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London,  
in all its  
Glory

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MAP & ENGRAVINGS



The Gift of  
John Joseph May Esq  
of  
Dorchester  
27 August 1858

John J. May.

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**The Crystal Palace.**

*map torn*

©

LONDON

*J May*

IN ALL ITS GLORY;

OR,

HOW TO ENJOY LONDON

DURING

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.



London, from Highgate.

LONDON:

H. G. CLARKE & CO., 4, EXETER CHANGE.

1851.



Br 4



*John G. May*  
**LONDON**

IN ALL ITS GLORY.

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THE GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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This truly magnificent structure, designed by Mr. Paxton, and erected by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, in little more than three months, is a long parallelogram, 1848 feet long, and 408 feet wide; with an addition on the north side, 936 feet long, and 48 feet wide. The height is 66 feet. Nearly midway, 900 feet to the centre on the west side, and 948 feet on the east, a transept is formed, with a semicircular roof, 108 feet high from the ground, to enclose a group of trees. This further serves to break the long line of the side elevation, and marks out the central entrance. There is another principal entrance at each end. The main parallelogram is formed into 11 divisions longitudinally, alternately 24 and 48 feet wide, with the exception of the great central walk, which is 72 feet broad. There are three large refreshment courts, enclosing three groves of trees. The area on the ground floor is 752,832 square feet, nearly 18 acres; the area of the galleries included in the contract, is 102,528 square feet, making a total of 855,360 feet, and the cubic contents 30,000,000 feet. The exhibition surface, including galleries, will be 21 acres. Other galleries may be introduced if needed, at an extra cost, affording an additional available area of 90,432 square feet. The frame-work is of

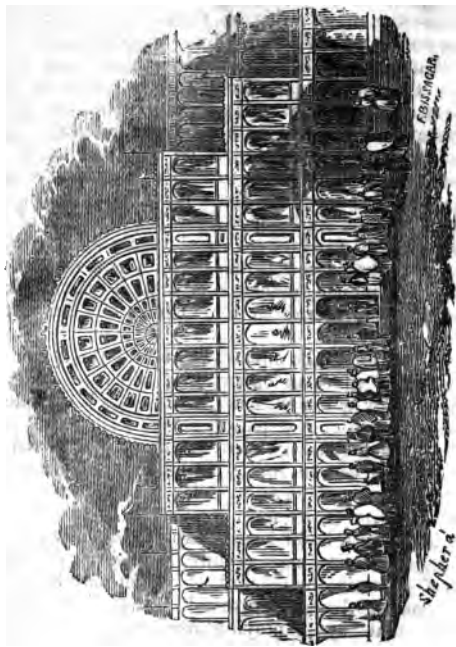
iron; the sides, ends, and roof, of glass. The architectural form of the building is very elegant. It is in three stories, one behind the other, so that the ends show as a pyramid of three steps, each story being formed by fluted pillars, and arches of iron, with walls of glass, and are surmounted by an ornamental and frieze architrave. The design of the endless range of arches is very tasteful. The roofs are nearly flat, but consist of ridges and vallies, eight feet wide, so formed as to easily carry off the rain.

The iron columns are from designs by Mr. Barry. They consist of four raised fillets upon a circular column, and although of great strength, have a remarkably elegant appearance. They are placed 24 feet apart, and in each space between these, externally, are two wooden columns of the same size. Of cast-iron girders, there are 2,244, for supporting galleries and roofs; 1,128 intermediate bearers: 358 wrought-iron trusses, for supporting roof; 3230 iron columns, of beautiful design; 44 miles of gutters, for carrying water to the columns, which are hollow, and serve as water-pipes; 202 miles of sash bars, and 900,000 superficial feet of glass, sufficiently strong to resist storm or violence, weighing upwards of 400 tons.

The spaces between the columns next the ground, and elsewhere, are fitted with immovable louvre-plates of iron, for ventilation.

We doubt not but that this palace of glass, the daring conception of Mr. Paxton, will itself form one of the most attractive, and wonder-exciting features of the Exhibition; nay, that it will be almost as fascinating to men's imaginations, before they see it, and to their eyes when they do see it, as the boundless treasures of the Exhibition itself. It will form a most magnificent and dazzling spectacle, and will give the utmost advantage of light to every article that may be exhibited

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THE SOUTH TRANSEPT.

within it. The reader may be enabled to form some conception of this wonderful chrystal palace, when we state that it is 1848 feet in length, that is, more than one-third of a mile, or three and a half times as long as St. Paul's Cathedral—that it is 408 feet broad, that is, nearly equal to the length of Westminster Abbey; that it is open from end to end, and that the great centre aisle, running from east to west of the length stated, is 66 feet in height, while, nearly midway, 9000 feet to the centre, on the west side, and 948 feet on the east. There is also a transept, with a semicircular roof, running from north and south, 408 long, and 108 feet high, or higher than the nave of the loftiest cathedral in England; and enclosing a row of noble elms, that stood in the park, which remain untouched, and which further serves to break the long line of the side elevation, and marks out the central entrance.

In setting forth the advantages of the plan, the designer says, it gives an opportunity of introducing, at a small cost, six galleries, each twenty-four feet wide, of the entire length of the building, by which the floor surface will be increased above one-third; that the whole outside surface of the roof will be covered with unbleached canvass which will render breakage from hail impossible; that there will be a very large extent of surface fitted with luffer-boards, capable of being opened and shut, as occasion may require, to ensure a proper supply of pure air, the amount of which may be modified by passing through canvas, kept wet, in very hot weather; that by employing iron, wood, and glass only in the superstructure, the building will, from the moment of its erection, be ready for decoration and occupation; that the weight of materials in this structure will not exceed one-fourth of those necessary for a brick building, and that the construction of the building has

been so arranged as to admit of all its parts being prepared and delivered ready for fixing in place, and being put together and taken down far more easily than an ordinary brick building, which will greatly reduce all constructive operations on the ground, lessen the number of labourers employed, and any amount of possible inconvenience to the neighbourhood.

The central entrance will be exactly opposite to the Prince of Wales's Gate, in the Kensington Road, which is obviously desirable. But as this gate is not exactly in the centre of the plot of ground to be covered, the building will not be of the same length on each side of the entrance.

The western half of the building will be devoted to machinery and raw materials; the eastern portion to manufactures and the plastic arts; to which latter also the great hall is to be appropriated. The refreshment places are amidst clumps of trees.

In connection with this magnificent building, and the purpose for which it is erected—the great gathering of the peoples and the staples of the world—we must omit not to observe that the universality, in regard to contributors, and completeness in regard to the objects to be contributed, are striking characteristics in the plan of the Exhibition of 1851. Men, and women too, from ALL nations are invited to it. Specimens of all the valuable products of their industry will be seen in it. The entire series of their works, from raw materials to finished fabrics—from the first germ of ingenuity in a rude, simple tool, to the perfect complex machine—will be found there. The history of the arts of life, and the progress of mankind will be traceable there; from the lonely cave, still inhabited by the African bushmen, to the crowded city, where these multitudinous objects are collected—from the stern and shapeless trunk of a tree, to the symmetrical winged ship—from the detection of

steam in the hollow iron balls of Hiero and Solomon Caus, to its first application, by the Marquis of Worcester, by Denis Papin, and by Captain Savory, and to its wonderful development in the almost intellectual machinery of James Watt. The records of all time will be consulted, and the secrets of every region searched out, to enrich this peaceful gathering together of the fruits of human perseverance.

This brilliant display of science and art—this glorious triumph of industry and commerce, will illustrate the tendency of our times to “unity” of feeling, without needing the old delusion of the unity of empire. In principle nothing is wanting to it. Even the despised savage is to be called on for his mite on this occasion, to prove his community of origin with ours, and to support his claim to a common destiny.

The amount of the contract by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, for the use and waste of the materials employed in the building, is £79,800, the whole building to become the property of the contractors, and to be removed by them. If, on the contrary, the building be permanently retained, the cost of it will be £150,000.

# LONDON.

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## CHAPTER I.

### BRIEF ACCOUNT OF LONDON.

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LONDON, the metropolis of Britain, in the county of Middlesex, now one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, and mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. This distinguished city has experienced many calamities. About the year 477, it was taken from the Britons by the Saxons, under Hengist, but on his death, in 498, it was retaken by Ambrosius. In 664 it was ravaged by the plague. Destructive fires happened in 764, 798, 901, 1077, and 1135. In 1090, a hurricane overthrew 800 houses, with several churches, and damaged the Tower of London. On the coronation of Richard I., a dreadful massacre of the Jews was made by the ignorant and ferocious populace. In 1196, William Fitz Osbet, called Longbeard, Lord of London, excited a sedition, and was joined by 50,000 men; but he being taken and executed, his adherents dispersed. A tremendous fire occurred in 1212, wherein, according to Stowe, 3000 persons perished; and the famine in 1258



swept off 20,000. Another massacre of the Jews happened in 1264. In 1348, the terrible pestilence, which spread from India nearly over the whole earth, commenced its destructive ravages in London, and did not entirely subside till 1357. Four years afterwards, a similar calamity again occurred. A most destructive rebellion was raised in 1381, by Wat Tyler, who was killed in Smithfield, by Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor, at a parley to which he was invited by the king. The rebellion of Jack Cade, in 1450, was more formidable, when he defeated the king's forces, and was in possession of London for some time. In 1485, the city was visited by an extraordinary epidemic disease, called "the sweating sickness," which proved extremely fatal. The plague carried off 30,000 persons in the year 1500; and in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. another visitation swept off 35,000 more. In 1665, the Great Plague, as it is called, from its extent and fatality, nearly depopulated the metropolis, carrying off 68,596 persons. This was followed by the Fire of London, which broke out on Sunday, the 2d of September, 1666, at the house of a baker, in Pudding-lane, near Thames-street, and was not extinguished till the following Thursday. Most of the churches and corporation halls, and 13,200 houses, were consumed. The value of property destroyed was computed to be little short of ten millions. In 1780, the Petition of the Protestant Association to Parliament, occasioned an insurrection among the populace, known as the Gordon Riots, who burnt the prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Fleet; the Roman Catholic chapels, and many private houses of persons of that persuasion.

London was first walled round with hewn stones and British bricks, by Constantine the Great; and the walls formed an oblong square, about three miles in circumference, with seven principal gates; but these have long since disappeared, except a few scattered fragments of

the wall. London, in its most extensive view, consists of the city, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, with the suburbs in Middlesex and Surrey, within what are called the Bills of Mortality; including an area of eight miles in length, averaging upwards of five miles in width, and more than thirty miles in circumference. It stretches itself along the river Thames, which, rising in Gloucestershire, is here not quite a quarter of a mile in breadth, falling into the German Ocean at the mouth of the Medway, about forty miles below the city. But of such immense importance is this vast metropolis in all that relates to the commerce, wealth, and power of the United Kingdom and its dependencies; so greatly has it increased in extent and magnificence; and so truly may it be regarded as the emporium of the arts and liberal sciences,—that in noting down a few of its distinguishing features, in this limited space, we feel it necessary to impress on the mind of a stranger in London, that any slight particularization of its parts can scarcely fail to detract from the grand comprehensiveness of the whole. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and is a noble fabric. Next to which is Westminster Abbey, where the ashes of kings and heroes, of sages and legislators, philosophers and poets, rest together; and where the sculptured marble perpetuates their memory on a mass of ornamental grandeur not to be equalled in any metropolis of the world. St. Saviour, Southwark, and the lodge chapel; St. Dunstan, in the east; St. Michael, in Cornhill; St. Stephen, in Walbrook; St. Aldermary, in Bow-lane; St. Mary, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet-street; St. Martin, in the Fields; and St. George, Hanover-square, are some of the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign Protestant churches, Roman Catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters

of all persuasions, and three large synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James, on the north side of a small park of the same name, is an ancient building; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are the best calculated for regal parade of any in the kingdom. Buckingham palace, to which a new front has recently been added, is also in a forward state of preparation for her majesty, on the west side of St. James's Park. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice, and adjoining to which are the houses of Lords and Commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, and the regalia of the kingdom; the Trinity House and the Mint, on Tower-hill; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure, called Somerset-house; the National Gallery; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Post Office; the Bank of England; the Custom-house; the Excise Office; the East India-house; the South Sea-house; the Mansion-house, for the Lord Mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the Public Statues; London Bridge; the bridges of Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Strand, Westminster, and Vauxhall; the numerous inns of court for the study of the law; the two new universities, colleges, learned societies, scientific institutions, and public seminaries; the halls of the different companies; the noble hospitals, and other charitable foundations; the theatres, and other public places of diversions; the Railway Termini; the Cemeteries; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. The parishes in the Bills of Mortality, amount to one hundred and forty-seven; of which ninety-seven are within the walls, seventeen in the liberties without

the walls, twenty-three out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and ten in the city and liberties of Westminster. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country around, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. London, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers. To its port are also confined some branches of foreign commerce; as those of Turkey and Hudson Bay, and nearly the whole of the vast East India trade. Thus, London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of inhabitants. To describe the trades and manufactures that are carried on in London, would be to enumerate all that other places in the kingdom are separately noted for, and would include nearly every article of utility or luxury; for such are the facilities which the metropolis affords for the performance of all operations on an extensive scale, and such is the spirit of competition that exists among its industrious and enterprising inhabitants, that whatever speculation in art, manufactures, or commerce, holds out a fair promise for the advantageous employment of capital or talent, is sure to be embarked in and prosecuted with the most unremitting energy. Such is

—LONDON—opulent, enlarged, and still  
Increasing, LONDON! Babylon of old  
Not more the glory of the earth than she,  
A more accomplished world's chief glory now.

## CHAPTER II.

## DIRECTIONS TO THE PRINCIPAL LINES OF STREETS.

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NOTWITHSTANDING the vast size of London, there are few cities through which it is easier to find a desired route, by attention to a few leading points of direction. Persons coming from the north and west of England are placed by the railways in close contact with the great thoroughfare of the New-road, which runs from Paddington to the Bank, and from this there are several leading communications which communicate with the important line of streets which intersects London from west to east. This intersecting line may be considered the principal standard of direction for that part of London situate on the north of the Thames: beginning at the west, it may be described as consisting of Bayswater-road, Oxford-street, Holborn, Holborn-hill, Newgate-street, Cheapside, the Poultry, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, and Whitechapel-road; a little further to the south are converging lines, having a slight degree of parallism, which join the main line at the two extremities of Cheapside. The western subsidiary line consists of Piccadilly, part of Waterloo-place, Pall Mall east, the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill, joining Cheapside through St. Paul's churchyard, and also offering an avenue to the wharfs, the docks, and the Tower, through Watling-street, Eastcheap, and Great Tower-street. At the eastern extremity of Cheapside a line diverges to London-bridge, the wharfs Tower, &c. through King William-street.

The lines that cross these longitudinal courses of streets, from north to south, are not so distinct or direct as those from east to west, which we have just described. We shall notice the most important; beginning, as before, at the extreme north-west. Near the Paddington-station of the Great Western Railway is the Edgware-road, which joins the New-road with the western extremity of Oxford-street, and thus places strangers on what we have described as the great intersecting line of the metropolis, and this line may be continued to the Piccadilly-line, divergent through Hyde-park, or Park-lane, which are very nearly direct continuations of the Edgware-road. The other lines of communication, between the New-road and Oxford-street, are Gloucester-place, continued through Park-street to Piccadilly; Baker-street, continued through Audley-street to Piccadilly, and at the north-side of the New-road, forming the chief line of connection with the west side of the Regent's-park, and the suburban district of St. John's-wood; Wimpole-street, or Harley-street, connected with the Piccadilly divergent through New Bond-street, and Portland-place, which fronts the Regent's-park, and through Regent-street, connects Oxford-street with Piccadilly, Pall-mall, and St. James's-park, from which it is easy to find the way to the palace, the houses of parliament, and the principal offices of Government. After having passed the Park and Portland-place, pursuing the road to the city, the next great line leading to the south is Tottenham-court-road; a very important thoroughfare, because on its north side it communicates with the great line of road leading to Camden-town, Kentish-town, Hampstead, and Highgate; and on its south side it joins the great intersecting line at the point of junction between Oxford-street and New Oxford-street. From this point there are two lines of communication with the Strand, one through Bloomsbury-street, the Seven-dials, and St. Martin's-lane, which

leads to Charing-cross; and the other through a new opening called Endell-street, continued in front of Covent-garden-theatre, through Bow-street, Charles-street, and Wellington-street, into the Strand opposite Waterloo-bridge. Nearly parallel with Tottenham-court-road is the line of Gower-street, which is not open for carriages, being stopped by a gate in front of the London University; and between this and King's-cross there are several indirect lines leading to Holborn, through Russell and Bloomsbury squares. The New-road passes through the centre of Euston-square, on the north side of which is the Terminus of the North Western Railway. Those passengers who, on their arrival at this station, wish to go to the west-end, will find their various routes already recorded in this paragraph. Continuing the line of the New-road, we reach King's-cross, from which there is a divergent line north-westwards by the Pancras-road to the eastern side of Camden-town, and a communication with the middle of Holborn by Gray's-inn-lane; the New-road is continued over Pentonville-hill to the Angel at Islington, from whence there are lines of communication to the west end of Newgate-street by St. John-street and Smithfield, and to the east end by Goswell-street and Aldersgate-street. The New-road from Islington takes the name of the City-road, and leads direct to the Bank. To the Bank also converge the north-eastern lines of communication by Shoreditch and Bishopsgate-street, by Mile end and Whitechapel; and the eastern line by the Mile-end-road.

The portion of London on the south side of the Thames presents more intelligible lines of communication, and much more easily remembered, than those we have just described. The great roads from the principal bridges converge at the obelisk in St. George's-fields, or may be described as radiating from the obelisk to the bridges. Taking the former arrangement, we may state that Bridge-street and Westminster-road lead from West-

minster-bridge to the obelisk; Waterloo-road, from Waterloo-bridge to the obelisk; Blackfriars'-road, from Blackfriars'-bridge to the obelisk; Bridge-street, from Southwark-bridge to the obelisk; High-street and Blackman-street, from London-bridge to the obelisk.

To facilitate the stranger's acquisition of a knowledge of the localities of London, it may be well to point out some remarkable spots which ought to have their situations impressed upon the memory, so as to make them centres to which other directions may easily be referred.

The north, or Tyburn end of Hyde-park, stands at the extreme of what we have described as the great intersecting line of the metropolis; it communicates with the western suburbs by Bayswater, with the northern by the Edgware-road, with the divergent line of Piccadilly through Hyde-park, and opens the extreme line of communication which runs completely across the city, through Oxford-street.

The southern extremity of Hyde-park communicates through Grosvenor-place and Wilton-street with the fashionable squares and streets of Pimlico; through Sloane-street with Chelsea; and through the old western road with Brompton, Knightsbridge, Hammersmith, Kensington, Kew, and Richmond; it commences what we have termed the divergent of the great intersectional line, with which the Piccadilly line unites in St. Paul's churchyard, where it joins Cheapside.

Trafalgar-square, or Charing-cross, is about the middle of this diverging line; the Piccadilly portion of the line coming into it from the west, and the Strand continuing it towards the east. Through St. Martin's-lane there is a direct communication with Holborn, and the northern parts of London; and through Charing-cross and Parliament-street, the great thoroughfare of Westminster passes, leading to Whitehall, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and the principal offices of Government. The National Gallery, and the principal



club-houses, are in the immediate neighbourhood. Wellington-street, which crosses the Strand about the middle, is a place that deserves to be noted. Its northern part leads to Covent-garden-theatre; and, by a slight deviation, to Drury-lane-theatre. And thence, from Bow-street, through Endell-street, to New Oxford-street and the British Museum. The southern portion of Wellington-street leads over Waterloo-bridge to Southwark and Lambeth. In the Waterloo-road is the Terminus of the South Western Railway. In the immediate vicinity are Exeter Hall, where the meetings of the various religious and charitable societies are usually held; and Somerset House, divided between several scientific bodies and various offices of Government.

Temple Bar is erected at the point of union between the Strand and Fleet-street, and separates the cities of London and Westminster. At the end of Fleet-street, the communication northwards with Holborn is through Chancery-lane, which leads to Lincoln's Inn and the new Chancery courts, and terminates in Holborn, opposite Gray's Inn. On the south side of this part of Fleet-street is the Temple; and a little further to the east is another line of communication with Holborn, through Fetter-lane.

St. Paul's-churchyard, by some called the lungs of London, is a central point of some importance to those who wish to acquire a knowledge of the localities and directions of the city. It is entered from the west by Ludgate-hill. There is no passage for carriages at the north side of the church; but this side has many attractions for visitors, since here, and in the adjoining streets, such as Paternoster-row, Amen-corner, Ave Maria-lane, is the great mart for the literature of the empire. Stationers' Hall is placed in a small court, to which there is an entrance from Ludgate-hill. Carriages go round the church on the south side, and passing Watling-street, come into the great trunk line of intersection at the

point of junction between Newgate-street and Cheapside. At the north side of this junction is the General Post-Office, from which Aldersgate-street, continued by Goswell-street, leads direct to the New Road and Islington.

The Bank and Royal Exchange form the grand central point of meeting for the great majority of the London omnibuses; and conveyances may be had from thence in these vehicles to almost any part of the city or suburbs. Turning from these magnificent buildings down King William-street, we reach London-bridge.

Eastwards of London-bridge is the course of the way to the Tower and the Docks. Thames-street, which is intersected by the dry arch of the bridge, runs east and west, parallel to the river, with which it communicates by various small streets and lanes, leading to the wharfs. The greater part of the traffic between London and the south-eastern part of England passes over London-bridge. At its southern extremity is the Terminus of the Brighton, Dover, and Greenwich Railways. The Tunnel recently constructed under the Thames is rather less than two miles lower down the river than London-bridge. At the north-eastern side of the bridge is a range of wharfs, where passengers embark in the principal steamers for places down the river, or for distant ports. There is probably no part of the metropolis which will give strangers so complete a notion of the business and bustle of London as this bridge and the localities in its immediate neighbourhood.

We have already mentioned that the best points of guidance for the portion of London south of the Thames are the bridges and the obelisk. We recommend strangers to study the lines of communication and the points of direction we have indicated on any ordinary map of London; and when they have done so, we are persuaded that they will have no difficulty in finding their way to any locality that they may desire.

## CHAPTER III.

## RELIGIOUS EDIFICES.

THE religious edifices of London have the most prominent and imposing share in its architectural splendour and from their vast number must interest and surprise the casual visitor; they are therefore particularly deserving of notice.

The places of public worship amount to upwards of seven hundred, of which there are three hundred and forty episcopal churches and chapels: twenty are appropriated to the Roman catholics; fourteen to the worship of foreign protestants; and three hundred and seventy to the different sects of protestant dissenters. To complete the enumeration of the religious buildings in London it may be added that there are eight synagogues for the Jews.

Of these it can only be necessary here to call the attention of strangers to those which, by their size or beauty, distinguish the metropolis; or by some striking peculiarity are calculated to awaken curiosity. Those grand national structures—the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster—first demand our attention.

## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

From its vast dimensions, great height, and commanding position, on an eminence north of the Thames, St.

Paul's Cathedral may be regarded as the most conspicuous edifice in the metropolis, while its architectural merits render it one of the most magnificent. The ancient Gothic cathedral, which originally stood in majestic pomp on the same spot, was destroyed in the great fire of London, A. D. 1666; and the erection of the present building was intrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, under whose direction the first stone was laid, in 1675.



WEST FRONT

The highest or last stone on the top of the lantern was laid by Mr. Christopher Wren, the son of the great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be discerned at sea eastward, and at Windsor to the west, begun and completed in the space of thirty-five years, by one architect, the great Sir Christopher Wren; one principal mason, Mr. Strong;

and under one bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton, whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only structure that has come in competition with it, continued one hundred and fifty-five years in building, under twelve successive architects, including Bramante, Raphael, and Michelangelo, assisted by the police and interests of the Roman see.

The principal entrance or front, which looks westward, is adorned with a rich and beautiful portico, composed of twelve lofty Corinthian pillars below, and above eight composite ones, ranged in pairs, supporting an angular pediment, the entablature of which represents the conversion of St. Paul, sculptured by Bird, in high relief. On the apex of the pediment is a colossal statue of St. Paul, with two of equal size at each end, representing St. Peter and St. James; and along the sides of the front are similar statues of the four Evangelists. The angles are surmounted by bell towers, of a simple and uniform character. The marble statue in front of the portico, and facing Ludgate-street, represents Queen Anne in her robes of state, holding in her hands the emblems of royalty.

There are two other entrances to the body of the church, facing north and south, at each end of the principal transept. They correspond in their architecture, which consists of a semicircular portico, of the Corinthian order, surrounded by statues of the apostles. The tympanum of the north entrance exhibits the arms and regalia, supported by angels; and that of the south entrance, a phoenix rising from the flames, the work of Gabriel Cibber, in allusion to the reconstruction of the cathedral after the conflagration.

This cathedral is open for divine service three times every day in the year, the hours varying with the seasons. At all other hours, when the building is closed, strangers may gain admittance by knocking at the door of the northern portico; and on paying the stated

they are at liberty to view any or all the objects of curiosity which the place contains. From twelve to one is a very favourable time for visiting this building; for not only is the light stronger, and the atmosphere less chilly and damp, but at that time a person attends daily to wind up the clock, who can afford some curious explanations.

	FEET.
The dimensions of St. Paul's from east to west, within the walls . . . . .	510
From north to south, within the doors of the porticos . . . . .	282
Its height within, from the centre of the floor to cross . . . . .	340
Ditto, from the vaults below . . . . .	40½
The circumference of the dome within is . . . . .	300
The diameter of the ball . . . . .	6
From the ball to the top of the cross . . . . .	30
The breadth of the west entrance . . . . .	100
The diameter of the columns of the porticos . . . . .	4
The height to the top of the west pediment under the figure of St. Paul . . . . .	120
The height of the towers of the west front . . . . .	287
The circumference of the clock dial . . . . .	57
The length of the minute hand . . . . .	8
The length of the hour figures . . . . .	2ft. 2½in.

The general form of the building is that of a Greek cross, having a magnificent dome arising from the intersection of the nave and transept. From the external appearance the visitor is inadequately prepared for the effect of the interior; the unexpected loftiness of the vaulting, and of the long range of columns and piers which bursts unexpectedly on the sight, produces an effect of mingled wonder and surprise, which is increased as we come under the dome, and look up to the once gorgeous paintings of Sir James Thornhill illustrative

of the most remarkable occurrences in the life of St. Paul, on the spacious concave. At such a moment the



INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S.

inscription over the entrance to the choir, commemorating the architect, has the merit of striking simplicity and truth. It is in Latin, of which the following is a translation:—

“ Beneath lies CHRISTOPHER WREN, the architect of this church and city, who lived more than ninety years, not for himself alone, but for the public. Reader, do you seek his monument? Look around!”

The choir is separated from the body of the church by handsome iron railings. Over the entrance to it is the organ gallery, and an organ erected in 1694, by Bernard Schmydt, or Smith, at a cost of £2000, and supposed to be one of the first in the kingdom. On the south side of the choir is a throne for the bishop, and on the north

side another for the lord mayor ; besides those there is on each side a long range of stalls. The whole are richly ornamented with carvings, by Grinley Gibbons, who was the first, according to Walpole, who succeeded in giving to wood "the loose and airy lightness of flowers; and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." In the chancel, or semicircular recess, at the east end, stands the communion table.

Many of the monuments which are ranged around to the memory of distinguished men, particularly naval and military heroes, are of great merit; but there are some to which grave objections may be taken, both for inappropriate design and defective execution. Those which, for various reasons, are most likely to attract the attention of visitors, are the monuments of Nelson, Collingwood, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Rodney, Bishops Heber and Middleton, Sir W. Jones, Sir J. Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and Howard, the celebrated philanthropist. The inscription on the last-named monument is from the pen of the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M. P. and well deserves to be transcribed.

"This extraordinary man had the fortune to be honoured while living in the manner which his virtues deserved. He received the thanks of both Houses of the British and Irish Parliaments, for his eminent services rendered to his country and to mankind. Our national prisons and hospitals, improved upon the suggestion of his wisdom, bear testimony to the solidity of his judgment, and to the estimation in which he was held. In every part of the civilised world, which he traversed to reduce the sum of human misery, from the throne to the dungeon, his name was mentioned with respect, gratitude, and admiration. His modesty alone defeated various efforts which were made during his life to erect this statue, which the public has now consecrated to his memory. He was born at Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, Sept. 2nd, 1726. The early part of his life was spent in retirement, residing principally upon his paternal estate, at Car-



dington, in Bedfordshire, for which county he served the office of Sheriff in the year 1773. He expired at Cherson, in Russian Tartary, on the 20th Jan. 1790, a victim to the perilous and benevolent attempt to ascertain the cause of, and find an efficacious remedy for, the plague. He trod an open but unfrequented path to immortality, in the ardent and unremitted exercise of Christian charity. May this tribute to his fame excite an emulation of his truly glorious achievements !”

Descending from the body of the church, the visitor is conducted to the crypt, used as the place of sepulture for such as are interred in the cathedral. It is a large, dry, and well-lighted space, with massive arches, some of the pillars of which are forty feet square; forcibly illustrating, by their solidity, the immense weight and magnitude of the fabric they help to sustain. Here, besides the remains of the illustrious men whose monumental records we have transcribed, are preserved some fragments of the wreck of the old cathedral, which, having been thrown aside after the great fire, have since been recovered and placed in a recess under the east window of this subterranean vault. Among them is the effigy of John Donne, D.D. author of the well-known Satires. The figure of the poet is in a winding-sheet, and was originally depicted rising from a vase. The sculptor was the celebrated Nicholas Stone, who executed it from a painting made by Donne's directions, who, it is said, when near death, wrapped himself in a shroud, and was so portrayed, as a corpse standing upon an urn. Here are also the effigies of Sir Nicholas Bacon, in full armour, with his head bare; Sir John Wolley, and his lady, in a sitting posture; Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, in armour, with the robe of the Order of the Garter over it; Sir Thomas Heneage, Knight, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, also in armour; Sir William Cockayne; and the mutilated bust of Dr. John Colett, of whom it was formerly inscribed on his tomb, that he was

"Doctor of Divinitie, Dean of Pawle's, and the only Founder of Pawle's Schole, who departed this lyeffe Anno Domini 1519; the Son of Sir Henry Colette, Knyghte, twyse Lord Maior of the Cyttye of London, and free of the Compayne and Mysterie of the Mercers." The school referred to is that still existing, at the east end of the Cathedral, which, though called St. Paul's, is dedicated to the child Jesus, and entirely unconnected with the cathedral establishment.

There are several tablets on the walls of the crypt, and a few altar tombs, to the memory of distinguished architects and artists. The most interesting objects of curiosity, after the monuments and crypts, are the whispering gallery, celebrated for the transmission of the slightest sound along the walls, and not less deserving of note for the impressive view which it affords of the interior of the dome; the library, which, after having been long neglected, is now restored to a state of decent order; the model and trophy room; the clockwork and great bell, the latter of which weighs 11,470 lbs; and the ball and cross. The ascent to the ball is difficult, attended by some danger, and encountered by few. Its interior diameter is six feet, and eight persons may sit within it. Open daily from ten till dusk. The following are the charges of admission:

	S.	D.
To view the Monuments and Body of the Church	0	2
To the Whispering Galleries and the two Outside Galleries . . . . .	0	6
To the Ball . . . . .	1	6
To the Library, Great Bell, Geometrical Staircase, and Model Room . . . . .	1	0
Clock . . . . .	0	2
Crypt, or Vaults . . . . .	1	0
	<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	4	4
	<hr/>	



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Westminster Abbey may not inaptly be called the pantheon of the glory of Britain, for it is its monument and remains which render the Abbey so precious to Englishmen and the whole civilised world. Here lie nearly all our kings, queens, and princes, from Edward the Confessor to George II. Here lie most of our statesmen and warriors; and here also lie the most remains of our poets, writers, and philosophers, from Chaucer to our own times; together with hundreds of other persons eminent for their rank, patriotism, talents.

This truly noble specimen of Gothic architecture was originally founded in the seventh century, by Sæberht King of the east Saxons, in the year 610; but it was subsequently destroyed by the Danes, and long continued in mere mass of ruins. Edward the Confessor rebuilt it

abbey and cathedral on a more extended scale, in 1066, when Pope Nicholas II. constituted it the place of inauguration of the kings of England, and gave it the form of a cross, which thenceforward became the pattern for cathedral building in England. Henry III. greatly enlarged the abbey in 1245; but the most remarkable addition made to it was the chapel of Henry VII., which, though in itself an architectural gem, unequalled in England, does not harmonize with the original design. In the general plunder of monasteries and church property, which distinguished the reign of Henry VIII., Westminster Abbey suffered severely; but it was still worse treated by the Puritans in the great civil war, who left it in a most dilapidated condition. The task of repairing this great national edifice was intrusted to Sir Christopher Wren, who performed his task with such ability, that the building was greatly improved, both in solidity of structure and majesty of effect, he having added the two towers at the west end. During the progress of this re-edification, several curious and ancient monuments were brought to light, which may still be seen: among others, the Mosaic pavement, executed under the directions of Robert de Ware, abbot of Westminster, in 1560.

The best external view of the abbey is obtained from the open space in the front of the western entrance, where the two great towers have a most sublime and imposing effect: passing round thence, by the north side, the buttresses, of which the repairs have been completed, will enable the visitor to form some notion of the richness belonging to the details of early Gothic architecture; the contrast of the more elaborate tracery and delicate working on Henry VII.'s Chapel is, however, very great: but passing this over, we come round to the eastern entrance, at Poets' Corner.

The best view of the interior is obtained from the great western door the body of the church presents an impres-

sive appearance, the whole design of the edifice being once opened to the view of the spectator, with its lofty and beautifully disposed lights, and long arcades of colour. These pillars terminate towards the east in a semicircle, thereby enclosing the chapel of Edward the Confessor, a kind of semicircle, and excluding all the rest. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, sixteen feet wide, covering the side aisles, and lighted



SOUTH AISLE OF THE NAVE.

middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by these and the under range with the four capital windows, the whole fabric is so

mirably lighted, that the spectator is never incommoded by darkness, nor dazzled by glare.

In 1735, the great west window was filled with stained glass, representing Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve patriarchs; the arms of King Sebert, King Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth, King George, II. and Dean Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester. To the left, in a smaller window, is a painting of one of our kings (supposed of Edward the Confessor); but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be distinguished. In the window on the other side is a figure representing Edward the Black Prince. The three windows at the east end contain each two figures. In the left window, the first figure represents our Saviour, the second the Virgin Mary, the third Edward the Confessor, the fourth St. John the Baptist, the fifth St. Augustine, and the sixth Melitus, Bishop of London, in the right-hand window. The north, or rose window, was put up in the year 1722, and represents our Saviour, the twelve apostles, and four evangelists; the latter, with their emblems, lay down, two on each side. In 1847, the gorgeous south, or marigold window, was filled with stained glass from designs by Messrs Ward and Nixon. In the centre is the word "JEHOVAH," surrounded by angels; and in the circle of surrounding light are thirty-two subjects illustrative of the principal incidents, miracles, and events in the life and sufferings of the Redeemer. In the twelve lower lights are subjects from Old Testament history. The window of stained glass, in Henry V.'s chantry, was filled at Dean Ireland's expense; the arms are those of Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Henry V., the arms of Queens of England, and at the very top of the window, those of the Dean.

The choir is fitted up with oak stalls, in the style of architecture of the time of Edward III., from designs by Mr. Blore, the Abbey architect, admirably executed by Mr. Ruddle, of Peterborough.

At the altar in the choir, just under the centre of the four great pillars under the lantern, the ceremony of the coronation is performed: under the seat of the throne is the "Stone of Fate," on which the kings of Scotland were enthroned, which was brought as a trophy to England in the wars of the Plantagenets. According to tradition, it was the stone on which Jacob laid his head when he had the vision in Bethel.

The names of the several chapels, beginning from the south cross, and so passing round to the north cross, are in order as follows:—1. St. Benedict; 2. St. Edmund; 3. St. Nicholas; 4. Henry VII.; 5. St. Paul; 6. St. Edward the Confessor; 7. St. Erasmus; 8. Abbot Inslip's Chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist; 9. St. John, St. Michael, and St. Andrew. The three last are now laid together. The Chapel of Edward the Confessor stands, as it were, in the centre, and is enclosed in the body of the church.

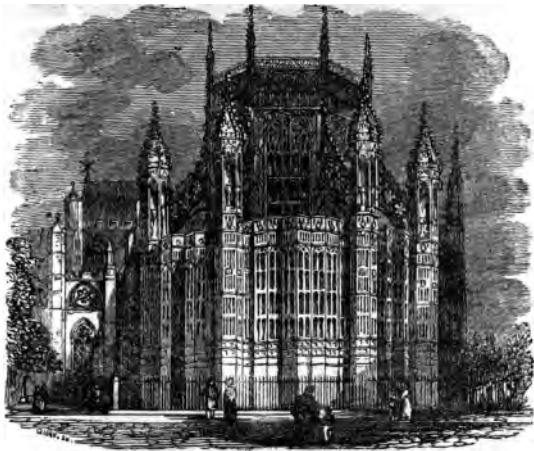
The length of this church from east to west, is three hundred and seventy-five feet, measuring from the steps of Henry VII.'s chapel; from north to south, the breadth is two hundred feet: the width of the nave and side-aisles is seventy-five feet: the height from the pavement of the nave to the inner roof is one hundred and one feet: from the choir pavement to the roof of the lantern is about one hundred and forty feet high.

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#### HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.

This magnificent chapel, which adjoins to the east end of the Abbey church, and communicates with the ambulatory by a flight of several steps, was erected by the monarch whose name it bears, as the place of sepulchre for himself and the royal blood of England. It was commenced in 1503, and completed in 1512; and is one

of the most exquisite specimens of florid Gothic in the world. Its cost is said to have been £15,000, equal to £200,000 of our present money. During a period of eleven years (from 1809 to 1822) the exterior of this superb chapel underwent a complete restoration, under the superintendence of the late James Wyatt, Esq., at a cost of about £40,000.



HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL.

The ascent to the interior of Henry VII.'s Chapel is from the ambulatory, by steps of black marble, under a stately portico, which leads to the gates opening to the body, or nave of the chapel. On each side of the entrance there is a door opening into the side-aisles. The gates are of brass, most curiously wrought, in the manner of



frame-work, having in every other panel a rose and portullis alternately. Having entered, the eye will naturally be directed to the lofty ceiling, which is in stone, wrought with such astonishing variety of figures, as no description can reach. The stalls are of brown wainscot,



INTERIOR OF HENRY VII.'S CHAPEL

with Gothic canopies, most beautifully carved, as are the seats, with strange devices, which nothing on wood is now equal to. The pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once

Prebendary of the abbey. The east view from the entrance presents a view of the brass chapel and tomb of the royal founder; and round it, in the eastern semicircle, are the chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. At the east end of the south aisle is the royal vault; and in the corresponding part of the north aisles is the tomb of the murdered princes. No part of this chapel is more worthy of admiration than the roof, which is nearly flat, and supported upon arches rising from twelve magnificent gothic pillars between the nave and side-aisles.

The entrance to the Abbey is through the eastern gateway, leading to Poet's Corner, opposite the House of Lords. The Poet's Corner, the nave, and north transepts, are free at all times. Guides are in attendance, for the purpose of showing the chapels, from nine till six o'clock every day, except Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and general fasts, at a charge of Sixpence for each person. On entering Poet's Corner, Dryden's monument is on the right-hand, and the entrance to the ambulatory, in which are the nine chapels, next to it.

Not far from the Abbey stood the Sanctuary, the place of refuge absurdly granted in former times to criminals of certain denominations. The church belonging to it was in the form of a cross. It is supposed to have been the work of the Confessor. Within its precincts was born Edward V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her younger son Richard, to secure him from his cruel uncle, who had already possession of the elder brother.

To the west of the Sanctuary stood the Eleemosynary, or Almonry, where the alms of the Abbey were distributed. But it is still more remarkable for having been the place where the first printing-press ever known in England was erected. It was in 1474, when William Caxton, encouraged by "the great," and probably by the learned Thomas Milling, then Abbot, produced "The Game and Play of the Chesse."



ST. SAVIOUR

Southwark, is one of the most ancient buildings of London; it was founded by Augustine, and rebuilt in the fourteenth century by Bishop Gower being a great benefactor: but it has been grossly disfigured by repairs and supposed

The church is a noble fabric, of the point of the three aisles running east and west, and a north and south transept, and a choir, and a cathedral. The breadth of the transept is thirty and nine feet. Twenty-six pillars, in two rows, support the roof; and the chancel and the galleries of the choir are adorned with pillars and tracery similar to those of Westminster Abbey.

The Ladye Chapel, at the east end, is a very fine work; happily saved from destruction by the late approaches to New London Bridge, and still preserved in an admirable taste.



INTERIOR OF ST. SAVIOUR'S.

Here are numerous monuments of great interest; such as those of William of Wykeham, the poet Gower, and Bishop Andrews. The dramatists Fletcher and Massinger were buried here in one grave. The tower, which is erected on four very strong pillars, is one hundred and fifty feet high, and contains twelve of the finest bells in England. It is memorable as being the place where Hollar drew his Views of London, both before and after the great fire.



ST. STEPHEN'S.

Walbrook. This small but beautiful church was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1672 and 1679, and has been universally admired for its elegance and proportion, being by many considered the masterpiece of the architect. "The general effect of the interior," says Carter, "although deprived of its principal light—the east window—is undoubtedly grand and imposing; and notwithstanding pious feelings are not so immediately the result as when yielding to the solemn impressions inspired by our Gothic fanes, still much deserved praise must be allowed to the merits of the laborious knight in the present instance." It is seventy-five feet long, fifty-six feet wide, and thirty-four feet high. The plan is original, yet chaste and beautiful: the roof is supported and the area divided by sixteen Corinthian columns, eight of which sustain an hemispherical cupola,

lined with caissons, and having a lantern light in centre. Over the altar is a picture, by West,—the Martyrdom of St. Stephen,—presented by the Dr. Wilson, in the year 1776.

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ST. MARY-LE-BOW,

apside, erected in 1673, by Sir Christopher Wren, on site of the old church, destroyed by the great fire 866.

The principal ornament of this church is its spire, which rises to the height of two hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground, and is much admired for its beauty

and proportions; which, for scientific skill of construction, and elegance of elevation, surpasses all other steeples in London. It was repaired, and partly rebuilt, in 1820, in accordance with the original design, by Mr. George Gwilt. "It is beyond question," says an old writer, "as perfect as human imagination can contrive or execute, and till we see it outdone we shall hardly think it to be equalled."

In this church the bishops of London are always consecrated; and here the "Boyle Lectures" are delivered annually, on the first Monday of the month from January to May, and from September to November, in accordance with the bequest of the Hon. Robert Boyle.

Underneath is an ancient crypt, belonging to the original edifice, built in 1087.

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#### CHRIST CHURCH,

Newgate-street, erected in 1687, by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of a church of Franciscans; where, it is said, no less than six hundred or seven hundred persons of distinction were interred. The present church is a handsome structure, with a lofty square tower: the pulpit is carved with representations of the Last Supper and of the four evangelists. The font is of white marble, adorned with alto-relievos. The Spital sermons are preached in this church in Easter week; and here, on St. Matthew's Day, a sermon is annually preached before the lord mayor, aldermen, and governors of Christ's Hospital; after which the senior scholars make Latin and English Orations, in the Great Hall, previously to being sent to the university. Richard Baxter, the non-conformist, is buried within the walls of this building.

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ST. BRIDE'S,

leet-street, erected in 1680, by Sir Christopher Wren, on the site of the church destroyed by the great fire in 1666. "This church," says Elmes, "is of great strength and beauty: its interior is at once spacious, commodious, and elegant." It is one hundred and eleven feet in length, fifty-seven feet in breadth, and forty-one feet in height; composed of a lofty nave, covered with an arched ceiling; and two aisles, separated below by solid pedestals supporting coupled Doric columns, which support the aisles of the nave and galleries. At the east end is a beautiful stained glass window, by the late Mr. Muss, presenting the "Descent from the Cross," after Rubens.



Its handsome tower and well-proportioned spire, which is one of the highest in London, and exceeded by few in the kingdom, was originally two hundred and thirty-four feet in height; but having been injured by lightning in 1764, it was repaired and reduced to its present height of two hundred and twenty-six feet.

Among the eminent persons buried here, are Richardson, the author of "Pamela;" Sir Richard Baker, author of the "Chronicles;" and Wynkin de Worde, the famous printer.

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THE TEMPLE CHURCH,

Or St. Mary's Inner Temple, belongs to the societies of the Inner and Middle Temple. The western part, or round, is highly interesting, as being one of the earliest specimens of the pointed style of architecture. It was

uilt by the Knights Templars, about 1185, and displays a series of six clustered columns of black Purbeck marble, supporting the same number of pointed arches; over which is a triforium and a clerestory, with semicircular



TRIFORIUM.

bes. In the area, on each side, is a series of recum-  
 bers of Knights Templars. At the wes  
 way, with several or  
 lar arch.  
 church is of a  
 amples of the

teenth century. It is eighty-two feet in length by fifty-eight feet in breadth, and is formed into a centre and lateral aisles by five arches on either side, corresponding with the same number of triple windows. The breadth of the centre aisle is the same as the diameter or central space of the circular part, whereby a pleasing harmony is kept up throughout, and unity of plan is combined with great variety of it. The restorations and polychromatic decorations of the interior have been admirably executed, under the able directions of Mr. Sidney Smirke and Mr. Decimus Burton, at the expense of the benchers. On entering the western door, the effect is picturesque and imposing: it discloses a fine architectural picture, which, while it delights the eye by its varied perspective, strongly excites the imagination by partially revealing what can be fully enjoyed only on a nearer approach to it. The floor is paved with encaustic tiles, by Minton; and the windows at the east end are filled with stained glass, of harmonious design, by Mr. Willement.

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#### ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE WEST,

Fleet-street, erected from the designs and under the superintendence of John Shaw, Esq. F.R. and A.S. in 1832. The tower is of Kelton stone, a very superior kind of freestone, of beautiful colour, from the county of Rutland. Upon the tower is an enriched stone lantern, perforated with Gothic windows of two heights, each angle having a buttress and enriched finial; the whole being terminated by an ornamental pierced and very rich crown parapet. The height of the tower to the battlements is ninety feet; and the whole height of the tower and lantern is one hundred and thirty feet. The body of the church is of fine brick, finished with stone; it is of octagon form, about fifty feet in diameter, and will hold about nine hundred persons.

## ST. CLEMENT'S DANES,

d. A handsome structure, chiefly of the Corinthian  
; erected in 1680, by Sir Christopher Wren, except  
ower, which owes its present elevation of one hun-  
and sixteen feet to Mr. Gibbs, by whom it was  
l in 1719. On the north and south sides are domed  
os, supported by six Ionic columns. The altar is  
d wainscot, of the Tuscan order; and the chancel  
ved with marble. In the vestry is a picture (for-  
the altar piece), some of the figures of which are  
to be portraits of the wife and children of the  
nder.

hop Berkely, celebrated by Pope as having "every  
; under heaven," was buried here.



## ST. MARY-LE-STRAND,

d: one of the first churches erected by Queen  
's commissioners, from the designs of Gibbs, and  
ed in 1723. "It is," says Walpole, "a monument  
e piety more than the taste of the nation."

e exterior has a double range of columns, one over  
her, with entablatures, pediments, and balustrades;  
in the intercolumniations there are ornamented  
s. The western entrance is by a flight of steps,  
n the sweep of a circle, and leads to a circular  
o of Ionic columns, covered with a dome and  
ed by an elegant vase. The steeple is of the  
thian order; and is light though solid. The  
or walls are decorated with duplicated ranges of  
ers; the east end is semicircular.

s church stands on the spot where in former times  
a famous maypole, made still more famous by its  
ral in 1718, when it was given to Sir Isaac Newton,

LONDON.

and for his large telescope. Pope makes this the  
where the heroes of the Dunciad assemble.  
ere the tall may-pole once o'erlooked the Strand,  
it now (so Anne and piety ordain)  
church collects the saints of Drury-lane!



ST. MARTIN'S,

St. Martin's-lane, erected between the years 1721 and 1723  
at a cost of £37,000, from designs by Gibbs, on the site of  
a church which was taken down in 1721. At the west end  
a portico, which for utility, compact beauty, and  
unity of combination, is unsurpassed in the metro-

sists of six Corinthian columns in front, and two on the return, supporting a pediment: the cornice and entablature, crowned by a balustrade, are continued along the sides of the church, together with pilasters to correspond with the columns. The tower is surmounted by a fine spire; the whole forming a noble work, not unworthy of Wren in his brightest days; and almost justifies the high eulogy of Savage, in the "Wanderer:"

"O Gibbs! whose art the solemn fane can raise  
Where God delights to dwell and man to praise."

The interior of the church is a perfect picture of architectural beauty and neatness of accommodation. Columns, of the Corinthian order, support an elliptical vaulted roof; a form supposed to be particularly adapted to assist the propagation of sound. All the parts are evenly distributed; and nothing can be added and nothing can be taken away. It is complete in itself; and refuses the admission of all other ornament. In the vestry room is a well executed model of the church, so portraits of the incumbents since the year 1670, and bust of Dr. Richards.

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#### ST. JAMES',

eccadilly, built by Sir Christopher Wren, in 1684, is a plain edifice, with rusticated stone quoins and arches. The harmony of proportion in the interior is equally admirable. It is divided transversely by two ranges of Corinthian columns supporting the roof, which give an imposing appearance. Over the altar is some exquisite carving of fruit and foliage, by the celebrated sculptor Gibbons: the elaborate font, of white marble, is also by the same artist; it is supported by a column representing the tree of life, with the serpent twining round it; the basin is a representation of the baptism of Christ in the river Jordan, and two other scriptural subjects.

Here were buried Dr. Akenside, the author of "Sicures of the Imagination," and Tom D'Urfey, the poet of the time of Charles II., who died 1726. A plain stone to his memory is affixed on the south side of the tower. There is also a tablet in honour of Sydenham.



CHAPEL ROYAL,

Whitehall. This noble room, forty feet high, for the banquetting hall, was converted by George I. into a chapel royal, in which service is performed every morning and afternoon. The ceiling, representing the apotheosis of James I., which is treated in nine compartments, was painted by Rubens, and has six

retouched by Cipriani ; the former having received £5000 for his labour, and the latter £2000.

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ST. MARY'S,

Lambeth-walk. This church is remarkable as having afforded a temporary shelter from the rain to Maria D'Este, Queen of James II., who after crossing the water from Whitehall, remained here on the night of December 6th, 1688, till a coach took her to Gravesend. The tower, which is eighty-seven feet high, was erected in 1735, and the body of the church about the close of the fifteenth century. In one of the windows is the figure of a pedlar, and his dog, who bequeathed to the parish a piece of land, still known as Pedlar's Acre. In the south aisle is the monument of the celebrated antiquary, Elias Ashmole; and in the chancel there are several of the archbishops of Canterbury. The church-yard contains the tomb of the Tradescants, founders of the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, erected in 1662, and restored at the expense of the parish in 1773, when the following inscription, originally intended for it, was engraved upon the stone.

Know stranger, ere thou pass, beneath this stone  
 Lye John Tradescant, grandsire, father, son ;  
 The last died in his spring ; the other two  
 Liv'd till they had travell'd Art and Nature thro',  
 As by their choice collections may appear,  
 Of what is rare, in land, in sea, in air :  
 Whilst they (as Homer's Iliad in a nut)  
 A world of wonders in one closet shut :  
 These famous Antiquarians, that had been  
 Both gardeners to the Rose and Lilly Queen,  
 Transplanted now themselves, sleep here, and wh n  
 Angels shall with their trumpets waken men,  
 And fire shall purge the world, these hence shall rise,  
 And change this garden for a paradise.



## ST. HELEN'S,

Bishopsgate, is a singularly quaint and picturesque structure, and is one of the four London churches which escaped the great fire. Three years before that event Hatton informs us (1708), "it had upwards of £1,300 out in the repair and beautifying thereof: it was repaired, and the small tower built, in the year 1641. It is but a fragment of the original structure, consisting of a nave and side aisle only. The spot has been sacred ground for ages; for here was a priory of black monks founded before the reign of Henry III., by Will. Baring, Dean of St. Paul's; and another William Baring one of the Sheriffs in the second year of Edward II. contains a series of antique open seats; a beautiful Elizabethan pulpit; and an exceedingly curious beautiful series of monuments, among which may be mentioned those of Sir John Crosby and his wife, inhabitants of the celebrated Hall adjoining, a building immortalised by Shakspeare; of Sir John Spencer; Thomas Gresham, the founder of the Royal Exchange; Sir William Pickering; William Bury, a friend of Gresham, and "flower of merchants," as his epitaph tells us; and his son, Martin, who was "captain, in the year 1588, at the camp at Tilbury" with many of the London worthies.

## ST. GEORGE'S,

Hanover-square. Erected in 1724, from the design of Mr. John James. It has a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and pediment, but behind which is a turret, ornamented with a dome and terminating with a dome. It contains an altar to the West; and a neat marble font.

## CHAPTER IV.

## ROYAL PALACES, AND MANSIONS OF THE NOBILITY.

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ARCHITECTURE, the queen of the fine arts, attended by her handmaids, *Painting and Sculpture*, presents herself, by a prescriptive right, to the consideration and regard of the SOVEREIGN. Monarchs can best appreciate the utility and importance of this noble art—an art which, in imperial and great works combined, displays the mighty and fascinating powers of *Painting and Sculpture*—of *Musica and Poetry*.—*Sir John Soane.*

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## BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

Pimlico, the town residence of her Majesty, was built in 1825, from the designs of Mr. Nash, and occupies the site of Buckingham House, built in 1703, by Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and settled about seventy years ago on the Queen-consort, in lieu of Somerset House. The principal, or garden front, is three hundred and forty-five feet in length, ornamented with statues of Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude, Faith, Hope, and Charity; and has a terrace of the same extent, bounded by two conservatories, in the form of Ionic pavilions. The building, which originally occupied three sides of a square, has recently been enlarged by the addition of a fourth, fronting the Mall, in St. James's Park, from the designs of Mr. Blore, of the same length as the garden front. One central and two side archways give entrance to the new building



**BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**

and to the court. There are twenty-three windows each of the two upper stories; the entresol is decorated by panels over the windows of the ground floor, and the top story by openings in the frieze of the portico. The whole is crowned by a balustrade; the balustrade is divided into panels by urns, which form it into panels being each surmounted by an urn. The state apartments, staircases, &c. are of the grandest scale: the floors are of inlaid wood, decorated with curious devices; and the door frames of richly figured marble; whilst the hangings, furniture, and ornaments are gorgeously resplendent.

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**ST. JAMES' PALACE,**

Pall Mall, directly facing St. James'-street, was on the site of a hospital, founded some time before



ST. JAMES' PALACE.

Norman Conquest, and subsequently surrendered to Henry VIII., who built a considerable portion of the palace as it now stands.

It is an irregular brick built building, and has little external pretension to palatial grandeur; although its internal accommodations are said to be superior to that of almost any other European palace. Here her Majesty holds her levees and drawing rooms; and upon birth-day fetes, and other great state occasions, is exhibited a display of magnificence and splendour such as is not elsewhere to be seen.

The chapel-royal, at which her Majesty attends when in town, has a choral service; admission to which may be obtained by a small *douceur* to the attendants.

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## KENSINGTON PALACE

Is a spacious brick building, in the style of the early part of the last century; and is situated on the west side of picturesque grounds of about two hundred and eighty acres. It originally belonged to Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, from whom it was purchased by William III., who resided at it; as also Queen Anne, and George I. and II. More recently it was the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Kent; and here her present Majesty spent her minority.

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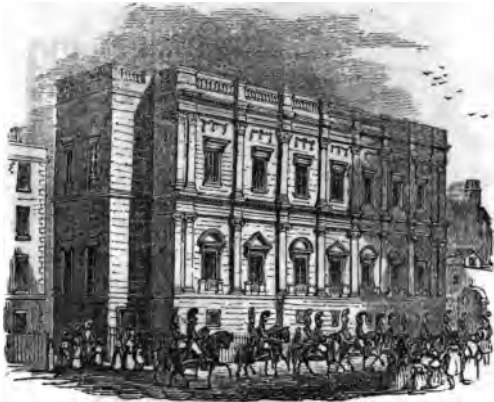
## MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

Pall Mall, was erected for the great Duke of Marlborough, as a mark of the nation's gratitude for his eminent services in the reign of Queen Anne. It has two wings, adorned with rustic stone work. It is at present appropriated to the display of the Vernon collection of pictures, until suitable apartments can be had in the National Gallery.

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## WHITEHALL.

The vast and magnificent edifice called Whitehall was originally built by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, before the middle of the thirteenth century. It afterwards devolved to the Archbishop of York, whence it received the name of York-place, and continued to be the town residence of the archbishops till purchased by Henry VIII. of Cardinal Wolsey, in 1530. At this period it became the residence of the court, but in 1697 all was destroyed by accidental fire, excepting the Banqueting House, which had been added to the palace of White-



### WHITEHALL.

hall by James I., according to the extensive and magnificent designs of Inigo Jones, in 1619. This is a noble structure of hewn stone, adorned with an upper and lower range of pillars of the Ionic and composite orders; the capitals and the opening between the columns of the windows are enriched with fruit and foliage. The roof is covered with lead, and surrounded with a balustrade. The building chiefly consists of one room, of an oblong form, forty feet high; converted by George I. into a Chapel Royal, in which service is performed every Sunday morning and afternoon. In front of this edifice, on the 30th of January, 1648-9, Charles I. was beheaded, on a scaffold erected for the occasion, having passed to the scene of death through one of the windows.

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LONDON.



LAMBETH PALACE,

The town residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is an irregular pile of building, situate on the south bank of the Thames, almost opposite Westminster Abbey. Having been erected at different periods, it displays various kinds of architecture. A considerable portion dates as far back as the thirteenth century. The corners of the edifice are faced with rustic work; and the top surrounded with battlements. In the banquetting room, which has an old carved ceiling, are the portraits of all the primates from Laud to the present time. Juxon's hall (a noble room), forming part of the old palace, has been converted into a library, which was founded by Archbishop Bancroft, and increased at successive periods by Archbishops Abbot, Juxon, Laud, Sheldon, Tennison, and Secker, till the number of volumes now exceeds 20,000. The chapel, erected in the twelfth century

tains the remains of Archbishop Parker; and in the vestry are portraits of several bishops. The Lollards' tower, at the western extremity of the chapel, contains a small room wainscotted with oak, on which are inscribed several names and portions of sentences in ancient characters, and the walls are furnished with large rings, to which the Lollards, and other persons confined for heretical opinions, are supposed to have been affixed. In the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, are two fig trees of extraordinary size, said to have been planted by Cardinal Pole, about 1558. A new Gothic wing was added by Dr. Howley, the late archbishop, from the designs of Mr. Blore; and the domestic portion of the palace greatly enlarged and fitted up in a style of simple beauty—oak panelling prevailing throughout—contrasting finely with the fretted ceilings and ornaments.

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#### BRIDGEWATER HOUSE,

Green Park, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere, erected in 1848, from the designs of Charles Barry, esq. In plan it approaches a square: the south front is one hundred and forty-two feet six inches from east to west; and the west front one hundred and twenty-two feet from north to south; and there are two small courts within the mass to aid in lighting the various apartments. The palace-residences of Rome and Venice have furnished the general types for the elevations, skilfully combined in good proportions: the details are mostly very elegant, and the general effect good.

The picture-gallery, which occupies the whole of the north side of the house, and is carried out a few feet beyond the east wall of the ground floor, on stone landings and cantilevers, will be opened to the public.

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## APSLEY HOUSE,

Hyde Park-corner, the residence of His Grace the of Wellington, was built by Lord Chancellor A afterwards second Earl of Bathurst, about 1770, designs by Messrs. Adams, on the site of the old ra lodge. In 1828-9, it was enlarged, and entirel modelled, under the direction of Sir J. Wyattville. principal front consists of a centre with two v having a portico of the Corinthian order, raised u rusticated arcade of three apertures, leading t entrance wall. The west front consists of two v the centre slightly recedes, and has four windows, a balcony. In the saloon is a beautiful bust of Nap by Canova.

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## NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE,

Charing Cross, is one of the most magnificent mansions of the nobility, and is a fine specimen c architecture of the time of James I.; it was bui Bernard Jansen, a Flemish architect. The lion c central parapet is the crest of the Percies.

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## STAFFORD HOUSE,

Stable-yard, St. James', the residence of His Gra Duke of Sutherland. It was commenced in 1825, designs by Mr. F. Wyatt, and was intended for t sidence of His late Royal Highness the Duke of On his demise, it was purchased by the Marquis of ford, and furnished in the most splendid style. Its is quadrangular, and it has four perfect fronts, i

which are cased with stone. The north or principal front, which is the entrance, exhibits a portico of eight Corinthian columns. The south and west fronts are alike; they project slightly at each end, and in the centre are six Corinthian columns supporting a pediment. The east front differs a little from the preceding, as it has no projecting columns.

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#### BURLINGTON HOUSE,

Piccadilly, erected by Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington, on the site of a house built by Sir John Denham, the poet, in the reign of Charles II., who was his own architect.

“Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle?”

It was admired by Horace Walpole, and is thus alluded to by Gay, in his “*Trivia* :”

“Burlington’s fair palace still remains.  
 Beauty within ;—without, proportion reigns ;  
 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.”

The Duke of Portland died here, in 1800, only a few days after he had resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE PARKS AND GARDENS.

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Fountains and trees, our wearied pride do please,  
 E'en in the midst of gilded palaces:  
 And in our towns, that prospect gives delight  
 Which opens round the country to our sight.

*Sprat.*

This splendid city!  
 How wanton sits she, amidst Nature's smiles;  
 Nor from her highest turret has to view,  
 But golden landscapes, and luxuriant scenes,  
 A waste of wealth, the store-house of the world.

*Young.*


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 ST. JAMES' PARK

Was originally formed by Henry VIII., who caused to be drained and enclosed what at that time was little better than a marsh. It was afterwards much improved by Charles II., who employed Le Notre to plant the avenues and form the canal, as also the aviary adjoining, from which the bird-cage-walk took its name. Succeeding kings allowed the people the privilege of walking here; and William III., in 1699, granted the neighbouring inhabitants a passage into it through Spring-gardens. In 1828 it assumed its present appearance, and is now one of the most delightful promenades in the metropolis.

On the parade, in front of the Horse-guards, are placed

ish piece of ordnance, captured at Alexandria by British army, a piece of ordnance captured at Toulon, and one of the mortars used by the French to throw shells into Cadiz; its range being said to be 10000 feet, and its weight sixteen tons.

of the regiments of the foot guards daily parades in St. James' park, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, attended by the band.

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#### THE GREEN PARK.

Previous to the reign of Charles II. the Green Park was occupied by meadows; and it is to that monarch we are indebted for its being converted into an appanage of the King's Palace. In 1730 it was the scene of a memorable duel, between the celebrated minister, Pulteney, and the Earl of Bath, and John, Lord Hervey. It has recently been much improved, and now forms an agreeable promenade from St. James' Palace to Hyde Park corner. At the north-east angle is an artificial lake, belonging to the Chelsea Waterworks, having no pretensions to picturesqueness or beauty.

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#### HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park, which is separated from the Green Park by the north side of the street at Hyde Park corner, contains its precincts about four hundred acres, and derives its name from the Manor of Hyde, given in exchange to King Henry VIII. for other lands, at the suppression of the monasteries. It has been greatly reduced in size by the building of houses, and by the appropriation of a part to the Kensington Gardens; it is, however, still large; and the salubrity of the air has been happily called

one of the "lungs of London." The views from higher portions of ground are very pleasing; more particularly those to the south and west. The Serpentine



THE SERPENTINE.

river, which forms a lake at the junction with Kew Gardens, is crossed by a flat bridge of five arches erected from the designs of Sir John Rennie. On the lower, or Knightsbridge side, are the barracks of the life guards. The grand entrance is at Hyde Park, Piccadilly, by a handsome gateway erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, divided into five parts, consisting of three arched entrances and two connecting colonnades; the centre one being the widest, decorated with coupled Ionic columns. The colonnades are open, and support a beautiful entablature. The gateway is ornamented with basso relievo, representing a triumphal equestrian procession.

Vast numbers of persons assemble here on a Sunday afternoon, chiefly on the esplanade from Piccadilly to Kensington Gardens, on the north side of the Serpentine. Horsemen of every grade, and vehicles of every description, are then to be seen; and costumes as various as the climes which produce them: altogether forming a scene of extraordinary attraction. It is also much frequented during the season by the aristocracy on week days, from four to six o'clock.

A house has been erected by the Humane Society on the margin of the Serpentine, for the reception of such as by accident are immersed in the water; and every precaution is taken to prevent the loss of life.

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#### THE REGENT'S PARK

Is situated on the north side of the metropolis, between the New-road and Hampstead. In the reign of Elizabeth this was a royal park and residence; at the restoration it passed into the hands of private individuals: when on its reverting to the crown, in 1814, it was again converted, under the direction of Mr. Nash, into a park, by the prince regent, afterwards George IV., from whom it derives its name. It is nearly of a circular form, and consists of four hundred and fifty acres, laid out in shrubberies, adorned with a fine piece of water, and intersected with roads, which are most delightful rides or promenades in fine weather. There is an artificial lake, over which are thrown some neat suspension bridges. In the enclosure are several villas; and in the immediate neighbourhood are various ornamental terraces; named York, Cumberland, Cornwall, Hanover, Gloucester, and Connaught, some of which have handsome houses, inhabited by persons of wealth and distinction, in various styles of architecture.

The Colosseum, Diorama, and Zoological Garden be found described in other parts of this work.

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#### KENSINGTON GARDENS.

The entire circumference of these delightful gardens is about two miles and three quarters. They are tastefully laid out by Bridgman, Kent, and Broome in the French style of the seventeenth century, under the direction of Caroline, queen of George II. Though somewhat formal, there is a pleasing variety of well-cultivated garden and pasture ground. The perspectives are charmingly arranged; and the water is so disposed as to produce the best possible effect.

The gardens are open daily till sunset; and are frequently during the season by fashionables in the forenoons of the week days, and the public generally on Sundays. During the months of June, July, and August, the band of the life guards, or Oxfordshire Militia, play in the afternoon (twice a week) in the garden called the Serpentine.

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#### THE VICTORIA PARK

Is situated in Bishop Bonner's Fields. It was opened in 1847, for the recreation of the east of London. Its extent is about two hundred and thirty acres, or rather more than the area of St. James's Park. It is bounded on the west by the Regent's Canal, on the south by Sir George Duckett's Canal, and on the east by Grove-street-lane, and is approached by roads from Spitalfields and Bethnal-green.

It has been most admirably laid out, under the



Victoria Park.



## CREMORNE GARDENS

Are situated on the north bank of the Thames above Battersea-bridge. The grounds are well laid out, and form an agreeable promenade. In the summer season there are a series of amusements of a similar character to Vauxhall, together with tournaments, &c. Admission, on gala nights, one shilling; other evenings, sixpence. Omnibus fare one shilling. Steam boats convey visitors from all the piers to the gardens at a fare of two pence.

## ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

Regent's-park. These gardens, which were opened in 1828, were the first of the kind in this country superior to any other for the same purpose in the world. They owe their origin to the energy of the late Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Vigors, M.P. The grounds are well laid out, and so laid out as to best suit the numerous buildings located within it, and at the same time with an attention to the picturesque beauty of the general arrangement. During the summer months the gardens are a source of great attraction. The buildings are the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton. The animals are exhibited in paddocks, dens, and aviaries, suited to their various habits. In 1830, William IV. presented a society with the animals from the Tower.

Open daily from nine o'clock A.M. to sunset. Sundays to Fellows only. Admission one shilling. Mondays sixpence.

## SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

Manor-place, Walworth. These delightful gardens

originally formed by Mr. Cross, who removed hither the whole of his splendid collection of animals on the demolition of Exeter Change, formerly known as the itinerant menagerie of Mr. Polito. The grounds having been tastefully laid out under the superintending care of Mr. Phillips, and the avenues to the several buildings planted with upwards of two hundred varieties of the most choice and hardy forest trees, of this and other countries, forming a complete arboretum, all of which are clearly labelled: in the centre is a large circular lake, in which are numerous aquatic birds. The collections of animals, birds, and reptiles, are large, and continually receiving new accessions; and altogether form a most interesting and instructive resort. The panoramic views introduced on the borders of the lake have been much admired, and form great objects of attraction during the season.

Open daily. Admission one shilling; descriptive guide, sixpence.

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#### BOTANICAL GARDEN,

Chelsea: established in 1676, by the Company of Apothecaries, as a Physic Garden. It is nearly square, and covers about two acres of ground; the southern side being bounded by the river, and the northern by the main street of Chelsea, the whole being surrounded by a lofty wall. The green-house and two conservatories which adjoin it are on the northern side, and the whole is laid out in walks, dividing the ground into square and oblong plots, of which there are a great many. On the western side there is another hot-house of smaller dimensions, and two tanks of an oval shape, for the cultivation of aquatic plants, which are very old, and surrounded by stone in a ruinous condition. On the southern side are two gigantic cedars of singular shape, planted in 1635.

The plants are generally in a very healthy state, but the gardens are susceptible of great improvement, and many repairs are absolutely necessary. In the centre of the garden is a statue of Sir Hans Sloane, by Rysbrack executed in 1733.

Open daily, except Sundays. Admission, by ticket to be obtained at Apothecaries' Hall, or through the intervention of members of that body.

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#### ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS,

Regent's Park. Inner circle, about 18 acres in extent. The Royal Botanical Society was incorporated in 1831 for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and its application to medicine, arts, and manufactures; also for the promotion of extensive botanical and ornamental gardens, within the immediate vicinity of the metropolis. The winter garden, designed by Mr. Decimus Burton, is a source of great attraction, and the grounds are laid out with much beauty. Three exhibitions are held annually in the month of May, June, and July.

## CHAPTER VI.

## LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL ESTABLISHMENTS.



THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER,  
OR NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The old Houses having been destroyed by fire, Oct. 15th, 1834, the present magnificent structure was commenced, from the designs of C. Barry, Esq. in 1840, and

is now rapidly approaching completion. The river-front includes the residence for the Speaker at the north end, the corresponding terminal towards the south being the residence for the Usher of the Black Rod. Between the two extremes, and comprising what are called the curtain-ports, are the libraries for the House of Peers and the libraries for the House of Commons: in the immediate centre is the conference-room for the two Houses. All this is on the principal floor, about fifteen feet above the terrace, or high-water mark. The whole of the floor above the libraries, and overlooking the river, is appropriated to committee rooms for the purposes of Parliament; the Peers occupying about one-third towards the south, and the Commons two-thirds towards the north. The House of Peers and House of Commons are situated in the rear of the front building, or that next the river and will, when completed, be enclosed also towards the west, so as to be entirely surrounded by Parliamentary offices.

The plan of this truly national edifice is exceedingly simple and beautiful. The Central hall, an octagon of seventy feet square, is reached through St. Stephen Hall and Porch, communicating, by noble flights of steps with Westminster Hall and forming an approach of unequalled magnificence. From the Central Hall, a corridor to the north leads to the Commons' Lobby and House of Commons; and a corridor to the south, to the Peer Lobby and the House of Peers. In a line with the House of Lords, still further to the south, are the Victoria Hall, the Royal Gallery, and the Queen's Robing Room, communicating with the Royal Staircase and the Victoria Tower, at the south-west corner of the pile, now rearing itself in Abingdon-street, intended for her majesty's entrance.

The construction throughout is externally of hard Westmoreland limestone, from North Anstone, in Yorkshire near Worksop, Notts. It is a beautiful close-grained

stone, of a texture considerably harder than Portland, and somewhat warmer in colour. The interior stone-work is from Caen. The bearers of the floor are of cast-iron, with brick arches turned from girder to girder; the entire roofs are of wrought-iron, covered with cast-iron plates galvanized; so that the carcasses of the entire buildings are fire-proof, not any timber having been used in their construction. The whole building stands on a bed of concrete, twelve feet thick; and the materials already used include from eight to nine hundred thousand tons of stone, twenty-four millions of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron.

Some idea of the magnitude of this national edifice may be formed when it is stated that the Palace to the eastward presents a frontage of nearly one thousand feet. When complete, it will cover an area of nine statute acres: the great tower, at the south-western extremity, which has already been raised to the height of ninety feet, will ultimately reach the gigantic elevation of three hundred and forty-six feet. Towers of lesser magnitude will crown other portions of the building. Fourteen halls, galleries, vestibules, and other apartments of great capacity and noble proportion will be contained within its limits. It comprises eight official residences, each first-rate mansion: twenty corridors and lobbies are required to serve as the great roadways through this aggregate of edifices: thirty-two noble apartments facing the river will be used as committee-rooms. Libraries, waiting-rooms, dining-rooms, and clerk's offices, exist in superabundant measure: eleven greater courts and a score of minor openings give light and air to the interior of this superb fabric. Its cubic contents exceed fifteen millions of feet; being one-half greater than St. Paul's: and it contains not less than between five and six hundred distinct apartments, amongst which will be a chapel for Divine worship, formed out of the crypt of old St. Stephen's.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Is situate on the northern side of the building, about two hundred yards east of the Victoria Tower; the exterior presents no enriched architectural features; but its massive walls are well proportioned and please the eye by their solid appearance. As seen from the House-court, the exterior shows a low and boldly embattled portion, resting on an arcade of flattened arches, with windows of square form, traceried, and having moulded weather-tables; a string-course, with paterœ, runs along above the windows. This portion serves as the Corridor of the House, and projects many feet from the main building. Above this, the six finely proportioned windows of the House are seen; and between each a plain massive buttress. The windows have weather-tables; and a string-course, with paterœ, decorates the walls above the windows, whilst lofty battlements crown the whole.

The interior presents a noble room, ninety feet by forty-five feet; and in height forty feet: without doubt the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Europe. The general effect on entering is gorgeous in the extreme: such a blaze of gilding, carvings, and coloured decorations is not to be elsewhere found in England; whilst the noble proportions of the apartment, the elaborately carved panels, and the brilliant colours which meet the eye on every side, contribute to produce a coup-d'œil at once startling and beautiful. At the upper end is the throne, which her Majesty occupies on state occasions; to the right is a chair for the Prince of Wales; and to the left a corresponding one for Prince Albert. The Lord-Chancellor sits immediately below the throne, on what is called the wool-sack; and to the right and left are benches, covered with red Morocco leather, for the exclusive use of the peers. There is a bar across the House at the end opposite the throne, without which the Usher of the Black Rod is stationed. Access to the

use during the sitting of parliament may be obtained Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, when the Lord-uncellor hears appeals; and on Saturdays, from eleven five o'clock, by tickets, to be had by application at Lord-Chancellor's office, every Wednesday.

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#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

present holds its sittings in a temporary apartment, ed up after the fire, in 1834, for its accommodation. s a spacious room, with galleries round the walls, in of which strangers are admitted to hear the debates. mission may be obtained by an order from a member. ring the recess the House may be seen by strangers, payment of a small fee to those who have the charge t.

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WESTMINSTER HALL.



## WESTMINSTER HALL.

New Palace-yard, was built as a banquetting room to the ancient palace of Westminster, by William Rufus, in 1097, and considerably enlarged by Richard II. in 1397. It is one of the largest rooms in Europe unsupported by pillars, being two hundred and thirty-eight feet long, sixty-eight feet broad, and ninety feet high; and has a most noble carved roof, of chestnut wood, most curiously constructed, and of a noble species of Gothic.



INTERIOR OF WESTMINSTER HALL.

It is everywhere adorned with angels, supporting the arms of Richard II. or those of Edward the Confessor; as is the stone moulding that runs round the Hall, with the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of the former monarch. Parliament often sat in this Hall. In 1097, when it was extremely ruinous, Richard II. built a

porary room for his parliament, formed of wood, and red with tiles. The fine Gothic windows at the exits were reconstructed in 1820, and the whole Hall fired and beautified during the two following years, again partially after the burning of the houses of parliament, in 1834. The front is adorned with two towers, ornamented with rich sculpture; and on the centre of the roof is a lantern of considerable height, erected in 1821.

The Courts of Chancery, Exchequer, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, have been held in different apartments of this Hall ever since the reign of Henry III. It was within these walls that Charles I. was brought to trial, in 1648. It has also been used for the trials of rebels, and other distinguished persons, accused of high treason, or other crimes and misdemeanors, such as the Lord Melville, Warren Hastings, &c. In the Hall likewise are held the coronation feasts of the sovereigns of England.

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#### THE LAW COURTS,

Westminster: erected from the designs of Sir John Soane. These courts form a handsome range along the north side of Westminster Hall; but it is to be regretted that the architecture does not harmonise with that venerable structure, and still less with the florid style of the Houses of Parliament. They comprise the Court of Chancery, the Courts of Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Queen's Bench; all of them being accessible on two sides, from the Hall and from the street, free. The brilliant eloquence of the bar is here exerted during term time; and an hour may be pleasantly employed in attending to the rallies.

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## THE TEMPLE.

Those brickly towers,  
The which on Thames' broad aged back do ride,  
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers;  
There whilom went the Templar Knights to bide,  
Till they decayed through pride.—*Spenser.*

The temple is an irregular pile of buildings, so called from having been anciently the residence of an order of knights denominated Knights Templars, who settled here in the reign of Henry II. Led by indolence and luxury from the rigid obligations of a religious life, they were suppressed in 1310, when their vast possessions fell to



INNER TEMPLE HALL.

Knights of St. John, who soon after let the buildings on this spot to students-at-law, and in the possession of that class it has since continued. It is now divided into two societies, called the Inner and Middle Temples, and having the name, in common with other law societies in London, of inns of court. There are two entrances from Fleet-street; that of the Inner Temple opposite the south end of Chancery-lane; and the other, to the Middle Temple, nearer to Temple-Bar.

The Inner Temple Hall is a small but fine room, ornamented with portraits of several of the judges. Before the Hall is a spacious garden, laid out with great care and kept in perfect order. It lies along the river, and has a spacious gravel walk or terrace on the water's edge. In the summer evenings it is an agreeable and much frequented resort. Open from six o'clock till dusk.

The Hall of the Middle Temple is spacious and elegant, and has been the scene of many festive meetings. The garden is small, but pleasant and retired; and is said to have been the scene of the first fatal quarrel between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

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#### LINCOLN'S INN,

Situated to the south of Holborn, and adjoining Chancery-lane, derives its name from Henry de Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, who had a stately mansion on this spot, which, just before his death, in 1310, he appropriated to the study of the law. It has a handsome chapel, built by Inigo Jones, in which is a tablet to the memory of Mr. Spencer Percival; a spacious hall; and a library, well stocked with books and manuscripts, on parliamentary, judicial, and forensic subjects. Contiguous to the Hall is the Vice-Chancellor's Court, erected in 1816.

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## THE NEW HALL,

Lincoln's Inn-fields. This noble building was erected in 1844, from designs by Philip Hardwick, Esq. R. A. for the honourable society of Lincoln's Inn. It contains a dining hall, one hundred and twenty feet long, forty-five feet wide, and fifty-four feet high; and library capable of containing thirty thousand volumes, for the benchers and students. The external walls are of red brick and stone and the roof an open timbered one, of the character of those used in the sixteenth century, about the period when the Inn was established for the study of the law. A fine terraced walk is formed on the east side of the building, and continued to the northern extremity of the garden.

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## GRAY'S INN,

Adjacent to Holborn, received its name from the family of Gray, of Wilton, who acquired a residence here, and demised it, during the reign of Edward III. to certain students-at-law. The chief ornament of this Inn is the spacious garden behind it, which, according to tradition, the great Lord Bacon frequented.

These Inns are governed by the respective benchers who permit none but professional persons to reside in them, a rule to which the minor inns are not so strictly subjected.

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## THE INNS OF CHANCERY.

LYON'S INN, Wych-street.—Formerly a common inn having the sign of a lion. It is an appendage to the Inner Temple.

**SYMOND'S INN**, Chancery-lane.—This was formerly the station of the Masters in Chancery, until they were removed to their present more commodious offices, in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

**THAVIE'S INN**, Holborn, south-side.—The property of the society of Lincoln's Inn. It formerly belonged to John Thavie, in the reign of Edward III. from whom it derives its name.

**NEW INN**, Wych-street.—Adjoining Clement's Inn, and an appendage to the Middle Temple.

**BARNARD'S INN**, Holborn, south-side.—Belongs to Gray's Inn. In the Hall, which is somewhat small, are two busts, and portraits of several eminent legal functionaries.

**CLIFFORD'S INN**, Fleet-street.—Near St. Dunstan's church. Formerly the mansion of Lord de Clifford. In the Hall is an oak case, of great antiquity, in which are preserved the ancient institutions of the society.

**CLEMENT'S INN**, Strand.—Contiguous to St. Clement's Danes. In the Hall is a portrait of Sir Matthew Hale, and five other pictures. In the garden, which is small, there is a sun-dial, supported by a figure of a negro, brought from Italy by Lord Clare. This and the last-mentioned Inn are also dependent on the Inner Temple.

**FURNIVAL'S INN**, Holborn, north-side.—In the reign of Richard II. this was the town mansion of Sir William le Furneval. In 1819, Mr. Peto, who holds it on a long lease, rebuilt the whole Inn, in a substantial style, with convenient suits of chambers.

**STAPLE'S INN**, Holborn, south-side.—Is an appendage to Gray's Inn. It formerly belonged to the merchants of the Staple. In the Hall are portraits of Charles II. Queen Anne, Lord Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor Cowper and Lord Camden; and casts of the twelve Carrels.

CHAPTER VII.  
THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

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THE TREASURY,

St. James' Park, is an extensive edifice, the  
or north front of which faces the Parade; it is  
stone, from the designs of Kent, and consists  
stories, displaying the Tuscan, Doric, and Ion  
of architecture, the whole surmounted with a p

That portion of the building, fronting Whitehall—the remains of the old palace of Cardinal Wolsey—has recently been new fronted, from the designs of Charles Barry, Esq., and now forms the north wing of that handsome pile of buildings occupied by the Privy Council and the Board of Trade.



THE HORSE GUARDS,

Whitehall, It consists of a centre and two wings, erected in 1754, by W. Kent, at an expense of £30,000, in the centre of which is an arched roadway to St. James' Park, and above, in the middle, a cupola containing an excellent clock, which is illuminated at night. Projecting into the street, are two alcoves of stone, in which mounted sentries in full uniform daily mount guard. All affairs connected with the War Department are transacted here.



## THE ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Pall-Mall. A portion of the extensive civil service of the Ordnance Office is conducted in this building, a noble mansion, formerly the residence of the late Duke of Cumberland, having no architectural beauty; whilst other branches of the Ordnance have offices in the Tower.



THE ADMIRALTY,

Built by Ripley, in the reign of George II., on the site of a mansion called Wallingford House; it is a heavy building, receding from, but communicating with, the street by advancing wings; the portico of the main building is a tasteless specimen of the Ionic order. The court is enclosed by a stone screen, designed by Adam.

and decorated with naval emblems. Here the higher departments of the business of the navy are transacted, and the Lords of the Admiralty have houses. In the board room are some exquisite carvings by Grinling Gibbons, and in the room to the left as we enter the hall, the body of Lord Nelson lay in state, previous to its interment in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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**SOMERSET HOUSE,**

**Strand.** One of the most elegant and spacious buildings in the metropolis;—was commenced in 1775, after the designs of Sir William Chambers, and completed in 1827. It consists of one vast square, the side facing the river having a little terrace; the entire edifice measures eight hundred feet. The northern and southern fronts are formed of masonic buildings in a rustic style. The

centre of the southern side is ornamented by an arcade, supported by four columns, which forms the principal entrance to the whole structure. The Strand front is composed of a rustic basement, supporting columns of the Corinthian order, crowned in the centre with an attic, and at the extremities with a balustrade. The attic which distinguishes the centre of the front, is divided into three parts by four colossal statues, placed on the columns of the order, and terminates in a group formed of the arms of the British empire, supported on one side by Fame, and on the other by the Genius of England. In the spacious court, directly facing the entrance, is a statue of George III. when young, finely executed by the elder Bacon; at his feet the River Thames is pouring wealth and plenty from a large cornucopæa. This noble building contains apartments dedicated to the use of

The Royal Society,	The Auditorship of the Ex-
The Society of Antiquaries,	chequer,
The School of Design,	The Hawker's Office,
The Navy Office,	The Chancelrics of Cornwall
The Navy Pay Office,	and Lancashire,
The Stamp Office,	The Legacy Duty Office,
The Income Tax Office,	The Pamphlet Office, &c.

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#### THE MINT,

Tower Hill. A handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, erected from the designs of Mr. Smirke, having a centre and wings, and an elevation of three stories. The centre is ornamented with columns, above which is a pediment containing the royal arms, and the wings with pilasters. The roof is enclosed with an elegant balustrade. The interior is lighted with gas, and every advantage derivable from mechanical contrivance has been introduced to facilitate the operation of the coinage.

en from ten till four. Admission free :—by tickets, ed by the Master of the Mint; or on application to eputy Masters.

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#### THE BOARD OF CONTROL,

on Row. A neat structure, ornamented with an portico; originally built for the service of the port Board, the affairs of which are now transacted e Navy Office. The affairs of the British Empire lia are under the direction of this board.

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#### THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

ed in 1824 on the site of some old offices connected the Treasury, from designs by Sir John Soane. 47, a new front, from the designs of Charles Barry, was erected, in which design he has successfully d the offices of the Privy Council, the Board of e, and the Treasury in one handsome pile of building.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## COMMERCIAL EDIFICES.

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Architecture has its political uses; public buildings being the ornaments of a country. It establishes a nation, draws people and commerce, and makes the people love their native country, which passion is the original of all great actions in a commonwealth. *Modern Rome* subsists still, by the ruins and imitation of the *old*; as does Jerusalem by the Temple of the Sepulchre, and other remains of Helena's zeal.—*Sir Christopher Wren.*

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## THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

Cornhill. The first Exchange, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, was destroyed by the great fire of London in 1666. A new edifice was erected at the expense of the City and the Mercers' Company, which was opened in 1699. This magnificent pile was destroyed by fire in January, 1848; soon after which, the erection of the present building was commenced under the auspices of Mr. Tite. The principal front faces the west, and exhibits a handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns supporting a tympanum, richly sculptured by Sir R. Westmacott, R.A. The east end of the building is ornamented with a clock tower that contains a set of chimes consisting of seventeen bells, the largest, or tenor bell, weighing a ton. The merchants' area is larger than that of the old Exchange, the central part being, like that also, open to the sky. The dimensions of the area are 170 feet by

112, and of the open part 116 feet by 58 ; it is approached by the entrance already described at its western extremity, and corresponding ones on the east, north, and south sides. The ambulatory is separated from the open portion by arches and columns, the interior being arranged after the best examples of such open and uncovered courts in the palaces and buildings of Italy. Lloyd's Coffee-house occupies a large portion of the first floor at the east end. The principal room is a magnificent apartment, ninety feet long by forty feet wide, in addition to which there is the subscribers' room, almost as large. A self-registering anemometer and rain-gauge, erected by Mr. Follett Osler, of Birmingham, is a remarkable feature in the furnishing of the building. It records, on paper prepared for the purpose, by its own automatic motions, the force and direction of the wind for every minute of the day, the quantity of rain that falls, and the periods of greatest humidity.

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#### THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

Threadneedle-street. The first portion of this vast building was opened for business June 1st, 1734, but was soon found insufficient for the immense and increasing business of the Bank ; and some neighbouring houses were purchased to increase its dimensions. In 1788, Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Soane was appointed architect, and to him are due the principal ornaments of the building, particularly the rotunda, a fine octagonal hall, fifty-seven feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome. The whole building is of stone. The court-room, the pay-hall, the different offices, the vestibule, the governor's apartments, directors', cashiers', and the necessary offices, employ eleven hundred clerks. The arrangements are most perfect ; and nothing can surpass the order and

regularity of this colossal establishment. In the vestibule is a curious clock, which by ingeniously contrived mechanism indicates the hour in six different offices.



INTERIOR.

where dials are placed. The affairs of the Bank of England are regulated by a governor, deputy-governor and twenty-four directors, who are annually elected.

Strangers are admitted during the hours of business from nine till four o'clock, and will be gratified, on visiting the great hall, with a fine marble statue of William III., by whom the Bank was founded.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

Lower Thames-street. This grand and extensive pile was built from the designs of David Laing, Esq. by Messrs. Miles and Peto, at an expense of £255,000, and first opened for business in May, 1817. It is four hundred and ninety feet in length, and one hundred and eight feet in breadth. The river-front is of Portland stone, divided into two compartments by statues, and has a very imposing appearance. The two principal entrances are in Thames-street: they lead by halls, more commodious than vast, to the grand staircase conducting to the porticos, which are on each side of the long-room; the latter, which is in the centre, is one hundred and ninety feet long and sixty-six feet wide. The long-room contains about one hundred departments appropriated to the different branches of the Customs. Some of the offices are fire-proof, in which are deposited nightly the books, papers, and other important documents. The



Custom-house is managed by thirteen directors, or commissioners, two filling the functions of president and vice-president; also a secretary, clerks, and a great number of subalterns.



THE GENERAL POST OFFICE,

St. Martin's Le Grand. This extensive building, one of the best conducted establishments in Europe, was begun in 1818, from the designs of Mr. (now Sir R.) Smirke; and was ready for public business in 1829. The front is four hundred feet in length. It consists of a centre and two wings, having a portico of the Ionic order, with fluted columns, seventy feet in breadth and thirty feet deep. In the tympanum of the pediment is placed the royal arms.

The ground floor is appropriated to offices: the first floor to the board-room and the secretary's offices; and the second and third floors to sleeping rooms for the clerks of the foreign office and for servants.

The receipts of the Post-office, which originally amounted to only £5,000, and until 1783 never exceeded £146,000, annually, now amounts to the enormous sum of £2,400,000.

The great hall is a thoroughfare; it is eighty feet long, sixty feet wide, and fifty-three feet high.

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#### MONEY ORDER OFFICE,

Aldersgate-street. The great increase in the business of this office during the last few years, and the very insufficient accommodation for the public in the General Post-Office, led to the erection, in 1847, of the present building; a handsome and commodious edifice, admirably suited to the purpose for which it is intended. Open daily, from ten till four o'clock.

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#### THE EXCISE OFFICE,

Broad-street. A plain stone building, erected in 1763, on the site of the alms-houses and college founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, having an entrance by a large yard or forecourt, around which are all the offices for the transaction of the chief business of England, which is conducted by commissioners; who also decide, without appeal, upon cases of seizure for frauds against the revenue. Hours of attendance from nine till three.

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EAST INDIA HOUSE,

Leadenhall-street. This noble edifice was erected in 1798-9, from the designs of Mr. R. Jupp. It is distinguished by a handsome hexastyle Ionic portico, fluted, supporting an enriched entablature and pediment, and two wings surmounted by a balustrade. The frieze is sculptured with ornaments, imitative of the antique; and the tympanum of the pediment is filled with characteristic sculpture, by Banks, containing several figures representing Britannia extending her protection to Asia; surrounded by emblems of commerce, liberty, justice, and religion. On the apex of the pediment is a statue of Britannia, at the east corner a figure of Asia seated on a dromedary, and at the west another representing Europe.

In the interior is a handsome court-room, ornamented with emblematic statues of India, Asia, and Africa; as also some fine paintings of Indian scenery and affairs.

The library is rich in Oriental MSS. of every Indian language, and contains a most valuable collection of books in Indian literature.

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THE MANSION HOUSE,

Mansion-house-street, the official residence of the lord mayor during the term of his mayoralty, was erected from the designs of the elder Dance; the first stone being laid in 1739. It is built of Portland stone, and has a portico of six lofty fluted Corinthian columns in the front: the same order being continued both under the pediment and on each side. The basement story is rustic, and on each side are steps leading to the portico; in the centre of which is the principal entrance. The pediment is ornamented with an emblematic bas-relief,

by Sir Robert Taylor, intended to represent the dignity and opulence of the City of London. The Egyptian Hall is a noble apartment.

The lord mayor sits daily at the Mansion-house to examine offenders, hear affidavits, sign papers, &c.



GUILDHALL,

King-street, Cheapside : built originally in the year 1431, but being greatly damaged by the fire of 1666, the present edifice, with the exception of the front, was erected in its place. It is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, fifty feet broad, and fifty-eight feet high; and is sufficiently large to contain seven thousand persons. The present front, erected in 1789, from the designs of Mr. Dance, consists of three divisions, separated by fluted

pilasters; and above, in the centre, are the city arms. To the east of the Hall is a raised platform, on which the lord mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and other members of the corporation sit: it also serves as a hustings at the city



INTERIOR OF GUILDHALL.

elections. On the windows of this platform appear the ensigns of the Orders of the Bath, Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, which are well executed. The monuments of Earl Chatham, and his son the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Lord Nelson, and Alderman Beckford, are here placed. On each side of the west window, on pedestals, are the figures of the giants Gog and Magog. In the council

chamber is a good collection of paintings, several of which were presented by Alderman Boydell; and a marble statue of George III. by Chantrey. The council chamber is open daily, from ten till three o'clock. Admission to the Hall free: to the council chamber, a small gratuity to the attendant.



THE TRINITY HOUSE,

Town-Hall: erected in 1793-5, from the designs of Mr Samuel Wyatt. This corporation was founded in 1511 by Sir Thomas Spert, comptroller of the navy, who was the first master, and died in 1541. It has the superintendence of the shipping interest, examines and licenses pilots for the Thames, erects light-houses and sea-marks, and many other matters connected with maritime affairs.

In the secretary's office is a beautiful model of the Royal William; and in the court-room are portraits of several eminent naval characters, as also a flag taken from the Spaniards, in 1598, by Sir Francis Drake. Open daily. Admission by an order from the secretary.

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#### HALL OF COMMERCE,

Threadneedle-street: erected in 1841, by Mr. Moxay. The front is ninety-two feet in length, and fifty-four feet in height; having a doorway, with two windows on each side, which from their noble proportions give it an imposing appearance. The upper part of the front is enriched with a bas-relief, seventy-three feet in length, designed by Mr. L. Watson, illustrative of the influence of commerce on the fine arts, the figures being life-size: and the elevation is terminated by a richly sculptured cornice.

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#### NEW CORN EXCHANGE,

Mark-lane: erected in 1827, from the designs of Mr. George Smith. It has a receding hexastyle Grecian Doric portico, having the arms of the United Kingdom, with agricultural emblems and an inscription. Adjoining is the Old Corn Exchange.

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#### COAL EXCHANGE,

Lower Thames-street: erected in 1849, from the designs of Mr. Bunning, the architect of the corporation. It presents two distinct elevations, connected by a circular



tower one hundred feet high, within the re-entering angle formed by the two fronts. The building is faced throughout with Portland stone, and contains on the ground floor, in addition to suits of offices, an area of upwards of four thousand superficial feet, for the meeting of the merchants, including a circle sixty feet in diameter, the whole height of the building, covered with a glazed dome of cast-iron ribs, supported on each story by ornamented cast-iron stauncheons. This, from its magnitude and novelty of design, forms a prominent feature of the building. The height from the floor to the top of the dome is about seventy feet.

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#### THE AUCTION MART,

Lothbury: erected by a company composed principally of auctioneers, between the years 1808 and 1810, from the designs of Mr. John Walters. The architecture is of a simply beautiful character; the attached portico of the principal entrance being composed of two stories, the lower of the Doric and the upper of the Ionic order, surmounted by a pediment. The interior is very conveniently disposed, and contains a spacious saloon, a coffee room, and various apartments and offices.

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#### THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

Capel-court. A neat plain building, erected in 1801, from the design of Mr. James Peacock: the expense being defrayed by a subscription amongst the principal stockbrokers of fifty pounds transferable shares. No person is allowed to transact business here unless ballotted for annually by a committee: persons so chosen

subscribe fifteen guineas each. The hours of business are from ten to four o'clock.

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## COMMERCIAL HALL.

Mincing-lane: erected by subscription in 1811, for the sale of colonial produce of every description, from the designs of Mr. Joseph Woods, and contains five public sale-rooms, a large coffee-room, several show-rooms, and numerous counting-houses, let out to various merchants. The front is ornamented with six Ionic columns, between which are introduced five emblematical devices, in basso-relievo, executed by Bubb; representing Husbandry, Science, Britannia, Commerce, and Navigation.

## CHAPTER IX.

## THE BRIDGES AND THE TUNNEL.

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In splendour with those famous cities old  
 Whose power it hath surpassed, it now might vie  
 Through many a bridge the wealthy river rolled,  
 Aspiring columns reared their heads on high,  
 Triumphant fanes graced every road, and gave  
 Due guerdon to the memory of the brave.

*Southey.*

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**LONDON BRIDGE.**

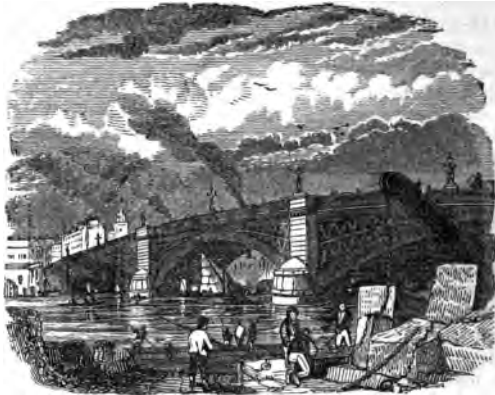
**This noble bridge is situate at the eastern extremity**

of Gracechurch-street and King William-street, and connects the city with the borough of Southwark. It consists of five immense semi-elliptical arches, exceeding in extent the span of any other stone bridge in Europe. It was commenced in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Rennie; the first stone having been laid by the Duke of York, on the 27th of April, 1825. It was opened on the 1st of August, 1831, by his late majesty William IV. with all the pomp and ceremony which such an important occasion demanded. The architect having died during the progress of the work, it was completed by his son, in conjunction with Mr. Joliffe. The site of the bridge is about one hundred feet westward of the old structure, which stood in a direct line from Gracechurch-street and Fish-street-hill. The total height from low-water mark is forty-five feet; the carriage-way is thirty-six feet wide; and the foot-way nine feet. At each extremity are handsome flights of steps, twenty-two feet wide; and the bridge is lighted by elegant bronze lamps, cast by Mr. Parker, from captured cannon, from the Woolwich arsenal.

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#### SOUTHWARK BRIDGE

Was originally projected by Mr. John Wyatt, and commenced in September, 1814, under the direction of John Rennie, Esq. It is of cast-iron, and consists of three wide arches, the centre arch of two hundred and forty feet span, and those at the ends two hundred and ten feet each. The centre arch exceeds in span, by four feet, the famous iron bridge at Sunderland; and that of the Rialto of Venice by one hundred and sixty-seven feet. The weight of the iron is three thousand six hundred and eight tons; the distance between the two abutments is seven hundred and eight feet; and the entire expense



**SOUTHWARK BRIDGE.**

of the construction approached £800,000. It was opened in March, 1819. Toll one penny.

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**BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE.**

This elegant structure leads from Farringdon-street to the Surrey-road, and is a most essential medium for the traffic of the metropolis. It was built after the designs of Mr. Robert Mylne, and completed in the year 1769. It consists of nine elliptical arches, the centre of which is one hundred feet wide. The whole length of the bridge is nine hundred and ninety-five feet. The first stone was laid the 30th of October, 1760; and the bridge completed about the latter end of the year 1768, at an expense of £152,840 3s. 10d. It commands a fine view of St.

**BLACKFRIARS' BRIDGE.**

Paul's Cathedral, as well as both sides of the river, including the Tower, the Monument, Somerset House, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and upwards of thirty churches. A thorough restoration of the whole fabric was commenced in 1837. The old balustrades have been removed, and the steepness of the ascent much diminished.

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**WATERLOO BRIDGE,**

West of Somerset House. This noble bridge, designated by M. Dupin, the celebrated French engineer, "a colossal monument, worthy of Sesostris and the Cæsars," and which Canova called the first structure of the kind in the world, was begun in 1811, from the plans of Mr.



**WATERLOO BRIDGE.**

G. Dodd; but in consequence of some misunderstanding with the proprietors, that gentleman resigned the superintendence, when it was confided to Mr. Rennie. It was opened the 18th of June, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, when the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons were present.

The bridge is entirely built of Cornish moor stone, except the balustrades, which are of Scotch granite: it consist of nine arches, each of one hundred and twenty feet span. The piers, which are twenty feet thick, stand upon three hundred and twenty piles, driven into the bed of the river, there being one pile to every yard square. The length of the piles is about twenty feet, and the diameter about thirteen inches. At each extremity of the bridge are handsome stairs to the water. The dimensions of the structure are as follow: length of the stone work between the abutments one hundred and twenty feet; length of the road to the Surrey side, which

is supported by forty brick arches (under one of which the street is continued from Narrow-wall), twelve hundred and fifty feet; length of road supported on brick arches on the Strand side, four hundred feet; width of carriage road twenty-eight feet; and of each foot pavement seven feet: span of each arch one hundred and twenty feet; extent of water-way, in the clear, one thousand and eighty feet. The four toll-lodges are neat appropriate Doric structures, at each of which is a clever contrivance for the purpose of checking. Toll one half-penny.

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#### HUNGERFORD BRIDGE,

Communicating between Hungerford-market, Charing-cross, and York-road, Lambeth. A light and elegant suspension bridge, for foot passengers, consisting of four broad chains, erected by Mr. Brunel, at a cost of £106,000. The total weight of the chains, consisting of two thousand six hundred links, is seven hundred and fifteen tons. Toll one half-penny.

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#### WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

This noble bridge, the second which was erected across the Thames, was built in 1793-50, from the designs of Mons. Labelye, a Swiss architect. It is twelve hundred and twenty-three feet in length, and forty-four feet in width; and has fourteen piers, and thirteen large and two small semicircular arches. The middle arch is seventy-six feet wide, the two next seventy-two feet, and the last fifty-two feet. It has been much admired for its simplicity and solidity; but unfortunately for its defective foundation (it having been built in caissons),





**WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.**

although considerable sums have been spent upon its restoration, it has recently sunk so much that it has been determined to erect a new bridge near the present structure, which will then be removed.

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**JAUXHALL BRIDGE**

Unites Lambeth to Milbank, and is of great convenience to those who pass between it and Hyde Park-corner. It was originally projected by Mr. G. Dodd; but in consequence of some misunderstanding, he was succeeded first by Mr. Rennie and afterwards by Mr. Walker, under whose direction the present elegant edifice was constructed. The first stone, on the Surrey side, was laid in September, 1813, by Prince Charles, the eldest son of the Duke of Brunswick (so soon after killed at Waterloo), and the bridge was completed in 1816, and opened in July. It consists of nine cast-iron arches, of equal span,

resting on rusticated stone piers: the arches are seventy-eight feet in span, and twenty-nine feet in height; and the total length is eight hundred and sixty feet. The cost was about £150,000, whis is defrayed by a toll of one penny on each foot passenger, and a graduated scale for horsemen and carriages.



THE TUNNEL,

Rotherhithe and Wapping. This extraordinary undertaking, projected and executed by Sir I. K. Brunel, was commenced in 1825, the first stone of the descent for pedestrians, on the south side of the river, near Rotherhithe Church, having been laid by W. Smith, Esq. the chairman of the company, on the 2nd of March, 1825; and after surmounting almost incredible obstacles it was completed, and opened in 1843, and by its means a

communication has been established between Rotherhithe and Wapping.

The Tunnel is considered one of the most astonishing and marvellous constructions of modern times. It consists of two arches built of brick; carriages as well as foot passengers will pass through it: the passages are well lighted with gas, placed in each of the arches. Its dimensions are as follow: length thirteen hundred feet, width thirty-five feet, height twenty-two feet, width of each arch fourteen feet, thickness between the vault of the Tunnel and the Thames above fifteen feet. Cost £446,000. Toll one penny.

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#### THE STEAM BOAT PIERS

Near each of the bridges, and at some of the wharves, on the city side, are spacious piers, for the accommodation of the vast traffic now carried on by the river steamers below bridge. From London Bridge to Chelsea, or any of the intervening piers, passengers are conveyed, for a fare of two-pence. There are also steamers which carry passengers from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge (Surrey side) for one penny; and from Dyer's Hall Wharf, near London Bridge, to the Adelphi Pier, Strand, for one half-penny. These are very convenient and cheap modes of conveyance, and afford a pleasing relief from the crowd and turmoil of the thronged thoroughfares of the Strand and Cheapside.

## CHAPTER X.

## THE MONUMENTS AND PUBLIC STATUES.

THE MONUMENT,<sup>4</sup>

**Fish-street Hill.** This noble column, of the fluted Doric order, was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, in commem-

moration of the great fire of 1666, which destroyed nearly the whole of the metropolis from the Tower to the Temple Church. On the west side of the pedestal is a bas-relief, by Cibber, emblematical of this fearful event, in which King Charles is seen surrounded by liberty, genius, and science, giving directions for the restoration of the city. The diameter at the base is fifteen feet, and the height of the shaft one hundred and twenty feet; the cone at the top, with its blazing urn of gilt brass, measures forty-two feet; and the height of the pedestal is forty feet. Within the column is a flight of three hundred and forty-five steps of black marble, by which access can be had to the iron balcony, from which a noble prospect of the vast metropolis and the surrounding scenery is obtained. It was commenced in 1671 and completed in 1677, on the spot where formerly stood the parish church of St. Margaret. The inscription on the pedestal, ascribing the conflagration to the treachery and malice of the Papist faction, and which gave rise to the couplet of Pope,

“ Where London’s column, pointing to the skies,  
Like a tall bully lifts his head and lies!” ---

Having been universally considered to be unjust, has been erased. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from eight o’clock till sunset: admission sixpence; explanatory description sixpence.

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#### THE YORK COLUMN,

St James’ Park. A plain Doric column, surmounted with a colossal bronze statue of the Duke of York, by Sir Richard Westmacott. The pedestal and shaft are of fine granite. The plinth, or base of the pedestal, is twenty-two feet square, and the pedestal eighteen feet



THE YORK COLUMN.

the circumference of the shaft is eleven feet six inches, decreasing to ten feet two inches at the top; the abacus is thirteen feet six inches square. The Duke is represented in a flowing robe, with a sword in his right hand, and in the left one of the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The height of the figure is thirteen feet six inches: the total height of the column, exclusive of the statue, one hundred and twenty-four feet. The interior of the column may be ascended by a winding staircase, of one hundred and sixty-nine steps, lit by narrow loopholes. From the top stair a doorway opens to the exterior of the abacus, which is enclosed with a massive iron railing, from which a most magnificent view of the surrounding scenery may be obtained. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from twelve till three o'clock: admission sixpence. No charge for children under three years of age.



### THE NELSON MONUMENT

Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross.

A monumental pile,  
 Designed "for Nelson of the Nile"  
 Of Trafalgar and Vincent's heights,  
 For Nelson of the hundred fights."—*Croker*

This noble column was erected from the designs of Mr. William Railton, who chose the Corinthian order, as being the most lofty and elegant in its proportions, and as never having been used in England for this purpose. The shaft is placed upon a pedestal, having on its four sides basso-relievo of Nelson's four principal engagements, viz.: St. Vincent, Copenhagen, Nile, and Tra-

falgar; these basso-relievo being eighteen feet square, and the figure of Nelson in each seven feet high. The pedestal is raised on a lofty base, at the angles of which are African lions, in a recumbent position. The shaft is uniformly fluted throughout, the lower and upper torus being ornamented with leaves. The capital is taken from the bold and simple example of Mars Ultor, at Rome; and a figure of Victory is introduced on each side. From thence rises a circular pedestal, ornamented with a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by a colossal statue of Nelson, sculptured by E. H. Bailey, R. A.

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 PUBLIC STATUES.

**HENRY VIII.**—Full length, over the entrance to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield.

**EDWARD VI.**—St. Thomas' Hospital. A bronze statue, **SCHEEMAKERS.**

**QUEEN ELIZABETH.**—Full length, St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street. This statue was formerly placed on the western side of Ludgate, and is referred to by Defoe, in describing that structure, as "a fine figure of the famous Queen Elizabeth." On the demolition of that gate, in 1760, the statue was placed against the east end of the church of Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street. On this edifice being taken down, in the year 1832, it was sold for sixteen pounds ten shillings; but in 1839 it was placed in its present situation, being mounted in a niche flanked with two pilasters, above the entrance to the parochial schools on the east side of the new church, facing Fleet-street. Those, with the other architectural accessories, are in the style of the reign of James I. and form a pleasing composition.

**CHARLES I.**—Charing-cross. A fine bronze equestrian statue, originally the property of the Earl of Arundel, for



whom it was cast by LE SUEUR, in 1633, but was not placed in its present situation till the decline of the reign of Charles II. The pedestal is the work of Grinling Gibbons. The statue had been condemned by parliament to be sold and broken in pieces; "but John Rivers, the brazier who purchased it," says Pennant, "having more taste or more loyalty than his masters, buried it unmutated, and showed to them some broken pieces of brass, in token of his obedience." M. D'Archenholz gives a diverting anecdote of this brazier, and says, "that he cast a vast number of handles for knives and forks, in brass, which he sold as made of the broken statue. They were bought with eagerness by the Royalists, from affection to their monarch; and by the rebels, as a mark of triumph over their murdered sovereign."

"The pedestal has been much admired for the beauty of its proportions, as well as for the elegance and boldness of its carvings."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

CHARLES II.—Soho-square. A pedestrian marble statue: at the feet are four emblematic figures, representing the rivers Thames, Severn, Trent, and Humber.

JAMES II.—Whitehall Gardens. A bronze statue, in the dress of a Roman emperor, with a chaplet on his head, GRINLING GIBBONS. His right hand, in which there was formerly a truncheon, is gracefully extended. On the pedestal appears the date of 1686. Presented to James II. by Tobias Rustat, keeper of Hampton Court, the year before the abdication of that monarch.

"It has great ease of attitude, and a certain severity of air, and is not unworthy of the hand which moulded it."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

WILLIAM III.—St. James'-square. A full length statue.

QUEEN ANNE.—West front of St. Paul's Cathedral, F. BIRD. A full length statue of white marble. At the base are figures of Britain, France, Ireland, and America.

GEORGE I.—Leicester-square. An equestrian statue,

gilt: purchased at the sale of the Duke of Chandos' mansion, in 1747, it having been placed in his park at Canons.

GEORGE I.—Grosvenor-square. An equestrian statue, gilt; VAN NOST. Erected in 1726, by Sir R. Grosvenor.

GEORGE II.—In front of Greenwich Hospital. A marble statue in the costume of a Roman emperor, RYSBRACH. Sculptured out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons, captured from the French by Sir George Rooke, and presented to the hospital by Sir John Jennings, governor during the reign of that monarch.

GEORGE III.—A bronze equestrian statue, M. C. WYATT. Erected in 1836.

“A work of ability, and creditable to the artist. The figure of the horse is by far the best part; beautifully proportioned and full of animation. Its evident intention is to represent a high-bred horse in a state of elegant and impatient subordination, and a calm regal superiority on the part of the rider, whom we are to suppose saluting his beloved subjects, or returning perhaps the salutation of a regiment. It is not pleasant to find fault with any thing that argues cleverness, and industry, and a purpose; but the work is overdone, and it is not characteristic. George III., whatever may have been his craft in some respects, or his self-possession in others, was a man both of plain habits and vehement impulses. He does not present himself to the imagination as a rider in a state of composure on a dandified palfrey. He and his horse should alike have been sturdy and unaffected; and, of the two, the expression of restlessness should have been on the human side.”—LEIGH HUNT.

GEORGE IV.—South-east corner of Trafalgar-square. A bronze equestrian statue, Sir F. CHANTREY.

WILLIAM IV.—King William-street, London-bridge. Full length granite statue, S. NIXON. Erected in 1844. The likeness is admirably caught and preserved; and

the costume is that which the king most affected, the uniform of an English admiral, with the addition of a cloak; the well-arranged folds of which give a fulness and dignity to the whole. The pedestal, designed by Mr. Kelsey, is simple in its design, without being meagre and unsatisfactory. It bears a general resemblance, not pushed so closely however as to become eccentric, to the capstan of a ship; and it rests on a plinth representing a coil of rope.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—In the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange. A marble statue: LOUGH. Erected in 1845.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.—In the vestibule of Lloyd's. A full length marble statue: LOUGH. Erected in 1837.

WILLIAM, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, the "Butcher" of Culloden.—Cavendish-square. An equestrian statue, gilt, in the full military costume of his time: CHEW. Erected in 1777, by Lieutenant-general Strode, "in gratitude for private kindness, and in honour of his public virtue."

EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT.—Park-crescent, Portland-place. Pedestrian bronze statue, on a granite pedestal: GAHAGAN. The figure is heroic, that is, between the natural and colossal size; in a field-marshal's uniform, over which are ducal robes and the collar of the order of the Garter. Erected by public subscription.

"The attitude is graceful, and the likeness is well preserved."—BRITTON.

"This statue is in a manly energetic style; but coarse in execution and vulgar in conception".—ELMES.

FRANCIS, DUKE OF BEDFORD.—Russell-square. A colossal pedestrian bronze statue of the Duke in his parliamentary robes; one arm resting on a plough, the other grasping the gifts of Ceres: Sir R. WESTMACOTT, R. A. Erected 1809. The pedestal is ornamented with rural objects; and at his feet are figures of children, emblematic of the four seasons.

"The drapery is well arranged, and the attitude displays grace and dignity."—BRITTON.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—West front of the Royal Exchange. A bronze equestrian statue: Sir F. CHANTREY. Erected June 18th, 1844.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Hyde Park-corner. A colossal bronze equestrian statue: M. C. WYATT. Erected in 1846.

The arch upon which this colossal work is placed, and which has been the cause of so much contention between the critics and the committee, was erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton; and is of elegant proportions, florid decoration, and exquisitely finished workmanship; and had it been finished according to the original design of the architect would have been one of the finest modern triumphal arches in existence.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In front of the White Tower. A full length marble figure, eight feet high, upon a granite pedestal, ten feet in height: Mr. MILNER. His grace is represented uncovered, attired in a plain military coat, with a cloak loosely suspended from his shoulders with cord and tassel.

LORD ELDON.—School, Wandsworth-road. A full length figure.

SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON.—Whittington's Almshouses, Highgate.

SIR ROBERT CLAYTON.—St. Thomas's Hospital.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.—Burton-crescent. A seated bronze statue: CLARKE. Erected by public subscription in 1832.

"The old heart in London from which the veins of sedition in the country were supplied"—CANNING.

WILLIAM PITT.—South side of Hanover-square. A colossal bronze statue, on a granite pedestal: Sir F. CHANTREY. One of the noblest of our public statues: erected by his admirers, in 1831.

"In person, Pitt was tall, slender, well-proportioned,

and active. He had blue eyes, rather a fair complexion, prominent features, and a high capacious forehead. His aspect was severe and forbidding; his voice clear and powerful; his action dignified, but neither graceful nor engaging; his tone and manners, although urbane and complacent in society, were lofty and even arrogant in the senate. On entering the house, it was his custom to stalk sternly to his place, without honouring even his most favoured adherents with a word, a nod, or even a glance of recognition."

"The resemblance is considered striking, and the effect of the statue is bold and dignified."—MIRROR, vol. xx.

CHARLES JAMES FOX.—Bloomsbury-square. A colossal statue, seated, habited in a Roman consular toga, and holding Magna Charta: Sir R. WESTMACOTT, R. A. It is placed on a massive pedestal of granite, inscribed "Charles James Fox, erected 1816."

"The statue is admirably executed, and the artist has preserved a characteristic and correct delineation of the form and features of the great patriot."—BRITTON.

GEORGE CANNING.—Old Palace-yard, Westminster. A colossal bronze statue, on a granite pedestal: Sir R. WESTMACOTT, R. A. Erected in 1832.

"Canning!

Who, bred a statesman, still was born a wit  
And never, even in that dull house, could'st tame  
To unleaven'd prose thine own poetic flame;  
Our last, our best, our only Orator."—*Byron*.

The figure is to be admired for its simplicity, though altogether it has more stateliness than natural ease. The likeness is strikingly accurate, and bears all the intellectual grandeur of the orator. He was buried in the north transept of Westminster Abbey, where a monument, by Sir F. Chantrey, is erected to his memory.

WILLIAM HUSKISSON.—In the vestibule of Lloyd's. A full length colossal marble statue: GIBSON. Presented by Mrs. Huskisson. 1848.

**THOMAS GUY**, the Founder.—In the centre of the front area of Guy's Hospital. A bronze statue: SCHEEMAKERS.

**ROBERT ASKE**.—In front of the Haberdashers' Almshouses, Hoxton. A full length statue, erected in honour of Robert Aske, Esq. citizen and haberdasher, of London, founder of this hospital, established for the maintenance of twenty poor men and the education and maintenance of twenty sons of freemen of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers, London, founded 1672.

**JAMES HULBERT**.—In front of the Fishmongers' Almshouses, Newington. A full length statue.

**SIR HANS SLOANE**.—In the Gardens of the Apothecaries' Company, Chelsea. Full length: RYSBRACH.

**ACHILLES**.—Hyde Park. A colossal bronze figure, twenty feet high, and weighing thirty tons. Sir R. WESTMACOTT, R. A. Cast from artillery taken at Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. Erected by a public subscription of ladies to the memory of the great and important victories of the Duke of Wellington.

“As fine a specimen of sculptural brass founding as any in Europe.”—ELMES.

## CHAPTER XL

## THEATRES AND MUSIC.

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Considering the vast extent and wealth of the British capital, it might be expected that it should possess an ample fund of amusement for its enormous population. This, in truth, it does—the theatre, of course, holding the first rank. The English stage is conspicuous as having produced some of the most able writers, and the best actors, ever seen in the world.

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## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

Haymarket. One of the most fashionable places of amusement in the metropolis, having been established to gratify the increasing taste of the public for exquisite music and elegant dancing. The present edifice was erected chiefly by M. Novosielski, on the site of the former theatre built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and destroyed by fire in 1790. The interior has not undergone any material alteration since its completion; but the exterior was not finished until 1820, when it assumed its present appearance under the direction of Mr. Nash and Mr. G. Repton. Three sides of the building are encompassed by a colonnade, supported by cast-iron pillars of the Roman Doric order; and on the west side is a covered arcade. The front towards the Haymarket is decorated with a group of emblematic figures in basso-relievo, illustrative of the origin and progress of music and

dancing, executed in artificial stone, by Mr. J. G. Bubb. The dimensions of the interior are nearly those of La Scala, at Milan. The width of the stage is nearly eighty feet; its depth sixty-two feet; and from the centre boxes in the grand tier to the orchestra the depth is about the same. The five tiers, containing two hundred and ten boxes, have a light and elegant appearance, and will hold one thousand persons; the pit nearly eight



HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

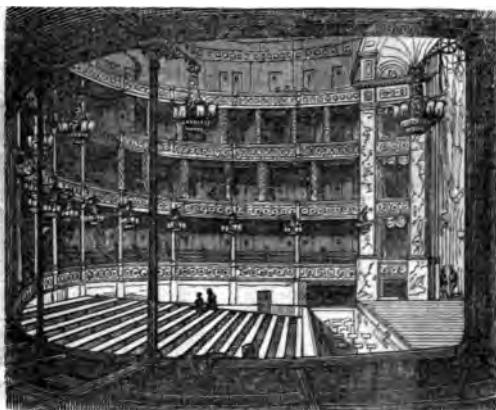
hundred, and the gallery the same. The first three tiers of private boxes are the property of the nobility, or of wealthy commoners, and are let at from one hundred and fifty to four hundred guineas, according to the situation and size. Lessee, Mr. Lumley. Open from February to August. Doors open at half-past seven; performance commence at eight o'clock. Admission: Stalls, £1 1s. Pit, 8s.; Gallery 5s.





THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA,

Covent Garden. This theatre having been destroyed by fire in September, 1808, was rebuilt from the designs of Robert Smirke, Esq., R.A., and opened in the September of the following year, it having been completed in little more than ten months. It is of the Grecian Doric order, having a portico of four columns, supporting a pediment; the columns are large, fluted, without bases, and elevated upon a flight of steps. In niches near the lateral extremities of the front are statues of Tragedy and Comedy, by Flaxman; and over the windows are compartments containing emblematic representations of the ancient and modern drama in basso-relievo. The interior was entirely rebuilt from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Albano in 1847, since which period it has been devoted to the production of the Italian lyric drama. Lessee, Mr. Delafield. Open from



INTERIOR OF ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

February to August. Doors open at half-past seven; performance commence at eight o'clock. Admission the same as at Her Majesty's Theatre.

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DRURY LANE THEATRE,

Brydges Street. The original theatre on this site having been burnt down in 1809, it was rebuilt in 1811, from designs by Mr. Wyatt. The front towards Brydges Street, which is exceedingly mean, is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, with a portico. In 1822 the interior was entirely remodelled by Mr. Peto from designs by S. Beazley, Esq., architect, and will contain three thousand and sixty persons. The rotunda, and saloon are of great beauty, a



**DRURY LANE THEATRE.**

interior at once convenient and commodious. In consequence of the depressed state of the classic English drama, this theatre is now devoted to the production of German operas and French horsemanship. Open at irregular intervals; the prices of admission varying with the nature of the performances.

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**HAYMARKET THEATRE,**

Erected on the site of the little theatre in the Haymarket, from the designs of John Nash, Esq., and opened for dramatic performances July 4th, 1821. The front presents an elevated portico supported by six columns of the Corinthian order, and above the pediment are nine circular windows, tastefully connected by sculptured



HAYMARKET THEATRE.

ornaments. The interior is tastefully decorated and is remarkable for having the sides rectangular, and the centre very slightly curved, thus differing from any of the other theatres. The present lessee is Mr. B. Webster, under whose admirable management it has for several years been one of the most attractive theatres in the metropolis. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.

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THE ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE,

Wellington Street, North Strand. Erected on the site of the old theatre, which was destroyed by fire, February 16th, 1839, from the designs of Mr. S. Beazley. It has

a handsome Corinthian portico of six columns, the whole surmounted by a dome and balustrade; the interior, which is light and elegant, is decorated in a chaste yet beautiful manner. The present lessee is Mr. Charles Mathews; and under the excellent management of Madame Vestris, it is a deservedly popular place of amusement. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s., no half-price to any part of the house.

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#### ADELPHI THEATRE,

Strand. Built by the late Mr. Scott, and formerly called the Sanspareil. A new front was added in 1841, which partakes somewhat too much of the style of the gin palace. Under the management of Madame Celeste it is a highly attractive place of amusement; the rich humour of Mr. Paul Bedford and Mr. Wright being highly relished by crowded houses nightly. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Dress Boxes, 5s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

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#### ST. JAMES' THEATRE,

King Street, St. James's. Erected in 1836 from the designs of Mr. S. Beazley. The middle division of the front is composed of two orders—Ionic and Corinthian; the lower one forming a projecting tetrastyle portico, placed before a distyle in *entablature*, supporting the second order, which is similarly disposed, and which forms an open recessed loggia, crowned by a kind of attic, with niches in three intercolumns. The interior has two

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tiers of boxes, besides gallery and slips; it is well contrived both for seeing and hearing, and is decorated in the Louis-Quatorze style by Messrs. Crace. Open for the performance of French plays, under the management of Mr. Mitchell, from January to July. Admission: Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s.

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#### THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE,

Oxford Street. A small yet elegant theatre, erected on the site of the Queen's Bazaar, devoted to the production of English operas and farces, under the management of Mr. Maddox. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 4s. Pit, 2s.; Gallery 1s.

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#### THE STRAND THEATRE,

Strand. Built by Mr. Rayner, the comedian, on the site of Baker's Panorama. It is a small yet neat theatre, and is principally confined to the production of vaudevilles and other light comic pieces. Lessee, Mr. W. Farren. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 6d.

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#### SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE,

New River Head, Islington. So called from the wells formerly situated here, and from the name of a person by whom a summer theatre was first opened on this spot in 1683. The present building was constructed

in 1765, but the interior has been since rebuilt. This theatre was formerly celebrated for the production of nautical pieces, its proximity to the New River enabling the manager to introduce real water into the most striking scenes. It has been for the last three or four seasons equally remarkable as the refuge of the Shakspearian drama, banished from the larger temples, which, under the judicious management of Mr. Phelps, have proved eminently successful. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; half-price to the Boxes, 1s.

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#### ROYAL SURREY THEATRE,

Blackfriars Road. Originally opened as a circus by Mr Hughes the riding-master; but having been destroyed by fire in 1805, it was rebuilt from the designs of Signor Cabanel, an Italian artist of great knowledge in theatrical buildings, under the direction and immediate superintendence of Mr. James Donaldson, and opened by Mr. Elliston; it was afterwards under the management of Mr. Thomas Dibdin, who here produced many of his most favourite pieces; and more recently under that of his brother, Mr. Charles Dibdin, and the late Mr. Davidge. The present lessee is Mr. Shepherd. Doors open at six; performance commence at half-past six o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

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#### VICTORIA THEATRE,

New Cut, Lambeth, was commenced in 1816; the first stone having been laid by Alderman Goodbehere, as *prox* for the Prince and Princess of Saxe Cobourg; it

was opened in 1818, and originally called the Cobourg Theatre. It is a large and commodious edifice without any architectural display. Lessee, Mr. Osbaldiston. Doors open at six; performance commence at half-past six o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 3d.

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## CITY OF LONDON THEATRE,

Norton Folgate. Erected in 1837, from designs by Mr. Samuel Beazley. Lessees, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nelson Lee. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 3d.

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## ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,

Westminster Bridge Road. First established about 1767, as an open riding-school, but in 1780 was covered in, and formed into a regular theatre. It has been since thrice destroyed by fire—in 1794, 1803, and 1841—but has been rebuilt, and is now one of the best frequented theatres in London. Manager, Mr. Batty. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

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## MARYLEBONE THEATRE,

Church Street, Paddington. A small but neat house, tastefully decorated, devoted to the representation of the Shakspearian drama. Doors open at half-past six; performance commence at seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

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**QUEEN'S THEATRE**

Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road. A small neat theatre, at one time under the management of that charming actress Mrs. Nisbett. Open occasionally. Admission: Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

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**ROYAL STANDARD THEATRE,**

Shoreditch. Lessee, Mr. John Douglas. Doors open at a quarter past six; performance commence at a quarter before seven o'clock. Admission: Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Gallery, 4d.

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**ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE**

Whitechapel Road. A commodious edifice, devoted to melodramatic performances. Admission: Boxes, 6d.; Pit, 4d.; Gallery, 2d.

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**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,**

Tenterdon Street, Hanover Square. Instituted by charter of George IV.; its object being to train up youth of both sexes for the musical profession, which is taught by the first professors at a trifling charge. Occasional concerts are given by the pupils of this institution; at which they evince uncommon proofs of proficiency.

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**THE MUSIC HALL,**

Wilson Street, leading from Endell Street to Drury

Lane. Erected in 1848, from designs by Mr. William Westmacott, for the use of Mr. Hullah's singing classes. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and in the roof remains one of the Town-hall in Belgrave. It has three entrances, from three different sides of the building—from Long Acre, in the east part in Charles Street, and in the north part in Wilson Street. The great concert hall affords accommodation for three thousand persons.

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#### HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

Corner of Hanover Street: a suite of rooms in which, during the season, numerous excellent benefit concerts are given upon a large scale; in these rooms also, the concerts of the Philharmonic Society take place, which, from their excellence, have obtained a world-wide reputation, and at which professors of first-rate eminence condescend to become mere members of the orchestra, executing the sublime compositions of Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn, with a precision and unity of feeling, unattained elsewhere. During the winter, a ball for the benefit of the Caledonian Asylum, takes place here, the company appearing in full Highland costume, producing, by the great variety of their coloured tartans, a very gay and pleasing spectacle.

## CHAPTER XII.

## THE MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES OF ART.



THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury. This splendid national institution owes its first establishment to the will of Sir Hans Sloane, an eminent physician and naturalist of his day, who directed that on his death, his books, manu-

scripts, and collections, both of art and natural history, should be offered to Parliament for £20,000. The offer was accepted at his death in 1753; and the Act (26 Geo. II.) which directed the purchase, also directed the purchase of the Harleian Library of Manuscripts; and enacted that the Cottonian Library, which had been presented to the nation, in the reign of William III., and deposited in Dean's Yard, Westminster, should, with these, form one general collection; to which at the same time George II. added a large library that had been collected by the preceding sovereigns since Henry VIII. To accommodate the national property thus accumulated, the Government raised by lottery, the sum of £100,000, of which £20,000 were devoted to purchase the above collections, and in 1754, Montague House was bought of the Earl of Halifax as a repository for the then infant establishment,—the cost of the purchase and necessary repairs and fittings being about £23,000. The British Museum was opened in the beginning of 1759.

It would be tedious to furnish a complete list of the very numerous purchases and donations, by the aid of which the institution has risen to its present grandeur. In 1772, Parliament purchased Sir William Hamilton's collection of Roman vases and curiosities. The Townley Marbles were added in 1805,—two years after which was opened the Gallery of Antiquities. Colonel Greville's minerals were purchased in 1812; the Elgin and Phigaleian Marbles came in immediately on the peace of 1815; Dr. Rurney's library was purchased in 1818, for a sum of £13,500; Sir Joseph Banks's library and herbarium were bequeathed in 1820; Egyptian Antiquities were bought from Messrs. Salt and Sams, to the amount of nearly £10,000; and in 1823, King George IV. presented the splendid and very valuable library of his father, George III., comprising upwards of seventy thousand volumes, now deposited in a fine suite of rooms in the lower story of the east wing of the new building.



KING'S LIBRARY.

Subsequent additions have annually been made at great expense, both to the Library and Galleries; besides which, valuable donations have been made by Mr. Payne Knight, Sir G. Wilkinson, &c.; in 1842, a large collection of Marbles from Xanthus was presented by Mr. Fellows; and in the year 1846, a most interesting and important addition was made by the arrival of the Budrun Marbles, which have been secured to this country through the exertions of Sir Stratford Canning.

The building in which the library and collections were originally deposited, having proved quite insufficient for their accommodation, Sir R. Smirke was desired by the Trustees of the Museum to prepare designs for a new building more worthy of the collection and the nation. The works were commenced in 1825; and in 1828 was completed the eastern wing of a new building intended

to enclose a square. Two other sides have also been finished; and in so forward a state is the new edifice, that nearly all the contents of the old Museum have now been transferred thither. The street front is nearly completed, and when all the works now in progress shall have been finished, the British Museum will unquestionably be the grandest national establishment in the metropolis, and one of the first in Europe.

Crossing the spacious court-yard, the visitor gains admission by the principal entrance, under the portico of the South Façade, by a carved oak door, nine feet wide, and twenty-four feet high.

The Entrance Hall is of the Grecian Doric order sixty-two feet by fifty-one feet, and thirty feet high. The ceiling is trabeated (cross beamed), deeply coffered, and enriched with Greek frets, and other ornaments, painted in encaustic, in various colours, most harmoniously blended: the large gold star upon a blue ground, in the centre of each coffer, has a superb effect. The floor is laid with large squares of Portland stone, and small grey marble diamonds at their angles.

At the western extremity of the Hall is the Principal Staircase. The centre flight is seventeen feet wide, and is flanked by pedestals of grey Aberdeen granite, upon which will be placed colossal sculpture. The walls on either side of this centre flight are cased with red Aberdeen granite, highly polished. On the first landing are two beautiful vases, on pedestals, of Huddleston stone, and the balustrades are of the same material. The walls and ceiling are painted in oil, and in encaustic colours; and the ceiling is trabeated, coffered, and decorated to harmonise with the Entrance Hall. These decorations have been executed by Messrs. Collman and Davies.

At the top of the Grand Staircase, commence the suite of Rooms appropriated to natural history, the arrangements of which are now nearly completed. These galleries occupy, on the upper floor, the eastern portion of

the south front, and the whole of the eastern and northern sides of the quadrangle, and are divided into five distinct parts, all of which, except the first (still incomplete), are now open to the public:—

1. The Botanical Museum,
2. The Mammalia Gallery,
3. The Eastern Zoological Gallery,
4. The Northern Zoological Gallery,
5. The Northern or Mineral Gallery.

The collection of animals has been greatly increased within the last few years, at a vast annual expense; and being admirably arranged under the superintendence of its indefatigable curators, Messrs. König and Gray, may now, both for extent and beauty of exhibition, vie with the first museums of continental Europe. •

**THE GALLERY OF ANTIQUITIES.**—which was first



**THE ELGIN SALOON.**

opened as a separate department in 1807, originally consisted only of the marbles formerly belonging to the late Mr. Townley and Sir Hans Sloane, some few monuments from Egypt ceded at the capitulation of Alexandria, and the vases, curiosities, &c., recovered from Pompeii, and Herculaneum (cities burned A.D. 79, during an eruption of Vesuvius) and purchased from Sir W. Hamilton. This collection, however, has been subsequently so much enlarged, partly by presents and bequests, but chiefly by purchase (at a cost exceeding £80,000), from the Earl of Elgin, Messrs. Salt, Sams, Durand, Brondsted, Campanari, &c., that it has become one of the most valuable and extensive galleries in Europe.

The entrance to this department is by a door to the left of the principal entrance; it occupies, on the ground-floor, the south-western and western portion of the quadrangle, and is thus arranged:—

- |                                   |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Townley Gallery,           | 4. The Phigalian Saloon, |
| 2. The Lycian Room,               | 5. The Elgin Saloon,     |
| 3. The Grand Central Sa-<br>loon, | 6. The Egyptian Saloon,  |
|                                   | 7. The Ante-Room.        |

Leaving the Ante-Room to the Egyptian Saloon, the visitor will ascend, at the north-west angle, a spacious flight of stairs leading to the Western Gallery, in which the smaller Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Antiquities are arranged as follows:—

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Vestibule,     | 4. The Etruscan Room,          |
| 2. The Egyptian Room, | 5. The Ethnographical<br>Room. |
| 3. The Bronze Room,   |                                |

Open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between the hours of ten and seven, from the 7th of May to the 1st of September. Admission Free. Persons applying for the purpose of study or research are admitted to the Reading Rooms every day, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, between the 7th of September and the





EGYPTIAN ROOM:

1st of May ; and until seven in the evening between the 7th of May and the 1st of September. Artists are admitted to study in the Galleries of Sculpture, between the hours of nine and four, every day except Saturday. The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to 7th of May, and the 1st to 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 synopsis of the contents of the British Museum, one shilling : Clarke's Hand-Book Guide, sixpence.

The contents of the Medal and Print Rooms can be seen only by very few persons at a time, and by particular permission.

## MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY,

Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, is a handsome structure, having a double frontage, erected in 1848, from the design of Mr. James Pennethorne. The Piccadilly façade is distinguished by great boldness and originality of character in design, and possesses one singular feature—that there is no doorway in it: the entrance being in Jermyn Street. The north front is faced with Anston stone, the south front with Colehester bricks and Anston stone dressings. On the ground floor is a hall, forty-feet by sixty-six feet, formed into three divisions by Doric columns, for the exhibition of stones, marbles, the heavier geological specimens, and works of art. Ascending from the Hall by a staircase on each side of the entrance lobby, which joins in a central flight between Ionic columns, the visitor arrives at the principal floor. The large gallery is a fine apartment, ninety-five feet long by fifty-five feet wide, and thirty-two feet high to the spining of the roof, and has two galleries along its sides to give access to the cases with which the walls are lined. Open daily, from ten till four. Admission free. Descriptive Guide, 1s.

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## UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION,

Scotland Yard, Whitehall. Established in 1831 as a central repository for objects of professional art, science, and natural history, and for books and documents relative to those studies; or of general information. The annual subscription is ten shillings, and the sum of six pounds constitute a member for life. The Museum consists of a commodious suite of rooms, and a library on the ground floor. The Model Room contains many beautiful models and sections of ships of the line, gun-

boats, rudders, and other implements of naval architecture. There is an extensive and valuable collection of natural history, particularly of insects and reptiles; the animals, which are in good preservation, are chiefly from tropical climates. The Mineralogical Cabinet, which consists of many thousand species, is very valuable. In the Armoury Chamber are many remarkable relics which associate us with the great and perilous events in the history of our own and other countries. There is also a collection of Grecian and Roman vases and coins, and general antiquities. Open daily (Saturdays excepted) from eleven till four in winter, and from eleven till five in summer. Admission: by tickets from members. Explanatory Guide, 1s.

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#### EAST INDIA MUSEUM,

East India House, Leadenhall Street. This valuable collection is principally devoted to curiosities or articles of vertu from the East, including many of the trophies that graced the arms of the troops of the Honourable Company, especially those taken at the siege of Seringapatam, one of the most singular of which is a curious musical instrument invented for the diversion of the Sultan Tippoo Saib, on the principle of an organ, which is built to resemble a tiger killing and devouring a British officer, the sound of the music being intended to imitate his dying cries. Daggers, swords, and matchlocks, used by Indian heroes and Persian warriors, are also exhibited in great numbers, with a variety of implements used in the households of these people, and illustrative of their domestic economy and habits of social life. Open to visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by orders from any Director of the Company; and on Saturdays from ten till four o'clock without any restriction.

## THE SOANE MUSEUM,

No. 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields. One of the most unique and interesting collections in London, bequeathed by Sir John Soane in 1833, an Act of Parliament having been obtained to sanction its disposal in its present form. The Museum occupies a suite of twenty-four rooms, enriched with a choice collection of Grecian and Roman specimens of architecture, Etruscan vases, and Egyptian antiquities; among the latter, being the gem of the collection, is the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus, brought by Belzoni from the ruins of Thebes. The rooms are ornamented with paintings by Canaletti, and many of the originals of Hogarth, and with the designs of Sir John Soane himself. Open to the public every Thursday and Friday from ten till five in the months of April, May, and June; and on Tuesdays for trustees and their friends. Persons desirous of obtaining admission must apply a day or two previously, when tickets will be forwarded by post to their address.

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## THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

John Street, Adelphi. This important society was instituted in 1754, in pursuance of a plan formed in the preceding year, for the purpose of exciting emulation and industry in the improvement of ingenious and commercial arts, the various branches of agriculture, &c., by honorary and pecuniary rewards, as may be best adapted to the case, for the communication to the society, and through its medium to the public, of all such useful inventions, discoveries, and improvements, as tends to that purpose. In pursuance of this plan, the society have expended upwards of £100,000, derived from voluntary subscriptions and legacies. The Museum con-

tains a large and varied collection of the progress of the arts for the last ninety years. In the meeting room are Barry's celebrated pictures—

1. The Story of Orpheus,
  2. A Grecian Harvest Home, or Thanksgiving to the Rural Deities Ceres and Bacchus,
  3. Crowning the Victors at Olympia,
  4. Navigation, or the Triumph of the Thames,
  5. The Distribution of Premiums in the Society of Arts,
  6. Elysium, or the state of Final Retribution.
- Open daily (except Wednesdays), from ten till three. Admission free.

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#### MUSEUM OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, South Side. The Museum is an extensive building of an oblong form, with galleries surrounding it, and is the depository of the valuable collection of the late John Hunter, purchased by the Government from the executors of that great man for £20,000. It contains preparations of every part of the human body in a sound and natural state, as well as a great number of deviations from the natural form and usual structure of the several parts. A portion of it is allotted to morbid preparations, and there are few of the diseases to which man is liable of which examples are not to be found. There is also a rare and extensive collection of objects of natural history, which, through the medium of comparative anatomy, greatly contributes to physiological illustration; and likewise a very considerable number of fossil and vegetable productions. The whole collection amounts to upwards of twenty thousand specimens and preparations. Amongst the many curiosities is the preserved wife of the celebrated

## MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES OF ART.

Van Burchell, in a long square mahogany box. A glass over the face, which may be removed at will. An Inca of Peru, in a remarkable attitude; skeletons of savages; the skeletons of O'Brien, the Irish giant, and of a remarkable small female dwarf; with the skeleton of Chuny, the elephant that was kept at the Exeter Change. Open to members on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, from twelve till four, except on Wednesdays, which is not open after two o'clock; and to the public during the months of May and June, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by leaving the name and address of the applicant previously.

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### MEDICAL MUSEUM,

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas's Street, Borough. Specimens of anatomical and physiological structure. Open daily. Introduction to be obtained by any of the students.

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### SAULL'S MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY,

15, Aldersgate Street. A very interesting geological collection, made by W. D. Saull, Esq., F.S.A. Open on Thursdays, at eleven o'clock. Admission, free. The proprietor usually explains personally to visitors the various phenomena, and develops some new views on the earth's motion.

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### MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES,

Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate. A very interesting collection of coins and other antiquities, discovered in

the precincts of Roman London. Collected by C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Open daily. Admission, free.

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#### MUSEUM OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY,

Grafton Street. A selection of very rare and choice Oriental specimens, illustrative of the arts, arms, economy, and antiquities of the Eastern world. In the meeting room is a library rich in Oriental, Persian, Chinese, and Sanscrit MSS. and other works; and cases containing a variety of curious specimens. Above the cases are models of a singular series, illustrative of Hindoo manners, all in different characteristic attitudes. In the ante-room are also some interesting models, amongst which may be noticed a model of the Pagoda and Convent of Priests at Canton, which was assigned for the residence of Lords Macartney and Amherst, with their suites, when on their embassy to China, and which is one of the largest in that country. There is also a small collection of minerals, natural history, and remnants of sculpture, and an armoury, with a large collection of warlike instruments from Bengal, Assam, Malabar, Malay, and New Zealand. Open daily to members, and visitors, upon their written orders, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in each week from eleven till four. Orders are easily obtainable at the rooms in Grafton Street.

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#### ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM,

At the rooms of the Entomological Society, 17, Old Bond Street. The collection is very extensive, one considerable portion of it being that of the Rev. Mr. Kirby, presented to the society by that gentleman.

There are in the Museum five cabinets; the number of individual specimens may be stated at about thirty thousand. Open, for the inspection of members and their friends every Tuesday, from twelve till four o'clock.

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MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,

Albemarle Street. An extensive cabinet of minerals. Open daily, from ten till four. Admission, by members' order.

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MISSIONARY MUSEUM,

8, Blomfield Street, Moorfields, consists of a numerous collection of objects of natural history, and of idols and other symbols of heathen worship, in the region over which the care of the London Missionary Society extends, but principally from Asia and the South Sea Islands. Open daily, from ten till dark. Admission, free.

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ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM,

18, Leicester Square. Instituted in 1826, to encourage the science of which it bears the name. The Museum is rich in subjects of natural history. Open daily, from ten till five. Admission, by ticket, obtainable from members.

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ROYAL ACADEMY,

Trafalgar Square, was instituted by Royal Charter in 1768. It consists of forty members, called Royal



Academenians, twenty associates, and six associate engravers. The Academy possesses a collection of casts and models from the antique, a school of colouring, copies by Sir James Thornbull from the cartoons of Raphael at Hampton Court, and those from Rubens, &c., also the probationary pictures or sculptures, presented by the members of the Academy on their election. The annual exhibition opens the first Monday in May, and continues open daily, from eight till six, until the end of July. Admission 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

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NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square. Erected in 1837, from designs by Mr. Wilkins. The gallery, which is nearly five hundred feet in length, consists of a central portico of eight Corinthian columns in front and two in depth, ascended

## MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES OF ART.

by steps at each end at an elevation of eighteen feet fr the ground, and two wings, each ornamented with fo Corinthian columns. The portico is surmounted by dome, and the whole range of building by a balustrad The portion of the building to the right side of th portico is devoted to the Royal Academy, and that t the left to the National Gallery, the two being connecte by the grand staircase and vestibule, dividing the build- ing into two equal parts. Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday to the public generally; on Friday and Saturday to artists; from ten till five, during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April; and from ten till six during the months of May, June, July, August, and the two first weeks of September. The gallery is wholly closed during the last two weeks of September and the whole of October. Admission, free. Explanatory Guides:— Official Catalogue, 1s.; Clarke's Hand-Book Guide, 6d.

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### THE VERNON GALLERY,

Marlborough House, Pall Mall. The Vernon Pictures including those by English masters which were formerly in the National Gallery, are now placed in a suite of eight rooms, on the ground floor of Marlborough House, until such time as a suitable provision can be made for them in the National Gallery.

On entering the mansion from the court yard, the visitor ascends a short flight of steps into the noble hall, the ceiling of which, with the exception, perhaps, that of Whitehall, is the finest in the kingdom, being decorated with the paintings of Gentileschi, painted for Charles I., and which were originally in the Palace at Greenwich.

Open under the same regulations as the National Gallery. Explanatory Guide—Clarke's Hand-Book Guide, price sixpence.

## SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS,

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. Instituted May 21, 1823, for the annual exhibition and sale of works of living artists in the various branches of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1846. The gallery was erected in 1824, from the designs of Mr. Nash and J. Elmes, Esq. The elevation consists of a basement of three arches and four piers, on which is raised a tetrastyle detached portico, of the palladian Doric, with a proper entablature and pediment, with square acroteria; and consists of a suite of six rooms, having seven hundred feet of wall, lighted from above. Open daily (Sundays excepted), during the months of April, May, June, and July from nine till dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

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## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,

Pall Mall East, nearly opposite the portico of the College of Physicians. Established in 1804, for the purpose of giving due importance and encouragement to an interesting branch of art, which had not then sufficient prominence assigned it in the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. The society have exhibited in their present gallery since 1823, when it was erected for that purpose. Open daily (Sundays excepted), during the months of May, June, and July. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

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## NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,

South side of Pall Mall, next door west of the British Institution. Established in 1825, with similar objects to

the Parent Society. Open daily (Sundays excepted), during the months of April, May, June, and July. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

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#### PORTLAND GALLERY,

Regent Street, Portland Place. An annual exhibition of paintings in oil and water colours, and sculpture, by members of the Association to promote the Free Exhibition of Modern Art, which numbers upwards of one hundred members. Open daily, during the months of May, June, July, and August, from nine till dusk. Admission on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, free; on Fridays and Saturdays, 1s. each person. Catalogue, 6d.

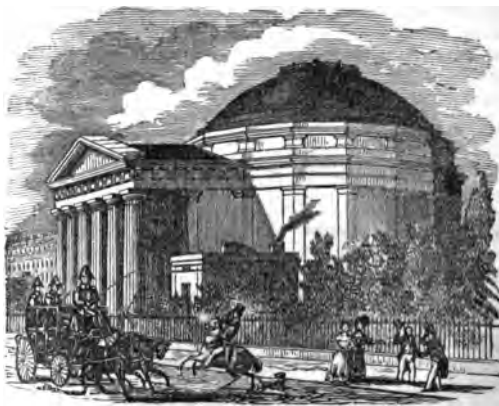
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#### BRITISH INSTITUTION,

No. 53, Pall Mall. Established in 1805, on a plan formed by Sir Thomas Bernard, for the purpose of encouraging British Artists, and affording opportunities of exhibiting historical subjects to a greater advantage than in the rooms of the Royal Academy, then exhibited at Somerset House. The gallery purchased for its use was erected by Alderman Boydell, for the exhibition of paintings for his edition of Shakspeare, and it is well suited for its present purpose. Over the entrance is a piece of sculpture, by Banks, representing Shakspeare accompanied by "Painting and Poetry." Open in February, March, and April, for the exhibition of works by British Artists; and in June, July, and August, for the exhibition of paintings by the old masters. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 1s.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITIONS.



THE COLOSSEUM,

Regent's Park. Similar in design, and nearly as large as the Pantheon at Rome, was erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton. It is one hundred and thirty feet in diameter by one hundred and ten feet in height,

polygonal in form, and surmounted by an immense cupola, glazed; in front is a grand portico, with six large fluted columns of the Grecian Doric Order, supporting a bold pediment.

In this noble building, itself a great ornament to the Regent's Park, is exhibited the Panorama of the Lake of Thun, and its delightful environs, one of the most charming and attractive portions of Swiss scenery; the matchless grandeur and beauty of which have rendered Switzerland the favourite resort alike of the tourist, the poet, and the painter. The view is taken from an eminence north of the town, overlooking the lake; completely realizing to the eye the beautiful scenery and picturesque costume of Switzerland. The town of Thun, situated on the Aar, in the Bernese Oberland, about a mile from the lake, with its walls, ancient castle, and venerable church standing out in bold relief, is one of the most prominent objects in this panorama; in the foreground are cottages, farm-houses, and out-buildings, as also groups of villagers and musicians.

In addition to the Panorama, there is also to be seen the Museum of Sculpture, the Conservatories, the Swiss Cottage, and Classic Ruins, which altogether render it the most interesting place of public amusement in London. Open daily, from half-past ten till half-past five, and in the evening, from seven till half-past ten. Music from two till five, and during the evening. Admission, 2s. Children and schools, half-price. Descriptive Guide, 1s.

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#### THE CYCLORAMA,

Albany Street, Regent's Park. An exhibition of singular novelty and attraction, produced under the direction of the proprietors of the Coliseum, consisting of a Panorama, unequalled in extent, of Lisbon, the magnificent

scenery of the Tagus, and the fearful earthquake of 1755. Nothing can be more sweetly serene and lovely than the calm water of the Tagus, more grand and impressive than the noble buildings, churches, and castles that clothe the sides of the majestic heights, or more terrible than the fearfully agitated waves, amidst which numerous gallant vessels are seen rolling madly on their mountain summits, or plunging into the awful depth below. The dioramic effects of shade and colour are very beautifully varied, and the moving parts of the picture contrived with great cleverness, to re-produce the appalling scene in all its attractive horrors. Open daily. The exhibition takes place at two and four, and in the evening at half-past seven and nine. Admission, 2s.; reserved seats, 6d. extra. Children and schools, half price. Descriptive Guide, 1s.

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#### THE DIORAMA,

Regent's Park. This exhibition, which had long been an object of wonder and delight at Paris, was first opened in the Regent's Park September 29, 1823. It differs from the Panorama in this respect, that instead of a circular view of the objects represented, it exhibits the whole picture at once in perspective; and it is decidedly superior, both to the Panorama and Cosmorama, in the fidelity with which the objects are depicted, and in the completeness of the illusion.

Such is the effect produced by the disposition of the building, and the various modifications of light and shade, that the optical deception is complete; and it is difficult for the spectator to persuade himself that he is only contemplating a work of art. Two views are exhibited, which are changed twice a year. Open daily, from ten till six. Admission, 2s. Description, gratis.

## BURFORD'S PANORAMA,

Leicester Square. This fashionable exhibition is the oldest establishment of the kind in London, having been originally opened in 1790; and continually increasing in attraction, until it has attained its present high celebrity, under the proprietorship of the eminent artist, Mr. Robert Burford. This gentleman's ever active pencil places before our view, in rapid succession, every spot celebrated in ancient or modern history, or deriving eclat from recent passing events. To the youthful mind these views form a continued source of varied instruction and amusement; while their intense interest is equally felt by the adult, of whatever calling. One of the present subjects is a most magnificent painting of the far-famed Valley of Cashmere, one of the most beautiful spots in the whole habitable globe. The views are open from ten till dusk, all the year round. Admission, 1s. each view; or 2s. 6d. to the three. Schools, half-price.

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## EGYPTIAN HALL,

Piccadilly. Erected in 1812, from a design of Mr. P. F. Robinson; and originally intended for the reception of Bullock's London Museum, which has since been disposed of by auction. The design is completely Egyptian, except in its being divided into two stories, and is copied from the great Temple of Tentyra, described in Denon's celebrated work. The entablature is supported by two colossal figures, which have an imposing appearance. It is now used as a place of exhibition for Freemont's Panorama of California, and the Panorama of the Nile.

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**FREMONT'S CALIFORNIA,**

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. A moving Diorama of Fremont's Overland Route to Oregon, Texas, and California. This exhibition is not to be considered so much as a work of art, as a clever map or survey of a tract of land, richly diversified with wood, water, and noble and fantastic shapes of mountains, and such will be found both instructive and interesting. Open daily, at half-past two, and a quarter before eight o'clock. Admission, one shilling; stalls, two shillings; amphitheatre, sixpence.

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**PANORAMA OF THE NILE,**

Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This grand moving Panorama of the Nile gives as perfect a representation of the various localities as can be effected by any pictorial display. The spectator is supposed to start from Grand Cairo, up the river, with his face towards the western bank, as far as the Second Cataract, passing the once celebrated city of Memphis; the Pyramids of Dashour; Girgeh, formerly the capital of Upper Egypt; the Temple of Dendera, commenced by Cleopatra; the Memnonium, or Temple of Rameses II., with its gigantic sitting statues; Edfou, the Appollinopolis Magna of the Romans, one of the largest temples of Egypt; the "Throne of Pharoah," as the remarkable group of rocks near the Island of Philæ is termed by the Arabs. Having reached the Second Cataract, which divides Nubia from Ethiopia, a journey of nearly eight hundred miles from the place of starting, the navigation of the Nile here terminates; and the spectator descends the river, with his face to the eastern bank on his return to Cairo. His voyage now enables him to see Derr, the capital of Nubia; a portion of Thebes, Karnak, the

tombs of Beni Hassan, the Libyan Desert, the Pyramids, and the Sphynx. The painting is principally the work of Mr. Warren, President of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours, and of Mr. Fahey, the Secretary of the same Institution, from sketches made chiefly by Mr. Bonomi, the distinguished traveller in the East. Open daily: afternoons at three, evenings at seven. Admission: stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

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#### PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Polyorama, 300, Regent Street. This highly interesting Panorama of the City of the Sultan, is painted by Mr. Thomas Allom, and is divided into two parts; the first, showing the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the exterior of the city; and the second, conducting the spectator into the interior of the city, where various features of Turkish life, such as the bazaar, the baths, and the seraglio, are displayed. Of the accuracy of the views there can be no doubt, the drawing is exceedingly good, and the artist has been remarkably successful in his architectural details. Open daily. Admission, 1s.

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#### ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,

309, Regent Street, near Portland Place. Incorporated by Royal Charter, and first opened to the public on Monday, August 6, 1838, for the exhibition of novelties in the arts and practical sciences, especially in connexion with agriculture, mining, manufactures, and other

branches of industry. The premises are spacious and well appointed, and extend, from the east entrance in Regent Street, three hundred and twenty feet in depth, including the mansion No. 5, Cavendish Square. The exhibition consists for the most part of mechanical and other models, distributed through various apartments; as a hall, devoted to manufacturing processes, a laboratory beneath, a theatre or lecture-room above, a very spacious hall, and other apartments. The gallery contains upwards of five hundred specimens, and several manufactures and arts are shown in their processes. The objects exhibited, and the lectures in explanation thereof, are repeatedly changed, to admit the topics of present interest: thus, aerial navigation, the atmospheric railway, the electric telegraph, agricultural chemistry, and the electric light, have successfully taken their places among the leading attractions. Open daily, from ten till five, and from seven till ten. Admission, 1s. Explanatory Catalogues, 1s. Subscribers pay £1 1s. for perpetual admission.

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#### MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION,

Baker Street. The proprietress of this very interesting exhibition of Wax-work was a spectator of some of the most striking scenes of the first French revolution. Her talent in this art is unique, and the skill with which the groups are arranged, and the truthfulness of the full-length figures of the most noted persons of the age, lend a charm to this exhibition which no other collection of wax figures ever possessed. Open daily, from ten till ten. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. A small room, called the Chamber of Horrors, is set apart to models of the heads of the principal actors who were decollated in the first French revolution, and some of the most noted mur-

derers. Here is also the identical shirt of Henry IV. of France, in which he was assassinated, still retaining the bloody appearance and the marks of the dagger Admission, 6d.

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#### THE CHINESE JUNK,

Temple Pier, Essex Street. The junk "Keying," now in London, is an object of great interest to visitors. She left China December 6, 1846; arrived at St. Helena April 17, 1847; having had very light winds nearly the whole of the voyage. She laid at anchor six weeks in the Java Sea and Sunda Straits, with high southerly and south-west winds. Off the Mauritius she experienced some very heavy weather on the 22nd and 23rd March, but she was found to be a most beautiful sea-boat and easy, never having shipped a drop of water since leaving China, or leaking. Her masts and rudder are of immense size and weight, being made of iron-wood. Her rudder is hung to three large ropes, and drawn into her stern by two others, going underneath her stern, and coming over the bows; and when the rudder is down draws twenty-three feet, but when hoisted only thirteen feet. It sometimes takes twenty men to steer her; but in fine weather, running before the wind, she goes so steadily that the tiller rarely requires to be touched, and then two men can steer her. She is built in compartments, having fifteen, several of which are water-tight; she has a main-deck, raised quarter-deck, two poops, and a raised fore-castle, with a high verandah above that again. Her main-deck is arched. Her anchors are made of wood, and the shanks are about thirty feet long; the cables are made of bamboo, rattan, and Indian grass. She has three water tanks built on her decks. The sails reef themselves, by

lowering the halyards, so that one man by himself at the halyards can either reef the sails or take in in calm weather. Her stern and bows are open, but she is so very high that she never takes in any water at either end. Her main cabin or saloon is thirty feet long by twenty-five feet wide and twelve feet high, painted with various beasts, birds, &c.; she has also six small cabins on the first poop, with the joss-house in the centre, in which a light is kept constantly burning. Her stern is thirty-two feet out of the water. Open daily. Admission, 1s. Descriptive Guide, 6d.

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#### THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION,

14, Regent Street. This highly interesting exhibition consists of a Diorama of the Overland Route to India, representing the journey from Southampton to Calcutta. The Diorama is shown by gas-light, through an oval aperture, which is increased in size when the stationary pictures are exhibited. The landscape portion is by Messrs. T. Grieve and Telbin, the human figures by Mr. Absolon, and the horses by Mr. Herring, all artists of first-rate ability; and the work is in every way worthy of their high reputation. The stationary view of Malta is one of the most striking dioramic pictures ever seen. Open daily. Admission, one shilling.

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In addition to the foregoing, there are numerous other exhibitions to be seen from time to time in London; but as they are only opened for a limited time, and are continually changing, we must refer the visitor to the daily papers, in which all novelties as they occur are duly announced.

## CHAPTER XIV

## THE TOWER AND THE ROYAL HOSPITALS.



THE TOWER OF LONDON.

WHAT its Capitol was to Rome—what the Kremlin is to Moscow—such is the “Tower” to London, its palace-citadel and stronghold, and the monument most closely

connected with its popular annals and the history of the state. Indeed, it is chiefly in this latter respect, and on account of the objects of curiosity for which it serves as a repository, that the Tower now possesses much interest, since so far from being an imposing object to the eye, it shows itself only as a huddled-up mass of buildings, some of them comparatively modern, and none of them, with the exception of the new barracks, particularly dignified in appearance. The sole feature which gives character to the exterior, in a general view, is that lofty upright structure distinguished by the name of the "White Tower;" were it not for that, which, with the turrets at its angles, forms a bold and conspicuous architectural object in the views from the river and the opposite shores, the Tower would hardly be distinguishable at any distance. To survey the Tower with advantage, taking the more important objects step by step, the visitor should commence at the entrance on the west side, after passing through which he will proceed through other fortified gateways, of rude and venerable appearance, along an avenue, bounded on the south side by the external walls and ramparts, and on the north by a very lofty mass of apparently solid wall, having only here and there an upper window, conveying the idea of habitation, and thereby rendering the expression of prodigious strength and security all the more forcible. A somewhat similar effect is produced by the smaller and more modern erections scattered about below: and at intervals one obtains peeps into streets and lanes of houses, picturesque enough when taken collectively, but not prepossessing in their physiognomy when considered separately. Having turned through the third gateway, and proceeded a short distance towards the Parade, the visitor finds himself, on turning a corner, almost at the foot of the White Tower, and coming thus suddenly upon it, is the more impressed with its loftiness.

The Tower was not always used as a dungeon; until the era of Elizabeth it was a Royal Palace, in which it was the custom of the sovereigns to spend the first week after their accession. It is now many years since it has been used as a state prison; the last state prisoners being Thistlewood and his associates in the Cato Street Conspiracy, who were committed in 1820, five of whom were executed on the 1st of May in the same year. The entrance is through four successive gateways, which are opened at five in the morning in summer, and at daylight in the winter, with as much formality as if London was in a state of siege. The "Bloody Tower" derives its name and chief interest from its having been the place where Edward V. and his brother the Duke of York were murdered.

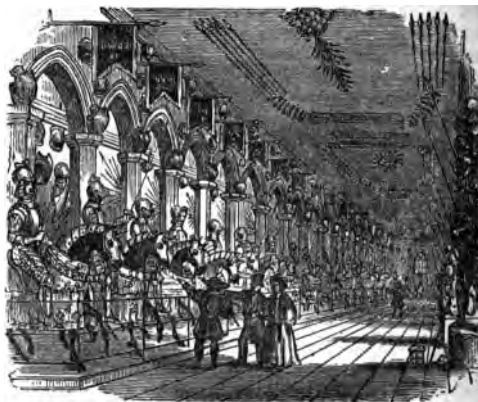
#### THE WHITE TOWER.

This structure, the most ancient of all the existing buildings, and generally supposed to have been erected, or at least begun, by the Conqueror, about 1078, when he employed Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, for his architect, is a quadrangular and nearly square edifice, measuring about one hundred and sixteen feet on its north and south sides, and ninety-six on the east and west; and is about ninety feet high, exclusively of the turrets at the four angles. After being repaired in the reign of Henry VIII. (1552), it was again put into good condition in that of George II., and the windows modernised, by being converted into the present very un-Norman-looking, large, arched, sash-windows.

The Norman Chapel, in the upper part of the Keep or White Tower, once used for worship, or shown as a sacred place, is now devoted to the preservation of a portion of the public records; and the celebrated state prisons are mostly closed by military stores, or used for office purposes.



At the foot of the White Tower, on its south side runs the long and low building used as



#### THE HORSE ARMOURY.

It is a long, low, and not very wide room, with a sort of aisle on its south side, with pillars and arches meant for Gothic. Here are ranged a long line of British monarchs and warriors on their war-steeds, and cases of complete armour, the whole forming a very interesting record of the various changes which have taken place in the use of armour from the time of Edward I. to the present period. The ceiling is characteristically ornamented with devices and decorations, composed of spears, pistols, and other military weapons.

On the right of this armoury is a room containing specimens of the different kinds of fire-arms in use at various times since the first invention of gunnery ;

three swords, a helmet, and girdle, which belonged to Tippoo Saib; and some Chinese military dresses, taken in the conflicts between the British and Chinese.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ARMOURY

is entered by a staircase from the north-east corner of the Horse Armoury. It contains a great variety of specimens of all the weapons in use in Europe during the period preceding the introduction of fire-arms—the bill, the glaive, the gisarme, the ranseur, the spetum, the pike, the boar-spear, the partizan, pike, halbert, &c., with many other curiosities of that period relating to warfare; and at one end of the room a figure of Queen Elizabeth, seated on a cream-coloured horse, held by a page.

On leaving the Horse Armoury, the visitor passes near the place where stood the great Storehouse, destroyed by the disastrous fire in 1841, on the site of

branches of industry. The premises are spacious and well appointed, and extend, from the east entrance in Regent Street, three hundred and twenty feet in depth, including the mansion No. 5, Cavendish Square. The exhibition consists for the most part of mechanical and other models, distributed through various apartments; as a hall, devoted to manufacturing processes, a laboratory beneath, a theatre or lecture-room above, a very spacious hall, and other apartments. The gallery contains upwards of five hundred specimens, and several manufactures and arts are shown in their processes. The objects exhibited, and the lectures in explanation thereof, are repeatedly changed, to admit the topics of present interest: thus, aerial navigation, the atmospheric railway, the electric telegraph, agricultural chemistry, and the electric light, have successfully taken their places among the leading attractions. Open daily, from ten till five, and from seven till ten. Admission, 1s. Explanatory Catalogues, 1s. Subscribers pay £1 1s. for perpetual admission.

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#### MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION,

Baker Street. The proprietress of this very interesting exhibition of Wax-work was a spectator of some of the most striking scenes of the first French revolution. Her talent in this art is unique, and the skill with which the groups are arranged, and the truthfulness of the full-length figures of the most noted persons of the age, lend a charm to this exhibition which no other collection of wax figures ever possessed. Open daily, from ten till ten. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. A small room, called the Chamber of Horrors, is set apart to models of the heads of the principal actors who were decollated in the first French revolution, and some of the most noted mur-

father, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, who was executed a few days after his accomplished daughter. It is certain that her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, who was beheaded on the same day with her, lies in the Tower Chapel; it is not, therefore, improbable that Lady Jane and her turbulent father were laid in the same grave.

Here also lie the remains of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; and under the communion-table reposes the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth. Lastly, here lie buried more than one of the devoted men who lost their lives in the cause of the Stuarts. In one grave were interred the Lords Balmorino, Kilmarnock, and Simon Lord Lovatt.

The Tower, being a state prison, is under the government of the Duke of Wellington, who is Constable, and has under him a Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenant, Tower Major, and other officers. The garrison is composed of a detachment of the Guards.

Open daily (Sundays excepted), from ten till four. Warders accompany parties every half-hour. Admission to the Armouries, 6d.; to the Jewel Office, 6d. Descriptive Guide, 6d. The Tower Parade is open to visitors on Sundays without charge.

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#### GREENWICH HOSPITAL

“ Greenwich, with palace reared for kingly state,  
 With walls majestic, courted by the wave,  
 Now destined to a nobler, holier fate—  
 A nation's haven for a nation's brave.”

There are few spots so replete with glorious recollections as Greenwich—the resting-place of science and of national prowess on the deep ocean. From hence we date the longitude of a commercial world, among which

the British empire extends interminable, beneath an unsetting sun.

The Hospital is a noble and majestic edifice, founded in 1694, by King William III. and Queen Mary, for invalid seamen, and consists of four grand edifices, detached from each other, yet forming a very entire and beautiful plan, especially when viewed from the river, to which the main front is opposite. These buildings, which are respectively denominated King Charles's; Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's, are disposed in the following manner: King Charles's and Queen Anne's buildings are situated to the north, or next to the river, from which they are separated by a spacious terrace, eight hundred and sixty-five feet in length; they have a grand area or square between them; two hundred and seventy-three feet wide, with a fine statue of George II., by Rysbrach, in the centre. Beyond to the south, stands the two other piles, having an interval between them considerably less than the grand square, being but one hundred and fifteen feet wide; the effect of this is to occasion an apparent connexion between these portions of the edifice as seen from the river.

The present establishment of Greenwich Hospital consists of a master and governor, a lieutenant-governor, four captains, and eight lieutenants, with a variety of officers of the hospital, two thousand seven hundred and ten pensioners, one hundred and sixty-eight nurses, and thirty-two thousand out-pensioners. The number of persons residing within the walls, including officers, &c., amounts to nearly three thousand five hundred.

The Great or Painted Hall is approached by a noble flight of steps. The dimensions of this truly regal apartment is one hundred and six feet long, fifty-six feet wide, and fifty feet high. Viewed from the steps, the scene is grand and inspiring; the eye takes in the painted ceiling (the work of Sir James Thornhill,

repaired in 1808 by Rigaud); the pictorial walls, and the marble floor. The portraits are placed in seniority of rank, and the historical paintings arranged according to the date of action. Here are also statues of those great naval commanders—Nelson, Howe, Duncan, and St. Vincent; as also Sir Sidney Smith, Viscount Exmouth, and Lord de Saumerez.

The Chapel is approached by an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing statues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness. From this vestibule the visitor ascends, by fourteen steps, to the interior of the chapel, which is one hundred and eleven feet long and twenty-five feet broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating fourteen hundred pensioners, nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the directors and the several officers. It is a most beautiful specimen of Grecian architecture, and is from the designs of James Stuart, Esq., the well known Author of the "Antiquities of Athens." It was first opened for Divine service on the 30th September, 1789; the former edifice having been destroyed by fire on the 2nd January, 1770.

The hospital gates open at sunrise. The Painted Hall and Chapel are open every week-day from ten till seven during the summer months, and from ten till three in the winter; and on Sundays after Divine service in the morning. On Mondays and Fridays they are open free to the public, and on other days on payment of 4d. Soldiers and sailors are admitted free at all times. Clarke's Handbook Guide, 3d.

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#### CHELSEA HOSPITAL

Go with old Thames, view Chelsea's glorious pile,  
 , And ask the shattered hero whence his smile;  
 Go view the splendid domes of Greenwich—  
 And own what raptures from reflection flow

Hail! noblest structures, imaged in the wave,

A nation's grateful tribute to the brave.

Hail! blest retreats from war and shipwreck hail!

That oft arrest the wandering stranger's sail.

Long have ye heard the narratives of age,

The battle's havoc and the tempest's rage:

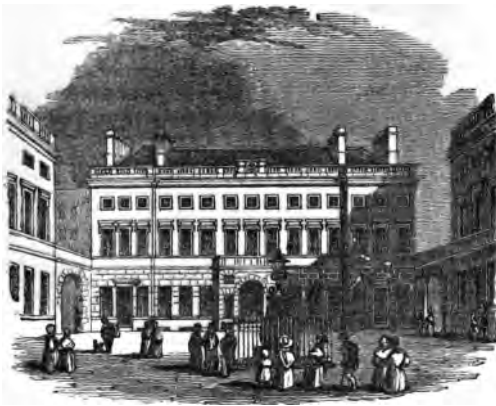
Long have ye known reflection's genial ray

Gild the calm close of valour's various day.—*Rogers.*

The Royal Hospital for invalids in the land service was begun by Charles II., and finished during the reign of William and Mary. It is a noble structure, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and built after the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. The number of in-pensioners is three hundred and thirty-six, who must, except under special circumstances, be sixty years of age, and have passed twenty years in her Majesty's service, before it is possible to admit them. They wear a uniform dress of red lined with blue, are lodged and fed, and receive an allowance of eightpence per week. The out-pensioners form an unlimited number, and are dispersed all over the three kingdoms, with liberty to exercise their various occupations, though liable to be called upon for garrison duty in time of war. In the Chapel are preserved the eagles of Napoleon, captured at Barossa, Talavera, and Waterloo. In the Dining Hall remain the fragments of the standards won at Blenheim from the proud Louis XIV., surnamed "the Great," besides flags of all nations down to the Chinese, with the Dragon banners.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.



ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

On the east side of Smithfield, seems to have been the first establishment of the kind in London for relieving the diseased and maimed poor. It owes much to the munificence of Henry VIII., who endowed it, at the



Reformation, with an annual revenue; and profits largely at times by the liberality of private benefactors. Persons hurt by accident are admitted at any hour of the day or night, without previous recommendation, which it is indispensable, however, for applicants in all other cases to procure, before they can be examined or received.



**BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL,**

St. George's Fields. For the cure of lunatics. Erected in 1815, on its present site, in consequence of the improvements in Moorfields, by which its removal was demanded. The edifice presents a grand front, five hundred and eighty feet long, composed of two wings and a noble portico, formed by a lofty range of Ionic pillars, supporting a handsome pediment, with a tympanum.

room, containing in its centre the Royal Arms of the United Kingdom. The whole is crowned by a lofty dome. Visitors are not admitted without tickets, signed by one of the governors.



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Old Street. Originally established in 1732, by voluntary contributions, at a place called Windmill Hill, on the north side of Upper Moorfields. The present edifice is a stone and brick building, four hundred and ninety-three feet in length, having three stories exclusive of the basement story. It was commenced in 1751, but was not completed until 1786, at a cost of £55,000. On each side in all the stories are long spacious galleries, having rooms on both sides; the western galleries are for the

women, and the eastern for the men. The day rooms are large and airy, and the internal arrangements are most admirably contrived. There are two spacious gardens for recreation and exercise, and everything is done for the inmates which kindness and humanity can suggest.

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#### ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

High Street, Borough. Established in 1553. Is a handsome stone edifice, which contains about five hundred beds; and where patients are received under regulations similar to those of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

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#### GUY'S HOSPITAL,

Contiguous to St. Thomas's, is a foundation of the same sort, little inferior to it in extent, but more remarkable for the circumstance of being built and endowed by a single individual. This was Mr. Thomas Guy, a bookseller, who occupied the house, pulled down some years ago, which formed the angle between Cornhill and Lombard Street. He bestowed the immense sum of nearly £1,240,000 upon the erection and maintenance of this structure, and accordingly gave a larger sum than was ever left before in this kingdom by any one person for charitable purposes.

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#### LONDON HOSPITAL,

Whitechapel Road, south side. A spacious and convenient edifice, erected in 1759, at which many hundreds of suffering persons are annually relieved. Its contiguity

to the docks, where accidents are of such frequent occurrence, and the neighbourhood densely populated, renders it of primary importance.



ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

Hyde Park Corner. Rebuilt in 1823, from the designs of Mr. Wilkins. The principal front, which faces the Park, is two hundred feet in length, and has in its centre a vestibule thirty feet high, surmounted by lofty pilasters: the wings are one hundred and ninety feet in length. The entire edifice is faced with compositum: it contains twenty-nine wards and one hundred and sixty beds, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It has also a theatre for lectures capable of holding one hundred and fifty students, as also a museum of anatomical preparations adjoining thereto.

**CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL,**

Strand. Erected in 1831-2, from the designs of **Mr. Decimus Burton**, the first stone having been laid by the late Duke of Sussex, on the 15th September, 1831. It is in the Grecian style of architecture: the principal façade is one hundred and eighty feet in length, presenting a centre and two wings, with a range of seventeen windows towards Agar Street; the return elevations, towards Chandos and King William Streets, are each seventy-two feet in length.

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**MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL,**

Charles Street, Cavendish Square, was instituted in 1746, for the reception of sick and lame patients, lying-in

married women, and the supplying of the indigent and laborious poor with advice, medicine, lodging, and other necessaries, when afflicted with disease, or rendered by accident incapable of supporting themselves or families; and further, in 1792, through the munificence of J. Whitbread, Esq., a ward was fitted up for patients afflicted with cancer. The hospital is capable of containing upwards of three hundred patients.



WESTWINSTER HOSPITAL,

Broadway, Westminster, was instituted in 1719, for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts. The present edifice was erected by Mr. Innwood, and contains two hundred and thirty beds: patients are admitted by orders signed by a governor, cases of accident excepted, which

are admitted without recommendation at all hours of the day or night, and several beds are reserved for them. A benefaction of thirty pounds, or three guineas per annum, qualifies the donor to become a trustee.

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**FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.**

Guildford Street. This valuable institution, for the maintenance and education of exposed young children, originated with Captain Thomas Coram, a native of Lyme Regis, in consequence of his having in his walk from his residence, near Wapping, into the city, to his business, frequently seen "young children exposed, sometimes alive, sometimes dead, sometimes dying, which affected him extremely:" a lamentable picture of the state of the outskirts of the metropolis, and the defective state of the police, during the first half of the

last century. The benevolent design of the founder was promulgated in 1772, and he soon found many willing to co-operate with him; amongst others, Hogarth eagerly took up the plan. He designed the headpiece to the power of attorney authorising the governors to solicit contributions; presented his admirable picture, "The March to Finchley," and his scriptural subject, "Moses and Pharaoh's Daughter;" and even took under his immediate superintendence some of the children who were put to nurse at Chiswick. And Handel, who on the occasion of the erection of the Chapel offered to conduct a performance of vocal and instrumental music, by which more than £500 were obtained; and allowed the annual performance of his "Messiah," by which was realised nearly £7000.

The present buildings were erected some years after the obtaining of the Charter, in 1739, and contain accommodation for about four hundred children of each sex, together with a good garden and play-ground for the children. In the Chapel is an altar-piece, by West, "Christ blessing little Children." Divine service is performed every Sunday, at eleven in the forenoon, and seven in the evening; and is open to strangers, who are, however, expected to contribute at the doors something towards the funds of the charity.

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#### CHRIST'S HOSPITAL,

Newgate Street, for the maintenance and education of friendless children, "to be virtuously brought up, and fitted for trades." It was endowed by Edward VI., with a noble revenue, arising from lands and tenements; and Charles II., who added a mathematical school, bestowed upon it £1000 a year for seven years. The students in this seminary, to whom navigation is principally taught,



are presented to the Queen every New Year's Day, when they exhibit their works as proofs of proficiency. The youthful inmates of this asylum are generally about seven hundred and fifty in number, and all wear an uncouth dress, for which nothing but custom can be pleaded.



#### CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

The new and beautiful Hall, facing Newgate Street, is from the designs of the late J. Shaw, Esq.: it is raised upon an arcade of flat pointed arches, each end being terminated by two large and lofty octagonal turrets, finished on the top with points and embrasures. The public suppers in the Great Hall, from Christmas to Easter, commence about six o'clock, and form a very entertaining sight.

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## THE CHARTER HOUSE,

On the east side of St. John Street, Smithfield, stands upon the foundation of an ancient Carthusian monastery, and was endowed in 1611, by Mr. Thomas Sutton, a rich London merchant. In addition to eighty male pensioners, it maintains forty-five boys, who are instructed in classical learning; twenty-nine of them, if qualified for liberal pursuits, being sent to the universities, and supported for a suitable term of years. The rest are put apprentices to various trades, with handsome premiums.

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## THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM,

Copenhagen Fields, Islington. This handsome structure was erected in 1827-8, from the designs of Mr. George Toppen, the foundation-stone having been laid by His Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, in grand masonic form, on May 27; and the present building, which is however but the centre of the original design, was completed in October following. The Caledonian Asylum was instituted for "supporting and educating the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have died or been disabled in the service of their country; and of indigent Scotch parents, resident in London, not entitled to parochial relief." The portion completed will contain one hundred children; but at present, in consequence of insufficient funds, there are only seventy-two boys on the establishment. The children are admitted from the age of seven to ten years, and are retained until they have attained the age of fourteen, when they are apprenticed to trades, or otherwise disposed of, according to circumstances.

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**THE LYING-IN HOSPITALS**

Are four in number, all affording relief to such poor women as cannot support the charge of procuring proper assistance at home. The WESTMINSTER stands in York Road, the LONDON in Old Street, the QUEEN'S at Bayswater, and a fourth in Endell Street, Long Acre.

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**THE BLIND ASYLUM,**

St. George's Fields, and Deaf and Dumb Institution, Kent Road, are two admirable establishments, where youth of both sexes afflicted with the most painful privation to which our nature is liable, are humanely and ingeniously educated, and taught to earn their subsistence.

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**THE MAGDALEN HOSPITAL,**

Blackfriars Road. For the reception and reformation of erring females, who, if they behave well, are never dismissed from it until provided with the means of obtaining a reputable livelihood.

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Many of the above charities being supported by voluntary subscriptions, we earnestly recommend them to the reader's benevolence.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.



THE LONDON UNIVERSITY,

Gower Street. Erected from the designs of William Wilkins, Esq., R.A.; the first stone having been laid in 1827, by the Duke of Sussex. The elevation is at once classical and elegant, having in the centre a handsome portico of the Corinthian order, elevated on a plinth to

the height of the first story (nineteen feet), approached by numerous steps, well arranged for effect. The pediment is supported by twelve Corinthian columns, and in the tympanum is an allegorical bas-relief. Behind the pediment is a cupola, finished by a lantern light, in imitation of a Grecian Temple, crowning a grand octagonal saloon. North of this is the Museum of Natural History, one hundred and eighteen feet in length; corresponding with it, on the south, is the Library, of the same dimensions, with rooms for the librarian, &c.

By their charter, the College is empowered to grant "degrees," under the common seal, except in divinity.



**KING'S COLLEGE,**

Strand, was incorporated in 1829, and opened October 8, 1831. It was erected from the designs of Sir Robert

Smirke, and forms the entire east wing of Somerset House, which had so long remained in an unfinished state. The entrance is by a neat, though confined, semi-circular archway from the Strand, over which is placed the Royal Arms, supported by figures symbolical of Wisdom and Holiness, with the motto *Senate et Sapienter*. The building extends from the Strand to the Thames, and occupies an area of between fifty and sixty thousand feet, the western front is three hundred and four feet in length, and the interior, which is very capacious, is well calculated for its intended object. The centre of the principal floor is occupied by the chapel, under which is the hall for examinations, &c.

The college consists of two departments—a college, in which is a school of medicine and surgery for senior, and a grammar school for junior students; and provides for the residence of some of them in the houses of the tutors. It is under the superintendence of a principal and thirty masters.

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#### THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,

Albemarle Street, Piccadilly. Established in 1799, chiefly through the exertions of Count Rumford, an able practical philosopher of that day. The meetings commenced in the year 1800, shortly before which time the proprietors obtained a charter of incorporation, for the purpose of facilitating the introduction of useful and mechanical inventions and improvements; and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life, whence the motto of the institution—"Illustrans commoda vitæ." The building is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes to which it is applied; it originally consisted of five private houses, which having

been purchased by the Institution, an imposing architectural front was added, from the designs of Mr. L. Vuilliany, consisting of fourteen fluted half-columns, of the Corinthian order, placed upon a stylobate; and, occupying the height of three floors, support an entablature and the attic story. On the fascia is inscribed THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. The lectures delivered here are of a very popular class, and are well attended. In the reading-room are deposited choice or rare specimens of art, taste, and vertu. Open daily, from ten till four. Admission, by member's order.

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#### COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

Pall Mall East. For the sittings of the learned body by whom the medical practitioners are regulated. It is an elegant and commodious building, having a Grecian

portico; and consists of two stories, with decorated windows. It was erected in 1824, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke.



### COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, south side. Rebuilt in 1836, from designs by Chas. Barry, Esq., R.A. The exterior is a noble building of the Ionic order, and the interior is grand, spacious, and appropriate. The museum is an extensive building of an oblong form, with galleries surrounding it; and is the depository of the valuable collection of the late John Hunter, purchased by Government, from the executors of that great man, for £20,000. The Hunterian Oration is delivered on the 14th February in each year, to which the attendance of the members of the College alone is permitted, without a ticket from a member of the council.



## HERALD'S COLLEGE.

St. Bennet's Hill. A brick edifice: the front is ornamented with rustic work, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters, supporting an angular pediment; the sides have arched pediments, also supported by Ionic pilasters. The north-west corner, a uniform quadrangle, was erected at the sole charge of Sir William Dugdale. Within is a large room for keeping the Court of Honour; and all the offices are spacious and convenient.

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## DUNSTON COLLEGE,

London Wall. Founded in the year 1625, on the site of Elsing Hospital, by the Rev. Dr. Thos. White, rector of St. Dunstan's in the West, for the improvement of the London clergy. The whole body of rectors and vicars within the city are fellows of this college, and all the clergy in and near London have free access to its extensive and valuable library. The edifice consists of plain brick buildings, surrounding a square court. In the hall and library are several curious portraits and other paintings. Under the library are almshouses for twenty poor persons.

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## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL,

Dean's Yard, Westminster. Founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for forty boys, called the "Queen's Scholars," who receive an education to prepare them for the university. Many of the sons of the first nobility and gentry are placed under the tuition of the masters and assistants of this school. Several very celebrated persons have at different periods presided over this estab-

ishment; among others, Camden, Author of the "Britannia;" Dr. Richard Busby, famous for his classical knowledge and his severity; Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York; Dr. William Vincent, Author of the "Voyage of Nearchus;" and Dr. Cary, Bishop of Exeter.

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#### ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL,

St. Paul's Churchyard. Founded in 1509, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, son of Sir Henry Colet, twice Lord Mayor of London. The present building consists of a centre and wings, ornamented with a colonnade; and was erected in 1829, from the designs and under the direction of Mr. George Smith, architect. The school is divided into eight classes or forms; and is under the superintendence of a master, an usher, and a chaplain. The Mercer's Company are the trustees and guardians.

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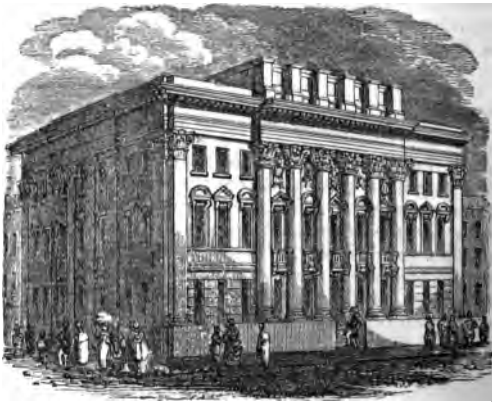
#### MERCHANT TAILORS' SCHOOL,

St. Dunstons Lane, was founded in 1361. The present spacious fabric is supported on the east side by stone pillars, forming a handsome cloister, containing apartments for the ushers. Adjoining is the chapel, and a well-furnished library. Three hundred boys receive a classical education, one-third of them free, and the rest for a very small stipend. It sends several scholars annually to St. John's Oxford, in which there are forty-six fellowships belonging to it.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## CITY HALLS.

The number of the City Companies-comprising the Livery is eighty-one, of which forty-nine possess Halls, many of which are of a splendid and interesting character, and may be attractive to strangers; some being remarkable for their magnitude and architectural beauty, or from the paintings and antiquities they possess. Many of the Companies are extremely rich, possessing clear annual revenues of from thirty to forty, and fifty thousand pounds.



GOLDSMITHS' HALL,

Foster Lane. Erected, in 1833, from the designs of Mr.

**Hardwick.** It is an imposing building of Portland stone, in the Italian style, the front having six noble Corinthian columns, over which is a rich entablature of the same order. It is considerably larger than the old hall, built shortly after the Great Fire, which stood on the same site, and was taken down in 1829.

The Goldsmiths' Company have the privilege of assaying all gold and silver plate before it can be exposed for sale. This office they were appointed to exercise by letters patent of Edward III., in which it is commanded that all work ascertained to be of the proper fineness shall have upon it "a stamp of a puncheon with a leopard's head." They are also required to assist at "the trial of the pix," that is, the examination of the coinage, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is of the sterling weight and purity. The pix (from the Latin *pyxis*) is the box in which the coins to be weighed and analysed are contained. The jury of goldsmiths summoned usually consists of twenty-five, and they meet in a vaulted chamber on the east side of the cloisters at Westminster, called the Chapel of the Pix.

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#### MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL,

**Threadneedle Street.** The entrance is by a large handsome gateway, above which are the arms of the company, finely executed on stone. Within are tapestry hangings, containing the history of their patron, St. John the Baptist, exceedingly curious. The great hall is extensive, and from its size admirably adapted for public meetings, to which purpose it is occasionally applied. It contains the portraits of some eminent personages, and a charter granted to the company by Henry VII.



FISHMONGERS' HALL,

London Bridge. Erected in 1833 (a little to the west of the site of the former hall, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and which was taken down for the approaches to London Bridge).

It is faced with Portland stone; and there are three distinct fronts: that to the east, being the entrance front, consists of a range of attached columns in the centre, and two wings adorned with pilasters, with a lofty attic surmounting the entablature. The Thames Street front presents a receding centre and two projecting wings; and the River front is ornamented by a colonnade of granite, which supports a terrace. These fronts being all separate compositions, do not produce that unity of effect which would have been desirable.

Among other relics, the company possess a curiously carved wood statue of Sir William Walworth, grasping a dagger, said to be the identical one with which he slew Wat Tyler, in Smithfield.

**MERGERS' HALL,**

**Cheapside.** The front of the building, next Cheapside, has a richly sculptured façade, adorned with emblematical figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with other enrichments. In the hall are some curious and interesting relics of Whittington, "thrice Lord Mayor of London." The entrance from Ironmonger Lane is decorated with rustic stone pillars, supporting an arch, on the keystone of which is the company's arms.

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**IRONMONGERS' HALL,**

**Fenchurch Street.** A spacious building of Portland stone, erected in 1748, on the site of the previous hall, having a rusticated basement, above which, in the centre, are four Ionic pilasters, supporting a pediment, in which are sculptured the arms of the company, having instead of supporters a large cornucopia on each side, pouring out fruit and flowers. The vestibule is spacious, and divided into avenues by six columns of the Tuscan order.

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**GROCCERS' HALL,**

**Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry.** A plain building, with a stone façade, at the upper part of which are sculptures, emblematical of Oriental commerce. It stands on the site of the ancient residence of the Lords Fitzwalter. In the hall is a portrait and statue of Sir John Cutler, and portraits of Lord Chatham and his son the Right Honourable William Pitt.

This company at one time held high rank among the City companies, in the reign of Henry II. there being no less than twelve aldermen at one time members of

this company. It also boasts of having the names of five kings enrolled among its members.

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#### DRAPERS' HALL,

Throgmorton Street. A quadrangular building, built on the site of the mansion formerly the residence of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex. In the hall are portraits of Fitz-Alwyn, the first Lord Mayor of London, Mary Queen of Scots, Lord Nelson and other fine pictures.

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#### BARBERS' HALL,

33, Monkwell Street, Cripplegate. This building was designed by that great architect, Inigo Jones, and though of a simple construction is exceedingly elegant, and is considered as one of his master-pieces. The grand entrance is enriched with the company's arms, large fruit, and other decorations. The court-room has a fret-work ceiling, and is adorned with several beautiful paintings, particularly a very handsome one, by Hans Holbein, of King Henry VIII. uniting the Barbers and Surgeons into one company, which contains portraits of eighteen of the most eminent members of the company at that time. Admission, free, by order from any member of the court.

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#### ARMOURERS' HALL,

81, Coleman Street. Contains a fine painting, by Northcote, representing the entry of Richard II. and Henry of Bolingbroke into the City. Admission, free, by an order from any of the livery, or by a respectful application.

**STATIONERS' HALL,**

Stationers' Hall Court, on the north side of Ludgate Hill. This building stands on the site of a mansion, which anciently belonged to the Dukes of Bretagne. It is a spacious, convenient hall, and lighted by a single series of windows, over which is placed a neat medallion. The entrance is from a small paved court, enclosed with a dwarf wall, surmounted by an iron railing. The window of stained glass was presented to the company by Alderman Cadell.

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**SALTERS' HALL**

Cannon Street. A handsome and very elaborate elevation, erected in 1826, from the designs of George Smith, Esq., on the site of the mansion of the Earls of Oxford. It consists of a tetrastyle Ionic portico, which supports an attic that forms a base or pedestal for the armorial bearings and supporters of the company. It is prettily situated in a planted garden, with dwelling-houses and offices on each side.

In the hall are several pictures, and in the court-room a curious bill of fare, the expense of entertaining fifty of the Company of Salters, amounting to £1 13s. 2½d.

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**PAINTER STAINERS' HALL,**

9, Little Trinity Lane. A neat building, having a garden on the north side. The hall-room is adorned with a handsome screen, arches, pillars, and pilasters of the Corinthian order, painted in imitation of porphyry, with gilt capitals. The panels are of wainscot, and the ceiling is embellished with historic and other paintings,



among which are portraits of Charles II. and his Queen Catherine, by Houseman. Sir Joshua Reynolds was a member of this company. Admission, by an introduction from any of the livery.

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#### CLOTH WORKERS' HALL,

On the east side of Mincing Lane, Tower Street. It is a neat brick building, with fluted columns of the same, having Corinthian capitals of stone. The hall is lofty, and adorned with wainscot to the ceiling which is of curious fret-work. At the west end are figures of James I. and Charles I., richly carved, life size, in their robes, with regalia, all gilt and highly finished; and a spacious window of stained glass.

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#### VINTNERS' HALL.

On the south side of Upper Thames Street, on the west of the approach to Southwark Bridge. It consists of three sides of a quadrangle, enclosing a square court, the north side of which is enclosed by lofty iron gates, hung on rusticated piers. The south portion of the quadrangle contains the hall; this side, like the other two, is divided, by pilasters, into three divisions, the intercolumniations containing windows of stained glass, which light the hall. Over this is an entablature, carried through the entire building. Each side of the quadrangle is surmounted by a pediment, the tympanum of the centre division being charged with a shield, bearing the company's arms—three tuns and a chevron.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## CLUB HOUSES.

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These establishments, which have of late years assumed a splendour unknown to the ideas of their originators, are the resorts of political, fashionable, and literary characters, for the purpose of conversation, reading, or refreshment. Persons desirous of admission must be proposed by members, and ballotted for. The subscriptions vary, according to the character of the Club, from twenty to twenty-five guineas entrance, and from five to six guineas per annum.

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## THE UNION,

Trafalgar Square, Cockspur Street. Erected in 1824, from the designs of Sir Robert Smirke. It is a plain substantial building, in the Grecian style, and forms, in connection with the College of Physicians, a continuous frontage to Trafalgar Square.

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## UNITED SERVICE,

116, Pall-Mall. Erected in 1828, on the site of Carlton Palace, from designs by Mr. Nash.

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## THE ATHENÆUM,

112, Pall-Mall. A spacious and elegant building, erected in 1829, on the site of Carlton Palace, from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton. It is in the Grecian style of architecture. Over the portico is a statue of Minerva, by Bailey; and round the sides of the building is a copy of the frieze on the Parthenon, by Henning, representing the Panathenaic procession.

**JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE,**

Corner of Charles Street, Regent Street, Westminster. Erected in 1828, from designs by Sir Robert Smirke. The front is adorned with a basso-relievo.

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**THE TRAVELLERS,**

106, Pall-Mall. Erected in 1832, from designs by Mr. Barry. It is in the Italian style; in some respects similar to a Roman palace. The plan is a quadrangle, with open area in the middle. The principal feature on the exterior in Pall-Mall, is a bold and rich cornice, which finishes the wall of the front. The windows are decorated with Corinthian pilasters. The back front varies somewhat from the principal one; but the Italian taste is preserved throughout.

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**THE REFORM,**

105, Pall-Mall. Erected in 1839, from designs by Charles Barry, Esq., and is the largest and most commodious of the numerous edifices erected of late years for similar purposes. It is in the style of the Italian palazzos, and has a chaste and noble appearance.

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**CARLTON,**

103, Pall-Mall, South side. This handsome building was erected in 1847, from the designs of Mr. Sidney Smirke. Its general appearance is adapted from the Library of St. Mark, Venice. The fronts are of Caen stone: the shafts of all the pillars and pilasters are of polished Aberdeen granite, the red tint of which has a very striking effect. The front in Pall-Mall is one hundred and thirty-three feet in length, and seventy feet in height. Only a portion of the new building has as yet been erected.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY,

**Pall-Mall.** A noble structure, erected in 1849, from designs by Messrs. Parnell and Smith. Although the design is based on that of the Cornaro palace, built by Sansovino, in 1532, on the great canal in Venice, it differs very materially from that structure. The architects, adopting the general arrangements of the ground-floor and first-floor elevation of that palace, have substituted coupled Corinthian columns for the Ionic of the latter; and have terminated the building with the entablature of the order, highly enriched with sculpture; and a balustrading as at the "Library," and other of Sansovino's buildings.

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## THE CONSERVATIVE,

**St. James's Street.** Erected in 1824, on the site of the Thatched-House Tavern, from designs by Mr. Sidney Smirke and Mr. George Basevi, jun. The front consists of two stories, or orders; the lower rusticated, and without columns, except at each wing. The upper story is Corinthian, and consists of entire but attached columns and pilasters, upon the usual proidium, and having the entablature surmounted by a balustrade. In the intercolumniations are windows, with enriched dressings and pediments. Over the windows, and ranging with the capitals of the columns, is a frieze of sculptured foliage, having the imperial crown, enriched by an oak-wreath occasionally introduced.

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## COUNTY SERVICE.

**50, St. James's Street, late Crockford's.** Erected in 1827, from designs by Messrs. B. and J. Wyatt. The grand drawing-room is a splendid apartment, having an entire frontage, in St. James's Street, of fifty feet long by forty feet wide, richly decorated in the style of Louis Quatorze.

## UNIVERSITY,

Suffolk Street, Pall-Mall. Erected in 1824, from designs by Messrs. J. P. Gandy and W. Wilkins; and exhibits a tasteful combination of the Grecian, Doric, and Ionic orders: as regards the latter, it is a copy of the triple temple of Minerva, Pelias, and Pandroseus, at Athens. Being a corner house, it has the advantage of two fronts, both of which are raised on a rusticated sur-basement, which is occupied by the ground-floor. The entrance-front, next Suffolk Street, has an enclosed portico, or porch, to the ground-story, and a series of antæ in correspondence with those which appertain to the columns in the principal front, in Pall-Mall East, which is distinguished from the one next Suffolk Street by a tetrastyle portico, of the Ionic order, selected from the splendid specimen, the Ery Erechtheium, at Athens.

## CLUB CHAMBERS,

Regent Street. This chastely-elegant building was erected in 1839, from designs by Mr. Decimus Burton. It is in the Italian style of architecture, and occupies a frontage of seventy-six feet; and containing seventy-seven chambers, exclusive of rooms for gentlemen's servants.

Amongst the numerous other club-houses may be noticed:—

The GUARDS, 70, Pall-Mall; the PARTHENON, Regent Street; the ORIENTAL, Hanover Square; the ALFRED, 23, Albemarle Street; the WYNDHAM, 11, St. James's Square; BOODLE'S, 29, St. James's Street; WHITE'S, 38, St. James's Street; BROOKS', 60, St. James's Street; ARTHUR'S, 69, St. James's Street; the GARRICK, King Street; OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, Pall-Mall.

## CHAPTER XIX.

## DIARY OF AMUSEMENTS IN LONDON.

*Pointing out the principal occurrences worthy of notice during the year.*

## JANUARY.

6th. Twelfth Day. Epiphany is celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Gold, frankincense, and myrrh are presented at the altar, in imitation of the offering made by the Wise Men of the East; and the music and singing, on this occasion, is generally performed by the first professional talent in the metropolis. In the evening, the confectioners' and pastry-cooks shops present a brilliant display of ornaments.

On Plough Sunday, or first Sunday after Epiphany, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, go in state from the Mansion-House to St. Lawrence's Church, and afterwards return to dinner.

11th. Hilary Term commences. On this, as well as on the first day of the other terms, the Judges breakfast at the Lord Chancellor's house, and afterwards proceed, about twelve o'clock, to Westminster-Hall, to open the courts of law. The Judges, as well as the Counsel, are, on this occasion, full-dressed, and the whole spectacle is well worthy a stranger's attention.

During each term, the Gresham Lectures are delivered, at Gresham College, Basinghall Street. The time of delivery, and the subjects, are advertised in the daily papers, and the public are admitted gratis.

Towards the end of January, Parliament usually meets, when the Queen goes in state to deliver her speech on the opening of the session.

### FEBRUARY

The British Gallery, Pall-Mall, generally opens in this month, for the exhibition and sale of works by British artists. Admission 1s.; Catalogue 1s.

### MARCH.

1st. St. David's Day. The anniversary of the Welsh Charity School is held.

10th. The Opera Season commences about this time.

17th. St. Patrick's Day, when the anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick is held.

During March, and the two succeeding months, most of the charitable institutions hold their anniversaries. They are generally celebrated by a public dinner, preceded by a sermon on the same day or on the previous Sunday. They are always advertised in the daily papers, and tickets for the dinner, generally 15s. or £1 1s. may be procured of the stewards, or at the tavern.

From March to May inclusive, the Blue-Coat Boys sup in public.

### APRIL.

23rd. St. George's Day.

On Maunday Thursday a confirmation of the juvenile branches of the nobility takes place at the Chapel Royal, St. James's; and at Whitehall Chapel, the annual royal donations are distributed by her Majesty's almoner, to as many poor men and women as the king or queen is years of age. The service at Whitehall commences at three o'clock; and strangers may procure admission to the gallery by giving 1s. to the doorkeeper.

Easter Sunday. The Queen, if in town, attends the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and receives the sacrament.

**Easter Monday.** The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., proceed from the Mansion-House in state, accompanied by about six hundred Blue-Coat Boys, to Christ Church, Newgate Street, where they hear the Spital Sermon, and afterwards return in procession to the Mansion-House to dinner.

On Easter Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, is held Greenwich fair, which presents an extensive field of amusement for the working classes.

On Easter Monday also, the various theatres open for the summer season, with attractive novelties.

15th. Easter Term begins.

During April, May, June, and July, the Society of British Artists exhibit a collection of modern paintings at their gallery in Suffolk Street, Haymarket. Admission 1s.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours also open their exhibition towards the end of April. Admission 1s.

## MAY.

1st. On this and the following day the chimney-sweepers parade the streets in various whimsical dresses.

17th. Her Majesty's birth-day is kept on this day. A drawing-room is held at St. James's, and the Park and Tower guns fire a royal salute at one o'clock. In the evening the houses of her Majesty's tradesmen, and many public buildings, are illuminated.

23rd. Trinity Term begins. On the first Sunday in this term, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., go in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, to meet the Judges, and attend divine service.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy opens on the first Monday in May. On the preceding Friday, a numerous company enjoy what is termed a private view of the exhibition; and on the Saturday, the Royal Academicians and a select party dine together at Somerset-House.

On Holy Thursday, the Churchwardens, Overseers, &c., of each parish of the metropolis, accompanied by the



Charity Children, attend church, and walk the bounds of the parish.

In May, the anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy is held at St. Paul's, when a fine concert of sacred music is performed. A rehearsal of this music takes place a day or two before. All persons contributing to the charity, at the doors, are admitted.

In May, also, the medals and rewards offered by the Society of Arts are distributed to the successful candidates. Tickets may be obtained of any member of the Society.

Vauxhall opens towards the end of this month.

### JUNE.

On the first Thursday in this month, the Charity Children of London, to the number of seven or eight thousand, attend divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral. Tickets of admission can only be obtained of persons connected with the schools. A rehearsal of this meeting takes place on the preceding Tuesday, to which persons are admitted at 6d. each.

Whit-Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Greenwich fair is repeated, as at Easter; and Woodford races are held.

In the second week after Whitsuntide, Ascot races take place.

24th. The Sheriffs are elected at Guildhall.

During this and the two succeeding months, numerous cricket-matches take place at Lord's cricket-ground, and in the vicinity of London; and there are frequent rowing and sailing-matches on the Thames.

On Trinity Monday, a grand procession leaves the Trinity-House, Tower-Hill, and proceeds by water to Deptford.

Woolwich races take place in June.

### JULY.

The Parliament is generally prorogued towards the end of this month; and if the Queen goes in person,

**grand procession, similar to that when the Parliament is opened, takes place, from the Palace to the House of Lords. The state-carriage, drawn by eight beautiful cream-coloured horses, magnificently caparisoned, the splendid equipages of the royal family and the nobility, the number of soldiers in state dresses, and the multitude assembled to witness the spectacle, combine to present a scene of unrivalled interest. Her Majesty leaves the Palace at about one or two o'clock.**

## AUGUST.

**1st.** A rowing-match takes place for a coat and badge, which was bequeathed by Doggett, an actor, to be annually rowed for by six watermen, in the first year after they were out of their apprenticeship.

**On the first Wednesday in this month, Edgeware fair; and on the two following days, Edgeware races.**

**The Opera Season concludes about the first week in this month.**

## SEPTEMBER.

**3rd.** Bartholomew fair begins. It is held in Smithfield, and continues three days.

**10th.** The National Gallery is closed about this time for six weeks.

**Egham races are held in this month.**

**21st.** St. Matthew's Day. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c., repair to Christ Church, Newgate Street, to hear a sermon; and afterwards proceed to the hall of Christ's-Hospital, where two of the senior Blue-Coat Boys deliver orations.

**28th.** The Sheriffs are sworn into office at Guildhall, before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. The hall is open to the public.

**29th.** Michaelmas Day. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other city officers, go in state from the Mansion-House to Guildhall, whence they walk to St. Lawrence's

Church, and hear service. They then return to Guildhall, to hold a common hall, for the purpose of electing a new Lord Mayor; after which, the old mayor gives the new one a grand dinner at the Mansion-House.

30th. The Sheriffs proceed in the barges of their respective companies to Westminster-Hall, in order to be accepted, on the part of the Queen, by the Barons of the Exchequer. On their return, the senior sheriff gives a dinner at the hall of the company to which he belongs.

#### OCTOBER.

18th. The National Gallery opens about this time.

#### NOVEMBER.

2nd. Michaelmas Term begins.

8th. The Lord Mayor is sworn into office at Guildhall.

9th. The Lord Mayor's Show takes place.

#### DECEMBER.

About the middle of this month, an annual show of cattle is held, at the Bazaar, Baker Street. Admission 1s. It was instituted by the late Francis, Duke of Bedford, who offered prizes for rearing cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.

The number of cattle brought to Smithfield on Monday in the week preceding Christmas, is generally larger than on any other day of the year.

21st. St. Thomas's Day. The Common-Councilmen are elected.

25th. Christmas Day. Good music and singing may be heard at the Roman Catholic Chapels.

Besides these various sources of amusement, there are many others, which have already been described in preceding chapters.

\* \* Additions or corrections to this chapter, from public bodies, or other persons whom it may concern, will be thankfully received.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## OMNIBUS ROUTES IN THE METROPOLIS.

THE principal Omnibus Routes lie north and south, east and west, through the central parts of London, to and from the extreme suburbs. Between the beginning and the termination, the various omnibuses make many deviations, in order to accommodate all the chief thoroughfares lying nearly in a parallel direction, and to collect all the passengers which different streets may supply. The majority of them commence running at eight in the morning, and continue till twelve at night; succeeding each other during the busy parts of the day every five minutes. Most of them have two charges,—threepence for part of the distance, and sixpence for the whole distance. It will be well, however, for the intended passenger in all cases to inquire the fare to the particular spot he is going to; for the conductors will take the full fare if there be any doubt upon the point.

## NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ROUTES.

The ATLAS OMNIBUSES start from Camberwell Gate, and pass along the Walworth Road (Amelia Street, the Surrey Zoological Gardens), and through, by, or over, Elephant and Castle, London Road (School for the Blind, Surrey Theatre), Westminster Road (Orphan Asylum), Westminster Bridge Road (Astley's Amphitheatre), Westminster Bridge (fine view of the New Houses of Parliament), Bridge Street (near Westminster Abbey,

## LONDON.

Westminster Hall, and New Houses of Parliament), Whitehall (Treasury, Whitehall Chapel, Horse Guards, and Admiralty), Charing Cross (Statue of Charles I., Nelson's Monument, National Gallery, Fountains, &c.), Cockspur Street (Equestrian Statue of George III.), Pall-Mall (Her Majesty's Theatre and Haymarket Theatre), Waterloo Place (Duke of York's Column), Regent Street Quadrant, Regent Street (209, Cosmorama), Oxford Street (near the Polytechnic Institution), Orchard Street, Portman Square, Baker Street (58, Madame Tussaud's, Christmas Prize Cattle Show), Upper Baker Street, Park Road, Wellington Road, Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood.

The WATERLOO OMNIBUSES have the same starting point as the preceding, thence taking Walworth Road (Amelia Street, Surrey Zoological Gardens), Elephant and Castle, London Road (School for the Blind, Surrey Theatre), Waterloo Road (Royal Victoria Theatre), Waterloo Bridge (from this bridge fine views of London), Wellington Street, Strand (Lyceum Theatre, Exeter Hall, Adelphi Theatre), Charing Cross West (Lowther Arcade, near Hungerford Market, Suspension Bridge, &c.), Charing Cross (Northumberland House, National Gallery, Nelson's Monument, Fountains, &c.), Cockspur Street (Equestrian Statue of George III.), Pall Mall (Her Majesty's Theatre and Haymarket Theatre), Waterloo Place (Duke of York's Column, entrance to St. James's Park), Regent Street Quadrant, Regent Street (209, Cosmorama), Oxford Street (close by the Polytechnic Institution), John Street, Portland Street, Portland Road, Albany Street (Colosseum, Diorama), Clarence Street, York and Albany Tavern (near Regent's Park, Zoological Gardens, and North-Western Railway).

KING'S CROSS OMNIBUSES start from Kennington Gate, and take the course of Kennington Road (New Street, Penton Place, Surrey Zoological Gardens), High Street

(Alms Houses), Elephant and Castle, London Road (School for the Blind, Obelisk), Great Surrey Street (Royal Surrey Theatre, Magdalen Hospital, Rowland Hill's Chapel), Blackfriars' Bridge (fine view of London), Bridge Street (Bridewell), Fleet Street (St. Bride's Church, St. Dunstan's Church, the Temple, Temple Bar), Chancery Lane (Lincoln's Inn and Inns of Court), Holborn, Gray's Inn Lane (Gray's Inn and Garden, the Royal Free Hospital), King's Cross, New Road, Euston Square (North-Western Railway Terminus).

ISLINGTON OMNIBUSES have their starting point at Kennington Gate, thence taking Kennington Road (New Street, Penton Place, Surrey Zoological Gardens), High Street (Alms Houses), Elephant and Castle, London Road (School for the Blind, Obelisk), Great Surrey Street (Royal Surrey Theatre, Magdalen Hospital, Rowland Hill's Chapel), Blackfriars' Bridge (fine view of London), Bridge Street (Bridewell), Ludgate Hill, Ludgate Street, St. Paul's Church Yard (St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Paul's School), Cheapside, St. Martin's-le-Grand (General Post Office), Aldersgate Street (the General Post Money-Order Office, Charter House Gardens), Goswell Street Road, Islington (the Angel), White Lion Street, Penton Street, Thornhill Road, Barnsbury Park.

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#### EASTERN AND WESTERN ROUTES.

The Omnibuses proceeding on these are too numerous to particularise. Their course, however, may be readily ascertained by observing whether the principal places are written on the outside.

FIRST ROUTE.—Mile End (London Hospital), Whitechapel Road (Whitechapel Church), Whitechapel, Aldgate High Street (the far-famed Aldgate Pump), Leadenhall Street (India House), Cornhill (Royal Exchange, Bank

of England, and many other large establishments), **Mansion House Street** (Mansion House), **Poultry, Cheapside** (near Guildhall, Bow Church, near General Post Office), **St. Paul's Church Yard** (St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Paul's School), **Ludgate Street, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street** (St. Bride's Church, St. Dunstan's Church, the Temple and Inns of Court, Temple Bar), **Strand** (St. Clement's Church, Strand Theatre, New Church, King's College, Somerset House, Lyceum Theatre, Exeter Hall, Adelphi Theatre), **Charing Cross West** (Lowther Arcade, near Hungerford Market, Suspension Bridge across the Thames, Northumberland House), **Charing Cross** (National Gallery, Nelson's Monument, Fountains, &c.) **Cockspur Street** (Equestrian Statue of George III.) **Pall Mall** (Her Majesty's Theatre and Haymarket Theatre), **Waterloo Place** (Duke of York's Column, entrance to St. James's Park), **Regent Street, Piccadilly** (New Branch Post Office, St. James's Church, Burlington House, Devonshire House), **Hyde Park Corner** (Apsley House, Triumphal Arch, Colossal Statue of the Duke of Wellington, entrance to Hyde Park, St. George's Hospital), **Knightsbridge, Sloane Street**, thence to **Chelsea** (Chelsea Hospital).

**SECOND ROUTE.**—From **Cheapside**, proceed through **Newgate Street** (near General Post Office, **Christ's Hospital**, Jail of Newgate, Giltspur Street Compter), **Skinner Street** (St. Sepulchre's Church), **Holborn Hill** (St. Andrew's Church, Inns of Court), **High Holborn** (near Soane's Museum), **New Oxford Street** (near **British Museum**), **Oxford Street** (near Soho Bazaar, **Princess' Theatre**, Pantheon Bazaar), **Regent Circus** (near **Polytechnic Institution**), **Oxford Street** (entrance to **Hyde Park**), **Edgware Road, Praed Street**, to the **Great Western Railway Terminus**, at **Paddington**.

\* \* The places given between parenthesis are on or near the routes specified.

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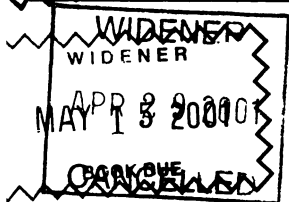
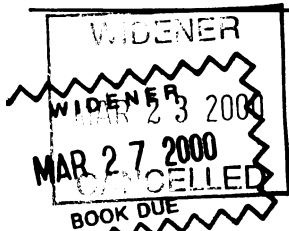




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