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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
THE PORTRAITS OF  
NAVAL COMMANDERS,  
REPRESENTATIONS OF  
NAVAL ACTIONS,  
RELICS, &c.

EXHIBITED IN THE  
PAINTED HALL  
OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL,  
AND THE ROYAL NAVAL MUSEUM,  
GREENWICH.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,  
PRINTERS TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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1906.

*Price Threepence.*



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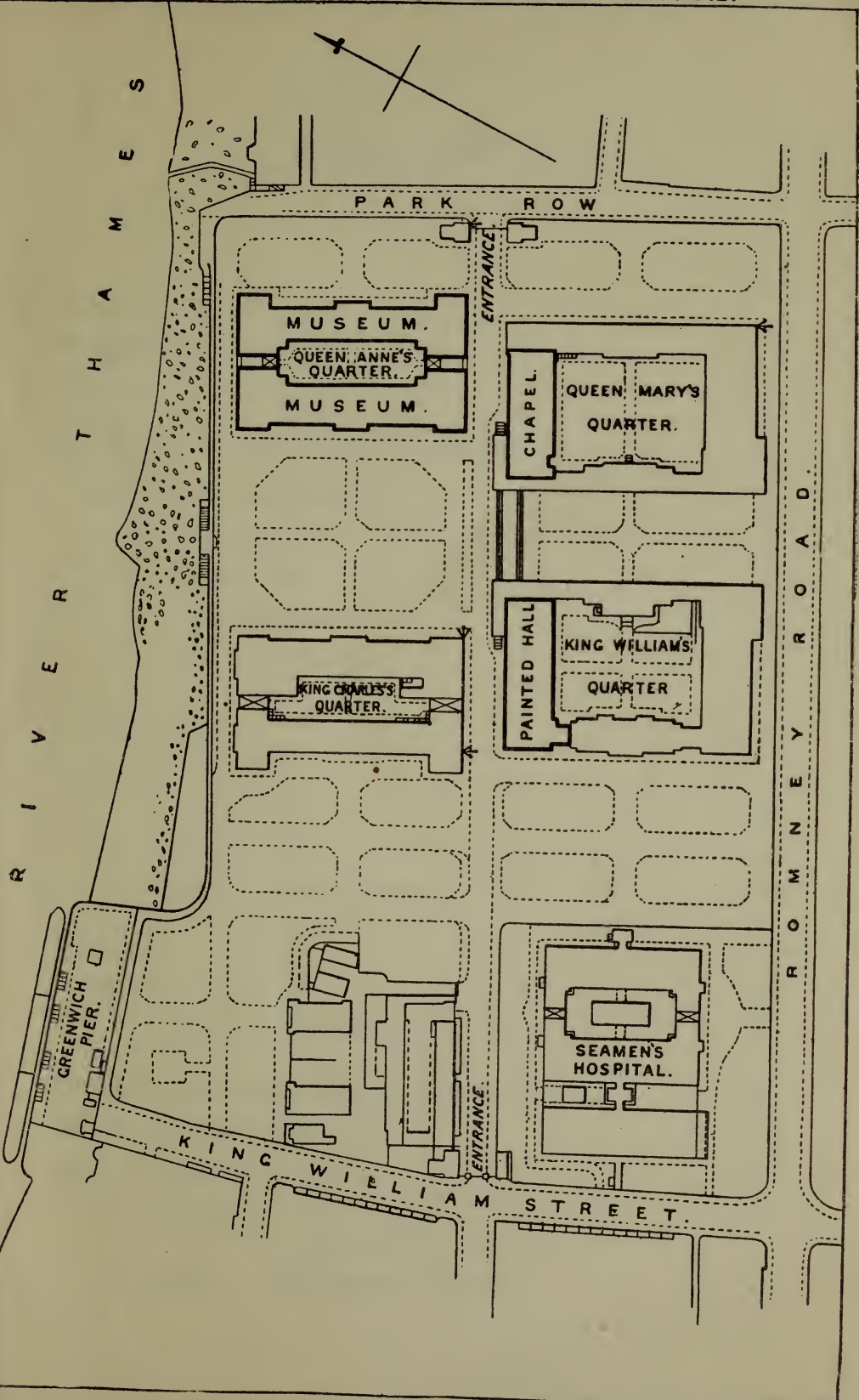
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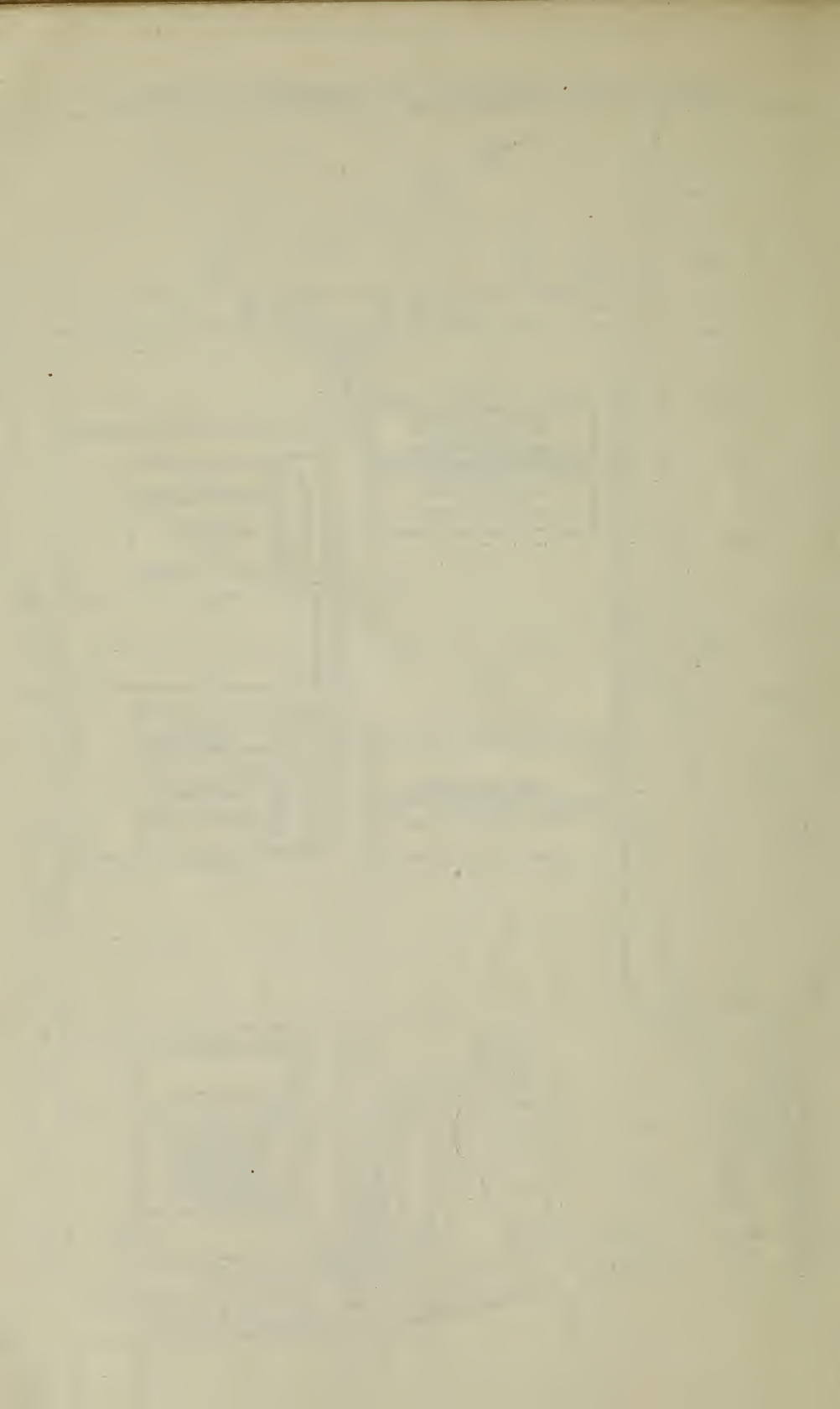
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PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.







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## HOURS OF OPENING.

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The Painted Hall is open to the Public on every week-day, from 10 a.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m., and closes at—

4 p.m. between 1st November and 15th February.

5 " " { 16th February and 31st March.  
 { 16th September and 31st October.

6 " " 1st April and 15th September.

The Chapel and the Royal Naval Museum are open every day, excepting Sundays and Fridays, during the same hours.

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## REGULATIONS FOR VISITORS TO THE PAINTED HALL.

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1. No Visitor is allowed to touch a picture, frame, or inscription; or to go within the railing before the pictures.

2. It is not permitted to take umbrellas or parasols into the Painted Hall, or to carry sticks, except in cases of infirmity. Sticks, umbrellas, and parasols must be left with the Attendants. The same regulation is extended to all articles which may be used to point at pictures.

3. Visitors are not permitted to bring in parcels of provisions, or to take meals in the Hall; they are not to carry or produce bottles, &c., or to throw about any refuse. No smoking is to be allowed in the Hall.

4. Photographing and sketching are not permitted. Cameras must be left with the Attendants.

5. Children under 14 years of age are not to be admitted except in the custody of parents or friends. No person is to be admitted in a state of intoxication.

6. In the case of indecorous behaviour or of misconduct on the part of any visitors, the Police are instructed to remove persons so offending.

7. The Public are requested not to give fees to the Attendants.

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## PREFACE.

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THE ancient Royal Palace of Placentia at Greenwich, in which Henry VIII. and his children, Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, were born, and in which also Edward VI. died, stood near to the river at the north-east part of the grounds of Greenwich Hospital. A portion of the crypt of this palace is still in existence, and forms part of the foundation of the present building.

After the restoration, King Charles II., finding the old Palace in great need of repair, determined to pull it down and erect a new one. One wing only, erected in 1664 by Webb, after a design of his father-in-law, Inigo Jones, was completed in that monarch's reign, and the Palace remained in the same unfinished state until it was granted by King William III. and Queen Mary for the purpose of establishing a Hospital for the relief and support of seamen of the Royal Navy who, by reason of age, wounds, or other disabilities, were incapable of further service at sea, and unable to maintain themselves. The need of such an institution at that time was made evident by the number of seamen wounded and disabled at the battle of La Hogue, and immediately after that victory Queen Mary publicly declared, in her husband's name, that the building commenced by King Charles should be completed as a retreat for seamen disabled in the service of their country. The dedication of the Royal Palace to this patriotic purpose is commemorated in the following inscription, which is to be seen round the frieze of the Painted Hall:—  
*"Pietas augusta ut habitent secure et publice alantur qui publicæ securitati invigilarunt, regia Grenovici, Mariæ auspiciis, sublevandis nautis destinata regnantibus Gulielmo et Mariâ. MDCXCIV,"* which has been thus translated:—The pious regard of Queen Mary dedicated this Palace of Greenwich for the relief and maintenance, at the public expense, of those seamen who have protected the public safety in the reign of William and Mary, 1694.

The building erected by Charles II. forms the eastern half of the north-west quarter of the present buildings. The west front, erected 1696–98, was rebuilt in 1814. The three other quarters are called:—Queen Anne's Building (the north-east quarter), commenced in 1698; King William's Building (the south-west quarter), erected 1698–1703; and Queen Mary's Building (the south-east quarter) finished in 1527. The general design for the completion of the buildings, with the colonnades and two domes, was gratuitously furnished by Sir Christopher Wren.

The funds employed in the building and maintenance of the Hospital were derived from liberal subscriptions of the King,

who gave 2,000*l.* a year, the great officers of State and many private individuals, from grants of Parliament, various benefactions in land and money, grants of fines levied on smugglers, a duty of sixpence per month paid out of the wages of all seamen, the estates forfeited by the Earl of Derwentwater, who was attainted and executed for his share in the rebellion of 1715, the unclaimed and forfeited shares of prize and bounty money, and from other less important sources. The property of the Chest at Chatham, a fund instituted by Sir John Hawkins about 1588, from which small pensions were granted to hurt and maimed seamen of the Royal Navy, was transferred to Greenwich Hospital in 1814.

The first pensioners were received into the Hospital in 1705, and the numbers were increased from time to time, as the state of the buildings and the revenue of the Hospital permitted, until they reached in 1814 the highest complement of 2,710 men.

From 1763 out-pensions were granted from the funds of the Hospital, but these pensions increased so much in amount that the surplus revenues, after providing for the in-pensioners, were not sufficient to meet the expenditure, and from 1821 to 1829 parliamentary grants were obtained in aid of the payment of out-pensions. In the latter year they ceased to be paid from Greenwich Hospital funds and were provided for by parliamentary votes.

After 1850 the number of applicants possessing claims for admission into the Hospital began to decline considerably. By that time the greater number of seamen and marines who had served in the long war which terminated in 1815, and who had been desirous of obtaining admission, had already been admitted; and, under the more liberal regulations of later years, men of long and good service had acquired pensions too valuable to be surrendered for the benefit of becoming in-pensioners.

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1859 to inquire into the state of Greenwich Hospital, and in consequence of its recommendations considerable additions were made to the allowances of the men. The numbers still, however, continued to decline, and in 1865, when the administration of the Hospital was vested in the Admiralty, it was determined to restrict the admissions to the Hospital to infirm and helpless seamen and marines, and to apply the consequent saving to the increase of out-pensions.

Nearly 1,000 of the then 1,400 in-pensioners elected to accept the pensions offered to them instead of remaining at the Hospital, and subsequently, in 1869, the remainder of the men, excepting a small number who were provided for in other naval hospitals, accepted the pensions which the Admiralty were empowered to grant to them, and quitted the institution.

At the present time (1906) the income of the Hospital, which may be stated at about £200,000 a year, furnishes £100,900 in

pensions of £13 12s. and £7 12s. respectively to about 9,000 naval pensioners who have attained the ages of 65 and 55 years (including allowances to the surviving in-pensioners who quitted the Hospital in 1865); about £23,000 in special pensions to men eligible for the benefits of Greenwich Hospital in lieu of hospital treatment; and about £8,000 for the maintenance of such men in hospitals.

Besides these sums Greenwich Hospital pensions at various rates, amounting in the whole to £7,710, are awarded to 176 naval and marine officers of different ranks, many of whom would have been eligible for employment in the Hospital had it not been closed.

The Royal Hospital School, in which 1,000 boys, sons of seamen and marines, are maintained and educated, is supported by the Hospital funds at an average cost of about £30,000 a year; in addition a limited number of children of men of the same class is maintained and educated at various schools at a cost of £5,300 a year; and assistance is given towards the education of 75 children of officers who have died, or who are in distressed circumstances, to the extent of 1,500*l.* a year.

Pensions are also given to the widows, allowances to the children, and gratuities to dependent parents or other relatives of seamen and marines killed or drowned in the service of the Crown, or who may have died from extraordinary exposure or exertion whilst on duty, in time of peace. Charges arising from these causes during warlike operations are borne by Navy votes.

Independently of the children educated, whose numbers have been increased by 500 since 1865, about 10,800 seamen of the Royal Navy and Marines now derive benefit from the funds of Greenwich Hospital, as compared with about 1,400 in-pensioners who were inmates of the institution in 1865.

The Greenwich Hospital buildings, with the exception of the infirmary, which was lent to the Seamen's Hospital Society in lieu of the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, remained unoccupied from the closing of the establishment in 1869 up to 1873.

The Act of Parliament which provided for the closing of Greenwich Hospital, empowered the Admiralty to permit the buildings to be used for the purposes of the naval service, or of any department of His Majesty's Government, or for the benefit of persons engaged, or who have been engaged, in seafaring pursuits; but so that the whole of the building shall be at all times available for the purposes to which they were formerly applicable. Under this authority they were appropriated in 1873 for the use of the Royal Naval College, which was then established with the object of providing for the higher education of naval officers in all branches of theoretical and scientific study bearing upon their profession—a purpose consistent with



one of the expressed objects of the royal founders of Greenwich Hospital, viz., "the improvement of navigation."

The Naval College, which had existed for many years at Portsmouth, and the School of Naval Architecture and the Naval Museum at Kensington were, at the same time, transferred to Greenwich.

The expenses of the College, including the cost of maintenance of the greater part of the buildings and a rent of £6,500 a year paid to the funds of Greenwich Hospital for their use, are entirely defrayed from Navy Votes.

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### THE PAINTED HALL.

The Painted Hall was originally used as a refectory for the establishment. The plan for the Hall was submitted by Sir Christopher Wren in 1698, and the necessary portion of ground being immediately laid out, the whole was roofed in and the dome erected by August, 1703. The entrance to the principal Hall is through a vestibule, on the cupola of which are painted, in *chiar'oscuro*, the four winds with their different attributes.

From the vestibule a flight of steps leads to the Great Hall, which is 106 feet in length, 56 feet wide, and 50 feet high. A second flight of steps leads, through a lofty arch, over which the British Arms supported by Mars and Minerva are sculptured, to the Upper Hall.

The ceilings of both Halls, and the sides of the Upper Hall, are decorated with paintings executed by Sir James Thornhill between the years 1708 and 1727. The following description of the ceiling of the Great Hall is derived from one written by Sir Richard Steele at the period when the work had just been completed:—"In the centre is a large oval frame supported by eight gigantic figures of slaves; within the oval are the figures of the royal founders, KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY, seated on a throne under a canopy, attended by the four cardinal Virtues. Over the Queen's head is CONCORD, and at her feet two doves denoting concord and mutual agreement; CUPID is holding the sceptre of the King, while he is presenting PEACE with the lamb and olive-branch, and LIBERTY (represented by the Athenian Cap) to Europe who, laying her crowns at his feet, receives the gift with gratitude. The King tramples TYRANNY under his feet, which is expressed by a French personage with his leaden crown fallen off, his chains, yoke, and iron sword broken to pieces; cardinal's cap, triple crowned mitres, &c. tumbling down. Just beneath is TIME bringing TRUTH to light; near to whom is ARCHITECTURE attended by the little Genii of her art, holding a

drawing of part of the Hospital with the cupola, and pointing to the royal founders. Beneath her are WISDOM and HEROIC VIRTUE (represented by PALLAS and HERCULES) destroying AMBITION, ENVY, COVETOUSNESS, DETRACTION, CALUMNY, and other vices, which seem to fall to the earth, the place of their more natural abode. Over the royal canopy is APOLLO in his golden chariot, drawn by four white horses, attended by the Horæ, and morning dews falling before him, going his course through the twelve signs of the Zodiac; and from him the whole ceiling is enlightened.

“Each end of the ceiling is raised in perspective, with a balustrade and elliptic arches, supported by groups of stone figures, which form a gallery of the whole breadth of the hall; in the centre of this gallery going into the upper hall is seen, as though on the stocks, the taffrail of the *Blenheim* man-of-war, with her galleries and port-holes open; towards her, Victory is flying with spoils taken from the enemy. Before this ship is a figure representing the City of London, with the arms, sword and Cap of Maintenance, supported by Thame and Isis, with other rivers offering up their treasures to her. On each side of the ship are the arts and sciences relating to navigation; the great Archimedes; old philosophers consulting the compass, &c. In the centre of the opposite gallery is the stern of a beautiful galley, filled with Spanish trophies; underneath is the Humber; the Severn, with the Avon falling into her; and other rivers. In the north end of the gallery is the famous Tycho Brahe, a noble Danish knight; near him is Copernicus, with his Pythagorean system in his hand, and an old mathematician. In the south end are portraits of Mr. Flamstead and his disciple, Mr. Thomas Weston. In Mr. Flamstead's hand is a scroll of paper, on which is drawn the great eclipse of the sun which happened in April 1715; near him is an old man with a pendulum, counting the seconds of time as Mr. Flamstead makes his observations on the descent of the moon on the Severn, which, at certain times, forms a roll of the tides, very dangerous to shipping, called the Eagre. This is also expressed by rivers falling, through the moon's influence, into the Severn. The great rivers at each end of the Hall have their product of fish issuing out of their vases. In the angles of the ceiling are the four elements, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, represented by Cybele, Juno, Jupiter, and Neptune, who are accompanied by their lesser deities, namely, the Fauni, Iris, Vulcan, and Amphitrite, with their proper attributes. At the east end of the oval is Fame descending, riding on the winds, and sounding the praises of the royal founders.

“In the centre of the ceiling of the Upper Hall are represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, accompanied by various emblematical figures. In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and between these

the four quarters of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with their several emblems and productions. To the left is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the landing of the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III., at Torbay. To the right, over the chimney-piece, is the landing of King George I. at Greenwich; and on the wall, facing the entrance, are portraits of that Monarch, and two generations of his family,\* surrounded by the tutelary virtues; below which Sir James Thornhill, the painter, has introduced his own portrait; in the background appears the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the right and left of the entrance are also allegorical paintings, representing the Public Weal and Public Safety."

All the pictures have been presented. Several were formerly in the royal collection, a few were presented by the British Institution, and the remainder by private persons.

The following extract from the prefatory notice, written by Mr. Locker for the earlier editions of this catalogue, relates the steps which led to the formation of a collection of naval pictures, and to the appropriation of the Painted Hall for their exhibition:—

"The Painted Hall was originally employed as the Refectory for the whole establishment; the upper chamber being appropriated to the table of the Officers,—the lower to the Pensioners. But when the growing revenue of the Institution gradually led to an increase of the number of its inmates, the space proved inadequate to their accommodation; the table of the Officers was discontinued, and other dining-halls for the men were provided on the basement story. This noble apartment had been thus left unoccupied nearly a century, when in the year 1795, Lieutenant-Governor Locker suggested that it should be appropriated to the service of a National Gallery of Marine Paintings, to commemorate the eminent services of the Royal Navy of England. This judicious design was not then realised; but in 1823 it was revived, with happier success, by his Son, who submitted to the Commissioners and Governors a proposition on the subject, which, after due consideration was finally adopted. The Painted Hall was accordingly prepared for the reception of Works of Art; and he having undertaken the task of procuring an extensive series of Pictures, by gratuitous contribution, the present valuable collection of Paintings in a few years has amply rewarded his hereditary zeal for the completion of this interesting object. Having submitted the plan to King George IV., it was honoured with the cordial approval of His Majesty, who, with that promptitude which distinguished his liberality, gave immediate

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\* On the King's knee leans his grandson the Prince Frederick, and near him stands the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George II. The Princess of Wales and the Queen of Prussia are on the King's right hand, and, beneath them, Prince William, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, and his five sisters. At the back of the group, above the Prince of Wales, the Princess Sophia is represented.



“ directions that the extensive and valuable series of Portraits of  
“ the celebrated Admirals of the reigns of King Charles II. and  
“ King William III., at Windsor Castle and Hampton Court, should  
“ be transferred to Greenwich Hospital, as a munificent donation  
“ to the intended Gallery. King George IV. subsequently pre-  
“ sented several other valuable Paintings, for the same object,  
“ from his private collections at St. James's Palace and Carlton  
“ House.

“ The generous example of that accomplished monarch was  
“ promptly followed by many noble and other liberal benefactors  
“ to the Naval Gallery, whose names are recorded in this Catalogue  
“ of Donations; and thus in a few years the walls were adorned  
“ with the portraits of most of our celebrated Naval Commanders,  
“ and representations of their actions. To these, His late Majesty  
“ King William IV., in the year 1835, was pleased to add five  
“ valuable Pictures.

“ It is hoped that these memorials of the eminent services of the  
“ Royal Navy will never lose their interest in the view of all  
“ persons who visit Greenwich Hospital; and that while they  
“ serve to rekindle the gratitude of this highly-favoured nation, in  
“ whose cause our brave countrymen fought and bled, we may ever  
“ remember that far higher debt of gratitude which is due to  
“ Almighty God, who mercifully guided them through all the  
“ perils of the deep, and nerved the arm of every fearless seaman  
“ in the day of battle.”

The relics of Lord Nelson are exhibited in the Upper Hall and  
the Models and the Arctic Relics formerly in the Hall are now  
exhibited in the Royal Naval Museum.

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# GALLERY

OF

## GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

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### VESTIBULE.

**1. ANDREA DORIA, ADMIRAL OF GENOA. 1468—1560.**

*Half-length, copy by W. H. Furse, after the original at Rome, by Sebastian del Piombo.—Presented by J. B. Heath, Esq., Sardinian Consul, in 1843.*

Died leaving a name honoured for valour and devotion to his country.

**2. ADMIRAL SIR JOHN HARMAN, KT. Died 1673.**

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.\**

Commanded the "Welcome," of 40 guns, in the first Dutch war. Captain, under Penn, to the Lord High Admiral, in the action of June 1665. Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, June 1666, and wounded in gallantly defending his ship, and preserving her from numerous enemies. Commanded a squadron in the West Indies, and obtained a decisive victory over a French and Dutch squadron at Martinique, in June 1667. Served as Vice-Admiral and Admiral in the third Dutch war.

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\* This portrait, and those numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 40, 41, 114, 116, and 127, form the series of valuable pictures mentioned in "Pepys' Diary" (18th April 1666), as follows:—"To Mr. Lilly's, the painter's, and there saw the heads—some finished, and all begun—of the flagg-men in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch. The Duke of York hath them done to hang in his chamber, and very finely they are done indeed. Here are the Prince's (Rupert), Sir George Askue's, Sir Thomas Teddiman's, Sir Christopher Mings, Sir Joseph Jordan, Sir William Berkeley, Sir Thomas Allen, and Captain Harman's, as also the Duke of Albemarle's; and will be my Lord Sandwich's, Sir W. Penn's, and Sir Jeremy Smith's." With the exception of Prince Rupert's (of which there is a full-length copy), the whole referred to are in the gallery.

- 3. SIR JOHN LAWSON, KT., VICE-ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.** Died 1665.

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Commanded, 1645, the "Covenant," in the service of the King and Parliament. In 1650 was appointed to the "Centurion," of 36 guns, and sent with Penn in pursuit of Prince Rupert. Commanded, 1652, the "Fairfax," 62 guns, and for his good services was appointed Rear-Admiral of England. Commanded the Blue Squadron in 1652, in the actions of June and of August. Vice-Admiral of England the same year. Had command of the Fleet from 1654 to 1656, from which, being suspected by Cromwell, he was dismissed. On the death of Cromwell he was again placed in command; and in 1659 declared in favour of the restoration of the secluded members of the Long Parliament, and co-operated with Monk in bringing back the King. In 1661, reduced the Barbary States to subjection. In 1665, Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron under the Duke of York, and wounded in the knee on the 3rd June in action with the Dutch. Died of the wound at Greenwich, on the 25th June, and buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East on the 2nd July.

- 4. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, ADMIRAL OF SPAIN.** 1435—1506.

*Half-length, from the original in the Royal Gallery of Naples, by Parmigiano.—Presented by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., Commissioner, in 1838.*

- 5. ABRAHAM, MARQUIS DUQUESNE, OF BOUCHET, NORMANDY, FRENCH ADMIRAL.** 1610—1688.

*Half-length, by Steuben.—Presented to E. H. Locker, Esq., Commissioner, by His Majesty Louis Philippe, King of the French, for this Gallery, in 1839.*

Distinguished for his eminent services against the Danes, Hollanders, and Barbary powers. Though a Protestant, he was personally excepted on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

- 6. THE TURRET ARMOUR-CLAD SHIP "DEVASTATION," AT SPITHEAD ON THE OCCASION OF THE NAVAL REVIEW IN HONOUR OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S VISIT, 23RD JUNE 1873.**

*By E. W. Cooke, R.A., F.R.S.—Presented by Thomas Brassey, Esq., M.P., 1875.*



- 7. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK, K.G., AFTERWARDS KING JAMES II., LORD HIGH ADMIRAL 1660 TO 1673. 1633—1701.**

*Whole-length, represented as Mars. The Page bearing the helmet is John Churchill, who afterwards became Duke of Marlborough.—Painted by W. de Keyser. Presented by King William IV., 1835, from St. James's Palace.*

- 8. VASCO DE GAMA, ADMIRAL OF PORTUGAL. 1469—1525.**

*Half-length, by A. M. Fonicca, from the original at Lisbon, in the possession of the Countess of Bahia.—Presented by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., Commissioner, in 1832.*

Discovered the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, 1497. Died while Portuguese Viceroy of India at Cochin, Malabar.

- 9. ADMIRAL JAMES EARL OF BERKELEY, K.G., FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY. 1680—1736.**

*Half-length.—Presented by Louisa, Lady Hardy, in 1838.*

Captain, 1701. Commanded (as Lord Dursley) the "Boyne" with great credit in Rooke's action off Malaga, 1704. Commanded the "St. George" at the Siege of Toulon, under Shovell, and was in company with that Admiral when he was wrecked, but miraculously escaped. Vice-Admiral, 1708, and actively employed on the Channel and North Sea stations. First Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1717. Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of England, 1718.

- 10. ADMIRAL SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL, KT.\* 1650—1707.**

*Half-length, by Michael Dahl, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

In 1674, while Lieutenant of Admiral Sir John Narborough's ship, conducted a difficult negotiation, and afterwards led the boats of the squadron to destroy the shipping in the harbour off Tripoli, and was immediately promoted to be a Captain of a fifth-rate. Commanded the "Edgar" at the Battle in Bantry Bay, in 1689, and knighted for his gallantry on that occasion. Rear-Admiral, 1690. Rear-Admiral of the Red, at the Battle off Cape Barfleur, in 1692. Served under Sir George Rooke at Vigo, and in the battle off Malaga. Rear-Admiral of England, and Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet at the taking of Barcelona, in 1705. After effecting a series of brilliant services, he was lost, with all his crew, on the Scilly Islands, on the 22nd October 1707. A monument is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

\* This officer wrote his name Clowdisley Shovell, but in his Commissions and Letters Patent it is most generally spelt Cloudesley Shovell.

**11. ADMIRAL SIR JEREMY SMITH, KT.** Died, 1675.

✓ *Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—Presented by King George IV. in 1824.*

Commanded the "Advice" frigate in the first Dutch war, and the "Mary," a third-rate, as a flag-officer, in the second Dutch war; and for his conspicuous gallantry in action was knighted by Charles II., in 1665. In 1666 served as Admiral of the Blue Squadron, under Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle. While the Dutch Fleet was in the Thames, had command of a small squadron, and cruised with effect against the Dutch trade. Appointed 1669, Commissioner of the Navy.

**12. SIR WILLIAM PENN, KT., ADMIRAL AND GENERAL OF THE FLEET, &c.** 1621—1670.

✓ *Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—Presented by King George IV. in 1824.*

Passed through regular gradations of sea-service, and in 1644 commanded the "Fellowship." Rear-Admiral of the Irish Squadron, 1648. In 1650 was Vice-Admiral; and in 1651 was sent in command of a squadron to the Mediterranean, in pursuit of Prince Rupert. Vice-Admiral of England, and Admiral of the White Squadron, in the Fleet commanded in chief by the Generals Dean and Monk; and was present at two decisive victories over the Dutch in 1653. General and Admiral of the Fleet, 1654, and at the capture of Jamaica, 1655. Great Captain-Commander under his Royal Highness James, Duke of York, in 1665, when a decisive victory was obtained over the Dutch Fleet.

**13. GEORGE MONK, DUKE OF ALBEMARLE, K.G., GENERAL OF THE FLEET, &c.** 1608—1670.

✓ *Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Entered the sea-service, 1625, and was present in Lord Wimbledon's expedition to Cadiz. In 1628 joined the army in Holland. Appointed, 1652, conjointly with Colonel Blake, General of the Fleet. In May 1653, commanded the Fleet in conjunction with General Deane; and on the death of the latter, in the heat of the action, is reported to have cast his cloak over the mangled body in order that the crew might not be discouraged by the sight. On the 29th and 30th July he commanded the Fleet in the action wherein the Dutch Admiral, Marten Tromp, was killed. Commanded the army, and brought about the King's restoration, and was created Duke of Albemarle.

\* See note on page 13.



In conjunction with Prince Rupert commanded the Fleet in 1666, and fought several severe and gallant actions.

**14. ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE AYSCUE (AYSCOUGH, or ASCUE), KT.** 1646—1671.

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—  
Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Knighthed by Charles I. Captain, 1646. Appointed, 1649, for "his fidelity and good affection to the Parliament," Admiral of the Fleet in the Irish Seas. Commanded the expedition against the West India Islands, which had declared for the King; and on his return in August 1652, fought an action with the Dutch Fleet under De Ruyter, in Dover Roads. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron under the Duke of York, in the action with the Dutch Fleet on the 3rd June 1665. Admiral of the White under Prince Rupert and the Earl of Albemarle, and taken prisoner by the Dutch in 1666, the "Royal Prince," which bore his flag, having grounded on the Galloper Shoal.

**15. ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS ALLEN, KT.** 1612—1685. ▶ 1666

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—  
Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Appointed, 1660,† by His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, to command the "Dover." Succeeded Lawson in command of the Mediterranean Squadron in 1664. In 1665, engaged off Cadiz a Dutch squadron convoying the Smyrna Fleet, and killed Brakel, the Commodore. Appointed, 1666, Elder Brother of the Trinity House. Served with distinction as a flag-officer in the second Dutch war. In 1669, reduced the Barbary States to subjection. Comptroller of the Navy, 1670. In 1678, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet.

**16. ADMIRAL GEORGE CHURCHILL.** 1653—1710.

*Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, from Hampton Court.—  
Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Brother of the First Duke of Marlborough. Commander, 1678. Captain, 1680. Commanded the "Windsor Castle" in the battle off Beachy Head, 1690; and the "St. Andrew" in the action off Cape Barfleur, in 1692. Quitted the service in 1693, because a junior officer (Matthew Aylmer) was promoted before him to a flag. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1699. In 1702, raised one step to the rank of Admiral of the Blue.

\* See note on page 13.

† It is believed that this officer commanded one of the ships which, under Prince Rupert, revolted from the fleet in 1648, in favour of the Prince of Wales. A curious but improbable anecdote of him is mentioned in "Pepy's Diary" (10th April 1667).

**17. CAPTURE OF SPANISH TREASURE SHIPS, 5th OCTOBER, 1804.**

*Presented by Lady Hart, widow of Admiral Sir Henry Hart, K.C.H., who was First Lieutenant of the "Medusa" in the action.*

The four British frigates "Indefatigable," "Medusa," "Amphion," and "Lively," under the orders of Captain Graham Moore, sent to intercept the treasure ships "Medea," "Fama," "Clara," and "Mercedes," fell in with them off Cape Santa Maria, and after a short action, in which the "Mercedes" blew up and sank, made prizes of the other three.

**18. MR. PATRICK GIBSON, PURSER, R.N. 1720—1830.**

*Painted by Luke Macartan, Esq., 1830, and presented by him to the Gallery, 1831.*

Served under Sir Charles Saunders, and was present at the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe, 1759. Continued in active service as a Purser till a very advanced age, and was in several general engagements. Died at the age of 110.

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## SCULPTURE.

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### STATUES.

*Casts from the Statues in St. Paul's Cathedral.*

LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN, ADMIRAL.

*The original by Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.*

VISCOUNT NELSON, K.B., VICE-ADMIRAL.

*The original by John Flaxman, R.A.*

RICHARD EARL HOWE, K.G., ADMIRAL.

*The original by John Flaxman, R.A.*

EARL OF ST. VINCENT, K.B., ADMIRAL.

*The original by E. H. Baily, R.A.*

TABLET TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, THE OFFICERS AND MEN WHO PERISHED IN POLAR EXPEDITION, 1847.†

*By Westmacott.—Placed by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 1858.*

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† Beneath the pavement in front of this Tablet are deposited the remains of one of Franklin's followers, found on King William's Land, and brought to England by Captain Hall, the United States Arctic explorer, 1869.

The Arctic Relics, formerly in the Painted Hall, are now exhibited in the Royal Naval Museum, where there is also a small portrait of Sir John Franklin, painted by W. Derby, and presented to Greenwich Hospital by Mr. Graves, in 1865 (*see page 73*).

## GREAT HALL.

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- 19.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS TYDDIMANN, KT. Died 1668.

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—  
Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Appointed immediately after the Restoration to the "Resolution." In 1664, when Rear-Admiral in command of a squadron in the Channel, began the second Dutch war, by taking a fleet of merchant ships, together with two ships of war. Served as a flag-officer in most of the actions of the war; and in particular, conducted the attack upon the shipping in Bergen, where he was repulsed.

- 20.** NAPOLEON ON BOARD THE "BELLEROPHON" AT PLYMOUTH.

*Painted by J. J. Chalon, Esq., R.A.—Presented by him to  
Greenwich Hospital, 1853.*

On Wednesday, 26th July 1815, the "Bellerophon," 74 guns, Captain Maitland, in company with the "Eurotas" and "Liffey," frigates, anchored in Plymouth Sound, within the breakwater. The point of time chosen is half-past six in the evening, the hour at which Bonaparte usually made his appearance at the gangway.

- 21.** ADMIRAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH, KT. 1552—1618.

*Whole-length, after Federigo Zuccherò, from the original at  
Longleat.—Presented by the Right Honourable John  
Wilson Croker, in 1825.*

Commanded a squadron (provided at his own expense) at the destruction of the Spanish Armada. Founded the Colony of Virginia. Prosecuted expeditions to Guiana. Beheaded in the reign of James I., after undergoing a long imprisonment in the Tower.

- 22.** SIR HUGH WILLOUGHBY, KT. Died 1554.

*Whole-length.—Presented by Captain Sir Nesbit J. Willoughby,  
R.N., 1840.*

Selected to command an expedition of three ships despatched in 1553, with the object of discovering a north-east passage to Cathay. After visiting the coast of Nova Zembla, he was forced to put into Arzina, a harbour on the coast of Lapland, and was there frozen to death with the whole of the crews of his ships,

\* See note on page 13.



the "Bona Esperanza" and the "Bona Confidentia," early in 1554.

**23. REPULSE OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT ST. KITTS BY SIR SAMUEL HOOD'S FLEET, JANUARY 26TH, 1782.**

*By N. Pocock.—The bequest of Admiral Lord Gambier. Obtained 1833.*

In January 1782 Sir Samuel Hood with 22 ships of the line attempted to relieve the island of St. Christophers then besieged by the French. By skilful manœuvring he succeeded in drawing the French Fleet off the land, and in gaining the anchorage of Basseterre which the French ships had just quitted. Anchored in line of battle the British Fleet repulsed with heavy loss three furious attacks of the French, whose Fleet, under the Comte de Grasse, consisted of 29 line-of-battle ships and two frigates.

**24. SIR JOHN HAWKINS, KT., SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, KT., AND THOMAS CAVENDISH.**

*Half-length Portraits, on one canvas, after Mytens: the original at Newbattle Abbey.—Presented by John, 7th Marquis of Lothian, in 1830.*

Hawkins and Drake commanded squadrons of the English Fleet, under the Lord High Admiral, at the destruction of the Armada. Hawkins was born in 1520, died 1595, having originated the Slave Trade, and founded the Pension Chest at Chatham. Drake, the celebrated circumnavigator, was born 1545, and died 1596, in active service. Cavendish was an adventurer, made one prosperous voyage, and died 1592, when attempting a second.

**25. ROBERT BLAKE, GENERAL OF THE FLEET. 1599—1657.**

*Whole-length, a composition by H. P. Briggs, R.A.—Presented by Sir Robert Preston, Bart., Director of the Hospital, in 1829.*

After a series of gallant exploits on shore, appointed, 1649, at the instance of Cromwell, General of the Fleet, the better to suppress the Royalist feeling among the seamen. In May 1652, fought the first action against the Dutch Fleet under Marten Tromp, and continued to serve till the conclusion of that war. Sent in command of a squadron to the Mediterranean, 1654. Reduced the Barbary States to subjection. Destroyed a squadron of galleons at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe. After services of the most brilliant order, he was returning in triumph to England, but died on board his ship when entering Plymouth Sound, on the 17th August 1657. The body was embalmed, and, after lying in state at Greenwich, was deposited in the Chapel of Henry VII.

at Westminster; but this being a royal mausoleum, it was decently removed after the Restoration, and interred in the churchyard.

**26. DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA, 1588.**

*By P. J. de Louthembourg, R.A.—Presented by Charles, Lord Farnborough, G.C.B., in 1825.*

The invincible Armada, equipped in Spain for the invasion of England, was met in the British Channel, on 21st July 1588, by the fleet under Lord Howard of Effingham (afterwards Earl of Nottingham), with Drake and Hawkins as his Vice and Rear-Admirals (see portraits 24 and 31), and after a running fight up the Channel, was attacked with fire ships off Calais, and thrown into confusion on the night of the 28th. The fight was continued vigorously on the following day, and the defeated ships were pursued by Howard as far as the coast of Scotland. The Armada afterwards encountered a violent gale in which many of the remaining vessels were lost, and scarcely more than a third of the fleet ever returned to Spain.

**27. CONSTANTINE JOHN PHIPPS, SECOND LORD MULGRAVE, CAPTAIN R.N. 1744-1792.**

*Three-quarters, by Ozias Humphrey, R.A.—Presented by General the Honourable Edmund Phipps, his Lordship's brother, in 1829.*

Captain, 1765. Commanded a North Polar expedition, 1773. Commanded the "Courageux" in Keppel's action, 1778; and captured a French frigate, 1781.

**28. CAPTAIN GEORGE DUFF, R.N. 1764-1805.**

*Three-quarters, by Geroff.—Presented by his kinsman, James, Earl of Fife, in 1836.*

Lieutenant of the "Montague" in Rodney's action, 1782. Captain, 1793, and served unremittingly till his death, which took place in the battle of Trafalgar, on board the 74-gun ship "Mars," which he at that time commanded. A monument is erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

**29. CAPTAIN JOHN COOKE, R.N. 1763-1805.**

*Three-quarters. — Presented by the widow of his brother, Christopher Cooke, Esq., in 1848.*

Captain, 1794. When in command of the "Nymphe," frigate, captured, in company with the "S. Fiorenzo," the two French ships "La Resistance," and "La Constance," 1797. Killed on board H.M.S. "Bellerophon," at the battle of Trafalgar.

- 30.** ADMIRAL EDWARD HAWKE, FIRST LORD HAWKE, K.B. 1705-1781.

*Whole-length, by Francis Cotes, R.A.—Presented by Edward, third Lord Hawke, in 1824.*

Captain, 1734. Commanded the "Berwick" in the action off Toulon, 1744. Rear-Admiral, 1747. In command of a squadron defeated a French squadron, October 1747, and was made a K.B. Vice-Admiral, 1748. Commanded a Fleet employed against the French seacoasts, 1757; and in 1758 destroyed a French squadron, in Basque Roads. In 1759 defeated Conflans in Quiberon Bay, and rewarded by a pension of £2,000 a year. Employed till the conclusion of the Seven Years' War. Admiral, 1759. Rear-Admiral of England, 1763. Vice-Admiral of England and Admiral of the Fleet, 1765. First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1766. Elevated to the peerage, 1776.

- 31.** LORD HIGH ADMIRAL CHARLES HOWARD, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, K.G., &c. 1536-1624.

*Whole-length, by Federigo Zuccherò, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1825.*

Admiral, 1571. Lord Admiral of England, 1585; and, in command of the English Fleet, defeated the Invincible Armada in 1588. Commanded the expedition to Cadiz in 1596; and in 1599 was appointed "Lord Lieutenant-General of all England." Queen Elizabeth said of him "that he was born to serve and to save his country."

- 32.** ADMIRAL SIR JAMES WISHART, Kt. Died 1723.

*Half-length, by Michael Dahl, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Captain, 1698. Flag Captain to Rooke, 1703. The promotion of a junior captain elicited from Sir George Rooke a spirited correspondence with the Lord High Admiral, the result of which was Wishart's immediate promotion to his flag, and also the honour of knighthood. Continued to serve as Captain of the Fleet at the capture of Gibraltar and action off Malaga. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1710. Admiral, 1713, and Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean.

- 33.** ADMIRAL GEORGE ANSON, FIRST LORD ANSON. 1697-1762.

*Half-length, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.—The bequest of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., Governor, 1796.*

Commander, 1722. Captain, 1724. Circumnavigated the globe during the years 1740-44 in the "Centurion," capturing on his voyage the Manilla galleon, bound for Acapulco, with an



immense treasure. Rear-Admiral, 1744. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1744, which place he retained till 1751, when on the resignation of Lord Sandwich he became First Lord. In May, 1747, defeated a French Squadron under M. de la Jonquière, and was raised to the peerage. Vice-Admiral, 1747. Admiral, 1748, Vice-Admiral of England, 1749.

**34. REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ALEXANDER JOHN BALL, BART.** 1757—1809.

*Half-length, by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A.—Presented by his son, Sir William Keith Ball, in 1839.*

First Lieutenant of the "Formidable," bearing Rodney's flag in the action of the 12th April 1782. Commander, 1782. Captain, 1783. Commanded the "Alexander" at the Nile, and blockade of Malta. Created a baronet for his services, 1801. Governor of Malta, 1802. Rear-Admiral, 1805. A very interesting notice of him will be found in S. T. Coleridge's "Friend."

**35. ADMIRAL GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, FIRST LORD RODNEY, K.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1765 to 1771.** 1718—1792.

*Whole-length, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Captain, 1742. Commanded the "Eagle" in Hawke's action, October 1747. Governor of Newfoundland, 1749. Rear-Admiral, 1759. In 1762, in conjunction with the army, reduced the French West India Islands. Vice-Admiral, 1763. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1765, which post he resigned, 1771, on being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Jamaica station. Admiral, 1778. Defeated Langara's Fleet; and relieved Gibraltar, 1780. Twice in the same year he engaged the French Fleet off Martinique under De Guichen. Captured St. Eustatia, 1781. Vice-Admiral of England, 1781. Obtained a signal victory over De Grasse, on 12th April 1782, for which he was created a peer of the realm, with a pension of £2,000, which was attached to the title.

**36. ADMIRAL ALEXANDER HOOD, FIRST VISCOUNT BRIDPORT, K.B., GENERAL OF MARINES.** 1727—1814.

*Half-length, painted in 1764, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.—Presented by the Vicountess Bridport, in 1825.*

Captain, 1756. Commanded the "Minerva" frigate in Hawke's defeat of Conflans in 1759; and in the same ship captured, 1761, the "Warwick," 60-gun ship, armed *en flute*. Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital. Commanded the "Robust" in Keppel's action, 1778. Rear-Admiral, 1780. Commanded a division of the Fleet under Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar,

1782. Vice-Admiral and K.B., 1787. Vice-Admiral of the Channel Fleet under Lord Howe, 1793. Admiral, 1794; and second in command at the victory over the French Fleet on the 1st June. Elevated to the Irish peerage, and decorated with a gold chain and medal. Defeated the French Fleet off Groix, 22nd June 1795. Vice-Admiral of England, 1796; and created an English peer. Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, 1797, during the disturbances, and until 1800. Lieut.-General of Marines, 1799. Viscount in 1801; and General of Marines.

**37.** ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HARGOOD, G.C.B., G.C.H. 1762—1839.

*Half-length, by F. R. Say.—Presented by the Admiral's widow, in 1844.*

Employed on shore as Lieutenant at the Defence of Pensacola, and in Rodney's action, 1782. Captain, 1790. Captured, but afterwards released, 1793. Served from that time, without intermission, till the general peace in 1814, and with great distinction, on various occasions, particularly in the "Belleisle," under Nelson, and at Trafalgar. Colonel of Marines, 1808. Rear-Admiral, 1810. Vice-Admiral, 1814; and K.C.B., 1815. Admiral, G.C.B., and G.C.H., 1831. Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, 1833.

**38.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HOPSON, KT. 1642—1717.

*Half-length, by Michael Dahl.—Presented by King George IV., 1824.*

Captain 1678. Commanded the "York" in the battle off Beachy Head, 1690. Rear-Admiral, 1693. Knighted for the great gallantry he displayed in leading the attack upon Vigo, 1702.

**39.** KING GEORGE III. PRESENTING THE SWORD TO EARL HOWE, ON BOARD THE "QUEEN CHARLOTTE," AT SPITHEAD, JUNE 1794.

*By H. P. Briggs, R.A.—Presented by the British Institution, in 1825.*

Soon after the victory of the 1st June, the King, accompanied by the Queen and some of the Royal Family, visited the Fleet at Portsmouth, inspected the prizes taken, and presented a valuable sword to Lord Howe.

**40.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR CHRISTOPHER MYNGS, KT. 1625—1666.

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Served as Captain in the first Dutch war. In 1665, Vice-Admiral; and on the 4th June 1666, when gallantly leading

\* See note on page 13.

Prince Rupert's division, was wounded in the throat, but refused to quit the deck to have his wound dressed. He was shortly afterwards mortally wounded by another musket-ball.

**41. ADMIRAL EDWARD MONTAGUE, FIRST EARL OF SANDWICH, K.G., GENERAL OF THE FLEET. 1625—1672.**

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Appointed General at Sea, 1654, in conjunction with Blake. In 1657 appointed General of the Fleet in the Downs, in room of Lawson. Commanded the Fleet which brought home Charles II., and was created Earl of Sandwich. Admiral of the Blue Squadron, 1665, in the action with the Dutch on the 3rd June. In the third Dutch war again commanded the Blue Squadron, under the Duke of York; and in the battle of Solebay was burnt to death in his flagship the "Royal James" with near 600 of his crew, after a most heroic defence on the 28th May 1672. The body, identified by the coat, was found floating some days afterwards, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

**42. ADMIRAL JOHN JERVIS, FIRST EARL OF ST. VINCENT, G.C.B., AND GENERAL OF MARINES. 1734—1823.**

*Whole-length, after J. Hoppner, R.A.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Commander, 1759. Captain, 1760. Commanded the "Foudroyant" in Keppel's action, 1778; and in the same ship captured the French 74-gun ship "Pégase" in 1782, for which he was knighted. In Lord Howe's Fleet at the relief of Gibraltar. Rear-Admiral, 1787; Vice-Admiral, 1793. Commanded the Naval Forces at the reduction of the French West India Islands, 1794. Admiral, 1795; and Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean. On the 14th February 1797, brought to action, and obtained a splendid victory over the Fleet of Spain. Created an Earl; honoured with a gold chain and medal, and a pension of £3,000. a year. Continued in command of the Mediterranean Fleet till 1799. Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, 1800, and Lieut.-General of Marines. First Lord of the Admiralty, 1801 to 1804. Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, 1806 and 1807. General of Marines, 1814. Admiral of the Fleet, 1821.

**43. JOHN, FOURTH EARL OF SANDWICH, FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE ADMIRALTY. 1718—1792.**

*Whole-length, by Thomas Gainsborough, R.A.—Presented by Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser in 1783.*

First Lord of the Admiralty, during whose tenure of office the Royal Hospital Infirmary was built.

\* See note on page 13



**44.** ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE ROOKE, KT. 1650--1709.

*Half-length, by Michael Dahl, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Captain, 1673. Rear-Admiral of the Red in the battle off Beachy Head, 1690. Vice-Admiral of the Blue in the action off Cape Barfleur, 1692; distinguished himself in the chase of the enemy, and commanded the boats of the Fleet at the destruction of a division of the French Fleet in La Hogue Bay. In 1693, when commanding a combined English and Dutch squadron, convoying the Mediterranean trade, saved by his prudence the chief part from capture by a superior French force. Appointed, 1702, Vice-Admiral of England. Commanded the Fleet in the expedition to Cadiz; and at the destruction of shipping in the harbour of Vigo, in 1703. Captured Gibraltar in July 1794; and fought a desperate action off Malaga in the succeeding month.

**45.** ACTION OF THE 1ST JUNE, 1794.—“THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE,” BEARING EARL HOWE’S FLAG, ENGAGING “LE MONTAGNE,” ADMIRAL VILLARET’S FLAG SHIP.

*By P. J. de Louthembourg, R.A., from St. James’s Palace.—Presented by King George IV., in 1829.*

After partial engagements, on the 28th and 29th May, Lord Howe brought the French Fleet to action on the 1st June, and, after a severe contest, made prizes of six line-of-battleships, and sank another.

**46.** ADMIRAL SAMUEL HOOD, FIRST VISCOUNT HOOD, G.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1796 to 1816. 1724—1816.

*Whole-length, copy by J. Wood, after T. Gainsborough, R.A.—Presented by the Ironmongers Company, in 1825.*

Captain, 1756. In command of the 50-gun ship “Antelope,” drove on shore the “Aquilon,” French ship of equal force, in 1757; and as Captain of the “Vestal” frigate, captured, in 1759, the “Bellona,” of equal force. Commissioner of Portsmouth Dockyard, 1777. Baronet, 1778. Rear-Admiral, 1780. Engaged the French Fleet off Martinique, April 1781; was second in command in September, in the action off Lynn Haven Bay, and repulsed De Grasse at St. Kitts, in January 1782. Second in command under Rodney, at the total defeat of the French Fleet in 1782; for which services he was elevated to the Irish peerage. Vice-Admiral, 1787. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, 1793. Obtained possession of Toulon, and of the Fleet therein.

Reduced Corsica, and performed other brilliant services. Admiral, 1794. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1796, and created a Viscount.

**47. REAR-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS DILKES, KT.** 1667(?)—1707.

*Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Commander, 1689. Captain, 1692, in the expedition to Cadiz, and at the attack upon Vigo in 1702. Rear-Admiral, 1703. Commanded a squadron in the Channel, and rendered important services by taking and destroying several French ships near Granville, 1703. Knighted for his services at the battle off Malaga, 1704. Died at Leghorn, 1707. It was extensively rumoured in the Fleet that his death was occasioned by poison administered by the Italians, at a dinner given him by the Tuscan Court, in revenge for his having vindicated the honour of the British flag from some slight shown to it.

**48. ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD HUGHES, K.B.** 1720(?)—1794.

*Whole-length, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.—The bequest of the Admiral to Greenwich Hospital.*

Lieutenant under Vernon, at Porto Bello, in 1739. Captain, 1748. Commodore of the East India Squadron, from 1773 to 1777. Rear-Admiral, 1778. Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, 1779 to 1783. Fought five actions with the French Fleet under de Suffrein, viz., on the 17th February, 12th April, 6th July, and 3rd September, 1782, and 20th June, 1783. Vice-Admiral, 1780. Admiral, 1793.

**49. ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE EDWARD BOSCAWEN, GENERAL OF MARINES.** 1711—1761.

*Whole-length, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Presented by the Earl of Falmouth, in 1825.*

Captain, 1637. At the storming of Porto Bello; and in command of the "Shorcham" at Carthagena, where he earned great distinction. Commanded the "Namur" in Anson's action, May 1747. Rear-Admiral, 1747; and appointed Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of a squadron sent to the East Indies, and General of the Land Forces to be employed on the occasion. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1751. Vice-Admiral, 1755. Commanded a squadron at the commencement of the Seven Years' War on the coast of North America. Chased and destroyed a French squadron under M. de la Clue, 1759. Admiral, 1759. General of Marines, 1759.

**50. ADMIRAL DUNCAN RECEIVING THE SWORD OF THE DUTCH. ADMIRAL DE WINTER ON THE QUARTER-DECK OF THE "VENERABLE," 11TH OCTOBER 1797.**

*By Samuel Drummond, A.R.A.—Presented by the British Institution.*

The scene represented occurred at the close of the Battle of Camperdown, in which action 11 Dutch ships were taken. The third figure in the central group is a portrait of the Captain of the "Venerable," afterwards Admiral Sir William George Fairfax.

**51. ADMIRAL ALAN GARDNER, FIRST LORD GARDNER. 1742—1809.**

*Three-quarters, copy.—Presented by Captain Ffarington, in 1842.*

Lieutenant of the "Bellona" at the capture of the "Courageux," 1761. Commander, 1762. Captain, 1766. In command of the "Maidstone" frigate, captured, after a severe action, the "Lion" French ship of 40 guns. Captain of the "Sultan," in Byron's action, 1779; and in 1780, in Barrington's defence of St. Lucia. Commanded the "Duke," in Rodney's action, 1782. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1791. Rear-Admiral, 1793; and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands station. With his flag in the "Queen," gallantly commanded a division of the Fleet in Howe's action. Rewarded by a baronetcy, gold chain and medal, and appointed Major-General of Marines, and Vice-Admiral. In Lord Bridport's action, 1795. Admiral, 1799. Elevated to the peerage, 1800; Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, 1807.

**52. VICE-ADMIRAL LORD HUGH SEYMOUR. 1759—1801.**

*Three-quarters, by J. Hoppner, R.A.—Presented by his Lordship's family, in 1831.*

Captain, 1779. Commanded the "Latona" at the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe, 1782, and in the "Leviathan" under the same Admiral, highly distinguished himself during the three days' actions of the 28th and 29th May, and 1st June 1794. Rear-Admiral, 1795; and had his flag in the "Sans Pareil," in Bridport's action, off Groix. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1795 till 1798. Appointed, 1799, Commander-in-Chief of the Jamaica station, where he died.

**53. REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES BOWEN. 1751—1835.**

*Bequeathed by his daughter, Miss Teresa G. L. Bowen, 1876.*

Master of the "Queen Charlotte" in Lord Howe's victory 1 June 1794, when he distinguished himself and received promotion. First Lieutenant of the same ship in Lord Bridport's



action off L'Orient, 23 June 1795. Captain of the "Argo" and captured Spanish frigate "Santa Teresa," 1799. Made a Commissioner of the Navy, 1816.

**54. ADMIRAL THOMAS MATHEWS.** 1676—1751.

*Half-length, by Arnulphi.—Presented by Lovell Todd, Esq., 1827.*

Captain, 1703. Captured a French frigate, 1707. When in command of the "Chester" after a spirited action, took the "Glorieux" one of Duguay Trouin's squadron. Captain of the "Kent" in Sir George Byng's action, 1718, and assisted in the capture of the Spanish Admiral's ship. Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1742. In 1744, attacked the combined French and Spanish Fleets with great spirit, but after a partial action, in which Vice-Admiral Lestock's division took no part, the enemies' fleets escaped. Much discontent was felt at this result, and courts-martial were held, which declared Admiral Mathews incapable of further employment, and acquitted the Vice-Admiral on the ground that he had obeyed orders.

**55. CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, CAPTAIN OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL,**  
F.R.S. 1728—1779.

*Half-length, by Nathaniel Dance, R.A.—Presented by Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., executor to Sir Joseph Banks in 1829.*

The renowned circumnavigator, killed at Owyhee by the Natives, when on his third voyage of discovery.

**56. ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES HARDY, BART., GOVERNOR OF**  
GREENWICH HOSPITAL FROM 1771 TO 1780. 1741—1780.

*Half-length, by George Romney.—Presented by Mrs. Annesley, the Admiral's daughter, in 1825.*

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, 1744. Governor of New York, 1755. Rear-Admiral, 1756. Actively employed on the North American coast under Boscawen. Vice-Admiral, 1759. Second in command under Hawke, in the action in Quiberon Bay, 1759, and served until the Peace in 1762. Admiral, 1770. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1771. Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, 1779.

**57. DEATH OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, AT OWYHEE, 14TH**  
FEBRUARY, 1779.

*By John Zoffany, R.A.—Presented by J. L. Bennet, Esq., executor to Mrs. Cook, the widow, in 1835.*

In February 1779, Captain Cook returned to the island of Owyhee, which he had discovered in the previous year, and, at

first, held friendly intercourse with the natives. Finally, however, a boat was stolen and many thefts from the ship committed. Captain Cook therefore landed, accompanied by Lieutenant Phillips of the Marines and seven of his men, and endeavoured to obtain possession of the King, whom he intended to hold as a hostage until the boat was restored, but a large concourse of natives pressed upon him, and obliged him to retreat to the shore. While turning to restrain the fire from the boats he was stabbed from behind by one of the chiefs, and immediately after despatched by another.

**58. ADMIRAL SIR HUGH PALLISER, BART., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL FROM 1780 TO 1796. 1723—1796.**

*Whole-length, after N. Dance, R.A.—Presented by Sir Hugh Palliser, third baronet, in 1825.*

Commander, 1746. Captain, 1747. Sailed up the Potomac to Alexandria, in Commodore Keppel's squadron, to act against the French, in 1755; afterwards employed under Admiral Saunders at Quebec. Comptroller of the Navy, 1770. Created a baronet, 1773. Rear-Admiral, Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Lieutenant-General of Marines, 1775. Vice-Admiral, 1778, and commanded the Blue Squadron in Keppel's action. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1780.

**59. DESTRUCTION OF A DIVISION OF THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE HARBOUR OF LA HOGUE, ON THE 23RD MAY 1692.**

*By George Chambers, from the original of B. West, P.R.A., in possession of the Duke of Westminster.—Obtained, 1836.*

The portion of the French Fleet which reached the harbour of La Hogue after the action off Cape Barfleur (see No. 73) was attacked by the boats and fire-ships of Admiral Russell's Fleet on the evening of the 23rd May 1692, and on the following morning. These attacks were led by Vice-Admiral George Rooke, in person, who succeeded in destroying 13 line-of-battle ships and most of the transports, which had been assembled for the invasion of England. For this service Admiral Rooke was knighted by King William III.

**60. ADMIRAL THOMAS SMITH. Died 1762.**

*Half-length, by Richard Wilson, R.A.—Presented by Admiral Sir George Martin, G.C.B., in 1839.*

Distinguished among the seamen of his day by the appellation of "Tom of Ten Thousand," which he acquired by having, when First-Lieutenant of the "Gosport," in the absence of his captain, fired into a French ship in the Channel, and demanded the com-

pliment of lowering the top-gallant sails. For this act he was dismissed the service, but restored, and in 1730 appointed Captain of a frigate. Rear-Admiral, 1747. Vice-Admiral, 1748. President of Admiral Byng's court-martial. Admiral, 1757.

- 61.** ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE BYNG, KT. (AFTERWARDS VISCOUNT TORRINGTON). 1663—1733.

*Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

(For services, see No. 110.)

- 62.** ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HADDOCK. 1686—1746.

*Half-length, by George Knapton.—Presented by Lieut.-Governor Locker, in 1795.*

Captain of the "Ludlow Castle" in 1707, and engaged two and captured one of the enemy's frigates. Commanded the "Grafton" in Sir George Byng's action off Sicily, 1718, and gained great distinction. Rear-Admiral, 1734. Vice-Admiral, 1741. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean. Admiral, 1744.

- 63.** ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS, K.B. 1720—1775.

*Half-length, by R. Brompton.—The bequest of Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., Governor.*

Accompanied Commodore Anson as one of the Captains in his expedition. Commanded the "Yarmouth" in Hawke's action, 1747. Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, 1754. Comptroller of the Navy, 1756. Rear-Admiral, 1756. Vice-Admiral, 1758, and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces at the capture of Quebec, when Wolfe was killed. Lieut.-General of Marines, 1759. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, 1760. First Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1766. Admiral, 1770. Buried privately in Westminster Abbey near to the monument of his compeer, General Wolfe.

- 64.** REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS BEAUFORT, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. 1774—1858.

*Half-length, by Stephen Pearce.—Painted for Greenwich Hospital, at the desire of the subscribers to the Beaufort Testimonial, 1860.*

Served in the "Aquila," in Lord Howe's action, and in the "Phaeton" in Cornwallis' celebrated retreat, and at the destruction and capture of several vessels. Severely wounded in cutting out, with great gallantry, an armed Spanish vessel moored under



the guns of a battery, 1800. Employed in making several valuable surveys. Hydrographer to the Admiralty, 1829 to 1855. Influential in promoting arctic exploration.

**65. ADMIRAL ADAM DUNCAN, FIRST VISCOUNT DUNCAN, K.B.**  
1731—1804.

*Whole-length—Presented by his son, the Earl of Camperdown, K.T., 1851.*

Captain, 1761. Commanded the "Valiant," bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Keppel, at the reduction of the Havannah, and the "Monarch," at the defeat of the Spanish Fleet by Rodney, 1780. Rear-Admiral, 1787. Created a Viscount, and received the thanks of Parliament for his great victory over the Dutch Fleet off Camperdown, 11th October 1797.

**66. SIR GEORGE BYNG'S ACTION OFF SCILLY, 11TH AUGUST**  
1718.

*By Richard Paton.—Presented by King William IV., in 1835.*

In this action, between the English Fleet under Sir George Byng and the Spanish Fleet under the Marquis de Castaneta, ten of the enemy's ships were taken and three destroyed.

**67. THE BRITISH SQUADRON, UNDER ADMIRAL BARRINGTON, BEATING**  
OFF A FRENCH SQUADRON AT ST. LUCIA, 15TH DECEMBER,  
1778.

*By D. Serres, R.A.—Presented, 1824, by the Hon. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham.*

When Admiral Barrington with a small fleet and 5,000 troops had effected a landing on St. Lucia, the Comte d'Estaing with a superior fleet and a large number of troops arrived for the relief of the island.

The Admiral anchored his five line-of-battleships across the entrance of the Cul-de-Sac and beat off two attacks made by ten sail of the line. The French troops, subsequently landed to the northward, were also repulsed with great loss, and d'Estaing having withdrawn his fleet to Martinique, the French governor surrendered the island.

**68. ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE**  
COCKBURN, BART., P.C., G.C.B., F.R.S., 1772—1853.

*Whole-length, by Sir William Beechey, R.A.—Bequeathed to Greenwich Hospital by Sir James J. Hamilton, Bart., 1876.*

Entered the Navy in 1781. Lieutenant, 1793. Served in the Mediterranean, 1796—1802. Took an important part in the reduction of Martinique in 1809. In the same year commanded flotilla



of gunboats co-operating with the army in the reduction of Flushing. Rear-Admiral in 1812. Commanded the squadron in the Chesapeake, and took part in the battle of Bladensburg and capture of the city of Washington in 1813. K.C.B., 1815. In the same year, in the "Northumberland," he conveyed the Emperor Napoleon I. to St. Helena. Remained as Governor and Commander-in-Chief there until relieved by Sir Hudson Lowe and Sir Pulteney Malcolm in 1816. G.C.B., 1818. Vice-Admiral, 1819. Chief of the Lord High Admiral's Council, 1827. Commander-in-Chief on North American Station, 1832. Admiral, 1837. First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, 1841-46. Admiral of the Fleet, 1851.

**69. GEORGE, PRINCE OF DENMARK, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND,**  
K.G., LORD HIGH ADMIRAL. 1653-1708.

*Whole-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—Presented by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, in 1828.*

Consort of Anne, Queen of England. Lord High Admiral, 1702 to 1708.

**70. ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JENNINGS, KT., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND RANGER OF GREENWICH PARK, 1720 TO 1743. 1664-1743.**

*Whole-length, by Jonathan Richardson.—Presented prior to 1789.*

Captain 1689. In 1702 distinguished himself at the destruction of the shipping in Vigo, and in 1704 at the capture of Gibraltar, and action off Malaga, for which services he was knighted. Rear-Admiral, 1705. Headed a storming party at the assault of Alicante in 1706. Vice-Admiral, 1708. Admiral, 1709. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean from 1711 to 1713. Appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1720; but still occasionally commanded a fleet, and performed important services afloat, till 1726. Appointed Rear-Admiral of England, 1733.

**71. JAMES DUKE OF YORK, K.G., LORD HIGH ADMIRAL, AFTERWARDS KING JAMES II. 1633-1701.**

*Whole-length, after Sir Peter Lely, from St. James's Palace.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Appointed, 1660, on the Restoration, Lord High Admiral. Commanded the Fleet in person at the defeat of the Dutch, in June 1665, and also in the battle of Solebay, in May 1672. Resigned his appointment in 1673, when the Test Act came into operation. Afterwards King James II.

- 72. KING WILLIAM IV., LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.** 1765—1837.  
*Whole-length, by Andrew Morton.—Presented by His Majesty, 1837.*  
 Entered the Navy as Midshipman, 1779, and served under Rodney, at the Relief of Gibraltar, 1780. Captain, 1786, after having passed through the regular gradations of the service. Rear-Admiral, 1790. Vice-Admiral, 1793. Admiral, 1799. Lord High Admiral, 1827.
- 73. BATTLE OFF CAPE BARFLEUR, 19TH MAY 1692.**  
*By Richard Paton.—Presented by Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in 1831.*  
 The French Fleet under the Comte de Tourville, assembled with the object of aiding James II. in an attempt to regain the throne of England, was met by the combined English and Dutch fleets under Admiral Edward Russell and Admiral Van Almonde off Cape Barfleur on 19th May 1692. Portions of the fleets were hotly engaged in close combat when a thick fog suspended the fight until the evening. At the close of the day the French ships were defeated and scattered. Three of the largest of them, including the Admiral's ship the "Soleil Royal," were chased to Cherbourg and burnt by a squadron under Admiral Delaval. Another portion of the fleet escaped into the harbour of La Hogue, and was there destroyed by Admiral Rooke (*see* No. 59).
- 74. SIR EDWARD HUGHES' THIRD ACTION WITH M. DE SUFFREIN, OFF NEGAPATAM, JULY 6, 1782.**  
*By D. Serres, R.A.—The bequest of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K.B.*  
 Five actions were fought in the East Indies between Sir Edward Hughes' Fleet and a French Fleet of superior force commanded by M. de Suffrein, but without any very decided advantage being gained on either side.  
 In the battle represented in this picture, after an engagement of the Fleets in line, which lasted about an hour and a half, the French ships were thrown into confusion, and several of them partially disabled, but the British Admiral was prevented by a sudden change of wind from following up the advantage he had gained.
- 75. ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B.** 1786—1860.  
*Whole-length, by Thomas Musgrave Joy. Presented by the Earl of Dalhousie, 1862.*  
 When Commander of "Recruit" brig, wounded in action with French corvette "Diligente." Distinguished himself in the pursuit of three French ships, ending in capture of the "Hautpoult," and promoted to Captain, 1809. Served as a volunteer with army in Portugal, and present at the battle of Busaco. Commanded

“Euryalus” in expedition to Alexandria, in America, and at the destruction of shipping in the Potomac, 1814. Entered the service of Don Pedro and established Donna Maria on the throne of Portugal by his victory over the Fleet of Don Miguel, off Cape St. Vincent, 1833. Second in command, under Sir Robert Stopford, in operations on the coast of Syria, 1840, when he bombarded, and stormed Sidon, and defeated a large force of Egyptians near Beyrout. Took part in the “Powerful” in the capture of St. Jean d’Acre. Commanded Baltic Fleet in the war with Russia, 1854–5. As a Member of Parliament exerted himself to improve the condition of the seamen.

- 76.** CAPTAIN EDWARD HAMILTON IN THE BOATS OF THE “SURPRISE,” CUTTING OUT THE “HERMIONE” FROM UNDER THE BATTERIES OF PORTO CAVALLO, 24TH OCTOBER 1799.  
By *N. Pocock*.—Presented by *Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., brother to Captain Edward Hamilton.*

The “Hermione,” formerly a British frigate, which had fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, was discovered by the “Surprise” moored head and stern between two batteries. In the night the boats, with about 100 volunteers, led by Captain Hamilton in person, boarded her, and after a determined resistance succeeded in bringing her out. Captain Hamilton, who was badly wounded, was knighted for this service.

- 77.** CAPTAIN NATHANIEL PORTLOCK. 1747—1817.  
*Presented by Captain W. Portlock-Dadson, R.M.L.I., 1901.*

A Virginian, was captured by press-gang when second mate of a ship owned by his brother and at once placed on quarter-deck as midshipman, 1771. Served with Captain Cook as master’s mate in the ships “Discovery” and “Resolution” in the South Seas, and was on shore when Captain Cook was killed at Owyhee. Became naturalized when the American Colonies declared their independence. From 1785 to 1788 he commanded a commercial voyage of discovery round the world. Was promoted to rank of Captain as a reward for gallantry in an engagement with the Dutch off Texel, 1799, in which he was severely wounded. Was appointed a captain of Greenwich Hospital 1816, and died there on 12th September 1817.

- 78.** REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES CLARK ROSS, KT., D.C.L., F.R.S. 1800—1863.

*Half-length, by Stephen Pearce—Presented in 1872 by several Naval Officers and scientific men in honour of the Admiral’s great discoveries and achievements in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions.*

Accompanied his uncle, Sir John Ross, and Sir Edward Parry on five successive voyages to the Arctic Regions. Reached



Lat.  $82^{\circ} 44'$  N. in 1827. Discovered North Magnetic Pole, 1831. Commanded the "Erebus" on a scientific voyage to the Antarctic Regions, 1839 to 1843, and reached Lat.  $78^{\circ} 10'$  S. Knighted and received gold medal of the Geographical Society on his return. Commanded an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 1848.

**79.** ADMIRAL JAMES SAUMAREZ, FIRST LORD DE SAUMAREZ, G.C.B., K.S. 1757--1836.

*Whole-length, after Thomas Phillips, R.A.—Presented by his son James Lord de Saumarez in 1862.*

Promoted to Commander, 1781, for his services in the action off the Doggerbank. Captain of the "Russell" in Rodney's action, 1782. Knighted for capture of a French frigate, "Réunion," 1793. Commanded the "Orion" in Lord Bridport's action; in the battle of St. Vincent, and at the Nile, when he was second in command. Promoted to Rear-Admiral and created a Baronet, 1801. Gained a complete victory over a superior force of French and Spanish ships near Algeciras, 12th July 1801, for which service he received the thanks of Parliament and other distinctions. Vice-Admiral of England and raised to the peerage, 1831.

**80.** THE BATTLE OF ALGIERS, 27TH AUGUST 1816.

*By George Chambers.—Presented by Lord Exmouth's friends and associates, in 1836.*

The depredations upon commerce committed by Algerine corsairs and the outrages perpetrated by the Dey of Algiers at Bona determined the British Government to send an expedition to Algiers. A fleet of five line of battleships, five frigates, and ten smaller vessels was despatched under Lord Exmouth, who was joined at Gibraltar by Vice-Admiral Baron Van Capellen with a squadron of six Dutch ships. The Dey not having acceded to the terms proposed to him, the fleet bombarded the batteries from 2 o'clock until nearly midnight, and set on fire or sank the vessels lying within the mole. On the 28th August the Dey yielded, and as a result of the expedition 3,000 Christian slaves of various nations were released from captivity.

**81.** CAPTAIN SIR PETER PARKER, BART., R.N. 1786—1814.

*Three-quarters, by John Hoppner, R.A.—Bequeathed by Lady Parker, 1851.*

Killed in action 30th August 1814, when Captain of the "Menelaus," 38 guns, while leading a party on shore to the storming of an American camp at Bellaire, near Baltimore, Aged 28.



**82. KING WILLIAM IV.** 1765—1837.

*Three-quarters, by Sir William Beechey, R.A.—Presented by the Executors of Queen Adelaide, 1850.*

**83. ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE MARTIN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,**  
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET. 1765—1847.

*By Charles Landseer, R.A., after Lawrence.—Presented by his nephew, Captain George Martin, R.N., C.B., and the legates, in 1848.*

Served in Keppel's action, 1778, and Byron's action, 1779, and in three actions under Rodney, 1780. Captain of "Irresistible" at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and of "Northumberland" at the capture of the "Généreux," French 74, and at the blockade of Malta until it capitulated, 1800. Accompanied expedition to Egypt under Lord Keith, 1801. Captain of "Barfleur" in Sir Robert Calder's action, 1805. Rear-Admiral, 1805. Held various commands as a Flag Officer. Admiral of the Fleet, 1846.

**84. SIR JAMES HAWKINS WHITSHEDE, BART., G.C.B., ADMIRAL**  
OF THE FLEET. 1762—1849.

*Half-length, by F. Cruikshank, from a miniature painted by himself from life.—Presented by St. Vincent H. Whitshe, Bart., the Admiral's son, in 1854.*

Served in Rodney's Flag Ship at the relief of Gibraltar, and at the defeat of the Spanish Fleet, 1780. Captain, 1780. Commanded the "Deal Castle" when she was lost in a violent hurricane in the West Indies. Captain of the "Namur" in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Rear-Admiral, 1799. Employed in the Mediterranean, and afterwards with Lord Keith pursued the French Fleet into Brest. Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, 1821 to 1824. Created a Baronet for his services, 1834.

**85. ADMIRAL EDWARD PELLEW, FIRST VISCOUNT EXMOUTH,**  
G.C.B. 1757—1833.

*Half-length, by W. Owen, R.A.—Presented by the Right Honourable J. W. Croker, in 1833.*

Commander, 1780. Captain, 1782. In command of the "Nympe," captured, 1793, the "Cleopatra," French frigate, for which he was knighted. In company with a frigate squadron, under Warren, mainly assisted at the capture of four French frigates, 1794. Saved the crew of the "Dutton," Indiaman, 1796. Raised to the baronetage. In command of the "Indefatigable," performed a variety of splendid services from 1796 to 1799. Rear-Admiral, 1804, and Commander-in-Chief on the East India station.

Vice-Admiral, 1808. Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1811. Elevated to the peerage, 1814. Admiral, 1814. Destroyed the fortresses in Algiers, 1816, and effected the abolition of Christian slavery in the Dey's dominions. Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, 1817. Vice-Admiral of England, 1831.

- 86.** ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE SIR ROBERT STOPFORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1841 TO 1847. 1768—1847.

*Half-length, by F. R. Say.—Presented, in 1848, by Sixty-one Officers who had served under his command.*

Present at Rodney's victory, 1782. Captain, 1790. Commanded "Aquilon" in Lord Howe's actions, 1794. As Captain of "Phaëton" greatly distinguished himself in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, and by his active participation in the capture of several frigates and privateers. Commanded the "Spencer" at the battle of St. Domingo, 1806, and in expedition to Copenhagen, 1807. Rear-Admiral, 1808. Second in command at destruction of ships in Basque Roads, 1809. Commanded the Fleet which co-operated with the army at the capture of the island of Java, 1811. Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1837 to 1841, and conducted the operations on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment and capture of St. Jean d'Acre, 1840. On this as well as on two previous occasions he received the thanks of Parliament. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1841.

- 87.** ADMIRAL SIR DAVID MILNE, G.C.B., KT. OF ORDERS OF ST. JANUARIUS AND WILHELM OF THE NETHERLANDS. 1763—1845.

*Whole-length, by G. F. Clarke, after the original painted by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A., in 1819. Presented, 1878, by the Admiral's two sons, David Milne Home, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., of Milne Graden, Convener of the co. of Berwick, and Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Bart., G.C.B.*

Served at relief of Gibraltar, 1780, at capture of Spanish frigate "Leocadia," and in Hood's and Rodney's actions, 1782. Lieutenant of the "Blanche" at the capture of "La Pique," when he greatly distinguished himself, 1795. Captain, 1795. Assisted in capture of "La Seine," 1798, and, when in command of that frigate, took "La Vengeance," a ship of superior force, after a brilliant action, 1800. Served on North American station during the war until promoted to Rear-Admiral, 1814. Second in command, under Lord Exmouth, at the battle of Algiers, and received the thanks of Parliament. Commander-in-Chief in North America, 1817-19, and at Devonport, 1842-45.

- 88.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS HARDY, BART., G.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1834 TO 1839. 1769—1839.

*Half-length, by Robert Evans.—Presented by Louisa, Lady Hardy, the Admiral's widow, in 1840.*

Commanded the boats of the "Minerve," cutting out the "Mutine." Commanded the "Mutine" at the Nile. Captain, 1798. Volunteer in the "Elephant" at Copenhagen. Captain of the "Victory," bearing Lord Nelson's flag at Trafalgar. Baronet, 1806. Commodore on the South American station, 1819 to 1823. Rear-Admiral, 1824. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1830. Vice-Admiral, 1833. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1834.

- 89.** ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT WALLER OTWAY, BART., G.C.B. 1772—1846.

*Presented by his son, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur J. Otway, Bart., 1891.*

Entered the Navy as Midshipman in 1784. Lieutenant, 1793. Present at Lord Howe's actions on the 28th and 29th May and 1st June 1794. Served in the West Indies, 1795—1800. In this period Grenada was preserved to England mainly through his resolution and intrepidity. Sailed with the Fleet destined to act against the Northern Confederacy, 1801. Present in the attack on the French Fleet off Brest, 1805. Rear-Admiral, 1814. K.C.B., 1826. Vice-Admiral, 1830. Baronet, 1831. Admiral, 1841. G.C.B., 1845. During his career this officer was in action not less than one hundred times.

- 90.** ADMIRAL SIR JOHN NORRIS, KT. 1660(?)—1749.

*Half-length, by George Knapton.—Presented by Mrs. Norris, the Admiral's granddaughter, in 1797.*

Captain, 1690. Commanded the "Oxford" in the action off Malaga, 1704. Rear-Admiral, 1707. Forced the passage of the Var, and served at the siege of Toulon. Vice-Admiral, 1708. Admiral, 1709; and Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean till 1711. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1718. He continued in active service, with little intermission, till 1739, when he was appointed Vice-Admiral of England and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. (Designated by the seamen of his day, "Foul-weather Jack.")

- 91.** DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, IN THE COCKPIT OF H.M.S. "VICTORY," 21ST OCTOBER 1805.

*By A. W. Devis.—Presented by the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, in 1825.*

Lord Nelson received his death wound on the quarter-deck of the "Victory" at 1.25 p.m., and was immediately carried to



the cock-pit. He lived for three hours in great suffering, but long enough to receive assurance from Captain Hardy of the completeness of the victory gained by his fleet. The figures immediately surrounding him in the picture are Captain Hardy; Dr. Beatty, the surgeon; Dr. Scott, the chaplain; and Mr. Burke, the purser, of the "Victory."

**92. EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., COMMISSIONER OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL. 1777—1849.**

*Three-quarters, by Henry Wyndham Phillips.—Presented by Mr. Locker's family, 1872.*

Founded the Naval Gallery of Greenwich Hospital, under the sanction and by the aid of His Majesty King George IV.

**93. ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, G.C.B., THE LAST GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL. 1782—1869.**

*Half-length.—Presented by his daughter, Miss A. E. Gordon, 1898.*

Entered the Navy in 1793, and was present on board the "Goliath" at the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile. Afterwards saw much service against the French. Lieutenant, 1800. Captain, 1805. When in command of the "Active" in 1811, Captain Gordon took a prominent part in the action off Tissa, for which he received the Gold Medal, and in the capture of the "Pomone," when he lost a leg shot off at the knee. In 1814, commanded squadron in the River Potomac, and rendered distinguished service. K.C.B., 1815. Superintendent of Plymouth Hospital, 1828. Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, 1832. Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1840, and Governor, 1853. G.C.B., 1855. Admiral of the Fleet, 1868.

**94. GEORGE LEGGE, FIRST LORD DARTMOUTH. 1647—1691.**

*Three-quarters.—Presented by the Hon. Henry Legge, 1829.*

Served with distinction in the Dutch wars. Governor of Portsmouth, 1673. Created Baron Dartmouth, 1682. Sent to Tangier to destroy the fortifications and bring away the garrison, 1683. Appointed Admiral of the Fleet by James II. to intercept the Prince of Orange, 1687. Deprived of his offices after the Revolution and sent to the Tower, where he died, 1691.

**95. ADMIRAL SIR PETER PARKER, BART. 1715—1811.**

*Whole-length, by L. F. Abbot.—Presented by Sir Charles Parker, Bart., in 1839.*

Captain, 1747. Served in the West Indies, and at the reduction of Guadaloupe, 1756, in command of the "Woolwich" and



in 1761 was at the siege of Belleisle and in most of the operations against the French seaports. Knighted, 1771. Appointed, 1775, Commodore of a squadron, and sent to act in conjunction with the army, against the revolted American colonies, on which service he greatly distinguished himself. Rear-Admiral, 1777, and Commander-in-Chief of the Jamaica station. Vice-Admiral, 1779. Raised to the baronetage, 1782, on his return from the West Indies. Admiral, 1787. Admiral of the Fleet, 1799.

**96. VICE-ADMIRAL HORATIO NELSON, VISCOUNT NELSON, K.B.** 1758—1805.

*Whole-length, after J. Hoppner, R.A.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

After unparalleled achievements off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, and Copenhagen, was killed in the moment of victory over the combined Fleets of France and Spain, on the 21st October, 1805, off Cape Trafalgar.

**97. ADMIRAL EDWARD RUSSELL, EARL OF ORFORD.** 1652—1727.

*Half-length, by R. Boekman, from Hampton Court—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Captain, 1672. Treasurer of the Navy in 1689. Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the combined English and Dutch Fleets in 1690, and in May 1692, obtained a decisive victory off Cape Barfleur over the French Fleet under Comte de Tourville, but from motives of party was soon afterwards dismissed his command. In 1693 re-appointed to the Channel Fleet and made First Commissioner of the Admiralty. Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, 1694 to 1696. Elevated to the peerage, 1697.

**98. BATTLE OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR, 21ST OCTOBER 1805.**

*By J. M. W. Turner, R.A., from St. James's Palace.—Presented by King George IV., in 1829.*

In this great battle, in which the British Fleet of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates completely defeated the combined French and Spanish Fleets, consisting of thirty-three ships of the line and five frigates, the "Victory," the principal ship represented in this picture, bore the flag of Lord Nelson. On her quarter-deck he fell mortally wounded by a musket ball supposed to have been fired from the mizentop of the "Redoubtable," with which ship she was closely engaged.

**99. REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARD KEMPENFELT.** 1720—1782.

*Whole-length, by Tilly Kettle.—The bequest of the Admiral's brother, Gustavus Adolphus Kempfenfelt; obtained in 1826.*

Captain, 1758. Commanded the "Elizabeth" under Commodore Stevens, in Pocock's actions with D'Ache in the East

Indies, in 1758 and 1759, and at Manilla. Captain of the Fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy, 1778, and his successors Geary and Darby. Rear-Admiral, 1781. In command of a squadron attacked a French Fleet, and obtained a trifling advantage. Lost in the "Royal George," at Spithead, on the 29th August 1782.

**100. ADMIRAL SIR JOHN MUNDEN, KT.**

*Half-length, by Michael Dahl, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1823. Died 1718.*

Captain 1688. Sent in command of a squadron to the Mediterranean in 1696, and succeeded in negotiating the redemption of all English captives in Morocco. Promoted to Rear-Admiral, and knighted, 1701. Sailed in 1702 in search of a French squadron, which, having fallen in with, he chased into the Groyne, where the enemy's ships were so strongly protected that he declined to attack them. For this he was tried by a court-martial, upon a charge of misconduct, in not bringing the enemy into action, and honourably acquitted; but Her Majesty, being dissatisfied with the acquittal, removed him from the list of Flag Officers.

**101. VICE - ADMIRAL CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD, LORD COLLINGWOOD. 1750—1810.**

*Whole-length, by Henry Howard, R.A.—Presented by his Lordship's family in 1828.*

Served on shore at the battle of Bunker's Hill. Captain 1780. Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Bowyer in Howe's action. Commanded the "Excellent" in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Rear-Admiral, 1799. Vice-Admiral, 1804. Second in command under Nelson, at Trafalgar, and for his eminent services raised to the peerage, with a pension of £2,000 a year. Continued to command the Mediterranean Fleet until the time of his death, which took place on board the "Ville de Paris," March 1810. A monument is erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

**102. ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP C. H. C. DURHAM, G.C.B. 1763—1845.**

*Whole-length, by John Wood.—Presented by James Wolfe Murray, Esq., in 1847.*

Served at the relief of Gibraltar and defeat of the Spanish Fleet by Rodney, 1780. One of the few saved when the "Royal George" sank at Spithead, 1782. Captain, 1793. Rendered important services when in command of the "Anson," and assisted in capture of French ship the "Hoche" and three

frigates, and in capture of "La Loire," 1798. For these services he received the thanks of Parliament and a medal. Commanded the "Defiance" in Sir R. Calder's action and at Trafalgar. Rear-Admiral, 1810. Captured French frigates "Iphigénie" and "Alcmène," 1814. Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, 1836 to 1839. Died at Naples, 1845.

**103.** VICTORY OF SIR HORATIO NELSON, K.B., OVER THE FRENCH FLEET IN ABOUKIR BAY, 1ST AUGUST 1798 (THE BATTLE OF THE NILE).

*By George Arnald, A.R.A.—Presented by the British Institution, in 1827.*

The picture represents the battle of the Nile at the moment when the French ship "L'Orient" blew up. The commencement of the battle is represented in picture No. 153, see p. 66.

**104.** ADMIRAL SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN, BART., G.C.B. 1753—1822.

*Three-quarters, by J. Opie, R.A.—Presented by the Admiral's widow, in 1824.*

Commander, 1779. Captain, 1781. Commanded a frigate squadron in the Channel, in 1794, and captured a French squadron, for which he was made a K.B. Performed much good service in the Channel, and in 1798 captured part of a French squadron in Donegal Bay. Rear-Admiral, 1799. A squadron under his command captured, in 1806, the "Marengo," of 80 guns, and the "Belle Poule" frigate, part of Linois' squadron. Vice-Admiral, 1805. Admiral, 1810. Commander-in-Chief of the North American station, 1813. G.C.B., 1814.

**105.** ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES BULLEN, KT., G.C.B., K.C.H. 1769—1853.

*Half-length.—Presented by Lieutenant Richard Bullen, R.N., 1861.*

Lieutenant of "Ramillies" in Lord Howe's actions, 1794. First Lieutenant of the "Monmouth" at the Battle of Camperdown, 1797, and promoted to Commander for his spirited conduct and humanity after the action. Flag-Captain to Lord Northesk, on board "Britannia," at Trafalgar, and received gold medal. Distinguished himself by his services off Toulon and the coast of Spain during the Peninsula War. Rear-Admiral, 1837.

**106.** JOHN WORLEY, AGED 97, ONE OF THE EARLIEST PENSIONERS ADMITTED INTO THE HOSPITAL. 1624—1721.

*Oval, three-quarters, by Sir James Thornhill, Kt., and presented by him to the Hospital.*

Born in Wales, 1624. Admitted in the Hospital, 1704.



- 107.** REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM WHETSTONE, KT. Died 1711.

*Half-length, by Dahl, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Captain, 1689. Succeeded to the West India command on the death of Benbow. Rear-Admiral, 1703. Knighted, 1705; and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies. Afterwards commanded a squadron in the Channel.

- 108.** REAR-ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD BERRY, BART., K.C.B. 1768—1831.

*Half-length, by J. S. Copley, R.A.—Presented by the Admiral's widow, in 1835.*

Lieutenant of the "Agamemnon," under Nelson, 1796. Commander and a volunteer in the "Captain," in the victory over the Spanish Fleet off Cape St. Vincent, when he boarded with Nelson the Spanish ships, "San Josef" and San Nicolas." Captain, 1797. Flag Captain to Nelson at the Nile, and taken prisoner in the "Leander," when bearing despatches of the victory. Commanded the "Foudroyant" at the capture of the "Généreux" and "Guillaume Tell," 1800. Captain of the "Agamemnon" at Trafalgar, and in the action off St. Domingo, 1806. Created a Baronet, 1806. K.C.B., 1815. Colonel of Marines, 1819. Rear-Admiral, 1821.

- 109.** ADMIRAL LORD AMELIUS BEAUCLERK, G.C.B., G.C.H., F.R.S. 1771—1846.

*Half-length, by A. Morton.—Bequeathed by him in 1846.*

Captain, 1793. When commanding the "Juno," in 1794, beat off a French frigate, a corvette, and a brig. In 1796, while commanding the "Dryad," captured the French frigate "Proserpine." Commanded the "Royal Oak" in the Walcheren Expedition. Rear-Admiral, 1811. Commanded a division of the Channel Fleet, 1819. Commander-in-Chief at Lisbon, 1830; and Commander in-Chief at Devonport, 1836 to 1839.

- 110.** ADMIRAL GEORGE BYNG, FIRST VISCOUNT TORRINGTON. 1663—1733.

*Whole-length, by J. Davison.—Bequeathed by Thomas Corbett, Esq., Secretary to the Admiralty, 1751.*

Entered the Navy as "a King's letter boy," 1678. Captain, 1688. Commanded the "Hope," 70 guns, in the battle off Beachy Head, 1690. Rear-Admiral, 1703. Commanded the attacking squadron at the capture of Gibraltar, 1704, and a



division of the Fleet in the battle off Malaga, for which services he was knighted. Vice-Admiral, 1705. Commanded the Fleet at the taking of Alicante, 1706. Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet which gained the brilliant victory over the Spanish Fleet off Sicily, 1718. Elevated to the peerage, 1721. Appointed First Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1727.

**111. ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM RICHARDS, G.C.B.** Born 1833.

*Three-quarter length, by Arthur Cope, A.R.A. Inscribed "From the Navy to the Nation."*

Entered Royal Navy, 1848. Sub-Lieutenant, 1854. Captain, 1866. Rear Admiral, 1882. Vice-Admiral, 1888. A Lord of the Admiralty, 1882-5 and 1892-3, and First Naval Lord, 1893-9. Commanded Naval Forces during the Burmah Annexation War, 1885-6, and received the thanks of the Government of India. Was member of a Royal Commission upon Army and Navy Administration. Promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, 1898, in recognition of his distinguished service. Served in Zulu and Boer Wars, 1879. Accompanied Ekowe relief column and present at Battle of Gingihlovo, 1879. Present at action of Laing's Nek, 1881.

**112. ADMIRAL EDWARD VERNON.** 1684-1757.

*Half-length, after Charles Phillips.—Presented by his descendant, George John, fifth Lord Vernon, in 1838.*

Captain, 1706. Vice-Admiral, 1739. In command of a squadron captured Porto Bello the same year. Commanded the Fleet at the attack upon Carthage in 1741. Admiral, 1745. Struck off the list of Admirals, 1746, for publishing two pamphlets containing letters received from the Secretary of State and Board of Admiralty.

**113. COMMODORE NELSON BOARDING THE "SAN NICOLAS," AT THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT, 14TH FEBRUARY 1797.**

*Painted by Sir William Allan, R.A., and P.R.S.A.—Presented by H. C. Blackburn, Esq., in 1860.*

This picture and those numbered 122 (see p. 48) and 165 (see p. 67), represent the memorable achievements of Nelson in the battle of St. Vincent. After engaging the Spanish four-decker "Santissima Trinidad" Commodore Nelson directed the fire of his ship, the "Captain," against the "San Nicolas." This ship ran foul of, and entangled herself with, the "San Josef." The "Captain" having lost her fore top-mast, Nelson, fearing that

she would drop astern, ran her into the starboard quarter of the "San Nicolas," and carried that ship by boarding. On her surrender Nelson pushed forward and led the boarders over the bulwarks of the "San Josef," which also quickly surrendered.

**114.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOSEPH JORDAN, KT. 1603—1685.

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Captain of the "Cæsar," in 1642. Rear-Admiral of the Irish squadron, in 1643 and 1644. Rear-Admiral in Penn's squadron in 1651. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron, 1653, in the first Dutch War. Accompanied Blake in his expedition against the Barbary States, 1654. Commanded the "St. George" of 60 guns and served chiefly as a flag-officer all through the second Dutch war. Succeeded Lawson, as Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron 3rd June 1665, after that officer was wounded. Commanded a squadron of fire-ships in an attack upon Dutch ships at the Nore, 1667. Vice-Admiral in the third Dutch war, at the battle in Southwold Bay, or Solebay. Died, 1685, aged 82, and buried at Hatfield.

**115.** ALGERNON PERCY, TENTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G. 1602—1668.

*Half-length, by Henry Stone (known as "Old Stone"), after Vanduyck.—Presented by his descendant, Algernon Percy, Lord Prudhoe, Captain Royal Navy, in 1835.*

Appointed 21st May 1638, Admiral, Custos-Maris, Captain-General, and Governor of the Fleet, which office he held until 1642.

**116.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY, KT. 1639—1666

*Half-length, by Sir Peter Lely, from Windsor Castle.\*—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Appointed 1662, to command the "Bristol," and in 1665, to the "Swiftsure," as Rear-Admiral of the Duke of York's squadron. In the action, 1st June 1666, the English Fleet was under the joint command of Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle, when the "Swiftsure," bearing the Vice-Admiral's flag, and two others were cut off, and the former, after a gallant defence, captured by the Dutch. Sir William Berkeley was killed, but the Dutch, with a chivalrous feeling which redounds to their honour, caused the body to be embalmed, and to be deposited at the Great Church at the Hague, while they despatched a special messenger to England to ascertain the wishes

\* See note on page 13.

of King Charles as to its disposal. His remains were brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory.

**117.** SIR JAMES HOPE, G.C.B., ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.  
1808--1881.

*Three-quarters, by Sidney Hodges.—Presented by a few friends and followers, 1882.*

Captain, 1838. Commanded the "Firebrand" in expedition to the River Plate, 1844-45, and opened the passage of the Paraña by cutting the chain at Obligado. Commanded the "Majestic" in the Baltic during the Russian War, 1854-56. Rear-Admiral, 1857. Commanded Naval forces on the Chinese Coast, 1859-60, and made K.C.B. after the capture of Peking. Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, 1864-67, and at Portsmouth, 1869-72. Admiral of the Fleet, 1879.

**118.** ROBERT RICH, EARL OF WARWICK AND HOLLAND, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL. 1587-1658.

*Whole-length, after Vandyck.—Presented by Thomas, first Earl of Chichester, in 1825.*

Appointed, 1642, by the Lord Admiral the Earl of Northumberland, at the request of the Parliament, Vice-Admiral, and to command the Fleet. The appointment was disapproved of and negatived by the King, who wished to retain the services of Sir John Pennington, and His Majesty dismissed the Lord Admiral from his office; but the Parliament supported the Earl of Warwick, who, acting under the orders of the House, retained command of the Fleet, and was appointed Lord High Admiral by the Parliament; and the Parliamentary ascendancy over the Navy was, in a great measure, by his firmness, established.

**119.** CAPTAIN JOHN CLEMENTS, FIRST LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL. DIED 1705.

*Oval, three-quarters, by John Greenhill.—Presented by Mrs. Clements.*

Captain, in 1672. Commanded the ship "Expedition" in the battle off Beachy Head, 1690. Lieutenant-Governor, 1704.

**120.** ADMIRAL SAMUEL HOOD, VISCOUNT HOOD, G.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL. 1724-1816.

*Half-length, after Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Presented by George Parker, Esq., 1808.*

(For services, see No. 46.)

x 43438.



**121. CAPTAIN THOMAS BAILLIE. DIED 1802.**

*Half-length, by Nathaniel Hone. Presented by Colonel Baillie, 1906.*

Entered the Royal Navy about 1740. Lieutenant, 1745. Post-Captain, 1757. Captain of Greenwich Hospital, 1761, and Lieutenant Governor, 1774 to 1778. Clerk of the Deliveries in the Ordnance Office, 1782, which appointment he held until his death.

**122. COMMODORE NELSON BOARDING THE SPANISH FIRST-RATE "SAN JOSEF," IN THE ACTION OFF CAPE ST. VINCENT, 14TH FEBRUARY 1797.**

*By George Jones, R.A.—Presented by the British Institution in 1835.*

After the surrender of the "San Nicolas" (see No. 113) Nelson, followed by Captain Berry, Lieutenant Pierson of the 69th Regiment, John Sykes, his coxswain, and several others of his boarding party, climbed over the bulwarks of the "San Josef," and quickly overcame the resistance offered to them. At this moment a Spanish officer called from the quarter-deck rail that the ship had surrendered, and the swords of the officers were immediately afterwards given up to Nelson.

**123. DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH FLEET, UNDER LANGARA, BY SIR GEORGE B. RODNEY, 16TH JANUARY 1780.**

*By Richard Paton.—Presented by W. Tennant, Esq., in 1829.*

On proceeding to the relief of Gibraltar, which had been invested for several months by the forces of France and Spain, Rodney fell in with the Spanish Fleet, took six of the enemy's ships, and made the Admiral, Count Langara, prisoner. The Spanish ship "San Domingo" was blown up during the action.

**124. CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K.C.B. 1824—1858.**

*Whole-length, by John Lucas.—Painted by subscription, and ordered to be placed in the Painted Hall, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, 1860.*

Third son of Sir Robert Peel, the statesman. Entered the Navy, 1838, and served in the "Royal Charlotte" at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acres, 1840. Knighted for his distinguished services with the Naval Brigade in the Crimea. Commanded the Naval Brigade in India during the mutiny, and was severely wounded on the march to Lucknow. Died of his wounds at Cawnpore, 27th April 1858.

- 125.** CAPTAIN WILLIAM ROGERS, OF THE "WINDSOR CASTLE" PACKET, BOARDING THE FRENCH PRIVATEER, "JEUNE RICHARD," 1ST OCTOBER 1807.

By *Samuel Drummond, A.R.A.*—Presented by *Miss Dixon, of Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, in 1896.*

The "Windsor Castle," when on passage to Barbadoes with the mails, was attacked by the "Jeune Richard." The former vessel had a complement of 28 men and boys, the latter a complement of 92 men. After a prolonged engagement Captain Rogers succeeded in boarding the "Jeune Richard" and capturing her.

- 126.** KING HENRY VIII., IN THE "HARRY-GRACE-À DIEU," OF 100 GUNS, SAILING TO CALAIS FOR THE CELEBRATED CONFERENCE WITH FRANCIS I. OF FRANCE, 1520.

By *Dominic Serres, R.A., from the ancient Picture at Windsor Castle.*—Presented by the *Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, in 1824.*

- 127.** PRINCE RUPERT, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, K.G., VICE-ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND, AND FIRST COMMISSIONER OF THE ADMIRALTY. 1619—1682.

*Whole-length, after Sir Peter Lely; the original at Windsor Castle.*\*—Presented by *King William IV., in 1835.*

Retained command of a squadron of ships for King Charles I. in 1649, with which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and thence to the West Indies, hoping to assist the royal cause. After the Restoration he was appointed, in conjunction with the Duke of Albemarle, to command the Fleet. On the resignation of the Duke of York, in 1672, he obtained the chief command, and fought several actions with the Dutch in 1673.

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## SCULPTURE.

### STATUES.

- CAPTAIN SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K.C.B. 1824—1858.

*Marble Statue by William Theed, of London.*—Presented by the *Right Hon. Frederick Peel.*—1860.

- ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM SYDNEY SMITH, G.C.B. 1764—1840.

*Marble Statue, by T. Kirk, R.H.A., of Dublin.*—Presented in pursuance of a vote of the House of Commons, passed in 1842.

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\* See note on page 13.

ADMIRAL VISCOUNT EXMOUTH, G.C.B. 1757—1833.

*Marble Statue, by Patrick M'Dowell, R.A.—Presented in pursuance of a vote of the House of Commons.*

ADMIRAL LORD DE SAUMAREZ, G.C.B. 1757—1836.

*Marble Statue, by John Steell, R.S.A., of Edinburgh.—Presented in pursuance of a vote of the House of Commons.*

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ADAM, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1847 to 1853. 1780—1853.

*Marble Bust.—Presented by his friends, 1855.*

Served in Lord Howe's action, 1794. Actively employed in the operations which led to the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope. Lieutenant of the "Victorious" in her action with six French frigates, 1797. As Captain of "La Sybille," captured and destroyed several Dutch vessels in Batavia Roads, and in 1801, captured "La Chiffonne," French frigate, after a gallant action. Employed constantly until the close of the war in many important services, including the defence of Tarragona and the capture of Almeria, and the fort of St. Philippe, near Tortosa. Rear-Admiral, 1825. Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies, 1841—45. Lord of the Admiralty, 1835—41 and 1846—47. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1847.

KING WILLIAM IV. 1765—1837.

*Marble Bust, by Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A.—Presented by Queen Adelaide, 1841.*





## UPPER HALL.

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### RELICS.

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#### Case No. 1.—NELSON RELICS.

COAT AND WAISTCOAT WORN BY LORD NELSON AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, 1805, WHEN HE RECEIVED HIS DEATH WOUND.

*Presented by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 1845.*

BREECHES AND STOCKINGS WORN BY LORD NELSON AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, 1805, WHEN HE RECEIVED HIS DEATH WOUND.

*Bequeathed by Miss Jane D. Rotely, 1896.*

LORD NELSON'S PIGTAIL, CUT OFF AFTER HIS DEATH.

*Presented by the Children of the late Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward, 1881.*

VELVET STOCK WORN BY LORD NELSON AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR, 1805.

*Presented by the Children of the late Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward, 1881.*

STOCKING WORN BY LORD NELSON WHEN WOUNDED AT TENERIFFE, PRESERVED BY HIS LORDSHIP'S STEWARD.

*Presented by Mr. Brettell, nephew of Lord Nelson's steward, 1833.*

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#### Case No. 2.—NELSON RELICS.

COAT WORN BY LORD NELSON AT THE BATTLE OF THE NILE, 1798.

*Presented by H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral, 1828.*

DRESS SWORD BELONGING TO LORD NELSON, AND PLACED ON HIS COFFIN WHEN LYING IN STATE IN THE PAINTED HALL, AT GREENWICH.

*Purchased and presented by Lord Saye and Sele, 1846.*

LORD NELSON'S MEDAL OF THE NILE.

*Presented by the Widow of the late Jasper de St. Croix, Esq.*

WATCH AND SEAL WORN BY LORD NELSON.

*Presented by the Marchioness of Westminster, 1861.*

STOCK WORN BY LORD NELSON.

*Presented by Mrs. Wythen Baxter, 1861.*

LETTER FROM LORD NELSON TO LIEUT.-GENERAL FOX, DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1805.

*Presented by Major Armstrong, 1868.*

TURKISH GUN, SABRE, AND CANTEEN, PRESENTED TO LORD NELSON BY THE SULTAN OF TURKEY AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

*Left by Lord Nelson to his friend, Alexander Davison, Esq., whose son, Sir William Davison, of Swarland Park, Northumberland, bequeathed them to Greenwich Hospital, 1873.*

PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ETCHING OF LORD NELSON; THE ETCHING (BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN EXECUTED AT SEA ABOUT 1803) WAS, IN 1886, IN THE POSSESSION OF CHARLES SPENCER WARWICK, ESQ., TO WHOSE GRANDFATHER IT WAS GIVEN.

*Presented by Major-General W. Nelson Davies, 1886.*

LORD NELSON'S SNUFF-BOX MADE FROM TIMBER OF "L'ORIENT."

*Presented by H. T. Woodburn, Esq., 1847.*

GLASSES USED BY LORD NELSON; PART OF A STOCKING WORN BY HIM; AND BOX MADE FROM A SHATTERED SPAR OF THE "VICTORY" BY ONE OF HER CREW.

*Presented to Mr. Maddock, of Chester, by Officers of the "Victory," after the battle of Trafalgar, and presented by his son to Greenwich Hospital.*

LORD NELSON'S FAVOURITE GROG JUG.—WEDGWOOD, WITH CLASSIC REPRESENTATION IN BASSO-RELIEVO AROUND IT.

*Presented by the widow of the late George Potts, Esq., M.P., 1890.*

GILDED BRASS ANCHOR AND MEDALLION OF LORD NELSON.

*Presented by Eustace N. Rolfe, Esq., 1892.*

THREE AUTOGRAPH LETTERS FROM LORD NELSON TO CAPTAIN YOUNG OF THE ROYAL MARINES.

*Presented by Mrs. A. H. Digges, the grand-daughter of Captain Young, 1895.*

AUTOGRAPH CODICIL TO LORD NELSON'S WILL.

*Presented by Colonel A. C. Toker, 1892.*

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON PRESENTED TO COM-  
MODORE NELSON, IN 1797.

*Presented by Queen Victoria, 1861.*

THE FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH OF THETFORD PRESENTED TO  
LORD NELSON, 1798.

*Presented by H. Panmure Gordon, Esq., 1895.*

OBLONG SILVER-MOUNTED BOX OF OAK, PRESENTED TO LORD  
NELSON WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH OF THET-  
FORD, 1798.

Inscribed :—

*The Gift of  
The Corporation of Thetford  
in Norfolk  
To their Gallant Countryman  
Rear-Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson, K.B.  
(now Lord Nelson of the Nile)  
For his brilliant Services to his COUNTRY  
on the Glorious 1st of August  
1798.*

*Presented by H. Panmure Gordon, Esq., 1895.*

SILVER JUG ON TRIPOD STAND WITH LAMP, FORMERLY THE  
PROPERTY OF LORD NELSON.

*Presented by H. Panmure Gordon, Esq., 1895.*

SILVER PLATE, FORMERLY THE PROPERTY OF LORD NELSON.

*Presented by Messrs. Spink & Son, of Piccadilly, 1895.*

MEDALS AND ORDERS, WITH THEIR ORIGINAL RIBANDS, BELONGING  
TO LORD NELSON, VIZ. :—

Cross of the Order of San Joachim.  
Grand Cross of the Order of San Ferdinando.  
Badge of the Turkish Order of the Crescent.  
Ditto.

*Purchased by H.M.'s Government for the Nation, 1895.*

MEDAL, COMMEMORATING THE RESTORATION, BY THE AID OF LORD  
NELSON, OF KING FERDINAND IV. TO THE THRONE OF NAPLES.

*Presented by the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., 1897.*

NELSON MEMORIAL BOWL.

*Presented by Mrs. Drury Fortnum, 1896.*

SILVER-MOUNTED PAPIER-MÂCHÉ MODEL OF THE JOLLY-BOAT OF  
THE "ELEPHANT."

The "Elephant" was commanded by Lord Nelson at the battle  
of Copenhagen.



Inscribed—On the band, the names of the twelve ships engaged in the action, viz., Polyphemus, Russell, Defiance, Monarch, Ganges, Elephant, Edgar, Ardent, Glatton, Isis, Bellona, Agamemnon.

On the shield—"Elephant's Jolly-boat, a bumper to Lord Nelson, who bravely went on shore to save Copenhagen, 2nd April 1801."

*Presented by Messrs. Spink & Son, Ltd., 1905.*

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### Case No. 2.—RELICS OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS LOUIS, Bart. 1759—1807.

Entered the Navy, 1770. Lieutenant, 1777. Commander, 1781. Captain, 1783. Commanded the "Minotaur" at the Battle of the Nile. Rear-Admiral, 1804. Was third in command at the Battle of St. Domingo, and for his services was created a Baronet in 1806. Died on board the "Canopus," off Alexandria, 1807.

MINIATURE PORTRAIT.

GOLD SNUFF-BOX, PRESENTED TO REAR-ADMIRAL LOUIS BY THE  
KING OF NAPLES.

*Bequeathed by his grand-daughter, Miss Maria Hannah Louis,  
1905.*

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### Screen.—NELSON RELICS.

HANGINGS OF LORD NELSON'S HAMMOCK.

*Presented by George Moffatt, Esq., 1877.*

TWO ENGRAVINGS OF LORD NELSON'S COFFIN PLATE.

*Presented by Dr. Howard, of Blackheath, in 1896.*

PRINT OF LORD NELSON'S COFFIN.

PRINT, COLOURED OF LORD NELSON AND HIS CAPTAINS BEFORE  
TRAFALGAR.

PRINT, COLOURED, OF LORD NELSON'S FUNERAL PROCESSION.

*Presented by Dr. Thomas Corbett, 1905.*

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**Case No. 3.—NELSON RELICS AND MEMENTOES.**

SIX SILVER GEORGIAN TEASPOONS, WITH "NELSON" CREST.

A SILVER TANKARD AND COVER, GILT INSIDE, RICHLY CHASED WITH FLOWERS AND SCROLLS, WITH ENGRAVED CREST AND MONOGRAM ON CIRCULAR BASE, AND ENGRAVED WITH LORD NELSON'S CREST 9 INCHES HIGH. 1750. GEORGE II.

A PLAIN SILVER HOT-WATER JUG WITH COVER, 6 INCHES HIGH. 1765. "NELSON" CREST.

A SILVER TEA-POT (DUTCH), WITH BEADED EDGES, PINEAPPLE KNOB.

A SILVER HOT-WATER JUG, ENGRAVED, WITH NELSON ARMS, "FROM E. H." SEPT. 29TH, 1799.

A 5-INCH PLAIN SILVER CADDY (DUTCH), INSCRIBED "N. & B.," WITH CORONET AND CROSSED ANCHORS AND WITH BEAD EDGES.

A SILVER GEORGE III. COFFEE POT, CHASED WITH FLOWERS, AND COVER WITH FLORAL KNOB, 10½ INCHES HIGH; SHIELDS INSCRIBED WITH NELSON COAT-OF-ARMS, AND ON THE REVERSE "N. & B., FROM P." 1799. SURMOUNTED BY CORONET.

A 5¾-INCH SILVER TUMBLER CUP (PLAIN), ON CIRCULAR FOOT, ENGRAVED WITH NELSON COAT-OF-ARMS. 1794.

A SILVER CUP, 5½ INCHES HIGH, ENGRAVED WITH SCROLLS AND "NELSON" CREST. 1792.

A CIRCULAR SILVER SUGAR BOWL, 5 INCHES IN DIAMETER, WITH CHASED BORDER, GILT INSIDE, ON THREE LEGS, ENGRAVED WITH "NELSON" CREST. 1797.

A PAIR OF CIRCULAR FLUTED SILVER SALTS, THE BOTTOMS ENGRAVED WITH "N." BETWEEN TWO ANCHORS AND THREE CHARACTERISTIC DEVICES.

A 4-INCH CIRCULAR SILVER ASH-TRAY, WITH BEADED EDGE (DUTCH), WITH NELSON CREST.

A SHUTTLE-SHAPED SILVER TOBACCO BOX, WITH BEADED EDGES, ENGRAVED "N., FROM SIR J. J." 1799. (FOREIGN.)

A SILVER CAUDLE-POT WITH EBONY HANDLE, ENGRAVED NELSON COAT-OF-ARMS AND INSCRIBED "FROM E. H." 1799.

A TWO-HANDLED SILVER CUP, 22 INCHES HIGH WITH CHASED BORDERS AND ACANTHUS LEAF DECORATIONS, ENGRAVED COAT-OF-ARMS, AND LID WITH H. N. 1784.

AN OVAL TWO-HANDLED SILVER TRAY, 15½ INCHES WIDE, WITH PIERCED AND ENGRAVED GALLERY BORDER, THE CENTRE WITH NELSON COAT-OF-ARMS. (DUTCH.)

A PAIR OF SHAPED SILVER FLOWER BOWLS WITH SCROLL HANDLES, CHASED WITH CUPIDS AND FLOWERS, ON OVAL BASE, MEASURING 24 INCHES IN DIAMETER; ENGRAVED NELSON COAT-OF-ARMS. 1752.

- A SILVER MILK EWER, ENGRAVED, WITH BEADED HANDLE ON SQUARE PLINTH. CIRCULAR, 1800. NELSON CRESTS AND CORONET.
- A 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -INCH TWO-HANDLED SILVER CUP AND COVER, FLUTED AND CHASED WITH FESTOONS, ENGRAVED NELSON COAT-OF-ARMS. 1799.
- A 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -INCH GOLD TURKISH COFFEE OR EGG CUP FINELY ENAMELLED WITH FLOWERS IN FESTOONS, SPRAYS, AND MEDALLIONS AND A YELLOW CHINA LINER FOR SAME, IN SHAGREEN CASE, SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE PROPERTY OF LORD NELSON.
- A PAIR OF PASTE BUCKLES ON SILVER MOUNTS, ENGRAVED—"TO ADMIRAL VISCOUNT NELSON FROM 'ST. VINCENT,' SEPTEMBER 29th, 1803."
- A MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF LORD NELSON IN GOLD FRAME WITH 38 HALF PEARLS, INSCRIBED TO CAPTAIN LOUIS.
- A GOLD SNUFF-BOX WITH ENAMEL CHEQUER-WORK INSIDE, ENGRAVED "N. & B." WITH CORONET.
- A BRONZE MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE VICTORY OF THE NILE.
- A GOLD MEDAL STRUCK IN COMMEMORATION OF TRAFALGAR, 1805.
- A PRESENTATION COURT SWORD, THE BLADE DAMASCENED WITH COAT OF ARMS AND "MY COUNTRY AND KING," THE GRIP IN THE FORM OF A CROCODILE, OF SILVER-GILT, WITH GUARD OF THE SAME METAL, MEDALLION INSCRIBED "VICTORY OF THE NILE, 1ST AUGUST, 1798," AND AN ENAMEL PLAQUE, "THE BATTLE OF THE NILE," IN LEATHER SHEATH MOUNTED SILVER-GILT. MANUFACTURED BY RUNDLE AND BRIDGE. Purchased, with other swords, at Windsor Castle by the late J. Bridge, Esq., after the death of George IV., and purchased by Pouncey of Edward J. Bridge, Esq., of the Manor House, Piddletrenthide.
- A BILSTON PATCH-BOX, THE LID WITH FEMALE WEEPING AT LORD NELSON'S TOMB.
- A LETTER GLAZED AND FRAMED.
- A PAIR OF JARDINIÈRES.
- A PORTRAIT OF LORD NELSON.  
*Formerly the property of the late Mr. John Corbett, of Impney, Droitwich, M.P. for Mid-Worcestershire, and presented in accordance with his known wishes, by his brother, Dr. Thomas Corbett, 1905.*
- "THE RAMBLER," VOL. III., 1801, WITH ADMIRAL NELSON'S BOOK-PLATE.  
*Formerly the property of the late Mr. John Corbett and presented by the Trustees of Dr. Thomas Corbett, 1906.*
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## SCULPTURE.

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### BUSTS.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS LIARDET, R.N. 1798—1863.

*Marble Bust, by T. Milnes.—Presented by his Widow and Children, 1863.*

Wounded in the "Belvidera" when she escaped from a squadron under the American Commodore Rodgers, 1812. Again severely wounded when commanding "Union" schooner employed in suppressing piracy in the West Indies. Commander of the "Powerful" in operations on coast of Syria and capture of Acre, 1840. Captain, 1841. Distinguished himself by his bravery in saving life under very hazardous circumstances on several occasions. Captain of Greenwich Hospital, 1856.

ADMIRAL EDWARD VERNON. 1684—1757.

*Marble Bust, by J. Francis, after Roubillac.—Presented by the Right Honourable George John Warren, Lord Vernon, 1838.*

ADMIRAL W. TSCHITCHAGOFF, OF RUSSIA. 1725—1809.

*Marble Bust.—Presented by his son, Admiral P. Tschitchagoff, 1843.*

When in command of the Russian Imperial Fleet defeated a Swedish Fleet of much superior force in Wyburg Bay, 1790.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH BANKS, BART., K.B.  
1743—1820.

*Marble bust, by P. Turnerelli, 1814.—Presented by Captain Sir Everhard Home, Bart., R.N., C.B., 1850.*

Accompanied Captain Cook to Otaheite, on his first voyage of discovery in 1768 to observe the transit of Venus. For many years President of the Royal Society.

COMMODORE JAMES GRAHAM GOODENOUGH, C.B., C.M.G.  
1830—1875.

*Marble Bust, by Rear-Admiral Count Gleichen.—Placed in the Painted Hall, 1879, at the request of the Committee of the Goodenough Memorial Fund.*

Served at the bombardment of Sweaborg, 1855, and in the China War at Fatshan, and at the taking of Canton and of the Taku Forts, 1857-58. Died from arrow wounds received when endeavouring to open friendly relations with the inhabitants of the island of Vera Cruz in the Pacific.

VICE-ADMIRAL VISCOUNT NELSON. 1758—1805.

*Plaster cast of a bust in the possession of Earl Nelson, executed in Vienna in 1800 by Franz Thaller and Matthias Ranson.*

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM RIVERS, R.N. 1788—1857.

*Marble Bust, by T. Milnes.—Presented by his shipmates and friends, 1857*

Present in the "Victory" in Lord Hotham's action, 1795; at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797, and at Trafalgar, 1805, in which latter action his left leg was carried away by a shot. Promoted to Lieutenant, 1806, and employed afloat up to 1818, being present in the "Cossack" at the seizure of the Danish Fleet, by Lord Gambier at Copenhagen, 1807. Appointed a Lieutenant of Greenwich Hospital, 1826. Acted for many years as Adjutant of the establishment.

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## NELSON ROOM.

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**128.** ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, G.C.B. 1743 or 1744—1819.

*Whole-length, copy by W. N. Skinner, after--Collins. Bequeathed to Greenwich Hospital by Mrs. Theresa J. Cornwallis West, 1891.*

Entered the Navy, 1755. Present at the battle of Quiberon Bay. Lieutenant, 1761. Commander, 1762. Served on the west coast of Africa, 1774-76, and in the West Indies, 1777. Took an important part in the battle of Grenada, 1779. Commanded the "Lion" at the relief of Gibraltar, 1780. Had an important share in the engagement at St. Kitts, 1782, under the command of Sir Samuel Hood. Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, 1788. Rear-Admiral, 1793. Vice-Admiral, 1794. In 1795 cruising off Brest with six sail encountered French Fleet of 30 sail, and effected escape with great skill and daring. Commander-in-Chief, West Indies, 1796. Admiral, 1799. Commander-in-Chief, Channel Squadron, 1801-6. G.C.B., 1815.

**129.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HYDE PARKER, BART. Died 1783.

*Half-length, by George Romney. Presented in 1843.*

Captain, 1748. Commanded the "Panther" at Manilla, and captured, in conjunction with the "Argo," a valuable galleon. Rear-Admiral, 1778. Third in command in Byron's action in the West Indies, 1779. Second in command under Rodney in action with the French Fleet, 1780. Vice-Admiral, 1780. Fought a severe action with a Dutch squadron on the Dogger Bank, 1781. Succeeded to a baronetcy, 1782. Appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and sailed in the "Cato" in October, 1782; but was lost, with all hands, in the following year, in a manner hitherto undetermined.

**130.** ADMIRAL MATTHEW AYLMER, FIRST LORD AYLMER, GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1714 TO 1720. DIED 1720.

*Half-length (copy).—Presented by his descendant Matthew, fifth Lord Aylmer, Lieutenant-General, G.C.B., in 1837.*

Commander, 1679. Captain, 1688. Commanded the "Royal Katherine" in the action off Beachy Head, 1690, and in the battle off Cape Barfluer, 1692. Rear-Admiral, 1693, Vice



Admiral, 1694, and accompanied Admiral Russell to the Mediterranean. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station, 1698. Governor of Deal Castle, 1701. In 1714, appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, to which office he was confirmed by patent for life in 1717. Ranger of the Park, and Keeper of the Palace, as well as Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet. Elevated to the peerage, 1718. Rear-Admiral of England, 1718.

**131** (AND **137**). ACTION, IN 1805, BETWEEN H.M. SLOOPS "ARROW" AND "ACHERON," AND THE "HORTENSE" AND "INCORRUPTIBLE," 40-GUN FRENCH FRIGATES.

*Two views.—Presented 1848 by the widow of Captain Vincent who commanded the "Arrow."*

After a long and gallant action the two British sloops were captured, but by skilful manœuvring they enabled a large fleet of merchant ships which they were convoying to escape. The "Arrow" sank immediately after the action.

**132.** CAPTAIN WILLIAM LOCKER, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL FROM 1793 TO 1800. 1730—1800.

*Three-quarters, by Gabriel Stuart.—Presented by his son Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., in 1830, in exchange for a portrait by Abbott which had been presented at the request of the Directors of the Hospital, 1824.*

Lieutenant, 1757, of the "Experiment" and headed the boarders on the occasion of capturing the "Télémaque" privateer of superior force. Commander, 1762. Captain, 1768, Commanded, 1779, the "Lowestoffe" of which frigate Nelson was a Lieutenant. Commodore, 1792. Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1792.

**133.** MARTEN HARPERTZ TROMP, KT., DUTCH ADMIRAL. 1597—1653.

*Half-length, by J. Lievens.—Presented by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., 1833.*

As Admiral of Holland defeated a large Spanish fleet in the Downs, 1639. Knighted by Charles I., 1642. Commanded the Dutch Fleet in several hard-fought battles against the English under Blake in 1652 and 1653. Killed in the battle with the Fleet under Monk off the Texel, 29th July 1653.

**134.** H.M.S. "DEFENCE," AS SHE APPEARED IN THE ACTION OF THE 1ST OF JUNE, 1794.

*By N. Pocock. Presented by Admiral Gambier, 1865.*

- 135.** ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE SAMUEL BARRINGTON, GENERAL OF MARINES. 1729—1800.

*Three-quarters, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.—Presented by Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, the Admiral's brother, in 1824.*

Captain, 1747. In command of the "Bellona" frigate, captured, 1747, after a smart action, the "Duc de Chartres," of 30 guns. In command of the 60-gun ship "Achilles," captured, 1759, the "Compte de St. Florentine," French ship, of equal force. Rear-Admiral 1778, and Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies. Reduced St. Lucia, 1778. Second in Command to Byron in the action off Grenada, 1779. Vice-Admiral, 1779. Served under Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar, 1782. Admiral, 1787.

- 136.** VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN GRAYDON. 1655—1726.

*Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., 1824.*

Captain of the "Defiance" at the battle off Beachy Head, 1690. Rear-Admiral, 1701. Commanded a squadron sent to the West Indies and Newfoundland in 1703. His conduct was censured for having allowed four French ships to escape without attacking them, and he was not afterwards employed.

- 137** (AND **131**). ACTION, IN 1805, BETWEEN H.M. SLOOPS "ARROW" AND "ACHERON," AND THE "HORTENSE" AND "INCORRUPTIBLE," 40-GUN FRENCH FRIGATES.

*Two views.—Presented, 1848, by the widow of Captain Vincent, who commanded the "Arrow."*

After a long and gallant action the two British sloops were captured, but by skilful manœuvring they enabled a large fleet of merchant ships, which they were convoying to escape. The "Arrow" sank immediately after the action.

- 138.** ADMIRAL GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, VISCOUNT KEITH, G.C.B. 1747—1823.

*Three-quarters, by W. Owen, R.A.—Presented in 1843 by Lady Keith.*

Commander, 1772. Captain, 1775. In command of the "Warwick," captured, 1778, a Dutch ship of war of equal force. Commanded the "Robust," at Toulon, 1793, and gained great distinction while that place was occupied by the Allies, as well as at the evacuation. Rear-Admiral and K.B., 1794. Vice-Admiral, 1795. Reduced the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch East India Islands, and captured a Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay. Elevated to the Irish peerage, 1797. Second in

command of the Mediterranean Fleet under Earl St. Vincent, 1798; and, in 1799, Commander-in-Chief. Captured Genoa and Malta. In 1801, commanded the Naval part of the expedition to Egypt. In 1803, Commander-in-Chief on the North Sea station till 1807. Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, 1812, till the Peace. Viscount of the United Kingdom, 1814.

**139.** MICHAEL ADRIANSZOOM DE RUYTER, DUTCH ADMIRAL.  
1607—1675.

*Half-length.—Presented by M. J. de Jonge, Baron van Elle-mut, 1870.*

The famous Dutch Admiral, who fought many well contested actions with the English. In the first Dutch war fought with great bravery in actions with the fleets under Ayscue and Blake, 1653 and 1654. Victorious in the battle which lasted four days against the Fleet under General Monk and Prince Rupert, in June 1666, but was defeated in the following month. Commanded at the battle of Solebay, 1672, and in three hard fought engagements in 1673. Mortally wounded in battle with the French Fleet off the coast of Sicily, 1675.

**140.** ADMIRAL FRANCIS HOLBURNE, REAR-ADMIRAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1771.  
1704—1771.

*Half-length, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Bequeathed by Sir T. W. Holburne, Bart., and received after the death of Miss Holburne, 1883.*

Captain, 1740. Sent as Commodore to the West Indies to demand surrender of the French Islands, 1750. Rear-Admiral, 1755. Commanded a squadron sent to reinforce Admiral Boscawen. Second in command under Boscawen, off Brest, 1756. Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet sent on the expedition to Louisburg, 1757. Port-Admiral at Portsmouth, 1758-61. Lord of the Admiralty and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, 1770. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1771. The boy represented in the picture is the Admiral's son, Francis, who succeeded to the family baronetcy in 1772, and died 1820.

**141.** VICE-ADMIRAL JOHN BENBOW. 1653—1702.

*Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, from Hampton Court.—Presented by King George IV., in 1824.*

Master of the Fleet under the Earl of Torrington, in the action off Beachy Head and Admiral Russell at Barfleure and La Hogue. Commanded a squadron employed against the French seaports, 1693: afterwards assisted by Sir Cloudesley



Shovell, on the same service. Rear-Admiral, 1696. Appointed to the command of a squadron, 1698; and acquired fresh distinction in the West Indies. Vice-Admiral, 1700. Sent a second time to take command in the West Indies; and in 1702 was mortally wounded in action with a French squadron under Commodore du Casse.

**142.** THE BURNING OF THE "ROYAL JAMES" BY A DUTCH FIRE-SHIP IN THE FIGHT OF SOLEBAY, 28TH MAY, 1672.

*Ascribed to W. Vandevelde.—Presented by the Hon. John Forbes, Admiral of the Fleet, 1791.*

In the desperate fight at Solebay the "Royal James" of 100 guns, which bore the flag of Edward Montagu, first Earl of Sandwich, was closely engaged with the "Great Holland" and other Dutch ships for nearly five hours, and had lost more than half her seamen, and many of her spars, when she was boarded by a fire-ship and destroyed. Lord Sandwich remained in the ship until she blew up, and his scorched body, afterwards found floating in the sea, was buried in Westminster Abbey.

**143.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR STAFFORD FAIRBORNE, KT. DIED 1742.

*Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—Presented by King George IV., 1824.*

Captain, 1688. Rear-Admiral, 1701. Served as second in command under Sir George Rooke and Sir C. Shovell, and was present at the capture of Vigo. In 1706 commanded the squadron which co-operated in the siege of Ostend.

**144, 150, 157, 163, 170, AND 185.** BURNING OF THE "LUXEMBOURG" GALLEY, AND ESCAPE OF PART OF THE CREW. (SIX VIEWS.)

*Presented by Mr. R. Parker, executor of Captain Jarvis Maplesden, Lieutenant-Governor, 1781.*

The "Luxembourg" galley, commanded by Captain William Kellaway, caught fire at sea, 25th June 1727. Twenty-three of the crew escaped in one of her boats, and after twelve days of most intense suffering, seven of them reached Newfoundland alive. One of the survivors, Captain William Boys, was afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

**145.** ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE JOHN FORBES. 1714—1796. K

*Three-quarters, by George Romney, 1778.—Presented by the Countess of Clarendon and Lady Maryborough, the Admiral's daughters, in 1831.*

Captain, 1737. Commanded the "Norfolk" with distinction in the action off Toulon, 1744. Rear-Admiral in 1747, and Vice-Admiral, 1755. Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1756: this office he held when the death warrant of Admiral the Honourable John Byng was submitted for signature, which he, for reasons stated in a protest, refused to agree to, and resigned his seat. Re-appointed shortly afterwards, and held office till 1763. Admiral, 1758. General of the Marines, 1763. Admiral of the Fleet, 1781.

**146.** ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD THORNBROUGH, G.C.B., VICE-ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. 1754—1834.

*Half-length, by Samuel Lane, 1821.—Bequeathed by Lady Thornbrough, 1851.*

Seized and was wounded in the American war. Promoted to Commander for his dashing conduct on the capture of "La Nymphé," French frigate, by the "Flora," 1780. Captain of the "Latona" in Lord Howe's victory, and of the "Robust" at the capture of "La Hoche" and three frigates by Sir J. B. Warren's squadron. Promoted to Rear-Admiral in 1801, and held several commands as Flag Officer up to 1818.

**147.** H.M.S. "TRITON," BUILT AT DEPTFORD, 1796, FROM DESIGNS OF ADMIRAL JAMES GAMBIER.

*By N. Pocock.—Presented by Admiral Gambier, 1865.*

**148.** CAPTAIN JOHN KEMPTHORNE, IN THE "MARY ROSE," OF 48 GUNS, ATTACKED BY SEVEN ALGERINES, 29TH DECEMBER, 1669.

*Ascribed to W. Vandevelde.—Presented by the Hon. Admiral Forbes, 1791.*

Captain Kempthorne (born 1620: died 1679) while convoying a fleet of merchant ships through the Straits of Gibraltar repulsed the attack of seven Algerine corsairs. The picture bears the following inscription:—

"Two we burnt, and two we sank, and two did run away,  
And one we carried to Leghorn Roads to show we'd won  
the day."

For this gallant service Captain Kempthorne was knighted by King Charles II.

**149.** ADMIRAL SIR JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH, BART. 1748—1817.

*From an original picture by Sir William Beechey, R.A.—Presented by Miss Duckworth King, 1894.*

Lieutenant, 1771. Captain, 1779. Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Rowley, 1780. In 1793, appointed to the "Orion," 74 guns, and took part under Lord Howe's command in the victory over the French Fleet on the 1st June in the following year. Rear-Admiral of the "White," 1789. In 1800, appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Leeward Islands Station, and in 1801, took possession of the islands St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, and others belonging to Sweden and Denmark. Created K.B., 1801. In 1803, sent as Commander-in-Chief to Jamaica, and directed the operations which led to surrender of General Rochambeau and the French army in San Domingo. Vice-Admiral, 1804. In 1806, defeated the French Squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, and three frigates, capturing three sail of the line, and burning the other two off San Domingo. Awarded a pension of £1,000 a year by the State, and received from the City of London the freedom and a sword of honour. Admiral, 1810. Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland, 1810-13. Created a baronet in the latter year. Died when Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, 1817.

**150.** See **144**, &c.

**151.** REAR-ADMIRAL SIR HORATIO NELSON, K.B. 1758—1805.

*Painted* 1798, by *Lemuel F. Abbott*.—*Bequeathed* by *Sir William Davison*, of *Swarland Park*, *Northumberland*, 1873.

**152.** ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ALEXANDER MILNE, BART., G.C.B. 1806—1896.

*Three-quarter-length*, by *Walter W. Oules*, *R.A.*—*Presented* by *Rear-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bart.*, *K.C.V.O.*, in 1904.

Captain, 1839. Rear-Admiral, 1858. Vice-Admiral, 1865. Admiral, 1870. Admiral of the Fleet, 1881. Commander-in-Chief of North America and West Indies Station, 1860 to 1864. During the American Civil War it was stated that the United States Government were aware that to nothing more than his excellent judgment and firm but temperate and conciliatory conduct the maintenance of harmonious relations was due. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station, 1869-1870. A Lord of the Admiralty, 1847-1859, 1866-1868, 1872-1876. In 1876 he was created a Baronet and granted a special pension of £1,000 a year as a mark of the value of his services.



**153.** THE BATTLE OF THE NILE, 1ST AUGUST, 1798.

*By Thomas Whitcombe.—Bequeathed to Greenwich Hospital by the Earl of Yarborough in 1855.*

The Fleet, under Nelson, consisting of 13 seventy-fours and two smaller vessels, found the French Fleet, composed of 13 line-of-battle ships, four frigates, and two brigs, anchored in Aboukir Bay. The action commenced at sunset, and was contested with the greatest bravery on both sides. About 10 o'clock the French Admiral's ship, "L'Orient," of 120 guns, blew up with a tremendous explosion. Several of the enemy's ships continued the action, but eventually all were taken or destroyed, except two line-of-battle ships and two frigates. For this most important victory Sir Horatio Nelson was created Baron Nelson of the Nile.

**154.** ADMIRAL SIR JOHN BALCHEN, GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 1744. 1670—1744.

*Half-length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.—Presented by Sir Henry E. Austen, of Shalford, 1852.*

Captain, 1697. Commanded the "Chester," 1707, but was captured, after a very gallant defence, while protecting a fleet of merchant ships. In 1709 he was again unfortunate enough to be taken in the "Gloucester," by Duguay Trouin's squadron. Rear-Admiral, 1728. Commanded the Fleet sent to release Sir Charles Hardy, who was blockaded in the Tagus, and after performing this service, was lost in the "Victory," 110 guns, with 1,200 of her crew, off the Alderney islands, in October 1744.

**155.** LORD NELSON, IN THE "VICTORY'S" COCKPIT, MORTALLY WOUNDED, OCTOBER 21, 1805.

*By B. West, P.R.A.\**

**156.** CAPTURE OF THE "DUC DE CHARTRES" BY THE "BELLONA," CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE SAMUEL BARRINGTON, 18TH AUGUST, 1747.

*This picture and its companion, No. 167, by Dominic Serres, R.A., presented by the Honourable Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, in 1824.*

The "Duc de Chartres," a French East Indiaman mounting 30 guns, was engaged by the "Bellona" off Ushant, and struck to her after an action of two hours' duration.

\* *Note.*—The pictures numbered 155, 158, 159, 160, 161, 164, 165, and 166, illustrative of Lord Nelson's career, were presented by Jasper de St. Croix, Esq., and several other patriotic individuals, in 1849.

**157.** See **144**, &c.

**158.** REAR-ADMIRAL NELSON'S CONFLICT WITH A SPANISH LAUNCH, JULY 3, 1797.

*By R. Westall, R.A.\**

**159.** SIR HORATIO NELSON, WOUNDED AT TENERIFFE, JULY 24, 1797.

*By R. Westall, R.A.\**

**160.** HORATIO NELSON, MIDSHIPMAN, 1773; ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

*By R. Westall, R.A.\**

**161.** REAR-ADMIRAL HORATIO LORD NELSON, K.B., aged 43, 1798.

*Three-quarters, wearing a cocked hat.—By L. F. Abbott. (Unfinished).\**

**162.** LORD NELSON, WHEN WOUNDED AT THE NILE.

*Bequeathed by Mrs. Ellis, daughter of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, 1869.*

This picture (which was sent to Lady Parker, wife of Sir Peter Parker, by Lord Nelson) represents him at the moment when the French Flag Ship "L'Orient" blew up. The surgeons were dressing a severe wound which he had received in the head when, hearing that a ship was on fire, he ran up on deck.

**163.** See **144**, &c.

**164.** HORATIO NELSON, LIEUTENANT, VOLUNTEERING TO BOARD A PRIZE IN A VIOLENT GALE, NOVEMBER 20, 1777.

*By R. Westall, R.A.\**

**165.** THE "SAN NICOLAS" AND "SAN JOSEF" CARRIED BY BOARDING, FEBRUARY 14, 1797.

*By R. Westall, R.A.\**

**166.** APOTHEOSIS OF NELSON.

*By B. West, P.R.A.\**

\* See note on page 66.

- 167.** CAPTURE OF THE "COMTE DE ST. FLORENTINE," BY THE "ACHILLES," CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE SAMUEL BARRINGTON, 4th APRIL, 1759.

*This picture and its companion, No. 156, by Dominic Serres, R.A., presented by the Honourable Shute Barrington, Lord Bishop of Durham, in 1824.*

The "Achilles," of 60 guns, fell in, off Cape Finisterre, with the "Comte de St. Florentine," a French privateer, also carrying 60 guns. The French ship was defended with great gallantry, and did not surrender until, after an action of two hours, she had become dismasted and lost her captain and 116 men killed and wounded.

- 168.** ADMIRAL JOHN GELL. DIED 1806.

*Half-length, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.—The bequest of Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart.*

Captain, 1766. Commanded the "Monarca" in Hughes's five actions in the East Indies, in 1782-83. Rear-Admiral, 1793. Captured a rich galleon; and served under Lord Hood in the Mediterranean Fleet, at Toulon. Vice-Admiral, 1794. Admiral, 1799.

- 169.** CHARLES BROWN, ESQ., COMMODORE. 1678—1753.

*Half-length.—Presented by his descendant, Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., 1838.*

Captain, 1709. Led the attack, under Admiral Vernon, upon Porto Bello, 1739, when he greatly distinguished himself. Commissioner of Chatham Dockyard, 1741.

- 170.** See **144**, &c.

- 171.** CAPTURE OF A FRENCH SHIP. (See also No. **178**.)

*By Peter Monamy.—Presented by Thomas Shipman, Esq., of Lewisham, 1841.*

- 172.** VICE ADMIRAL THE HONBLE. SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD, BART., K.C.B., G.C.H. 1770—1832.

*Three-quarters.—Presented by Captain F. Blackwood, 1851.*

First Lieutenant of "Invincible" at the battle of 1st June 1794. Captain of "Megæra" in Lord Bridport's action, 1795, and of "Brilliant," when she beat off two French frigates of superior force, 1798. Greatly distinguished himself as Captain of "Penelope," 36, in a night action with the "Guillaume Tell," 84, which led to her capture, 1800. Rendered important services as Captain of the "Euryalus" at the battle of Trafalgar, and



brought home the despatches announcing the victory. Commanded "Ajax" in Sir T. Duckworth's Fleet, but his ship took fire and blew up a few days before the passage of the Dardanelles, 1807. Rear-Admiral, 1814. Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies and at the Nore. Created a Baronet, 1814.

**173.** END OF ACTION BETWEEN THE "SPARTAN" AND "CÉRÈS." COMPANION PICTURE TO NO. 180.

*By Thomas Whitcombe.—Presented in 1856 by Lady Brenton, widow of Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.*

The action represented in these pictures was fought by the "Spartan" alone against a greatly superior force, and ended in the capture of the brig "Sparvière," and the retreat of the "Cérés," "Fama," and gunboats to the shelter of the batteries of Baia. For his gallantry on this occasion, Captain Brenton, who was severely wounded, was created a Baronet.

**174.** SIR CHALONER OGLE, KT., ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET. 1680—1750.

*Half-length.—The bequest of Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., Admiral of the Fleet, in 1859.*

Captain, 1708. Knighted for his gallant capture on the coast of Africa of three piratical vessels, which had done much injury to our trade, 1722. Rear-Admiral, 1739. Served under Vernon at the attack upon Carthage, 1741. Admiral of the Fleet, 1749.

**175.** A VIEW.—GREENWICH HOSPITAL FROM THE THAMES.

*By David Roberts, R.A.—Presented by Messrs. Dyer and Sons, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, 1898.*

**176.** THE TAKING OF PORTO BELLO BY VICE-ADMIRAL VERNON, 21ST NOVEMBER 1739.

*By George Chambers.—Presented by Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., 1838.*

Porto Bello on the north side of the Isthmus of Darien, defended by strong fortifications, was taken by Vice-Admiral Vernon with a squadron of six ships of the line on 21st November 1739. Commodore Brown in the "Hampton Court" led the attack, and after the guns of the strong defence at the entrance to the harbour, called the Iron Castle, had been nearly silenced, the Admiral sent the boats ashore armed with seamen, who quickly climbed into and made themselves masters of the castle. The other defences were surrendered by the Spanish Governor on the following day.

- 177.** VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS GRAVES, K.B. 1747(?)—1814.  
*Half-length by James Northcote, R.A.—Presented by King William IV., 1834.*

Captain, 1781. Commanded the "Bedford" in Hood's action at St. Kitts, and in Rodney's victory in 1782. When Captain of "Magicienne" fought a severe action with French frigate "Sybille," 1783. Rear-Admiral, 1801. Second in command to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801, and made a K.B. for his services on that occasion.

- 178.** COMPANION PICTURE TO NO. **171.**

- 179.** ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT CALDER, BART., K.C.B. 1745—1818.

*Half-length.—The bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Cooke, 1859.*

First Captain of the "Victory," bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, at the battle off Cape St. Vincent, 1797. Knighted and afterwards in 1798 created a Baronet for his services. When in command of a Fleet of 15 sail of the line brought to action, on 22 July 1805, a combined French and Spanish Fleet of superior numbers, and succeeded in capturing two of the enemy's ships.

- 180.** ACTION BETWEEN "SPARTAN," FRIGATE, CAPTAIN JAHLEFL BRENTON, AND THE FRENCH FRIGATE "CÉRÈS" AND CONSORTS, IN THE BAY OF NAPLES, 3RD MAY 1810. (See COMPANION PICTURE NO. 173.)

- 181.** REAR-ADMIRAL BASIL BEAUMONT. 1669—1703.

*Half-length, by Michael Dahl.—Presented by King George IV., 1824.*

Captain, 1689. Commanded the "Rupert" at Barfleur, 1692. Captured and destroyed several privateers. Rear-Admiral, 1703. Lost, with his crew, in H.M.S. "Mary" in the great storm which occurred in November of that year.

- 182.** ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, G.C.B. 1764—1840.

*Bronze Medallion by David, 1834. Presented by Lady Isabella de Chabot, 1841.*

Served at capture of American frigate "Raleigh," and in Rodney's two actions and Admiral Graves' action. Captain, 1782. Volunteered to burn French Fleet on evacuation of Toulon, 1793, and succeeded in destroying 10 ships of the line. Taken prisoner in boats of the "Diamond" at the mouth of the Seine and confined two years in the Temple at Paris. Effected his escape, 1788. Greatly distinguished himself by his defence of Acre against Napoleon, 1799, and by his triumphs in

Egypt. For these brilliant services he received the thanks of Parliament, and a pension of 1,000*l.* a year. Rear-Admiral, 1805. Passed the Dardanelles with Duckworth, 1807. Held several important commands. Admiral, 1821. Lieut.-General of Marines, 1830. Died at Paris, 1840.

**183.** VICE-ADMIRAL LORD NELSON. 1758—1805.

*By James Northcote, R.A.—Bequeathed to Greenwich Hospital by John C. McGrath, Esq., in 1893.*

**184.** REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS GRAVES. 1680—1755. XV

*Half-length.—Presented by King William IV., 1834.*

Captain, 1713. Distinguished himself when Captain of the "Norfolk," in the attack on Carthage, 1741. Rear-Admiral, 1747.

**185.** See **144**, &c.

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## ROYAL NAVAL MUSEUM.

### Paintings and Drawings, &c., belonging to Greenwich Hospital.

CAPTAIN ROBERT MAUNSELL CAPTURING FRENCH GUNBOATS OFF JAVA, JULY 31ST, 1811.

*By William Huggins.—Presented by John E. Maunsell, Esq., 1846.*

The "Procris" fell in, on the coast of Java, with six gunboats and a convoy of proas, but was prevented by shallow water from following them. Her commander, Captain Maunsell, therefore proceeded to attack them in the boats of his ship accompanied by two flat boats containing soldiers of the 14th and 89th Regiments, and gallantly boarded and captured five of them. The sixth was blown up.

FRENCH FIRE SHIPS DEFEATED BY ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS AT THE SIEGE OF QUÉBEC, 28TH JUNE, 1759.

On the arrival of the expedition under General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders at Quebec, the French attempted with seven fire ships to destroy the English Fleet, but, by skilful exertions, the boats of the squadron towed them ashore, where they were consumed without effecting their object.

SECOND ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE ENGLISH FLEET AT QUÉBEC, 28TH JULY 1759.

On this occasion the French floated down the stream about 100 rafts loaded with combustibles, but their object was again defeated.

*These two pictures, by Dominic Serres, R.A., were bequeathed by Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in 1796.*

SHIPS OF WAR, XVI. CENTURY.

*Presented by Colonel Birch, R.A., of Kilquade, county Wicklow, 1841.*

LORD HOWE'S VICTORY, 1ST JUNE 1794.

The French Fleet under Rear-Admiral Villaret Joyeuse was brought to a general action by the British Fleet under Lord

Howe, off Cape Ushant, on 1st June 1794. Seven of the French ships were captured, but one of them, the "Vengeur," sank soon afterwards. The rest were taken as prizes to Spithead.

LORD HOWE'S VICTORY. RETURN OF THE FLEET AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE 1ST OF JUNE.

LORD ST. VINCENT'S VICTORY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1797.

The British Fleet under Admiral Sir John Jervis engaged a Spanish Fleet of superior force, commanded by Don Josef de Cordova, off Cape St. Vincent. The action lasted about five hours, and resulted in the capture of four of the Spanish ships, two of which were boarded by Nelson. For this victory Sir John Jervis was created Earl of St. Vincent.

LORD DUNCAN'S VICTORY AT CAMPERDOWN, 11TH OCTOBER 1797.

Defeat of the Dutch Fleet under Admiral de Winter after a severely contested action with the British Fleet under Admiral Duncan, who succeeded in taking eleven of the enemy's ships. The action lasted from 12.30 until about 3 p.m.

*The four foregoing pictures, and that numbered 153 (see p. 66) in the Nelson Room, painted by Thomas Whitcombe, were bequeathed to Greenwich Hospital by the Earl of Yarborough in 1855.*

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, KT., D.C.L., F.R.S., LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL. 1790--1855.

*Three-quarters, by Charles Scottowe.—Presented by Lady Parry, 1872.*

Accompanied Sir John Ross on his expedition to the Polar Sea, 1818. Sailed in command of the "Hecla" and "Griper" to discover a north-west passage, 1819. Engaged from 1821 to 1825 in other voyages of discovery in the Arctic regions, and in 1827 attained lat. 82° 45' in an attempt to reach the North Pole. Hydrographer to the Admiralty. Knighted, 1829. Rear-Admiral, 1852. Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, 1853.

CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, KT., K.C.H., F.R.S., 1786—1847.

*Water-colour, by William Derby.—Presented by Mr. Henry Graves, 1865.*

Entered Royal Navy, 1800. Present at the Battle of Copenhagen, 1801. Accompanied Captain Flinders in a voyage of discovery to Australia. Served in the "Bellerophon" at Trafalgar, 1805. Wounded in the Expedition to New Orleans, 1814. Commanded the "Trent" in a voyage of discovery in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, 1818. Conducted an overland expedition

from Hudson's Bay to the shores of the Polar Sea, 1819-22. From 1825 to 1827 was engaged in a second expedition to the same regions. Knighted, 1829. Governor of Van Diemen's Land for seven years. Sailed with "Erebus" and "Terror" in a fresh attempt to explore a north-west passage in 1845, and perished with the whole of his crew, 1847. The fate of his expedition was discovered in 1857 by the expedition under Sir Leopold F. M'Clintock.

CAPTAIN JAMES FITZJAMES, R.N. 1813—1847.

*Crayon Drawing.*—Presented by W. J. C. Coningham, Esq., on behalf of his deceased father, 1885.

Entered the Navy, 1827. Rewarded for his heroism in saving life, 1835. Served in the Euphrates expedition, 1835-37; and as Lieutenant of the "Ganges" at the bombardment of Beyrout, and in operations on the coast of Syria, 1840. Promoted for distinguished services when Lieutenant of the "Cornwallis" in the war with China, 1842. Severely wounded at the storming of Ching-Kiang-Foo. Captain, 1845. Commander of the "Erebus," and perished with Sir John Franklin in his attempt to explore a north-west passage, 1847.

COMMANDER ALFRED PIGOTT. 1846—1885.

*Half-length, by Mrs. H. M. Munro.*—Presented in 1886 by his Brother Officers who served with him in H.M.S. "Inconstant," 1869-72.

First Lieutenant of the "Alexandra" at the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882. Killed when leading the first division of the Naval Brigade in the battle fought at Abu Klea, in the Soudan, 17th January 1885.

GREENWICH PALACE, 1690.

*By J. Vorsterman.*—Presented by the Executors of the late Samuel Enderby, Esq., 1830.

WINDSOR CASTLE, 1690.

*By J. Vorsterman.*—Presented by the Executors of the late Samuel Enderby, Esq., 1830.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL FROM THE WEST SIDE, 1850.

*By James Holland.*—Presented by Mrs. Hollier, 1856, to carry out the wishes of her late husband, Mr. Richard Hollier, of Maze Hill, Greenwich.



VIEW OF GREENWICH FROM THE PARK, 1558, AND

VIEW OF GREENWICH FROM THE RIVER, SHOWING THE OLD PALACE OF PLACENTIA.

*Copies in water-colour from originals by Antonio Van den Wyngaerde in the Sutherland Collection in the Bodleian Library.*

EAST FRONT OF KING CHARLES'S BUILDING (AN OLD ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING).

THE "RED LION" IN THE DOCK, AND WEST SIDE OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL, PRIOR TO 1804.

*Water-colour by Thomas Rowlandson.—Presented by Francis Hobler, Esq., 1847.*

FISHERS' ALLEY, GREENWICH, 1848.

*Removed by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to improve the neighbourhood of the Hospital. Water-colour by Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.—Presented by the Artist, 1848.*

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, RIVER FRONT, BOTH WINGS, AND

RIVER FRONT OF KING CHARLES'S BUILDING.

*Architectural drawings by H. Cumings, which gained the Silver Medal of the Royal Academy, 1850.—Presented by the Artist.*

DESIGNS BY SIR JAMES THORNHILL FOR DECORATIONS OF THE PAINTED HALL.

*Presented by James Stuart, Esq., Architect, 1781.*

Design for Ceiling.

Design for Wall Painting.

Sketch, Sir John Jennings showing plan of the Hospital to the Prince of Wales.

*Presented by the Rev. M. T. Cox, of Badby, Northamptonshire.*

Sketch for Frieze, small figures.

A similar sketch.

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF LORD NELSON UP THE THAMES.

*Coloured print.—Presented by Mr. Thomas Lauder, of Bristol, a Naval Pensioner, 1886.*

## ORIGINAL SKETCHES IN SEPIA FOR DECORATIONS OF THE CHAPEL.

*Executed by Benjamin West, R.A., 1786-89, for the Directors of Greenwich Hospital.*

Sketch for Altar Piece—St. Paul shaking off the viper.	St. John.
Conversion of St. Paul.	St. Peter.
Vision of Cornelius.	St. Luke.
St. Peter released from prison.	St. Andrew.
Elymas struck blind.	St. Thomas.
St. Paul preaching at Athens.	St. James, Major.
St. Paul before Felix.	St. James, Minor.
St. Bartholomew.	Daniel.
St. Matthias.	Micah.
St. Jude.	Malachi.
St. Matthew.	Zechariah.
St. Simon.	Faith.
St. Mark.	Hope.
St. Philip.	Charity.
	Meekness.

## DESIGN FOR A TYMPANUM. SUBJECT, IMMORTALITY OF NELSON.

*Design by Benjamin West, P.R.A., for the Directors of Greenwich Hospital, 1810.*

## DESIGN FOR A TYMPANUM. SUBJECT, IMMORTALITY OF ST. VINCENT (EARL OF ST. VINCENT).

*Designed by Benjamin West, P.R.A., for the Directors of Greenwich Hospital, 1812.*

## ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., F.R.S. 1770—1851.

*Half-length, by G. F. Clarke, after the original by H. P. Briggs, R.A.—Presented by Lady Bouchier, the Admiral's daughter, 1881.*

Entered the Navy, 1783. Lieutenant of Lord Howe's flag-ship in the battle of the 1st June, 1794. Commander of "Babet" sloop in Lord Bridport's action, 1795. Captain of "Orion," 74, at Trafalgar. Commanded the "Blake," 74, in the Walcheren Expedition, and on the coast of Spain during the Peninsular War, 1809-1813. Captain of the Fleet at Baltimore and New Orleans in the American war, 1814. Commanded the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, at the Battle of Navarino, 1827, in which the Turco-Egyptian fleet acting against Greece was destroyed.

## ADMIRAL SIR HENRY JOHN CODRINGTON, K.C.B., ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET. 1808—1877.

*Half-length, by Lowes Dickinson.—Presented by Catherine Lady Codrington, the Admiral's widow, in 1880.*

Son of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. Severely wounded as midshipman of the "Asia" (his father's Flag Ship),

at the battle of Navarino, 1827. Captain of the "Talbot" at the siege of Acre, and of the "Royal George" in the Russian War, 1854-5.

CHARLES SAUNDERS, afterwards Admiral Sir CHARLES SAUNDERS, K.B.

*Half-length.*—Presented by Admiral Herbert de Kantzow, 1892.

(For services, see No. 63, page 31.)

DEPTFORD DOCKYARD, WITH A SHIP ON THE STOCKS READY FOR LAUNCHING. 1752.

*Oil painting, by J. Clevely.*—Presented by E. W. James, Esq., of Greenwich, 1873.

DRAWING OF THE PAINTED HALL OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

*By Paul Sandby.*—Presented by Messrs. Dyer and Sons, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, 1895.

SIX ENGRAVINGS OF THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR.

*Presented by Miss A. M. Dixon, of Blackheath, 1896.*

PICTURE ON PANEL OF A MODEL OF THE "ROYAL GEORGE."

*Presented by Mr. W. G. Porter, 1897.*

VIEW OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND THE BELLOT MEMORIAL.

*Bequeathed by Mr. J. Barrow, 1899.*

SIR SAMUEL BENTHAM (KNIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN ORDER OF ST. GEORGE), INSPECTOR OF NAVAL WORKS, AND LATER A COMMISSIONER OF H.M. NAVY. 1757—1831.

*Half-length.*—Presented by Sir Joseph D. Hooker, K.C.S.I., 1895.

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## SCULPTURE.

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SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

*Cast of a Medallion.*—Presented by Admiral Sir T. L. McClintock, K.C.B., 1895.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

*Bronze cast of a bust, by A. C. Lucchesi.*—Presented by W. T. Rawnsley, Esq., J.P., 1899.



## RELICS, &c.

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FOUR SMALL BRASS CANNON, TAKEN AT COPENHAGEN, 1801.

*Bequeathed by Sir William Davison, 1873.*

AN ASTROLABE CONSTRUCTED FOR SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, AND SAID TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO HIM BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

*Presented by King William IV., 1833.*

RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION, RECOVERED BY DR. RAE IN 1854.

*Presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

DRAWING OF THE ABOVE RELICS.

*Made by Mr. E. O. Pulleyne for the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.*

CHINESE FLAG, CAPTURED AT FATSHAN BY CAPTAIN C. C. FORTSYTH, R.N.

*Presented by Queen Victoria, 1858.*

CHINESE FLAG, CAPTURED AT CANTON BY CAPTAIN FELLOWES, R.N.

*Presented by Queen Victoria, 1859.*

THE OLD COLOURS OF THE CORPS OF ROYAL MARINES.

*Sent to Greenwich Hospital by command of King William IV.*

FRENCH TRICOLOR (THE LAST CAPTURED IN THE WAR) TAKEN BY CAPTAIN EDMUND PALMER IN THE ACTION BETWEEN THE "HEBRUS" AND "L'ETOILE," 1814.

*Presented to Greenwich Hospital by Captain Palmer's widow, 1866.*

THE ORIGINAL "CHATHAM CHEST." AN IRON BOX, SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, IN WHOSE REIGN THE CHATHAM CHEST FUND WAS INSTITUTED.

*Sent to Greenwich Hospital by the Admiralty in 1845, to be preserved as a memorial.*

With this Chest are exhibited an original Account Book of money received and paid by Edward Hayward, clerk and accountant of the Chatham Chest, 1654, 1655, and a similar Account Book kept between the years 1637 and 1642. The latter was presented by the Right Honourable the Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., First Lord of the Admiralty, 1882.

AN ORNAMENTAL SHIELD, COMPOSED OF 125 UNCLAIMED WAR MEDALS AND CLASPS OF DECEASED IN-PENSIONERS OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

BRONZE HOWITZER CAPTURED BY ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B., AT THE ISLAND OF PONZA ON THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY 1813.

*Presented by his Daughter, Mrs. Henry Jodrell, 1890.*

WEAPONS TAKEN BY LIEUTENANT ROTELY, R.M., AT THE CAPTURE OF THE FRENCH VESSEL "CLÉOPATRE."

*Bequeathed by his Daughter, Miss Jane D. Rotely, 1896.*

The following Models of Ships belong to Greenwich Hospital, and include some that were formerly exhibited in the Painted Hall. They are now arranged with other Models of similar description in the Museum.

"ROYAL GEORGE," SUNK AT SPITHEAD, 1782.

"LION," SHIP OF WAR (FULL-RIGGED).

"WINCHELSEA," LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.

"VICTORY," SHIP OF WAR, LOST 1744.

*The above Models, four in number, were presented by King William IV., 1830.*

"CENTURION," 50 GUNS.—LORD ANSON'S SHIP, MADE FROM HER DAVIT, 1748.

*Presented by the Executors of Captain William Browell, Lieutenant Governor of Greenwich Hospital.*

SHIP OF WAR, OF 20 GUNS, ON A LAUNCH.

SHIP OF WAR, FULL-RIGGED.

*The two last Models were presented by E. W. James, Esq., of Greenwich.*

"NELSON," 120 GUNS, LAUNCHED AT WOOLWICH, 1814. (LAUNCHING MODEL.)

*Presented by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham.*

"DUKE OF KENT," FOUR-DECKED SHIP, 170 GUNS, FULL-RIGGED; PLANNED IN 1809 BY JOSEPH TUCKER, ESQ., SURVEYOR OF THE NAVY.

*Presented by Mr. Tucker's widow, 1852.*

“TRITON,” FRIGATE.

*Presented by Admiral Gambier, 1865.*

“ARIEL,” TEA CLIPPER.

*Bequeathed by Mrs. Mary Adela Taylor, 1897.*

SECTION OF A MORTAR VESSEL, WITH SWIVEL GUNS, ON HER BULWARKS.

MODEL OF SURF BOAT FOR LANDING TROOPS.

MODEL OF AN ADMIRAL'S BARGE.

*Presented by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham.*

MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

*Presented by Mr. T. B. Simpson.*

A MODEL IN WOOD OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED.

THE AUTOGRAPH ROLL OF ORIGINAL DONORS TO GREENWICH HOSPITAL (FACSIMILE COPY).

A volume containing Plans and Drawings for the fittings and additions to the building erected by King Charles II., with the warrant approving the same, signed by King William III., and dated 29th April 1696.

Three volumes of Plans relating to the buildings and property of Greenwich Hospital in Greenwich.

Case containing specimens of Ores, &c. found in the Northern Estates of Greenwich Hospital.

Case containing specimens of Minerals from the Arctic regions, and from the Northern Estates of Greenwich Hospital, presented by Mr. W. E. P. Hooper, late of the Admiralty, 1896.

The Statue of George II., in the centre of the Great Quadrangle, was sculptured by J. M. Rysbrach from a block of marble taken from the French by Sir George Rooke, and was presented by Sir John Jennings, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in 1735.

The Bronze Bust of Nelson, in the centre of the Upper Quadrangle, was executed by Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., in 1834, and presented by his widow, Lady Chantrey, in 1851.

The Gun opposite to the North Gate was found sunk in the mud in St. Mary's Creek, below Chatham. It is of iron, believed to have been cast in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is supposed to have formed part of the armament of the “Mathias,” a ship set on fire and sunk by the Dutch under De Ruyter when he sailed up the Medway to attack Chatham, 12th June 1667.



## THE CHAPEL.

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ON the 2nd January 1779, the dome, the roof, and the interior of the Chapel were destroyed by fire. Having been restored in an elegant style of Grecian architecture, from designs by James Stuart, Esq., Surveyor of the Hospital, the celebrated author of the "Antiquities of Athens," and under the superintendence of Mr. William Newton, Clerk of Works (translator of Vitruvius), the Chapel was re-opened for Divine Service September 20th, 1789. In 1851 and 1882, it underwent a complete renovation.

The entrance is by an octangular vestibule, in which are statues, in four niches, of FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, and MEEKNESS, from designs by West, with appropriate inscriptions.

In the vestibule are also placed the model for the monument erected to the memory of Sir George Francis Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., Admiral of the Fleet, who died in 1870, executed by Count Gleichen, by whom it was presented; a Tablet to the memory of the Officers and Men who were lost in the wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus" on Manukau Bar, New Zealand, 7th February 1863, with a basso-relievo in bronze, executed by Count Gleichen, representing the wreck; a tablet to the Officers and Men who lost their lives in H.M.S. "Doterel," 26th April 1881, when she was sunk by the explosion of her fore-magazine; and a tablet to the memory of Rear-Admiral H. J. May, C.B., who died in 1904.

From the vestibule a flight of semi-circular steps leads into the Chapel, through folding doors of mahogany, highly enriched with an architrave, frieze, and cornice of statuary marble. The jambs are in one piece, twelve feet high, and beautifully sculptured. The frieze, which is the work of Bacon, consists of the figures of two Angels, with festoons, supporting the sacred writings. In the leaves is the following inscription: "The law was given by Moses, but Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ." The whole composition of this portal "is, perhaps, without parallel in this or any other country."\* The Chapel is 111 feet in length and 52 feet in width; and the aisle and spaces round the altar and beneath the organ gallery are paved with black and white marble, having a border of the same, corresponding in size with, and in imitation of, a first-rate's hempen cable. In the centre of the aisle are representations of an anchor (the crown bearing due north) and the mariners' compass.

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\* Historical account of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, by Rev. John Cooke, A.M., and Rev. John Maule, A.M., Chaplains, 1789; from which work this description of the Chapel is principally derived.

The ceiling is divided into compartments, and ornamented with foliage, and other designs in the antique style.

The Chapel is lighted by two ranges of windows, between which are the galleries, containing pews used by the Officers of the Royal Naval College and the Royal Hospital School and their families. The boys of the School occupy seats in the lower part of the Chapel. Two of the windows on the south side have been filled with stained glass to the memory of Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral Sir William Edward Parry, Kt.

Within the entrance is a portico of six fluted columns, supporting the organ gallery, with capitals and bases of the Ionic order, after fine Greek models: each column is 15 feet high, and formed of one entire block of veined marble. On the tablet, in front of the organ gallery, is a basso-relievo, representing angels sounding the harp; and on the pedestals, on each side, are ornaments consisting of instruments of music.

Beneath the organ gallery, to the right and left of the doorway, are fixed, on sculptured statuary marble pedestals, busts of Admiral Sir Richard Goodwin Keats, G.C.B., and Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., two successive Governors of the Hospital. The bust of Sir Richard Keats is a fine head by Sir Francis Chantrey, presented in 1836 by King William IV., in testimony of His Majesty's personal esteem for the Admiral (in whose watch His Majesty when a midshipman was stationed), and in commemoration of the valuable services he rendered to his country. The bust of Sir Thomas Hardy, which is a faithful likeness, executed by Behnes, was presented by a few of the Admiral's admirers and friends in 1842, and records the grateful sense entertained of his good qualities as a Naval Commander, of his distinguished professional character as Nelson's Captain, and of his worth as a Governor.

On each side of the organ gallery are four grand columns, with shafts of scagliola, in imitation of Siena marble, and capitals and bases of statuary marble. At the eastern end of the Chapel are four others of a similar description supporting the roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and are 28 feet in height, exclusive of the pedestals.

Underneath the galleries are ranges of fluted pilasters; the cantilevers which support the galleries are decorated with marine ornaments, festoons, &c., and the pedestals of the balustrade in front of the galleries, with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each balustrade contain the Hospital arms, and the frieze below is richly carved with foliage. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaroscuro, commemorative of some of the principal events in the life of our



Saviour. Of these paintings, the first four, situated at the east end of the south side of the Chapel, are by De Bruyn, and represent The Nativity, The Angel appearing to the Shepherds, —The Magi Worshipping, and The Flight into Egypt. The following four on the same side are by Catton, and represent St. John baptizing, Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew, Our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the People on the Shore, and The Stilling of the Tempest. The four subjects at the west end of the north side are painted by Milbourne, and represent Our Saviour Walking on the Sea and saving St. Peter from sinking, The Blind Man cured by a touch, Lazarus raised from the Dead, and The Transfiguration. The remaining four, on the same side, are by Rebecca, and represent The Lord's Supper, Our Saviour carried before Pilate, The Crucifixion, and The Resurrection.

Above the galleries is a richly carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the composite order, their shafts being of scagliola, to correspond with the eight columns before mentioned, and with them appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the Chapel; this epistylum is enriched with angels bearing festoons of oak leaves, dolphins, shells, and other ornaments. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in relief, the Apostles and Evangelists, by Rebecca, after West's designs.

At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in stone: in these recesses are the entrance doors to the galleries, decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel, and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses containing paintings, in chiaroscuro, of the patriarch Moses, of David, and of the prophets Isaiah and Jeremiah, from designs by West, also executed by Rebecca.

The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, nearly 8 feet in length, supported by six cherubim in stone, standing on a marble step of the same dimensions as the table; the ascent to it is by three steps of black marble.

The painting over the altar is by West, representing the "Preservation of St. Paul from Shipwreck, on the Island of Melita." This picture is 25 feet in height, and 14 feet wide, and consists of three principal groups; the first, or lower group, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which were preserved from the wreck; the central and principal group represents St. Paul shaking into the fire the viper which had fastened on his hand; and the figures above, forming the third group, represent the hospitable islanders lowering, from the summit of the rock, fuel and other necessaries



for the relief of the sufferers. The sea and wrecked ship appear in the background.

In the arch above this picture are two angels of statuary marble, by Bacon, one bearing the Cross, the other the emblems of the Eucharist; and in the segment, between the cornice and the ceiling, is a painting of the Ascension in chiaroscuro designed by West, forming the last of the series of paintings, representing the life of our Saviour.

The pulpit, which is circular, is supported by six columns of lime tree with entablature, richly carved. In the six inter-columns are alto-relievos of the following subjects from West's designs, taken from the Acts of the Apostles:—The Conversion of St. Paul, Cornelius' Vision, Peter released from Prison, Elymas struck blind, St. Paul preaching at Athens, and St. Paul pleading before Felix.

The organ, which is by Samuel Green, was erected in 1787. It was added to and renovated in 1872.

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## ROYAL NAVAL MUSEUM.

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The Royal Naval Museum contains Models of Ships of War and other Vessels, and specimens of fittings and stores connected therewith. They are arranged in the following classes:—

Models rigged and not rigged, and half-models of Ships of War from the time of Henry VIII. to the present time; also of armour-plated ships, gunboats, troop ships, and yachts.

Sections showing construction of iron and wooden ships. Plans for securing armour-plating, fitting hawse holes, &c., and for stowing and letting go anchors. Specimens of magazine indicators and light boxes. Plans for fitting sashes, dead-lights, hatch and ladder ways, gun deck ports, &c., for ventilation of ships, for securing and raising propellers, &c. Specimens of pumps, capstans, anchors, cables, bits, compressors, and stoppers. Plans for internal fittings. Specimens of engine room telegraph, alarms, shot-plugs, lightning conductors, cooking galleys, steam-lights, and signal lanterns.

Specimens showing the effect of corrosion in boilers, &c. and samples of iron and steel, and articles showing the result of experimental tests, &c.

Arctic and other relics, and the paintings and drawings, of which a list is given on pages 72 to 79.

Models of masts, yards, &c., and plans for fitting caps, tops, cross-trees, &c.

Models of boats, lifeboats and rafts, and plant for lowering boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, &c.

Plans for launching, hauling up, and heaving down ships; construction of docks; floating docks; caissons, &c.

Models of dockyards, victualling yards, hospitals, &c.

Permanent and temporary steering apparatus.

Models of engines, machinery, &c.

Specimens of worm-eaten wood, and specimens showing galvanic action upon iron and copper under water. Compositions for preservation of iron ships' bottoms, &c.

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The following Paintings and Drawings, in addition to those belonging to Greenwich Hospital enumerated on pages 72 to 77, are exhibited in different parts of the Naval Museum:—

Portrait of Sir Thomas Slade, Surveyor of the Navy from 1755 to 1771.

Portrait of Joseph Tucker, Esq., one of the Surveyors of the Navy, 1813 to 1831. Presented by his widow.

The "Great Harry," Ship of War, launched 1514.

Designs by Peter Pett for the "Sovereign of the Seas," built in the reign of King Charles I., 1637,

Old engraving of the "Sovereign of the Seas," built 1637.

View of Deptford Dockyard.

View of Woolwich Dockyard, painted by Nicholas Pocock, 1790.

View of Chatham Dockyard.

View of Plymouth Dockyard, painted by Nicholas Pocock in 1798.

Eighteen Crayon Portraits of South Sea Islanders drawn by William Hodges, R.A., who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage of discovery in 1774 and 1775.

Portrait of Sir John Franklin, from the original by Thomas Phillips, R.A., presented by his niece, Mrs. Austen Lefroy.

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