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# **INTRODUCTION**

# **TEMPLEHOUSE PAPERS**

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# Templehouse Papers (MIC597)

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## **Summary**

The archive at Templehouse, Ballymote, Co. Sligo, divides into three distinct family components – Perceval, Hardcastle and Blane. All told, it amounts to the equivalent of c.55 PRONI boxes, plus a considerable volume of outsize material. All of it remains in family possession. But PRONI has sorted and listed the entire archive and has microfilmed a small fraction of it.

What material has been microfilmed by PRONI is indicated in the description which follows.



## **The Perceval papers**

The Perceval part of the archive comprises 28 PRONI boxes, plus four outside or other volumes kept separately, two documents framed as pictures, and c.75 outside, rolled maps and plans, all located (unless otherwise stated) in the Billiard Room at Templehouse.



## **A surprisingly 'modern' archive**

The Perceval family has owned and lived at Templehouse since c.1675, so the most surprising feature of the archive is that it contains very little of a date earlier than the 1860s. The absence of family and personal papers prior to the 1860s is explicable, because the house and estate had to be sold for payment of debt in 1858, and when they were reacquired shortly afterwards, in 1862, by a Perceval, it was not by the head of the family but by his younger brother, Alexander Perceval, who had made a fortune in the tea trade in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, estate records of all kinds ought to have gone with the property, and their almost complete absence is therefore surprising. It may be that some title deeds, leases, etc, are still held by local or Dublin solicitors. The only significant corpus of Perceval papers at Templehouse ante-dating the 1860s are the maps, plans and surveys, which date from 1716 and are the most important component of the archive. These illuminate, though they do not resolve, the enigmatic building history of the houses at Templehouse.



## **The absence of documentation of the Perceval estate in Fermanagh and Tyrone**

From the PRONI point of view, the lack of older estate records is particularly regrettable, because the Percevals, along with their Co. Sligo neighbours, the Coopers of Coopershill, and the Richardsons of Rossfad, Co. Fermanagh, were co-owners of the Carleton estate in Cos Fermanagh and Tyrone into which all three families had married in the 1750s and 1760s. Fortunately, the administration of these Northern estates is documented in the Coopershill archive (D4031/C). The Percevals owned no land in either Fermanagh or Tyrone by the 1860s, so the likelihood is that their third of the property had succumbed in the 1820s or 1830s to the extravagance of Colonel Alexander Perceval of Templehouse, MP for Co. Sligo, 1831-1841, the cost of whose building and electioneering enterprises finally led to the alienation of Templehouse in 1858.



## **Papers about Templehouse and the Perceval family**

Present in the archive is a quantity of (mainly photocopied or printed) material about the alienation and reacquisition of the property in the 1850s and 1860s and about other events in Perceval family history, c.1775-1994. These include: contemporary newspaper cuttings about the rejoicings in 1864-1866 after the Templehouse estate was reacquired by Alexander Perceval of Hong Kong, third son of the previous owner, together with further cuttings about his sudden and early death in May 1866 at the age of 44; photocopies and carbon copies of various articles about Templehouse (granted to the Knights Templar, from whom Templehouse takes its name, in 1216 [or earlier]), the Templars' Castle which was converted to a fairly domestic residence in 1627 and besieged and badly damaged in 1641, the Perceval family and their predecessors in the ownership of the property, the Croftons of nearby Longford House, Collooney, Co. Sligo, whose heiress George Perceval (d.1675) married in 1665, etc, etc; photocopy of a sketch of the old castle made by a subsequent member of the Crofton family in 1819, at which date it was still the Perceval residence and bore an attractive mock-Gothick appearance; and photocopies of Sligo newspapers of 1825 and 1859-1860, which contain coverage of very significant events in the history of Templehouse and of the Perceval family, and among other things, establish the date of the new house at Templehouse, built by Colonel Alexander Perceval, MP, as being c.1825.





## Correspondence

The personal, political and business correspondence and related papers of the Perceval family run from c.1835 to 1955, with some isolated items of earlier date. These last consist of the originals of four letters, 1759-1760 and 1780-1781, from Philip Perceval, Templehouse, to Sir James Caldwell of Castle Caldwell [Belleek, Co. Fermanagh], about local military affairs.



## Political papers of Colonel Alexander Perceval, MP



*Lt-Col Alexander Perceval*

The next items in date are two formal documents: a parchment address to Colonel Alexander Perceval, MP, '... Grand Treasurer to the Orangemen of Ireland ...', [from] the undersigned Masters and Officers of the Glenawly [sic – Clanawley] District of Orangemen ...' thanking him '...for the noble and effectual support which you have invariably afforded to our Institution and the Protestant cause in general by your abilities and exertions during your parliamentary career ...', N.D., but possibly 1835 (when Perceval used his influence to induce the Orangemen voluntarily to disband), signed with original signatures and sealed with Orange seals; and a patent appointing Perceval Serjeant-at-Arms in the House of Lords (an office for which he was eligible because he had vacated his seat in parliament and which he was presumably given by Sir Robert Peel's Tory administration because he was already in financial difficulties), 1842.



## **Later political papers**

Other political items include: threatening letters addressed to Mrs Annie E. Perceval (widow of Alexander Perceval of Hong Kong and Templehouse) during the Co. Sligo election campaign of 1868, with a copy of her reply; together with an account between Alexander Perceval of Templehouse, her son, who had come of age in 1880, and Christopher L'Estrange, the agent, for Perceval's expenses in connection with the South Sligo election of 1885, and an undated official return which appears to relate to the same election and which – if it does – suggests that Perceval did not own up to the full extent of his expenses.



## **The First and Second World Wars**

There is also a box of letters, papers, account books, printed matter etc, 1905-1925 and 1943-1944, reflecting A.A. Perceval's career in the Irish Guards, in which he rose to the rank of major, both in peacetime and during the First World War, the lessons to be learnt by the army from the Belfast riots of 1911, Perceval's involvement in the Co. Sligo Advisory Committee for the relief of ex-servicemen, 1919-1925, and in the work of an equivalent body towards the end of the Second World War, 1943-1944, his involvement with the British Legion and other ex-servicemen's associations, etc, etc.



## **The IRA attack on Templehouse**

A large bundle of correspondence, 1914-1920, between Major A.A. Perceval and his wife, Eleanora Margaret ('Nora'), eldest daughter of Effingham Carroll MacDowell, MD, of The Mall House, Sligo, is concentrated mainly on the first months of the First World War and on 1920, following an attack by the IRA on Templehouse in the latter year, when Mrs Perceval was severely injured and lost the baby she was then carrying.



## Photographs

Photographs are something of a strength of the Perceval part of the archive and date from c. 1862-1930. They include an outsize quarto volume, bound in olive green morocco, titled on the front board 'Templehouse, 1869', containing a series of mounted photographs of that date showing the newly enlarged house, immature parterres, family groups in the garden or in front of the house, etc. There is a box of miscellaneous photographs, c.1860-1930, of members of the Perceval family, the house at Templehouse (including its enlargement in 1862-1865), friends (including 'Gaga at Ardeevin, 1924' (this is Lady Gore-Booth, widow of Sir Henry Gore-Booth, 5th Bt, and Ardeevin was the dower-house provided for her, situated between Sligo and Rosses Point), dogs, horses, etc. Photographs of foreign parts. Included in the box are some smaller and less interesting albums, and also a series of loose photographs of Berlin, Potsdam, etc (possibly deriving from Mrs C.J. Perceval's holiday in Germany, when she certainly was in Dresden and may well have been in Berlin). A landscaped folio, leather-backed photograph album, described in the flyleaves as 'Ale[?x] Perceval, 1880: photographs of places around the world', contains photographs all of which seem to be commercial, of Egypt, Ceylon and, particularly, China and Hong Kong.



## **Military photographs**

There are also some photographs, 1906-1907, N.D. and 1918, of the Irish Guards and Major A.A. Perceval, including four mounted photographs of St Patrick's Day at Aldershot, 1906, one of a march-past reviewed by Edward VII and the King of Denmark, 1907, and one of the 'Officers of London Command Depot, November 11th 1918, the day on which hostilities ceased'.



## **Maps, surveys and plans**

The major strength of the archive is, however (as already indicated), the maps, surveys and plans, which are dated 1716, 1738, 1783-1798 and c.1820-1920. The earliest is a coloured map of the lands of Templehouse, barony of Leyny, Co. Sligo, by Peter Duffe, 1716, showing the Earl of Carlingford's estate (Ballymote, etc) to the north-west and the Bishop of Killala's land to the north. Also shown is an L-shaped, 1½-storey house right on the lough shore, clearly incorporating the Templars' Castle. This map, which was in very poor condition, has been restored by PRONI's conservation section, and a colour photograph of it has been made and retained by PRONI. Also copied by PRONI is a large, oblong folio volume containing a series of coloured demesne and townland maps of the Templehouse estate, made (or copied from earlier maps) by George Hillas over the period 1783-1798 for the then owner, the Rev. Philip Perceval. The map of Templehouse demesne (1794) shows, on the site of the Templars' Castle, a house which is either very freely depicted or else has been considerably Georgianised since 1716. Neither resembles the Gothick dwelling of 1819, although this may be because they are views of different facades.





## **Architectural drawings of Templehouse**

Most of the remaining items of interest are architectural drawings, including a series of four plans of c.1825 for each floor of a three-storey house with basement, signed by John Lynn, architect, and commissioned by Colonel Perceval. These plans correspond externally to the house which was actually built c.1825, as shown in drawings and also in photographs prior to and during the enlargement which began in 1862. It is therefore reasonable to assume that these are plans for the neoclassical house which was built in the 1820s and the front entrance of which is still clearly discernible in what is now the bay window of the drawing-room. There are some intervening drawings, but the next major series is dated 1862-1865 and consists of plans and elevations, some of them on fragile tracing paper and some of them very tattered, in connection with the somewhat overblown enlargement of Templehouse for Alexander Perceval of Hong Kong by Johnstone & Jeanes of 67 New Bond Street, London.



## **Miscellaneous Perceval papers mainly relating to estates and business**

The rest of the Perceval part of the archive is composed of rather more run-of-the-mill material: leases, deeds, wills, etc, 1837, 1846 and 1861-1957; inventories and valuations, 1855-c.1990; incomplete rentals and rent accounts, 1866-1916 and 1957-1986 (some of those for the 1880s microfilmed by PRONI); Templehouse vouchers and receipts, 1866, 1903 and 1917-1918, together with a similar bundle for 1921 relating to the long-widowed Mrs C.J. Perceval's expenditure at Orgreave Hall, Lichfield, Staffordshire; Templehouse wages books and farm, dairy, grazing, household and personal account books, 1870-1884 and 1887-1935; and disbound and incomplete daily reports on Templehouse National School, 1893-1918.



## **The Hardcastle papers**

In addition to the Perceval papers at Templehouse, there is also an archive deriving from the mainly English forebears of Mrs A.R.H. Perceval (née Hardcastle), the wife of the present owner of Templehouse – Hardcastles, Herschels, Metcalfes, Bayleys, Chapmans, etc. These are of relevance to the abolition of the slave trade and the spread of foreign missionary societies in the early 19th century, the proconsular career of Lord Metcalfe which spanned India, Jamaica and Canada in the 1830s and 1840s, and the later Indian careers of other Metcalfes and of Sir Edward Clive Bayley and General Sir Edward Chapman, etc, etc.



## **Joseph Hardcastle the philanthropist (1752-1818)**

The earliest figure to be documented in any substantial way among the Hardcastle, etc, papers is Joseph Hardcastle (1752-1818) of Old Swan Stairs, London, and Hatcham House, Deptford, Surrey. Surprisingly, there is no DNB entry for Joseph Hardcastle, so it is necessary to resort for essential biographical information to a rare and probably privately printed Memoir of Joseph Hardcastle Esq., the first Treasurer of the London Missionary Society: A Record of the Past for his Descendants, written by his youngest and last surviving child, Emma Corsbie Hardcastle, Mrs Alexander Haldane, and printed some years later in 1860. The Memoir prints a number of letters which are present at Templehouse, although more letters are printed in the volume than are now present in the archive. For all the quaintness and excessive evangelism of its tone, it provides important information about Joseph Hardcastle and the Hardcastle family. It has been microfilmed by PRONI, because it is unlikely that many copies of the Memoir are extant over and above the half dozen preserved in the library at Templehouse. The papers of Joseph Hardcastle include a bundle of miscellaneous correspondence about his contribution to public life, 1782 and 1796-1817, including some later commemorative printed matter and other material about him, 1896, 1904 and 1917. Many of these letters are printed in the Memoir: at least one important letter, from William Wilberforce and dated 11 February 1804, is present in this bundle and does not appear in the Memoir. Joseph Hardcastle's correspondents include Zachary Macaulay (four letters, the first of them written from Freetown, 1796-1798), H[enry] Thornton (1798), the Rev. M[ichael] Maurice of Normanstone, near Lowestoft, Suffolk (1799), Thomas Babington, 1799, the Rev. C[harles] Simeon of King's College, Cambridge (three letters, 1802 and 1806), and Wilberforce (three letters, 1804 and 1810). There are also three pro forma letters about the Kentish yeomanry corps in which Joseph Hardcastle served, 1803-1804, and correspondence about his resignation as Treasurer of the Missionary Society, 1816-1817. An original bundle of his letters and papers, 1796-1801, documents the work of the Missionary Society, particularly in sending a shipload of missionaries in the 'Duff' to the South Seas, 1796, and includes a charter party for the 'Duff'. Also present are the MS of Joseph Hardcastle's tract entitled 'Conjectures relating to the two witnesses mentioned in the 11th chapter of Revelations', 1801; and letters, 1814-1815, to Mr and Mrs Joseph Hardcastle from their second son, Alfred, and his fiancée/wife, Anne Hurry, about the young people's marriage, following intense spiritual heart-searching on both their parts, because she was a Quaker and he, like his father, was a different brand of Nonconformist (possibly a Unitarian, except that Quakers and Unitarians have much in common?), and about her death in October 1815 following the birth of their only child, Joseph Alfred Hardcastle.



## Other Hardcastle papers

The Hardcastle papers mainly comprise, in addition to this small but fairly choice archive of Joseph himself: the papers of his second son, Alfred (1791-1842); the papers of the Hurry family of Great Yarmouth and Gosport (the family of Alfred Hardcastle's first wife, Anne), 1739, 1752 and 1788-1815; the papers of Alfred's son and successor, Joseph Alfred Hardcastle (1815-1899), MP for Colchester, 1847-1852, and for Bury St Edmunds, 1857-1874, whose correspondents include Anthony Trollope and Gladstone; the papers of Joseph Alfred Hardcastle's son and successor, Henry (1840-1922), including many letters from, and some papers of, the family of Henry Hardcastle's wife, Maria, daughter of Sir John Herschel, 1st Bt (astronomer, philosopher and Master of the Mint, 1850-1855); the few surviving papers of Henry Hardcastle's son and successor, Joseph Alfred Hardcastle II, an astronomer, who died young, in 1917, just after his appointment as Astronomer to The Observatory, Armagh; and scrapbooks and correspondence of Joseph Alfred Hardcastle's son and successor, Maurice Hardcastle, RN (1904-1963), the father of Mrs A.R.H. Perceval.



## **Metcalfes, Bayleys and Chapmans**

Of greater interest than the Hardcastle papers, apart from those of Joseph and of Joseph Alfred Hardcastle I, are the papers of a number of distinguished figures in the history of 19th century British India which became part of the Hardcastle archive through marriage and also through the interest of the late Miss Felicité Hardcastle (sister of Maurice Hardcastle) in family history. The 'Indians' concerned are the five Metcalfe baronets who flourished in the period c.1780-c.1880, particularly Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, 3rd Bt, 1st and only Lord Metcalfe (1785-1846); Sir Edward Clive Bayley (1821-1884); and General Sir Edward Francis Chapman (1840-1926). The connection between and among these figures and the Hardcastle family is the marriage in 1899 of Joseph Alfred Hardcastle II and Theresa Clive Bayley, daughter of Sir Edward Clive Bayley by Emily Anne Theophila Metcalfe, niece of Lord Metcalfe; another of their seven daughters, Georgiana Bayley, married Sir Edward Chapman in 1886.



## **Lord Metcalfe**

Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, the future Lord Metcalfe, became an assistant in the Chief Secretary's office in Calcutta in 1802, transferring to a similar position in the Governor-General's office in 1803. In 1820 he was appointed Resident at Hyderabad, where his actions brought him into collision with the Governor-General, Lord Hastings. After an interval, he returned to Hyderabad in 1824, and in 1825 was appointed Resident and Civil Commissioner in the Delhi Territories. In 1827 he became a member of the Supreme Council of India, and subsequently served as Vice-President of the Council and Deputy-Governor of Bengal (1833-1834), and then acting or provisional Governor-General (1835-1836), during which latter period his administration was distinguished by an Act of September 1835 which removed the restrictions on the liberty of the Indian press. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1836, and resigned from the Indian Civil Service in 1838. Following his career in India, he was Governor of Jamaica, 1839-1842, and Governor of Canada during a stormy period, 1843-1845. He was created Lord Metcalfe of Fern Hill (near Windsor), Berkshire, in 1845, and died in 1846.



## **Subsequent Metcalfes**

Lord Metcalfe's peerage died with him, but he was succeeded as 4th Bt by his youngest brother, Thomas Theophilus, the father of Emily Anne Theophila Metcalfe, who married Sir Edward Clive Bayley in 1850. Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, 4th Bt, was Governor-General's Agent at the Court of Delhi, and lived in (and presumably built) Metcalfe House, Delhi, where he died in 1853. His son and successor, Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, 5th Bt, was also in the Indian Civil Service, and either succeeded his father as Agent or else served in Delhi in some other capacity, because he was living in Metcalfe House when the Indian Mutiny erupted in May 1857, and narrowly escaped from Delhi with his life - an episode copiously recorded in the papers. He died in 1883.





## Sir Edward Clive Bayley

Sir Edward Clive Bayley, who married Emily Anne Theophila Metcalfe, is the subject of a somewhat shorter DNB notice than Lord Metcalfe, his wife's late uncle. Bayley was born in 1821, the only son of Edward Clive Bayley of Hope Hall, Manchester, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1842, and served at Allahabad, Mirat, Balandshahr and Rohtak. On the annexation of the Punjab he was appointed Deputy-Commissioner at Gujarat in April 1849, and in November Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, under Sir Henry Elliot. On the outbreak of the Mutiny, in September 1857, he was ordered to Allahabad, where he served as an Under-Secretary in Sir J.P. Grant's provisional government, and held various posts in that city during the next eighteen months. After serving in a judicial capacity at Lucknow and Agra, he was called to Calcutta by Lord Canning, the Governor-General, in May 1861, to fill the post of Foreign Secretary pending the arrival of Sir H. Durand. In March 1862 he became Home Secretary, an office he held for ten years, and was then selected by Lord Northbrook to fill a temporary vacancy on his council. In the next year, 1873, he was appointed a member of the Supreme Council, on which he served until his retirement in April 1878, after thirty-six years of public service. He published some fifteen papers in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society, chiefly on Indian inscriptions, sculptures and coins. At the time of his death (30 April 1884) he had nearly completed the editing of the ninth volume of his friend, Sir Henry Elliot's, 'History of India as told by its own Historians'. He held the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta for five years, and was five times President of the Bengal, and for three years of the London Asiatic Society.



## **General Chapman**

General Sir Edward Francis Chapman, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, was born in 1840 and in 1886 married Georgiana, third daughter of Sir Edward Clive Bayley. He served in Abyssinia, 1867-1868, the Yarkand expedition, 1873, the Afghan War, 1878-1880, and the Burmese expedition, 1885-1886. He was Quartermaster-General in India, 1885-1889, and - following his return home - Director of Military Intelligence, 1891-1896, and General commanding the Scottish District, 1896-1901. He was knighted in 1905, lived in retirement at Strathmore, Limpsfield, Surrey, and died in 1926. His widow died in 1941.



## **A mainly Indian archive**

The Metcalfe, Bayley and Chapman material at Templehouse runs from 1794 to 1942. It mostly relates to proconsular, administrative and military service in India, although the earliest papers do not.



## **Peace and prosperity in Manchester, 1794-1802**

These are letters of 1794 and 1798-1802 addressed to Sir Edward Clive Bayley's grandfather, Thomas Butterworth Bayley of Hope Hall, Manchester. Most of them are from the Home Secretary, the 3rd Duke of Portland, including one from his Under-Secretary, William Wickham, 1798-1801, and relate to Bayley's efforts as a magistrate to preserve the peace, arrest agitators (including two men called Cheetham and Dixon in 1798) and suspicious persons, and also Bayley's desire for some reward for what he has done. There are two letters of 1800 from Robert Peel, MP (the future 1st Bt and father of the Prime Minister) about a Bill for improving conditions in cotton factories, and another from Sylvester Douglas, 1st Lord Glenbervie, concurring in the desirability of a bill for substantially repealing 8 & 9 William III, 2 December 1801. There is also a letter from Edward Stanley, 12th Earl of Derby, 6 October 1801, about the peace of Amiens and the stop which can now be put to the military measures intended for Lancashire.



## **Letters home from India**

Among the earliest Indian material is a run of original letters from Edward Clive Bayley, mainly to his sisters, together with an 'index' giving dates, addresses and a brief summary of contents. The letters date from Bayley's childhood in Hampstead in 1831 to his death at Ascot in 1884. The Indian locations from which he writes are: Patna (1842), Allahabad (1842), Meerut (1843), Simla (1843), Saharanpur (1844), Meerut (1848), Rohtak District (1848), Gujerat (1849), and Delhi (1849). His letter of 11 May 1848 from Meerut '... Describes a rising at Mooltan and the murder of Capt. Agnew and Lt Anderson'. These are followed by letters, 1836-1850 and 1853, mainly from Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, 4th Bt, Governor-General's Agent to the Court of Delhi, and from his wife, writing from Delhi to their children who were then living with his sister, Mrs Thomas Smyth, at Clifton, Bristol.



## The Indian mutiny

The Indian Mutiny material mainly consists of: photographs, 1857 and N.D., of Metcalfe House and Dilkooska, Delhi, both of them residences of Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, before and after the Mutiny (Metcalfe House, in particular, is extremely battered in the post-Mutiny photographs); a contemporary facsimile of Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe's letter to the Secretary to the Government of India describing his escape from Delhi, 24 May 1857, together with the originals or contemporary copies of other letters and accounts of events in and near Delhi, May 1857, and long-subsequent papers of 1898 about the services of Hazari Singh and other members of his family in helping to save Sir Theophilus in May 1857; a near contemporary, MS account of the escape of Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe from Metcalfe House, Delhi, in May 1857; a later, somewhat different account '... dictated by his sister, Lady Clive Bayley, to her daughter, Emily Ricketts, June the 5th 1905'; typescript 'Extracts from Sir Alex. Taylor's life and other books relating to Metcalfe House, Delhi [and the Mutiny]'; and typescript copies of two letters written on 30 May and 27 June 1857 by Georgiana, Lady Campbell, wife of Sir Edward Campbell, Bt, Simla, to her sisters, Mrs Clive Bayley and Eliza Metcalfe, afterwards Mrs [Daniel] Peploe.



## The murder of the Viceroy, Lord Mayo

Sir Edward Clive Bayley's official or semi-official Indian papers begin with letters, photographs, etc, 1869-1872, reflecting his relationship with Robert Southwell Bourke, 6th Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, 1868-1872, as follows: formal photograph of Lord Mayo in full fig as Governor-General, N.D.; two photographs of him seated under a tree with members of his staff and Council, one of the photographs taken by the Maharajah of Jypore, N.D.; letter from Lord Mayo to Bayley discussing the statistics for the number of convicts and the quantity of stores shipped annually to Port Blair on the Andaman Islands, 1869; letter from Lord Mayo to Bayley in response to Bayley's written warning that Lord Mayo should not go about on his own in lonely places or crowded bazaars, September 1871; and a photograph of the landing-stage at Port Blair where Lord Mayo was assassinated by a convict on 4 February 1872, and a sketch of the scene.



*6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Mayo*



## **Lord Northbrook as Viceroy**

There then follow letters from Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of Northbrook, Governor-General of India, 1872-1876, mainly about honours and offices conferred on Bayley, but commenting at length on a speech made by Bayley 'at the Convocation' about Indian education, the effect of education on the English model on Indian youth, etc, 5 May 1874; together with a retained draft of a long letter from Bayley to 'My dear Mr Fowler' explaining in full his comments 'on the Afghan Blue Book' and defending Lord Northbrook's policy towards Afghanistan, [late 1870s?].





## Lord Lytton as Viceroy



*Lord Lytton*

Bayley seems to have been on even closer terms with Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, 1st Earl of Lytton, Governor-General/Viceroy of India, 1876-1880, who writes to him in the period c.1876-1881 about 'Khelat affairs', the Russian menace and Afghanistan, Lord Lytton's disgust at Lord Salisbury and the disingenuous politicians back home, Bayley's doubts about whether or not to accept the directorship of some company (this must be after his retirement from the Indian Civil Service in 1878), etc, etc. The letters are warm and confidential in tone, and one of them ends 'Ever affectionately yours'.



## **Miscellaneous Indian papers of Sir Edward Clive Bayley**

Bayley's miscellaneous letters and papers (c.60), 1849-1884, reflect his career in the Indian Civil Service and, particularly in the period after his retirement in 1878, his interest in Indian numismatics and antiquities. Among the correspondents are: Sir Henry Elliot, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India (offering Bayley the Under-Secretaryship in his department, 1849), Sir Henry Bulwer (writing from Constantinople in 1857), and Evelyn Baring, afterwards 1st Earl of Cromer (writing from the Department of Finance and Commerce, Simla, about an Indian Education Commission, 1882). There is a printed copy of Bayley's farewell speech on leaving India, [1878], and a number of letters of condolence to Lady Clive Bayley on his death in 1884.



## **Autobiographical notes and reminiscences**

Still more miscellaneous in content are two volumes of typescript, compiled c.1917 and c.1925 respectively, the first of which is entitled 'Metcalf family records' and includes 'Autobiographical notes dictated by Emily Annie Theophila, Lady Clive Bayley'. These start with her first journey to and experience of India in 1847, then jump back to childhood in England from 1835 and then go forward again to descriptions of Delhi on the eve of the Mutiny, with many references to the experiences of her brother, Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, 5th Bt, during the Mutiny, his narrow escape from Metcalfe House, Delhi, etc, etc. The volume ends with some mainly second-hand material about Delhi during the Mutiny. (A similar set of Lady Clive Bayley's 'Autobiographical notes', which have passed down another branch of the family, was published fairly recently under the title 'The Golden Calm: an English Lady's Life in Moghul Delhi: Reminiscences by Emily, Lady Clive Bayley, and by her father, Sir Thomas Metcalfe' edited by M.M. Kaye [Exeter, 1980]. The second of these volumes is titled on the spine 'Family Records vol. III', and contains typescripts relevant to Metcalfe and Bayley family history and some to more general history as well. There is genealogical and second-hand material about the Metcalfes and related families, together with passages copied out of printed books. Of greater significance are 'Extracts from letters written by Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, 2nd [sic - 3rd] Bt, ... to his favourite sister, Georgiana Theophila Metcalfe (who married Rev. Thomas Smyth), between the years 1823-1844, transcribed by Mary Clive Bayley, 1924'; the letters are written from Hyderabad, Calcutta, various camps in India where Metcalfe was on active service (including 'Camp, Bhurtpoor' just before the storming of that citadel in 1826), Fern Hill, Jamaica and Montreal. Also included in this second volume are: further material about Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe's escape in May 1857; 'Reminiscences of our life at Warsaw, 1910-1913, by Constance Bayley (née Ricardo), wife of Charles Theophilus Richard Clive Bayley only son of Sir Edward Clive Bayley, died 1923, ... Consul in New York, Warsaw and Moscow, and Consul-General in New York'; obituary material on Miss Annie Margaret Clive Bayley (1852-1924) of Weymouth and her work in reviving the craft of tapestry; a somewhat gushing set of recollections of Sir Roger Casement and of the efforts of the writer, a female Clive Bayley, to have his capital sentence commuted; and an account of 'Our experiences at the coronation of King Edward VII, August 9th 1902'.



## Sir Edward and Lady Chapman

The material deriving from or relating to Sir Edward and Lady Chapman begins with thirty photographs, [1873?], of tribesmen, mountain scenery, temples, etc, which according to an endorsement on the envelope containing them were taken by General Sir Edward Chapman, then a captain, 'possibly ... in 1873 [when] he was appointed secretary to Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Yarkand, and drew up with Dr Bellew the official report, illustrated by photographs taken mainly by him. The mission endured much hardship in crossing the Shyok glacier and the Karakorum pass, and spent four winter months in Kashgar, where the cold was intense. Capt. Chapman astonished the Kashgaris by skating round a lake with a cup of tea in his hand. ...' There is a bundle of letters and papers, 1932, 1934 and 1941-1942, of Lady Chapman and her niece, Theresa Hardcastle, about Lady Chapman's association with Westfield College, University of London (on the Council of which she sat, 1890-1937, serving as Vice-Chairman, 1909-1937); and a small quarto volume containing a 200-page typescript 'Memoir of General Sir Edward Francis Chapman, K.C.B.', written by his widow, Georgiana, from whom there is a letter of 1938 presenting this copy to her sister, Theresa Hardcastle. The 'Memoir' was presumably written in Lady Chapman's later years, but it is full of quotations from contemporary letters and other such material, and therefore far from being a standard piece of hagiography.



## **What PRONI has microfilmed**

All this Metcalfe, Bayley and Chapman material has been microfilmed by PRONI. In addition to it, there is further Indian material of lesser significance, together with a huge quantity of genealogical letters and papers relating to these families and to the Hardcastles.



## The Blane papers

The Blane (and de Hamel) papers come to be at Templehouse because Mr A.R.H. Perceval's mother, Mrs Yvonne Perceval (née de Hamel), whose mother was a Blane, is the last of this branch of the Blane family. The de Hamels (who seem to have assumed or reassumed the 'de' only in 1916, presumably to establish the fact that they were not German), are of French Huguenot extraction. They fled from Normandy to England after the French Revolution and founded (c.1850 or earlier) the Felix Cotton Mills at Tamworth, Staffordshire.



## **Blane family history**

The Blanes of Foliejon Park, Winkfield, Berkshire, are a cadet branch of a Scottish family. William Blane of Grougar, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, and Foliejon, was a younger brother of Sir Gilbert Blane, 1st Bt, MD (1749-1834), of Blanefield, Ayrshire, and Culverlands, Berkshire, a physician-in-ordinary to the Prince Regent, who was created a baronet in 1812 for his services at Walcheren (and who is credited with introducing lime into the diet of the British seaman as a preventative of scurvy and thus originating the sobriquet 'limey'). William Blane (1750-1835) appears to have made a fortune under the auspices of the East India Company in the period 1773-1793, after which he returned to Britain (possibly buying the Grougar estate at that time). Through the failed speculations of his brother, Thomas Blane, to whose financial rescue he came, he acquired by 1799 (and apparently for £13,000) extensive lands in Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and, in partnership with one Thomas Law, a small but valuable estate in Washington D.C. In 1804 he bought Foliejon for £13,150. He married, in 1798, Honoria, daughter of Thomas Newnham of Southborough, near Bromley, Kent, and died in 1835. She died in 1856 (aged eighty). He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, David Anderson Blane (1801-1879), Member of Council at Bombay, 1849-1854, and then by David Anderson Blane's next brother, Thomas Law Blane (1806-1885); both brothers had served in the East India Company Service, and neither had a son. Accordingly, Thomas Law Blane's successor was a nephew, Capt. Charles Gilbert Gordon Blane, who was born in 1851 and married, in 1888, Mabel Augusta, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart, CB. Capt. and Mrs Blane had, with three daughters, an only son, Lt Malcolm Stewart Blane (Mrs Perceval Senior's maternal uncle), who was killed in action in 1915 at the age of 23, leaving his father as the last male in that branch of the family. After Capt. Blane's death in 1928, Foliejon (which was let from 1915 to 1929) was sold, and the Blane papers ultimately migrated with Mrs Perceval, via Scotland, to Ireland.



## **From India to Windsor**

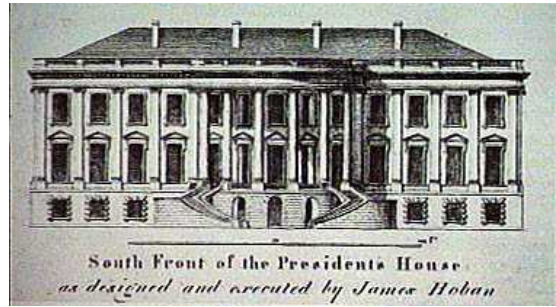
The papers contain information of some significance about the East India Company's Civil Service in the late 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries, and what size of fortune could be made by people of some seniority in that service, mainly as a result of private trading. Because Foliejon adjoined Windsor Great Park, an aura of royalty suffuses the Blanes' otherwise humdrum estate correspondence, particularly in the period 1807-1828.



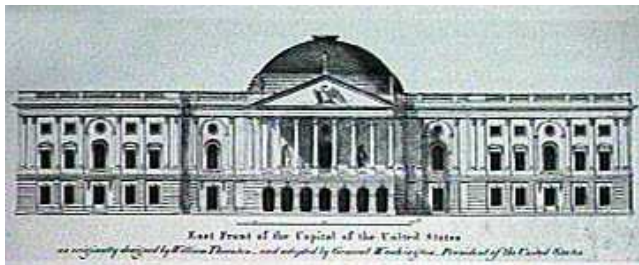


## Investment in the USA, 1789-1838

However, the main interest in this section of the archive attaches to the documentation, 1789-1838, of William Blane's (apparently ill-starred) investment of part of his Indian fortune in lands in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington DC. The letters written to Blane, mainly from his partner, Thomas Law, in Washington, provide interesting insights into economic conditions in the



United States in the first third of the 19th century, the financing of the Potomac Canal and the hoped-for effect of this development on Washington City property (1826), the depression in the cotton industry of the Southern States and the consequent fall in the value of slaves (1827), the restrictions placed by Congress on ownership of land by absentees, the taxes imposed on remittances overseas, etc, etc. Included among these papers are two printed plans of the City of Washington, 1792 and 1819. This North American material among the Blane papers has been microfilmed by PRONI. Very little of the Templehouse archive has been microfilmed/copied by PRONI. The following are the sections which have: F/5 (MIC597 Reel 1). (T3828). L/3 (MIC597 Reel 1). N/2 (MIC597 Reel 1). (N/4pt (MIC597 Reel 1). N/4 pt (MIC597 Reel 2). N/6 (MIC597 Reel 2) N/13 (MIC597 Reel 2). N/70 (MIC597 Reel 2). N/78 (MIC597 Reel 2). N/79 (MIC597 Reel 2). Q/1 (MIC597 Reel 2). Q/4 (MIC597 Reel 2). Q/14 (MIC597 Reel 2). Q/15 (MIC597 Reel 2). Q/16 (MIC597 Reel 2). Q/17 (MIC597 Reel 3). Q/19.



East Front of the Capital of the United States

(MIC597 Reel 3). Q/20 (MIC597 Reel 3). Q/21 (MIC597 Reel 3). Q/24 (MIC597 Reel 3). Q/31 (MIC597 Reel 3). Q/32 (MIC597 Reel 3). Q/33 (MIC597 Reel 3). Q/37 (MIC597 Reel 3). R/22 (MIC597 Reel 4). R/23 (MIC597 Reel 4). R/24 (MIC597 Reel 4). R/25 (MIC597 Reel 4). R/40 (MIC597 Reel 4).

