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A

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

Royal Hospital for Seamen,

AT GREENWICH:

WITH

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROYAL
NAVAL ASYLUM.

Here now reclin'd,
From wave and wind,
And Fortune's tempests, safe ashore,
To cheat their care
Of former war,
They talk their pleasing stories o'er.

YOUNG'S "Occun."

A NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS,

SOLD ONLY AT THE HOSPITAL,

Price One Shilling:

And a Perspective View of the Hospital,

Price Two Shillings.

1820.

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. For an Emblematical Representation of the Death of Lord Nelson, and an explanation of the Picture at the Altar-piece by Mr. West, see pages 8, 29.

FABRIC.



GREENWICH HOSPITAL was founded in 1694, by King William and Queen Mary, and is situated about five miles from London-bridge, on the southern banks of the Thames. It is elevated on a terrace, about 865 feet in length, towards the river, and consists of four distinct piles of building, distinguished by the names of King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two most northern buildings, viz., King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand square, which is about 273 feet wide.

From the entrance at the north gate, the eye, passing through the grand square between the two colonnades to the Naval Asylum, is bounded by the **Royal Observatory***, erected on an eminence in the park; the whole presenting the most magnificent and beautiful *coup d'œil* that can be imagined.

In the centre of the grand square stands a beautiful statue of his late Majesty King George the Second,

* This observatory was begun to be erected on the 10th of August, 1679, by order of King Charles the Second.

executed by the famous Rysbrach, and carved out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons. This block was taken from the French by Admiral Sir George Rooke, and the statue presented by Sir John Jennings, Knt., at that time Master and Governor of the Hospital, as a mark of his respect and gratitude to his Royal Master. On the pedestal are the following inscriptions by Mr. Stanyan* :

On the East side :

—*hic requies senectæ*

hic modus lasso maris & viarum

militiæq ;

On the West :

—*fessos tuto placidissima portu*

accipit.

On the North :

hic ames dici pater atq ; princeps.

AND

Underneath the Royal Standard ;

Imperium pelagi.

On the South :

Principi potentissimo.

* Author of the Grecian History, &c.

Georgio II^{do}.

Britanniarum regi

Cujus auspiciis & patrocinio

Augustissimum hoc hospitium

Ad sublevandos militantium

in classe emeritorium

Labores—a regis ipsius ante cessoribus

fundatum

Auctius indies et splendidius

exurgit.

Johannes Jennings *Eques*

Ejusdem hospitii præfectus

Iconem hanc pro debitâ suâ

Erga principem reverentiâ

Et patriam charitate

posuit

Anno Domini

MDCCLXXXV.

We now proceed to give a particular description of each of the four distinct buildings before mentioned, all of which are quadrangular. The first, called King Charles's building, is on the west side of the great square; the eastern part of which was the residence of Charles the Second, and was erected by Mr. Webb, after a design of that celebrated architect, Inigo Jones; it is of Portland stone, and rusticated.

In the middle is a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavilion formed by four corresponding pilasters of the same order with their entablature, and surmounted by an Attic order with a balustrade.

In the tympanum of the pediment is a piece of sculpture, consisting of two figures; the one representing *Fortitude*, the other *Dominion of the Sea*.

The north front, which is toward the river, presents the appearance of two similar pavilions, each having its proper pediment supported by a range of the same Corinthian columns before mentioned, and their entablature. Over the portal, which joins these two pavilions, is an ornament of festoons and flowers. In the tympanum of the eastern pediment, which was part of the palace, is a piece of sculpture representing the figures of *Mars* and *Fame*, and in the frieze is the following inscription :

Carolus II. Rex.

A. REX. XVI.

The western side of this building, which was of brick, and going into a state of decay, was taken down in November, 1810, and in the following year, on the site of it, a new building was begun to be erected, on an enlarged and magnificent plan, in conformity with

the general style of the building, and it was finished in the year 1814. The building removed contained accommodation for only 108 Pensioners—the present one provides for 252*.

This building is of Portland stone, and the west front is of the Corinthian order; the centre is decorated with six columns, over which is an attic, containing a large pannel, intended to receive sculpture; the remainder of the façade is enriched with pilasters of the same order, crowned with handsome balustrades. In the frieze is the following inscription:—

Georgius III. Rex.

A. Regni 55. A. D. MDCCCXIV.

The intended arrangement of the building is calculated to secure ample ventilation and light.

On the other side of the square, towards the east, is Queen Anne's building, having its north, west, and south fronts nearly similar to King Charles's, last described; but the sculptures in the pediments, as

* The first stone of this building was laid on the 11th of June, 1811, by the Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the presence of Lord Viscount Hood, Master and Governor: the Directors, and Officers of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich.

JOHN YENN, Esq., Surveyor.

HENRY HAKE SEWARD, Esq., Clerk of the Works.

Mr. JOHN WATTSON, Mason.

well as in the western pediment of the north front of the last-mentioned building, still remain unfinished.

To the southward of these are the other piles of building, with a Doric colonnade adjoining to each. That to the west is called King William's; and that to the east Queen Mary's.

King William's building contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The tambour of the dome is formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Composite order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated with a turret.

In the tympanum of the pediment, on the eastern side of King William's square, is

An Emblematical Representation of the Death of Lord Nelson, in Alto Relievo.*

In the centre is placed Britannia resting upon a Rock washed by the Ocean, and receiving the dead Body of Nelson, delivered to her, at the command of Neptune, by one of the attendant Tritons; Victory with her right hand supports the body of the Hero, and with her left

* Designed by B. West, and modelled by him and Joseph Panzetta, at Coade and Sealy's Artificial Stone Manufactory, A. D. MDCCCXII.

resigns to Britannia the Trident of the God, in token of the dominion of the Sea. Behind Neptune, who is seated in his Shell, drawn by Sea-Horses, is seen a British Sailor, announcing "Trafalgar," as the scene of the Hero's death.

On the left hand of Britannia is represented a Naval Genius, recording the victories of the Nile and Copenhagen, before whom is a British Lion holding in his paws a Tablet inscribed "Nelson's 122 Battles," Adjoining these are the sister kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland, with their appropriate emblems, the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, reclining affectionately on each other, and overcome by feelings of the deepest sorrow.

*At one extremity of the Pediment are represented various naval implements of War, the effects of which are shewn at the other extremity, in the total destruction of the Enemy's Fleet at Trafalgar *."*

The west front of this building is of brick, and was finished by Sir John Vanbrugh, who was surveyor of the Hospital. In the middle is a tetrastyle frontispiece of the Doric order, the columns of which are nearly six feet in diameter, and proportionably high,

* This is the first of a series of compositions, commemorative of the great Naval Actions that occurred in the late reign, proposed to be fixed in the several vacant pediments in various parts of the Hospital.

with an entablature and triglyphs over them, all of Portland stone. At each end of this front is a pavilion crowned with a circular pediment, and in that at the north end is a piece of sculpture consisting of groups of marine trophies, and four large heads, embossed, representing the four winds; with a *Sea-Lion and Unicorn*.

The north and south fronts of this building are of stone, the windows of which are decorated with architraves and imposts rusticated, and the walls crowned with cornices.

On the east stands Queen Mary's building, in which is the chapel, as before mentioned, with its vestibule; and a cupola corresponding to the other. These two buildings were named in honour of the royal founders, and were intended to have been alike; but in the latter, however, more regard has been paid to convenience than to ornament, and the whole front of it is of Portland stone, and in a plain style.

The colonnades adjoining to these buildings are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of upwards of 300 duplicated Doric columns, and pilasters of Portland stone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and balustrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavilion at the end 70 feet long.

The west entrance of the Hospital is formed by two

rusticated piers, with iron gates, having one of the porter's lodges adjoining. On the rustic piers* of this entrance are placed two large stone globes, each six feet in diameter, one celestial, the other terrestrial. At the east entrance new iron gates, handsomely decorated, have been lately fixed.

In different parts of this extensive fabric, commodious apartments are provided for the Governor and principal officers, and wards are properly fitted up for the pensioners and nurses; who (together with the officers' families, inferior officers, and servants, resident within the walls) amount to nearly 3,500 persons.

When we consider the beauty, solidity, and magnificence, of this superb structure, and the excellent uses to which it is appropriated, it must ever be contemplated with reverence and admiration, as a work of national grandeur, and at the same time the noblest monument of wisdom and benevolence.

* If these piers and globes were removed to the north gate on the terrace, adjoining the river (as hath been proposed), they would be seen to much greater advantage than in their present situation.

The following TABLE shews the Names of the Wards contained in each Building, with the Number of Beds in each Ward.

FABRIC.

KING WILLIAM'S BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.
Boyne	48			
Nassau	59			
Association and Kent Hall		62		
Royal William.....		55		
Sandwich Hall		21		
Ramillies			50	
Barfleur			58	
Union—west wing.....				46
Marlborough				56
Namur				50
Britannia—west wing				54

KING CHARLES'S BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.
Monk				
Prince			52	
Melville		48	48	
Hood.....		28		
Coronation	48			
Success	28			
Restoration	8			
Orford	14			
Neptune		12		
London.....		12		
Royal Charles.....		37		
Ri. Escape and Greyhound			18	
Soldado.....			12	
North Crown			35	
South Crown			26	
Palliser				50
.....south wing.....				

QUEEN ANNE'S BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.
Jennings	16		
Wager	16		
Edinburgh	19	westwing	
Le Barrington	19		
Augusta	13		
Hawke	14		
Weasel	14	east wing	
Windsor Castle	16		
Royal George	40		
Vanguard	23	west	
Victory	23		
West Norris	17		
Prince of Orange	17		
Princess of Orange	15	east	
East Norris	15		
Louisa Hall	15		
Torrington	10		
Cumberland	26		
Royal Oak	24	west	
Shrewsbury	28		
Princess Amelia	17		
Carolina	15		
Hamilton	15		
Princess Mary	15	east	
	15		

QUEEN MARY'S BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.
Sandwich	20				
Hardy	24				
Council	30				
Rodney	74				
Royal Charlotte	211				
Prince of Wales	82				
Anson		76			
Duke		134			
Townsend		82			
Queen			210		
King			82		
Duke of Clarence				102	
Duke of York				43	
					1,170

	Number of Beds.
King Charles's Building	476
King William's ditto	559
Queen Anne's ditto	442
Queen Mary's ditto	1,170
Total	2,647

The following are the names of the several Architects or Surveyors, and Clerks of the Works from 1696 to 1820..

SURVEYORS.

- In 1696 SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN, KNT.
 1716 SIR JOHN VANBRUGH, KNT.
 1726 COLIN CAMPBELL.
 1729 THOMAS RIPLEY.
 1758 JAMES STUART.
 1788 SIR ROBERT TAYLOR, KNT.
 — JOHN YENN.

CLERKS OF THE WORKS.

- In 1696 JOHN SCARBOROUGH.
 — HENRY SIMMONS.
 1698 NICHOLAS HAWKESMOORE.
 1705 JOHN JAMES.
 1746 WILLIAM ROBINSON.
 1775 ROBERT MYLNE.
 1782 WILLIAM NEWTON.
 1811 HENRY HAKE SEWARD.

PAINTED HALL.

THE painting of this Hall, which is executed in a masterly manner, was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill, in 1703.

In the cupola of the vestibule, is represented a compass with its proper points duly bearing; and in the covings in the chiaro-oscuro, the four winds with their different attributes.

Over each of the three doors are compartments in chiaro-oscuro (supported by boys supposed to be the sons of poor seamen), containing the names of the several benefactors to the Hospital; and above, in a niche, is the figure of Charity.

In this vestibule is the model of an antique ship, presented by the late Lord Anson; the original, which is of marble, and was found in the Villa Mattea, in the 16th century, now stands before the church of S^{ta}. Maria in Rome, hence called S^{ta}. Maria Navicella.

From the vestibule, a large flight of steps leads into the saloon, or grand hall, which is about 106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high, ornamented

with a range of Corinthian pilasters, standing on a basement, and supporting a rich entablature above. Between them on the south side are the windows, two rows in height, the jambs of which are ornamented with roses empannelled. On the north side are recesses answering to the windows, in which are painted in chiaro-oscuro, the following allegorical figures, viz. :

* “ *Hospitalitas, Magnanimitas, Liberalitas, Misericordia, Generositas, Bonitas, Benignitas, Humanitas.*”

In the frieze around the hall is the following inscription :—

“ *Pietas augusta ut habitent secure et publice alantur qui publicæ securitati invigilarunt regia Grenovici Mariæ auspiciis sublevandis nautis destinata a regnantibus Gulielmo & Maria, MDCXCIV †.*”

Over the great arch, at the west end, are the British arms, supported by Mars and Minerva, which are very finely sculptured.

* Those large Paintings, by Sir James Thornhill, representing the different Virtues, together with those of Trophies, &c., have undergone a complete restoration from the pencil of Mr. Barney.

† That those who have watched for the security of the public might live securely and be maintained at the public charge, the palace at Greenwich, under the auspices of Mary, was destined for the relief of Seamen in the reign of William and Mary, 1694.

On the ceiling * are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, the Royal founders, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c., and with the emblematical representations of the four seasons of the year. This ceiling is very well described by Sir Richard Steele, in his *Lover*; of which the following is a copy :

“ In the middle of the ceiling is a very large oval
 “ frame, painted and carved in imitation of gold, with
 “ a great thickness rising in the inside to throw up
 “ the figures to the greater height; the oval is
 “ fastened to a great suffite adorned with roses, in
 “ imitation of copper. The whole is supported by
 “ eight gigantic figures of slaves, four on each side, as
 “ though they were carved in stone.

“ * With regard to the ceiling, which is entirely the work of Sir James Thornhill, I am certain all unprejudiced persons, with or without much insight into the mechanic parts of painting, are at the first view struck with the most agreeable harmony and play of colours that ever delighted the eye of a spectator. The composition is altogether extremely grand; the groups finely disposed; the light and shade so contrived as to throw the eye with pleasure on the principal figures, which are drawn with great fire and judgment; the colouring of the flesh delicious; the drapery grand, and well folded; and, upon examination, the allegory is found clear, well invented, and full of learning: in short, all that is necessary to constitute a complete ceiling-piece is apparent in that magnificent work.”

HOGARTH.

See Ireland's Hogarth Illustrated, vol. I. page 53.

“ About the oval, in the inside are placed the
 “ twelve signs of the Zodiac; these have their atti-
 “ tudes, and their draperies are varied and adapted to
 “ the seasons, they possess; likewise the fruits and
 “ the flowers of every season as they succeed each
 “ other.

“ In the middle of the oval are represented King
 “ William and Queen Mary sitting on a throne under
 “ a great pavilion, or purple canopy, attended by the
 “ four cardinal Virtues, as *Prudence, Temperance,*
 “ *Fortitude, and Justice.*

“ Over the Queen’s head is Concord, with the
 “ fasces: at her feet two doves, denoting mutual
 “ concord and innocent agreement; with Cupid hold-
 “ ing the King’s Sceptre, while he is presenting
 “ Peace with the Lamb and Olive Branch, and
 “ Liberty, expressed by the Athenian cap, to Eu-
 “ rope, who, laying her crowns at his feet, receives
 “ them with an air of respect and gratitude. The
 “ King tramples tyranny under his feet, which is
 “ expressed by a French personage with his leaden
 “ crown falling 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 which is a figure of
 “ Architecture, holding a large drawing of part of

“ the Hospital with the cupola, and pointing up to
 “ the royal founders, attended by the little Genii
 “ of her art. Beneath her are Wisdom and Heroic
 “ Virtue, represented by Pallas and Hereules, de-
 “ stroying Ambition, Envy, Covetousness, Detrac-
 “ tion, Calumny, with other vices, which seem to
 “ fall to the earth, the place of their more natural
 “ abode.

“ Over the Royal pavilion is shewn, at a great
 “ height, 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 plafond, or 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 middle of
 “ which gallery (as though on the stocks,) going
 “ into the upper hall, is seen, in perspective, the
 “ tafferil of the Blenheim man-of-war, with all her
 “ galleries, port-holes open, &c., to one side of which
 “ is a figure of Victory flying, with spoils, taken from
 “ the enemy, and putting them on board the English
 “ man-of-war. Before the ships is a figure represent-
 “ ing the city of London, with the arms, sword, and

“ cap of maintenance, supported by Thame and Isis,
 “ with the other small rivers offering up their trea-
 “ sures to her; the river Tyne pouring forth sacks
 “ of coals. In the gallery, on each side of the ship,
 “ are the Arts and Sciences that relate to Navigation,
 “ with the great Archimedes, many old philosophers
 “ consulting the compass, &c.

“ At the other end, as you return out of the Hall,
 “ is a gallery in the same manner, in the middle of
 “ which is a stern of a beautiful galley filled with
 “ Spanish trophies; under which is the Humber
 “ with his pigs of lead; the Severn with the Avon
 “ falling into her, with other lesser rivers. In the
 “ north end of the gallery is the famous Tycho Brahe,
 “ that noble Danish knight, and great ornament of
 “ his profession and human nature. Near him is
 “ Copernicus, with his Pythagorean system in his
 “ hand: next to him is an old mathematician, holding
 “ a large table, and on it are described two principal
 “ figures of the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, on
 “ which many extraordinary things in that art are
 “ built. On the other end of the gallery, to the south,
 “ is the learned Mr. Flamsted, Reg. Astron. Pro-
 “ fess., with his ingenious disciple, Mr. Thos. Wes-
 “ ton *. In Mr. Flamsted’s hand is a large scroll

* He was the first Master of the Charity Boys.

“ of paper, on which is drawn the great eclipse of the
“ Sun that happened in April, 1715; near him is
“ an old man with a pendulum, counting the seconds
“ of time, as Mr. Flamsted makes his observations,
“ with his great mural arch and tube, on the descent
“ of the Moon on the Severn; which at certain times
“ forms such a roll of the tides, as the sailors cor-
“ ruptly call the Hygre, instead of the Eagre, and
“ is very dangerous to all ships in its way. This is
“ also expressed by rivers tumbling down, by the
“ moon’s influence, into the Severn. In this gal-
“ lery are more arts and sciences relating to Na-
“ vigation.

“ All the great rivers, at each end of the Hall, have
“ their proper product of fish issuing out of their
“ vases.

“ In the four angles of the ceiling, which are over
“ the arches of the galleries, are the four elements,
“ as Fire, Air, Earth, and Water, represented by
“ Jupiter, Juno, Cybele, and Neptune, with their
“ lesser deities accompanying: as Vulcan, Iris, the
“ Fauni, Amphitrite, with all their proper attri-
“ butes, &c.

“ At one end of the great oval is a large figure of
“ Fame descending, riding on the Winds, and sound-
“ ing forth the praises of the Royal Pair.

“ All the sides of the Hall are adorned with
“ fluted pilasters, trophies of shells, corals, pearls ;
“ the jambs of the windows ornamented with roses
“ empannelled, the opus reticulamium, heightened
“ with green gold.

“ The whole raises in the spectator the most lively
“ images of Glory and Victory, and cannot be beheld
“ without much passion and emotion.”

From this saloon, you ascend by another flight of steps into the upper Hall, the ceiling and sides of which are adorned with different paintings. In the centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark, accompanied with various emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, between which are the four quarters of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with the emblems and productions of each.

On the left-hand side, as you enter, is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, representing the landing of the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William. On the right hand, over the chimney, is the landing of King George the First at Greenwich.

At the further end of this Hall are painted the

portraits of King George the First and his* Family with many emblematical figures; amongst which the painter (Sir James Thornhill) has also introduced his own portrait.

On the right and left of the entrance are allegorical paintings, representing, “ *The Public Weal and Public Safety.*”


The whole of this celebrated work was not completed till 1727; and cost 6,685*l.*, being after the rate of 8*l.* per yard for the ceiling, and 1*l.* per yard for the sides. It contains in square feet 53,678.

This Painting was cleaned and repaired in 1808, by the late eminent artist J. F. Rigaud, Esq., R. A., with great judgment and skill.

In this Hall is placed the Funeral Car which conveyed the remains of the late Lord Viscount Nelson to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 9th of January, 1806, presented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dartmouth, to Greenwich Hospital, there to remain as a permanent memorial of the gratitude which a generous Nation is ever willing to shew to those Heroes who have fallen gloriously in the service of their country.

* King George the First leaning on a terrestrial globe: on his right hand the Princess of Wales, and Queen of Prussia; above, the Princess Sophia; on His Majesty's knee leans Prince Frederic; near him is His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: besides these, the three young Princesses, and Prince William, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, with his other sisters.

CHAPEL*.



THE interior part and roof of the former Chapel, which was executed under the direction of Mr. Ripley, the surveyor, being destroyed by fire, on the 2d of January, 1779, has been restored in the most beautiful and elegant style of Grecian Architecture, from designs of the late surveyor, James Stuart, Esq., the celebrated publisher of the Antiquities of Athens, and under the superintendence of Mr. William Newton, Clerk of the Works.

Immediately before the entrance of the chapel is an octangular vestibule, in which are four Statues, namely, *Faith, Hope, Charity, and Meekness*; executed in a capital style, at Coade's Ornamental Stone Manufactory, at Lambeth, from designs by West:

* "For truly classical design, in which no ornament is applied, but from an antique example, the Chapel of Greenwich Hospital, as restored by the Athenian Stuart, has no rival in England, I had almost said in Italy. So pure a taste, and so characteristical a magnificence, should be consulted and adopted in all ecclesiastical structures that may hereafter be erected upon the Grecian Model."

Anecdotes of the Art of Painting, by the Rev. James Dallaway.

under which statues are the following inscriptions,—

CHARITY.

“ *Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these
“ little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of
“ a disciple, verily I say unto you, He shall in no wise
“ lose his reward.* Matt. x. 42.

MEEKNESS.

“ *Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the
“ earth.*” Matt. v. 5.

HOPE.

“ *Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both
“ sure and steadfast.*” Heb. vi. 19.

FAITH.

“ *Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the
“ evidence of things not seen.*” Heb. vi. 1.

From this vestibule you ascend, by a flight of 14 steps, to the Chapel; which is 111 feet long, and 52 feet broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1,000 Pensioners, Nurses, and boys, exclusive of pews for the Directors, and for several Officers, Under Officers, &c.

Over the portal or great door of the Chapel is this inscription, in letters of gold :

“ *Let them give thanks, whom the Lord hath re-
deemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy.*”
Psal. cvii.

The portal consists of an architrave, frieze, and cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high, in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frieze is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two angels with festoons supporting the sacred Writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription:—

“ The Law was given by Moses; but Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ.”

The great folding-doors are of mahogany, highly enriched, and the whole composition of this portal is not at this time to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other, country.

Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and bases are Ionic after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade, enriched with suitable ornaments.

On the tablet in front of the gallery is a basso-relievo, by Coade, representing the figures of Angels sounding the harp; on the pedestals on each side are ornaments, consisting of trumpets and other instruments of music; and on the tablet beneath is the following inscription in letters of gold:—

“ Praise him with the sound of the trumpet : praise him with stringed instruments and organs.” Psal. cl.

In this gallery is a very fine organ, made by the celebrated Mr. Samuel Green of Isleworth, who built organs for the Cathedrals of Windsor, Canterbury, Litchfield, &c.

On each side of the organ gallery are four grand columns; their shafts of Scagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and bases of statuary marble; at the opposite end of the Chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and, without their pedestals, are 28 feet high.

On the sides of the Chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the two galleries, in which are pews for the officers and their families; those of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which are opposite each other, are distinguished by ornaments, consisting of the Naval Crown, and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries, and the cantilivers which support them, are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with marine ornaments; the interval between them with festoons, &c.; and the pedestals of the balustrade

in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each balustrade contain the Hospital's arms, by Coade; and the frieze below is carved with foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings in chiaro-oscuro, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons.

Above the galleries is a richly-carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the Composite mode, their shafts being of Scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and, jointly with them, appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole Chapel. This epistylum is enriched with Angels, bearing festoons of oak-leaves, dolphins, shells, and other applicable ornaments. From this rises the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c., in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted, in chiaro-oscuro, the Apostles and the Evangelists.

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 doors of entrance 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 chiaro-oscuro, of the prophets *Isaiah, Jeremiah, Moses, and David.*

The communion-table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn and vine-foliage. This table is supported by six chernbim, standing on a marble step of the same dimensions, executed at Coade's manufactory, on each of whom are placed two elegant candelabra.

Above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing *the Preservation of St. Paul from Shipwreck on the Island of Melita* *.

This picture is 25 feet high and 14 wide, and consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck; near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction,

* A print also of this picture (26½ inches by 14½), engraved by F. Bartolozzi, historical engraver to His Majesty, was published by B. West and J. Barney, Jan. 1791.

clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who, being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the Centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers with their proper insignia.

The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group; and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel and other necessaries for the relief of the sufferers.

The sea and wrecked ship (which at this point of time are considered as an episode) appear in the back ground, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of seafaring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this glorious Asylum for Naval Misfortune, and Naval Worth*.

* At the opening of the Chapel on the 20th of September, 1789, on its being rebuilt after the destruction of that part of the Hospital by fire, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Cooke, M.A., the first Chaplain, from that memorable passage of Sacred

On either side the arch which terminates the top of this picture are Angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon; one bearing the Cross, the other the emblems of the Eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of Art is terminated above,

Scripture in the 27th chapter of Acts, verse 44th. "*And the rest, some on board's, and some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land.*"—This Sermon was published at the special request of the Directors, but as it has been long out of print, the pious reader will, it is presumed, not consider the following extract unacceptable.

The preacher, after succinctly stating the History, extraordinary Conversion, and subsequent persecution of St. Paul by the Jews, adverts to the interesting subject so finely embodied in the altar-piece by the pencil of Mr. West, and then addresses his Veteran Auditory in the following words:—

"*The Moral application of this affecting history may be comprised within a narrow compass. The Lord God omnipotent reigneth; his providence ruleth, directeth, and pervadeth all things. "Whither shall I go then from thy Spirit; or whither shall I go from thy presence? If I climb up into heaven, thou art there: If I go down to hell, thou art there also."*—You, venerable seamen! grown old, or otherwise disabled, in the service of your country; you have been the subjects of this providence. You have been preserved amidst the tempest and the storm: in the midst of dangers and of death: God hath covered your heads in the day of battle. Your fellow companions, in the toils of war, and in the rage of the elements, have, many of them, fallen around you: but you have been sheltered by his hands, who ordereth all things according to the counsel of his own will. Your recollection will furnish you with many instances of his loving-kindness.

"*Delivered by his sovereign protection, from those hard services which ye have undergone: from those perils to which ye have been*

(in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling,) by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West, and

exposed, you, here, in the bounty of your country, find, your reward,— an exemption from future toils and a security from future wants.

In this peaceful harbour, leisure courts you to contemplate the excellencies of Religion, and to exercise yourselves in the habits of Devotion. Sad returns do you make to the God of mercies, if that leisure be spent in any other way, than, as in grateful remembrance of past deliverances, it ought to be directed: if it be wasted in idle or vicious pursuits; or debased by the baneful and corrupting influence of abject intemperance! What more delightful spectacle can the eye of observation, within its whole compass, discover, than a society of old men, striving “to make the hoary head a crown of glory, by being found in the way of righteousness!” What more honourable than to devote our latter days to his praise, who hath been the guide and guardian of our youth!

Let us remember that when human nature itself was wrecked by sin, and exposed to the Divine displeasure, that then our blessed Lord came down from heaven to save us. He shed his blood to redeem us; and through his merits alone it is, that we shall escape from the storms and dangers of this tempestuous life, “all safe to land:” to that heavenly land, where no rude storm shall affright, no calamities destroy. Ye are now again assembled in the house of the Lord. Hither ye shall bring the sacrifices of praise, and thanksgiving and prayer! and from hence carry with you active sentiments of devotion, and holy resolutions; such as may animate your faith, and regulate your conduct. Let your future lives, my brethren, be consistent with the blessings, which you have received, and with the blessings, which we all hope for. Then, though our bodies be subject to decay and death, though the world which we inherit be destined to a general and final conflagration; yet, like this building, which we once saw desolated and destroyed by fire, we shall be raised again with fresh beauty, “the living Temples of the living God.”

executed by Rebecca, in chiaro-oscuro; forming the last of a series of paintings of the Life of our Saviour, which surround the Chapel.

The middle of the aisle, the space round the altar, and organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble in golochi, frets, and other ornaments; having, in the centre, an anchor and seaman's compass.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature above, richly carved, and of the same materials. In the six inter-columns are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, executed from designs by West, at Coade's Manufactory.

	Acts, Chap.
<i>The Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	ix.
<i>'Cornelius' Vision.</i>	x.
<i>Peter released from prison by the Angel.</i>	xii
<i>Elymas struck blind.</i>	xiii.
<i>St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius the Areopagite.</i>	xvii.
<i>Paul pleading before Felix.</i>	xxiv.

The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit; in the four inter-

columns are also alto-relievos of the prophets, copied after designs of the same artist.

Daniel.—Micah.—Zechariah.—Malachi.

The following paintings in chiaro-oscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows:

The first four of the series, painted by De Bruyn, are at the east end of the south side of the Chapel, and represent

The Nativity.—The Angel appearing to the Shepherds.—The Magi worshipping.—Flight into Egypt.

The four which follow 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.—The Stilling of the Tempest.

The four at the west end of the north side, are by Milburne, and represent,

Our Saviour walking on the Sea, and saving Peter from sinking.—The Blind Man cured by a touch.—Lazarus raised from the Dead.—The Transfiguration.

The next four, on the same side, are by Rebecca, and represent

The Lord's Supper.—Our Saviour carried before Pilate.—The Crucifixion.—The Resurrection.

The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four prophets in the circles

above the gallery doors, are by the last-mentioned artist, after designs of Mr. West.

The principal artificers who were employed in rebuilding the Chapel, were, Mr. John Deval, Mason; Mr. Richard Lawrence, Carver; Mr. Samuel Wyatt, Carpenter; Mr. James Arrow, Joiner; Mr. John Papworth, Plasterer.

PICTURES

IN THE

GOVERNOR'S HALL, AND DINING-ROOM.

IN THE HALL.

A WHOLE-length Portrait, of Sir Edward Hughes, K. B., after Sir Joshua Reynolds, the bequest of Sir Edward Hughes, K. B.

A Sea-piece, representing the Fleet under Admiral Sir Edward Hughes casting out from the Madras Roads, with the French fleet in sight, painted by Serres. The bequest of ditto.

IN THE DINING-ROOM.

No. 1. Over the door on the south side, a half-length Portrait of Sir Charles Saunders, Kt., by Brompton.—The bequest of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., a former Governor.

No. 2. A Sea-piece.—An attack by night, by Serres. The bequest of ditto.

No. 3. A half-length Portrait of Captain John Gell.—by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The bequest of Sir Edward Hughes.

No. 4. A Sea-piece.—An attack by night by Fire-ships, by Serres. The bequest of Sir Hugh Palliser.

No. 5. A half-length Portrait of Sir Edward Hughes, K. B., after Sir Joshua Reynolds.—The bequest of Sir Edward Hughes, K. B.

No. 6. A Sea-piece.—Chasing the French fleet under Admiral Suffrein, by the British fleet under Admiral Hughes, K. B., by Serres. The bequest of ditto.

No. 7. A Ditto.—The first engagement between the French fleet under Admiral Suffrein and the British fleet under Admiral Hughes, by Serres. The bequest of ditto.

No. 8. The second engagement between the French fleet under Admiral Suffrein and the British fleet under Admiral Hughes, by Serres. The bequest of ditto.

No. 9. Over the door entering the room, a half length Portrait of Lord Anson. After Sir Joshua Reynolds. The bequest of Sir Hugh Palliser.

No. 10. A Sea-piece.—Third engagement between the French fleet under Admiral Suffrein and the

British fleet under Admiral Hughes, by Serres. The bequest of Sir Edward Hughes.

No. 11. A Ditto.—Fourth engagement between the French fleet under Admiral Suffrein and the British fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, by Serres. The bequest of ditto.

No. 12. A Ditto.—Fifth engagement between the French fleet under Admiral Suffrein and the British fleet under Sir Edward Hughes, by Serres. The bequest of ditto.

Under the above are six small Pictures, representing the loss of the Luxemburg Galley, commanded by William Kellaway (which was burnt in the year 1727 on her passage from Jamaica to England) and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew. The bequest of Captain Maplesden, a former Lieutenant-Governor, and delivered to the Hospital by Mr. Parker his Executor.

N. B. For a short account of this interesting and extraordinary disaster, as related by Captain Boys himself, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, who was second mate of the ship at that time—*See History of Greenwich Hospital, 4to, page 111.*—

THE DRAWING-ROOM.

THIS room is embellished with a superb set of ornamental Furniture, the gift of Mrs. Fish, Widow of the late John Fish, Esq., of Kempton Park, Middlesex; leading to which, in the Passage, stands an ornamental vase, to the Memory of Lord Nelson, designed and executed by, and under the direction of, Mr. Collins, at his glass Manufactory, near Temple Bar.



COUNCIL-ROOM.

ADJOINING to the Governor's apartment in King Charles's Building, is a room so called, where the Directors occasionally meet on the affairs of the Hospital; here a council is held every Friday (or oftener if necessary), by the officers intrusted with the internal government of the pensioners, &c.

In this Room are several paintings.

A whole-length portrait of King George the Second, in his robes, by Shackleton, the bequest of a former Governor, Admiral Townshend.

Two half-length portraits of King William and Queen Mary, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the gift of the late Sir John Van Hattem, Knight, of Ditton-Hall, Bucks.

A whole-length portrait, by Gainsborough, of the third earl of Sandwich, the gift of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart., a former Governor.

A half-length portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, of* Edward, the first Earl of Sandwich, who was killed in the engagement in Solebay, 1672, the gift of the third Earl.

A half-length portrait of Nicholas Haddock, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

A whole-length portrait of Robert Osbolston, Esq., (a considerable benefactor.) A copy by Degard.

Ditto of Lord Vis. Torrington, by Davidson, 1734.

Ditto, by Richardson, of Admiral Sir John Jennings, a former Governor.

A three-quarters oval of Capt. Clements, a former Lieutenant-Governor, by Greenhill, pupil of Sir Peter Lely, the gift of the Captain's Widow.

The head of a venerable old man aged 97†, one of the first pensioners who was admitted into the Hospital.

A spring-clock, by Holmes, from a design of the late Mr. Stuart, when Surveyor of the Hospital.

A painting (supposed to be by Vandevelt), which represents the burning of the Royal James, of 100

* This renowned Admiral, for his many good services, and as a mark of his Majesty's favour (King Charles the II^d.) was buried in Henry the VII's Chapel, near to Queen Elizabeth.

† A Print was engraved many years since from this Picture bearing the following Inscription:

JOHN WORLEY Pensioner in her Maj.^{ties} Roy:^{ll} Hospital
for Seamen att Greenwich. Born in Wales A^o 16—24.
done from ^e_y life and Sold by I.ⁿ Faber near ^e_y Savoy,
in _y Strand 1708.

guns having on board the Earl of Sandwich, in the battle of Solebay, on the 28th of May, 1672, the gift of the Hon. John Forbes, Admiral of the Fleet.

Ditto by Serres, which represents the memorable engagement of Sir Edward Hawke with Marshal Conflans, on the 20th of November, 1759, the gift of William Locker, Esq., a former Lieutenant-Governor.

A portrait of Lord Viscount Hood, late Governor of the Hospital, the gift of George Parker, Esq., a former Director.

In other parts of the room there are various sea-pieces, one of which describes Captain Kempthorne's action in the *Mary Rose*, a small frigate, with seven Algerines, in the Mediterranean, in the year 1669*; also several original designs, by West, of the alto-relievos, and paintings in chiaro-oscuro, in the Chapel of the Hospital; and likewise some remarkably curious sketches for the paintings in the Great Hall, presented by Mr. Stuart, and the Rev. T. Cox, of Badbey, Northamptonshire.

* Where, as the song says,

“ *Two we sunk, two we burnt, and two did run away;*

But one we carried to Leghorn-road, to shew we'd won the day.”

ANTE-CHAMBER TO THE COUNCIL-ROOM.

A bust of Lord Hawke, Admiral of the Fleet, given
 Captain Locker, a former Lieutenant-Governor.

In different parts of the Room are the following
 paintings, viz. :

Two large sea-pieces by Philip Harman, Esq.,
 representing the naval exploits of his ancestor, Captain
 Thomas Harman, in the reign of Charles II.; one at
 the upper end of the room being an engagement
 between the Tyger frigate, commanded by Captain
 Harman, and eight Dutch privateers, in opposition to
 which he conducted a large fleet of colliers into the
 river Thames, without the loss of one, when there was
 the greatest want of coals in London; the other
 over the door at the lower end, being an engagement
 between the same Captain, in the same frigate, and
 a Dutch man-of-war in the Bay of Bulls, in which
 the latter was taken and towed into the harbour of
 Cadiz, in sight of a squadron of Dutch ships riding
 there.

A half-length portrait of Sir John Norris, Knt.,
 Admiral of the Fleet, given by Mrs. Norris.

A half-length portrait of the gallant Captain Lush-
 ington, who was killed at the attack of La Guiara, 1742.

A monthly equation clock, with a double pendulum
 by Quire.

INFIRMARY*.

THE Infirmary, designed by Mr. Stuart, a former Surveyor, and completed under the direction of Mr. Robinson, then Clerk of the Works, is a quadrangular brick building, 193 feet in length, and 175 feet in breadth; and divided into two principal parts, one for the patients under the care of the Physician, and the other for those under the care of the Surgeon.

Each part is two stories in height, containing a double row of rooms, being altogether in number 64, calculated to hold 256 patients: each room has a chimney-place, with an aperture near the ceiling for the purpose of ventilation, and will accommodate four patients.

In the fore-part of this building, which consists of

* On the 1st of October, 1811, a fire happened in the Infirmary, which consumed nearly the whole of the north and west sides of the interior of this Building, containing several wards, the apartments of the Apothecary, Matron, and Assistant-Surgeon, together with the Surgery and Kitchen. The Building is now finished, with an additional story, containing 14 rooms, with four beds in each room, and improved accommodations for the Patients and Gentlemen of the Medical Department.

the physician's division, is the Hall; opposite to it, in the back part, which belongs to the Surgeon, is the Kitchen; and in the upper story is a small Chapel, where prayers are read by the Chaplains twice a week for the benefit of the patients.

In the four angles, and other parts of the buildings, are the Dispensary and Surgery, and apartments for the Physician; for the Surgeon and Apothecary, with their respective assistants; and for the Matron. All possible care is taken that the diet of the sick is adapted to their particular cases.

There is erected, contiguous to the Infirmary, an additional building, for the accommodation of 117 helpless pensioners, in which are hot and cold baths. In this building a room is conveniently fitted up for a Medical Library.

The following Epitaph was written in consequence of a Letter, addressed to the Directors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, by an unknown hand, requesting their permission to erect a monumental Tablet, with a suitable inscription, in the Hospital Burial-Ground, to the Memory of Thomas Main, late Quarter-Master belonging to his Majesty's ship, Leviathan, whose death was occasioned by a wound which he received in the action with the combined Fleets of France and Spain off Trafalgar.

IN MEMORY
of
THOMAS MAIN
Quarter-Master's Mate
of
His Majesty's Ship the Leviathan,
who died, aged 39,
of a WOUND which he received
on the Twenty-first of October, 1805,
In the
MEMORABLE and GLORIOUS BATTLE
of
TRAFALGAR.

“ In this he shares but in common with many others the *Praise* and the *Glory* of having died in the *defence* of his Country; yet, he farther signalized himself by a display of *Fortitude*, which is not surpassed in the records of Naval Intrepidity.

“ The severity of his wound required the amputation of his left arm !—He, nevertheless, hailed the triumph of British valour, by exultingly singing the patriotic song of “ Rule Britannia,” *even while the agonizing operation was performing !*

“ This Monument was erected by permission of the Governor and Directors of this *Royal Institution*, at the request and sole expense of an admirer of *Naval Heroism*; as well to excite emulation, as to manifest his own respect to the memory of a brave man.”

SCHOOL.

THIS building, designed by Mr. Stuart, a former Surveyor, was erected near the Hospital, under the superintendence of Mr. Newton, Clerk of the Works, and is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclusive of its Tuscan colonnade, intended for a play-place and shelter for the boys in bad weather, which is 180 feet long, and 20 feet broad.

Here is a school-room, 100 feet long and 25 broad, containing 200 boys; in the two stories above are dormitories of the same size, fitted up with hammocks for the boys to sleep in. Adjoining are rooms for the guardian, nurses, and other necessary attendants, and, at a small distance, a house for the schoolmaster.

CIVIL OFFICES.

THE offices appropriated to the several departments having been found very inadequate, in the year 1813 this building was begun: it contains all the offices for conducting the civil concerns of the institution, viz.—

That for the Treasurer, the Secretary, the Steward, with store-rooms, &c., attached, the Clerk of the Check and Prize department, the Paymaster of the Out-pensions, and Office of Works.

The building is plain, principally of brick; but, being placed at the end of the great avenue through the Hospital, from west to east, it forms a handsome termination to the view in that direction; and the whole is planned with great attention to the facility of conducting the business of the several departments. It is surrounded by a commodious corridor, and courtyard, for the accommodation of the Seamen, and other persons, who have occasion to attend on business.

This building was conducted under the direction and inspection of John Yenn, Esq., Surveyor, and Henry Hake Seward, Esq., Clerk of the Works; and, being completed in the year 1815, has afforded an opportunity to convert a considerable space, formerly occupied by offices in the original structure, into wards for Pensioners.

THE PRESENT

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS.

<i>Master and Governor</i>	<i>Clerk of the Check</i>
<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i>	<i>Paymaster of Pensions</i>
<i>Four Captains</i>	<i>Surveyor</i>
<i>Eight Lieutenants</i>	<i>Clerk of the Works</i>
<i>Treasurer and Receiver</i>	<i>Dispenser and Assistant</i>
<i>Secretary</i>	<i>Three Matrons</i>
<i>Auditor</i>	<i>Schoolmaster</i>
<i>Two Chaplains</i>	<i>Organist</i>
<i>Physician</i>	<i>Butler</i>
<i>Assistant Physician</i>	<i>And several Clerks and</i>
<i>Steward</i>	<i>under Officers.</i>
<i>Surgeon and two Assistants</i>	

The Governor and Treasurer are appointed by Royal Patent.

The rest of the Officers by the Board of Admiralty, except the Surveyor, the two Receivers of the Hospital's estates in the North, and Clerk of the Works, who are appointed by the General Court of Commissioners and Governors; the Schoolmaster and Messenger by the Board of Directors, and all the Clerks by their respective Superiors.

OF PENSIONERS.

THE number of Pensioners now maintained in the Hospital are 2,710. Every boatswain is allowed *2s. 6d.*—every mate, *1s. 6d.*—and every private man, *1s.* per week, for pocket money.

They are also allowed, in the space of two years, a blue suit of clothes, a hat, three pair of blue worsted hose, four pair of shoes, four shirts, and a great coat, if necessary. Their diet consists of one loaf of bread of sixteen ounces, and two quarts of beer, every day,—one pound of mutton on Sunday and Tuesday,—one pound of beef on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday,—pease-soup, cheese, and butter, on Wednesday and Friday.

Persons admitted into the Hospital as Pensioners, are examined at the Admiralty-office (at present on the first and third Thursday in every Month), and are selected from seamen and marines recently discharged in an extreme state of debility, or from such of the Out-Pensioners, as from age, long service, or debility, are no longer able to contribute to their maintenance or support.

OF OUT-PENSIONERS.

IN consequence of the reduction of the fleet by the termination of the war, the number of Out-Pensioners

is almost daily increasing. They now amount to upwards of thirty-two thousand.

In the 55th of Geo. the Third, an act passed for incorporating the Chest at Greenwich (formerly transferred from Chatham) with the Hospital, and an Order in Council was obtained, authorizing the Commissioners and Governors to graduate pensions on a fixed principle, according to the extent of wounds or injuries received; the degree of sickness or debility; or length of service, and ratings of the several candidates; a measure not only well calculated to alleviate the sufferings of the Seamen and Marines who have been wounded, or contracted diseases in the service of their country, but to reward long and faithful service, and to encourage others by a spirit of emulation to attain superior ratings in these two branches of our naval establishment.

By the foregoing incorporation of the Chest with the Hospital, all pensions for wounds, heretofore granted by the former, are now given at the Admiralty, under the authority of the Commissioners and Governors of the Hospital every Thursday during the present reduction of the fleet, in like manner with other pensions for sickness or length of service, and the whole are regulated by the following scales:—

Pensions for Wounds or Hurts.

Every Seaman, Landman, Boy or Royal Marine, not discharged from His Majesty's service, receives a sum of money in the nature of *smart* money, as usual.

Every Seaman, Landman, Boy, or Royal Marine, discharged on account of wounds or hurts, receives a pension proportioned to the injury, of not less than 6*d.* per diem, or 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and not more than 1*s.* 6*d.* per diem, or 27*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

◆

Pensions to Men discharged for Sickness or Debility.

AFTER 7 YEARS' SERVICE, (or before, if the special circumstances of the Case shall deserve it).	Per Diem.	Able.			Ordinary			Landmen and Marines.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
If incapable of contributing to earn a livelihood....	10	15	4	2	12	3	4	9	2	6
If disabled, but capable of contributing something towards a livelihood ..	8	12	3	4	9	14	8	7	6	0
If disabled, but capable of materially assisting himself	6	9	2	6	7	6	0	5	9	6
If unfit for Service, but able to earn a livelihood.	5	7	12	1	6	1	8	4	11	3

AFTER 14 YEARS AND UNDER 21 YEARS.	Per Diem.	Able.	Ordinary and Marines.	Landmen
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
If incapable of contributing to earn a livelihood	1 8	22 16 3	18 5 0	13 13 9
If disabled, but capable of contributing something to- wards a livelihood.	1 0	18 5 0	14 12 0	10 19 0
If disabled, but capable of materially assisting himself	10	15 4 2	12 3 4	9 2 6
If unfit for Service, but able to earn a livelihood	8	12 3 4	9 14 8	7 6 0
If discharged for sickness or debility after 21 Years' Service.	1 6	27 7 0	21 18 0	16 8 6

All the foregoing pensions (except after a service of 21 years) may be granted for one year or more, as the effect of the wound or hurt, or the sickness, or debility, may appear permanent or temporary.

Seamen, Landmen, or Royal Marines, discharged for wounds or hurts, after 21 years' service, are allowed 1s. 6d. per diem, or 27l. 7s. 6d. per annum.

Pensions for Length of Service.

Every able Seaman discharged not for wounds, hurts, sickness, or debility, but on a reduction of the fleet, who shall have faithfully served 14 years and less than 21, shall receive a pension of a halfpenny per diem for every year of such service; after 21 years, one shilling per diem, or 18l. 4s. per annum, and one halfpenny per diem for each additional year of service, provided the whole does not exceed 1s. 6d. per diem.

Ordinary Seamen are allowed pensions at the rate of 4-5th, and Landmen at 3-5th of an able Seaman's rate; but no Seaman is pensioned as able or ordinary unless he shall have served one-third of his whole time of service in the higher rating; but all service in the higher rating, if not sufficient to entitle the individual to the higher pension, is nevertheless allowed as time of service for the inferior rating and pension.

Privates of the Royal marines are entitled to pensions as Landmen, if their service falls short of 14 years, and as ordinary Seamen when it exceeds that period.

Boys, in cases of sickness or debility, are pensioned as Landmen.

Petty and Non-commissioned Officers rated as Rope-makers, Ship's-corporal, Captain of Tops, After-guard or Masts, and Corporal of Marines, are allowed one farthing per diem for each year of such rating, in addition to the rate of pension to which their service as Seamen, Landmen, or Marines, may entitle them: and Petty and Non-commissioned Officers rated as Clerk, Schoolmaster, Armourer, Master at Arms, Carpenter's Mate, Caulker, Quarter-Master, Boatswain's Mate, Sailmaker, Gunner's Mate, Yeoman of the Powder-room, Yeoman of the Sheets, Coxswain, Quarter-Master's Mate, Captain of Forecastle, or Serjeant of Marines, are allowed one halfpenny per

diem for every year of such rating, in addition to the rate of pension to which they may be otherwise entitled.

After their examinations at the Admiralty-Office, the Out-pensioners attend at the Hospital with their respective certificates of service (previously obtained from the Navy-Office), or smart tickets, on which are noted the amount of pension to which they are entitled, when they are furnished by the Paymaster of Pensions with a pension-ticket, and afterwards they are paid quarterly, either at the Hospital, or by remittance-bills on the Clerks of the Check, at the several doek-yards, or the Collectors of Excise, or Customs, nearest to their respective places of residence, as they may from time to time desire.

By virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the 46th of George III., were appointed

10 Captains at	£80	} per annum each.
15 Commanders at	65	
50 Lieutenants at	50	

The above Officers are styled in the Act "Out-Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital."

OF NURSES.

THERE are 168, who must be all widows of seamen, and under the age of forty-five years at the time of admission. They are required to take out certifi-

cates of their husbands' service in the Navy, in the same mode as the Pensioners, and produce certificates of their age and marriage to the Board of Admiralty (on the day of examination) : by whom they are appointed. Their allowances are as follow : Wages, each 11*l.* a year. Those who attend the sick are paid 16*l.* 4*s.* ; such as are employed to look after the helpless pensioners, 14*l.* 14*s.* ; and such as are in the service of the boys, 16*l.* 4*s.* per year. Provisions and bedding the same as a pensioner ; and a grey serge gown and petticoat yearly. When superannuated, they are allowed 20*l.* a year.

OF BOYS.

THIS establishment (consisting of 200), which is intended for the maintenance and education of sons of seamen, is solely under the management of the Directors, who in rotation nominate the boys for admission, prior to which it must be made to appear, by proper certificates, that they are

*Sons of Seamen, eleven and under twelve years of age,
objects of charity, of sound body and mind,
and able to read.*

They are educated in reading, writing, and navigation, and, after three years' residence at the Hospital, are bound out for seven years to the sea-service only.

For the better improvement of their talents, and that they may become able seamen, and good artists, they once a year bring specimens of their performances before the Directors, when *four* of them are allowed the following premiums, according to their respective merit, viz. :—

The best projected map or chart—a Hadley's quadrant 1st prize
 The best drawing, after Nature—ditto2d ditto
 Ditto—a case of mathematical instruments3d ditto
 Ditto—Robertson's Treatise on Navigation.....4th ditto

Their clothing is a blue cloth jacket and breeches, and blue serge waistcoat, with leather breeches to wear on week days—checked shirts, and black velvet stocks—a small round hat, and blue worsted stockings. When bound out, a boy is furnished with two suits of clothes—a hat—two pair of shoes—three pair of worsted stockings—three checked shirts—two black silk handkerchiefs, and a worsted night-cap, a flock bed and pillow—two blankets—a coverlet—and two checked pillow-biers—and such religious and nautical books and instruments as are judged expedient.

Their diet consists of fourteen ounces of bread—two ounces of cheese, and a quart of small beer, each day—with half a pound of mutton for dinner on Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday—and the same quantity of beef on Thursday—rice-milk on Monday—plum-

pudding on Wednesday—and pease-soup on Friday—with an ounce of butter on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Their meat is roasted on a Sunday—and on this and the other meat-days potatoes are allowed them.

Bequests to the Charity Boys.

GAVON DRUMMOND, Esq.....	£50
Earl of PEMBROKE	50
Capt. J. MATTHEWS, of the Navy	500
JOHN REDMON, Esq.....	5,000
JAMES SWINTON, Esq.	100

* * * A considerable part of the Funds, appropriated for the maintenance and education of 200 poor seamen's sons, arises from shewing the Painted Hall and Chapel.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, in the County of Kent, the Sum of £ upon trust, to be by them applied and disposed of for the benefit of the Charity-School of and belonging to the said Royal Hospital, in such way as they the said Commissioners and Governors, or the Board of Directors of the said Hospital for the time being, shall think fit and proper.

N. B. *About 4,366 Boys have been admitted from the first establishment to the present time.*

A LIST OF THE
PRESENT DIRECTORS.

<i>Adm. Sir J. Colpoys, G. C. B.</i>	<i>G. Trenchard Goodenough,</i>
<i>W. Browell, Esq.</i>	<i>Esq.</i>
<i>Vice-Admiral Sir Thos. B. Thompson, K. C. B.</i>	<i>Hon. and Right Rev. Edw. Legge, Lord Bishop of Oxford, L. C. D.</i>
<i>Rt. Hon. Ld. Auckland.</i>	<i>Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. and K. C. B.</i>
<i>Rev. J. Cooke, M. A.</i>	<i>J. J. Angerstein, jun. Esq.</i>
<i>William Palmer, Esq.</i>	<i>Vice-Admiral Sir J. J. Yorke, K. C. B.</i>
<i>Sir Rt. Preston, Bart.</i>	<i>Marquis of Camden, K. G.</i>
<i>John Yenn, Esq.</i>	<i>John Wilson Croker, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S.</i>
<i>Sir W. Bellingham, Bart.</i>	<i>Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson.</i>
<i>Sir F. I. Hartwell, Bart.</i>	<i>Lord Viscount Lowther,</i>
<i>Robert Robertson, M. D.</i>	<i>F. R. & S. A.</i>
<i>Rt. Hon. Chas. Long.</i>	
<i>John Harrison, Esq.</i>	
<i>Sir Wm. Geary, Bart.</i>	
<i>Colonel Savary.</i>	

Edward Hawke Locker, Esq., Secretary.

Tristram Everest,
John Bicknell,

} *Solicitors.*

PRIZE MONEY.

SEVERAL Acts of Parliament have been passed within the last fifteen years for the “*Encouragement of Seamen, and for the better Manning His Majesty’s Navy during the present War.*”

These Prize-Bills contain many new regulations for the better securing the Captor’s interest in the Captures. In these Acts it is directed that the Seamen, or their Representatives, should make application for Prize-Money, either personally, or by Letter, to the Clerk of the Check’s Office at the Hospital: and, if the Documents are approved of, the money is remitted to them by Bills (without expense) on the Collectors of the Customs or Excise. Agents are also appointed for the same purpose, at the principal Out-ports, to promote the objects of this salutary regulation.

N. B. All Prize-Money is paid by agents, after four Months, into Greenwich Hospital.

ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM.

Instituted in 1801.

THIS Institution, which reflects great honour upon the nation, was removed from Paddington-green to Greenwich, where a handsome building is erected in

the Park, adequate to every purpose for the accommodation of *the objects of this charity*, who are the Orphans and Children of such British Sailors and Marines as have served in the Royal Navy.

This Establishment consists of 800 Boys, and 200 Girls:—the former are admitted between the years of five and twelve, and the latter between five and ten.

The principal Officers are as follow :

A Governor, Lieutenant, and Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Chaplain, Surgeon, Steward, two Matrons, and Clerks.

This Institution is under the management and superintendence of twenty-four Directors.

THE END.

Price One Shilling.

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