

Doric columns, the eastern wing is surmounted by a fine clock, and the western by a wind dial, the latter having been placed there in 1802. The barracks form two extensive squares, with stabling for horses and residences for the men in the rear of the principal front, which faces the broad green common, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in England. The barracks is built in the form of a parallelogram, consisting altogether of six ranges of buildings, each more than 400 feet in length. When first erected, in 1775, it consisted only of the eastern half of the present building, but early in the present century it was enlarged to meet the growth of the royal regiment. The enlargement was effected by the erection of a corresponding block to that already standing, and uniting the two with Doric arches, front and back, which gives to the whole a completeness and uniformity of design as perfect as if the whole building had been drawn in the original plan. The central arch facing the common is surmounted by the royal arms and military trophies, and the east and west gates respectively bear coats of arms, which fix the dates of the two wings. The former bears the arms of the Duke of Richmond, who was Master General in 1775, and the latter those of the Earl of Chatham, who held that post in 1806. The front is further divided by four intervals of masonry in the brickwork, with stone columns supporting the *fascia*. These several divisions are set apart as the garrison recreation rooms, the guard room, the officers' mess, and the commandant's offices. The central part of the chief front is taken up by the dining-hall, library, and the writing and reading rooms appropriated to the use of the officers. These are on the ground and first floors. The hall is a really magnificent and lofty room, and the walls are decorated with a large number of portraits. The central gateway leads direct into the interior of the barracks. The rest of the front is taken up with quarters for officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and privates, with libraries, reading-rooms, &c. In the rear is an American bowling alley.

At East End is the new garrison church, a replica, without a campanile at present, of Sidney Herbert's fine Italian church at Wilton. The old garrison church, near the eastern end of the barrack front, has been converted into a theatre and recreation rooms for privates and non-commissioned officers. It was converted to its present use when the church opposite was erected in 1863. Its interior is beautifully fitted up, and it will accommodate nearly 1,500 persons. In connection with the officers' mess there is an extensive and valuable

library of 40,000 volumes. Its store of plate, Mr. Vincent tells us in his very useful guide, is exceedingly rich, and comprises gifts from kings and emperors, souvenirs from other regiments, and spoils taken from the enemy, one of the most recent additions being a massive ram's head of unalloyed gold, captured in the palace of Ashantee.

On the parade, in front of the grand entrance to the barracks, stand five large pieces of ordnance, mounted upon handsome bronze carriages, cast expressly for the purpose. The central gun was taken by the British troops at the siege of Bhurtpoor. On the right side of the carriage is the following inscription:—

"TO THE KING,
FROM THE CAPTORS OF BHURTPoor.
MDCCCXVII."

This gun is a fine specimen of Oriental ordnance, nor is the carriage unworthy to support it. It is richly embossed; the wheels are solid, the centre representing the sun, and the diverging rays the arms, giving them a chaste and elegant appearance. The body of the carriage on each side is formed into the figure of elephants, and the trunnions are placed in the castles represented on their backs. On the left side is a representation of the fortress of Bhurtpoor during the siege, and at the moment the magazine exploded. A lion crouches to support the breech of each gun, and under these is another inscription:—

"BY HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,
GEORGE IV.,
PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE ROYAL CORPS
OF ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS, GENERAL LORD
BERESFORD MASTER-GENERAL.
MDCCCXVIII."

On the breech end of the carriage are figures of the royal Bengal tiger and palm-trees, and in front an inscription stating that the carriage was constructed in the Royal Arsenal Carriage Department, Marquis of Anglesea, Master-General, 1828. The four Florentine guns are precisely alike, with the exception of their names, inscribed on a scroll, which are "Violentum," "Testudo," "Destructor," and "Negans."

In front of the great gun of Bhurtpoor stands the Crimean memorial. It consists of a bronze statue of Victory, as in the act of crowning her warriors with wreaths of laurel. It was erected to the memory of the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Crimea during the Russian war of 1854-56, and it was cast out of cannon captured from the enemy. The figure stands upon a high pedestal, on the front of which appears the following inscription:—

"HONOUR TO THE DUTIFUL AND BRAVE."