

HARDINGES OF HISTORY

BY
SIR CHARLES LAWSON

Fellow of the University of Madras.

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE author of these remarks, which were for the most part addressed to the *Madras Mail*, shares the hope of all true Britons and loyal Indians that "Heaven's Light" will be the "Guide" of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst in the discharge of the duties which he is about to undertake as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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HARDINGES OF HISTORY

CHAPTER I

HENRY, FIRST VISCOUNT HARDINGE

IN 1844 General Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., grandfather of the present Viceroy-Designate, succeeded his brother-in-law, the Earl of Ellenbrough, as Governor-General of India. He was a grandson of Nicholas Hardinge, M.P., Clerk of the House of Commons, and Secretary of the Treasury; and was the third son of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, in the County of Durham. He was also a nephew of George Hardinge, Attorney-General to the Queen, and Chief Justice of the Brecon Circuit. He was born at Wrotham in Kent, in 1785; and, at the age of thirteen, he entered the British Army as an Ensign.

From that date, 1798, until the end of the Peninsular War, he was almost continuously engaged in active service against the French, and he was present at the battles of Busaco, the Douro, Torres-Vedras, Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Neville, Nive, etc. He was severely wounded at Vittoria. He greatly commended himself the while to Sir Arthur Wellesley—afterwards Duke of Wellington—who was in command of the British forces; and he received, at the end of the campaign, not only the Peninsular War medal with as many as ten clasps, but also the gold cross. In 1814 he was promoted from the Portuguese Staff to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, of the 40th Foot; and he was transferred three months subsequently to the same position in the 1st Foot Guards. In 1815, having been made K.C.B., he accompanied his regiment to Flanders, and was appointed British Military Commissioner under Blücher. During the

battle of Quatre Bras, two days before that of Waterloo, he was struck on the left arm by a stone that was hurled from the ground by a French cannon-ball, and was compelled to submit to the amputation of the hand at the wrist. After peace had been proclaimed, he was invested, at a grand review of the Prussian troops at Sedan, with the Prussian Order of Military Merit. In 1820 he entered Parliament as member for the city of Durham; in the same year he was made an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford; in 1821 he became Colonel by brevet; and in 1823 he was appointed by the Duke of Wellington, then Master General of the Ordnance, to be Clerk of the Ordnance.

In 1827 he retired from the Foot Guards on half pay; in 1828, when the Duke became Prime Minister, he was made Secretary at War, and he held that post for two years, during which he acted as second for the Duke in the latter's duel with Lord Winchelsea. He was promoted to Major-General in July, 1830; was made Irish Secretary for the ensuing four months; and changed his seat in the House of Commons, first from that for Durham to that for Newport, Cornwall, and then that for Launceston. He was Irish Secretary during the second half of 1834, while Sir Robert Peel was Prime Minister. Then he had to accompany the political party to which he belonged into Opposition; but on the return of Sir Robert Peel to power he was again appointed Secretary at War, and is said to have proved a "just, upright, and considerate chief."

He had been a man of war from his youth, had seen an extraordinary amount of active service, and was possessed, moreover, of much insight into civil administration. In 1841 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-General, and in 1844 he was created a G.C.B. It was then that, on the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington (who had acquired, as need hardly be mentioned, much knowledge of India on the spot, about half a century previously, and who stood very high in the esteem of the young Queen Victoria), he was selected at the age of fifty-nine to fill the conjoint offices of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Henry Hardinge was not only the first one-handed Governor-General, but he was also the first occupant of that office who went out to India by way of Egypt and the Red Sea. He arrived in India in July, 1844, and found much hard work awaiting him, and many problems demanding solution. He lost no time about abolishing corporal punishment, which was then in vogue in the Army; he prohibited Sunday work in Government offices; and, among other things, he took an active interest in the progress of education. Four months after his arrival he wrote to the Queen, and submitted¹ for Her Majesty's consideration the "following observations on the state of affairs in this large portion of your Majesty's dominions":—

The return of peace has also increased the desire of the native population to receive the advantages of English education. The literature of the West is the most favourite study amongst the Hindoos in their schools and colleges. They will discuss with accuracy the most important events in British history. Boys of fifteen years of age will recite the most favourite passages from Shakespeare, ably quoting the notes of the English and German commentators. They excel in mathematics, and in legal subtleties. Their acuteness is most extraordinary.

In order to reward native talent, and render it practically useful to the State, Sir Henry Hardinge, after due deliberation, has issued a Resolution, by which the most meritorious students will be appointed to fill the public offices which fall vacant throughout Bengal.

This encouragement has been received by the Hindoo population with the greatest gratitude. The studies in Mohammedan schools and colleges have hitherto been confined to Arabic, the Koran, and abstruse studies relating to their religion, and Mohammedans have always shown a marked aversion to English literature. Since the publication of the Resolution they have determined to change their system in order to participate in the benefits held out to native merit of every sect.

It is impossible throughout your Majesty's immense Empire to employ the number of highly paid European civil servants which the public service requires. This deficiency is the great evil of British administration. By dispersing annually a proportion of well-educated natives throughout the provinces, under British superintendence, well-founded hopes are entertained that pre-

¹ *The Letters of Queen Victoria*: published by the authority of the King. London: John Murray, 1908.

judges may gradually disappear, the public service be improved, and attachment to British institutions increased. . . .

Sir Henry Hardinge, in closing these observations, most humbly ventures to assure your Majesty that he anticipates no occurrence as probable, by which the tranquillity of this portion of your Majesty's dominions is likely to be disturbed.

A year later the Sikh war commenced, and Sir Henry Hardinge waived his right, as Commander-in-Chief, to the supreme command, in favour of General Sir Hugh Gough, and became second in command during the campaign. The Sikhs were defeated at Moodkee and Ferozeshah in December. In the following March the Queen wrote this letter to him:—

OSBORNE, 4th March, 1846.

The Queen is anxious to seize the first opportunity of expressing to Sir Henry Hardinge her admiration of his conduct on the last most trying occasion, and of the courage and gallantry of the officers and men who had so severe a contest to endure. Their conduct has been in every way worthy of the British name, and both the Prince and Queen are deeply impressed with it. The severe loss we have sustained in so many brave officers and men is very painful, and must alloy the satisfaction every one feels at the brilliant successes of our Arms. Most deeply do we lament the death of Sir Robert Sale, Sir John McCaskill, and Major Broadfoot, and most deeply do we sympathise with that high-minded woman, Lady Sale, who has had the misfortune to lose her husband less than three years after she was released from captivity and restored to him.

We are truly rejoiced to hear that Sir H. Hardinge's health has not suffered, and that he and his brave son have been so mercifully preserved. The Queen will look forward with great anxiety to the next news from India.

The gratification which the receipt of this characteristic letter from his Sovereign must have afforded Sir Henry Hardinge was increased three months afterwards by the announcement that the Queen had been pleased to confer upon him the rank of Viscount in recognition of his public services in general, and of those in connection with the Sikh wars in particular. He may be presumed to have possessed at the time no property either in the Punjab or in Derbyshire, yet he selected as his title his time-honoured patronymic,

associated with the name of a great Indian city, and that of the cradle of his race. He was accordingly gazetted as "The Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, and of King's Newton, Co. Derby." He was informed at the same time that the two Houses of Parliament had voted him their thanks, and conferred a pension of £3000 a year upon him, and upon his next two successors in the peerage, and also that the East-India Company had granted him an annuity of £5000 for his own life.

But he was now sixty-one years of age, and he felt that the onerous office of Governor-General should be filled by a younger man than himself. So he requested to be permitted to resign. This request was granted; and, on the 27th July, he wrote the following letter to the Queen:—

Lord Hardinge, with his most humble duty to your Majesty, humbly acknowledges the letter in which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of his conduct in the government of your Majesty's Eastern Empire, and to sanction his return to Europe the end of this year.

It will always be a source of happiness to Lord Hardinge to have contributed his efforts towards maintaining the stability of your Majesty's Indian possessions committed to his charge, and he feels, in the performance of these duties, that the approbation of his Sovereign is the most grateful distinction to which honourable ambition can aspire. . . .

Lord Hardinge left India in the enjoyment of profound peace; and on his arrival in England he settled down in his beautiful estate of South Park, near Penshurst. This estate was owned for many years previous to his purchase of it by Mr. Richard Allnutt, a wealthy merchant in London, who, in 1793, married Miss Frances Woodgate. She was a daughter of the Rev. Stephen Woodgate, Patron and Vicar of Pembury, Kent, who married Frances, the eldest of Lord Hardinge's six sisters. These Woodgates had eight sons and two daughters. Their third son, Charles Henry Woodgate, entered the Madras Civil Service; became in due course Civil and Session, Judge of Tinnivelly; and died at sea, while on leave, in October, 1856, leaving a widow who survived him all but half a century, as she died at St. Leonards so

recently as February, 1905. Mr. Allnutt built the handsome mansion on the estate where the present Viscount Hardinge resides.

Lord Hardinge was again employed in Ireland; in 1852 he became Master-General of the Ordnance; a few months more and he was appointed Commander-in-Chief on the death of the Duke of Wellington; and in 1855 he was promoted to be Field Marshal. He continued to discharge his duties as Commander-in-Chief until the following summer, when, while he was presenting to the Queen at Aldershot the report of a Commission of Enquiry, formed of General Officers regarding matters connected with the recent Crimean War, he had a stroke of paralysis. Soon afterwards he resigned his command and retired to South Park, where he lingered until the 23rd September, when he passed quietly away, in the seventy-second year of his age. As the churchyard at Penshurst was closed, he was buried in the peaceful and picturesque churchyard around the church at Fordcombe (about a mile and a half from South Park, and three miles from Penshurst), the foundation-stone of which he laid shortly after his return from India, and the greater part of the cost of which he provided. His grave is under a fir tree that he is said to have planted, and which is now by its height and stretch suggestive of the deodars of the Himalayas, which are supposed to have much interested him when he was at Simla. The funeral was conducted with no "boast of heraldry, or pomp of power," but in the simplest manner, in accordance with his well-remembered wishes. The only symbols of his rank that were laid upon his coffin were his cocked hat and a sword. The latter had once been the property of Napoleon, and was presented to Lord Hardinge in 1816 as a token of great personal and professional regard by the Duke of Wellington, at the review referred to above, by Prince Blücher of Prussian troops at the then little known, but now most memorable plains of Sedan. This sword Lord Hardinge wore at the battles during the Sutlej campaign in 1845 and 1846, at which he was present.

According to his eldest son's memoir in the *Rulers of India*

series, the happiest event of Lord Hardinge's life occurred in 1821, when he married the widow of Mr. T. James, British Minister to the Netherlands, daughter of the first Marquis of Londonderry, and sister of Lord Castlereagh. "Those only," it is stated, "who knew the virtues of her character, and her devotion to her husband in all the trials and changes of mortal life, can form a true conception of the happiness of this union." It may therefore be imagined how great her grief was when he passed away. But she was soon afforded the consolation of receiving the following most pathetic and characteristic letter of sympathy from Queen Victoria :—

BALMORAL, 26th September, 1856.

My dear Lady Hardinge,—Where can I find words to express to you our *deep heart-felt* sorrow at the sad and totally unexpected news conveyed to us by telegraph yesterday?

My first thoughts was for you, dear Lady Hardinge, whose whole existence was so completely bound up in *his* that this blow must be awful indeed. We feel *truly* and sincerely what we, and the country, have lost in your dear, high-minded, noble husband, whose *only* thought was *his duty*. A more loyal, devoted, fearless public servant the Crown never possessed. His loss to *me* is one of those which in our times is quite *irreparable*. Added to all this we have ever had *such* a true affection and personal friendship for dear Lord Hardinge, and know how warmly these feelings were requited. *All* who had the pleasure of knowing him must ever remember his benevolent smile and kind eye.

But I speak of ourselves, and what we have lost; when I *ought* only to express *our* sympathy with *you* in your present overwhelming loss, but I could not restrain my pen, and the expression of our feelings may perhaps be soothing to your bleeding heart. Most truly also do we sympathise with your children.

Pray do not think of answering this yourself, but let us hear through your son or daughter how you are. Now, dear Lady Hardinge, with the sincerest regard and truest sympathy,

Yours affectionately,

VICTORIA R.

The tomb of Lord Hardinge is about ten feet long, and it slopes at the top from five to four feet high. It points, like the church, to the east, and bears at the top a horizontal cross carved in the local sandstone, from the west to the east end of it. On the north side, under the representation of a

sword, carved in the stone, is this inscription in large characters:—

HERE LIES THE BODY OF
FIELD MARSHAL
HENRY, FIRST VISCOUNT HARDINGE,
who departed this life Sept. 23rd, 1856, aged 72 years.

On the left side of the inscription there are the following words from St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians: "Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to stand." On the right side of the inscription the succeeding text is shown, namely: "Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness." On the opposite, or west side of the tomb, there is this inscription in large characters:—

ALSO THAT OF
JANE, HIS WIFE,
Relict of John James, Esq.
and 7th daughter of Robert, 1st Marquis of Londonderry.
She died Oct. 17, 1865, aged 76 years.

And a little distance below there is this further inscription:—

ALSO OF
EMILY CAROLINE,
their Daughter.
Born Sept. 11, 1826; died Sept. 11, 1878.

The following further text from Ephesians occupies a place on the left of these inscriptions: "Above all taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench the fiery darts of the wicked." And on the right hand the ensuing text appears: "And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

There is a memorial of Lord Hardinge in the ancient parish church of Penshurst, which consists of a large brass tablet that bears the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY OF

HENRY, 1ST VISCOUNT HARDINGE,

This tablet is erected by his mourning widow and children. His public services are thus recorded in a General Order issued to the Army 2 Oct. 1856 :—

“The Queen has a high and grateful sense of Lord Hardinge’s valuable and unremitting services, and in his death deplores the loss of a true and devoted friend. No Sovereign ever possessed a more honest and faithful councillor, or a more loyal, fearless, and devoted servant.”

He resigned the command of the Army 9 July, 1856, and his few remaining days were spent at South Park, where, surrounded by his family, he closed his earthly career in humble confidence in the atoning merits of his Redeemer. He drew his last breath September 23rd, 1856, in the 73rd year of his age.

“Blessed is the man that hath set his trust in the Lord.”

Lord Hardinge is commemorated on the Maidan, Calcutta, by an equestrian statue by J. H. Foley, R.A. This was erected, in accordance with resolutions adopted unanimously at a great meeting which was held in that city on the 24th September, 1847, after Lord Hardinge’s return at the conclusion of the Sikh wars. It bears this inscription :—

This statue was erected by the inhabitants of British India, of various races and creeds, to

HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE,

in grateful commemoration of a Governor, who, trained in war, sought by the arts of peace to elevate and improve the various nations committed to his charge, and, when recalled to arms by unprovoked invasion at Moodkee, Ferozeshar, and Subraon, maintained the reputation which he won in youth by turning the tide of victory at Albuera.

Like Warren Hastings, who adopted the motto, “*Mens æqua in arduis*” (an equal mind in difficulties), so Lord Hardinge, when he was raised to the peerage, adopted that of “*Mens æqua rebus in arduis*.” Each of these Governor-Generals lived up to his motto.

The Times said of Lord Hardinge the day after his death :—

. . . We do not claim for the gallant soldier the praise of military genius of the highest order. He was neither a Marlborough, a Napoleon, nor a Wellington, but the work which he had to do he always performed efficiently and well. From the lowest grade he rose to the very highest rank in the British Army by his own deserts. He was not connected by birth with any noble family, nor with any influential clique in military circles ; and yet he became Commander-in-Chief. Slender indeed was the chance that Henry Hardinge, the son of a clergyman in the North of England, who entered the Army as Ensign in the year 1798, should have attained the dignities of Governor-General of British India and of Commander-in-Chief. It may be said that the accidents of life were on his side, but they were no more so than in the case of a thousand others who have passed away, their names unknown.

Then it was remarked in the *Annual Register* for 1856 that :—

. . . The qualities which seem to have recommended him to honour and to fame were, in the first place, unflinching courage in the most terrible trials, or in the most unexpected times of war. He was distinguished, moreover, by a buoyancy of spirit, by a cheerfulness, by a geniality which made him ever acceptable to those around him. Almost to the last, when the weight of years and of lengthened service was beginning to tell upon him, he was a ready and efficient man of business. A character and habits such as these, joined to unwearied zeal, and to a never-failing sense of duty, will be sufficient to account for the honours which he attained without insulting the memory of so gallant and deserving a man with fulsome and superfluous flattery.

It is the grandson of that highly esteemed public servant who has been chosen to succeed him, after a long interval, in the more than ever important office of Governor-General of India. "The lot is cast into the lap"—as an illustrious Oriental once wrote—"but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord." So it behoves the world at large to "wait and see"—as a modern statesman might say—what will be the outcome of the appointment. But to those who have not had occasion to watch his career, the perusal of the official record¹ of the public services and advancement of the Viceroy-Designate cannot but be highly encouraging. The statement shows that he has held diplomatic appointments in Turkey,

¹ *Vide* Appendix, p. 37.

Bulgaria, Roumania, the United States of America, France, Persia, and Russia; that he has been rewarded for his knowledge of Turkish, Persian, and Russian; and that he has had about six years' experience as Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in England. He has thus been brought into close personal contact with personages and statesmen and the communities of many lands; and he must have become more or less of a cosmopolitan, capable of taking long and broad views of public affairs in the near, and also in the far East. Then it is a significant circumstance that he was selected by the most tactful, genial, public-spirited, and well-travelled monarch of modern times—the greatly lamented King Edward the Seventh—to attend upon His Majesty on his memorable visits to Portugal, Italy, France, Greece, Germany, and Sweden. That Sovereign was proud of being the Kaiser-i-Hind, and he never ceased to take the liveliest and most benevolent interest in that land which he had the good fortune of visiting, where he met with the most loyal reception, and had, in short, a delightful time in the days of his comparative youth. He had abundant opportunities for forming his own opinion as to whether the characteristics of Sir Charles Hardinge were such as are much to be desired in the Viceroy, so it is a reasonable conjecture that the selection of that gentleman for that exalted position was primarily due to His Majesty's recommendation. During the Crimean war Sir Austen Layard, speaking in Parliament, said: "I have always believed that success would be the inevitable result if the Army and the Navy had fair play, and if we send the right man to fill the right place." It is an auspicious fact that his well-informed countrymen and friends abroad are confident that Lord Hardinge of Penshurst will prove the right man in the right place as Viceroy of India at this anxious period in the history of that Empire.

CHAPTER II

CHARLES, SECOND VISCOUNT HARDINGE

THE Honourable Charles Stewart Hardinge, born in 1824, the elder of the two sons of Henry, First Viscount Hardinge of Lahore, succeeded him, on his death in 1856, in the peerage, and as recipient of the pension of £3000 a year which was granted by Parliament in 1848 to him and his two immediate successors in the title. The new peer was educated at Eton, and was destined by his father for the Army; but he had the misfortune of meeting with so severe an accident while he was still a boy, that one of his legs had to be amputated, and he went through the remainder of his life with an artificial leg. In due course he matriculated at Christ Church College, Oxford, and graduated Bachelor of Arts, with third class in classics. A month afterwards he, as also did his brother Arthur, set out with his father, a one-armed man, for the overland journey to India, he having been appointed Private Secretary, while his brother was appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, who was then known as the Right Honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. His mother, Lady Hardinge, attempted to accompany her husband and sons to India, and went with them as far as Nice; but her strength then proved unequal to further travelling, and "on the peremptory advice of her doctor, she was obliged to retrace her steps."

The party duly reached Madras, where, according to the elder of the two sons, "we lay to for a few hours, surrounded by those catamarans which defy the heaviest surf." No mention is made of any member of the party landing to call upon General the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., C.B., the Governor and Commander-in-Chief; but His Excellency doubtless did himself the honour of waiting upon the new

Governor-General on board ship, and having a talk with him about many things, including their respective experiences during the Peninsular War, under the command of that Madrassee of old, General Sir Arthur Wellesley, now Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. The party reached Calcutta safely; and the new Governor-General received a hearty greeting from his kinsman by marriage, the Earl of Ellenborough, who was vacating the office. Mr. Hardinge remained with his father, discharging the duties of Private Secretary, during the three years and a half of the latter's tenure of the Governor-Generalship, and consequently he saw, though he can hardly have taken much part in active military service. After returning home he became a Captain in the West Kent Yeomanry. In August, 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition of All Nations in Hyde Park, London, he, as a Conservative, was elected M.P. for Downpatrick, a seat which he held for the ensuing five years, or until his father's death, when he proceeded to the House of Lords.

Five months before that event he married Lady Lavinia, third daughter of the third Earl of Lucan of Castlebar, in the Peerage of Ireland, 'who was a Field-Marshal in the Army, Colonel of the First Life Guards, a Knight Grand Commander of the Bath, and a Crimean hero. She was, by all accounts, a particularly charming lady in all respects, and the marriage was a most happy one. But it was of short duration, since Lady Hardinge died in 1864, leaving eight children. She was buried in the churchyard at Fordcombe, near the grave of her father-in-law, the former Governor-General. Her bereaved husband had a lych-gate erected at the entrance into this "God's acre," with a monogram formed of her initials "L. H." on one side of it, and the words "In Memoriam" on the other side. He also had a white marble tablet placed in memory of her, both in the chancel of Fordcombe Church, and under the belfry in Penshurst Church. Then he caused a long sandstone tomb, corresponding in style, though less in height, with that which marks the resting-place of his parents, to be erected over her remains, with on one side the text: "Thou, O Lord, hast done as it

pleased Thee," (Jonah I. 14); and on the other side the text: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," (St. Matthew v. 8). He is believed to have never ceased to lament her early death, and he remained a widower during the following thirty years of his life.

His first-born child (the present Lord Hardinge of Lahore) was born in August, 1857; and in the following March he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War, a position that he held for two years. On the twenty-first anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the Throne, his second son was born in Dufferin Lodge, Highgate. The Viscount had rented this house from the Marquess of Dufferin (who subsequently became Viceroy and Governor-General of India), as he found that South Park, which he had inherited from his father, was too far from the metropolis to be convenient for the fulfilment of his duties at the War Office. That second son, Charles, is now Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India-Designate. The Viscount had three other sons, namely, Major the Honourable Arthur Stewart Hardinge, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers (who died unmarried, aged forty, in 1899, and is buried at Fordcombe); the Honourable Robert Nicholas Hardinge, of South Lawn House, Burford, Oxfordshire; and Captain the Honourable George Arthur Hardinge, of the Royal Navy, who died recently, aged forty-six. He had also three daughters, namely, the Honourable Lavinia Hardinge, now living at Doubleton Penshurst, Kent; the Honourable Mrs. Field, wife of Mr. George Hanbury Field, of Ashurst Park, Kent; and the Honourable Mrs. Wild, wife of the Rev. Ernest Wild, Rector of Rattlesden, Bury St. Edmunds.

Charles, Viscount Hardinge inherited his father's taste for art, which was stimulated by his being frequently brought into contact with his father's friends, the eminent artists Sir Francis Grant (brother of General Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, from 1861 until 1865) and Sir Edwin Landseer. So, in 1863, he was appropriately appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, which office he held for eight years; and he was then elected

Chairman of the Trustees, a position which he retained until his death. Having been Lieutenant-Colonel for many years of the 1st Kent Rifle Volunteers, he was in 1881 appointed Volunteer Aide-de-Camp to Queen Victoria. In 1891 he contributed a short and valuable memoir of his father to the *Rulers of India* series, but that was his only contribution to literature. After his wife's death he usually lived quietly at South Park; saw little company; was debarred by his physical infirmity, resulting from the loss of a leg, from engaging in sport; but devoted much of his leisure to painting in oils and water-colours, in which he acquired much proficiency. At length he died, on the 28th July, 1894, in his seventy-second year, and was buried beside his beloved wife at Fordcombe. His brother, General Sir Arthur Hardinge, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, 1881 to 1885, died in 1892 from injuries received in a carriage accident, aged sixty-four; his sister, the Honourable Emily Caroline Hardinge, died in 1878, aged fifty-two; and his eldest sister, Frances Elizabeth, widow of General Sir Arthur Cunynghame, G.C.B., died in 1894, aged seventy. They also were buried at Fordcombe.

Six-and-forty years have passed since the death of Viscountess Hardinge, the mother of the new Viceroy of India, yet she is still remembered as a beneficent, gracious, and beautiful lady of rank by many persons who have spent the greater part or the whole of their lives in or near Penshurst, and who love to interchange reminiscences of their youth. There is that in heredity which favours their idea that the son inherited to no small extent from her his engaging lineaments, handsome figure, genial manners, and habitual intellectuality. It was an irreparable misfortune for him to lose such a mother when he was only six years of age, but doubtless she has exerted a benign influence on his life. Penshurst Place, the seat for several centuries of the Sidneys, and the Sidney Chapel, in the parish church of Penshurst, which contains in the family vault the mortal remains of numerous members of that family, including the famous Sir Philip Sidney, are within two miles of South

Park, where Lady Hardinge died. One is led to think, from what one hears in the neighbourhood, that it would be reasonable to apply to her the words that were written by "rare Ben Jonson" early in the seventeenth century regarding "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," namely :—

Death, ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd and fair and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

CHAPTER III

MEMORIALS AT MELBOURNE AND BIDBOROUGH :

THE ancient town of Melbourne (eight miles from the county-town of Derby), the grandmother, so to speak, of the capital of Victoria in Australia, is intimately associated with the early history of the Hardinge family. Archaeologists are of opinion that it was in existence during the late Saxon period; that it was slowly developed by the Romans; and that it grew in all respects immediately after the Norman Conquest. It seems, according to the famous *Doomsday Book*, to have originally been known as Millburn—a name derived from the words *mil* (sweet) and *burn* (spring); for it was, according to tradition, a “a citee of sweete springs.” The manor became part of the Royal demesne; and King John granted it to Hugh de Beauchamp. Near the manor, in a village called Chitterton, Robin Hood, the romantic outlaw of Sherwood Forest, which is not far off, was born. He is still locally commemorated by a plot of land within the Forest that is called “Robin Whood”; for as Wordsworth, the Poet-Laureate, said :—

A famous man is Robin Hood,
The English ballad-singer's joy.

Melbourne is proud of its church. It is a fine example of a Norman edifice; and in 1219, at the commencement of the reign of King Henry III, it was constituted a parish church. It has been enlarged three times since then. It has many claims on the attention of visitors, not the least of which is the Hardinge Chapel, that contains the mortal remains of several generations of the family of Hardinge, some of which bear the date 1593. A letter from Sir Robert Hardinge to Norroy, King-of-Arms, is preserved at the

Heralds' College, London, in which he incidentally said: "Myne ancestors lye interred here in a Chapel at Melbourne Church, which is myne by prescription, and never any in memory but they were interred there."

There is a local tradition that the Hardinges originally hailed from Denmark; settled down quietly at Newton, a hamlet near Melbourne; gradually acquired property; and built, about the year 1560, a Hall, that was a good example of the Tudor architecture of the period, and which, being destroyed by fire in 1859, is now no more than a picturesque ruin, draped with creeper. It was in that building that Robert Hardinge, a personal friend of King Henry II, is supposed to have resided, as also did his son and successor, Maurice Hardinge, who married a daughter of Lord de Berkeley. Member after member of the family was born, baptised, and buried in Melbourne, until the year 1621, when a son was born to Nicholas Hardinge of Newton, and Isabella his wife, only daughter and heiress of an opulent gentleman of Warwickshire. That child was baptised in Melbourne Church, and received the name of Robert, which was the name of his paternal grandfather.

In due course the new Robert Hardinge attained manhood, and inherited the family estate at Newton. Immediately before and during the Great Revolution he proved himself a very loyal and vigorous adherent of the Royal cause. He raised, maintained almost wholly at his own expense, and commanded a troop of horse; and he continually hazarded his life and fortune. At length Oliver Cromwell died, and Richard Cromwell, his son and heir, having prudently abdicated, after showing himself to be more worthy of respect as a genial sportsman than as Lord Protector, King Charles II was called, in May, 1660, from the Low Countries to the Throne. That "merrie monarch" was not much given to travelling after his return home, but at length it came to pass, in the year 1674, that, in the course of a Royal progress, he honoured Robert Hardinge with a visit at Newton, and was pleased to confer upon his host the belated honour of Knighthood, in recognition

of the eminent services which he had rendered for many a year, in most critical times, to the Royal cause. Sir Robert Hardinge spared no expense in the endeavour to gratify his illustrious guest, but his profuse outlay was disproportionate to his fortune, which had been much impaired during the Civil War. By way of commemorating the Royal visit he changed the name of his village from Newton to King's Newton. Lady Hardinge, his wife, a daughter of Sir Richard Sprignell, Knight and Baronet, of Highgate, London, died in 1673, and was buried in the Hardinge Chapel in Melbourne Church. A memorial was placed in that chapel which bears the following inscription:—

THIS IS THE MEMORIAL OF

ANNE HARDINGE,

the loving wife of Robert Hardinge, Knt., daughter of Sir Richard Sprignell, of Highgate, in the County of Middlesex, Baronet. She had eleven children, namely:—Richard, Henry, Richard, Robert, Anna, Isabella, Nicholas, Maria, Robert, Isabella, and William (of which five lie beneath) by this same Robert.

She was an indulgent mother, and a most generous nurse of the neighbouring families and poor, etc., and in other virtues also second to none. She left this earth for Heaven, in the forty-third year of her age, the 19th day of July, 1678.

Her husband survived her six years, and then died. His remains were laid beside those of his wife, and a memorial bearing this inscription was placed in the Chapel:—

THIS IS THE EPITAPH OF

ROBERT HARDINGE,

of King's Newton, Knt., Barrister-at-Law, Master of the Court of Chancery of our Lord the King, Attorney-General for our Lord King Charles the Second, of all his forests, etc., beyond the Trent, in the March of William, Lord Marquis and Duke of Newcastle, Recorder of the ancient Borough of Leicester and late of Nottingham, Conductor to the General of all the Pedestrian Forces of our

Lord the King on his Restoration between the Hundred of Rushcliffe and the City of Nottingham, appointed of our Lord Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, in the Counties of Derby and Nottingham, and in other things also, a faithful servant to God, the King, and the English Church in this country, in the worst of times as far as possible.

He departed this life in the hope of a better, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, on the 20th day of November, 1679.

Sir Robert and Lady Hardinge's eldest son, Robert, the heir to the King's Newton estate, married, and had one son, John, and three daughters, all of whom were baptised at Melbourne; and the said John Hardinge became King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer. Nicholas Hardinge, a younger brother of Sir Robert, purchased in 1691 the Manor of Cunbury, in Surrey, including part of the ancient town of Kingston-on-Thames. That purchase included the "impropriation" of Kingston Church; and, in the following year, Nicholas Hardinge presented the living to his nephew, the Rev. Gideon Hardinge, who held it for twenty years. In 1712 the Vicar died at Kingston, and was buried there, leaving two sons, Caleb and Nicholas; and two daughters, Sarah, who did not marry, and Mary, who married Sir John Stracey, Knight, Recorder of the City of London. Caleb Hardinge, M.D., became Physician to the Queen, and died in 1700. Nicholas Hardinge was called to the Bar, and occupied for several years the positions of Clerk of the House of Commons, Secretary of the Treasury, M.P. for Eye, and Recorder of Kingston, his birthplace. While practising at the Bar he conducted with great ability and signal success the defence of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Baronet, Governor of Madras, 1777 to 1781, who, on his return to England, was called to severe account by the Court of Directors of the East India Company and by Parliament for the invasion of the Carnatic by Haidar Ali. He was also engaged in the defence of Warren Hastings during the memorable trial of the latter in Westminster Hall. He married a daughter

of the Right Honourable Sir John Pratt, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and a member of the Privy Council; she was also a sister of Earl Camden, sometime Lord High Chancellor of England.

Nicholas Hardinge and his wife had a family of eight sons and two daughters, or ten children in all. Their second son, George, became Attorney-General to the Queen, His Majesty's Justice for three counties, M.P. for Old Sarum, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. Henry, the seventh son, was presented with the valuable living of Stanhope in Durham, and marrying a daughter of Thomas Best, of Chatham, became the father of eight sons and six daughters, or fourteen children in all (including the first Viscount Hardinge).

In the course of time Richard Hardinge, the next younger brother of the Rev. Henry Hardinge, M.A., Rector of Stanhope, became the owner of the estate of Belleisle, near Lismakea, County Fermanagh, in Ireland; married a daughter of Ralph Gore, Lord Ross; and was created a Baronet in 1801, "to him and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of his father" (Nicholas Hardinge, the Clerk of the House of Commons, etc.), who had died no less than forty-seven years previously. Sir Richard Hardinge had no issue; so, when he died in 1826, aged seventy, the title devolved upon his eldest nephew, Charles, as the eldest son of his now deceased elder brother, the Rector of Stanhope. That nephew being in holy orders, thus became the Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Baronet, who was Rector first of Crowhurst and then of Tonbridge, Kent. He sold the Irish estate which was bequeathed to him by his uncle, and purchased the estate of Bounds Park, in Kent. He died in 1864, aged eighty-four, leaving three sons and seven daughters, and he was buried in a large vault in the "God's acre" of the ancient church of Bidborough, near Penshurst, Fordcombe, and Tonbridge. The eldest son then succeeded to the title as Sir Henry Charles Hardinge; and, on his dying a bachelor in 1873, aged forty-three, he was succeeded in the title by his next brother, the present Sir Edmund Stracey Hardinge, Baronet, of Claremont, Cheshunt,

Herts, and Ketron Hall, Darlington, who is therefore second cousin of the new Viceroy.

There is in the chancel of the church at Bidborough a large white marble tablet which bears the following inscription:—

TO GOD'S GLORY AND IN FOND MEMORY OF
THE REV. SIR CHARLES HARDINGE, BARONET,
of Bounds Park, Vicar of Tonbridge Parish for more
than forty years; died 3rd Feb., 1864.

ALSO OF
EMILY BRADFORD,
wife of the above; died Dec. 8, 1878.

There is also a beautiful stained-glass window at the west end of the church which was erected to the memory of Lady Hardinge.

The eldest of the seven brothers of Sir Charles Hardinge was George Nicholas Hardinge, R.N., of whom more anon; then came Henry (who became Governor-General of India, and a Viscount), and then Richard. That third brother followed the example of his brother Henry, and entered the Army, and, like that brother, saw much active service during the Peninsular War. His eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Hardinge, of the Rifle Brigade, a Gentleman-at-Arms to Queen Victoria, saw much service during one of the Kaffir wars and in the Crimea, and died unmarried. His second son, George, entered the Bengal Army, and he and his parents are commemorated by the following inscription on a large white tablet immediately to the right of the memorial tablet of the Rev. Sir Charles and Lady Hardinge:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
MAJOR GEORGE NICHOLAS HARDINGE,

of the Bengal Army, who served in the Punjab and Sutlej campaigns, and throughout the defence of Lucknow. From the effects of that memorable siege he died, on his passage home, in March, 1858, aged twenty-nine.

He had been four times wounded and was entitled to three medals. He had been thrice mentioned by

Lord Gough and Brigadier Inglis in their despatches, and the Governor-General remarked in his order that he "had proved himself worthy of his soldier's name." His heroism, generosity, and Christian fortitude shed a lustre on his life, and caused him to be loved by all who knew him.

ALSO OF

MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD HARDINGE, K.H.,

Royal Artillery, father of the above, who served in the three last Wellington campaigns, and was engaged at Victoria, St. Sebastian, Orthes, Toulouse, Quatre Bras, and Ligny.

Distinguished alike for bravery and gentleness, he died July 20, 1864, aged seventy-four.

ALSO OF

CAROLINE JOHNSTONE HARDINGE,

his faithful wife; born 12th June, 1799;
died 5 January, 1874.

Just below these two tablets is one which bears this epitaph:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
BRADFORD HARDINGE,

of the Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Major-General Richard Hardinge, K.H., R.A., who died 31 July, 1871, aged thirty-eight.

This tablet is erected by a few surviving friends, his companions in the Indian Service, in grateful recollection of his eminent abilities and sterling qualities as a public officer, evinced throughout a period of fifteen years in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, and as a mark of the sincere regard and honour in which they hold the memory of his private worth. The districts of Goojerat and Mutthra will long attest his beneficent, firm, and kindly administration, but his best monument is in the hearts of those countless friends, European and Native, to whom his frank and generous nature had so endeared him.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

It is an interesting circumstance that, in the year 1827, the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, the Princess, afterwards Queen, Victoria, then aged eight, drove one Sunday morning from Tunbridge Wells, where they were staying, to Bidborough, to attend divine worship in its old and small church, but found the building so crowded that they were under the necessity of occupying seats in the porch during the whole of the service.

CHAPTER IV

A NAVAL HERO

AN allusion has been made in a former page to George Nicholas Hardinge, R.N., an elder brother of the first Viscount Hardinge. That officer contributed greatly to the fame of his family both in India and in England. He was born in 1781; was adopted by his uncle, the Attorney-General to Queen Charlotte; went to Eton; entered the Navy at the age of twelve; saw much active service while he was a midshipman, especially off Toulon, Corsica, and Tunis; was, at the early age of twenty-two, appointed Commander of a war-bomb-ship; and was promoted in the following year to the command of a sloop, in which he distinguished himself by cutting-out and capturing a Dutch brig-corvette off the coast of Holland. For this he received post-rank, and was presented by Lloyds, London, with a sword of honour, of the reputed value of 300 guineas. After a while he took part in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and then proceeded to Bombay, to take command of the frigate *San Fiorenzo*. He made several cruises in that vessel previous to March, 1808, when, being off the coast of Ceylon, he captured a much larger and better-manned French frigate, the *Piedmontaise*, after a fight that lasted three days. But he was, unfortunately, killed by a grape-shot just before the enemy surrendered.

On the receipt of the news in London Parliament unanimously ordered a monument to be erected in honour of Captain Hardinge in St. Paul's Cathedral. That memorial bears the following inscription:—

TO GEO. N. HARDINGE, ESQ.,

Captain of the *San Fiorenzo*, 36 guns, 186 men, who attacked, on three successive days, *La Piedmontaise*, 50 guns, 566 men, and fell near Ceylon, in the path of victory, 8th of March, 1808, aged 28 years.

Moreover, in consideration of Captain Hardinge's "skill and bravery," King George III granted an "honourable augmentation" to the armorial bearings of the Hardinges, namely, to the arms of Hardinge—"chevron fimbriated three escalop shells"—a "chief wavy thereon a dismasted French frigate with her colours struck lowest by an English frigate," and for an additional crest—that of Hardinge being a "mitre charged with a chevron"—the following: "a hand couped above the wrist, grasping the sword of a British naval officer, erect, surmounting a Dutch and French flag in saltire, on the former inscribed *Atalante*, on the latter, *Piedmontaise*, the blade of the sword passing through a wreath of laurels to another of cypress, with the motto, from Horace, *Postera laude recans* (or fresh in the memory of posterity)."

On the death of Captain Hardinge the command of the *San Fiorenzo* devolved upon Mr. William Dawson, the First Lieutenant of that vessel, and notwithstanding the great damage sustained by both ships from gun-fire, the disablement of the crews by wounds, the confusion caused by death vacancies, and the control of hundreds of captives, which must have made almost bewildering demands upon his time, tact, sympathy, and experience, that young officer succeeded, on the day immediately following the engagement, in writing a long and calm despatch to Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Baronet (afterwards Viscount Exmouth), Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, then at Bombay, and reported what had occurred. He gave a brief description of how the French frigate was sighted; how the action commenced and was continued; how the "fire was constant and well directed on both sides"; and how "our brave Captain was killed by a grape-shot." He recommended to Sir Edward Pellew's "particular notice the cool, steady, and gallant conduct" of certain of his brother officers, and added that "indeed, every officer, petty officer, seaman, and marine on the ship behaved in the most brave and gallant manner, and nobly maintained the pre-eminence of the British flag."

The news of the victory which had been gained by Captain

Hardinge, and of his having fallen in the action, reached Bombay on the 30th March, and on the following day Sir James Mackintosh, then Judge of the Admiralty Court in that city, wrote the following letter to the editor of the *Bombay Courier*:—

Yielding to the first impulse of those feelings with which the heroic death of Captain Hardinge has filled my mind, I take the liberty of proposing to the British inhabitants of this Presidency a subscription for erecting a monument to his memory in the Church of Bombay. A grateful nation will doubtless place his monument by the side of that of Nelson; but the memorials of heroic virtue cannot be too much multiplied. Captain Hardinge fell for Britain; but he may more especially be said to have fallen for British India.

I should be ashamed of presuming to suggest any reasons for such a measure. They will abundantly occur to the lovers of their country. Nor can I at present bring my mind to consider any details of execution. If the measure in general is approved such details can easily be arranged.

A liberal response was made to Sir James Mackintosh's suggestion, but before any further steps could be taken with reference to it, or, on the 7th April, Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, wrote from the flagship *Culloden* to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, and enclosed for their information the despatch which had reached him from Lieutenant Dawson. He availed himself of the opportunity to "express the mingled sentiments of admiration and concern" which he had "experienced in the loss of Captain Hardinge, who fell in the moment of victory after having exerted, during three successive days, the most remarkable zeal, gallantry, and judgment in the conduct of this very brilliant action." He could not but feel that "His Majesty's service had been deprived of a most excellent and distinguished officer, of whom the highest expectations had been justly formed from a knowledge of his many great and excellent qualities." He also cordially acknowledged "the gallant and judicious conduct of Lieutenant Dawson, which merited," in his judgment, the "high approbation and recompense" of their Lordships,

After the remains of Captain Hardinge had been interred

with "full military honours" at Colombo, the *San Fiorenzo*, accompanied by the *Piedmontaise*, proceeded in a very disabled state up the Malabar coast to Bombay. What reception those vessels met with there I am unable to ascertain. But Sir James Mackintosh mentioned in his journal that on the 22nd April "Sir Edward Pellew dined here with Mr. Dawson of the *San Fiorenzo*." His suggestion about a memorial to Captain Hardinge eventually resulted in the erection in what was then called "the Church," but is now the Cathedral of Bombay, of a monument, designed and executed in England by a famous sculptor of the period. It bears this inscription :—

In youth mature, in valour tried,
 But modest, though a nation's pride ;
 At Glory's call to danger led ;
 The hero fought, the victor bled ;
 Fame weeping heard the gallant pray'r,
 A patriot's death in arms to share.
 Her fond regret is cherished here.
 And virtue consecrates the tear.

"*Postera laude recans.*"

THIS MONUMENT

is erected by the public spirit of Bombay
 to consecrate the memory of

CAPTAIN GEORGE NICHOLAS HARDINGE, R.N.

Animated by the example of his great master, Nelson, he acquired an early fame, and a hero's death. Commanding the *San-Fiorenzo*, of 36 guns and 186 men, he chased, and brought into action, upon three successive days, the enemy's frigate *La-Pied Montaise*, who had 50 guns and 566 men, bore a high character, and was the terror of the Indian Seas. Nobly supported by his First Lieutenant, William Dawson, by his other officers, and by his crew, he achieved a most brilliant conquest, but fell with glory in the last and critical period of this heroic enterprise, upon the 8th day of March, 1808, and in the 28th year of his age.

His ardent perseverance and skill in these actions were so extraordinary that, by an unanimous vote, the House of Commons raised a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, for a perpetual record of honour to his name and character. Thus it is that Great Britain, by herself and by her

Colonies, marks her tribute of national recompense, gratitude, and affection to heroes who devote, and sacrifice life itself upon the altar of Patriotic Valour. These are tributes that will animate the courage and zeal of her champions to the latest posterity.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* of August, 1808, gave an account of the capture of the *Piedmontaise*, and of the death of Captain Hardinge, "than whom an officer more beloved or admired had never," in its opinion, "adorned the British Navy." It proceeded to say that he "had the most engaging manners, and the most benevolent heart, which accompanied a sound judgment, a cultivated mind, the zeal of a patriot, a high sense of honour in everything, and the most fervent but unaffected piety."

In the cemetery of Bidborough Church, at a little distance from the northern wall of the chancel, there is a large square plot of ground, covered with flowering plants, and enclosed by an ornamental iron railing. Near the centre of this enclosure is a large figure, beautifully executed in white marble, representing a graceful maiden, with a sympathetic expression of countenance, holding in her left hand a bunch of flowers, and about, as it were, to drop a rose, which she holds in her right hand, upon a sloping slab of white marble, immediately in front of the pedestal on which she stands. That slab marks a family vault, and bears upon the face of it but one name:—

Hardinge.

APPENDIX

RECORD OF THE SERVICES

OF

THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES HARDINGE,

G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.

From the Foreign Office List, January, 1910

BORN June 20, 1858. Is a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; graduated in Mathematical honours, February, 1880. Was nominated an Attaché, February 12, 1880; passed an examination, May 31, 1880. Passed an examination in Public Law, December 9, 1880.

Appointed to Constantinople, February 2, 1881. Promoted to be Third Secretary, May 31, 1882. Granted an allowance for knowledge of Turkish, November 8, 1881.

Was Private Secretary to the late Lord Dufferin (afterwards Marquess of Dufferin and Ava).

Transferred to Berlin, December 10, 1884; and to Washington, November 1, 1885. Promoted to be a Second Secretary, December 14, 1885.

Was Acting Chargé d'Affaires from July 12 to August 10, 1886.

Transferred to Sofia, April 16, 1887, where he was Acting Agent and Consul General from November 26 to December 17, 1887; and from May 7 to 27, 1888.

Transferred to Constantinople, July 19, 1888. Was granted an allowance for knowledge of Turkish, July 19, 1888.

Was Acting Agent and Consul General of Sofia from August 8, 1888, to January 22, 1889; and from November 22, 1890, to April 9, 1891; and acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Bucharest from September 11, 1892, to April 8, 1893, where he negotiated, and concluded with Roumania an Extradition Treaty, and a Convention respecting False Marks of Origin and Merchandise.

Transferred to Paris, April 10, 1893. Made a C.B., July 2, 1895.

Promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Tehran, September 1, 1896 where he acted as Chargé d'Affaires, from February 15, 1897, to March 30, 1898.

Granted an allowance for knowledge of Persian, May 6, 1897. Received the Jubilee Medal, 1897.

Promoted to be Secretary of Embassy at St. Petersburg, July 1, 1898, where he acted as Chargé d'Affaires from June 4 to July 4, 1899, and from September 27, to December 10, 1899.

Granted an allowance for knowledge of Russian, September 24, 1899. Again acted as Chargé d'Affaires from September 14 to November 25, 1900; from September 21 to November 30, 1901; from June 16 to July 18, 1902; and from October 9 to December 13, 1902.

Received the Coronation Medal, 1902.

Appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February 6, 1903.

Was given the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary while in attendance on the King, or otherwise serving abroad, March 24, 1903. Accompanied the King on His Majesty's visit to Lisbon, Rome, and Paris, 1903.

Made a C.V.O., April 15, 1903. Sworn a Privy Councillor, March 7, 1904; and made a K.C.M.G., March 26, 1904.

Appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, April 28, 1904.

Made a K.C.V.O., May 10, 1904; a G.C.M.G., January 2, 1905; and a G.C.V.O., November 9, 1905.

Appointed Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February 1, 1906.

Accompanied the King as Minister in Attendance on His Majesty's visit to Athens, in April, 1906; to Friedrichshof in August, 1906; to Carthage and Gaeta in April, 1907; to Wilhelmshöhe and Ischl in August, 1907; to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Christiania in April, 1908; to Reval in June, 1908; and to Friedrichshof and Ischl in August, 1908.

Appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order, June 29, 1906.

Has received the Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of Our Lady of the Conception; the Grand Cross of the Italian Order of the Crown of Italy; the Grand Cross of the Greek Order of the Redeemer; the Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Charles III; the Grand Cross of the Austrian Order of Leopold; the Grand Cross of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog; the Grand Cross of the Swedish Order of Vasa; the Grand Cross of the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf; the Grand Cross of the Russian Order of Alexander Nevsk; the Grand Cross of the German Order of the Red Eagle; and is a Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honour.

Also

Appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India, June 11, 1910.

Made a G.C.B., June 24, 1910; raised to the Peerage "by the name, style, and title" of Baron Hardinge of Penshurst in the County of Kent, August 2, 1910; invested by the King with the insignia of G.C.I.E. and G.C.S.I., October 12, 1910.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR. Price 10s. 6d.

(Second Edition)

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF WARREN HASTINGS

Opinions of the Press

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