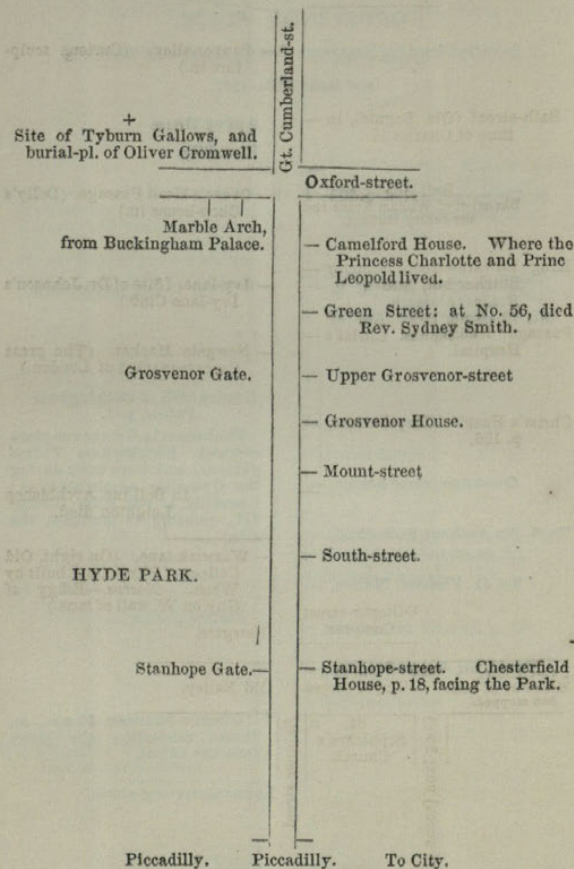
— Garden wall of Buckingham
Palace, p. 1.

The houses in Grosvenor-place
overlook Buckingham Palace
gardens, and were built during
the Grenville administration;
Grenville, to vex King George
III., refusing to purchase the
site.

Queen's Summer House, on
Mount concealing the Mews
from the Palace.

Lower Grosvenor-place.

PARK LANE.



NEWGATE STREET.

General Post Office. E.

St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Cheapside.

Bath-street (Old Bagnio), in time of Charles II.

— Panyer-alley. (Curious sculpture in.)

Bull Head-court. —
Bas-relief of William Evans and Sir Jeffrey Hudson.

— Queen's Head Passage. (Dolly's Chop-house in.)

King Edward-street, formerly Butcher-hall-lane.

— Ivy-lane. (Site of Dr. Johnson's Ivy-lane Club.)

Passage leading to Christ's Hospital.

— Newgate Market. (The great Carcass-market of London.)

Christ's Hospital, New Hall, —
p. 196.

In Bell-inn Archbishop Leighton died.

Giltspur-street Compter.

— Warwick-lane. (On right, Old College of Physicians, built by Wren. *Observe.*—Effigy of Guy on W. wall of lane.)

Newgate.

Pye-corner. Here Fire of London stopped.

Giltspur-street.

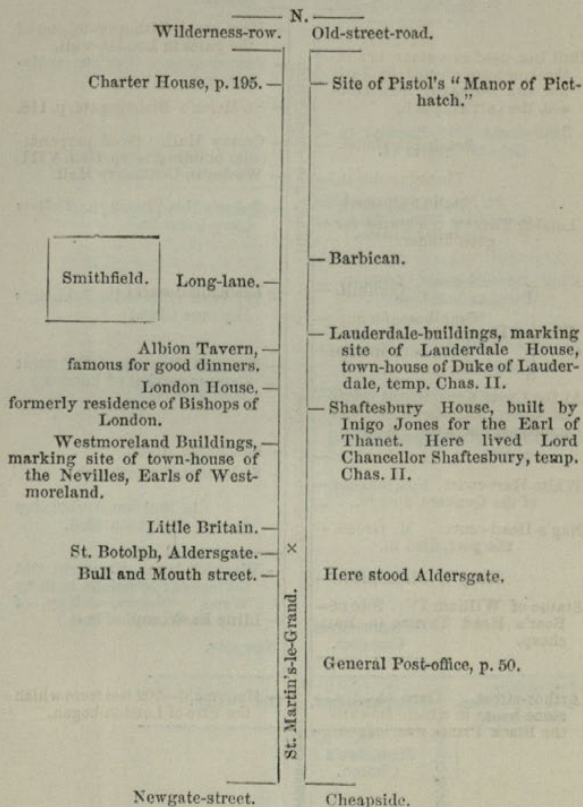
Old Bailey.

Cook-lane (scene of ghost).

St. Sepulchre's Church. x

Skinner-street

ALDERSGATE STREET.



St. Paul's. × p. 109.

S.

FISH-STREET HILL, GRACECHURCH-STREET, AND BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

St. Botolph, Bishopgate.

Houndsditch.

Bull Inn, used as a stage (before theatres were erected) by Tarlton and Burbage; here Hobson, the carrier, put up.

South Sea House.

Threadneedle-st.

St. Martin's Outwich.

London Tavern, celebrated for good dinners.

N

W — E
S

Cornhill.

Omnibuses for Surrey and Kent start from both sides of street.

At the Cross Keys, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Bankes exhibited his horse, Morocco.

Lombard-st.

White-Hart-court. Fox, founder of the Quakers, died in.

Nag's-Head-court. M. Green, the poet, died in.

King William-street.

Statue of William IV. Site of Boar's Head Tavern in Eastcheap.

Arthur-street. Here stood a stone house in which Edward the Black Prince was lodged.

Bishopsgate-street within.

Gracechurch-street.

Fish-street Hill.

— Here stood Bishopgate, one of the gates in London-wall.

— St. Helen's Bishopgate, p. 118.

— Crosby Hall. Good perpendicular building, temp. Hen. VIII.
— Wesleyan Centenary Hall.

— Leadenhall-street.

— Fenchurch-street.

— St. Bennet, Gracechurch.

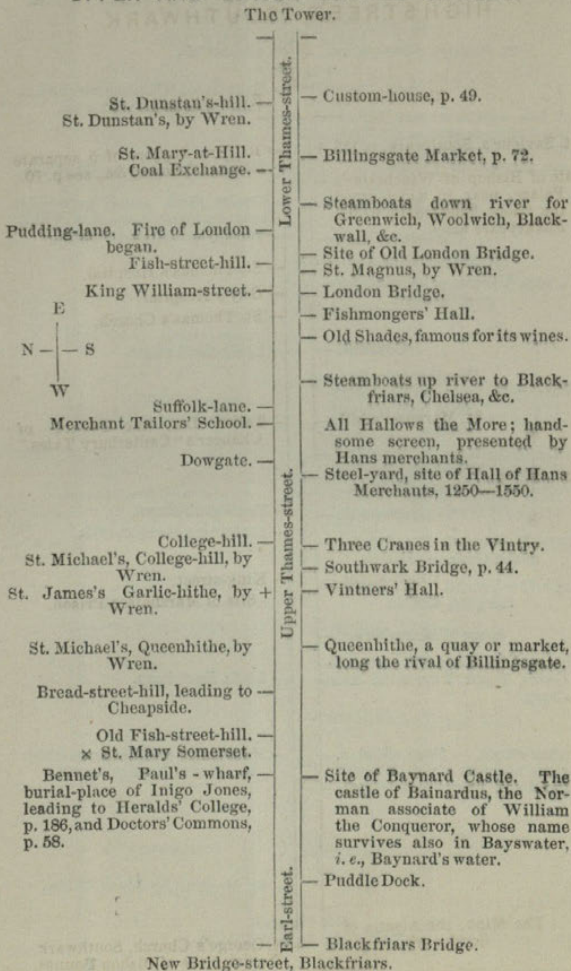
— Little Eastcheap.

— Monument—202 feet from which the Fire of London began.

— St. Magnus, by Sir C. Wren.

The Thames.
Site of old London Bridge.

UPPER AND LOWER THAMES STREET.



HIGH-STREET, SOUTHWARK.

London
Bridge.

River Thames.

River Thames.

St. Saviour's, Southwark, p. 115 +

Site of Bishop of Winchester's
Palace, near to which stood
the Globe Theatre, in which
Shakspeare acted.

— Railway Stations of 5 separate
lines, of Dover, &c., see p. 70.

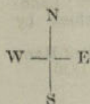
— St. Thomas's Hospital.

— Guy's Hospital.

— St. Thomas's Church.

St. Margaret's-hill.

— Talbot Inn, the Tabard of
Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."



Union-street. —

— King-street.

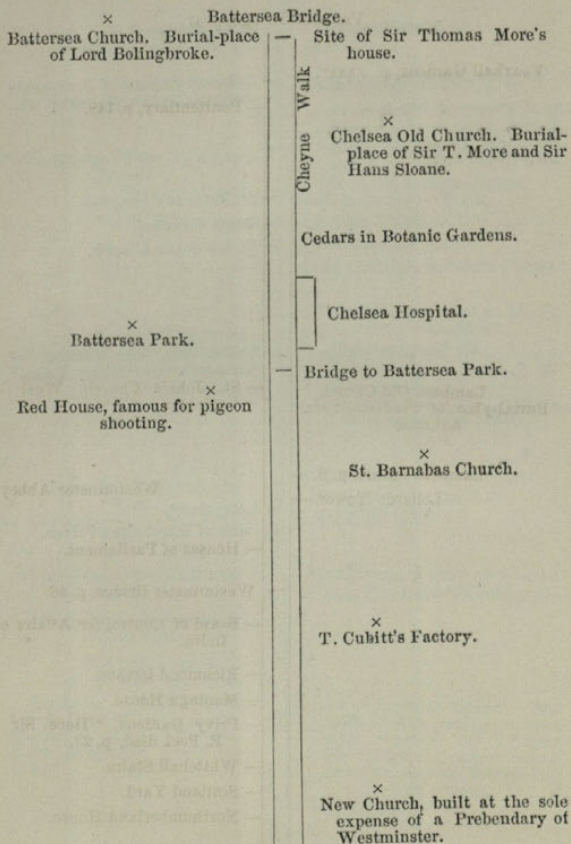
Site of Marshalsea Prison.

The Mint; the Alsatia of
Southwark.

+ St. George's Church, Southwark,
burial-place of Bishop Bonner,
Rushworth, and Cocker.

THE THAMES.

From Battersea to Vauxhall Bridge.



THE THAMES.

From Vauxhall Bridge to Hungerford Bridge.

Vauxhall Bridge, p. 47.

Vauxhall Gardens, p. xxxix. —

— Penitentiary, p. 148.

Lambeth Old Church. —
Burial-place of Tradescant and
Ashmole.

— St. John's Church, West-
minster.

Lambeth Palace, p. 8. —

×
Westminster Abbey.

Lollards' Tower. —

— Houses of Parliament.

— Westminster Bridge, p. 48.

— Board of Control for Affairs of
India.

— Richmond-terrace.

— Montagu House.

— Privy Gardens. Here Sir
R. Peel died, p. 23.

— Whitehall Stairs.

— Scotland Yard.

— Northumberland House.

Hungerford Bridge, p. 45.

THE THAMES.

From Hungerford Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge.

Hungerford Bridge, p. 45.

- York House.
- Water-gate, built by Inigo Jones, for Villiers, D. of Buckingham.
- Adelphi-terrace — in centre house Garrick died.
- Savoy, p. 120.
- Duchy of Lancaster Office.
-
- × South-Western Railway Station.
-
- Waterloo Bridge, p. 46.
- Somerset House, p. 55.
- King's College, p. 192.
- Site of Arundel House.
- Site of Essex House.
- Middle Temple Hall.
- × Temple Church, p. 117.
- Temple Gardens.
- Paper Buildings (red), Temple.
- Whitefriars, or Alsatia.
- Site of Salisbury House and Dorset House.
- Fine spire of St. Bride's, by Wren, p. 122.
- Fleet Ditch or Sewer runs into the Thames.

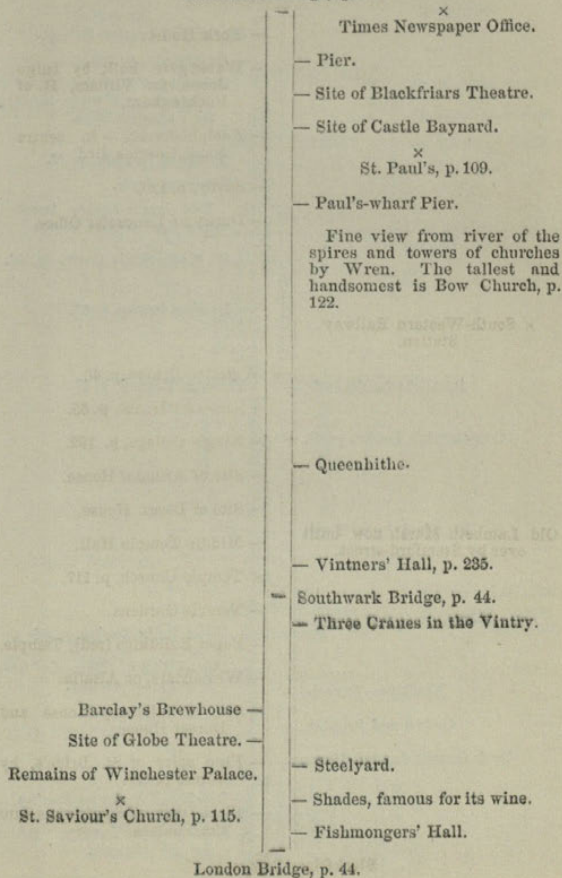
Old Lambeth Marsh now built over by Stamford-street.

Blackfriars Bridge, p. 45.

THE THAMES.

From Blackfriars Bridge to London Bridge.

Blackfriars Bridge, p. 45.



Times Newspaper Office.

Pier.

Site of Blackfriars Theatre.

Site of Castle Baynard.

St. Paul's, p. 109.

Paul's-wharf Pier.

Fine view from river of the spires and towers of churches by Wren. The tallest and handsomest is Bow Church, p. 122.

Queenhithe.

Vintners' Hall, p. 235.

Southwark Bridge, p. 44.

Three Cranes in the Vintry.

Barclay's Brewhouse

Site of Globe Theatre.

Remains of Winchester Palace.

St. Saviour's Church, p. 115.

Steelyard.

Shades, famous for its wine.

Fishmongers' Hall.

London Bridge, p. 44.

THE THAMES.

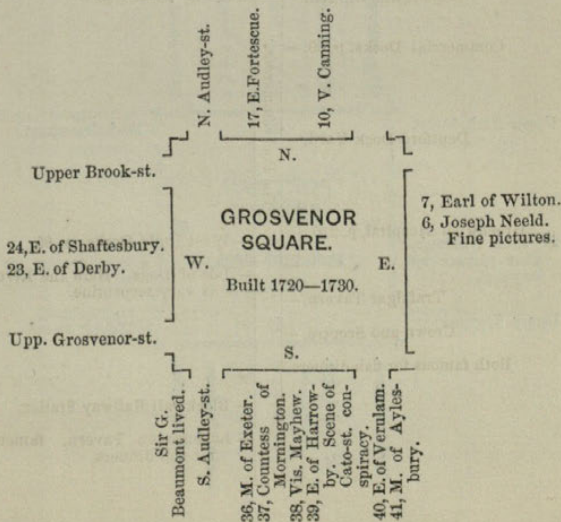
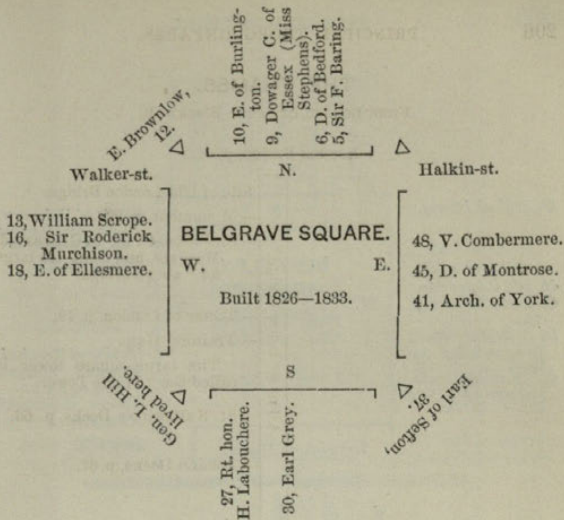
From London Bridge to Blackwall.

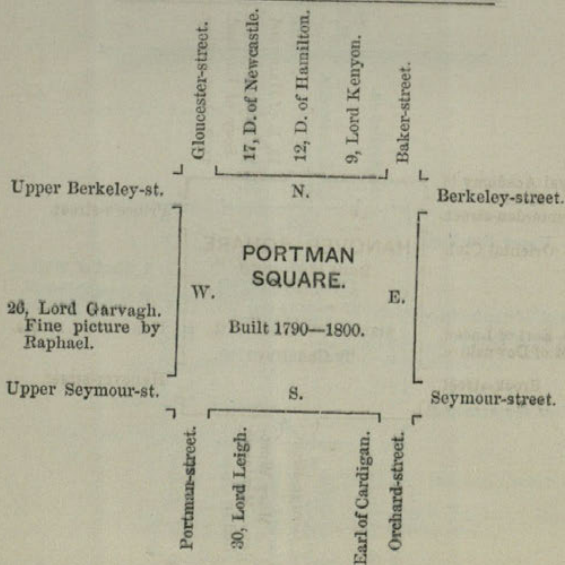
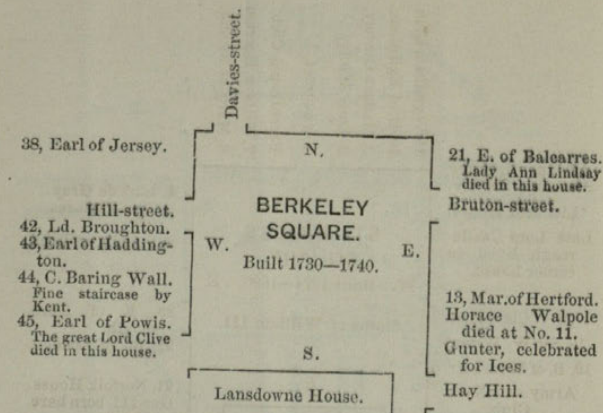
London Bridge, p. 44.

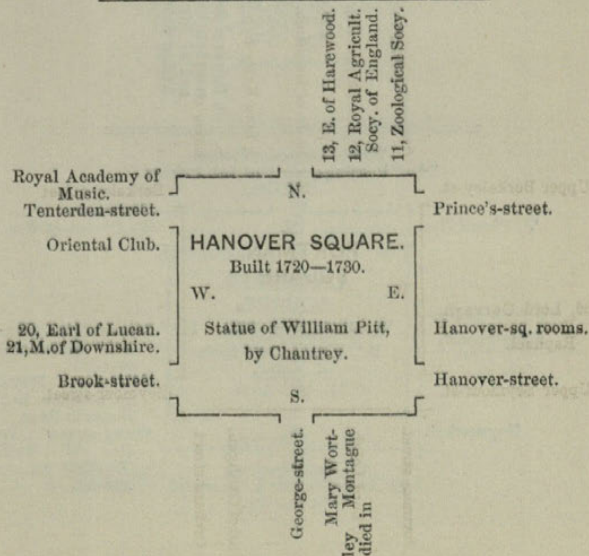
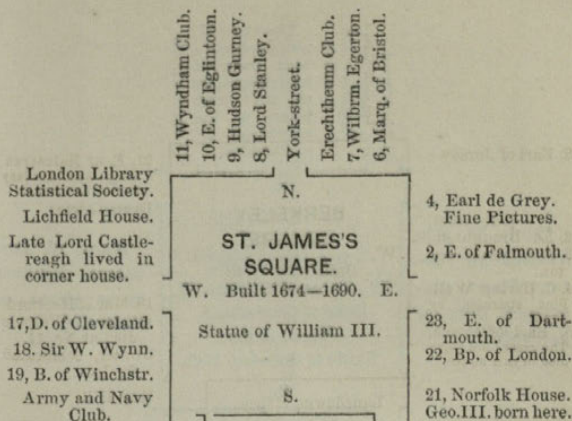
	...	Site of Old London Bridge.
	—	Monument, p. 228.
	—	Steam-boat Pier to Gravesend, Margate, and boats too large for "above bridge."
	—	Tower of London, p. 79.
	—	Traitors' Gate.
		The large square tower is called the "White Tower."
	—	St. Katherine's Docks, p. 66.
	—	London Docks, p. 67.
Rotherhithe Church.	...	Thames Tunnel, p. 47.
Commercial Docks, p. 69.		
Deptford Dock Yard.		
Greenwich Hospital, p. 210.		
Trafalgar Tavern.		
Crown and Sceptre.		
Both famous for fish dinners.		
	—	West India Docks, p. 65.
	—	Isle of Dogs. Here the River is very serpentine.
	—	Blackwall Railway Station.
	—	Lovegrove's Tavern, famous for fish dinners.
	..	

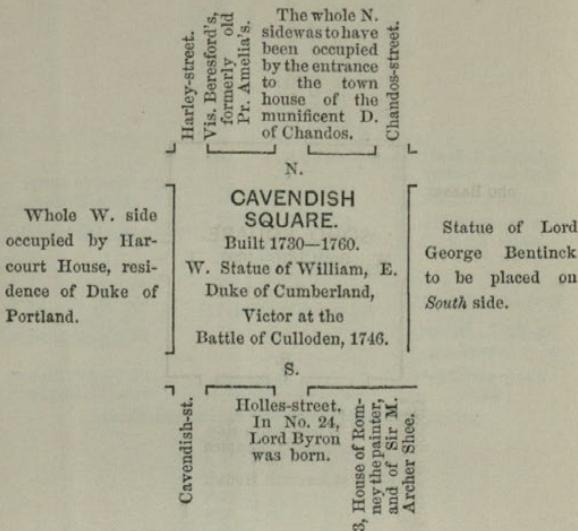
All now "below bridge."

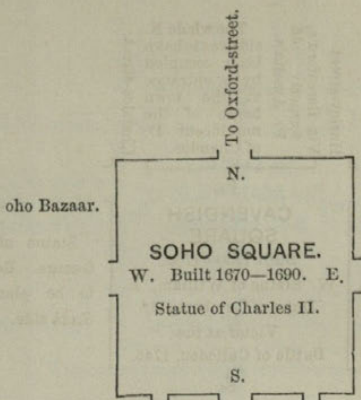
The Pool commences.





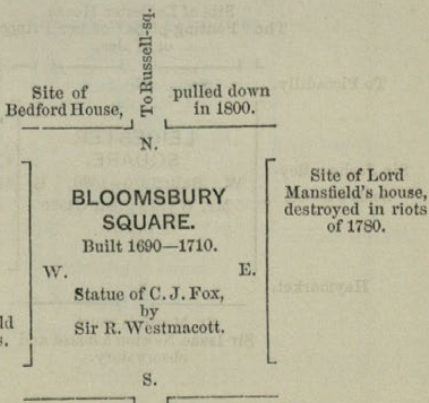


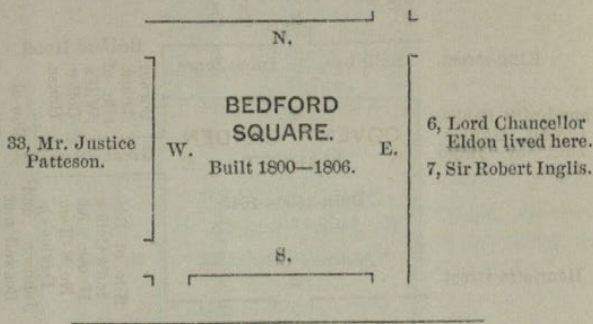




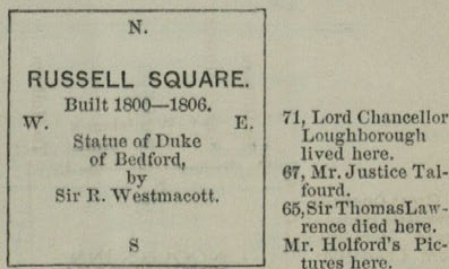
Linnean Society.
 Sir Jos. Banks's
 house.

Whole south side
 originally occupied
 by
 Monmouth House.

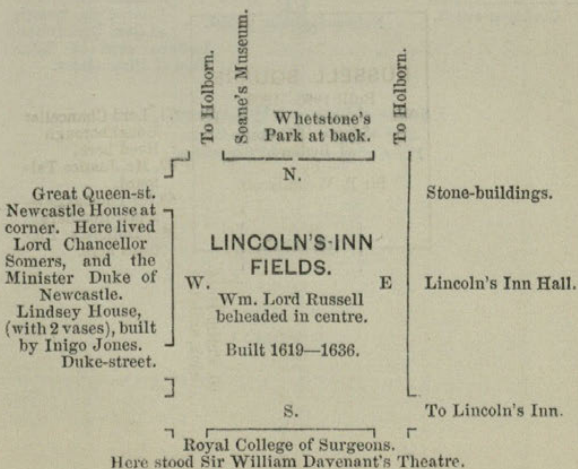
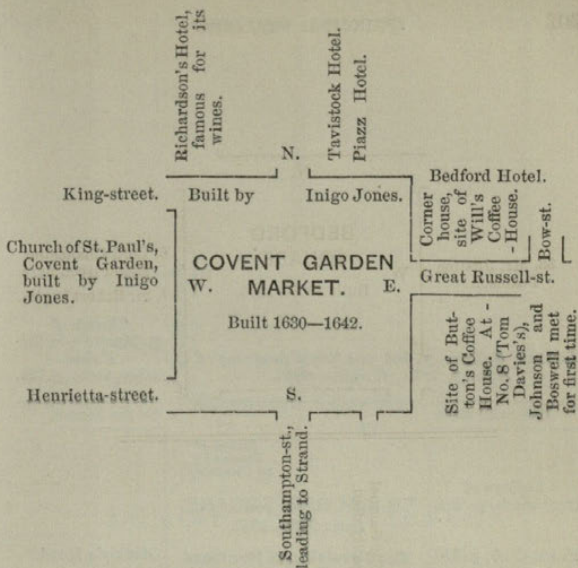


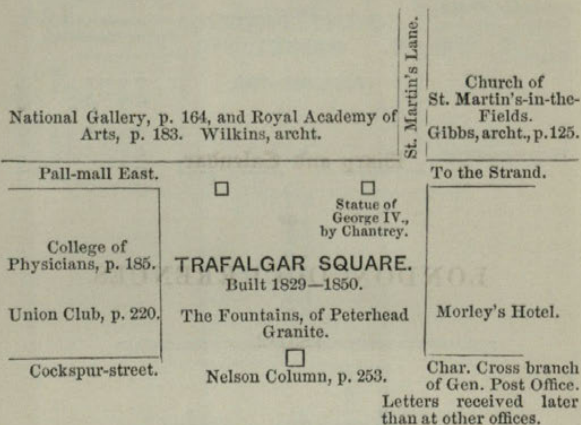


21, Sir Samuel
Romilly died.



60, Philip Hardwick, architect.





+
Statue of Charles I. by Le Sœur.
Site of Queen Eleanor's Cross.
Place of execution of Regicides.

| Whitehall. |

Diary and Calendar

OF

LONDON OCCURRENCES.

1851-2.

MAY, 1851.

TH	1	Crystal Palace opened. British Museum closed from 1st to 7th. National Gallery open from 10 till 6. Meeting of Soc. of Antiquaries at 8. Royal Soc. Meeting at half-past 8.
F	2	Monthly meeting at 4 of Archæological Institute. Distribution of Prizes at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
S	3	White-bait dinners at Blackwall and Greenwich in full season. Horticultural Fête at Chiswick.
S	4	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
M	5	Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
TU	6	Her Majesty's Drawing Room. Meeting at 8 of Institution of Civil Engineers.
W	7	State Ball at Buckingham Palace.
TH	8	Meeting of Society of Antiquaries at 8, and of Royal Society at half-past 8. British Museum re-opens, and the Library till Aug. 31st is open daily from 9 till 7.
F	9	
S	10	
S	11	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
M	12	Her Majesty's Concert at Buckingham Palace.
TU	13	Meeting at 8 of Institution of Civil Engineers.
W	14	General Exhibition at Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.
TH	15	Her Majesty's Drawing-room. Meeting of Society of Antiquaries at 8, and of Royal Society at half-past 8. Festival in St. Paul's of Sons of Clergy.
F	16	Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's new Play acted before the Queen and Prince Albert by Mr. Dickens, &c., at Devonshire House.
S	17	
S	18	4th Sunday after Trinity.
M	19	Her Majesty's Concert at Buckingham Palace.
TU	20	Epsom Races commence. Meeting at 8 of Institution of Civil Engineers.
W	21	Derby day at Epsom. Meeting of Ethnological Society at 17, Savile-row, at 8.
TH	22	Meeting of Soc. Antiquaries at 8, and of Roy. Soc. at half-past 8.
F	23	Oaks day at Epsom.
S	24	Her Majesty's Birth-day—kept May 31st.
S	25	Rogation Sunday.
M	26	
TU	27	Conversazione of the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers at 25, Great George-street, Westminster, at 9.
W	28	Her Majesty's Levee.
TH	29	Restoration of Charles II. Speaker of the House of Commons went in State to St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Meeting of Society of Antiquaries at 8.
F	30	
S	31	Her Majesty's Birth-day kept: the Knights of the several Orders appear in their collars. Review in St. James's Park. Exhibition of American Plants at Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. Soirée of the President of the Royal Society.

JUNE, 1851.

S	1	Sunday after Ascension.
M	2	
Tu	3	Ascot Races commence. Last four days; the great day is Thursday.
W	4	
Th	5	Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's (fine sight). Meeting of Society of Antiquaries at 8, and of Royal Society for Election of Fellows. Ascot Cup day at Ascot Races.
F	6	Monthly meeting, at 4, of Archæological Institute, at 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.
S	7	Exhibition of American Plants at Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. Horticultural Fête at Chiswick. Annual Visitation of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and dinner afterwards at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich.
S	8	Whit Sunday.
M	9	Whit Monday. Greenwich Fair, and much fun in Greenwich Park. British Museum open every day in the week except Saturday.
Tu	10	
W	11	General Exhibition at Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.
Th	12	
F	13	The Queen's Fancy Ball at Buckingham Palace.
S	14	Last Soirée of the President of the Royal Society at 9.
S	15	Trinity Sunday.
M	16	
Tu	17	
W	18	Celebration of Battle of Waterloo. Grand dinner at Apsley House to the officers who fought at Waterloo. Meeting of Ethnological Society at 17, Savile-row, at 8.
Th	19	Meeting of Society of Antiquaries at 8, and of Royal Society at half-past 8, and adjournment till Nov. 20th.
F	20	
S	21	Rose Garden Exhibition, at Royal Botanic Society's, Regent's Park.
S	22	1st Sunday after Trinity.
M	23	
Tu	24	Midsummer Day. Election in Guildhall of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.
W	25	
Th	26	
F	27	
S	28	
S	29	2nd Sunday after Trinity.
M	30	

JULY, 1851.

TU	1	
W	2	General Exhibition, at Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park.
TH	3	Dog Days begin, and end Aug. 11th. Meeting at Ipswich of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
F	4	
S	5	
S	6	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
M	7	
TU	8	
W	9	Her Majesty at a Grand Ball and Banquet in Guildhall.
TH	10	
F	11	
S	12	
S	13	4th Sunday after Trinity.
M	14	Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Windsor.
TU	15	St. Swithin, a rainy and influential Saint in England.
W	16	
TH	17	
F	18	
S	19	Horticultural Fête at Chiswick. The Duke of Devonshire's grounds usually open to visitors to the Fête.
S	20	5th Sunday after Trinity.
M	21	
TU	22	
W	23	
TH	24	
F	25	
S	26	
S	27	6th Sunday after Trinity.
M	28	
TU	29	Goodwood Races.
W	30	The Lord Mayor and Corporation go Swan-Upping in state barges on the Thames from London to Staines, either in this month or in August—a pretty sight.
TH	31	

AUGUST, 1851.

F	1	Accession of the House of Hanover to the British Throne. Doggett's Coat and Badge rowed for on the Thames; a pretty sight.
S	2	
S	3	7th Sunday after Trinity.
M	4	
TU	5	
W	6	
TH	7	
F	8	
S	9	Final heat of Champion Sculls on the Thames.
S	10	8th Sunday after Trinity.
M	11	Dog Days end.
TU	12	London emptier than ever. Grouse shooting begins.
W	13	
TH	14	
F	15	
S	16	
S	17	9th Sunday after Trinity. Birthday of the Duchess of Kent, the mother of the Queen.
M	18	
TU	19	
W	20	
TH	21	
F	22	
S	23	
S	24	10th Sunday after Trinity.
M	25	
TU	26	Prince Albert's birthday.
W	27	
TH	28	
F	29	
S	30	
S	31	11th Sunday after Trinity.

SEPTEMBER, 1851.

M	1	London very empty. Partridge shooting begins. British Museum closed till 8th.
TU	2	
W	3	Bartholomew Fair opens.
TH	4	
F	5	
S	6	
S	7	12th Sunday after Trinity.
M	8	British Museum re-opens from 10 to 4 till May 7th. The Library is open from 9 till 4.
TU	9	
W	10	
TH	11	
F	12	
S	13	
S	14	13th Sunday after Trinity.
M	15	
TU	16	Doncaster Races commence.
W	17	National Gallery closed till Nov. 1st.
TH	18	
F	19	
S	20	Speech Day at Christ's Hospital on 21st, St. Matthew's Day.
S	21	14th Sunday after Trinity.
M	22	
TU	23	
W	24	York Column Staircase closed. The Column is open from April 1st to Sept. 24th.
TH	25	
F	26	
S	27	
S	28	15th Sunday after Trinity.
M	29	Michaelmas Day. Election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Lord Mayor and Corporation attend Divine service at St. Lawrence's Church, in King-street, Cheapside, and dine at Mansion House.
TU	30	New Sheriffs of London and Middlesex sworn in at Westminster Hall.

OCTOBER, 1851.

W	1	Pheasant Shooting begins. The National Gallery is closed during the whole of this month.
Th	2	
F	3	
S	4	
S	5	16th Sunday after Trinity.
M	6	
Tu	7	
W	8	
Th	9	
F	10	
S	11	
S	12	17th Sunday after Trinity.
M	13	
Tu	14	
W	15	
Th	16	
F	17	
S	18	
S	19	18th Sunday after Trinity.
M	20	
Tu	21	
W	22	
Th	23	
F	24	
S	25	
S	26	19th Sunday after Trinity.
M	27	
Tu	28	
W	29	
Th	30	
F	31	

NOVEMBER, 1851.

S	1	National Gallery re-opens from 10 till 5 till May 1st. Dulwich Gallery open between 11 and 3.
S	2	20th Sunday after Trinity.
M	3	
TU	4	
W	5	Guy Fawkes' Day or Gunpowder Plot Day. Great bonfires and fireworks at night.
TH	6	
F	7	
S	8	
S	9	21st Sunday after Trinity. Prince of Wales's birth-day.
M	10	Lord Mayor's-day. Grand dinner at Guildhall.
TU	11	
W	12	
TH	13	
F	14	
S	15	
S	16	22nd Sunday after Trinity.
M	17	
TU	18	
W	19	
TH	20	Meeting of Society of Antiquaries at 8.
F	21	
S	22	
S	23	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
M	24	
TU	25	
W	26	
TH	27	
F	28	
S	29	Anniversary Meeting of Royal Society (for 30th).
S	30	Advent Sunday. Crystal Palace to be taken down, pursuant to contract.

DECEMBER, 1851.

M	1	
TU	2	
W	3	
TH	4	
F	5	Play of Terence's performed at Westminster School.
S	6	
S	7	2nd Sunday in Advent.
M	8	
TU	9	
W	10	Smithfield Club Cattle Show, at the Baker-street Bazaar, opens about this time. Annual Distribution of Prizes at Royal Academy of Arts.
TH	11	
F	12	Founder's Day at Charter House.
S	13	
S	14	3rd Sunday in Advent.
M	15	
TU	16	
W	17	
TH	18	
F	19	
S	20	
S	21	4th Sunday in Advent. St. Thomas's Day. Election of Common Councilmen in the City.
M	22	The butchers' shops full of the finest prize meat.
TU	23	
W	24	Christmas Eve. Bow bells commence ringing at 9.
TH	25	Christmas Day.
F	26	
S	27	
S	28	1st Sunday after Christmas.
M	29	
TU	30	
W	31	Wesleyans in Chapel watch out the Old Year, and sing a Hymn of Praise at 12 o'clock.

JANUARY, 1852.

TH	1	British Museum closed from 1st to 7th of January.
F	2	
S	3	
S	4	
M	5	
TU	6	
W	7	
TH	8	British Museum re-opens.
F	9	
S	10	
S	11	
M	12	
TU	13	
W	14	
TH	15	
F	16	
S	17	
S	18	
M	19	
TU	20	
W	21	
TH	22	
F	23	
S	24	
S	25	
M	26	
TU	27	
W	28	
TH	29	
F	30	Anniversary of Execution of Charles I.
S	31	

FEBRUARY, 1852.

S	1
M	2
TU	3
W	4
TH	5
F	6
S	7
S	8
M	9
TU	10
W	11
TH	12
F	13
S	14
S	15
M	16
TU	17
W	18
TH	19
F	20
S	21
S	22
M	23
TU	24
W	25
TH	26
F	27
S	28
S	29

MARCH, 1852.

M	1	St. David's Day.		
TU	2			
W	3			
TH	4			
F	5			
S	6			
S	7			
M	8			
TU	9			
W	10			
TH	11			
F	12			
S	13			
S	14			
M	15			
TU	16			
W	17	St. Patrick's Day.		
TH	18			
F	19			
S	20			
S	21			
M	22			
TU	23			
W	24			
TH	25			
F	26			
S	27			
S	28			
M	29			
TU	30			
W	31			

APRIL, 1852.

TH	1	York Column open from this day till the 24th of September. Dulwich Gallery open from 10 till 5 till 1st of November.
F	2	
S	3	
S	4	
M	5	
T	6	
W	7	
TH	8	Maunday Thursday.
F	9	Good Friday.
S	10	
S	11	Easter Sunday.
M	12	Easter Monday
TU	13	Easter Tuesday
W	14	
TH	15	
F	16	
S	17	
S	18	
M	19	
TU	20	
W	21	
TH	22	
F	23	Anniversary Meeting of Society of Antiquaries.
S	24	
S	25	
M	26	
TU	27	
W	28	
TH	29	
F	30	

Greenwich Fair.

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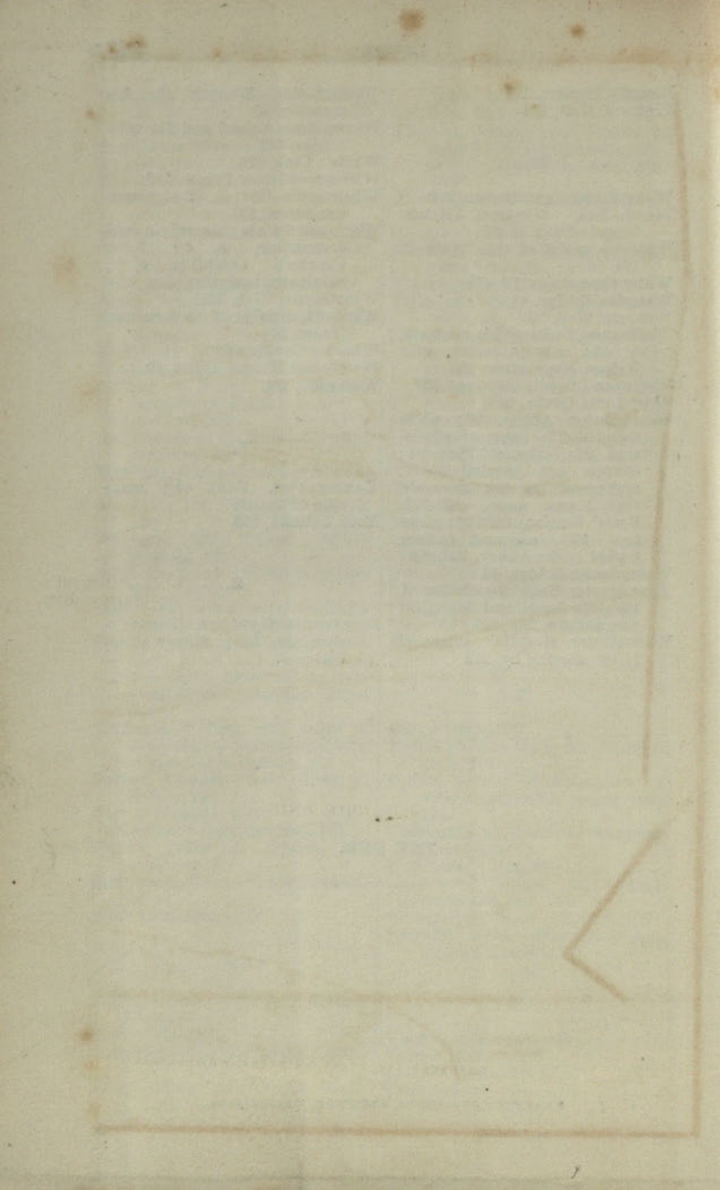
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