QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE HANOVERIAN CLAIM TO THE CROWN JEWELS

by Shirley Bury

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Queen Victoria's accession in June 1837 broke the link between England and Hanover which had existed since the Elector of Hanover, James I's grandson, succeeded to the English throne as George I on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. Since Victoria was disbarred from the throne of Hanover by the Salic law which prevented her succession while any male relatives lived, her uncle Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland became King. Soon afterwards rumours began circulating that the new King, the fifth son of George III, intended to lay claim to a large part of the crown jewellery handed over to Victoria by the executors of her uncle and predecessor, William IV and by his consort, Queen Adelaide. The claim eventually materialized in 1839 in the form of a bill in Chancery. Ernest Augustus, a trenchant character, firmly believed that the jewellery worn by the Hanoverian kings of England and their consorts derived largely from German sources, and that the existence of the Hanoverian Crown Jewels had been recognized at least since the reign of George II, who succeeded his father in 1727.

The young Queen was disconcerted by her uncle's lawsuit, but reassured by her goverment's view that his chance of success was 'a very bad one'.[1] Her older relatives, knowing rather more of the background to the case, became uneasy at ministerial procrastination. Victoria meanwhile continued to wear the jewels, some of which she had had altered or re-made, as her predecessors had done for well over a hundred years. Ernest Augustus, though professing to his friend Lord Strangford that 'no man cares less for Jewels than I do' and had undertaken their recovery 'only from a feeling of duty that I owe my country', was openly exasperated. In 1844, the case still unsettled, he was enraged to discover from newspaper reports that 'the little Queen' had recently attended a City function wearing 'My Tiara'.[2]

In common with his sibilings in England, the King of Hanover knew that in a will drawn up for their mother Queen Charlotte, and signed by her the day before she died on 17 November 1818, she had bequeathed the jewellery in her possession to her husband George III conditional on his recovering his sanity. If (as proved to be the case) he did not, the Queen left the jewels to Hanover. The Prince Regent refused to accept the validity of this and other bequests of jewellery made by his mother and on his accession as George IV in January 1820 persisted in regarding the jewels of both parents as his own personal property, to the distress of his brothers and sisters. When the royal jewels passed into the hands of his brother and successor William IV in 1830 the matter of ownership was again raised and allowed to drop, despite some qualms. The problem was to be inherited by his niece Victoria.

The King of Hanover's case fell into two parts. The first concerned what his Counsel called 'The antient Hanoverian Jewels' and the second the jewellery bequeathed to Hanover by Queen Charlotte. The two were interrelated, the items in the first category forming part of the jewels sent from Hanover at George III's request when he succeeded his grandfather, George II, in 1760 and found little of the family jewellery in London. George II had deposited the most important articles in the Royal treasury at Hanover some time before 1752. These comprised male and female ornaments only; the Regalia was not permitted to leave the Jewel House in the Tower of London.

George II's motives for removing the jewellery from London are unknown. It was suggested by Queen Victoria's lawyers that he may have feared a return visit from the Young Pretender, though the Jacobite Rebellion had been decisively quelled by his favourite son, William Augustus, an earlier Duke of Cumberland.[3] The King perhaps had an even better reason. His consort, Queen Caroline, had died in 1737; he was at loggerheads with his eldest son Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, who died in March 1751. He was better disposed towards the Princess of Wales but even so may have wished to circumvent the possibility of her laying claim to her mother-in-law's jewellery.

Shortly after Frederick's death George II made two wills, one in German and the other in English. The German will included a clause (translated as follows): 'All our jewels, which have been bought with our money, or which have been inherited by us from our ancestors (or predecessors) shall remain as a perpetual trust (or heirloom) for ever in our family, and devolve upon our successors in the Electorate.' In the English will George II left all the remaining jewels, with a few exceptions, to the Duke of Cumberland.[4] Two further wills, one of 1757 and the other of 1759, contained somewhat different dispositions with respect to the Duke of Cumberland, but were so phrased that later legal opinion held that they did not revoke the earlier legacy.

In 1752 the jewellery was inventoried and inspected by the King in the presence of his Hanoverian ministers while he was visiting the Electorate. The inventory, annotated with the King's comments, was laid with

other relevant documents in the case containing the jewels. Chief among the pieces that the King himself had worn were the jewelled Garter Star provided by Queen Anne for her husband Prince George of Denmark, two Georges (Badges of the Order of the Garter), one of which was set with brilliants costing £4,500), a diamond agraffe or clasp for the hat, buttons, rings, a pair of diamond shoe buckles, a jewelled sword and a large spinel presented to William III in 1698 by Peter the Great. Queen Caroline's jewels comprised three pearl necklaces (including one which had belonged to Queen Anne) and several more strings of pearls, some used as bracelets, ten dress or sleeve clasps, at least six being set with brilliants, a brilliant girdle, a diamond-set fan, stay buckle and three pairs of earrings, the most important of which cost £7,000 and £5,000, a pearl of pearl and diamond earrings with drops, rings, a drop-shaped stone and a stomacher or bodice ornament set with several large diamonds, the most expensive costing £18,000 and the next £5,800. A third large stone in the stomacher was taken from the Queen's wedding ring, two more were purchased by her and another two were gifts of George I. Pearl drops adorning the stomacher had been presented by George I's Queen.

None of George II's wills was accompanied by schedules of the jewellery destined variously for Hanover and the Duke of Cumberland. Nor were the pieces identified in the inventories and other documents. When George III succeeded his grandfather in 1760 and called for the jewels to be sent to London, he consulted three of his law officers on the question of ownership. Their joint report interpreted the bequest to Hanover as consisting of items bought by George II with German money or inherited from ancestors linear or collateral in Germany. Thus all the jewellery purchased with English money by George II as Prince of Wales and King fell to the lot of the Duke of Cumberland, with the exceptions made in the will. George III accepted the report and had the jewels divided; those allocated to the Duke of Cumberland were at the latter's request valued by two jewellers. Though disappointed by the valuation of some £54,000 he agreed to sell the jewellery to his nephew for that sum. Payment was made from George III's Civil List in three unequal instalments.[5]

On 8 September 1761 George III married the seventeen-year-old Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. She had arrived in London from Germany that very day and had never seen her bridegroom until then. Before the ceremony the King gave her those of the Hanoverian jewels suitable for female use and also the jewellery purchased from his uncle. Some of the pieces had been re-made for his bride; Queen Caroline's stomacher, for instance, was transformed into a new bodice ornament for Charlotte. Lady Northumberland, Lady of the Bedchamber, was much struck with the bridal jewellery, declaring that the middle drops of the Queen's 'three-dropp'd Diamond earrings' cost twelve thousand pounds. Charlotte wore 'a Pompous Diamond Necklace, large tassels of Pearls

1 Queen Charlotte in robes of state wearing her diamond aigrette, necklace and large stomacher, her left hand resting on her nuptual crown, with pearls on her shoulders and round her wrists.
Studio of Allan Ramsay, *c.* 1763. *National Portrait Gallery.*

at Her shoulders, Her sleeves cover'd with Strings of Diamonds and Her robe fasten'd back with the same, but most magnificent of the whole was Her Diamond Stomacher, the Ground a Net of small Brilliants on that a large pattern of Natural Flowers, the large Diamond which cost eighteen thousand pounds had Lustre equal to its price'.[6] It is clear that the large stones in Queen Caroline's stomacher had been transferred direct to her successor's ornament.

At the coronation of George III and Queen Charlotte on 22 September, Queen Charlotte went to the Abbey wearing a jewelled aigrette and her diamonds and pearls, the latter including a girdle of 'Fine colour'd Pearls, as large as Hazle Nuts' terminating in tassels. Some of these, in particular the aigrette, the splendid stomacher and the Queen's nuptial crown, appear in Allan Ramsay's portrait of the Queen in robes of state; the studio version in Plate 1 dates to about 1763. Huge diamond three-drop (girandole) earrings, a diamond coronet, necklace and bow, a cross pendant, together with ropes of pearls, are represented in Plate 2.

The young Queen brought with her from Germany a fine large pearl, a brilliant cluster ring and, probably, other jewels. In the course of time she purchased other items, including diamonds at the sale of jewellery held after her mother-in-law's death in 1772. George III gave her further pieces, many of them celebrating the birth of their fifteen children. Both the King and the

2 Queen Charlotte, drawn and engraved by Frye, 1762, wearing a diamond head ornament, girandole earrings, a double bow over a necklace, a cross and rows of pearls.

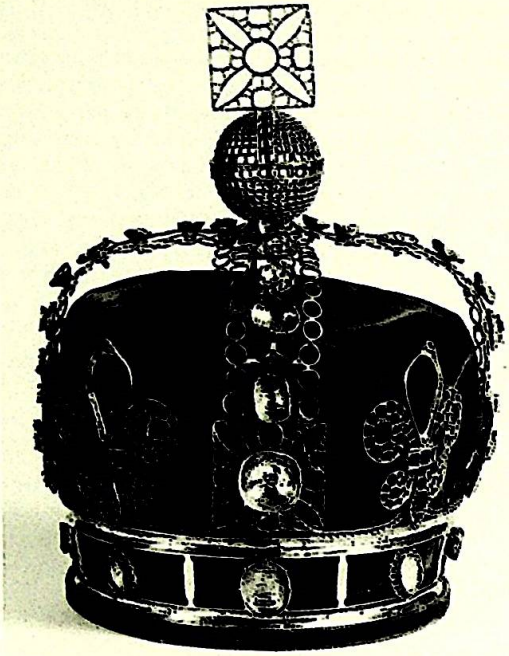
Queen received outstanding presents of stones and jewellery from other rulers, the most notable of Charlotte's being seven large (mainly drop-shaped) diamonds from the Nawab of Arcot.[7] All these jewels she regarded as her own personal property, kept separate and distinct from the ornaments given to her on her marriage day.

In 1804 Queen Charlotte commanded the Royal Goldsmiths, Rundell, Bridge & Rundell, to furnish a set of brass plates engraved with her own descriptions of the contents of the jewel boxes to which they were attached. These engraved plates later formed the basis of the inventory of Queen Charlotte's jewellery which was prepared for the Commissioners considering the King of Hanover's claim. The list indicates the extent to which the jewels inherited and purchased by George III in 1760 had been altered in the process of making Charlotte's nuptial jewellery the following year. In her words, the jewellery 'found at my arrival in the year 1761' comprised a 'great brilliant necklace, consisting of twenty-six large stones' (the 'Pompous Diamond Necklace' described by Lady Northumberland), 'a large cross' (of six brilliants), 'a pair of three-drop brilliant earrings' (Plate 2), 'two large single drops, one small rosette of brilliants, with a clasp in the middle, a smaller, without a drop; and two brilliant bows', the 'great nosegay of diamonds' (perhaps the aigrette in Plate 1), 'the great diamond stomacher' (also in Plate 1, together with 'the Crown') and 'the great pearls which the King calls family pearls', among which were a pair of diamond and pearl earrings and a set of diamond and pearl bows.

Queen Charlotte shared her husband's high ideals of the duties of the royal family, though indulging her personal needs to the extent of keeping as many of her daughters as possible unmarried so that they remained with her. She also persisted in adoring her eldest son, the profligate George, Prince of Wales, later the Prince Regent and finally George IV. But cherishing no illusions about the likely fate of her marriage jewels if the Regent got hold of them, she tried to circumvent this possibility by leaving them to her husband in the unlikely event of his recovering his reason, and if not, to 'the House of Hanover, to be settled upon it and considered as an heirloom in the direct line of succession to that House'.

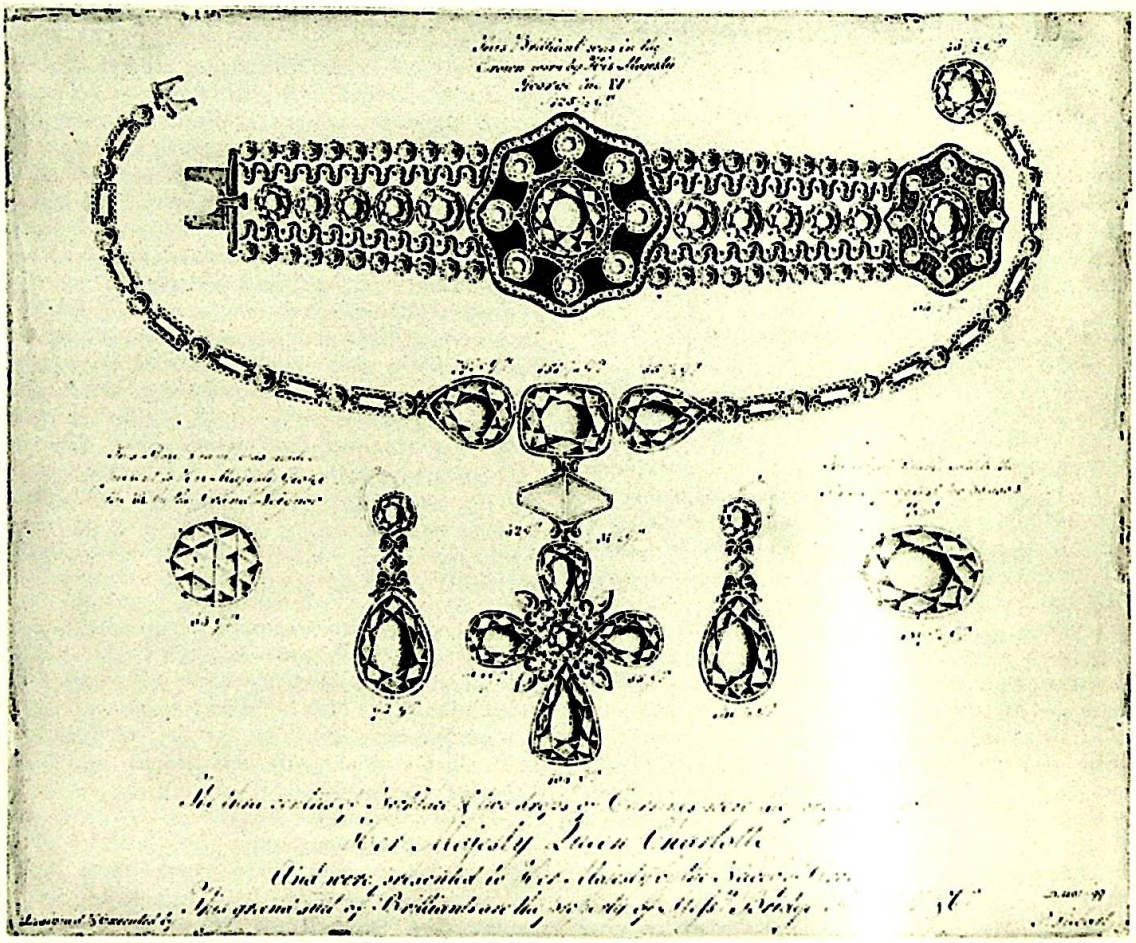
As to her personal jewellery, the Queen divided it into two categories for the purpose of her will. In her view her eldest daughter, the Queen of Württemberg, was amply provided for, so she directed that the Arcot diamonds, which she placed in the first category, be sold and the net proceeds divided between her four younger daughters or such as survived when the bequest was put into effect. The jewellery in the second category was to be shared out among the same daughters. Queen Charlotte's will was proved on 26 January 1819, the jewellery having already been sorted and valued by one of the partners in Rundell's, probably J. G. Bridge. He assessed the Hanoverian jewels at a modest £30,880 out of a total valuation of over £140,000, according to information preserved by the Queen's executors. Perhaps Bridge acted on the instructions of the executors, who did not wish to present the Hanoverian jewels in too attractive a light to the Prince Regent. If so, their combined efforts were in vain. The Prince Regent read his mother's will and pronouncing that 'the Queen had not the power of disposing of the jewels, as they were the property of the Crown of England',[8] promptly took possession of the Hanoverian jewels and the Arcot diamonds. The Queen's executors were sufficiently disturbed to question the Regent's decision; apparently receiving no reply, they obtained depositions from four of the Queen's other children, as well as from her dresser and the latter's daughter. Three of her children distinctly remembered George III declaring that some jewels were not his wife's to dispose of, but none recollected him citing specific articles.

A few months after succeeding to the throne as George IV in January 1820 the new King ordered Rundell's to set three hundred and thirty-five diamonds from pieces belonging to both his parents in an armlet with a detachable clasp containing the Stuart sapphire, a stone which had allegedly belonged to the Young Pretender's brother, Cardinal Henry of York. The Cardinal disposed of the stone in about 1799; some eleven years later it was bought from a dealer by an Italian merchant acting for the Prince Regent. A gift for his new favourite, Lady Conyngham, the armlet was joined by other tokens of affection such as a dia-



3 The frame of Queen Adelaide's dismantled crown, designed and set for her by Rundell's in 1831 with stones from Queen Charlotte's stomacher and (probably) the Arcot diamonds. 1831. *From the collection of Lord Amherst, formerly on loan to the Museum of London.*
Photograph: Museum of London.

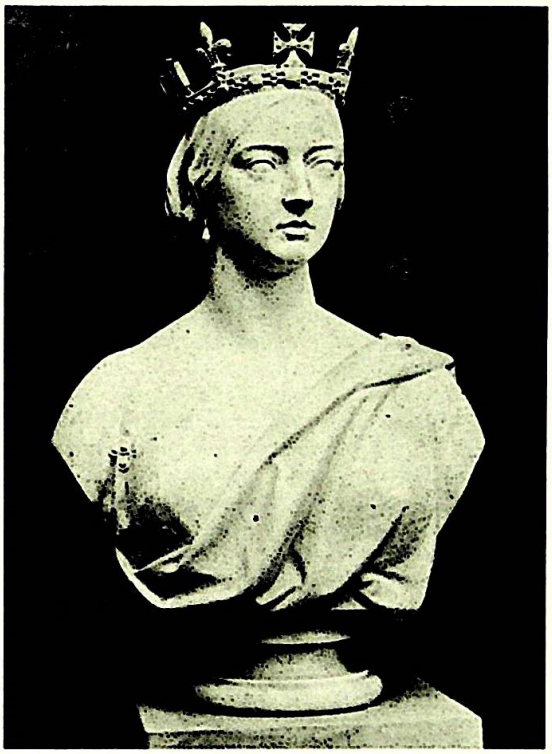
4 A drawing by Philippe Liebart, Rundell's chief designer and diamond-setter, showing a bracelet with a large diamond from George IV's crown of 1820–21 and most of the Arcot diamonds belonging to Queen Charlotte mounted in a necklace and earrings. *c.* 1835.
Victoria & Albert Museum.



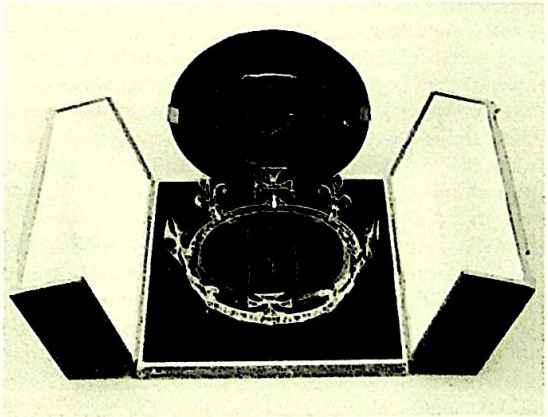
mond fringe necklace and comb, and another necklace, which was strung from his mother's pearls. Amongst the pieces sacrificed in the making of these offerings were Queen Charlotte's diamond and pearl bows, a diamond setting of a miniature, a ring and pearl earrings. Stones were also removed from a badge, sword-hilt and epaulette, presumably belonging to George III, to be used in the new jewellery. Lady Conyngham's glory was keenly observed by her contemporaries. Lady Cowper, who attended a ball given by the King at Carlton House on 3 May 1821, described it as 'very brilliant, and very dull'. Lady Conyngham, however, was magnificent: 'never were such jewels', wrote Lady Cowper, 'and the family pearls which she talked of last year have increased greatly, the string is twice as long as it was, and such a diamond belt, three inches wide, with such a sapphire in the centre'. The Stuart sapphire had clearly been detached from the armlet and mounted on a girdle for the occasion, while the new 'family pearls' came from a more regal family than her own. The Stuart sapphire was again 'in full display' on Lady Conyngham's ample person at the King's coronation on 19 July 1821.[9]

The records kept by Rundell's enabled them to keep track of at least the major stones. Following George IV's death in 1830 one of the King's executors, the Duke of Wellington, informed Lady Conyngham of the source of some of the jewellery presented by her royal admirer. She wrote in formal terms to the Duke saying that she was returning pieces which it appeared 'doubtful whether His late Majesty ought to have given [away]' and handed them over to J. G. Bridge on 27 November 1830. But William IV, who had succeeded his brother, insisted on returning the Stuart sapphire to her on the grounds that the stone had been purchased and was never part of his parents' jewellery.[10] Nevertheless the Stuart sapphire seems to have found its way back into the royal collections and was set in the new crown made for Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838. It is likely that Lady Conyngham's son, the second Marquis, who was Lord Chamberlain successively to William IV and his niece Victoria, persuaded his mother to give up the stone.

Meanwhile, further inroads had been made on Queen Charlotte's jewellery. William IV's consort, Queen Adelaide, had diamonds removed from Queen Charlotte's stomacher and set in her coronation crown in 1831; these stones were probably augmented by four Arcot diamonds, used in the uppermost petals of the fleurs-de-lis (Plate 3). When the crown was dismantled after the coronation Rundell's were at last required to sell the Arcot diamonds but failing, purchased them themselves (Plate 4). They finally put them up for auction in 1837.[11] The stones from the stomacher were in the course of replacement in their original settings when Adelaide ordered them to be set in a new circlet. This was the Regal or Royal circlet consisting of a band with a crest of alternating fleurs-de-lis and crosses-pattée. On the death of her husband in June 1837 Adelaide relinquished the circlet to his niece, who often wore it in her early years as Queen. Victoria had it re-made by Garrards, the new Crown Jewellers, in 1852–3 (Plate 5), largely in order to accommodate the Koh-i-Nûr diamond presented to her by the East India Company in 1850. A great rose diamond when she received it, the stone was re-cut as a brilliant by Dutch craftsmen brought to London by Garrard's in 1852. This last version of the Regal circlet was dismantled in 1937 to furnish the stones for Queen Elizabeth (the Queen Mother's) crown. The frame survives in the Museum of London (Plate 6).



5 Bust of Queen Victoria by Matthew Noble showing her wearing the regal diadem re-made for her by Garrard's, 1852–53, but without the Koh-i-Nûr which could be set in a cross pattée added at will. The bust was shown at the International Exhibition of 1862. *Contemporary photograph.*



6 The frame of Queen Victoria's regal circlet, dismantled in 1937. Museum of London.

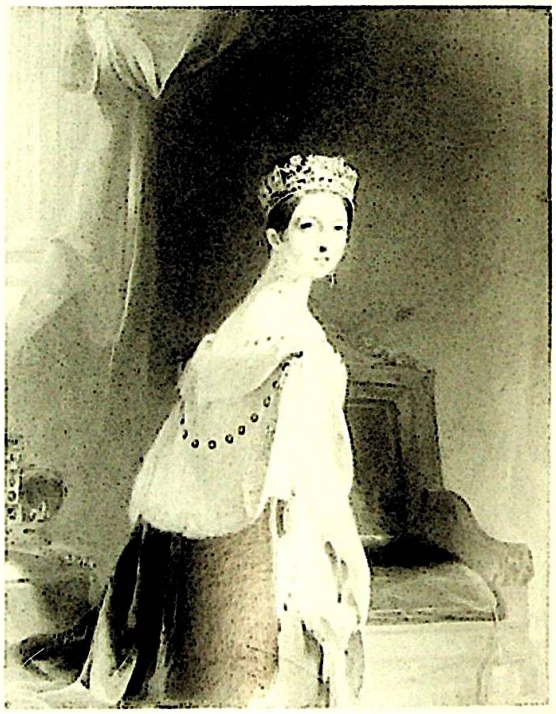
Queen Adelaide passed on to Victoria other items made for her during her husband's reign, among which were a diamond comb, loop earrings, six wheatear ornaments and a fringe necklace. This last piece appears to have been convertible into a tiara by the addition of stays, and Queen Victoria frequently wore it as a head ornament (Plate 7). But other pieces handed over by Adelaide and listed by Queen Victoria's officials are still recognizable as Queen Charlotte's. They included her diamond necklace and cross, three-drop and single drop earrrings, bows, nuptual crown, a long string of diamonds, the point of the stomacher (the only part still set with stones) and family pearls. Most of the remaining items to come to the young Queen were insignia and other masculine ornaments including jewelled swords. One masculine piece, a diamond and pearl circlet made by Rundell's in 1820 for George IV to wear over his cap of state as he processed from Westminster Hall to the Abbey on his coronation day in July 1821, started a long career as a favourite head ornament with queens and queens consort in 1830. Adelaide wore it, as did Victoria (Plate 8); it has remained in use to the present day. George IV seems to have first hired, then bought, the stones for the circlet from Rundell's.

Queen Victoria, following established tradition, had some pieces altered or converted. Her grandfather George III's diamond-set Garter (worn round the leg) was adapted into a more decorous armlet for her late in 1837. The family pearls were re-strung, making a four-row necklace, one of two rows and two head ornaments or bandeaux. Queen Charlotte's single-stone diamond ring was transformed into a clasp for one of the necklaces. A diamond tassel from George IV's Garter was turned into a necklace. There were other changes, too complex to note here.

The Queen continued to wear the family jewellery with huge enjoyment, though naturally aware of what she called 'our tiresome dispute with the King of Hanover'.[12] Her uncle's reiterated requests for a settlement, however, resulted in the appointment of three Commissioners on 16 December 1843, charged with considering the claim. They were Lord Lyndhurst, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, and Sir Nicholas Tindale, the Chief Justice. Two months earlier the Queen's husband, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, had been sufficiently worried to take the precaution of looking over the crown jewels with the Attorney-General and J. G. Bridge, the retired Royal Goldsmith.

The English answer to the Hanoverian claim which was submitted to the Commissioners, in dealing with the first head, disputed the alleged connection between George II's will of 1751 and the schedule prepared in the following year, holding moreover that the prices noted in the ancillary documents, expressed in English or German currency, proved that the majority of pieces had been purchased with English money, and that the jewels delivered to George III in 1760 were

7 Engraving by Wagstaffe of E. T. Parris's drawing of Queen Victoria in the royal box at the Drury Lane theatre shortly after her accession in 1837, wearing Queen Adelaide's fringe necklace as a tiara. Published 1838.



8 Queen Victoria in robes of state, wearing George IV's circlet. Thomas Sully, 1838. *Wallace Collection.*

not then designated as Hanoverian. As to the second head, it was argued that the jewels acquired from his uncle by George III had been paid with a Parliamentary grant in right of the English Crown and that there was little to corroborate Queen Charlotte's assertion that her husband had made her an outright gift of her marriage jewellery.

Agreement seems to have been reached on both sides that Queen Victoria should not be harassed about jewels that could not be found. The Commissioners were about to make known their findings in 1846 when Chief Justice Tindal died. As the other two Commissioners had reached conflicting conclusions it was impossible to make an award. There the matter rested for several years. During this time the point of Queen Charlotte's stomacher was dismantled to furnish some of the stones for a diamond and opal tiara of 'Oriental design', part of a new suite of jewellery executed by Garrard's in 1853. Opals were Prince Albert's favourite stone; they were not so regarded by Queen Alexandra, who had them removed from the set and replaced by rubies in 1902.

The old King of Hanover died in 1851 and was succeeded by his blind son George, Queen Victoria's cousin. The new King visited England with his wife in 1853. '*How* different George's behaviour to that of his father,' wrote Victoria in her Journal.[13] The cordial relations now established enabled the Queen, when the question of the claim came up again in 1857, to note that 'George of Hanover is behaving in a very amiable, friendly way, proposing a compromise, which must be met in an equally friendly spirit . . .'[14] A new Commission was accordingly issued, appointing Lord Wensleydale, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, and Sir Lawrence Peel, formerly a judge in India. The Commissioners, reporting on 15 December 1857, unanimously gave judgment in favour of Hanover. Crucial to their conclusions was the discovery of three wills made by George III, a German testament dated 1765, an English one of 1770 and another, unexecuted, prepared at the King's command in 1808 which confirmed his gift to Queen Charlotte of all the jewellery in her possession and gave her the absolute right to dispose of it. Though she pre-deceased her husband, the Commissioners interpreted George III's disposition to mean that he had already given the jewels to her. As to George II's bequest, the Commissioners found the Hanoverian claim substantiated as to some, but not all, the jewels.

The judgment was an immense shock to Queen Victoria. For all her brave words about compromise she had never really believed that she would lose any jewellery. But in the event she did not have to relinquish everything. The Commissioners inevitably had great difficulty in identifying the pieces cited in their judgment, most of which now existed only as stones in other settings. Rundell's had gone into dissolution in 1843, passing what appear to be incomplete records to their successors R & S Garrard. Many of the people most able to help were dead, including Queen Adelaide, the Duke of Wellington and J. G. Bridge. Thus George II's jewelled sword was untraced, though eight diamonds from his shoe buckles which had found their way into Queen Charlotte's necklace were identified and allotted to Hanover. Queen Caroline's pearls, constantly re-strung into different articles, proved so problematic that the Commissioners could only plead for a fuller investigation. Many other items of Caroline's jewellery defeated the Commissioners, who were unable to track down what had happened to her sleeve jewels, brilliant girdle and stay buckles, diamond earrings, rings, fan and drop-shaped stone. Identified, and awarded to Hanover, were Queen Caroline's pearl earrings and drops, as well as the stones which had adorned her stomacher before being re-set in the bodice ornament made for her grandson's wife in 1761.

The rest of the 'antient Hanoverian Jewels', comprising other items of Queen Charlotte's jewellery, went to Hanover. Queen Victoria thus lost her grandmother's diamond bows, three-drop and single-drop earrings, necklace pendent cross, nuptual crown and nosegay, in addition to the stones from the stomacher. Three of Queen Adelaides's diamond wheatear ornaments, said to have been made in 1830 from diamonds belonging to George III, went in the same way. But no award was made in respect of Queen Charlotte's pearl and diamond bows and a few other items.

Queen Victoria came to accept the inevitable and recovered her natural resilience. She realised that she still had George IV's circlet and Queen Adelaide's fringe tiara, though the Regal and Oriental circlets were affected by the judgment. Moreover, in view of the problems over the pearls, Count Adolphus Kielmansegge, the Hanoverian Minister in London, at his King's command took only a short pearl necklace, leaving the Queen with the two large ones. The other jewels were handed over on 2 January 1858 and the following month Garrard's began to make good the depredations. The Regal circlet had to be re-made once more and set with diamonds removed from 'swords & useless things',[15] supplemented by stones purchased from the Crown Jewellers. The front only of the Oriental circlet was re-made, largely with diamonds furnished by the Queen. Diamonds were removed from Garter Badges and a sword hilt to make a necklace of twenty-eight large brilliants. Clusters of smaller stones replaced the large ones in the Badges. The work on these and other pieces cost £8,851 1s, less £73 2s 6d for old settings. Garrard's account was settled in two instalments by the Paymaster-General,[16] and Queen Victoria was not discernibly less splendid than before.

The old King of Hanover had fulminated about Queen Victoria wearing his jewellery. Now it was the turn of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Crown Princess of Prussia, who wrote to her mother on 6 July

1859: 'I hear the Queen of Hanover wears the jewels. It makes me so furious that anything which you have worn should be worn by anyone else.'[17] Ironically, the Queen of Hanover wore them for a very short time as queen. Hanover was annexed to Prussia in 1866.[18]

Footnotes

I must express my gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen, by whose gracious permission I have been given access to the Royal Archives. My grateful thanks are also due to Miss Jane Langton, MVO, formerly Registrar, and her successor Miss Elizabeth Cuthbert.

[1] RA Queen Victoria's Journal, 8 August 1843.
[2] Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover. *Letters of the King of Hanover to Viscount Strangford, G.C.B.*, London, 1925, p.43, 28 June 1844; p.64, 3 November 1844.
[3] William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (1721–1765), third son of George II; after his victory at Culloden in 1746 hunted down surviving Jacobites with vigorous severity, but still professed himself unsure that insurrection would not break out again.
[4] RA C 58/56, p.3.
[5] Id, pp.6,7.
[6] Original letter preserved with press-cuttings collected by W. Ffarington in the V & A library.
[7] Queen Charlotte recorded that she had been given seven diamonds by the Nawab of Arcot (he also sent her a diamond ring); Lord Twining, *Crown Jewels of Europe,* 1960, p.161, notes only five.
[8] RA C58/61, p.40
[9] *The Letters of Lady Palmerston,* edited by Sir Tresham Lever. London, 1957, pp. 78–9, 4 May 1821; p.86, 20 July 1921.
[10] *The Journal of Mrs Arbuthnot,* edited by the Duke of Wellington and Francis Bamford, 2 vols, London, 1950, II, Appendix A.
[11] Twining, op.cit., p.163. The principal purchaser was the Marquis of Westminster.
[12] RA Queen Victoria's Journal, 8 March 1841.
[13] RA Queen Victoria's Journal, 28 June 1853.
[14] RA Queen Victoria's Journal, 29 January 1857.
[15] RA Queen Victoria's Journal, 10 February 1858.
[16] RA Add. Mss T/31.
[17] Roger Fulford, ed., *Dearest Child,* London, 1964, p.200.
[18] See Twining, op.cit., Chapter 11.