

with it became the ministerial leader in the House of Commons; four years later he exchanged the post of Home Secretary for that of Colonial Secretary, which he held while the ministry lasted. His lordship had in the meantime been returned for Stroud, which borough he represented till 1841, when he was elected as one of the representatives of the City of London. In 1846 his lordship assumed the reins of government, as the successor of Sir Robert Peel, and he held the office of Premier till March, 1852, when his administration was shipwrecked by his paltry Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. In the following December Lord John took office as Foreign Secretary in the Aberdeen Coalition Cabinet, but resigned it shortly afterwards. In 1854 he accepted the post of Lord President of the Council, and in that year he introduced a fresh Reform Bill, which, however, he was obliged to abandon, in consequence of the breaking out of the Crimean War. After serving for a short time under Lord Palmerston as Colonial Secretary, and having gone on a mission to the Vienna Conferences, whilst the Russian war was in progress, his lordship retired from office in June, 1855, but on the return of Lord Palmerston to power, in 1859, he resumed office as Foreign Secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. His lordship remained as one of the representatives of the City of London in the House of Commons till 1861, when he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell. After the death of Lords Lansdowne and Palmerston, he became "the Nestor" of the old Whig party. Pembroke Lodge had been allotted to him by her Majesty as a residence as far back as 1847, and here, in peace and retirement, he spent the declining years of his eventful life. His lordship is not unknown to fame as an author. Between 1819 and 1829 he wrote a "Life of William, Lord Russell, with some Account of the Times in which he Lived"; "An Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution, from the Reign of Henry VII. to the Present Time"; "Don Carlos, or Persecution, a Tragedy in Five Acts"; "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht." Later on he published a "Selection from the Correspondence of John, Fourth Duke of Bedford"; "Memorials of Charles James Fox"; and the "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore." Lord Russell lies buried in the family vault of the Duke of Bedford at Chenies, in Buckinghamshire. It is to be regretted that there is not as yet a stone or a tablet erected to commemorate the public services of Lord Russell, though several years have passed since his remains were carried to their last resting-

place. Perhaps the Russells, as having been the leaders of the popular party in the State for three centuries, consider, like Pericles, that "the whole earth is the tomb of illustrious men," and when asked to point out the memorials of their forefathers, would exclaim with good old Sir Christopher Wren, "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

Beyond Pembroke Lodge the road leads through some forest-like scenery on the one hand, and open on the other, until it arrives at cross-roads and a public footpath from Richmond to Kingston. The road to the right leads to Ham Gate, passing through one of the most picturesque and charming nooks in the park. The left-hand road is a direct route to the Robin Hood Gate, in the Kingston and Wandsworth Road; other roads branch off to East Sheen and Roehampton. The road, going straight forward to Kingston Gate—gradually ascends, and winds through a very wild and romantic part of the park. A little to the right stands the Thatched House Lodge, a building which, in Richardson's "Survey of the Park," is described as Burkitt's Lodge, after a former occupant, a Mr. Burkitt, who held some appointment connected with the park, either as a forester, ranger, or keeper, and who died there in 1769. After Burkitt's death the Thatched House Lodge was held by appointment by Mr. Medows, grandson or the last Duke of Kingston (whose father was then Deputy Ranger). Later on the lodge was occupied by Sir Charles Stuart (afterwards Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and a well-known diplomatist of the present century). Upon the death of his widow, Thatched House Lodge became the residence of General Sir Edward Bowater, who died here in 1861.

Leaving Kingston Gate to the right, and following the line of roadway to the left, we soon arrive at the highest point of land in the park, namely, Bloomfield Hill and plain. The footpath which crosses just here, and terminates but a few yards to the right by a ladder-stile opening upon Kingston Hill, is the "right of way," which was fully established by one Lewis, a brewer, of Richmond, as above mentioned, in the law proceedings which he instituted against the Princess Amelia, the then Ranger. The road now passes on the descent through some fine old oaks, &c., towards the Robin Hood Gate, leading to Coombe, Kingston, Wimbledon, and Putney.

The Roehampton Gate opens upon private property, and for the privilege of using this entrance the authorities of the park pay a quitrent, or compensation, in the form of venison. At the corner of the cross-roads near here there is a