



## The Royal Naval Exhibition, 1891

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Friday, April 8, 1892.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR GEOFFREY T. PHIPPS HORNBY,  
G.C.B., First and Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Vice-  
Patron of the Institution, in the Chair.

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## THE ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION, 1891.

By Captain Sir ALFRED JEPHSON, R.N., Honorary Secretary.

WHEN asked to read a paper on the Royal Naval Exhibition I confess I agreed with a Service journal that it was an old story, yet I think that a slight retrospect of what has been admittedly a most successful and interesting affair may not be a waste of time, especially if we can draw from it some conclusions which may be useful hereafter. *Ab actu, ad posse valet illatio*—from events which have taken place we may form deductions as to those which are to ensue.

I do not think it of the slightest importance to this paper to try and trace out who first suggested the Exhibition; but H.R.H. the President stated in a speech of his that to him it was first suggested by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the fact of His Royal Highness having graciously consented to become our President was a matter of the greatest moment for us, for it was *per se* the first move towards success. At the outset, therefore, it is only becoming that we should acknowledge fully the great assistance we have derived from our President, who took so keen an interest in the Exhibition. Thoroughly posted in our financial and other affairs from week to week, expressing his willingness to attend meetings, and doing so when requested, and always ready to give us the advantage of his great knowledge and experience to pull us out of a difficulty or guide us when in doubt, it would be impossible for us to forget our indebtedness to His Royal Highness from the opening to the closing day, when he, as the last visitor left, addressed a few parting words to the sailors.

It was by no means clear at first of what the Exhibition would consist, and the future was perforce left in a great measure to shape itself, but—

“There’s a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough hew them how we will”—

and in our case we have no cause to regret the shape the Exhibition eventually assumed.

It is difficult to see how any other course could have been adopted,

for it depended to a great extent on what could be loaned or otherwise got together, supplemented by whatever a liberal and judicious outlay of money could command.

Although two years' preparation and 50 acres of ground, together with a sheet of water, would, in my opinion, have been the basis of a scheme worthy the importance of the Service, it could never be seriously contemplated, as it was considered advisable to open in the year following the Royal Military Exhibition.

There is no doubt that some few naval Officers looked on the idea with little sympathy, and for reasons which we can well understand.

It required a certainty of success, and the removal of the doubts as to whether it would be for the ultimate improvement of the men or the increased popularity of the Service.

The scheme, however, once set on foot, they joined heartily in making it go. Others, who believed it could not succeed, wrote and said how glad they were to acknowledge that they were mistaken; and, if I am correct in the identity of Captain Bowser, I had a congratulatory message even from him, of whom I may say, "Those who came to scoff remained to pray."

It is worthy of notice that, by good luck, the right set of men for each section of the Exhibition seemed not only to be available, but willing to give their services; and, looking back, it is difficult to see how the objects of the Exhibition could have been better accomplished by men other than those who gave their time to it so unstintingly.

With regard to the site there was little to choose from: Greenwich was by almost common consent vetoed on account of its distance from town, and no doubt hundreds dropped in to the Exhibition of an evening who would never (considering the weather) have journeyed down there.

Battersea Park was prospected, but never "caught on" as a site. The small distance across the river was a barrier, and in people's imagination would have put the place farther off than it really is.

An extra sixpence cab-fare has a wonderful effect in making people's minds up, for, though on pleasure bent, they have in these cases a frugal mind.

Chelsea being decided on, and having to deal with three separate bodies for the acquisition of the property, some time was spent before the necessary arrangements were concluded; the greatest difficulty being the agreement between ourselves and the Royal Military Exhibition, which entailed on us the necessity of a leap in the dark by taking over their obligations to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

It is not necessary to go into details, but, after some negotiation, an arrangement was come to with the Royal Military Exhibition authorities for about two-thirds of their original demand.

It was a good thing for us to have settled it, and not a bad one for the Military Exhibition Committee, as anyone can see by their financial statement. Major Malet, in his paper read at this Institution, says, "It was natural for the sailors to take advantage of the opportunity for an Exhibition given them by the soldiers."

I do not object to his way of putting it, but he did not go quite far enough, for he forgot to add—given for the consideration of 2,750*l.* paid, and at least another 1,000*l.* liability guaranteed, and since paid by us, for putting Gordon House grounds to rights. It should be in fairness added that these sums included the belongings which they would have sold by auction, and which they valued at about 500*l.*, but which, with additional property of our own, only just reached that sum.

The total number serving on Committees was 160, and some doubt might have been felt as to the harmonious working of so large a number; but the natural and easy way into which the business settled itself was, no doubt, in a great measure owing to the habits of organization which naval Officers have instilled into them at an early age. This fact did not escape the notice of H.R.H. the President, who graciously alluded to it on more than one occasion.

Few hard and fast rules were made, the Chairmen of Committees being left pretty well to their own methods of doing business; but they all worked on the same lines, and, as a broad rule, the method of official business at the Admiralty was followed. Each Committee had its own day for meeting, one day being always reserved for the Finance, which was at once followed by the Executive; so that questions involving expenditure were first brought before the Finance Committee, explanations (when necessary) given, the vote passed and sent on at once to the Executive Committee for confirmation; thus business was accelerated.

In the same way all bills were relegated to the various Committees concerned, checked by them, or the Architect, Manager, or Electrical Engineer, &c., approved by the Honorary Secretary, and laid before the Finance Committee. The members of the Finance Committee were *ex officio* members of the Executive; so also were the Chairmen of Committees. The advantage of this rule was that by attending the Executive meeting their knowledge of what was going on was not confined to their own section of gunnery, navigation, and what not, but they were in touch with the general progress of the Exhibition right through. Most Sub-Committees were again divided into many sections, their names indicating the special work they had in hand. It might be thought that so many small Committees would prove too cumbersome a machinery; but each of these sections, having only one subject to deal with, was able to concentrate all its attention to it, and so perfect its particular branch quicker than if three or four subjects were demanding its attention.

It would be unjust to them, and not in accord with the feeling of all the naval Officers connected with the Exhibition, if I did not here give expression to the sense of obligation that they are under to the various gentlemen not belonging to the Service who worked on the different Committees with them so harmoniously.

I allude not only to the Honorary Officers of the Exhibition—such as the Honorary Solicitors, Auditor, Accountant, Surveyor, and Medical Officers—but to many other gentlemen who have rendered special services connected with finance, electric lighting, the Art Gallery, and the several other sections of the Exhibition, the import-

ance of whose work it would be impossible to over-estimate, and of whose abilities and business knowledge we have reaped the full advantage.

I have not gone fully into the details of the organization and the working of the various Committees. Had I time to do so, their services would be better known. The amount of time, thought, and responsibility devoted to such parts as the acceptance or rejection of exhibits (in itself an onerous duty); the selection of what was best suited to illustrate the various conditions of the Service; the classification of the exhibits of the different sections; the compilation of the catalogue with the various prefaces; the anxiety to have in the Art Galleries only what were well authenticated pictures and relics; the increasing of the accommodation for the large number of visitors; the constant anxiety lest fire should break out and destroy what could never again be replaced—these are a few only of the duties which were cheerfully accepted by the various Committees. The financial arrangements alone occupied the constant attention of one small Committee, whose work has been so satisfactory; whilst the difficulty of getting contracts drawn up so as to meet the views of both sides was so exasperating as to imbue me with a fellow feeling for the ship's cook who, after a lively morning's visit of inspection by the Commander (now a distinguished Admiral), aired his theology and feelings at the same time by remarking that, if there was as much humbugging about in the next world as there is in this, he hoped he should go to the next one after that.

The two heaviest outlays were for the model of H.M.S. "Victory" and the water-basin. These were much debated; the latter so much and so often, that the Chairman of the Works Committee brought matters to a head by saying that it would be far better to come to a wrong decision than not to come to a decision at all.

I think it was a wise dictum, for had it been decided wrongly—to have had no water-basin, we should at once have covered the site with more buildings for exhibits; whereas, if we had delayed much longer, there would have been nothing but a piece of grass there. The fact is we hesitated at first to spend these large sums, because we had to consider the guarantors; but the bold policy was successful, and from the innate love of Englishmen for anything in the shape of water, even a boat with two or three people crossing the lake was enough to draw a small crowd.

The general wish of all connected with the Exhibition was that the public should be able to see what went to make up the fighting power of the Naval Service; hence the desire for the water, in the hope of being able to show a torpedo running, a miniature engagement—anything that could familiarize the people with life afloat.

In furtherance of this idea, it was particularly suggested by H.R.H. the President that people living far away from our naval ports should see a representation of the fighting deck of a modern ship; and this suggestion was carried out by one of the large shipbuilding firms.

The drills and sham fights carried out in the arena by the sailors and marines were a never-failing source of interest, and drew large

crowds. Doubts were expressed as to the reality of the field-pieces, one person asserting they were of wood *tinned over*; another very 'cute person saying *they were made to take quickly to pieces*, an incontrovertible fact. The running of the Whitehead torpedo and the action on the lake, and, indeed, the whole programme, from the electrically controlled boats to the diver, and the life-saving apparatus, were also keenly appreciated.

Except the "Victory," the chief points of interest where people collected (and excluding the bars) were round the Nelson relics, the lecture on the torpedo in the Camperdown Gallery, the 110-ton gun, and Clayden's models of ocean currents; also the chart engraver, who, as his head was bent low over his work, was often asked by sympathetic ladies if he was unwell.

I have purposely not alluded to the streams of people in the Art Galleries, as everything connected with that part will be dealt with by Major Edye, who is so much better qualified for the purpose than I am. I will merely state in connection with the pictures and relics that a German Admiral, sent, I believe, specially to report on the Exhibition, summed up the Art Section in the following flattering words: "In those galleries they have the history of the British Navy from the earliest period. That history is an almost complete series of triumphs, and no other nation in the world can show such a thing."

The chief characteristics of the crowds were their good nature and sobriety, and their pleasure in rational enjoyment when the opportunity and place is given to them. No malicious damage of any sort was done, and only one or two trifling articles were abstracted. Of course I do not include the light-fingered gentry, who were busy in the "Victory's" cock-pit while people were affected by the Death of Nelson Group.

As I noted the keen interest of the public in the relics exhibited, my thoughts reverted to the cramped state of this Institution, and the inability of the public to see the models, relics, &c., contained in it. If the day comes when these will be exhibited and properly classified, who knows but the owners of some of the precious relics and trophies of the Naval Exhibition may add to the value of the Institution by entrusting it with the keeping of many of these interesting reminders of a by-gone time? There could be no more appropriate place, but until we are in larger quarters, where full justice can be done to them, I fear we shall have few additions made to those we already possess.

Whilst on this subject I should like, on behalf of the Exhibition Committee, to acknowledge the great assistance we have had from this Institution. Committee rooms were placed at our disposal from November to May, the Theatre was always available for our large meetings, and everything that they possessed that was of interest to the Exhibition was freely lent to us by the Institution; in fact, I may say we stripped it to a gantline; and I know that I am giving expression to the feeling of all our Committees (especially those of Gunnery and Navigation) in acknowledging our great indebtedness

to the United Service Institution generally, and the Secretaries in particular, for their co-operation and assistance.

Except in the weather, we were fortunate in many ways. The Exhibition has the unique distinction of having opened without having borrowed a sixpence, and in having paid its way from the beginning; also we may truly say that everything was in place on the opening day.

The Exhibition was honoured by the visits of almost every member of own Royal Family, many of whom came on two or three different occasions; and several members of the Royal Families of foreign countries also visited us during their stay in England.

What accidents took place were, as a rule, not of a serious nature. One small fire occurred in Gordon House, which was quickly extinguished; and one more curious is thus reported by the Electrical Engineer: "Outside the office of Messrs. Siemens Bros., adjoining the electric light shed, this firm had erected a sign, the letters of which were made with glass tube, exhausted and filled with rarefied gas in the usual manner of Geissler's tubes. The sign was to be illuminated by the discharge of the secondary current from a large Ruhmkorff coil in the usual manner. Some of the members of the Committee being expected, it was proposed to put this apparatus in action. The primary coil was connected through a resistance as a bye-pass to one of the circuits on the switchboard, and a pair of insulated wires led from the secondary terminals to the device outside. The experiment had not been started long before the high tension secondary current commenced to spark across between the two insulated wires. This was not noticed until the sparking had heated the insulated coating so much as to cause it to smoke; once noticed, it was a simple enough matter to put a stop to, by disconnecting the wires; but before this could be done the situation was rendered somewhat dangerous by some individual amongst the visitors taking action not wisely but too well. Noticing the smoke, he proceeded to quench it by throwing on water. The result was, of course, to make an effectual short circuit at the point where the sparking had occurred, and to cause the wires to become instantly heated to such an extent as to set the wood work on fire. This was fortunately arrested before much more than the scorching of one or two match-lining boards had taken place." Soon after I received a request from this gentleman for a season ticket as a reward for what he called "putting out the fire so promptly."

The financial result, and the total number of visitors, it appears to me, satisfactorily answer the question as to whether the public appreciated the Exhibition. It was talked of in the distant parts of the country. Those who did not visit it lamented that they had lost their opportunity; and many who had seen it regretted they had not gone oftener. Every effort was made to give information by catalogue, pamphlets, and lecture, and the willingness of the sailors in charge of appliances and exhibits to answer questions over and over again was often remarked on.

The fact is there is always amongst English people an innate love for

everything appertaining to the sea—a feeling often dormant, but always there. The rush from place to place to follow each event of the programme, the desire of the programme boys to go to sea, and the questions asked so constantly, showed the interest taken in the Service.

In the Art Gallery were a set of engravings of English dockyards, about 100 years old. These were for sale. A lady called on me in much alarm lest some foreign Government should get hold of them and turn them to account when the great invasion took place.

The question arises, Has the Exhibition added to the popularity of of the Navy? If, as I am informed, the holding of the Exhibition has been to stimulate recruiting for the Service, I think that alone would justify us and repay us for our trouble; and it will be interesting to see if the increase in recruiting is kept steadily up, or whether it is merely a flash in the pan. I believe, myself, that the best method of recruiting is to let the boys be seen, and that a boy returning to his own village after six months in a training ship, well dressed, well drilled, and well fed, and with the extra amount of side he would probably put on from knowing the ship's corporal was not round the corner, would do more to attract others than any recruiting sergeant. For this reason I regret that the boys from the Plymouth ships could only be brought up to the Exhibition through the private generosity of the mother of a naval Officer, and that the Portsmouth boys, though so much nearer London, could not be brought up at all, notwithstanding the inducements we held out.

The total number of seamen and marines up for drill was 624, and of these, one man only was sent back to his ship; no other complaint of any sort having occurred, either in the grounds or barracks.

Considering the circumstances and the novelty of the situation, and the temptations to which the men were exposed both in and out of the Exhibition, this must be considered a most gratifying proof of the great change in our seamen during the last thirty years; and I think you will agree that it is due to them to place this fact on record. Many causes have led to the improvement in our men, but amongst them I have a theory that the mechanical improvements now applied to the working of guns, the delicate and scientific instruments which they have to handle in connection with submarine mining and torpedo work, requiring skill and care to prevent accidents, have tended to make them more reflective and thoughtful, and consequently more reliable. Just as the skilled mechanic is more thoughtful and better educated than the navy, so is the seaman of to-day superior in many ways to the man who lived in the "Flog the last man off the yard" period.

The employes of the Exhibition also were all old seamen or marines, many of whom got further employment when we had done with them. They were granted certificates of conduct, but it was a matter of regret to me that several asked me not to add the word "pensioner," as they said when this was seen they were offered less favourable wages. I hope that employers of labour when engaging our seamen will look on a pension enjoyed by a man as an extra



mark of good conduct, and that they will feel warranted in paying these men a fair remuneration and not discount their characters.

The number of visitors, as you know, was 2,351,683. The surplus profit, when made known, will, I think, compare favourably with other successful Exhibitions and form the nucleus of a new charitable fund. You are aware that with reference to this fund a special resolution was passed, long before any prospect of its existence was seen, to devote it to the one special object of relieving the widows and dependent relatives of men dying in the Service. Many applications for grants for charitable purposes have been made to us during the run of the Exhibition, and this resolution, so wisely made, has been strictly adhered to, and has prevented the fund from being frittered away in small grants to various charities, which would not much have enriched them and would have left us poor indeed.

The fund itself will be invested in the name of certain trustees (of whom H.R.H. the President has graciously expressed a desire to be one), and worked as a separate charity under a title which will always identify it with the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891.

As it is, it will prove totally inadequate to fulfil the requirements even as a supplementary charity to Admiralty pensions, which are themselves confessedly insufficient. It is to be hoped that eventually the Navy may be placed in such an independent position that they may not have (on the occurrence of every catastrophe) to appeal to their countrymen for help; and if the public will only second the efforts we have made, and supplement this fund as it deserves, we shall soon be on the high road to that position. The fund will be worked in a practical and economical manner, much gratuitous assistance being rendered by many of those who have helped to make the Exhibition a success. It is a charity that none can cavil at, and must appeal, I think, to all who are interested in the widows and orphans of those men who go to sea for them, and who will have to stand in the first line of defence.

For comparison, I may state that at the Manchester Exhibition, 1887, there were 4,765,137 visitors; estimated surplus, 43,239*l*. The estimated surplus arising from the International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art at Glasgow, 1888, was 41,079*l*.; and when our balance-sheet is ready, I hope it may bear comparison with those of the Exhibitions mentioned. This will be a suitable time to mention the fact that every conceivable precaution was taken with regard to insurance, both against the accident of non-opening, against visitors' and workmen's risks, all risks to loan exhibits, and loss of gate money from having to close partially or wholly.

Altogether insurances to the amount of 370,886*l*. were effected, the amount of premiums paid being 1,353*l*. 2*s*. 5*d*. The fact that, out of this enormous amount, only 108*l*. 12*s*. 9*d*. was claimed from the underwriters is the most conclusive proof that could be given of the care bestowed in receiving, guarding, and returning the enormous number of articles, large and small, that were entrusted to our care. I shall not bore you with more statistics, except to state that the

number of letters received up to this date is about 35,000, and that the letters, book packets, &c., posted by us number 45,000.

Now that it is all over I ask myself, Could we have done any better? Of course we made mistakes; but, as the late American Minister to this country said in one of his last speeches, "The man who never makes mistakes never makes anything." I take it, there is no finality to Exhibitions; indeed, a United Service Exhibition was talked of whilst this paper was being written; but it came to nothing, its existence being of so brief and ideal a nature as to suggest to me the Baby's Epitaph. However, it is more than likely that, even in our own time, encouraged by the support we have had, and the interest shown by the country at large, another Naval Exhibition will come off.

Therefore, the records of this one may be overhauled, and if my paper leads to a discussion which will bring prominently out the mistakes we made, or any suggestions for the future, it will be of interest to those who worked at the, to us, novel undertaking, and cannot fail to be of some service to those who may follow us.

I believe, myself, in one or two cases we should have done better if we had granted concessions purely on a system of percentages on the profits, instead of taking a lump sum down, notably in the case of the Panorama of Trafalgar and the Shooting Gallery; but it is so easy to be wise after an event. A question was raised as to whether an additional charge should be made for admission to the "Victory," but this was negatived almost unanimously; and I think we took undoubtedly a great deal of the money we might have got at her gangway at the gates, and avoided any chance of complaints of extra charge.

At the same time, it must be remembered that allowing each visitor *once* through the "Victory" at 3*d.* would have brought us in roughly 29,396*l.*, and at 1*d.* 9,798*l.*

I have tried to deal with the subject of the Exhibition from a broad point of view, and have not attempted to take the exhibits in detail, as it would be an endless task, and the catalogue supplies this information. We may say it has been an experiment on the part of the Navy, and it has proved undoubtedly that your seamen may be relied on, even in the midst of the temptations of London, to preserve their self-respect; nor have I heard that their time spent up here resulted in any opinion of their Commanding Officers that they had fallen off in discipline. Of course it may be considered an innovation, and contrary to the traditions of the Service, but Lord Lorne, quoting from Canning, says:—

"Those who have checked improvement because it is innovation will one day or other be compelled to accept innovation when it has ceased to be improvement."

We live in a progressive age, and one more or less of advertisement, and must not cling too closely to tradition, if by departing from it we can add to the security of the kingdom by popularizing, in no matter how small a degree, the Service on which in time of war so much will depend.

In addition to the appreciation shown by the public of an outdoor place of harmless and rational amusement such as was afforded by the Naval Exhibition, I believe they imbibed an amount of instruction and knowledge on naval subjects which cannot fail to be productive of good; and I quote from a speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty at the opening of the Liverpool Naval Exhibition. Lord George Hamilton said he felt confident that the Exhibition would, though perhaps on a small scale, prove as great a success as the greater Exhibition held in London; and the result of the Chelsea Exhibition, both financially and as an educational instrument, had far exceeded the most sanguine hopes of its promoters. The great value of such an Exhibition was, he thought, independently of the pleasure which was given to the visitors, that it brought home to them the unrivalled position we had attained as a mercantile and commercial Power. He hoped the result of all these Exhibitions would be to bring home to all sections of the community the absolute necessity for maintaining their Navy in an effective state of strength, and that they might be instrumental in forming among men of all political parties the policy which would be continuous in its result, and which would ensure that the Navy should, both in sufficiency and efficiency, be equal to the onerous duties that in time of war and of emergency might be placed upon it.

The result of the Exhibition has forced upon me one or two considerations, which I give for what they are worth; and, first and foremost, I think it is patent that the Exhibition has justly earned the right to be looked upon as a national event, which has given the public an insight, not only into the traditions of the past, but also into the present life afloat; and they have been able to see the costly weapons, machinery, and fittings, and the countless thousands of articles which go to complete a modern man-of-war, and has thus reawakened in them the interest they have always taken in the Service, but which is apt to slumber in the piping times of peace.

It has stimulated the recruiting to a large extent, and, by affording instruction and amusement, has undoubtedly added to the popularity of the Service.

Another consideration is the great want of public ground, in an accessible situation, which could be leased at a moderate rent, be used as a recreation ground, and yet be available for these Exhibitions.

Already the cry is, "What shall we have next summer?" thus showing that the public have already acquired the habit of looking for an outdoor place of rational amusement, a habit that I maintain the Military Exhibition and our own have done much to strengthen, and, had such a piece of ground as the one I speak of been available, we should have saved for our charity, at any rate, some of the 7,854*l.* we have had to pay for goodwill, rent, restoration of grounds, and so forth.

In conclusion, whilst I may point out that I am painfully conscious of my inability to put before you anything calculated to make this paper novel or attractive, I have given you my ideas partly with the hope that in the distant future the Executive of another Naval

Exhibition (where improvements in ships and armaments that we can only dream of, or guess at by the rapid and startling changes that have taken place in our own time) may be able to say at least of us that we have tried to give the best illustration of the Naval Service of the present day that time and opportunity have allowed us.

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## THE ARTS SECTION OF THE ROYAL NAVAL EXHIBITION.

By Major L. EDYE, R.M.I.I., Hon. (Arts) Sec.

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN—Sir Alfred Jephson has in his usual terse and brilliant style given you a brief history of the Royal Naval Exhibition, and the advantages which are likely to accrue to the Naval Service therefrom, and it now becomes my privilege, with his consent and your approval, to supplement his more than interesting paper with a short, and I sincerely trust interesting, account of that section to which I had the honour of acting as Hon. Sec.

Archdeacon Farrar has very truly said that, "Art is the reflection of history; it is an illustrative chapter in the autobiography of nations." These words might well have been chosen as our motto, had we been disposed to select one, as is often the case in the formation of picture galleries having for their *raison d'être* any specific or special subject such as our Art Galleries contained, but we were content to allow art in our case to speak for itself; we preferred to allow "the consciousness of emotion in the presence of the phenomena of life and nature" to be our guide, and the foundation on which we disposed to appeal to the sympathy of a great national people who, if they have not hitherto been quite a picture-loving race, have certainly never failed to recognize and realize the magnificent heritage which has been bequeathed to them by their ancestors whose prowess by sea and doughty deeds we were anxious to depict on the walls of the Art Galleries of the Naval Exhibition.

The history of the Art Section may be briefly summarized as follows:—

As soon as the preliminaries for holding an Exhibition had been completed, and the Art Committee duly elected, it was determined under the guidance of its Chairman, Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, to ascertain if the gallery which had been only a few months before used as the Battle Gallery of the Military Exhibition contained sufficient wall area to meet our requirements in the event of our most sanguine anticipations being realized.

At the same time a special appeal was made to Her Majesty the Queen, T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, other members of the Royal Family, my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the R.U.S. Institution for the loan of such pictures as they might respectively be disposed to sanction.