

EXPLANATION, OR KEY,
TO
A SURVEY OF LONDON,

BY A PARTY OF
TARRY-AT-HOME TRAVELLERS.

A NEW GAME,

To amuse and instruct a Company of Friends.

To which are added,

THE RULES OF THE GAME.

LONDON:
WILLIAM DARTON, 58, HOLBORN-HILL.

1820.

Free to
John
James
Charles.

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DIRECTIONS.

Two or three persons may amuse themselves with this agreeable pastime; and, if a double set of counters and pyramids are purchased, six persons may play at it.

The Totum must be marked One to Eight, on its several faces, with a pen and ink, or with a pencil. You may begin the game agreeably to the following

Rules.

I. Each player must have a pyramid, and four counters of the same colour.

II. Spin for first player; the highest number to begin the game.

III. Let the first player spin, and place his or her pyramid on the game, according to the number turned up. The others, in turn, are to do the same; referring to the Explanation for a description of the Place.

IV. At each following spin, add the number turned up to that on which the pyramid stands; and proceed accordingly, till some one arrives at No. 17 (St. Paul's Cathedral), who wins the game.

V. Whoever goes beyond No. 17, shall go back as many as he exceeds it; and try again, when his turn comes.

VI. When directed to stop one or more turns, the player is to place so many counters on his number, and take one up each time, instead of spinning till all are redeemed.

SURVEY OF LONDON.

No. 1. WATERLOO BRIDGE.

This elegant and beautiful structure is one of the greatest ornaments of the metropolis. It crosses the Thames, between Somerset-house and the Savoy, to the opposite shore of Lambeth-marsh; from which place it is intended to open handsome streets and roads, to the Obelisk in St. George's Fields, and to Kennington.

A more beautiful object cannot be imagined than this magnificent bridge presents to the eye: it stands unrivalled in Europe, nay, perhaps, in the world. It was to have been called the "Strand Bridge;" but the memorable victory at Waterloo presented a fair opportunity of altering the original intention.

Like the bridges of the ancients, it is perfectly flat,—a great advantage to carriages and other vehicles that cross it; ascents and de-

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scents being inconvenient and fatiguing to the valuable animals attached to them.

This bridge consists of nine equal arches, each one hundred and twenty feet span; the piers twenty feet thick, with columns of the Tuscan order. It may be well to observe here, that in architecture there are five perfect orders of building: viz. the Tuscan, the Doric, the Ionic, the Corinthian, and the Composite; and to these may be added the Gothic, an old style of building still preserved in cathedral churches, &c.

The foot-paths over the bridge are seven feet each in width, and the road-way twenty-eight: thus, the stranger may form some idea of the grand opening formed by this noble structure. It was opened for passengers and the public in general on the eighteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. His present Majesty George the Fourth was an active witness of the striking scene. It was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, in which the Duke of Wellington bore so conspicuous a part. He was likewise present on the occasion, and, with many brave soldiers who had shared the victory, enjoyed the more peaceful scene before them; for, even the bravest must regret that the customs and ambition of the world should lead us to destroy our fellow-men.

A bright and glowing summer's day gave additional splendour to the show. Soldiers, bearing on their bosoms the trophies of their valour, horse-artillery with field-pieces,

standards taken from the enemy, the royal standard of Great Britain, and those of foreign but friendly Powers, all blended in the scene. The Thames was covered with boats, and the shores lined with spectators. The King (then Prince Regent) embarked at Whitehall in the royal barge, accompanied by the Lord Mayor with city barges, those of the Admiralty and Navy. The Dukes of York and Wellington, officers of state, nobility, and gentry, were in attendance, and landed, with the Prince, on the south-east side of the bridge.

All foot-passengers pay the trifling toll of one penny in passing over Waterloo Bridge; but the money is well spent which procures us not only the sight of this magnificent bridge, but a most delightful view up and down the river.

It is said, one million of money was appropriated to the building of, and other improvements near, this distinguished bridge.

No. 2. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ORIGINALLY this building was a chapel erected by King Stephen. It was rebuilt by Edward the Third, in one thousand three hundred and forty-seven, and was of the most perfect beauty, in the Gothic style. The alterations that have since been made, though adding to the convenience of the Members belonging to this House, have materially lessened the grandeur of the structure, which, up to the time of its latest repairing, exhibited fine, and even splendid, remains of ancient architecture.

The first regular Parliament was called in the reign of Henry the Third, the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight; and the House of Commons was given them by King Edward the Sixth, in whose reign they first kept journals of their proceedings.

The first Speaker was appointed in the year one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine. The Speaker is usually dressed in a long black silk gown and a full-bottomed wig; but, on great occasions, wears a state-robe, similar to that of the Lord Chancellor. Before him sit three clerks, to make minutes of the proceedings of the House, read the titles of the different Bills to be passed, hand them to the Speaker, &c.

The Members are seated on five rows of seats, rising one above the other, with short backs, and green morocco cushions. The lowest seat on the Speaker's right hand is called the Treasury Bench; and the opposite

one, the Opposition. The Members for the city of London have alone the privilege of particular seats; but they seldom take advantage of it, except on the first day of the Parliament, to keep up their claim. The Speaker wears his hat except on particular occasions.

The House may be viewed by strangers at any time, and they are likewise admitted to hear the debates; but, in this last instance, ladies are excepted. A Gothic window, and one small entrance, are much admired by connoisseurs.

The word Parliament, which is given to the Houses of Peers and Commons united, is derived from *parler*, to speak, and *ment*, from "mental," relating to the mind; and, when combined, signifies "to speak one's mind;" this sentence alone bespeaks the noble principles on which the institution was founded.

The House of Lords is a modern building, and decorated with the celebrated tapestry representing the defeat of the famous Spanish Armada, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

[As the player may find the debates of the Commons rather dull, let him move on to No. 9.]

LONDON.

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No. 3. CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THIS elegant building is of modern erection, the late one having been consumed by fire in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

The present building is an elegant structure, and replete with every convenience for the extensive business carried on within its walls. It is built on Crown land, and occupies a great extent of front along the shore of the Thames. The south front is of Portland stone: the central division is quite plain, excepting the attic, which is ornamented, and contains representations of the Arts and Sciences, alluding to their assistance in the commerce and industry of the country. The Genius of the nation is in the centre. The various nations with whom we are connected in trade, are represented in character, and dressed according to their national costume. The dial-plate is supported by two colossal figures, emblems of Industry and Plenty.

One room of this edifice, denominated the Long Room, is no less than one hundred and ninety feet long and sixty feet wide.

The business of the Customs is managed by nine commissioners, whose jurisdiction extends to every port in England.

The vast business transacted within the Custom-house, is a proof of our great commercial wealth, and a source of proud reflection to the country. It would be curious to inspect the employment of those engaged in

the concern, and the store of wealth dispersed within its walls, and on the extensive quays adjoining.

Billingsgate, our celebrated fish-market, is situated close to the Custom-house; and, although not an agreeable object, is one of great interest, as supplying us with a wholesome and delicious food. It was anciently called Belin's Gate, and built before the birth of Our Saviour, and took its name from a British prince, Belinus Magnus. It was once the old port of London, and here the customs were paid in the reign of Ethelred the Second, nine hundred and seventy-nine. It was converted into a fish-market in the year one thousand six hundred and ninety-nine.

The first custom-house of London was erected more than five hundred and fifty years since.

All foreign goods entering the port of London pay a certain duty, which produces a handsome sum to Government.

[Here stop one turn, and pay duty.]

No. 4. ROYAL EXCHANGE.

PREVIOUS to the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven, the merchants and traders of London had no public place in which to transact business, and consequently were much inconvenienced at such periods; but, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the date above mentioned, a liberal-minded individual supplied the deficiency at his own expense. The city of London purchased the ground, and Sir Thomas Gresham, a wealthy merchant, erected the building, which was completed in one year, and then called the "Bourse," the French word for Exchange; but, in three years subsequent, when the Queen went in much state to visit it, she ordered it to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange, which title it has retained to this day, though the building is not the same; the first (which was of brick) being burned in the great fire of London, nearly a hundred years after its erection. The present Exchange is of Portland stone. Charles the Second laid the first stone, and his statue stands in the centre of its quadrangle or square. Of the two principal fronts, one faces Cornhill, the other Threadneedle-street. On the tower is a fane shaped like a grasshopper, the crest of the founder. The piazzas give a stately appearance to the building, and are likewise a convenient shelter from sun and rain. The two lofty gates lead to a noble space, where the merchants assemble; and

here, methinks, the young traveller would be a little surprised, if not stunned, by the noise and bustle of the scene: traders of all nations, speaking different languages, yet all bent on the one purpose,—the furtherance of trade. On this active spot, bargains are ratified, engagements formed, orders given and received, which in the end bring store of wealth to the London trader, and diffuse independence over the whole island.

There is a gallery round the whole building, leading to various important establishments. It was originally intended that shops should occupy these departments.

The upper rooms are well known by the title of Lloyd's Coffee-house, for the use of merchants and others. There are also small apartments, in which (pursuant to the will of Sir Thomas Gresham) Lectures are read during Term-time: the subjects chosen are four,—divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry. These lecturers have a certain salary; as have three readers, on civil law, physic, and rhetoric.

Thus, the founder had learning in view as well as utility; another proof that industry and improvement go hand-in-hand in all enlightened countries.

The London pedestrian should not pass a building like this, without reflecting on the magnitude of the concern, and how nearly his interests and welfare are connected with its success.

[Spin again.]

No. 5. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

THIS benevolent institution is situated between Christ's Hospital and Smithfield, and, though in the heart of the city, is in itself spacious and airy, consisting of a square court, surrounded with four noble buildings, in a plain but good style of architecture. The celebrated painter Hogarth painted the grand staircase, and this without any reward whatever. The most esteemed paintings are, the Good Samaritan; the Pool of Bethesda; and Rahere, the original founder, laying the foundation; with a Sick Man on a bier. In the Great Hall is a portrait of Henry the Eighth, the royal founder of the present institution. In the same room is a fine picture of St. Bartholomew; and, on one of the windows, Henry the Eighth delivering the charter to the Lord Mayor. Other portraits adorn this building, particularly that of Dr. Ratcliffe, who humanely bequeathed one hundred per annum for the improvement of the diet, and an equal sum for providing linen.

The present building was erected in the reign of George the Second, the Lord Mayor being president. How delightful it is to reflect that such asylums are open to the sick and maimed, whose poverty and helplessness deprive them of means to procure necessary aid. Here the sufferer is relieved, as far as skill and attention can assuage their pain: the stranger, the foreigner, all share alike; for, in Great

Britain, humanity makes no distinction in such sad cases.

Who would not share the gifts of fortune, in promoting the welfare of an institution so honourable to the country and serviceable to mankind.

[When arrived at this number, the player may be considered an invalid, and stop two turns, to recruit.]

No. 6. ADELPHI.

HERE is a noble range of buildings, which faces the river, with a grand terrace opening to very fine views, well worthy the attention of the artist. This magnificent pile is called the Adelphi, a Greek word signifying "Brothers." It was erected in one thousand seven hundred and seventy, and was the work of the Messrs. Adams. Had the whole been composed of stone, its grandeur would have been doubly striking; but, as it is, we must allow it fully competent to excite general admiration.

In John-street, which is part of the Adelphi, is situated the Society for Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce: the chief objects of this institution are, to promote improvement of the arts, manufactures, and commerce, of this kingdom, by giving premiums for all useful inventions, discoveries, &c. which tend to that purpose. Many thousand pounds have been

expended in this manner, either by subscription or legacies bequeathed.

The inspection of the models, machines, and productions, here displayed, is a real gratification to the lovers of their country's welfare; and, should our present circle of tarry-at-home travellers be so fortunate as to gain admittance, they will not readily forget the exhibition of national talent and industry.

A valuable library is attached to this institution; and the great room of the Society, forty-seven feet long, forty-two wide, and forty feet high, is the constant theme of admiration on the Continent, as well as at home.

The late Mr. Barry, a celebrated painter, has ornamented the walls with a series of exquisite pictures, expressive of the necessity of cultivating such ability and talent as Providence may have bestowed on us, if we would attain happiness in private or public life.

This Society was instituted in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three. Mr. Shipley, an ingenious artist, first suggested the idea, which was warmly received and generously patronized.

A much-admired Latin poet named Terence wrote a comedy called the *Adelphi*, and from this ancient classic work is derived the title chosen for this building.

No. 7. EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

WE are now arrived at a building belonging to a company of rich individuals, whose extensive concerns in the East Indies are the means of bringing to this country many luxuries and curiosities. The first company was instituted in one thousand six hundred, and the building was erected twenty-six years after that period.

Of late years, the East-India House has been enlarged, and adorned with a new front of stone, much admired for its beauty and simplicity. In the centre is a large portico, with six pillars of the Ionic order, fluted. Many antique ornaments and emblematical figures adorn this edifice. On the point of the pediment is a statue of Britannia; on the east corner, a figure of Asia on a Dromedary; and on the west, one of Europe.

Here is a curious museum, displaying all the curiosities of the East, as well as specimens of Eastern literature: the library of the late Tip-poo Sultan forms a material part of the latter. Here is also his armour, a golden lion's head which stood at the foot of his throne, his canopy, and various trophies taken by General Harris at Seringapatam, where the tyrant was conquered.

It also contains models of Hindoo and Gentoo idols, Chinese gardens, executed in ivory with exquisite ingenuity, and highly-finished views in India and China.

Much as the traveller may be entertained by
LONDON. c

this curious collection, we must all know they could have been spared,—as we might have spared the thousands of eastern natives who have suffered from our false ambition and unjust claims on their property and landed possessions.

The first voyage from England to India was in the year one thousand six hundred and one: experience and skill have greatly lessened these long voyages; and, should our hardy navigators now at the North Pole find the passage they anticipate, the voyage will become still shorter, and they will acquire the fame they so well deserve, as able and successful discoverers.

The Portuguese were the first who discovered the East Indies. Some English visited the country over-land a few years previous to going by sea, in the reign of James the First.

No. 8. SOMERSET HOUSE.

WHERE this building now stands once rose the magnificent palace of the great and amiable Duke of Somerset, who was protector and uncle to Edward the Sixth. After his unjust execution, it fell to the Crown. It was then of Grecian and Gothic architecture, with a beautiful garden down to the Thames. Charles the Second added a back-front, from a design of Inigo Jones.

Queen Elizabeth, and Anne, the wife of James the First, resided here occasionally: it was settled upon our late Queen, who exchanged it for Buckingham House.

The old edifice was pulled down in one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, when it was rebuilt as it now stands.

Somerset House stands on piers and arches on the banks of the Thames. It is an edifice of great extent, and built of stone. The front in the Strand has a noble aspect; the south front is a very elegant composition, looking into the court or interior. The street-front is supported by columns of the Corinthian order: the basement consists of nine large arches; three in the middle open, forming the principal entrance; the other six are windows of the Doric order. On the arches are carved colossal masks, representing Ocean, and the eight principal rivers of England, viz. Thames, Humber, Mersey, Dee, Medway, Tweed, Tyne, and Severn. The attic floor terminates with a group, consisting of the arms of the
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British empire, supported by the Genius of England, and Fame sounding her trumpet. The terrace, which lies to the river, commands a view of a beautiful part of the Thames, with the bridges of Westminster, Waterloo, and Blackfriars: this terrace is raised on thirty-two spacious arches; and the arcade thus formed, ornamented with rusticated columns, presents a most noble appearance from the water.

Should the terrace be thrown open to the public, it will undoubtedly form one of the finest promenades in the world, and the first luxury in the metropolis.

In the court is a statue of his late Majesty George the Third, by Mr. Bacon the sculptor, a figure of the river Thames at his feet, pouring wealth and plenty from a cornucopia.

A part of this building is appropriated to the Royal Academy of Arts, instituted and patronized by our late Sovereign; and, no doubt, many of our young travellers have shared the delight this annual exhibition affords. Historical, portrait, and miniature painters, and sculptors, all unite their talents and labour to adorn this scene of the arts. Here may be seen the most striking periods of history represented on canvas; views of the most beautiful description; likenesses of the most distinguished characters; with finely-turned busts and models, in marble, stone, &c. &c. The trifling admission of one shilling enables the admirer of the arts, though humble in station, to share the national treat with the first nobleman in the kingdom.

[Stop one turn, to refresh.]

No. 9. BULLOCK'S MUSEUM.

WE need not invite our friends to stop at this elegant and curious repository; for few there are who would not gladly embrace the opportunity of inspecting so extraordinary and amusing a concern, which is a novel style of building in this country, after the Egyptian manner.

Whilst we lazy folks have slumbered at our fire-sides, the indefatigable naturalist and traveller has gathered from distant regions all that is curious and rare, and brought them under our very eye, without the smallest aid on our part. The wonders of nature and art here combine to attract the sight and improve the mind. Mr. Bullock has arranged the whole in a very scientific manner; and we are led from one fine spectacle to another but to increase our pleasure and astonishment.

From the South Seas, we have superb feathers, cloaks, helmets, feather hats, ornaments, breast-plates, war-clubs, idols, caps, &c. with bows, rattles, and axes; all most curious in their kind, and chiefly brought to England by the unfortunate Captain Cook.

In the department for North and South American curiosities, are snow-shoes, a quiver with poisoned arrows, the calumet or pipe of peace, a wampam belt, cloth made of the asbestos, bows and arrows from Canada, Hudson's Bay, and other places.

From Africa, musical instruments, sceptres, shoes, fans, lances, daggers, hammock, a pair of bellows, and an African lamp.

Natural history shines conspicuously in this museum, and is not to be equalled by any exhibition in Great Britain: the most rare and beautiful specimens are displayed to the greatest advantage, from the huge elephant to the most minute species. Birds of every description, from the royal eagle to the diminutive titmouse, all beautifully stuffed, and arranged with infinite taste.

Amphibious animals are not wanting, amongst which is the beautiful species of tortoise called the geometrical tortoise; also the great boa, a serpent thirty-two feet long, with American and African rattle-snakes, and others of the kind.

Of the fish tribe are various and curious specimens, each deserving notice. But no branch of the collection presents more beauty and curiosity than the insect tribe; the beauty of their colours and extraordinary forms are most striking, the beetle in particular: in short, the whole is a master-piece of nature.

Of shells and corals, with other marine substances, there are likewise various kinds. Of minerals, including native gold, some from the Wicklow mountains in Ireland, and a model of the famous Pigot diamond.

The armoury must not be forgotten: it is elegantly arranged, and displays armour, instruments of war, trophies, &c. placed under Gothic canopies.

The Pantheon is a separate exhibition, and displays the quadrupeds in a manner so as to give us an idea of their habits and haunts. On an orange-tree are to be seen sixty species of the monkey tribe. There are also some curious and rare exotic trees. But we may suppose enough has been described, to excite a wish in the bosom of youth to become a spectator of this splendid and instructive repository; and we advise the young scholar to spare one day at least, during holiday festivities, in viewing Bullock's Museum.

[Here the player stops one turn, to reflect on all he has seen, and take a peep at the Burlington Arcade, opposite to the Museum.]

No. 10. COURTS OF LAW.

THOUGH we may not desire to meddle with the intricacies of the law, it can do no harm to ascertain where we might seek redress, if oppressed by the worthless part of the community. The supreme tribunals of the nation are, the High Court of Chancery and the Court of King's Bench, both at the upper end of Westminster Hall. On the right, as you enter the Hall, up a flight of stairs, is the Court of Exchequer, a large and very ancient building; and on the left, the Exchequer Receipt. The Court of Common Pleas is situated on the western side, near the middle of the Hall.

These great courts have four Terms in the year, viz. Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas. After each of these terms, the Chief Justices try special causes in Westminster Hall or Guildhall.

William the Conqueror, in many respects an arbitrary prince, was yet the first who set us the example of a law-court, from one established in his Palace. But, in these unenlightened days, men were ill calculated to conduct a court of justice, from their ignorance; and, it is asserted, Sir Thomas More was the first Chancellor qualified by education for the important office.

The Court of Exchequer was instituted on the model of that in Normandy, so far back as one thousand and seventy-nine.

These courts are venerable from their anti-

quity, and interesting from their great power and influence; but, in this happy Island, justice is ever mild.

No. 11. MONUMENT.

HERE is an old acquaintance of the Londoners. From our cradle we have heard it mentioned, and the sad cause of its erection. It is situated about two hundred yards north of London Bridge, and is undoubtedly the finest pillar in the world. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect; but the obscure and unpleasant spot which it honours, is ill calculated to display this admirable proof of his skill. Surrounded by irregular and dirty streets, its beautiful form strikes the stranger with a mixed feeling of admiration and regret. In a more appropriate situation, it would be a first-rate ornament to the country.

The Monument is a fluted column of the Doric order: in height, two hundred and two feet; the diameter at the base, fifteen feet; and the height of the column alone, one hundred and twenty feet. The massy pedestal on which it stands, is forty feet; and the cone at the top, with its urn, though to the eye of the pedestrian but a small object, is in fact forty-two feet.

Within the column is a flight of three hundred and forty-five steps; and, at the top, an

iron balcony allows the curious climber to enjoy a prospect truly fascinating.

From this height, the want of beauty below is entirely forgotten: the metropolis, and adjacent country, present a scene of wonder and beauty, whilst the fatigue of ascending is more than repaid by such a view.

The Monument was erected in memory of that dreadful conflagration usually called the great fire of London, which broke out near this spot, and destroyed the metropolis from the Tower to Temple-bar. A disaster so extensive threw the whole city into consternation; but London being at that time chiefly built of wood, the streets narrow and ill-contrived, the people were suffering under that dreadful scourge the plague, which seemed to die with the embers of the new calamity; for, from that period, this pest has ceased, and the city being so much improved, and rendered wholesome by cleanly habits and attention to public convenience, we live without fear of its return.

This fire happened in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty-six, during the reign of Charles the Second, who, it is said, assisted in person to extinguish the raging element.

The inscription on the base attributes the disaster to the malice of the Catholics; but this prejudiced and ridiculous assertion is wholly improbable, and evinces the narrow-mindedness of those days.

No. 12. THE MINT.

WITHIN these walls the business of the coinage is carried on: here the golden guinea, bright shilling, and sixpence, are manufactured. It is a beautiful building, erected within the last few years to the north-east corner of Tower-hill. Many years back the national mint was in the Tower; but of late years the coin of the realm has been produced at Soho, near Birmingham, famous for its steam-engines and curious mechanical contrivances; all of which have been removed to the new Mint.

A place of such importance to the country at large, is of course well guarded; and it is a very difficult matter to obtain admittance as a visitor. A sight of such riches may create wonder; but it should be remembered, that wealth has its cares, and it is not the possession of money which can procure real content: the miser is the most wretched of all beings. Nor would I advise my young friends to treasure up the new shilling given as a New-year's gift: every shilling is worth twelve pence, and even such a trifling sum as this might relieve as many individuals.

Surely the delight of giving even a scanty meal to so many destitute and starving fellow-creatures, must far exceed the knowledge of the shining coin being safe in the locked drawer or Christmas-box.

In the reign of Edward the First, the English were totally ignorant of the art of coining, and

the mint was then managed by Italians. The first silver coined in England was in the reign of John, and were half-pence and farthings; the first shillings were coined in Henry the Seventh's reign, but in a very small quantity. Silver crowns, half-crowns, and shillings, similar to the present, were first coined in the last year of Edward the Sixth's reign. Gold pieces were first struck in the reign of Edward the Third. James the First introduced copper money, before which, leaden tokens were used in London. A Frenchman named Balancier invented the engine used for coining.

In some distant countries the natives have no coin, but carry on their traffic with small pieces of iron, nails, &c.

No. 13. WESTMINSTER HALL.

ON this spot once stood a palace built by Edward the Confessor; it was close to the Thames, and extended to the space now called Palace-yard. The present structure, which has been repaired and beautified several times, was built by William Rufus, son of the Norman conqueror.

Westminster Hall is considered the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars, if we except the Theatre at Oxford. It is two hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and seventy-four in breadth. The roof is of curious Gothic architecture and workmanship, of chesnut wood, and deserves particular notice. Richard the Second repaired and enlarged this hall. It was here the guests and dependants of the kings were entertained on great festivals, and it is said Richard received ten thousand persons within its walls; and it is still used for the coronation-feasts.

On the day of the coronation, the king and his attendants wait on a platform from hence to the Abbey of Westminster, where the ceremony is performed; and again return to the hall to dinner.

Beneath its roof parliaments have frequently been held; and it was the court of justice in which the king presided. Here Charles the First was tried, and condemned to be beheaded. At present it is occasionally fitted-up for the

trials of peers and other persons impeached by the House of Commons. Lord Melville and Mr. Hastings were tried here. At other times, it forms a promenade for lawyers and suitors during the time the adjoining courts are sitting.

The stranger will be highly gratified by a view of this beautiful hall, which has an air of grandeur and spaciousness not easily imagined; and, when we reflect on all that has occurred under its roof, and the fate of those who once enjoyed the festive scenes above mentioned, we cannot fail of being interested in the retrospection.

[Go back to No. 10, and wait in the Court of Chancery until the other players have each spun one turn.]

No. 14. GUILDHALL.

THIS ancient Gothic structure is situated at the northern extremity of King-street, Cheapside, and was originally built in one thousand four hundred and eleven. It was raised by voluntary subscription, and was twenty years in building. In the great fire of London, it was so much damaged as to be pulled down, and the present one erected, with the exception of the Gothic front, which was not finished before one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

This hall, the public one of the city of London, is a very noble room, flat-roofed, and a stone floor. The walls on the north and south sides have four Gothic pillars, painted white and veined with blue; the capitals, or upper parts, being gilded. Here are three monuments: one erected to the memory of Lord Chatham; another to Mr. Beckford, a patriotic lord-mayor of London; and the third to the great statesman Mr. Pitt, son of Lord Chatham.

The paintings in the hall are numerous, and consist of portraits of monarchs, their consorts, and judges. Of the kings and queens, there are William the Third and Queen Mary, George the First, George the Second and Queen Caroline, George the Third and Queen Charlotte.

Opposite to the great door, within the hall, is a balcony, in the front of which is a clock

and dial, curiously framed in oak: the four Cardinal Virtues are carved at the corners; and on the top *Time*, with a cock on each side of him. Two ancient giants of enormous size, carved in wood, stand in this hall; and no doubt the reader has heard of Gog and Magog. But, in truth, these gigantic figures are supposed to represent an ancient Briton and a Saxon, and have no other claim to our wonder.

The east window is a fine specimen of the revived art of painting on glass.

Under the balcony is a flight of steps, leading to various offices and courts.

On the north side of the hall is the Common Council Chamber, a large room with a dome-ceiling: here the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common council, hold their courts or city parliaments. It is decorated with a fine collection of paintings, the gift of a public-spirited citizen, Alderman Boydell. Over the lord-mayor's chair is an immense painting by Copney, representing the Destruction of the floating batteries before Gibraltar, when defended by General Elliott. The portraits of Lords Heathfield, Cornwallis, Howe, Nelson, and Duncan, also adorn the walls; likewise a painting of the Death of David Rizzio, and other scenes. On the north wall, is the death of Wat Tyler; and on the east wall, representations of the lord-mayor's procession to Westminster Hall by water, and the ceremony of swearing-in the lord-mayor in Guildhall, consisting of portraits of members of the corporation of London.

We have not room to give a just idea of all that is to be seen in this elegant building, but advise travellers to judge for themselves.

The well-known festival of Lord-Mayor's Day, on the ninth of November, is annually celebrated in this hall. The ceremonials attending this show need no description; for there are few young folks who have not witnessed them, or heard them minutely described.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, King George the Fourth (then Prince Regent), the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, were entertained at Guildhall, at the expense of the city, in a style of unparalleled magnificence. It is said, twenty thousand pounds at the least was expended on this occasion.

No. 15. CHARING CROSS.

THIS spot was formerly a village called Charing; and, on the death of Eleanor, Queen of Edward the First, on her journey to Scotland, elegant stone crosses were erected at each place where the corpse rested, on its way to Westminster; and a magnificent one at this place procured it the name of Charing Cross. The blind fury of the reformers in Henry the Eighth's reign destroyed this tribute of affection. In the next century, on the same spot, was placed a fine equestrian statue of Charles the First, cast by Le Sœur in one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight, on a pedestal,

the work of Grinling Gibbons. But, on the condemnation of that unfortunate monarch, the parliament ordered it to be sold and broken; but one Riva, who bought it, buried it unhurt; and, after the restoration of his son, Charles the Second, it was, at his desire, again erected. The figures are as large as life: Charles is uncovered, wearing his own hair, and looking towards Whitehall, on horseback, and in armour. The pedestal is seventeen feet high, enclosed within a strong iron railing.

This statue was the first of the equestrian kind erected in the kingdom; and, with the statue of James the Second in the court behind Whitehall, the only specimens in this line of which we can boast: for these alone present a lively and natural imitation of nature.

On the north side of Charing Cross, is a building known as the King's Mews, where Richard the Second kept his falcons. It is now the royal stables, and here is kept his Majesty's state-coach.

The royal proclamation on occasions of peace are read at Charing Cross, where also every new sovereign is proclaimed; at which times the statue may be seen covered with spectators. Indeed, it is a favourable spot for witnessing any public shew, whether it be towards Westminster or the City.

From Charing Cross commences the west end of the town, and the Strand eastward.

The Strand was first built on in the year one thousand three hundred and fifty-three, for the houses of the nobility.

[*Spin again.*]

No. 16. TOWER OF LONDON.

It has been asserted this ancient fortress was built by Julius Cæsar; but this is very uncertain, the tower called Cæsar's Tower being the only proof of his being the founder. It is however well authenticated, that William the Conqueror erected a fortress on part of the present site of the Tower, to overawe the inhabitants of London: twelve years after, he erected a larger tower, and this is now called the White Tower.

William Rufus laid the foundation of a castle on the north side of this, which was finished by Henry the First. The Bishop of Ely erected a fortified stone wall round the Tower, with a deep ditch on the outside. In one thousand two hundred and forty, Henry the Third added a stone gate and bulwark, with other buildings, and repaired the tower built by the Conqueror; on which occasion it probably first took the name of the White Tower: he also added a mud wall on the west of Tower-hill. Edward the Fourth surrounded this by a brick wall, and built the Lion's Tower. Charles the Second had the ditch cleaned and improved.

Within the Tower is the church of St. Peter, rebuilt by Edward the Third. It was adorned with shrines and images, and was frequented by the Kings of England for many years.

The other monarchs who have added to, or improved, this venerable structure, are James the Second and King William.

The sovereigns of England resided in the Tower for nearly five hundred years, previous to Queen Elizabeth coming to the throne; but she, who had been a prisoner there, never made it her residence afterwards.

Many tragical scenes have been acted within these ancient walls. Henry the Sixth, the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward the Fourth, and the two young princes, sons to this monarch, were here barbarously murdered; and on the hill adjoining have been executed many noblemen and gentlemen, who merited a better fate: in this number we do not include the rebel lords, in one thousand seven hundred and forty-five. There is a water-gate called Traitor's Gate, through which state prisoners were formerly conveyed to take their trials at Westminster.

The Records in the Tower are very curious, and relate chiefly to the reigns of Edward the First, Richards the Second and Third, Queen Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First.

The Jewel-office is a dark and strong room. Here may be seen the imperial crown, composed of the finest jewels, and only used at coronations; the golden globe and sceptre, covered with jewels, with a dove of onyx stone: this is the most ancient in the collection, and was found by the present keeper in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. The gold salt-cellar of state is a model of the White Tower, of excellent workmanship, and is placed on the king's table at a coronation. The sword of mercy has no point; the fount used

for royal christenings is of silver. The crown of state is extremely splendid and valuable, being covered with large and precious stones: it has one pearl which Charles the First pledged to the Dutch for eighteen thousand pounds; and an emerald diamond, valued at one hundred thousand pounds: the king wears this when going to the Parliament-house. A desperate character, one Colonel Blood, attempted to carry off this valuable state ornament; and a very few years since, a female maniac made a similar attempt. The golden eagle and spur, the diadem worn by the Queens Anne and Mary, the crown of Queen Mary, cross of King William, with a variety of other rich and sumptuous articles, form an unequalled collection of splendid regalia.

The Chapel contains few monuments of note.

The Armoury is in several departments; amongst them the Spanish armoury is conspicuous, and contains the trophies of the famous Spanish armada. Here is Queen Elizabeth in armour, standing by a cream-coloured horse; also the axe with which her mother, Anne Bullen, was beheaded. The small armoury is one of the finest rooms in Europe for the purpose, and contains arms for one hundred thousand men; likewise a piece of ordnance from Egypt. In the volunteer department is a fine figure of Charles Duke of Brandon, in bright armour, with the very lance he used in his lifetime. The Sea-armoury contains arms for fifty thousand sailors and marines.

Then there is a curious exhibition of artillery

and horse-armoury. The kings of England on horseback are shown in armour, from the Conqueror to George the Second. There is likewise a show of wild beasts. In short, the Tower is one of the finest spectacles in London.

No. 17. ST. PAUL'S.

THE Cathedral of St. Paul was originally built by Ethelbert King of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple. It was thence rebuilt after having been burned; the last time, after the great fire of London. It was thirty-five years in building, and cost one million five hundred thousand pounds.

The grandeur of the design, the beauty of its proportions, added to its vast dimensions, rank it amongst the noblest edifices of the modern world. The body of the church is in the form of a cross, with a stately dome, from the top of which is a lantern, adorned with Corinthian columns, and surrounded by a balcony. On the lantern is a ball, crowned with a gilded cross. The length of the church is five hundred and ten feet, the breadth two hundred and eighty feet; the entire circumference two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet. A low wall, with an iron railing or balustrade, surrounds the church, leaving a spacious area between. There are three porticoes; the principal one facing the west to Ludgate-hill, the other two facing north and south. The western

portico, for grace and magnificence, cannot be surpassed by any thing of the kind in the world: it consists of lofty Corinthian columns below, and an equal number of Composite above. A flight of twenty-two black marble steps runs the entire length of the portico: the other entrances are exceedingly grand, though not of such dimensions. A circular projection at the east end of the church forms a recess for the communion-table. The walls are rustic. The corners of the western front are crowned with turrets. The dome was painted by Sir James Thornhill.

On marble pedestals are statues of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the celebrated Howard, and the enlightened Sir William Jones. Many other monuments present themselves to view, and various tattered flags, trophies of recent wars.

The brave Lord Nelson was interred here in one thousand eight hundred and six, with a national pomp and solemn magnificence never before witnessed. His tomb is beneath the pavement, but there is a monument above. Other heroes, both naval and military, have monuments in this cathedral.

The *entré* pavement to the altar is of black-and-white marble. The Corinthian pillars, which support the organ-gallery are of exquisite beauty; as are the stalls, carved by the celebrated Grinling Gibbon.

There is a Whispering-gallery, which affords general amusement to the young. The Library is a handsome room, with a gallery on each

side, and floored with oak, fastened and inlaid with small pieces, without a nail or peg. Here are curious Latin manuscripts, written by monks eight hundred years back; and an English one of equal curiosity.

The Clock and Great Bell are objects of general curiosity: the latter weighs eleven thousand four hundred and seventy pounds: the hammer of the clock strikes the hours on this bell, which may be heard five miles round London. The great bell is never tolled but for the Royal Family, Bishop of London, and the Dean of St. Paul's: when tolled, the clapper, not the bell, is moved. The view from every part of the ascent to the top of the building, is curious and interesting; all below is in miniature, and the spectator can scarcely believe they are the objects he so recently beheld level with himself.

St. Paul's is the metropolitan church of England, and is situated in a square between Ludgate-hill and Cheapside.

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