

colleagues, 30 Jan.; the cabinet was reconstructed by
Viscount Palmerston; Lord Cranworth; &c. 7 Feb. 1855

[Secession of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. S. Herbert. Accession of Lord John Russell; Earl of Clarendon; Sir G. Grey; Sir G. C. Lewis; Sir W. Molesworth, &c.] 24 Feb. "

On the second reading of the Foreign Conspiracy Bill, the government (defeated by a vote of censure being passed by a majority of 25, on the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson) resigned immediately. 19 Feb. 1858

Earl of Derby; B. Disraeli; Spencer Walpole; Lord Stanley; Sir F. Thesiger (Lord Chelmsford), &c. 26 Feb. "

[The Derby administration, in consequence of a vote of want of confidence in it being carried by a majority of 13, to June, 1859, resigned the next day. Earl Granville failed to form an administration.]

Viscount Palmerston; Lord John (since Earl) Russell, &c. 18 June, 1859

[Lord Palmerston died 18 Oct. 1865.]
Earl Russell; W. E. Gladstone; Earl of Clarendon; &c. 18 Oct. 1865

[Resigned, in consequence of a minority on the Reform Bill, 19 June.] 26 June, 1866

Earl of Derby, B. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, &c.; for changes see *Derby Administrations*. 6 July, "

[Earl of Derby resigned through ill health] Feb. 25, 1868

B. Disraeli reconstituted the administration 20 Feb. "

Mr. Disraeli resigned in consequence of the elections in November giving a majority of a third to the Liberals. 2 Dec. "

W. E. Gladstone; Earl of Clarendon; Robert Lowe; John Bright, and others, received seals. 9 Dec. "

Lost their majority by the general election, Feb.; resigned. 17 Feb. 1874

B. Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield, 16 Aug. 1876); the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, and others, received seals. 21 Feb. "

[For changes, see *Disraeli Administrations*.] Lost their majority by elections in April; resigned. 1880

W. E. Gladstone; Earl Granville, Marquis of Hartington, Duke of Argyll, Sir Wm. Harcourt, John Bright, and others, received seals. 28 April, "

[Resigned in consequence of a minority on the Budget Bill (264-252), 9 June, 1881.]

Marquis of Salisbury; Sir Stafford Northcote (Lord Salisbury), Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Randolph Churchill and others received seals. 24 June, 1885

[Resigned in consequence of a minority on the amendment to the address (259-250), 27 Jan. 1886.]

W. E. Gladstone; Earl Granville, Earl Spencer, Earl of Salisbury and others. 26 Feb. 1886

[Resigned in consequence of a majority against his Irish Home Rule Bill (345-313) 20 July, 1886.]

Marquis of Salisbury; and former colleagues received seals 26 July, 1886; resigns. 12 Aug. 1892

W. E. Gladstone; with some of former colleagues, and others, 18 Aug. 1892; resigns. 3 March, 1894

Earl of Rosebery, with nearly all Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, 3 March et seq.; resigns. 22 June, 1895

Marquis of Salisbury; conservatives and unionists, 25-28 June, "

For details and changes, see separate articles under the Premier's name.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION derived its origin from an opinion that the disasters which occurred to the army in the Crimea in 1854-5 were attributable to the inefficient and irresponsible management of the various departments of the state. The association was organised in London, 5 May, 1855. A meeting was held in Drury-lane theatre, on 13 June, and Mr. Layard's motion on the subject in parliament was negatived 18 June following. The association was reorganised in 1856, Mr. Roebuck, M.P., becoming chairman, but soon became unimportant; see *Civil Service*.

ADMIRAL. The title, derived from the Arabic,

emir-al-bahr, "Lord of the sea," which occurs in the *Chanson de Roland*, 11th century, does not appear to have been adopted in England until about 1300. Alfred, Athelstan, Edgar, Harold, and other kings, were commanders of their own fleets. The first French admiral is said to have been appointed 1284. The rank of *admiral of the English seas* was first given to William de Leybourne by Edward I. in 1297. *Spelman*; *Rymer*. The first Lord High Admiral in England was created by Richard II. in 1385; there had been previously high admirals of districts—the north, west, and south. The duties have generally been executed by lords commissioners; see *Admiralty*. A similar dignity existed in Scotland from the reign of Robert III. In 1673, Charles II. bestowed it upon his natural son Charles Lennox, afterwards duke of Richmond, then an infant, who resigned the office to the crown in 1703; after the union it was discontinued.—The dignity of lord high admiral of *Ireland* (of brief existence) was conferred upon James Butler by Henry VIII. in May, 1534. The *Admiral of the Fleet* is the highest rank in the Royal Navy, corresponding to that of field-marshal in the army. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, July, 1893; the Earl of Clanwilliam, Feb. 1895; Sir Geoffrey T. P. Hornby, able and judicious, died 3 March, 1895; Sir Charles G. J. Elliot, born 1818; served in Syria, China, S. E. America; died 21 May, 1895. We have now 2 admirals of the fleet (the prince of Wales, the German emperor, and the duke of Edinburgh, honorary), 12 admirals, 20 vice-admirals, 33 rear admirals, and 173 captains (March, 1898). Senior admiral of the fleet, Sir Provo Wallis, born 12 April, 1791, died 13 Feb. 1892; Sir Lewis Tobias Jones, born 24 Dec., 1797, died 11 Oct., 1895. Vice-admiral Sir Robt. O'Brien Fitzroy, K.C.B., born 1830, died 7 May, 1896; Sir Alex. Milne, G.C.B., born 11 Nov. 1806, died 29 Dec. 1896; Sir W. R. Mends, born 1812, died 26 June, 1897. The first admiral of the United States of America, David G. Farragut, was nominated in 1866.

ADMIRALTY COURT, of a court for the trial of causes relating to maritime affairs, said to have been erected by Edward III., in 1357. It was enacted in the reign of Henry VIII., that criminal causes should be tried by witnesses and a jury, some of the judges at Westminster (or, as now, at the Old Bailey) assisting. The judgeship of the admiralty was constituted in 1514, and was filled by two or more functionaries until the Revolution, when it was restricted to one. *Beaumont*. The judge has usually been an eminent doctor of the civil law. In 1844 the criminal jurisdiction of this court was removed, and by 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77 (1857), the judge of the Probate court was to be also judge of the Admiralty court. The judge of the Admiralty court, Dr. Stephen Lushington (appointed in 1838), resigned 1 July, 1867, and was succeeded by Sir Robert Phillimore, who retired March, 1883. The jurisdiction of this court was extended in 1861. The very ancient gilt anchor set up in the Admiralty Court of the Royal Courts of Justice. The ancient silver key is laid on the Registrar's Table, Oct. 1885. See *Supreme Court and Probate Court*.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE dates from 1512, when Henry VIII. appointed commissioners to inspect his ships of war. During the Commonwealth the admiralty affairs were managed by a committee of the parliament; and at the restoration in 1660, James, Duke of York, became lord high admiral. In 1662 the admiralty was first put into commission, the great officers of state being the commissioners; see succeeding changes *below*. In 1688-9 the admiralty was put into commission, and the board

appears to have assumed the name of Admiralty Board, at that time first lord. Various changes were made, several offices filled with others. In 1702 the commission recommended the admiralty and the appointment of the navy department. The Jan. 1809, and 4 May, 1810, of the board was taken from the person of the first lord.

The office removed from St. James's Palace, 1874-5.

New buildings erected by the Admiralty, 24 Jan. 1875.

Messrs. Leeming & Lee, 1875.

Approval by parliament, 1875.

FIRST LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1660. JAMES, DUKE OF YORK.

1673. KING CHARLES II., 1673.

PRINCE RUPERT, 9 J.

Sir Henry Capel, 14

Daniel Finch, 24

Daniel, Earl of Finch, 24

Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, 24

KING CHARLES II., 17

KING JAMES II., 17

Arthur Herbert, earl of Pembroke, 17

Thomas, earl of Pembroke, 17

Charles, lord Cornwallis, 17

Anthony, viscount Fitzroy, 17

Edward Russell, esq., 17

John, earl of Bridgewater, 17

Thomas, earl of Pembroke, 17

GEORGE, PRINCE OF DORSET, 17

20 May.

Thomas, earl of Pembroke, 17

Office in commission, 17

Edward, earl of Derby, 17

Sir John Leake, 17

Thomas, earl of Strafford, 17

Edward, earl of Orford, 17

James, earl of Berkeley, 17

George, viscount Torrington, 17

Sir Charles Wager, 17

Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 17

John, duke of Bedford, 17

John, earl of Sandwich, 17

George, lord Anson, 17

Richard, earl of Temple, 17

Daniel, earl of Winchelsea, 17

George, lord Anson, 17

George M. Dunk, earl of Albemarle, 17

John, earl of Sandwich, 17

John, earl of Egmont, 17

Sir Charles Saunders, 17

Sir Edward Hawke, 17

John, earl of Sandwich, 17

Hon. Augustus Keppel, 17

Augustus, viscount Keppel, 17

Richard, viscount Bland, 17

John, earl of Chatham, 17

George John, earl of Spencer, 17

John, earl of St. Vincent, 17

Henry, viscount Melville, 17

Charles, lord Burmah, 17

Hon. Charles Grey, 17

Thomas Grenville, esq., 17

Henry, lord Mulgrave, 17

Charles Yorke, esq., 17

William Henry, 17

admiral, 2 May, 1802.

1838. Robert, viscount Melville, 1839.

Sir James R. G. Graham, 1839.

George, lord Auckland, 1839.

Thomas Phillips, earl of, 1839.

George, lord Auckland, 1839.

Gilbert, earl of, 1839.

Thomas, earl of Hardwicke, 1839.

Edward, earl of Ellford, 1839.

George, earl of Auckland, 1839.

Sir Francis Thornhill, 1839.