In the handwriting of King William IV :

George Fitzclarence born at Seven o'Clock in the Morning in Somerset Street Portman Square on the 29th January 1794.

Sophia Fitzclarence born at Five o'Clock in the Morning in Somerset Street Portman Square on the 4th. March 1795.

Henry Edward Fitzclarence born at Eleven at Night at Richmond in Surr on the 8th. March 1797

Mary Fitzclarence born at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon in Bushy H Bushy Park Middlesex the 19th December 1798

Frederick Fitzclarence born at Eleven at Night in Bushy House Bushy Pa Middlesex on the 9th December 1799

Elizabeth Fitzclarence born attSeven o'Clock in the Morning in Bushy H Bushy Park Middlesex on the 17th January 1801.

Adolphus Fitzclarence born at half past Ten at Night in Bushy House Bu Park Middlesex on the 17 February 1802

Augusta Fitzclarence born at Nine o'Clock in the Morning in Bushy House Bushy Park Middlesex on the 3rd November 1803

Augustus Fitzclarence born between one and two in the Morning in Bushy House bushy Park Middlesex on the 1st March 1805

Amelia Fitzclarence born at Half past Eleven at Night in Bushy House Bushy Park Middlesex on the 21st March 1807.

William R.

The FitzClarence Family.

References to the FitzClarence sons in contemporary memoirs are seldom flattering, and this is especially so in the case of George FitzClarence, who, on the Duke of Clarence's accession to the the throne was created Earl of Munster.

But while "natural" children, ~~as they were called in Scotland~~, seem to have been accepted ~~at this time~~ in the upper classes, even sharing the home in quite a few cases, with the legitimate family, this was not so ~~notic~~ at this time in the case of the Royal family; the example ~~that had been~~ set by King George III and Queen Charlotte had not been without its effect; and even the marriage of the (1) Duke of Sussex to Lady Augusta Murray in 1796 had widently given dissatisfaction

> How much all these things overcloud the prospect ot the future history of the succession in this kingdom and augment the risks to which the reigning dynasty as well as the very monarchy itself are exposed (2)

And twenty years later, Royal bastards are referred to by Charles KirkPatrick Sharpe in no uncertain terms.

> Illegitimate children are never to be borne in a pedigree. I may venture to say this now, as I shal never be in London any more, where it made one sick to see so many of Charles II's imputed sins, (he was not the real sinner in one half of them), taking the place of their betters, with all the pomp and parade possible. Their real progenitors were players and rope-dancers. (3)

Doubtless in King William's reign, seeing his illegitimate sons "Taking the place of their betters in all the pomp and parade possible" must have aroused much feeling, and as making provision for Royal bastards had become far more difficult in the nineteenth century than it had been two centures earlier, charges of avariciousness are often preferred against the FitzClarences.

---

(1) Daughter of the 4th Earl of Dunmore.
(2) Lord Glenbervie's Diary. Vol II
(3) Memoirs of Charles KirkPatrick Sharpe.

George FitzClarence, Earl of Munster, was certainly able; his record in the Army was a fine one, and his subsequent career in India, where he acted as aide-de-camp to the ~~Earl of Moira~~ Marquis of Hastings, the Governor General, distinctly, does him great credit, further enhanced as it is by the book that he wrote on his experiences ~~there~~ in India. Two serious accidents that he met with in London in 1819, on his return to England, induced him to amuse himself by writing Journal of a Route accross India through Egypt to England, and considering the rudimentary nature of his education - he had been only fourteen when he had started his military career,-the ease with which he expresses himself is surprising. Evidently India had interested him ~~from the first~~ deeply; he ~~has~~ learnt all that he could of the country's past history, and the artistic taste which he must have possessed, had made him keenly alive to the beauty of much of the country, and the many wonderful buildings.

For many years marauding horsemen, known as Pindarries had been harrying India, and shortly after the arrival of Colonel FitzClarence in 1819, the menace that they were becoming to territory under English protection led to the inauguration of a campaign against them. The Governor General, the Marquis of Hastings, started the campaign from a camp at Secundra, on the banks of the Jumna; on the 20th of October 1819 Scindia undertook to provide 5,000 troops, other rulers followed suit, and there seemed every hope that the belief expressed by the Commander-in-Chief that "Every desirable point would be carried by equity and moderation, which was the proudest triumph for the British character," would be confirmed. But at an early stage in the campaign an epidemic of cholera broke out in one of the camps; six

In 1818, early in the autumn, when a severe attack of cholera had broken out in Calcutta, owing to the promptness of the magistrates, had been quickly suppressed, but later, when an attack broke out in the Governor-General's camp at Seharpoor, in Northern India, it proved far more serious. Attacking cholera in a moving camp in a remote part of the country, where, as in all Indian armies, each soldier was accompanied by from eight to ten camp followers, was a far more difficult problem than in Calcutta, where there were many doctors. A man would be seized on the march and might be dead in a few minutes; the tents became crowded with the sick, dead and dying, and what was extraordinary was the callousness of the natives towards each other. There was plenty of laudanum and calomel, the drugs that were in use then for cholera, but as there were very few do

European officers, 200 soldiers, with 300 Sepoys, and several thousand camp followers died, and it was calculated that what with deaths and the desertions caused by dread of the epidemic, that the numbers in the service of the Governor General decreased by some 20,000. An outbreak of the epidemic in Calcutta, during the early autumn had been quickly suppressed; there were plenty of doctors and magistrates to deal with the situation, but in a camp it was very different; in Indian armies an average of from eight to ten men accompanied each fighting man, and many of the latter, being seized on the march, died in a few minutes. As there were far too few doctors to deal with the epidemic all the English officers became practitioners; and little bottles of laudanum and calomel, the two stock remedies, were always available. Of Colonel FitzClarence's twenty-nine patients twenty-three recovered; he never quitted them until he had been attacked himself. What struck him was the apathy of the natives; while the gratitude of two or three was most touching, the rest seemed to be without feelings. Two Bramins died owing to their high caste; they said that they could only accept food from one another, but Colonel FitzClarence had no difficulty in this respect.

Early in the campaign the Governor General decided to send home two of his aide-de-camps with dispatches, his head aide-de-camp was to go by sea, Colonel FitzClarence by land.

It had been finally left to ~~him~~ to find his best way and rather than take the safest ~~route~~ though longer route by Hyderabad and Goa Colonel FitzClarence determined to pass through the Peishwah's dominions ; recently the Peishwah had treacherously murdered two English officers , and there was the danger of falling in with Pindarries who had sworn to murder or maim any Englsishman whom they might capture; in fact the greater part of ~~the~~ way would be through territory belonging to princes at war with England. For 150 miles southward palanquin bearers of sixteen in a set had been laid in relays, and he started off; four baskets containing his clothes slung from the shoulders of two bearers, and he carried a bag of biscuits, a telescope, his sword and pistols. In one of the first towns that he passed through thousands of bodies were lying unburied; ~~they were~~ the victims of the late epidemic; but ~~before~~ he had not gone ~~ver~~ far he ~~was continually~~ began falling in with small bodies of troops and on from now he was authorised to have an escort. Composed as these often were of native troops of a supposedly friendly Rajah, they were ~~often untrustworthy~~ never very untrustworthy. Those of the Nizam of Hyderabad invariably arrived late ~~in the morning~~; ~~if picquets were visited two or three hours after they had been set, seve-~~

~~These bells were bands of predatory horsemen who had been con-~~

~~stantly on the~~

The Pindarries were predatory ~~bands of horsemen~~ bands of horsemen who had long been on the increase; landless men they would swoop down on the villages, carrying off all that they thought worth taking and leaving such inhabitants as they did not killl to die of starvation. It was as means of absorbing some of these men that the Indian cavalry was first formed. One of these corps-it was 3,000 strong was raised by a half-caste gentleman in the service of the Company, named Colonel Skinner whose bravery had procured him the name of Alexander the Great. The tradition of the Emperor's bravery had been handed down all these year among the Hindoo military population

ral invariably proved to have absconded while the habit of living on the country had been so deeply engrained in them that though they all possess handkerchiefs, the Colonel's demonstrations with his own how easily a day's ration could be carried in them, were all of no avail.

The country was studded with formidable forts which had been built by the Rajahs, but while villages were generally clustered round them. anywhere outside the territory under English protection, the unfortuante villagers had always to be armed, and no sooner had their harvest been gathered than it had to be buried.

Colonel FitzClarence took part in an engagement at Jubbulpore when the enemy was completely routed, and it was the skill with which he had executed a plan of this engagement which led to him being asked to make plans of several other skirmishes and to make plans of several forts.

On his way he passed a red brick which denoted where a widow had been burnt with her husband's body. In deference to Indian beliefs it was only in the Mahratta Ditch at Calcutta that Suttee had so far been aolished although the Mahomedans were very much opposed to it. One of the things which had very much interested Colonel FizLarnece had been the evidence of the immense volume of trade which had flowed between India and Venice beofore the Cape of Good Hope had been discovered; as an example he quotes how a debt of a 1,000, 000 had been

paid quite recently to the English government in golden sequins.

Colonel FitzClarence had ~~hoped to~~ in the hope of reach Bombay in three weeks; he had set out in November, but he did not get there until the 5th of February; he had after travelling some thousand miles, and nearly all the time ~~it had been~~ through enemy country, yet, ~~in~~ despite spite of his perilous position, he had ~~made a point~~ of visiting various ancient buildings, notably Ellora, Keylas and Carli; ~~this is~~ the account that follows he gives of his experiences in one of the chambers of this latter place.

> The officer who accompanied me fired off one of the Sepoys' muskets, and the violent echo and long continued reverberation, now at a distance, now returning with ~~in~~ increased violence, and thrilling through the mass overhead,-the noise surpassing thunder, but of a more hollow tone, was the most awful and overpowering sound I ever remember to have heard. I almost hoped, after the second return of the deep, aggravated roar, that it was the last; but I was mistaken, and peal after peal followed in quick succession, and lasted several minutes, giving one the idea that the rock, indignant at its stillness being broken in upon, expressed its displeasure previous to enclosing the disturbers in its embrace forever. So wonderful and indescribable was the noise, would, I ~~think, try the nerves of a very strong-minded woman;~~ and I felt a chill creep through my frame which I never remember having experienced in any former instance; so ~~much so, that~~ if it had been proposed to fire a second musket, the impression made upon me would have caused me to object. to it.

Now that British rule in India is a thing of the past I quote these words [illegible] of a young man of barely twenty-two who had been on active service in Portugal, Spain and France since the age of twelve. Refuting the accusations made by

Burke our alleged neglect to ~~build~~ construct among other things mosques and Hindoo temples. He goes on to say,

I must state that from all I have seen since I have been in India, the most searching enquiry would only tend to raise the English character higher than ever. Should we lose this empire, it is a happiness to say our name will be revered to the end of time; and though we may not have left piles of building as monuments of our dominion, or uselss masses of frivolous, conceited expense or gigantic altars to impose upon after ages, our government will be ever remembered as having overthrown a barbarous and overpowering tyranny, by the introduction of a mild, equitable and paternal legislature; for an upright and impartial administration of justice, a security of personal property previously unknown, a vigour unexampled, an extirpation of robbery and a general diffusion of happiness hitherto untasted.

On ~~George~~ Colonel FitzClarence's arrival in England he found that the aide-de-camp, who had carried the dispatches by sea, had reached home a fortnight earlier.

Lord Munster became a Major-General, a Privy Councillor and a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1825 he married Miss Mary Wyndham, illegitimate daughter of the Earl of Egremont, and not long after the marriage Princess Elizabeth, now the wife of the Prince of Hesse Homburg, refers in a letter to the Countess of Arran[1], to a visit she had made to Petworth.

Lord Egremont sent George FitzClarence to meet me on the road and was at the door with his two nieces, Mrs. George Herbert, a widow, and Miss Wyndham, his brother's daughter, who resides with him. The rest, his own son and daughter, were in the hall which I must say was delicate good breeding and good taste. Mrs. FitzClarence I know very well and like very much, and I immediately went and kissed her. I hope you think I did right, for I wished Lord Egremont to feel that I loved Williams son's wife, which I really do, and his conduct respecting his family yesterday made me most anxious to mark my partiality for Mrs. FitzClarence who is Lord Egremont's favourite daughter.

(1) Formerly Viscountess Sudley

Munster

created 1st Munster 1st Fitz Clarence

Lord Munster was Lieutenant of the Tower until his death in 1842. He had four sons, and two daughters. His youngest son died of wounds received in the attack on the Redan in 1855, and the twin sons of his third son, Captain the Honourable George FitzClarence R.N., were both killed in action, - Captain Edward FitzClarence, 1st Batt. Dorset Regiment was killed at Abu-Hamed in 1897 and Brigadier General Charles FitzClarence V.C. was killed leading the Guards Brigade in November 1914, during the first Battle of Ypres

All his four sons were

Henry Fitz Clarence to Daniel (1) 254 (Secretary)

This letter, written by Henry from Portsmouth, is dated May 15th 1815, on the eve of his departuer. When it was written Naopleon was already back in France, and the Battle of Waterloo was fought very little more than a month later.

We sail the day after to-morrow, and perhaps even to-morrow. I like my messmates in the wardroom very much.

Since I have been here I have seen a great deal of Captain Tower of the Curacoa, an old friend of mine, who carried Napoleon's mother to Elba, and relieved Captain Usher on that station. Tower was nearly a month there, living entirely and on the most friendly terms with the Emperor. Being an old friendof mine, and my being naturally very curious to know something of the manner in which this great man passes his time and employs himself, he informed me of a great many interesting particulars respecting him.

He is grown very fat, although he takes a great deal of exercise. Eats immoderately, and without any discrimination. Drinks little, takes a great deal of physick, and is, from Tower's account one of the most pleasant comapnions he has every lived with. He has a vast fund of general knowledge, talks smartly and to the pupose on almost every subject, and is very far from avoiding conversation on the subject of his late reign and campaigns. He talks lightly of the Russians as soldiers, but admires their patriotism as a people, of the Prussians vice versa, thinks and speaks contemptuously of the Austrians, their cavalry excepted. Thins and speaks of the Prince Regent as every man of sens must do. But of the English he speaks in rpatures as soldiers, sailors, individuals and collectively as a nation, always mentions the Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill with respect and admiration, abuses the Americans, and wishes to come to England to see the country.

Moreover the Emperor is immoderately fond of women and has a most beautiful harem. The Elban women are very pretty. He is constantly sending to Italy for women, and means to sendto England.

The story of the dispute between him and the director of mines is true.

Tower was likewise at Naples, where Murat was superabundantly civil to him. He has completely got the Anglomania. Grooms, horses, stable &c., everything English. An English governess for his children, who speak perfect English. He says, "If they take his throne away , he will put his boys into the English Navy, and will marry his daughters to Englishmen.

By becoming aide-de-camp to Lord Moira George was spared the humiliation of joining his "horrid regiment, the 24th Light dragoons; he was just twenty, Henry a little more than a year younger. At Gibralter, where the Cornwallis (2) putin, they found the frigate on which Adolphus was serving. (1) Daniel seems to have been the Duke's steward

On King William's accession to the throne he gave his younger FitzClarence children the precedency of a Marquis's children.

Frederick FitzClarence, born on December 9th, 1799, joined the Coldstream Guards and was present at the Battle of Waterloo. On the 21st of February, 1826, when quartered at the Portman Street Barracks he was detailled with thirty men of his company to arrest what have come to be known as the Cato Street conspirators. A plot had formed, so it was discovered, to blow up Cabinet Ministers while they were dining in Mansfield Street with the Earl of Harrowby.

The following account is taken from a contemporary newspaper.

> The magistrate of Bow Street, accompanied by a party of the patrol, proceeded to Cato Street, where thirty desperadoes were assembled in a loft over some stables, approached by a ladder. The officer who led the patrol up, was stabbed and killed and all lights were extinguished. Captain FitzClarence arrived at this moment, the soldiers advancing with fixed bayonets, and at the sound of a pistol shot they set off at double quick time. A man darted out as they reached the stables and when he was stopped he pointed his pistol at Captain FitzClarence but as he discharged it Serjeant Legge knocked it out of his hand. The serjeant was wounded but the man was arrested. Captain FitzClarence led the way into the stable where a black man attacked him with a cutlass when one of the escort managed to ward off the blow. A shot was then fired at Captain FitzClarence by another of the gang, but the pistol missed fire. The soldiers now mounted the ladder into the loft where lay the body of the murdered officer and that of another man near him. The magistrate encouraged his men to do their duty, but owing to the darkness nine men escaped. Captain FitzClarence secured one of the prisoners, but he was very much bruised during the struggle and his uniform was almost torn to pieces. Arthur Thistlewood, the leader was among those who escaped, but he was captured next day in Moorfield where a large amount of ammunition and grenades were discovered.

Captain FitzClarence was presented with a sword by King George IV in recognition of his gallant conduct.

He was appointed Lt. Colonel of the 11th Foot (North Devon Regiment) and on his trasferenc to the 7th Royal Fuseliers the 11th Foot presented him with a sword with this inscription: "In token of their sincere affection for himself and their

their gratitude for numberless favours received. To their friend Frederick FitzClarence. 25th December. This presentation was made on Colonel FitzClarence's transference to the command of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

In 1832, he arranged King William's Coronation procession

Lord Frederick was promoted Major General in 1841, Lt. General in 1851. In 1854 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, but not long after he died while on a sea voyage in search of health.

In 1821 he married Lady Augusta Boyle, daughter of the Earl of Glasgow; their only child, a daughter, died unmarried a year after her father.

11

Lord Adolphus FitzClarence was born at Bushy in February 1803. He joined the Navy in 1811, and served in a frigate which took part in the War with America.

An old press cutting of Ocotober 16th, 1830, announces,

> A Naval expedition under Captain FitzClarence is in preparation in London. Its object is to examine the Eastern Archipelago where many openings are expected to be found, beneficial to trade. It goes first to New South Wales.

In 1838 Lord Adolphus served on H.M.S. Hastings, during a cruise in the Mediterranean made by Queen Adelaide after the death of King William; Gibralter, Malta and Naples were visited. Later Lord Adolphus commanded the Royal Yacht; he became finally a Rear-Admiral. He died at Newburgh Priory in 1856, while on a visit to Sir George Wombwell, [illegible]

Lord Adolphus is buried in the Church at Newburgh.

On one occasion when he had gone ashore at Capetown to have a ride, he was held up at a locked gate; he was due back on his ship at a certain time, and at last, in desperation, he gave his name, with the result that the gate was instantly thrown open. The custodian, who had proved so obstinate, declaring that during the Cato Street Raid, [illegible] his life had been saved by Captain Frederick FitzClarence of the Coldstream Guards

The Reverend Lord Augustus FitzClarence must have joined the Navy at the same early age ~~that~~ as his two elder brothers ~~judg-~~

. Referring to him in a letter, some years later, Monkton Milnes[1] says,

> FitzClarence was the arbiter elegantum of Cambridge and the aristocracy and carried all before him.

Lord Agustus entered the Church and in 1826 he succeeded Archbishop Sumner,[2] when he was translated to the Bishopric of Cheshire, as Rector of Maple Durham, a living in the gift of Eton College. The Rectory was enlarged for ~~him~~ ~~Lord Augustus~~ him, a model dairy being one of the things which were ~~provided~~ installed, a

The Duke and Duchess of Clarence used to drive over constantly to Maple Durham Rectory, and when the Duke became King he gave a fountain for the garden and had cedars planted round it.

Lord Augustus had many devoted friends of both sexes; one of them was Fanny Kemble, ~~and~~ we have the miniature of herself which she gave him; the Sheridan family, equally were great friends ~~of his~~; we have signed copies of Mrs. Norton's books, and some amusing caricatures done by the Duchess of Somerset, other close friends were Mr Bernal Osborne, and Mr. Alfred Montgomery. In 1845. Lord Augustus married Sarah, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, 3rd son of the 4th Marquis of Huntly; she was only seventeen at the time of her marriage, and was very lovely; Lord Augustus, who was

(1) later Lord Houghton
(2) Afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury

then forty, first saw her standing at a window of the former Kent House and fell in love with her at first sight. They had two sons and three daughters. Lord Augustus died in 1854, and his widow was so badly off that in order to educate her children she spent some years in Dresden; her elder son died there. Lord Augustus had been Chaplain to Queen Adelaide and subsequently to Queen Victoria; at the time of King William's death, when Queen Victoria begged Queen Adelaide to choose anything that she would care to take away from Windsor Castle the two things that Queen Adelaide chose were the silver cup which was last thing that the King had drunk from, and the picture of the FitzClarence family; This picture was left by Queen Adelaide to Lord Augustus, and being entailled it passed to his only surviving son, Mr. Henry FitzClarence, who sold it to his cousin, Mr. John Erskine of Dun. Mr. FitzClarence's only son, Captain Cornwallis FitzClarence, 1st Batt. Royal Fusliers, was killed at the landing in Gallipoli in June 1815, his only sister married Major Roland Orred M.C.

---

(1) KentHouse then belonged to Lord Morley. Lady Henry Gordan was Lord Morley's illegitimate daughter.

Many of Lady Sophia FitzClarence's letters to Miss Turner have been quoted. In 1825 she married Sir Philip Sidney who was created Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, ~~on 13th August, 1835~~ She died in 1859

Yesterday I dined with Colonel and Lady Mary Fox. They have one of the new small villas near Holland House.(1) I had pleasanter fitzes than the gout gives. Lady Frederick FitzClarence, the divine's wife(2), and Lady Sophia FitzClarence, who is herself divine, so good looking, so clever, and so lively that my "withered nut" was in danger. The passion was mutual, and she invited me to the Arcadian shades of Penhurst. I sent her to-day a curious and scarce print of the great Sir Philip Sidney, one hundred years old. The modern Sir Philip will not write an Arcadia, but she manages him, and Shakespeare agrees that "when two ride on a horse one must ride behind," which is fortunately Sir Philip. They say too she manages the whole family with royalty at the head of it.

Letter written by Joseph Jekyll.

(1) This must have been Lord Frederick FitzClarence's wife, Lady Augusta Boyle

Lady Mary FitzClarence was born at Bushy in 1798, and in 1825, she married Charles Richard Fox, the elder son of Lord and Lady Holland, but in view of the fact that the Parliamentary bill to legitimise their marriage had not been passed in time, Chrales Fox was debarred from succeeding to the Holland title. Previously he had been in love with Lady Elizabeth, Lady Mary's younger sister, but 1820 she had married the Earl of Errol. Captain Fox acted for a time after his marriage as aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Hastings in Malta; in 1828 he was given the command of a regiment at Halifax, and on his return to England he exchanged into the Guards. In 1831 he and Macauley were returned as Members of Parliament for Calne; later General Fox sat for Stroud, but when Lord John Russell was looking for a safe seat, General Fox retired in his favour; afterwards General Fox was made Master-General of the Ordnance. Money seems always to have been a difficulty, and in 1833, Lady Mary was appointed State Housekeeper at Windsor Castle by the the King, an appointment which then carried with it an official residence. Subsequently Lord Holland gave the Foxes a house and garden on part of the land where Addison Road now stands: Lady Mary was an enthusiastic gardener, and every tree and shrub in her garden she planted herself, which like her mother, she had an aviary of rare birds; She is said to have been very artistic, and like her mother she seems to have been endowed with much discretion, a quality which must have proved an great asset in her relations with her mother-in-law, the redoubtable Lady Holland After Lady Mary's death, General Fox wrote most affecting letters, nine months later he became engaged to Miss Kate Maberley, daughter of John Maberley, M.P. whom he married thirteen months after the death of Lady Mary. King William had left his library to Lady Mary, from whom it

passed to General Fox; when it came into the market shortly before the last war the log book, kept by King William during his early days in the Navy, fetched £200.

Lady Elizabeth, Fitz Clarence who was born in 1801, was the first of the Fitz Clarence Clarence sisters to marry; her husband, the 16th Earl of Errol K.T. G.H. G.H.C., was Hereditary High Constable of Scotland. Lady Elizabeth had become engaged soon after the Duke and Duchess of Clarence had settled at Bushy; the letter which follows was written to the Countess of Arran by the Princess of Hesse Homburg, daughter of King George ~~the~~

> The Duchess of Clarence is quite an angel! How well she has behaved to all William's children and to Eliza, who, I rejoice to say, is to be so well married. I say well for better blood there cannot be and takes off all difficulties about her. I wish that the other girls may do as well, and I trust she may be as happy as she deserves.

In a second letter written the same year on the 27th of December the Princess again refers to the Errol wedding which had taken place at St George's Hanover square.

> Eliza's bridesmaids were Augusta d'Este (daughter of the Duke of Sussex), who looked lovely, and is my doting piece, Miss Boyle and Eliza's three nieces, Lady Ida Hay, Augusta Fitz-FitzClarence and Adelaide Sydney - she is the prettiest little doll you ever saw. The King handed in the bride and as soon as the signing was over, she retired to change, and then put on a magnificent pelisse, bonnet and veil and went off very quietly

The Countess of Erroll's second daughter married the Earl of Fife Fife, K.T., and their eldest son married the late Princess Royal.

Lady Agusta FitzClarence was born at Bushy in 1803, and in 1827 she married the Hon. John Kennedy Erskine, second son of the Marquis of Ailsa and Mary, daughter and heiress of John Erskine of Dun, Forfar.

Four years later Lady Augusta's husband died, leaving one son and two daughters, and for a time she lived ~~on~~ in a house on the banks of the Thames, next to the one inhabited by her mother-in-law. Lady Ailsa seems to have been an awe-inspiring person, and in 1836, when her daughter-in-law became engaged to Lord Frederick Gordon she was very angry; her elder granddaughter,(1) then aged six, describes a scene when her grandmother had insisted on her giving a solemn promise that she would never call Lord Fredick Gordon father! ~~It had~~ ~~to~~ that it had clearly become impossible for Lady Augusta to live on any longer next her mother-in-law, ~~and~~ she was appointed State Housekeeper of Kensington Palace by the King, who gave her apartments there. But even here she was not secure; Lady Ailsa caused her grandson to be kidnapped from the Palce, and she sent him off to school; as a matter of fact, according to Scottish law in those days, she had acted within her rights in removing the boy from the custody of his stepfather, ~~and~~ especially as in this case the boy was Lady Ailsa's heir. However, acting in accordance with the advice given her by the King, Lady Augusta retaliated by kidnapping her son when the month arrived for the holidays ~~arrived~~, and for some time this process was continued, Lady Ailsa kidnapping the boy for his term at school, and his mother kidnapping him for the holidays.

---

(1) Miss Kennedy Erskine became the wife of her first cousin, the 2nd Earl of Munster.

Lady Agnata Fitzclarence was born at Bath in 1803, and in 1827 she married the son, John Kennedy Erskine, second son of the Earl of Mar and Kellie, daughter and heiress of John Erskine of Dun, Forfar. Four years later Lady Augusta's husband died, leaving one son and two daughters, and for a time she lived in a house on the banks of the Thames, next to the one inhabited by her mother-in-law. Lady Alice seems to have been an awe-inspiring person, and in 1836, when her daughter-in-law became engaged to Lord Frederick Gordon she was very angry. Her elder granddaughter, then aged six, describes a scene when her grandmother insisted on her giving a solemn promise never to marry Lord Frederick Gordon (1) ~~stay at home always~~. ~~It~~ became impossible for Lady Augusta to live on any longer next her mother-in-law, ~~so~~ she was appointed Housekeeper of Kensington Palace by the King, who gave her apartments there. But even here she was not secure. Lady Alice caused her grandson to be kidnapped from the Palace, and she sent off to Scotland, according to ~~a matter of fact~~ Scottish law in those days, she had acted within her rights in removing the boy without the consent of his stepfather. ~~Legally, in~~ this case the boy was Lady Alice's heir. However, acting in accordance with the advice given her by the King, Lady Augusta retaliated by kidnapping her son when the ~~boy~~ for the holidays ~~came~~, and for some time this process was continued, Lady Alice kidnapping the boy for his term at school, and his mother kidnapping him for the holidays.

---

(1) Lady Kennedy Erskine became the wife of her first cousin, the 2nd Earl of Mar.

In Lady Munster's memoirs she speaks repeatedly of Queen Adelaide's unfailing kindness, and the wonderful Christmas parties that she used to plan at the Pavilion. When in residence there, it was the King's custom to have a list of the visitors at the two principal hotels, sent to him ~~regularly~~ daily; in this way he was able to arrange that any one he might wish to see, should be sent a command to dine. When these dinner parties took place the King ~~always~~ made the round of his guests before dinner, and whenever it was possible, he always liked to have one of his five daughters to go round with him

After the King's death, and when her daughters were older, Lady Frederick took them to Dresden, Prague, and afterwards to Italy, but owing to Lord Frederick's horror of Catholicism, Rome was carefully avoided; firmly implanted in his mind was the conviction, that once in Rome, one of his "girlies" as he used to called his step-daughters, would either become a nun, a sister-of-mercy, or the wife of an Italian!

In August 1855, both Lady Augusta's daughters were married on the same day, Adelaide, the elder one, marrying her cousin Lord Munster, Millicent her younger sister, marrying James Hay Wemyss of Wemyss Castle, Lady Frederick Gordon died in 1865, Lord Frederick Gordon in in 1878.

At the close of the 1914-18 War, Mr Wemyss's second son, Rear-Admiral Lord Wester Wemyss, signed the Peace Treaty at Compiegne on behalf of the British Navy.

Lady Amelia FitzClarence was born in 1807 and on the 27th of December she married Lucius, Viscont Falkland. His father had died of wounds received in a duel with Mr. Powel at Chalk Farm, and his son had succeeded to the title at the age of six

Princess Augusta sent Lady Arran this description of th Falkland wedding.

> Te-day the wedding took place (at Bushy) of Lord and Lady Falkland. She looked very interesting, and behaved amazingly well, and we are all much pleased with him, and considering everything all behaved well. The Duke was much affected, but he behaved so well not to show his feelings that I stood in admiration of him. We sat down thirty to breakfast. The Duchess did not appear till she brought down the bride, who was dressed with great taste in a lace gown, fine veil and a wreath of orange flowers on her head.

Judging by her miniature Lady Falkland must have been very good looking; she had dark hair and large, dark blue eyes, and judging by Chow, Chow, the book that she wrote, she must also have been very ~~cho~~ gentle ~~er~~. For some years Lord Falkland was Governor of Nova Scotia, and from 1848 to 1853 he was Governor of Bombay, and it was her experiences in India which induced Lady Falkland to write Chow Chow, the name given then to travelling pedlars in India. Implying as it did "a little of everything" ~~it~~ This had seemed to Lady Falkland an ideal name for her book.

On ther arrival at Bombay, in the middle of the hot season the Falklands were informed that it was ~~the~~ customary for the Governor to hold a kind of drawing room immediately and furthermore that these receptions ~~were invariably~~ had to be held in the middle of the day. The guests began to arrive at twelve, the ladies were all dressed in the latest Europeans fashions, but their paleness surprised Lady Falkland. ~~The flow of talk~~

The flow of talk

was not lively for who could be communicative after a long drive in India, and in May. Our topics were dusty roads, cool houses, the reviving climate of the Decan(Which seemed from all accounts to be a kind of paradise), healthy and unhealthy stations, and the coming Monsoon. I heard Mrs. S. could not come to the reception as she was suffering from a coup de vent, occasioned by sleeping with her window open when the wind was in the east; of one gentleman just recovering from the Scinde fever, and of another individual who was still weak from the effects of a jungle fever. How could I help thinking of the person who, on my arrival in India had said to me when speaking of the climate, "Ah, alive to-day, dead to-morrow."

Very Jacobean!

But Lady Falkland was not to be discouraged by these first impressions, and ~~inspired~~ intent like her brother, ~~by a desire to~~ upon learning all that she could about the country, she used to set out on long tours in the Presidency, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, and her maid. She writes,

Sight-seeing in India is very fatiguing, The early sun I found very overpowering; it is impossible to go out in the middle of the day, unless one is protected in a carriage or a palanquin; the afternoons are so short, and it is so hot until late in the day-the sun keeping up its strength to the last- that it requires some resolution, and a good deal of health and strength to overcome all these drawbacks. Fortunately I had all three, and fancied I could set the sun at defiance; and though I had one coup de soleil during my residence in India, I never learnt prudence. Had I been as prudent as I ought to have been, I should have seen nothing.

She gives this description of an attempt that she ~~once~~ made to make a sketch of a picturesque street in Poona.

Once in a secluded part of the city, I had sat down in a corner, with my servant standing near me, and was about to begin a very pretty subject, when an elephant passed me, nearly treading on my feet; in a few minutes a large buffalo came sharply round a corner, and, startled at the sight of me, turned back, raising a considerable quantity of dust. Then the children rushed out of the houses, and ran about; the women came to the doors to look at me; the fakirs and 'saints' too, stopped to wonder at me-no doubt they all thought me insane. At last a herd of cows and goats were driven by, and as the dust not only shut out my view, but completely covered my paper and the inside of my colour box, I went back to the carriage in dispair.

After the experiences of ~~their~~ first summer, the Falkland spent the next hot season at Dapoorie and this description of a ball that they gave there is given by Lady Falkland.

The rain had been so heavy all day that ~~they~~ we did not think any one would come and their first guest, a young cadet was not encouraging; he began:

It is a very long way here from Poona."
"It is indeed a long way."
"I don't think any one will come."
"I fear indeed no one will."

Fortunately a hamel, having noticed the cadets dirty dirty boots, ~~he~~ carried him off to have his boots brushed so as not to soil the white cloth stretched on the floor.

Presently carriages were heard, but out of them came people who were perfectly useless at balls-a middle-aged colonel, or a collector who made a point of never dancing. Then wheels approached again, and a troop of young hussars poured in, and I began to think that all women-kind had been drowned. But at last some ladies did appear. I always knew by the expression of the aide-de-camp's face, who was about to enter; he was all smiles when flounces, feathers and fans were at hand; while his face lengthened at the sight of swords, spurs

and sabretaches. But now that the rain had ceased the ~~blister~~ insects ~~flies~~ began to arrive; the white cloth on the floor was an irresistable attraction to the white ants and they arrived in their myriads. ~~They~~ Some have a faculty of letting their wings drop off, and then walking about unconcernedly as if unconscious of their loss; some lose all their wings at once, others crawl about with two, others with three, but in due course all are destitute of their gauzy appendages, and the cloth ~~is~~ became strewn with them. Then as soon as the winged ants appear, the large black ants appear in pursuit who seem to take a savage pleasure in seizing the luck less white ant, with or without wings, and dragging it about in the most savage manner till it expires. Then there are myriads of moths with wings which seem made of delicate gold, and a long, dark yellow, hornet-shaped insect, with no end of joints which makes you shudder as it flies by, and large beetles, armed to the teeth in "shining armour" and with horns like formidable spears. These beetles, incidentally, are so strong that when placed under a wine-galss they move it as they advance. But worst of all are the blister flies, who equally now invaded the ball room in their thousands, the scene which followed I can never forget ; if one alights upon a person without their being aware of it, should it be unwittingly crushed on their face or neck a large blister instantly rises Some of these little tormentors climbed up into the ladies' flounces, hid themselves in folds of net, or visited the mysterious recesses of complicated trimmings; some crept up gentlemen's sleeves, others concealed themselves in a jungle of ~~whistkers~~ whiskers, and there was something very attractive

Insert space

about a bald head, the owner of which, in removing the insect was certain to blister his hand, or skull, or both. One heard little else all the evening but, "Allow me, Sir, to take off this blister fly that is disappearing into your neckcloth," or "Permit me, Madam, to remove this one from your arm." This, however, did not stop the dancers, and they polked a waltzed over countless myriads of insects, and by the end of the evening the white cloth was completely discoloured by their mangled bodies.

But an inactive life on shore soon palled on the Prince and he got himself transferred to the Warwick of fifty guns, commanded by the Hon. George Elphinstone.(1) On the first trip l'Aigle was captured; not only was she one of the finest frigates which had ever put to sea, according to Captin Elphinstone, but she had also been carryinf a distinguished party of French officers. The Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, Baron Vermeuil, and some other officers managed to escape with most of the treasure, but the Captain of the frigate, with other officers, ~~was~~ broke captured. After this cruise the Prince transferred to the Barfleur, the flagship of the West Indian station which had long been associated with the gruesome toast "A bloody war and a sickly station;" Sir Samuel Hood was now the Commander, and it was on his first cruise under the Admiral that the Prince first met Nelson

I had the watch on deck when Captain Nelson of the Albemarle came alonside in his barge. He appeared to be the merest boy of a Captain. His dress was worthy of attention. He had on a full-laced uniform; his lank, unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian pig tail, of an extraordinary length, while the old-fashioned flaps of his waistcoat added to the quaintness of his figure. I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who it was, nor what he had come about. My doubts, however, were removed when Lord Hodd introduced me to him. There was something irresistibly pleasing in his address and conversation, and an enthusiasm, when speaking on professional subjects, which showed that he was no common being.

Captain Nelson to Captain Lockyer.
February 25th. 1783. Port Royal.

Prince William I am certain, will be an ornament to our service. He is a seaman which you could hardly suppose, with every other qualification which you may expect from him; but he will be a disciplinarian and a strong one. A vast deal of notice has been taken of him in Jamaica; he has been addressed by the Council and the Assembly. He has his levees at Spanish Town. They are all delighted with him; with the best temper and great good sense he cannot fail to be pleasing to every one.

(1) Viscounts Keith.