

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India (*b.* 1819), daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., was crowned on June 28, 1837. She married, in 1840, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died in 1861, by whom she had nine children. The chief events of the reign have been the establishment of the penny post (1840), the repeal of the Corn Laws (1846), the annexation of the Punjaub (1849), the Great Exhibition (1851), the Crimean war (1854-5), the Indian Mutiny (1857-8), followed by the assumption of sovereignty over India, the second and third Reform Bills (1867 and 1884), wars in Afghanistan, China, South Africa, and Egypt, and the Fenian and Home Rule agitations in Ireland. The jubilee of the Queen's accession was celebrated in 1887. Five attempts were made on her life, in 1840, 1842 (three), and 1882. 174, 9R.2

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