

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, F.L.S., ARCHITECT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

#### HISTORY OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

"The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851," will stand recorded in the annals of future ages as the first event of the kind which has occurred in the history of man. We say the first event 'of the kind," for, although many expositions of industrial productions have been held from time to time in various other countries, and also recently in some of our own cities, they have always been restricted to the works of the particular nations, or localities, to the exclusion of the rest of the world. Furthermore, it may be added, that expositions, regulated by these principles, were in reality little else than large fairs, where the immediate extension of individual commercial dealings was the main object held in view.

England, then, has been the first not only to throw open her own shop for the inspection of all the world, but to invite all the world to compete with her in it, and that in every walk and department of business. It was a bold, a courageous, a generous step; and although in the working out of the details, and in some of the accidental incidents inseparable from all great undertakings, she may not fancy herself adequately requited, upon the whole we do not think she will have reason to repent what she has done.

We will now briefly trace the history of the events which led to this undertaking; an undertaking the honour of which, we must state at the outset, is mainly attributable to the Society of Arts of London. As early as the year 1756-57, the Society of Arts of London offered prizes for specimens of manufactures, tapestry, carpets, porcelain, &c., and exhibited the works which were offered in competition; and about the same period, the Royal Academy had organised its exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, and engravings.

The first exhibition of industrial productions in France occurred in 1789, being confined to Gobelins tapestry and Sèvres china, exposed for sale for the benefit of the workmen who were in a distressed condition; the next in 1798, which included sumptuous furniture and other articles of luxe; the next in 1801, a fourth in

1802, and a fifth in 1806. But it was not till the Restoration in 1819, that the expositions of French industry began to take place systematically, and to include that larger and more varied class of objects adapted to the requirements and means of the masses. The eleventh and last great exposition took place in the Champs Elysées in 1849 (the previous one having taken place in 1844), in a building erected for the purpose, which covered more than five acres of ground, and in which the productions of 4494 exhibitors were displayed. The Bavarians and the Belgians have of late years imitated the example set by France, and with good success. Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Dublin, and other towns, have also held similar exhibitions, being more properly styled bazaars; and in 1845 the great Free Trade Bazaar was held at Covent Garden Theatre, which was open twelve days.

We now come to trace what led to the infusion of a more cosmopolitan principle in these exhibitions, so signally exemplified in the Great Exhibition which has just closed. As early as 1845, in consequence of the good success which had attended the Paris Exhibition of the preceding year, the Society of Arts made some efforts to move our Government to promote or favour a somewhat similar exposition in this country, but without success. Governments are always slow to "move on;" and there being no precedent for such a proceeding in the books of the Treasury, how could they be supposed capable of doing anything in the matter? Even so late as the year 1848, a proposal to establish a self-supporting Exhibition of British Industry, to be controlled by a Royal Commission, was submitted to Prince Albert (then President of the Society of Arts), and by him laid before the court; but again without leading to any result. Meantime, however, the Society of Arts had begun to substitute action for theory, example for persuasion:—

"In 1847 (we quote from the Introduction to the Official Catalogue) the Council of the Society substituted action for theory, and, in the midst of discouragement, established a limited exhibition of

manufactures, professedly as the beginning of a series. The success of this exhibition determined the Council to persevere, and to hold similar exhibitions annually. Accordingly, in the next year, the experiment was repeated with such greatly increased success, that the Council felt warranted in announcing their intention of holding annual exhibitions, as a means of establishing a quinquennial Exhibition of British Industry, to be held in 1851. Having proceeded thus far, the Council sought to connect the Schools of Design, located in the centres of manufacturing industry, with the proposed Exhibition, and obtained the promised co-operation of the Board of Trade, through the President, Mr. Labouchere; moreover, with a view to prepare a suitable building, they secured the promise of a site from the Earl of Carlisle, then Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, who offered either the central area of Somerset House, or some other Government ground. In the year 1849, the exhibition, still more successful than any preceding, consisted chiefly of works in the precious metals, some of which were graciously contributed by her Majesty. To aid in carrying out their intention of holding a National Exhibition in the year 1851, the Council of the Society caused a report on the French Exposition, held in 1849, to be made for them and printed. A petition was also presented by the Council to the House of Commons, praying that they might have the use of some public building for the Exhibition of 1851, which was referred to the Select Committee on the School of Design."

It should be stated that, in February, 1849, M. Buffet, the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce of France, proposing that specimens of skill in agriculture and manufactures from neighbouring nations should be admitted to this approaching exposition, and asking the opinion of the manufacturers upon the subject. The answer he received, however, was not favourable, and he abandoned the idea; and it was this very circumstance, probably, which forced upon the Society of Arts, with Prince Albert at their head, the conviction that this wider and more generous field was the one they must adopt, if they would enlist the sympathies of the world in their project, and render

it commercially self-supporting and independent.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, as President of the Society, had, of course, been fully informed, from time to time, of all these proceedings, which had received his Royal Highness's sanction and approval; but immediately after the termination of the session of 1849, the Prince took the subject under his own personal superintendence. He proceeded to settle the general principles on which the proposed Exhibition for 1851 should be conducted, and to consider the mode in which it should be carried out.

On the 29th June, 1849, the general outlines of the Exhibition were discussed by his Royal Highness; and from that day to the present time, accurate accounts of all proceedings have been kept, and the greater part of them printed and published. The minutes of a meeting of several members of the Society of Arts, held at Buckingham Palace, on the 30th June, set forth as follows:—

His Royal Highness communicated his views regarding the formation of a Great Collection of Works of Industry and Arts in London in 1851, for the purposes of exhibition, and of competition and encouragement.

His Royal Highness considered that such Collection and Exhibi-

tion should consist of the following divisions:-

Raw Materials. Machinery and Mechanical Inventions. Manufactures.

Sculpture and Plastic Art generally. It was a matter of consideration whether such divisions should be made subjects of simultaneous exhibition, or be taken separately. It was ultimately settled that, on the first occasion at least, they

should be simultaneous.

Various sites were suggested as most suitable for the building; which it was settled must be, on the first occasion at least, a temporary one. The Government had offered the area of Somerset House; or if that were unfit, a more suitable site on the property The Government had offered the area of Somerset of the Crown. His Royal Highness pointed out the vacant ground in Hyde Park on the south side, parallel with, and between, the Kensington drive and the ride commonly called Rotten Row, as affording advantages which few other places might be found to possess. Application for this site could be made to the Crown.

It was a question whether this Exhibition should be exclusively limited to British Industry. It was considered that, whilst it appears an error to fix any limitation to the productions of machinery, science, and taste, which are of no country, but belong, as a whole, to the civilised world, particular advantage to British industry might be derived from placing it in fair competition with

that of other nations.

It was further settled that, by offering very large premiums in money, sufficient inducement would be held out to the various

manufacturers to produce works which, although they might not form a manufacture profitable in the general market, would, by the effort necessary for their accomplishment, permanently raise the powers of production, and improve the character of the manufacture itself.

The rest of the minute relates to the proposal for forming a Royal Commission to carry the project into effect; and the organis-

ation of a subscription list in aid.

After another meeting at Osborne House, on the 14th July, same year, his Royal Highness, in order to bring the subject officially to the notice of the Government, addressed a letter to the Home Secretary, which opened a correspondence that eventuated in the appointment of a Royal Commission, dated 3rd January,

"In this stage of the proceeding, (we quote again Mr. Cole's Introduction,) it became necessary to place the accomplishment of the undertaking, as far as possible, beyond a doubt. Having acquired experience, in 1845, of the difficulties to be encountered. the Council of the Society of Arts felt that the proposal must not be brought a second time before the public as an hypothesis, but that the only means of succeeding was to prove that they had both the will and the power to carry out the Exhibition. The Society had no funds of its own available for the advances necessary to be made. The outlay for a building upon the scale then thought of, and for preliminary expenses, was estimated at the least at £70,000.

"After much fruitless negotiation with several builders and contractors, an agreement was made between the Society of Arts and the Messrs. Munday, by which the latter undertook to deposit £20,000 as a prize fund, to erect a suitable building, to find offices, to advance the money requisite for all preliminary expenses, and to take the whole risk of loss on certain conditions. It was proposed that the receipts arising from the Exhibition should be dealt with as follows:- The £20,000 prize fund, the cost of the building, and five per cent. on all advances, were to be repaid in the first instance: the residue was then to be divided into three equal parts; one part was to be paid at once to the Society of Arts as a fund for future exhibitions; out of the other two parts all other incidental costs, such as those of general management, preliminary expenses, &c., were to be paid; and the residue, if any, was to be the remuneration of the contractors, for their outlay, trouble, and risk. Subsequently, the contractors agreed, that instead of this division they would be content to receive such part of the surplus, if any, as, after payment of all expenses, might be awarded by arbitration. contract was made on 23rd August, 1849, but the deeds were not signed until the 7th November following.

"For the purpose of carrying the contract into execution on behalf of the Society, the Council nominated an Executive Committee of four members, who were afterwards appointed the Executive in the Royal Commission, and the contractors their own nominee. In thus making the contract with private parties for the execution of what, in fact, would become a national object, if the proposal should be entertained by the public, every care was taken to anticipate the public wishes, and to provide for the public interests. It was foreseen that if the public identified itself with the Exhibition, they would certainly prefer not to be indebted to private enterprise and capital for carrying it out. A provision was made with the contractors to meet this probability, by which it was agreed, that if the Treasury were willing to take the place of the contractors, and pay the liabilities incurred, the Society of Arts should have the power of determining the contract before the 1st February, 1850. In the event of an exercise of this power, the compensation to be paid to the Messrs. Munday for their outlay and risk was to

be settled by arbitration.

"The Society of Arts having thus secured the performance of the pecuniary part of the undertaking, the next step taken was to ascertain the readiness of the public to promote the Exhibition. It has been shown that the proof of this readiness would materially influence Her Majesty's Government in consenting to the proposal to issue a Royal Commission to superintend the Exhibition. The Prince Albert, as President of the Society of Arts, therefore commissioned several members of the Society, in the autumn of 1849, to proceed to the 'manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading manufacturers, and further evidence, with reference to a Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be held in London in the year 1851, in order that His Royal Highness might bring the results before Her Majesty's Commissioners were appointed, visits made, and re-Government.' ports of the results submitted to the Prince, from which it appeared that 65 places, comprehending the most important cities and towns of the United Kingdom, had been visited. Public meetings had been held, and local committees of assistance formed in them."

We pass over the intervening struggles,—the discouraging effects



CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, ESQ., Executive Commissioner.







THE EARL OF ROSSE,

President of the Royal Society, Royal Commissioner.

of the apathy, not disguised and not to be doubted, on the part of a large portion of the industrial class,—not only agricultural, but manufacturing; the tardy and niggardly filling up of the subscription list, which amounted in April, 1851, to only £75,000, of which about £65,000 had been paid in; the doubt as to the necessary funds being procured to pay for the purchase or hire of a suitable building for an entertainment to which the whole world have been invited. Suffice it to say, that on the 15th July, 1850, a charter of incorporation was granted to the Commissioners (which relieved the individual members of it from the responsibilities under which they had previously lain); and in August, a guarantee fund of £230,000 was subscribed by a limited number of individuals, some of whom were commissioners, upon security of which, the Bank of England consented to make such advances as might be required from time to time.

We come now to consider the arrangements by which the Great Exhibition has received not only a local habitation, but a name, the origin and history of the Crystal Palace. We shall begin by

quoting the statement in the Official Catalogue:-

"As early as January, 1850, the Commission named a Committee 'for all matters relating to the Building,' consisting of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Ellesmere, Mr. Barry, R.A., Mr. Cubitt, Pres. Inst. C.E., Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Cockerell, R.A., Mr. Brunel,

and Mr. Donaldson.

"Mr. Cubitt was elected Chairman of this Committee, and from the earliest period to the opening of the Exhibition, gave daily and unremitting attention to the subject, at great personal sacrifice of his valuable time. On the 21st of February, 1850, the Building Committee reported favourably on the fitness of the present site in Hyde Park, which had been suggested in the early stages of the undertaking, and for the use of which it had been already announced that Her Majesty's permission had been obtained. The Committee ventured at once to recommend that upwards of 16 acres should be covered in; a bold step at that time (21st February), when no data whatever of the space likely to be filled had been received (Min. vii., p. 5). It was their opinion that it was desirable to obtain suggestions, by public competition, as to the general arrangements of the ground-plan of the Building, and public invitations were accordingly issued. They also reported, that when a plan for the general arrangement should have been obtained and approved, they would invite, by a second public notice, designs, accompanied by tenders, from the builders and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, for the construction of the Building, in the form, and according to the general arrangement, which should be fixed upon. In answer to the invitation to send in plans, upwards of 245 designs and specifications were submitted. Of these 38 were contributed by foreigners: France sending 27; Belgium 2; Holland 3; Hanover 1; Naples 1; Switzerland 2; Rhein Prussia 1; Hamburg 1; 128 by residents in London and its environs; 51 by residents in provincial towns of England; 6 by residents in Scotland; 3 by residents in Ireland; and 7 were anonymous. All these plans were publicly exhibited during a month, from the 10th of June, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster. The Building Committee reported on the merits of them, selecting two lists of the competitors. They considered the one 'entitled to favourable and honourable mention,' and the second 'entitled to further higher honorary distinction.' But they accompanied their report with the important announcement, that in their opinion there was no 'single plan so accordant with the peculiar objects in view, either in the principle or detail of its arrangement, as to warrant them in recommending it for adoption' (Min. xvii., p. 6). Committee, therefore, submitted a plan of their own, and, assisted by Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Charles Heard Wild, and Mr. Owen Jones, they prepared extensive working drawings, which were lithographed. They issued invitations for tenders to execute works in accordance with them, requesting from competitors, in addition, such suggestions and modification, accompanied with estimates of cost, as might possibly become the means of effecting a considerable In the actual instructions reduction upon the general expense. they stipulated that tenders in which changes were proposed, would be only entertained provided they were 'accompanied by working drawings and specifications, and fully priced bills of quantities.'

"The Building Committee published in detail the reasons, both of economy and taste, which had induced them to prepare plans for a structure of brick, the principal feature of which was a dome two hundred feet in diameter. Public opinion did not coincide in the propriety of such a building on such a site, and the residents in the neighbourhood raised especial objections. The subject was brought neighbourhood raised especial objections. before both Houses of Parliament; and in the House of Commons, on the 4th July, 1850, two divisions took place on the question, whether the proposed site should be used at all for any building for the Exhibition. In the one division, the numbers in favour of the

site were 166 to 47, and in the second 166 to 46. The Commissioners published, at considerable length, a statement of the reasons which had induced them to prefer the site, and there can be no doubt that the force of this document mainly influenced the large

majority in both divisions.

Whilst the plan of the Building Committee was under discussion, Mr. Paxton was led, by the hostility which it had incurred, to submit a plan for a structure chiefly of glass and iron, on principles similar to those which had been adopted and successfully tried by him at Chatsworth. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. tendered for the erection of the Building Committee's plan, and strictly in accordance with the conditions of tender, they also submitted estimates for the construction of the building suggested by Mr. Paxton, and adapted in form to the official ground-plan. An engraving of Mr. Paxton's original design was published in the Illustrated London News, 6th July, 1850, which, when compared with the building that has been actually erected, will show what changes were subsequently made. The Commissioners having fully investigated the subject, finally adopted, on the 26th July, Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co.'s tender to construct Mr. Paxton's building, as then proposed, for the sum of £79,800. Considerable modifications, additions, and improvements in the architectural details were subsequently made, which have raised the proposed original cost of the building. As soon as the decision was made, fresh working drawings had to be prepared, and every means taken for expediting the works. These were carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Cubitt, assisted by Mr. D. Wyatt, Mr. O. Jones, and Mr. C. Wild. The formal deed of contract was not signed until the 31st October, although the first iron column was fixed as early as the 26th September, 1850, the contractors having thereby incurred, in their preparations, a liability of £50,000 without any positive contract; in fact, great reciprocal confidence was manifested by the contracting parties. Whatever objections were entertained originally against the use of the site, gradually disappeared during the progress of the present building, and have become changed into positive approval and admiration, of the building itself and assent to the particular location of it. It should, however, be stated, that a deed of covenant to remove the building and give up the site within seven months after the close of the Exhibition, namely, before the 1st June, 1852, has been entered into between Her Majesty and the Commissioners. The deed was sealed on the 14th November, 1850."

Mr. Fox, at a dinner given to him at Derby, June 28th, made a speech, giving the following interesting particulars of the actual

progress of the works:

"In June, 1850, the Royal Commission invited contractors to tender for a building to be erected in Hyde Park, in conformity with plans and specifications prepared by the Building Committee.

"The Building, which was intended to consist principally of brick and iron, with a splendid dome in the centre, was considered of too permanent a nature for subsequent removal, and public opinion to this effect was very generally expressed.

"In the printed conditions of tender issued by the Building Com-

mittee, the following clause was introduced:-

"' Tenders for methods of construction other than those shown upon the drawings, and described in the specifications, will be entertained, but on condition only of their being accompanied by working drawings and specifications, and fully priced bills of quantities.'

This invitation to parties to send in tenders, based not only on the Committee's plans, but upon such other designs as they might wish to submit, induced me to believe that a tender for a building of glass and iron, as suggested to me, for the first time, by Mr. Paxton, on the 22nd June, 1850, just twelve months ago, an engraving of which was published in the Illustrated London News on the 6th of July, would meet not only with the approbation of the Building Committee, but with that of the public at large; and I therefore went to Birmingham on the 28th June, and put in hand the drawings and specifications upon which our tender to the Committee was to be based.

"On the 2nd of July, Mr. Cole, having heard of our intention to make an offer for a building of the kind, and feeling strongly that the success of the Exhibition depended upon having an attractive and suitable building, came down to Birmingham, at his own suggestion, but with the permission of competent authority, to stimulate us to proceed, and to offer such hints in reference to the requirements of the case as would enable us to make the conception of Mr. Paxton conform strictly to the condition of tender required by the Commissioners, and therefore most likely to meet with the approbation of the Building Committee; and I am of opinion, that to his spirited advice we are mainly indebted for obtaining an impregnable locus standi on the merits of our case.

"In all this I had the co-operation of my partner, Mr. Henderson,

who, feeling with me the value of Mr. Cole's suggestions, and the



SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, BART., Secretary to the Royal Commissioners.



HENRY COLE, ESQ., Executive Commissioner.



MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, ESQ., Secretary to the Executive Committee.



OWEN JONES, ESQ., R.A.,

Author of "The Alhambra," Decorator of the Crystal Palace.

great importance, in the preparation of these drawings, of conforming as much as possible to the arrangements adopted by the Committee in the plan upon which they had invited tenders, proposed the addition of the transept, in the propriety of which Mr. Paxton,

after due consideration, entirely concurred.

"Before completing our tender, and with a view to a more precise appreciation of the magnitude of a building covering 18 acres 1850 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 64 feet high, irrespective of the arched roof of the transept—I walked out one evening into Portland-place; and there setting off the 1850 feet upon the pavement, found it the same length within a few yards; and then, considering that the building would be three times the width of that fine street, and the nave as high as the houses on either side, I had presented to my mind a pretty good idea of what we were about to undertake, and I confess that I considered the difficulties to be surmounted in constructing that great Palace were of no ordinary kind; but feeling confident that, with great energy, good arrangements, and a hearty co-operation on the part of our extensive and well-disciplined staff, it might be accomplished, and that upon it depended, in all probability, the success of the Exhibition, we determined to undertake the responsibility; and the opening on the 1st May has proved the correctness of our conclusions.

"The plans and specifications prepared by us in great haste were submitted to the Commissioners, together with a tender, on the 10th July; but, though sufficient to enable us to bring the subject before them, and to convey to their minds an idea of what we proposed to erect, they were necessarily very incomplete, and did not contain either sufficient architectural or mechanical detail to admit of their being used in the execution of the works. The arched roof was afterwards added to the design, and submitted to the Commissioners on the 15th July, with the view of getting over a difficulty which existed in consequence of the elm-trees being too tall to

be covered by the flat roof proposed by Mr. Paxton.

"These trees were, as Professor Cowper stated in his admirable lecture on the last day of the past year, 'John Bull's Trees of Liberty,' upon which, for some reason, he had set his heart in preference to all others, and would not consent to their removal. For the expense attending the addition of the arched roof to the transept, Fox, Henderson, and Co. did not increase the amount of their former tender, and it was consequently executed at their sole

expense.
"The Building Committee, having had the matter under their consideration from the 15th to the 25th July, resolved unanimously to recommend the Commissioners to accept our offer for the build-ing with the arched roof, and nothing could be more disinterested than their conduct in setting aside the drawings and specifications which, with much labour, they had prepared, and adopting others which, though laid before them in so imperfect a state, presented to their minds, as experienced engineers and architects, the mode of constructing a building of iron and glass better fitted for the purposes of the Exhibition.

" On the recommendation of the Building Committee, the Commissioners on the 26th July were pleased to signify their wish for us to construct the building, but were met by a difficulty which threatened to postpone for a year, if not to put an end to the Exhi-

bition altogether.

"The Solicitor to the Treasury gave as his opinion that, until the Commissioners had obtained a royal charter, they could not legally proceed, and were therefore not in a position to give an order to any one. These circumstances were explained to us by Lord Granville on the 26th of July, in the presence of the Commissioners, who at the same time told us that it was their fixed intention to apply to Government for the charter, and he had every reason to believe it would be granted; and having informed us that as soon as they were a legally constituted body they would probably conclude a contract with Fox, Henderson, and Co., finished by asking whether, under these circumstances, we should consider it running too great a risk to enter at once upon the execution of the work, as otherwise many weeks would unavoidably be lost, and the chance of opening the Exhibition on the 1st of May placed beyond possibility. In reply to his Lordship's inquiry, seeing the imperative necessity for immediate action, and desiring to render all the assistance in our power in furtherance of the important objects of the Exhibition, we expressed our willingness to run the risk, whatever it might be, and without waiting for the charter, commenced at once the drawings and the necessary operations for the erection of the building.

"As the time for the execution of the building was so extremely limited, and being well aware, from experience, that when matters of business had to be decided by a committee composed of many persons, much valuable time was generally wasted, we requested the Commissioners, instead of referring us to the Building Committee, to select one of its members, either the chairman, Mr. Cubitt, Presi-

dent of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Robert Stephenson, or Mr. Brunel, and give him absolute power to settle with us finally all matters connected with the arduous task we were then willing to enter upon. The Commissioners, appreciating the importance of this request, appointed Mr. Cubitt to fill this office.

"It was now that I commenced the laborious work of deciding upon the proportions and strengths required in every part of this great and novel structure, so as to ensure that perfect safety essential in a building destined to receive millions of human beings-one so entirely without precedent, and where mistakes might have led to the most serious disasters. Having satisfied myself on these necessary points, I set to work and made every important drawing of the building as it now stands, with my own hand; and it was no small source of gratification to me, when asking Mr. Cubitt to look over the drawings I had prepared, to find that he not only had no desire to suggest alterations, but expressed his entire approbation of them all.

"Perhaps the most difficult and hazardous, and certainly the most interesting portion of the work, was raising the sixteen ribs of the transept to their places. A month was the shortest time assigned by any one for this operation. We commenced on the 4th December, and succeeded in raising two in the course of that day.

"Two more were safely deposited in their places in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the following day, and the last pair on December the 12th; so that the sixteen ribs were all

placed in eight working days."

The building in its general arrangement resembles the distribution of parts in a cruciform cathedral with double aisles, consisting of a vast nave, 72 feet wide, 64 feet high, running from east to west, 1848 feet in length. This nave is crossed at right angles near the centre of its length by a transept of the same width, and 408 feet long. The roof of this transept is semi-cylindrical, the curve commencing at a height of 68 feet. On each side, both of the nave and transept, run aisles 24 feet in width and 64 in height, with galleries covering the whole width of the aisles at a height of 24 feet from the ground. Beyond these first aisles, and parallel with them, at a distance of 48 feet, are second aisles of similar width, and similarly covered for their whole width with galleries on the same level as those over the first aisles. In order to communicate from one gallery to another, bridges at frequent intervals span the 48-feet avenues, and divide them into courts, each of which has been so arranged as to present an ensemble to the eye of the spectator looking down upon it from the galleries. The avenues of 48 feet, which we have described as thus subdivided, and the second aisles, are roofed over at a height of 44 feet from the ground. The remaining portion of the building consists of one story only 24 feet high, in which there are of course no galleries. Ten double staircases, each 8 feet wide, give access to the galleries.

The total area of the ground floor is 772,784 square feet, and that of the galleries 217,100 square feet. The galleries extend nearly a mile in length. The total cubic contents of the building are about 33,000,000 feet. There are nearly 2300 cast-iron girders, 23 feet 4 inches long, and 3 feet deep; and 358 wrought-iron trusses for supporting the galleries and roof; 30 miles of gutters for carrying the roof-water to the columns which support the roof,

and 202 miles of sash bars.

Commodious refreshment-rooms, &c., were provided around the trees at the northern extremity of the transept, and adjoining open courts towards the eastern and western extremities of the building, where the presence of the groups of trees dictated their location. The offices of the Executive Committee adjoin the southern entrance. In addition to the southern or principal entrance, there are two others, one at the east and the other at the west end of the building. Fifteen exit doors permit visitors to leave the building.

Water is supplied in abundance by the Chelsea Water-works Company, not only to guard against contingencies by fire, but to supply the numerous fountains which are distributed about the

Ventilation is effected and regulated by means of "louvres," consisting of metal blades fixed in wooden frames. These louvres resemble Venetian blinds in their action. An area of not less than 50,000 feet, superficial, of ventilating surface is thus distributed generally over the building. An ingenious arrangement of cranks, &c., so connects these louvres one with another, that a single man can open or close with great ease no less than 600 feet, superficial, by one motion of the arm.

The decoration of the building, which is in white and blue stripes,

relieved with red, was designed by Owen Jones, Esq.

To give an idea of the enormous extent of the building, it may be noticed that the width of the main avenue is within ten feet



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.,

Royal Commissioner.





double that of Saint Paul's Cathedral, whilst its length is more than four times as great. The walls of St. Paul's are fourteen feet thick, those of the "Crystal Palace" only eight inches. St. Paul's occupied 35 years in building, whilst the Hyde Park building occupied less than half that number of weeks; the celerity of the construction has been most remarkable. As many as 308 girders have been delivered on the ground in one week. Seven of the great trusses of the nave were raised in one day. Each man fixed about 200 superficial feet of glass per day. In order to perform these marvels, it was necessary to devise and employ various contrivances for economising labour, such as the sash-bar machine, the gutter machine, the morticing machine, the painting machine, the glazing machine, besides many others of an equally ingenious nature. The average number of workmen employed was about 1800, amongst whom about £2500 was weekly paid in wages. Even in the payment of the workmen ingenious machinery was called into requisition, by which it was found possible to make nearly 2000 distinct payments within the space of two hours.

With regard to the internal arrangements as they appeared during the period the Exhibition was open, a brief survey may be sufficient

as a record for future reference.

Upon entering at the eastern end of the building, the productions of the United States were found arranged upon the north and south sides. Adjoining the United States on the north side, were the productions of Russia; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark occupying the space opposite to Russia, upon the south side. Exhibitors from Northern Germany came next, on the north side to Russia, and upon the south to Denmark. The productions of the Zollverein occupied a considerable space upon both sides, adjoining to those of Northern Germany. Articles contributed by Austrian exhibitors came next, also occupying a portion of each side of the central pas-The contributions from Holland joined, on the north side, the Austrian productions. Belgium next occupied a fair amount of space upon each side. France had 240 feet of frontage upon the north, and about 200 feet upon the south side. To Portugal and Spain were allotted a space upon the north side, as well as to Italy. Switzerland exhibited her productions upon the south side, and by their side were arranged the articles sent from Brazil and Mexico. Egypt and Greece occupied a space upon the north side, near to the transept, and in immediate proximity to some of the rich productions of Turkey, which stood at the point of junction with the transept. China had a frontage upon the south side, and a portion of that of the transept. Persia and Arabia adjoined to Greece and Turkey, in the north transept; whilst Tunis occupied a portion of the south

Crossing the transept westward, the visitor found himself amid the productions of British India, Ceylon, and the rest of our colonies, from which he passed to the productions of the United Kingdom, arranged in various ways, according to their classes; the productions of Ireland being near the extreme west of the nave. The machinery in motion occupied the north-western part of the building; the steam-engine, of upwards of 100 horse power, being outside the building. The galleries were allotted to the respective countries in almost the same proportions as the space upon the ground floor. All the lighter and more elegant articles, including the plate and jewellery of the British contributors, were displayed in the galleries, the heavier articles being of course exhibited upon the ground floor. Sculpture and the fine arts occupied a position south of the west transept. Articles of statuary and sculpture were also placed upon each side of the central passage, small fountains and other ornamental works being placed in the centre. At the centre of the intersection of the transept and nave, or central passage, was the

very beautiful glass fountain by Messrs. Osler.

#### CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION, 11TH OCTOBER.—REPORT ON THE AWARDS OF JURIES, 15TH OCTOBER.

The Great Exhibition having been open to the public 141 days, was finally closed on the 11th October. The only incident which marked the event, was the striking up, at five o'clock, of the National Anthem by all the organs, accompanied by many voices in all parts of the crowded avenues. On Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th, the Crystal Palace was thrown open to exhibitors and their friends, who were admitted by tickets without charge; and on Wednesday, the 15th, the history of the Great Exhibition 1851 was brought to a final close, with a slight business-like ceremony, in which Prince Albert, as the President, received the reports of the juries, and addressed a speech in reply. This ceremony took place upon a temporary dais in the middle of the transept, (the Crystal Fountain having been previously removed,) and the whole building was crowded with exhibitors and others admitted by tickets.

The National Anthem was then sung; after which the Bishop of London read a prayer of thanksgiving. This was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus, at the close of which the Prince and Commissioners left the platform, and the business of the day terminated.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE AWARDS.

An examination of the aggregate result of the labours of the jurors, shows that the number of awards of all classes—council and prize medals, and "honourable mentions"—is 5084; of this number 2039 have been awarded to the United Kingdom, and 3045 to the foreign Exhibitors. Upon analysing these lists, we find that the proportion of prizes awarded in the six great groups which included the whole of the jurors, is as follows:-

RAW	MATERIALS.	-CLASSES	I.	TO	IV.
-----	------------	----------	----	----	-----

		British.	Foreign.	Total.
Council medals .		6	16	22
Prize medals		125	437	562
Honourable mentions		131	535	666
Total		262	988	1250
	•			1200
MACHINER	Y.—(	CLASSES V	. TO X.	
Council medals .		52	36	88
Prize medals		301	191	492
Honourable mentions	•	51	114	165
movet		404	341	745
Total	*	404	341	740
TEXTILE FABR	ics	-CLASSES	XI. TO XX.	
Council medals .		1	2	3
Prize medals		337	498	835
Honourable mentions		185	277	462
				7000
Total		523	777	1300
METALLIC, VITREOUS, .	AND	CERAMIC	MANUFACTU	RES.—
		XI. TO XX		
Council medals .		14	21	35
Prize medals		312	214	526
Honourable mentions		208	199	407
		-	-	
Total		534	434	968
MISCELLANEOUS MANUE	LOWIT	DEC _OF	Sere YYVI	TO YYIY
	ACTU.	KES.—CLI		
Council medals .		4	10	14
Prize medals		142	232	374
Honourable mentions		100	154	254
Total		246	396	642
			000	042
	FINE	ARTS.		
Council medals .		2	2	4
Prize medals	1540	27	60	87
Honourable mentions	*	41	47	88
Total		70	109	179
Tout	- 31	,,,	100	113
		-		

Besides the medals, the Juries have, in a few special cases, granted money awards, of which the following is a list :-

#### MONEY AWARDS.

Alex. Birnie, United Kingdom-for having exhibited a complete set of fishing nets, lines, and hooks, for deep sea fishing -£50.

Joseph Bothway, United Kingdom—for having exhibited models of his improvements in the construction of blocks, combining strength and other advantages with much less weight

159 Daniel Harvey, United Kingdom-for having exhibited a model of the "Victoria and Albert" yacht, executed by himbeing a fine specimen of workmanship-£40.

- Dempster, United Kingdom-for an ingenious system of sig-

nals for merchant ships—£20. 468 G. F. Greiner, United Kingdom—for his new and useful method of bringing into unison the strings of each choir of the pianoforte; also for his invention of a new and mechanical contrivance for pianos, combining the advantage of Erard's machine, with greater construction and durability-£50.

J. S. Wood, United States—for the expenses incurred in constructing his piano violin—£50.

101 F. Retor, Switzerland—to enable him to carry on further experiments to test the isochronism of spirals, his invention of a new and ingenious free spring escapement being particularly adapted for that purpose—£50.

Note.—The Jury award the sum of £10 each to the following subjects.

 106 Ann Harvey (Belfast), United Kingdom—hand-spun flax-yarn.
 546 Hempen Spinning School (for a little girl 10 years of age), Prussia—spun flax-yarn.

 Jane McGill (Belfast), United Kingdom—hand-spun flaxyarn.

237 J. Bamford, United Kingdom—fine light gauze flannels.
97 E. Budden, United Kingdom—the workman who bound an album, very elaborately ornamented, in which taste and good work are displayed.

good work are displayed.

91 R. Neil, United Kingdom—for the care, industry, and perseverance displayed in binding an imperial 4to. Bible in cream Morocco, under great disadvantages; the work was executed at his own home after his daily occupation, by gas-light in the winter; and notwithstanding these difficulties, a considerable degree of excellence is attained.

# STATISTICS OF THE EXHIBITION. NUMBER OF VISITORS.

In the month	of	May	the nu	mber	of vi	sitors	was	734,782
In June								1,133,116
In July								1,314,176
In August								1,023,435
In September								1,155,240
In October, u	p t	the :	llth i	nstant				841,107
-	-	G	and t	otal				6,201,856

Ditto up to Saturday, October 11

Grand total . . . £469,115 13 (

41,922 11

# CURIOUS FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE EXHIBITION.

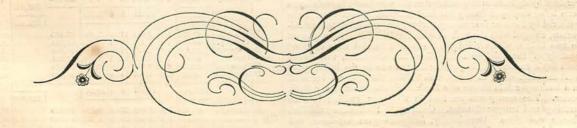
Of the money received at the doors, £275,000 was in silver, and £81,000 in gold. The weight of the silver coin so taken (at the rate of 28lb. per £100) would be 35 tons, and its bulk 900 cubic feet! The rapid flow of the coin into the hands of the money-takers prevented all examination of each piece as it was received, and £90 of bad silver was taken, but only one piece of bad gold, and that was a half-sovereign. The half-crown was the most usual bad coin; but a much more noticeable fact is, that nearly all the bad money was taken on the half-crown and five-shilling days. The cash was received by eighteen money-takers: on the very heavy days six extra ones being employed during the busiest hours. From them it was gathered by three or four money-porters, who carried it to four collectors, charged with the task of counting it. From them it went to two tellers, who verified the sums, and handed it to the final custody of the chief financial officer, Mr. Carpenter, who locked each day's amount in his peculiar iron chests in the building till next morning, when, in boxes, each holding £600, it was borne off in a hackney-cab in charge of a Bank of England clerk and a Bank porter. The money was received in all forms, ranging between farthings and ten-pound notes. Contrary to the notices exhibited, change was given. Occasionally, foreigners gave napoleons, and these coins being mistaken for sovereigns, they received nineteen shillings out, and liberty of admission into the bargain. The moneys of America, Hamburg, Germany, and France, were often tendered and taken. The total number of visitors from the 1st of May to the 11th of October was 6,063,986.

Return showing for each day, from May 1st to October 11th, the estimated Daily Number of Visitors to the Exhibition, the Receipts at the Doors, and the Largest Number of Persons in the Building at any one time.

Date. Dayo the Week.		Number persons p at the d	Am	ount		Number entering Tickets.	Total N	otal Number who			
		Week.	Number.	Entrance Fee.	receive	received at the doors.		Estimated Number of persons entering with Season Tickets.	Exhibite ants, as by the	entered daily, in- cluding Staff and Exhibitors'Attend- ants, as estimated by the Police.	
May	2		560	s. d. 20 ( 20 (	560		d. 0 0	19,000 15,000 15,000	15,560		
			1,042		1,042	0	0	49,000	5	- 56,04	2
	6 7 8 9		5,834 7,163	5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0	1,458 1,790 2,018 1,824	19 10 15 0 10 15	0000000	12,304 12,321 12,314 13,000 12,316 14,801	18,155 19,477 21,072		
			41,194		10,298	9	0	77,056		174,291	
	13 14 15 16	Monday. Tuesday Wednesd Thursday Friday Saturday	8,918 8,259	5 0 5 0 5 0	2,229 2,064 2,426 2,556	10	0 0 0 0 0	12,932 13,027 13,131 13,527 13,804 13,700	21,322 23,945 23,390 25,231 26,030 25,589		
			53,386		13,346	10	0	80,121		319,79	
	20 21 22 23	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	9,380 13,443 14,049 15,892 16,382 20,312	5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0	3,797 4,095	0 15 5 11 10 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	13,740 13,800 14,200 13,500 14,000 22,200	25,120 29,243 30,249 31,393 32,352 44,512		
		Ti.	89,458		22,189	1	0	91,440		192,869	
	27 28 29 30	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	18,402 27,957 37,184 47,518 22,713 7,083	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	920 1,347 1,869 2,375 2,839 1,770	2 17 4 18 9 15	000000	7,000 2,043 3,421 4,370 22,956 21,467	25,402 30,000 40,605 51,888 45,669 28,550		
			160,857		11,123	5	0	61,257	a la	734,782	
une	3 4 5 6	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	42,581 48,302 50,016 51,337 20,468 6,095	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	2,129 2,415 2,500 2,566 2,558 1,523	1 2 16 17 11 15	00000	3,709 2,327 4,619 3,917 5,666 6,891	26,290 50,629 54.635 55,254 26,134 12,086		21,606 8,822
			218,799		13,694	2	0	27,129	- I	980,710	
1 1	10 12 13	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	48,714 45,444 43,219 44,667 17,650 6,539	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	2,233 2,206	4 2 19 7 5 15	0 0 0 0 0 0	5,480 4,253 4,535 3,651 6,870 7,563	54,194 49,697 47,754 48,318 24,520 14,102	238,585	46,167 46,159 37,823 38,146 12,555 10,023
			206,233		12,943	12	0	32,352	i	1,219,295	
1 1 1 2	7 7 8 N 9 7 0 I	Monday Fuesday Wednesd. Fhursday Friday Saturday	57,089 63,821 57,947 59,692 22,553 6,698	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	2,854 3,191 2,897 2,984 2,819 1,674	4	0 0 0 0 6 0	6,680 4,333 4,716 4,171 9,281 6,034	63,769 68,154 62,663 63,863 31,834 12,732	909 015	46,374 54,422 52,673 46,792 19,405 8,607
			267,800		16,421	3 (	3	5,215		303,015	
2:	4 7 5 7 6 7 F	Monday Cuesday Wednesd. Chursday Friday' Saturday		1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	3,186	12 10 6	0	7,224 4,662 4,611 3,331 5,279 5,138	67,555 68,294 58,445 57,781 29,033 11,501	i i	55,379 54,097 45,731 45,631 21,613 10,645
		7	262,464		16,177	8	0 3	0,245	1	292,709	
ıly	1 1 2 V 3 1 4 I	Monday Fuesday Wednesd. Chursday Friday Saturday	48,590 47,278 53,039 20,737	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	2,429 1 2,363 1	0 8 9 2	0	3,483 2,479 2,121 2,599 5,270 5,484	52,879 51,069 49,399 55,638 26,007 11,747		46,090 42,717 39,873 44,890 20,945 8,276
			225,303		14,073	0 (	2	1,436	-	246,739	

- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	+		TH	HE ILLU	JSTI	RATED LO	NDO	N AI	MANA	CK F	R	1852.			
Date.	Day of the Week,	Number Persons pa at the do	Entrance Fee.	Amount received at the doors.	Nun ente n Ti	Total Number who entered daily, in- cluding Staff and Exhibitors' Attend- ants, as estimated by the Police.	Largest Number of persons in the Build- ing at any one time.	Date.	Day of the Week.	Number of persons pay at the door	ing 's.	Amount eceived at the doors.	Estimated Number of persons entering with Season Tickets.	Total Number who entered daily, in- cluding Staff and Exhibitors' Attend- ants, as estimated by the Police.	Largest Number of persons in the Build- ing at any one time.
8 9 10 11	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday		s. d. over 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	£ s. d.  2,852 2 0 3,169 5 0 2,710 6 0 2,958 0 0 3,145 17 6 1,589 15 0  16,425 5 6	2,332	65,962 58,055 61,492 30,067 11,181 288,427	50,605 54,016 48,512 51,284 23,563 8,433	26 27 28 29	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	8rought of 48,734 49,870 37,921 43,350 12,479	ver 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 2 6	£ s. d.  2,436 14 0 2,493 10 0 1,896 1 0 1,559 17 6 1,306 15 0  11,860 7 6	1,441 307 894 3,111	15,590	41,414 44,190 31,618 37,412 12,771 10,855
15 16 17 18	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	59,148 70,041 58,204 60,465 30,099 5,443 283,400	1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	2,957 8 0 3,502 1 0 2,910 4 0 3,023 5 0 3,762 7 6 1,360 15 0	2,422 3,281 5,239	74,122	52,128 61,640 50,553 51,336 27,700 7,121		Monday Tuesday. Wednesd Thursday Friday Saturday	48,155 41,612 42,758	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 2 6	2,137 18	041	50,233 49,866 41,917 44,209 15,726 12,672 214,623	43,170 42,115 36,005 37,209 12,753 10,857
22 23 24 25	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	66,767 64,722 48,774 45,72 23,872 5,912 255,76	2 1 0 4 1 0 1 1 0 2 2 6 2 5 0	2,438 14 0 2,286 1 0 2,984 0 0	1,825 1,737 3,010 4,487	70,640 68,161 50,599 47,458 26,882	58,541 55,264 42,390 40,881 21,325 7,946	1 1 1 1	8 Monday. 9 Tuesday. 0 Wednesd 1 Thursda 2 Friday 3 Saturday	55,901 47,905 y 52,759 15,120	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 2 6	2,637 19 1,890 0	0 1,49: 0 2,11: 6 2,20 6 2,06 0 2,83 0 4,65	4 58,015 1 50,106 8 54,827 9 17,959 9 16,273 - 254,033	
29 30 31	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	65,63 56,70	0 1 0 6 1 0 7 2 6 8 5 0	3,281 10 (2,835 6 (2,827 15 (2,852 2 (	1,293 4,086 4,423	68,496 58,382 57,849 26,897 9,725 288.510	-	1	5 Monday 6 Tuesday 7 Wednesd 8 Thursda 9 Friday 20 Saturda	60,169 50,021 y 56,201 17,817	2 6	3,008 9 2,501 1 2,810 1 2,227 2	6 18,2 0 2,45 0 2,73 6 2,39 0 3,67 0 4,52 0 17,61	3 62,622 66 52,757 19 58,600 11 21,488 17,366 273,33	
	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesd Thursday Friday	56,66 57,19 15,36	9 1 6 4 1 6 6 1 6 5 2 6 8 2 6	3,236 9 0 2,833 4 0 2,850 16 1,920 12 1,584 15	2,49 3,34 0 2,47 0 2,92 6 3,10 0 5,67 20,00	3 62,631 0 68,069 5 59,139 2 60,118 1 18,466 0 18,348 286,77	53,254 56,931 44,368 48,385 14,630 14,792	0	Monday 23 Tuesday 24 Wednes 25 Thursda 26 Friday . 27 Saturda	7 57,187 d. 51,452 ay 54,514 19,326	1 1 2 2 2	2,859 7 2,572 12 2,725 14 6 2,415 15	0 2,09 0 3,19 0 3,03 0 2,64 0 4,36 6 5,4 6 20,8	59,354 60,382 54,540 57,161 57,161 20,236 20,236 275,36	50,103 50,246 46,663 48,003 20,034 16,543
1:	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesd Thursday Friday Saturday	56,53 45,29 47,72 17,20	39 1 90 1 20 1 99 2 39 2	0 2,826 19 0 2,264 10 0 2,386 0 6 2,151 2 1,592 7	0 2,03 6 2,01 6 2,52 0 1,73 6 3,65 4,00 6 15,96	5 58,554 7 47,817 22 49,452 00 20,859 21 16,741 11 252,05	49,038 49,167 39,343 39,589 16,623 13,646	Oct.	29 Monday 30 Tuesday 1 Wednes 2 Thursd: 3 Friday. 4 Saturda	7 66,06 d. 56,61 ay 61,61 26,73	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 2 2 2 2 2	0 3,295 15 3,303 4 0 2,830 11 0 3,080 12 6 3,354 3 2,862 14 18,726 19	0 2,6 0 3,2 0 2,4 6 2,6 0 5,2 0 7,7 6 24,0	27 68,542 69,346 60 59,071 86 64,298 31,951 29,640 322,8	59,08 60,03 51,57 55,37 27,62 26,07
1 2 2 2 2	8 Monday. 9 Tuesday. 0 Wednesd 1 Thursda 2 Friday 3 Saturday	55,47 44,34 y 49,40 15,66	76 1 48 1 02 1 61 2 79 2	0 2,470 2 6 1,957 12 6 1,434 17	0 1,38 0 1,60 0 21 6 1,08 6 2,31 6 3,42 6 10,03	03 57,079 9 44,567 50 50,482 17,978 14,908 236,53	43,612 47,695 35,499 41,633 13,927 11,607		6 Monday 7 Tuesda 8 Wednes 9 Thursd 10 Friday 11 Saturda	y 104,63 d. 105,66 ay 86,88 39,31	0 1 3 1 7 1 2 2 5 2	0 5,175 16 0 5,231 10 0 5,283 3 4,344 7 4,914 1 4,845 13 29,794 11	0 4,2 0 5,2 0 4,0 6 3,9 6 7,6 6 14,2 6 39,5	85 109,915 97 109,760 26 90,813 01 46,913 96 53,061 518,2	89,24 93,25 87,27 72,34 39,76 45,06

JAMES WADE, REGISTRAR.



#### POINTS RELATING TO THE

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

#### HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.

President-His Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., F.R.S. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., F.R.S. Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, K.P., Pres. of Royal Society
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere, F.S.A.
Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville

Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley Rt. Hon. Lord Overstone Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley
Rt. Hon. Lord Overstone
Rt. Hon. Lord J. Russell, M.P., F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere, M.P.
Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.
Sir Charles Lyell, F.R.S., Pres. of G.S.

J. Scott Russell, Eaq., F.R.S.
Stafford Henry Northcote, Esq.

Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S.

Stafford Henry Northcote, Esq.

Secretaries.

ss Prince Albert, K.G., F.R.S.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.
Charles Barry, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.
Thomas Bazley, Esq.,
Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.
W. Cubitt, Esq., F.R.S., Pr. In. Civ. En.
Chas. Locke Eastlake, Esq., R.A., F.R.S.
Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George Drew, Esq. Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq. (Secre-

Lieut.-Colonel Reid, R.E., V.P.R.S. | Francis Fuller, Esq.

(Chairman).
Henry Cole, Esq.
Charles Wentworth Dilke, Esq.

tary). Dr. Lyon Playfair and Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, Special Commissioners to communicate with Local Committees.

Alexander Redgrave, Esq., to communicate with Local Committees, Railway Companies, &c., on the visits of the Working-Classes to the Exhibition. Executive to superintend the erection of the Building: Digby Wyatt, Esq.,
Owen Jones, Esq., and C. H. Wild, Esq.
Dr. Royle, to superintend the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, &c.

J. Hensman, Esq., to superintend the Arrangement of the Machinery.

LIST OF COMMITTEES .- METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

Hammersmith .- Roberts, A., jun., 1,

LIST OF COMMITFEES.—METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

We, Esq., 62, Cheapside
Westminster.—Drew, G. H., 28, Parliament-street
Brentford.—Clarke, G.
Chelsea.—Rudge, Rev. E., Cheyne Walk
Chiswick.—Wylde, W. H., Turnham
Green
Finsbury.—James, E. W., 23, Elyplace; Hopwood, C. H., 47, Chancery-lane
Greenwich.—Nicholls, J. W.; Glaisher, J.
Hammersmith.—Roberts, A., jun., 1, 1, 1, 55tal-square Spital-square Woolwich-Graham, G. H., Brewer-st.

LIST OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Grove-terrace Aberdeen—Reid, W L Aberystwyth—Davics, J Abingdon—Bartlett A D Alexandria (NB)—Bell, D Alloa-Wingorte, J Alton-Clements, J Alton—Clements, J Amlwch—Evans, E Appleby—Wemyss, F Arbroath—Macdonald, J Ashburton—Bamford, J Ashburton—Leaman, T L Ashford—Whitfield, W Ashton-und.-Lyne—Gart-Ashton-und.-Lyne—Gart-side, H Bakewell—Barker, J Banbury—Austin, G B Barnard Gastle—Monk-house, J C Barnsley—Newman, E Barnstaple—Cotton, R; Millar, J M Barton-on-Humber-Gra-burn, W Basingstoke - Shebbeare, Bath-Tunstall, J M D Bath—Tunstall, J M D:
Akerman, W
Batley (Yorksh)—Jubb, S
Bedford—Pulley, H, jun
Belfast—M'Adam, J, jun
Belper—Iugle, T
Berwick, North—Dall, T
Berwick - upon - Tweed—
Weatherhead, R B
Rayerley—Crust T

Beverley—Crust, T Bideford—Carters, C; Tardrew, H Biggleswade—Hawkins, J Bilston-Perry, C Bingley (York) - Passa vant, jun Chesterfield—Roberts, J Chichester—Mason, W H vant, jun
Birmingham—Marshall
Bishop's Stortford—Glassock, J L; Simpson, T
Blackburn—Clark, W J
Bodmin—Bray, R
Botton (Lancashire)—
French, G J
Boston—Blootoff, J A Chichester—Mason, W H
Chippenham—Wharry, J;
Alexander, T
Chipping Norton—Bliss
Chorley—Jackson, R
Grencester—Bevir, W L
Cockermouth—Benson, R
Coggeshall—Clemance, J
Colchester—Hayward, R
Colne—Hartley, H W
Congleton—Latham, J Boston-Bontoft, J A Bradford (York)—Tee, L; Taylor, G

Bradford (Wilts) — Mer- Cork—Feath, G C Coventry—Skidmo Coventry—Skidmore, F A Crewkerne—Pearce, J Cricklade—Lovell, J Braintree--Cunnington, A Brampton—Graham, J Brentwood—Branfoot, J Bridgnorth Jones, W Bridgwater--Smith, R, jun Cupar—Duncan, W Dalkeith—Mitchell, A Bridgwater--Smith, R, jun Bridlington—Taylor, S Bridport—Colfox, T Brighton—Clarke, S Bristol—Wilson, J Bromsgrove—Maund, B Buckingham—Nelson, G Burnley—Heelis, J Burton, on Trent Burney—Heelis, J
Burton-on-Trent — Richardson, J H
Bury St. Edmunds —
Holmes, J H
Bury J avacation Bury (Laucashire)—Nor-ris, W H Buxton—Bright, S Camborne — Bickford, T S; Budge, J H Cambridge University— Babington, C C, M A Cambridge Town—Goto-bed, H; Harris, H Canterbury—Aris J bed, H; Harris, H Canterbury—Aris, J Cardiff—Bird, H Carlisle—Nanson, J Chard—Tucker, C B Chatham—Limbert, B T Cheadle—Cattlow, J Cheltenham - Gwinnett, Chelmsford-Meggy, G; Chancellor, F Cheshunt—Chaplin, J B Chester—Maddock, J

Darlington—Humble, S; Mason, G Darmouth—Evans, Rev W SS Deal—Reaks, T Derby—Stevens, H J; Every, FS
Devizes—Waylen, G
Devonport, Norman, A;
Woolcombe, T Dewsbury—Fearnley, G Doncaster—Mason, T B Dorchester—Stone, J Dover—Bass, T B; Stil-well, J Driffield, Great-Conyers, ED Dublin-Porter, W H; Dublin-Forter, W H;
Fry, W
Dudley-Blackwell, J
Dumbarton-Mitchell, R
Dunbar-Shed, J
Dundee-Milne, G; Monro, W.G. ro, W C Dunfermline—Kilgour, A Duniermine—Rigour, Dunmow—Merris, F J Dunstable—Osborne, J Durham—Forster, J H Edinburgh—Todd, J Elgin—Duff, P Exeter—Brutton, C Exmouth—Adams, H C Falkirk—Gentleman, P Falmouth and Penryn-Rundell, W W

Farringdon-Crowder, G; Knapp, — Farnham—Nicholls, B Fleetwood - Stewart, J Folkestone-Brokman, RT

Forfar—Roberts, W Frome—Walters, G, jun Gainsborough—Guy, J Galashiels—Haldane, R Glasgow—Johnson, W

Marlorough — Williams, Sir E, Bart Marlow (Great)—Ward, W Matlock—Newnes, Rev Mr Melksham—Phillip, J L Melrose—Erskine, J Merthyr Tydvil—Wolrige, LL D Glastonbury—Clark, J Glossop—Ball, J Gloucester—Fryer, K H Godalming—King, W Gosport—Wilkinson, J Grantham—Ekio, T Gravesend—Sharland, G Great Grimsby—Daube-ney, N H Greencek—Hill, Ninian, M D; Macnaughtan, P Gnernsey—Cluzas, T; Le Glastonbury-Clark, J Guernsey-Clugas, T; Le Lievre, P Guildford-Haydon, S Haddington-Roughead,D Haddington-Roughead, D Halifax-Carter, R; Cros-ley, F; Brown, W Halstead-Arden, G P; Hustler, O Hartlepool-Belk, T Harwieh-Chapman, E Hastings-Rock, J, jun Hawick-Wilson, J Hayle-West, W Helston-Hill, F Homel, Hempstead, Stal-WT Heiston—Hill, F Hemel Hempstead—Stal-lon, S Henley—Cooper, S Hereford—Johnson, R Hertford—Longmore, P Hitchin—Goodwin, S Honiton—Devenish, S Horncastle—Weir, G Huddersfield-Greenwood, Huddersfield-Greenwood, F; Shaw, J; Laycock, J Hull—Jacobs, B; Frost, H Ilfracombe—Toms, J Ipswich—Notcutt, S A Isle of Wight—Eldridge, J Cowes—Manning, J O Newport—Hearn, J H Ryde—Eldridge, T Wentnor—Burt, J Jedburgh—Laing,—; Hil-son, G, Jun HA Jedburgh—Laing,—; Hil-son, G, jun Jersey—Le Quesne, C; Evans, G E Keighley, Yorksh.—Spen-cer, G; Hudson, T D Kelso—Renton, Rev H; Kelso-Renton, Rev H;
Main, G
Kendall-Gandy, G
Keswick-Hall, J
Kidderminster-Hallen, T
Kilmsrnock-Wilson, J; Kilmarnock — Wilson, J; Brown, A Kingsbridge — Jarvis, W Kirkcaldy — Sang, W Knaresborough — Powell, S, jun.; Oliver, J S Lanark — Annan, J Lanark — Dunn, W Richmond (Yorkshire) Cooke, L Ripon—Nicholson, R W Rochester—Prall, R Launceston—Gurney, C Leamington—Hanbury, J Leeds-Wilson, T; Kitson, Leeds—Wilson, T; Kitson, J; Cawood, M
Leicester — Stone, S;
Wheeler, S H
Lewes—Lower, M A
Lichfield—Lomax, T G
Limerick—Boyse, J
Lincoln—Mason, R
Liskeard—Jago, J
Liverpool—Grantham, J
Llanelly—Thomas, J
Louth (Lincoln)—Ingoldby, C JP by, C Luton—Austin, C Macclesfield — Higginbo-Macclesheid — Higginoo-tham, S Maidenhead—Smith, J Maidstone—Monckton, J Malmesbury—Chubb, R Manchester—Fleming, H Margate—Caveler, W Market Weighton—Leigh-Southport-Lewis, R ton. R.

Merthyr Tydvil—Wolrige, J C Middlesboro'—Gilkes, E; Fallowes, W Montrose—Myers, G C Newatk—Burnaby, F F A Newbury—Roake, J W Newcastle (Staf.)—Tom-kinson, W Newcastle-on-Tyne--Watson, J; Burnett, T Newnham (Gl'str.)—Win-Newport (Mon.)-Latch, Newport Pagnell—Bull, W B Newton (Davon)—Rendell Northallerton—Jefferson, Northampton—Rands, G Norwich—Lemon, R; Wil-lett, H Nottingham-Enfield, W ; Rawson, G; Butler, Rev W J
Odiham (Hants) — Seymour, J G
Okehampton-Seymour, C
Oldham—Radcliffe, H
Oxford—Walker, Rev R,
MA; Spiers, RJ; Plowman, J
Paisley — Martin & Hodge
Pateley Bridge—Vivian,
H A Penzance—Pearce, R Perth Reid, A; Greig, Peterborough-Ruddle, J; Waite, R
Plymouth—Arthur, OC
Pocklington—Hornby, T
Poole—Welch, M K
Pontefract—Coleman, H J Pontefract—Coleman, H. J.
Port Glasgow—Stewart, J.
Portsmouth—Deacon, H.;
Howard, J.
Preston—Cartwright, S.
Ramsgate—Burgess, G.
Reading—Lovejoy, G.
Redruth—Peters, J. L.
Reisente, Martin, P. Reigate--Martin, P Retford (East)--Phillips, Romsey (Hants)-Daman, W
Rotherham—Barras, J
Rugby—Highton, Rev H
Runcorn—Simpson, J
Rye—Dawes, E N
Saffron Walden—Spurgen, T
Saiisbury—Lee, L C
Scarborough—Moedy, J
J P JP Selby-Lowther, G, Standering, T Selkirk-Rodger, P Settle-Robinson W; Wildman, J Sheerness-Keddell, J T Sheffield-Plimsoll, S

Liddel, A; Strang, J, | Marlborough - Williams, | South Molton-Pearse, J

Shrewsbury—Pidgeon, H Sidmouth—Radford, G Skipton—Atkinson, J; Greenwood, R Southampton-Deacon, C

South Moltom—Pearse, J'Riccard, R M
South Shields—Elliott, R;
Stevenson, A
Spalding—Watkinson, H
Stafford—Turnock, J
Stafford—Turnock, J
Stafford—French, W
Stafford—French, W
Stafford—French, W
Stafford—French, W Stamford—French, W
St. Ahdrew's—Murray, W
St. Albans—Langley, A
St. Alstell—Drew, J H
St. Columb—Collins, G B
St Helen's—Fincham, F
St Neot's—Wilkinson, J
Stirling—Boyd, A; Morrison, P G
Stockport—Vaughan, J
Stockton—Crosby, J;
Laing, J
Stonehaven—Robertson. Laing, J
Stonehaven — Robertson, the Hon Sheriff
Stonehouse (Plymouth)—
Rodd, R; Maun, J P
Stourbridge—Gibson, G W
Stroud—Freston, W A
Sudbury—Goodsy, J F S
Sunderland—Candlish, J;
Snowball, W
Swansea—Francis, G G
Tamworth—Thompson, J
Taunton—White, E
Tavistock — Luxton, R;
Vosper, A S M Tavistock — Luxton, R:
Vosper, A S M
Tewkesbury — Thomas, J
Thorno — Beckett, W B
Tiverton — Hellings, T
Forwood, T W J Torpoint-Captain Westmacott Torrington — Braginton, G; Glubb, W G Totnes—Seaman, H Tring—Faithful, H Truro—Simmons, G N Uttoxeter—Bladen, T Wakefield—Witham, J Walsall—Newman, J W Waltham Abbey— Jessop, L
Wallingford—Atkinson, K
Wareham—Filliter, F;
Fike, J

Warrington-Marsh, J F Warwick—Tibbits, J Waterford—Nevins, H N Wellington (Salop)—Ben-son, J Wellington (Somerst)— Weitington (Somerst)—
White, F
Wells—Davies, R
Wexford—Dillon, Rev E
Whitby—Cramp, W H;
Belcher, H
Whitehaven—Armitstead,

R Wigan—Acton, T Winchester—Balley, C Windsor—Voules, C S Wirksworth—Whittaker,J

Wisheach Witham—Walford, S, jun Wolverhampton—Walker, Wolverton -Allen, J G

Woodstock—North, —
Woodstock—North, —
Wootton Bassett—Drake
Wotton-und.-Edge—Foxwell, W G
Worcester—Webb, E;
Purchas, S Workington-Armstrong,

Workington—Armstrong, G Worthing—Tribe, W F Yarmouth—Palmer, C J Yeovil—Batten, J, Jun York—Munby, J; Richard-son, H Zetland and Shetland— Greig, A

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, on or after the 1st of January, 1851, and will continue to receive goods until the 1st of March inclusive, after which day no further goods will be received. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their objects, at their own charge and risk, at the building in the Park. The building will be provided to the exhibitors free from rent. The productions of all nations will be admitted. Arrangements have been made by 13 and 14 Vic, c. 104; (passed 14th August, 1850), for the protection of certain articles which may be exhibited, from piracy of the design. of the design.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISITS OF THE WORKING-CLASSES

With the view of affording information, a register has been opened at No 1, Old With the view of anothing information, a register of the Executive Committee for the Exhibition of 1851, in which will be entered the names and addresses of persons disposed to provide accommodation for artizans from the country whilst visiting

the Exhibition next year. Copies of this register of lodgings may be had on the Exhibition next year. Copies of this register of lodgings may be had on application. Other arrangements are under consideration for guiding the working-classes on their arrival by the trains to the lodgings they may select. The register contains a column in which the particulars, &c. of the accommodation each party proposes to afford will be entered. All applications for participating in these arrangements must be made through local committees. It must be clearly understood, that, whilst her Majosty's Commissioners are desirous of collecting the fullest information likely to be serviceable to the working-classes, they do not propose to charge themselves in any respect with the management, but simply to afford information.

#### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

Colonial and foreign productions will be admitted without paying duty, for the purposes of exhibition, but not for internal consumption. Her Majasty's Commissioners of Customs will consider all such articles as bonded goods.

#### ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

That all works intended for the Exhibition will, in the first instance, be admitted into this country without payment of duty; the goods will not be subject to examination at the water-side, but be conveyed to the place of exhibition, at the expense of the importer, under charge of proper officers of the Customs, to be there opened by the importer or agent, and examined in the presence of the proper officer of the Customs, in order to assess the amount of duty which would become payable thereon if sold in this country, and such marks attached thereto as may be necessary to maintain the identity of the goods. The goods brought for exhibition will be considered as warehonsed, under the warehousing regulations, in the premises appointed for the Exhibition; and security must be given in each case for the due re-exportation of the goods, or payment of the duty, at the close of the Exhibition. No goods liable to duty to be on any account removed from the premises until the termination of the Exhibition, and then only on payment of the duty, or for re-exportation.

#### THE PRIZES AND JURIES.

Her Majesty's Commissieners have had under their consideration the subject of the prizes to be awarded to exhibitors, and have resolved to take immediate steps for having (three) medals struck of various sizes and designs, it being their opinion that this is the form in which it will, generally speaking, be most desirable that the rewards should be distributed. They have decided to select bronze for the material in which the medals are to be executed, considering that metal to be better calculated than any other for the development of superior skill and ingenuity in the medallic art, and at the same time the most likely to constitute a lasting memorial of the Exhibition. It is the intention of the Commissioners to reward excellence in whatever form it is presented, and not to give inducements to the distinctions of a merely individual competition. Although the Commissioners have determined on having three medals of different sizes and designs, they do not propose to instruct the Juries to award them as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects. No competitor for a prize in any section will be allowed to act upon a jury to award them as first, second, and third in degree for the same class of subjects. No competitor for a prize in any section will be allowed to act upon a jury to award the prizes in that section. The names of persons selected to act on these juries will be published when decided upon. All persons, whether being designers or inventors, the manufacturers or the proprietors, of articles, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so. They may also state the names of all or any of the parties who have aided in the production. In awarding the prizes, however, it will be for the juries to consider, in each individual case, how far the various elements of merit should be recognised, and to decide whether the prize should be handed to the exhibit; or to one or more of those who have aided in the production. Her Majesty's Commissioners have had under their consideration the subject

#### CLASSIFICATION.

CLASSIFICATION.

The articles exhibited will be divided into four sections:—

Section I.—Raw Materials and Produce—illustrative of the natural productions on which human industry is employed.

Section II.—Machinery for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes, and Mechanical Inventions—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the products of nature.

Section III.—Manufactures—illustrative of the result produced by the operation of human industry upon natural produce. Designs for Manufactures are to be admitted in the same section with the class of articles for which they are proposed.

proposed. Section IV.—Sculpture, Models, and the Plastic Arts generally—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such applications of human industry. Articles belonging to one section may be admitted to another, where they may be considered necessary, but in such cases for illustration only.

### CHIEF POWERS OF EUROPE.

DATE OF BIRTH AND ACCESSION OF THE PRESENT RULERS.

	Title of Ruler.	Birth, Dat	Accession.		
State.	Title of Rulet.	Birth.			
Austria	Francis Joseph I	18 Aug. 1830	2 Dec. 1848		
Baden	. Gr. Du. Chas. Leop. Fred.	29 Aug. 1790	30 Mar. 1830		
Bavaria	King Maximilian II	28 Nov. 1811	21 Mar. 1848		
	. King Leopold Geo. Fred.		21 July 1831		
	Queen Victoria	24 May 1819	20 June 1837		
Britain, Great	King Frederick VII.	6 Oct. 1808	20 Jan. 1848		
Denmark	Pres. Louis Napoleon.	20 Apr. 1803	20 Dec. 1848		
France	King Otho	* Y 1015	6 Feb. 1833		
Greece	King Ernest	5 June 1771	20 June 1837		
	King William III		17 Mar. 1849		
Netherlands	King William III		(1)		
	gdom) is a Vice-Regality of I	13 May 1792	16 June 1846		
	Pius IX	4 Apr. 1-19	2 May 1826		
Portugal	Queen Maria da Gloria	15 Oct. 1795	7 June 1840		
Prussia	King Fred. William IV	7 July, 1796, O.S.			
Russia			27 Mar. 1849		
Sardinia	King Victor Emanuel				
Saxony	Frederick Augustus	22 May 1797	6 June 1836		
Soain	Queen Isabella II		29 Sept. 1833		
Sweden & Norwa	y King Oscar	4 July 1799	8 Mar. 1844		
Switzerland	(A Republic.)				
Turkey	Abdul Medjid, Sultan		30 June 1839		
Tuscany	Grand Duke Leopold II	3 Oct. 1797	18 June 1824		
Two Sicilies	Ferdinand II	12 Jan. 1810	8 Nov. 1830		
Wurtemburg	King William	27 Sept. 1781	30 Oct. 1816		

### THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the throne, June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned, June 28th, 1838, and married, February 10th, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel-Busici, DUKE OF SAXE, PRINCE OF COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., Consort of her Majesty, born August 26th, 1819.

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louise, Privages David, her Novel

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21st, 1840. His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November

9th, 1841.

9th, 1841.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud, born April 25th, 1843.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born August 6th, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, in Great Britain, and King of Hanover, uncle to her Majesty, born June 5th, 1771; married, August 29th, 1815.

Issue, George-Frederick.

George-Frederick.

Issue, George-Frederick.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K.G., Duke of Cambridge, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Mary, Aunt to her Majesty, born April 25th, 1776; married, July 22nd, 1816, her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

Victoria-Mary-Louisa, Duchess of Keny, born Angust 17th, 1786; married, in 1818, the Duke of Kent (who died January 23rd, 1820); her Majesty's mother. Augusta-Wilhelmia-Louisa, Dowager Duchess of Cambridge, piece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George-William, Augusta-Caroline, and Mary-Adelaide.

Camoriage, by whom she has issue, George Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., only child of the George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., only child of the King of Hanover, Prince Royal of Hanover, cousin to her Majesty; born May 27th, 1819; married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenberg, and

nas a son.

Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19th, 1822; married, June 28th, 1843, Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born November 27th, 1833.

#### THE OHEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

1111	COLLIE		noodinone.
Lord Great Chamberlain			Lord Willoughby D'Eresby
Lord Steward			Marquis of Westminster
Lord Chamberlain			Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.
Vice-Chamberlain			Lord E. Howard
			Duke of Norfolk
Master of the Horse	'a namm	::	Lord Alfred Paget
Clerk Marshal and Chief I	querry		Lord Marcus Hill
Treasurer of the Househol		••	Right, Hon. W. S. Lascelles
Comptroller of the Housel	loid	••	Bishop of Oxford
Lord High Almoner	**	••	Distribution Oxford
Sub-Almoner	**		Rev. G. Goodenough, D.D.
Clerk of the Closet	**		Bishop of Chester
Master of the Buckhounds	3		Earl of Bessborough
Comptroller of Accounts			Sir William Martins
Master of the Household			Major-General Bowles
Captain of the Yeomen of	the Guard		Marquis of Donegal
Captain of Gentlemen-at-	Arms		Lord Foley
Onplant of desirement at		(59)	(Earl of Listowel, Lord Camoys, Lord
			Waterpark, Lord Elphinstone, Earl of
Lords in Waiting			Morley, Lord Byron, Lord Dufferin,
percentage of the second			Marquis of Ormonde
20 / 012 - D-1			The Duchess of Sutherland
Mistress of the Robes	••	•••	(Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe, Mar-
			chioness of Douro, Countess of Desart,
			Countries of Calmahana! Countage of
Ladies of the Bedchamber			Countess of Gainsboro', Countess of
			Charlemont, Viscountess Jocelyn, Vis-
			countess Canning, Lady Portman
Extra Lady of the Bedch	mber		Duchess of Norfolk.
Date and Jane			(Charles Locock, M.D., Sir James
Physicians			Clark, Bart., and W. F. Chambers,
Injuiciana			M.D.
Surgeons			Sir B. Brodie, Bart., and R. Keate, Esq.
Surgeons			THE THE THE PROPERTY CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE

#### HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

	OF T	HE C	ABINET.
First Lord of the Tr Lord Chancellor Lord President of the Lord Privy Seal Secretaries of State Chancellor of the E- President of the Bo- President of the Bo- First Lord of the A- Chancellor of the D Chief Commissioner Postmaster-General	Home Foreign Colonial schequer ard of Control ard of Trade dmiralty uchy of Lancast Woods and For	er	Lord John Russell Lord Truro The Marquis of Lansdowne The Earl of Minto Sir George Grey, Bart. Lord Palmerston Earl Grey The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wood Sir J. C. Hobhouse Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere The Right Hon. Sir F. Baring, Bart. Earl of Carlisle Lord Seymour The Marquis of Clanricarde AND.
		7000	
Lord Lieutenant Lord Chancellor	:: ::		The Right Hon. M. Brady
Chief Secretary			The Right Hon. Sir W. Somerville, Bart.
Attorney-General			John Hatchell, Esq.
Solicitor-General			Henry George Hughes, Esq.
	S	COTI	LAND.
Lord High Constab	le		The Earl of Errol
Lord Privy Seal			Viscount Melville
Lord Advocate		••	Right Hon. A. Rutherford