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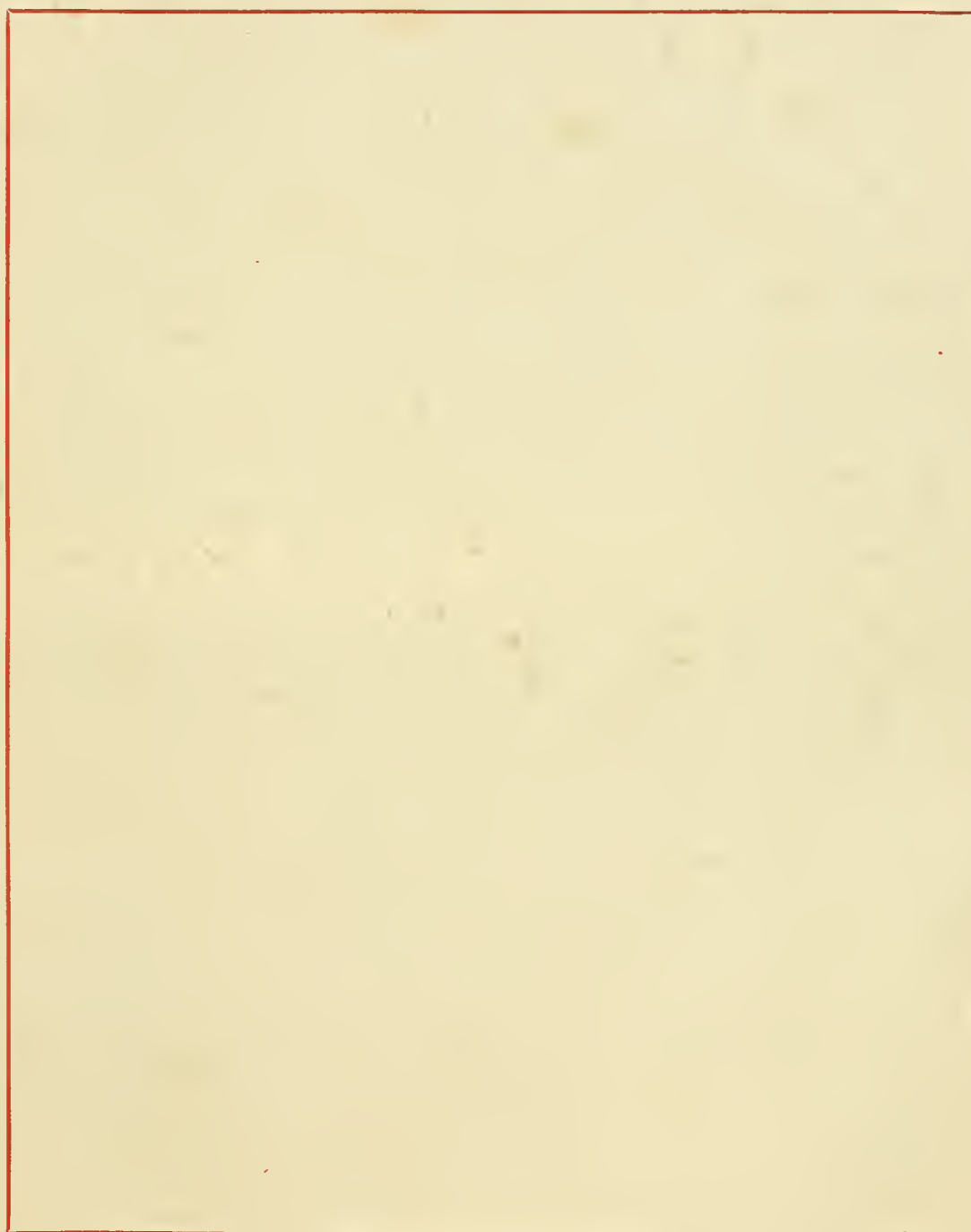


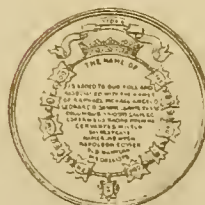
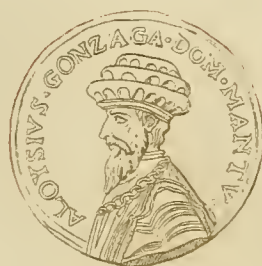
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IN HONOUR OF THE GREAT AND GOOD. THE ROLL OF THE MANTUAN MEDALLISTS.

THESE MEDALS WERE FOUNDED BY ALOYSIVS GONZAGA, 1ST CAPTAIN OF MANTUA, 1330, A.D., AND WERE CONTINUED BY HIS SUCCESSORS, GUIDO III, LUIGI II, GIAN FRANCISCO I, GIAN-FRANCISCO II, LUIGI III, FREDERICO I, GIAN-FRANCISCO III, FREDERICO II, FRANCISCO III, GUGLIELMO, VINCENTIVS II, FRANCISCO IV, FERDINAND CHARLES I, CHARLES III, CHARLES IV, AND ARCHIBALD, CAPTAINS, MARQUISES, AND DUKES OF MANTUA, MONTERRAT, FERRARA, NEVERS, RÊTHEL AND ALENÇON & C. IN MEMORIAL OF THE DEEDS OF GREAT AND GOOD MEN, WITH A RECORD OF THE NAMES OF ABOVE 1000 MEN ON WHOM THOSE MEDALS WERE CONFERRED. COPIED FROM THE ORIGINAL ROLLS BY ORDER OF CHARLES DE BOURBON, D'ESTE, PALEOLOGUS, GONZAGA, PRINCE OF MANTUA, MONTERRAT, FERRARA, NEVERS, RÊTHEL AND ALENÇON, THE RESTORER OF THE MANTUA AND MONTERRAT MEDAL FUND, WHICH, LIKE THE PREVIOUS GIFT OF THOSE MEDALS BY THE FORMER CHIEFS OF HIS HOUSE, WAS DESIGNED TO REWARD MERIT AND INTELLECTUAL EXCELLENCE, AND TO PROMOTE AND ENCOURAGE THE GREAT AND GOOD, REGARDLESS OF NATIONALITY CLASS OR CREED.

1885.

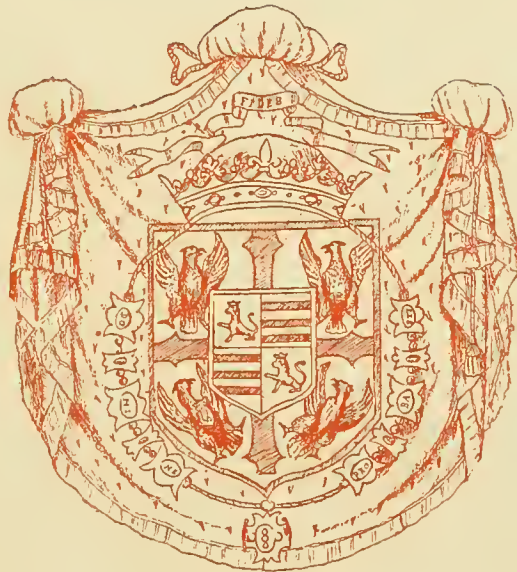
OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

The Pedigree of Her Royal and Most Serene Highness
THE DUCHESS OF
MANTUA, MONTFERRAT, AND FERRARA;

Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on; Countess of Lennox, Fife, and Menteth; Baroness of Tabago;

*In which is traced her Descent from King David, the Houses of Gonzaga, Paleologus,
Este, Bourbon, Lennox, Napier, etc.*



GONZAGHI DI MANTOVA

WITH THE ROLL OF MANTUAN MEDALLISTS.

Compiled from Public and Private Documents, by the late JOHN RIDDELL, Esq., Advocate of Edinburgh; assisted by His Royal Highness the late COMTE DE CHAMBORD, M. BERRYER, Junior, and J. MONTGOMERY, Esq., Advocate; with a preface containing the opinion of Her Majesty's Attorney General on the proof of this Pedigree.

A NEW EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

WITH PORTRAITS OF THE FAMILY.

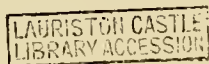
For Private Circulation

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1885, LONDON.

This Edition is limited to 200 copies, each of which bears a number.

This copy is numbered and presented to



DEDICATION

TO

HER ROYAL AND MOST SERENE HIGHNESS, ANN,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD,

Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Duchess of Ferrara ;
Duchess d'Este, Duchess of Modena, Duchess of Guastalla ;
Duchess of Bozzola, Duchess of Sabbioneta, Princess of Castiglione, Countess of Canossa,
Countess of Novellara, heiress of the line of the Medici, Dukes of Florence and Grand Dukes
of Tuscany.
Duchess of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on in France ;
Duchess of Cleves in Flanders ; Princess of the House of David ;
Heiress of the line of Julius C  sar ;
Heiress of the line of the Paleologi, or last Emperors of Constantinople, one of the heirs
general of the line of the Emperor Charlemagne, heiress of the old Emperors and Kings of
Italy, heiress of the Kings of Jerusalem, Cyprus, the Balearic Islands, and Candia, and of
the King of Thessaly ;
Heiress of the line of the ancient Kings of Ireland.
Sovereign of the Order of Knight Templars, founded 1119 by Baldwin II. ;
Sovereign of the Order of Siardino del Palestina, instituted 1197, by Baldwin, King of Jeru-
salem.
Sovereign of the Ancient Order of the Sword, in Cyprus, instituted in 1195 ;
Sovereign of the Most Sacred Order of the Redemption, of Mantua, 1608 ;
Of the Ancient Order of the Annunciade, or St. Michael, of Mantua, 1618 ;
Of the Noble Order of the Swan, of Cleveland ;
Of the Illustrious Order of the White Eagle, of Este ;
Of the Order of St. Stephen ; founded in 1562 by the Grand Duke of Tuscany ;
Countess of Lennox, Fife, and Menteth, Baroness de Lennox, Baroness of Kilmahew, heredi-
tary Sheriff of Lennox and Dumbarton in Scotland ;
Countess de Lennox and Baroness de Lennox in France ;
Baroness de Tabago and Baroness of Merchiston in Tobago, in the West Indies :—

AND TO HER SON,

HIS ROYAL AND MOST SERENE HIGHNESS, CHARLES,
PRINCE OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT ;

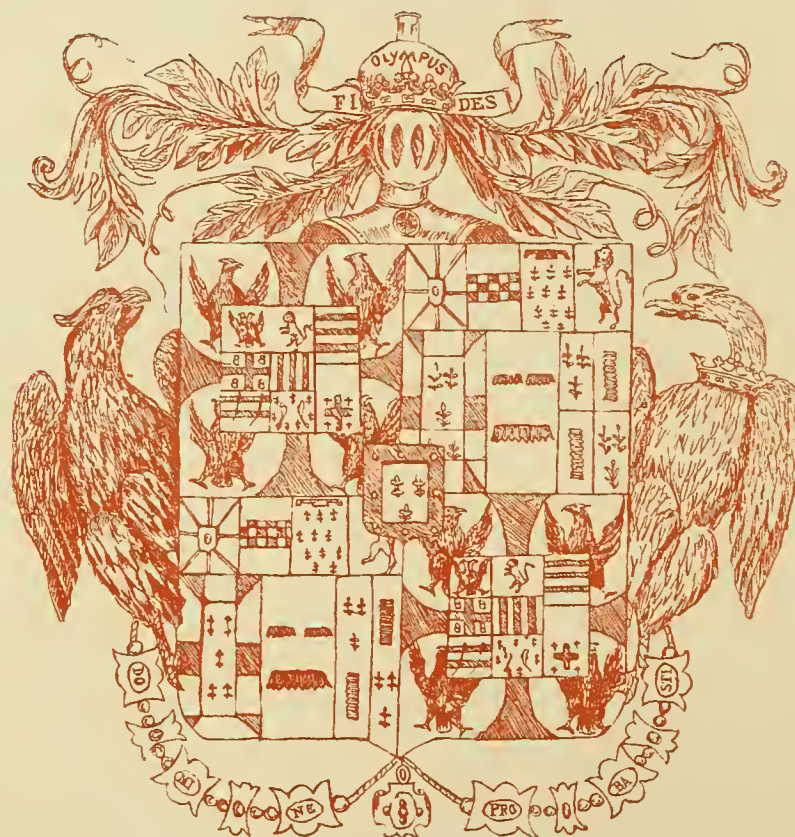
Prince of Ferrara, Prince of Este, Prince of Guastalla, Prince of Bozzola, Prince of Castiglione,
Prince of Modena, and Marquis of Viadono, Count de Canossa, in Italy ;
Prince of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, in France ;
Prince of Cleves, in Flanders ;
Prince of the House of David, King of Israel ;
Master of Lennox, Fife, and Menteth, and Master of Kilmahew, in Scotland ;
Baron de Tabago, in the West Indies ;
Grand Master of the Most Ancient Order of the Sword, of Cyprus ;
Grand Master of the Most Sacred Order of the Redemption, of Mantua :
Grand Master of the Ancient Order of the Annunciade, or St. Michael, of Mantua ;
Grand Master of the Illustrious Order of the White Eagle, of Este ;
Grand Master of the Noble Order of the Swan, of Cleveland ;

These Notes on the Pedigree are respectfully dedicated by their humble servant,

J. MONTGOMERY.

ARMS OF THE DUCHY OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT, WITH THE QUARTERINGS OF

The families of Gonzaga, Paleologus, Nevers, R  thel, Cleve, and Alen  on ; as borne by CHARLES IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and ANN, Duchess, and CHARLES, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on.



The Warrant to ANN, Duchess, and CHARLES, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, for the Assumption of the Surnames and Arms and Titles of these families was made by H. R. Highness the COMTE DE CHAMBORD, as de Jure King of France and Navarre, and as head of the House of Bourbon, who, even in a Republican Government, is entitled to regulate the Assumption of Names, Coats of Arms, and Titles relating to his family. It is given at page 69.

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P R E F A C E .

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The following opinion of the Attorney-General, the official adviser of Her Majesty in all matters connected with Pedigree, Patents and Titles, seems worthy of a place in the preface of this work. It was delivered after the printing of the first edition, and was not in time to be included in it.

Sir John Holkar was paid one thousand guineas for his opinion in the matter, and was occupied six months in the studies which matured this opinion. A copy of it being delivered to Sir ^{George} Joseph Jessel, Master of the Rolls, together with such Hebrew documents as proved the line of descent of the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, and her son the Prince, from King David, he gave it as his opinion, both as a Hebrew and a jurist, that the pedigree was proved. His opinion is quoted below. Copies of these opinions having been given to Lord Beaconsfield by the Editor, he wrote as follows:—

“7th May, 1879.

“MY DEAR MOCATTA,—

“Accept my thanks for the copies of the opinion of the Attorney-General and Sir ^{George} Joseph Jessel, relative to the claims and Titles of the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and her son. I will do what I can to obtain for both that recognition at European Courts which belongs to their illustrious rank. They must not, however, expect that all will go smooth, for the House of Gonzaga had many enemies at all stages of its history.

“I recommend that the Duchess and the Prince should establish agents in all the principal capitals of Europe to transact for them business, and to interview on their behalf the Ministers of each country, so that their position and pedigree may become gradually known to all the leading statesmen of Europe. Although the Duchess and the Prince, her son, represent exiled royal personages, yet the Prince is a philanthropist of such world-wide sympathies that I feel sure he will be appreciated in every civilised country.

“And, now, let him and his mother beware of returning to their former incognito, for without the maintenance of their titles they cannot expect to possess or retain the property of the House of Gonzaga, or the property of the House of Este, which I am informed they will probably acquire. I have the profoundest veneration for the Prince of Mantua as the nearest heir extant of King David.

“Yours very truly,

“BEACONSFIELD.”

“P.S.—You must conjure the Prince to follow this advice, and as he becomes known he is not unlikely to be the chosen for some hereditary position, worthy of his rank and character. I assure you that his pedigree is now a matter of talk amongst all the learned historians of Europe. The great demonstration you made at Greenwich Lodge, at which I was present—which some of the stupid papers confounded with the town of Greenwich—was the occasion of this.

“BEACONSFIELD.”

The Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, in accordance with the advice of Lord Beaconsfield, established official agents in about 20 of the principal cities of Europe, who obtained from the officers of the governments of each country many presents of Government publications for the Prince's library, receiving in exchange numerous fine art prints and photographic fac-similes of objects in the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat's collection, which is highly appreciated by the learned, though not yet opened to public inspection, pending the construction of a suitable building for its reception.

The opinion of Sir John Holkar, Her Majesty's Attorney-General, was as follows:—

“I am of opinion, on the following grounds, that Ann Napier, widow of Charles Edward Groom, Esquire, Prince of Gaeta, is entitled to the appellation Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, she having proved her claim thereto. I have read over and critically examined all the

certificates and other documents which prove Duchess Ann to be the lineal descendant and heir of Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, by his wife Camilla. I have read the documentary evidence which proves the claim of the aforesaid Duchess Ann to the title and states of the Duchy of Ferrara, of the Duchy of Este, Duchy of Modena, of the Duchy of Guastalla, of the Duchy of Bozzola, of the Duchy of Sabioneta, of the Principality of Castiglione, of the Counties of Canossa and Novellara, and to be the heiress of the line of Medici, Dukes of Florence and Grand Dukes of Tuscany. I am likewise of opinion, having considered all the acts and settlements of Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and of Napoleon I., Kings and Emperor of France, that the Duchess is entitled to style herself Duchess of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on in France and Cleves in Flanders. I am likewise of opinion that the aforesaid Duchess Ann is the heiress of the line of Paleologi or last Emperors of Constantinople, and one of the heirs general of Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany and King of France; to be heiress also of the old Emperors and Kings of Italy; and to be heiress of the Kings of Jerusalem and of the Kings of Cyprus; the Balearic Isles and Candia; and of the King of Thessaly; and I am likewise of opinion that the aforesaid Duchess Ann is heiress of the Royal House of Stewart, as the chief of the line of descent of the Earls of Menteth. I am likewise of opinion that the Duchess Ann has made out her claim to be heiress of the line of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, both on account of her being the representative and lineal descendant of Lady Margaret, who is proved to be the second daughter of Duncan, who married Sir Robert Menteth, of Rusky, by whom Lady Margaret had one son, who died unmarried, and two daughters. Agnes, the eldest, became the wife of Sir John Haldane, of Gleneagles. I have read the certificate of the baptism of Agnes, which describes her as the eldest daughter of Lady Margaret, and Sir Robert Menteth, his wife. The second daughter of Lady Margaret, Elizabeth, married John Napier, of Merchiston, and the certificate of her baptism now before me describes her as the second daughter of the Lady Margaret and her husband, Sir Robert Menteth, and the certificate showing that Agnes was two years older than Elizabeth. And I am further of opinion that the Duchess has proved her line of descent as heiress of the Haldanes, of Gleneagles, and to be chief of their family, as well as to claim priority over the other claimants to the Earldom of Lennox. I have examined the certificates of the marriage of Mungo Haldane, Esq., M.P. for Stirlingshire, with Mary Scott, of Edinburgh. He was erroneously reported to have died unmarried. Also the marriage certificate of his daughter, Mary Jane Haldane, with the Rev. Archibald Napier, the claimant to the Earldom of Lennox as heir general of Elizabeth Menteth, the wife of John Napier of Merchiston. I am likewise of opinion that the two lines of descent from the sisters Agnes and Elizabeth are now represented by the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat. I am likewise of opinion that she has proved her claim to be the representative of the line of the Napiers of Merchiston, Tobago, and of the line of the Napiers of Kilmaheew. I am also of opinion that the Duchess has brought proof that her grandfather, the Rev. Archibald Napier, and her father, Archibald, were acknowledged by King George II., and King George III., as Earls of Lennox, Fife and Menteth; the Attorney General in King George II.'s time, having reported in favour of the Rev. Archibald Napier's claim.

"I am likewise of opinion that the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat has proved her pedigree as a descendant of the ancient Kings of Ireland, and the Princes of Wales, and as such entitled to be a representative family as regards pedigree in both these countries. And I am likewise of opinion that the Duchess is Sovereign of the Order of Knight Templars, founded 1119, by Baldwin II.; Sovereign of the Order of Siardino del Palestina, instituted 1197, by Baldwin, King of Jerusalem; Sovereign of the Most Ancient Order of the Sword in Cyprus; the Most Sacred Order of the Redemption; and the Most Ancient Order of the Annunciad, or St. Michael, in Mantua; of the Noble Order of the Swan, of Cleveland; of the Illustrious Order of the White Eagle, of Estes; dignities which are associated with the representation of the families which constituted them, and are personal and not geographical, as I have proved by reference to the statutes of each.

"I am likewise of opinion that the Duchess can claim to exercise all the powers which her ancestors exercised over these Orders, and I am further of opinion that the Duchess has inherited

all the powers of creation which were vested in her ancestors, of which she is the lineal representative. And I am likewise of opinion that she has proved her claim to be the hereditary Sheriff of the Counties of Lennox and Dumbarton, in Scotland. And I am likewise of opinion that the Duchess Ann has proved her claim to the old Barony of Lennox, the representative of the ancient Thanes of Lennox; and to the titles of Countess and Baroness de Lennox, in France; and to the titles of Baroness de Tabago and Merchiston, in Tobago. And I am likewise of opinion that the Duchess is entitled to the appellation of Royal and Most Serene Highness.

"And I am likewise of opinion that to her son, His Royal and Most Serene Highness Charles, belong the titles of Prince of Mantua and Montferrat; Prince of Ferrara, Prince of Este, Prince of Guastalla, Prince of Bozzola, Prince of Castiglione, Prince of Modena, and Marquis of Viadona, and Count de Canossa, in Italy; Prince of Nevers Réthel and Alençon, in France; Prince of Cleves, in Flanders; Prince of the House of David, King of Israel; Master of Lennox, Fife and Menteth, and Master of Kilmahew, in Scotland, Baron de Tabago, in the West Indies; Grand Master of the Order of Knight's Templars; Grand Master of the Order of Siardino del Palestina; Grand Master of the Most Ancient Order of the Sword, of Cyprus; Grand Master of the Most Sacred Order of the Redemption, of Mantua; Grand Master of the Ancient Order of the Annunciade of St. Michael, of Mantua; Grand Master of the Illustrious Order of the White Eagle, of Este; Grand Master of the Noble Order of the Swan, of Cleveland.

"I have, with the aid of Sir Joseph Jessel, Master of the Rolls, examined five ancient Pentateuchs, which contain the Genealogical line of descent from David, the ancient King of Israel; and a Genealogical Table contained in a manuscript, written by Moses Maimonides, which is a Commentary upon the Old Testament. I have likewise examined Genealogical Tables and Charters of the line of Paleologus, and Genealogical Tables made at different times by order of the House of Gonzaga, Captains, Marquises, and Dukes of Mantua, and I am able to trace and see clearly proved a connection between the two lines of descent from David, King of Israel, and the Houses of Paleologus and Gonzaga, their representatives. And I am likewise of opinion that the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat is descended in lineal descent from Zerubabel, he having shewn a continuous descent therefrom, and as such, is entitled to the appellation of Prince of the House of David.

"JOHN HOLKAR, A.G."

Having been asked my opinion as to the correctness of three lines of descent from the House of David, as now represented by the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, or her son, the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, I having examined all the documents on which this claim is founded, more especially five ancient Pentateuchs, containing at the end Genealogical lines of descent from King David, and a manuscript commentary by Moses Maimonides on the Old Testament, and sundry Genealogical Tables relating to the families of Paleologus, Gonzaga, and Groom, am strongly of opinion that the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat are entitled to the appellation of Princess and Prince of the House of David.

J. Montgomery.

(Signed)

"^{George} JOSEPH JESSEL, M.R."

In 1885 the Prince received 12 Hebrews, who mostly represented Jews and remnants of the scattered Ten Tribes of Israel.

They came from the Don in European Russia, from various parts of Siberia, Tartary, Chinese-Turkistan, Persia, Afghanistan, and the mountains to the north of Birmah, and had come to make an humble address to the Prince, on hearing that he was descended from, and representative of, David, the ancient King of Israel. The delegates having been hospitably entertained by the Prince and friends in London during some months, presented the following address (translated from the Hebrew):—

"These are the words of a humble address from the Hebrew race scattered in China, Tartary, and Russia, to Charles, son of David, a Prince of Israel, Prince of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon. We give you our humble greeting and prayers for your welfare and that of your august mother, daughter of David, beloved of the Lord, Princess of Israel, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon. We thank God that in these last days He has made the horn of the House of David to bud,

and that His servant, the Branch, has borne fruit. We offer you and all David's seed our homage and our love, and implore you to persevere in your prayers that God will restore the scattered remnants of Israel and bring them back to Jerusalem.

"Then shall sacrifices be acceptable to the Lord as in the days of old.

"We have selected 12 men: for the Tribe of Judah one, for the Tribe of Reuben one, for the Tribe of Levi one, for the Tribe of Simeon one, for the Tribe of Zebulun one, for the Tribe of Issachar one, for the Tribe of Naphtali one, for the Tribe of Gad one, for the Tribe of Asher one, for the Tribe of Dan one, for the Tribe of Joseph one, for the Tribe of Benjamin one; representative men who can trace their pedigree to each tribe, who will implore your aid for lost Israel that she may be no longer desolate, but be called Hephzibah and her land Beulah. We thank God that we have been permitted to see the true tokens of your Royal Highness's descent from King David by three distinct lines, and as authorised by the Synagogues from which we have come, we beg to offer to you the certificate which we make this day, that we recognise you as the Prince of David and the Prince of Israel. We thank God for being permitted to see the ancient Pentateuchs which record the genealogy of the House of David, going back 1700 years, and the manuscript of Moses Maimonides, in which he shows the pedigree of the House of David, and that the Houses of Gonzaga and Paleologus, your ancestors, were descended therefrom. We beg to offer you gold, olibanum, and myrrh.

"Signed, on this 1st day of Tisri, A.M., 5646,

"JACOB ISRAEL, of the House of David.
 "EPHRAIM MOSES, of the House of Reuben.
 "SAMUEL JEHOSEPHAT, of the House of Levi.
 "MALACHI MOSES, of the House of Simeon.
 "JUDAH SAMUEL, of the House of Zebulun.
 "ABRAHAM THOMEZ, of the House of Issachar.
 "LEVI JACOB, of the House of Naphtali.
 "ABIMELECH ASHER, of the House of Gad.
 "AARON HELI, of the House of Asher.
 "JOSEPH JOEL, of the House of Dan.
 "MENASSEH MENASSEH, of the House of Joseph.
 "SHEMEI SAUL, of the House of Benjamin.

L.S.

The following is translated from a memorandum in the hand-writing and signed by the late Duke of Modena, and is entitled—"Further instructions and explanations relative to my Will." It is dated

"November 5th, 1860.

"It is my wish, as I have no issue by my wife, that the succession of my family should be vested in the lineal descent of Isabella d'Este, the wife of Gianfrancesco, Marquis of Mantua, in accordance with the settlements of her marriage, and that my family Archives—or at least such as are in trust to the keeping of Father Ferdinand—should be retained by him until claimed by the lineal heirs of Isabella d'Este, a lady and her son who reside in England.

"It was wrong to go away from the strict line of inheritance as settled by Ercole, Duke of Ferrara; but now as the male line of my branch is likely to be extinct, I wish the succession to go in the line of Mantua."

The Duke of Modena made a Will in favour of the Duchess Ann, her mother Ann, and her son Charles; but this Will being mislaid, and the family not being informed of its contents, they were deprived of an immense inheritance, his affairs being treated as those of an intestate. The Will, however, has been since found, entirely in the autograph of the late Duke.

J. MONTGOMERY.

INTRODUCTION.

A FAMILY which has endured, if we may believe the older genealogists, 2,400 years, will have for many a certain historical, anthropological and genealogical interest, and which in six lines at least is represented by but two persons, Ann and Charles, failing whom my researches lead me to think they will fail altogether. The lines of the old kings of Saxony; of the kings of France before Charlemagne; of the old kings of Britain prior to the Saxons; of the Saxon kings of Britain of the Pict and Scotch kings in Scotland, ancestors of these two persons, have been compiled from the best standard authorities.

The eminent Jewish commentator and historian, Moses Maimonides—who lived in the 13th Century—in a manuscript commentary on the Old Testament, in which he reviews the blessing which Jacob pronounced on his sons, that particularly as applied to Judah, which in the new English Version is “the sceptre shall not depart from Judah nor a ruler’s staff, from between his feet until Shiloh come.” says was fulfilled in the fact that the reigning families of the world were in great part descendants of the House of David, the King of Israel. He said this was not generally acknowledged from the fact of the term Jew being one of contempt, and that was in accordance with prophecy, that they were to be a bye-word in all nations. He commended his brethren to study the New Testament, which he said was of great explanatory value, and thought that it was true that “blindness in part had happened unto Israel, and would be until “the Times of the Gentiles were fulfilled.” Then the book of Hosea would be fulfilled, and Israel would be no longer the “Lo-ammi not my people,” but the children of the living God. He gave a list of the Princely Houses of Europe, who were descended from Israel, and among them he mentioned the House of Gonzaga, which he said represented a branch of the House of David, but at the time he was writing—that of Filippo—they were in an inconspicuous position. The family of Gonzaga were aware of this descent from Israel, but in consequence of the prejudice against Jews in the Middle Ages, they did not avow it. As a symbol of this they had in their arms three sticks implying the three Tribes of Israel marshalled under their banner—the lion. Maimonides also speaks of the representation of the House of David by the line of Paleologus, who afterwards intermarried with the heiress of the Marquises of Montferrat. He said this line was descended from David’s second son, by Abigail

the Carmelites, who was called Daniel or Chileab. Maimonides called his line "the head of the House of his fathers" (of David).

The papers of the House of Paleologus contain documentary evidence proving their pedigree from David. Both the House of Gonzaga and the House of Paleologus in the old portraits of the family extant, from the time of Giotto to those of Vandyke, display the chiefs of the line bearing the ruler's staff alluded to in the Book of Genesis. Maimonides said that this staff was emblematic of the ruling power which was to be borne by the House of Judah to the end. He said that was his firm belief, and instanced the proof of it in the ruling Houses of Europe being descended from King David. He looked forward to the time when the whole earth would be ruled with a rod of iron by the descendants of David, and he said that would be when the world was about 6000 years old.

It is not a little remarkable that the joint Houses of Paleologus-Gonzaga, which represent two sons of King David, should be represented by the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, whose husband was also descended from Zerubbabel, the son of Shealtiel, head of the House of Judah in the time of Ezra, and that the offspring of this marriage, the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, combines the descent of the three lines.

All these genealogies having been proved, carry the origin of this family to the creation of man. A portion of them are tabulated in this pamphlet.

"My principal labours," says one of the authors, have been concentrated on more recent times with the object of ascertaining how far the late Mr. John Riddell, Advocate of Edinburgh, was right when he said in a letter to me, "The Napiers of Merchiston, Tabago, represent not only the old Earls of Lennox, but the minor Barony of Lennox and the Napiers of Kilmahew, and a much grander and more illustrious ancestry, namely, the Markgraves and Dukes of Mantua and Montferrat in Italy, and the Paleologi or last Emperors of Constantinople. The Count and Baron de Lennox and the Baron de Tabago, in the West Indies, are of French creation; that of Tabago was created in 1662. I send for your examination about 600 charters, letters, and other documents which prove my statement, and which will be useful in the task you have undertaken, that of disproving the counter-claim."* I was then, in 1860, engaged in investigating the question of the "partition of the Lennox," and after about three months' study of the papers, I was convinced that the papers conclusively proved the Napiers of Merchiston, Tabago, to

* This had reference to the other claimants to the Earldom of Lennox.

be the oldest representatives of Duncan Earl of Lennox, and that until they were extinct no claim on behalf of Lord Napier of Thirlestane, or of the other Haldanes, would be good.”*

The Earldom of Menteth, which represents a branch of the Royal House of Stuart, may be considered the most illustrious peerage in Scotland. Walter, the third son of Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland, married, in 1258, the Countess of Menteth, and became fifth in the Earldom. His son and successor was Alexander Menteth, sixth Earl of Menteth, whose son and successor was Alan, seventh Earl of Menteth, whose daughter and heiress was Mary, Countess of Menteth, who married Sir John Graham, whose daughter and heiress was Margaret, who married Robert Stuart, Duke of Albany, and was the mother of Murdock, Duke of Albany, Earl of Fife and Menteth, who was executed on false charges for High Treason in 1405. Having no issue, his successor in the line was Sir John Menteth, of Rusky, brother of Alan, seventh Earl, and was the progenitor of Agnes, who married Sir John Haldane, of Gleneagles, and Margaret, married to John Napier of Merchiston. The seniority of these sisters and their right to represent the Earldoms of Lennox and Menteth was long a matter of dispute. This was investigated by order of King George II., who acknowledged the Rev. Archibald Napier as the heir of both sisters, and saluted him as Earl of Lennox and Menteth, which honours were also acknowledged as inherited by his son Archibald, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, &c., by King George III., as well as to his daughter Ann, Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, &c., Countess of Lennox and Menteth, by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. See patent.

The Napiers of Merchiston, Tabago, were paternally descended from Napier the inventor of logarithms, through his younger son, styled “Napier of Gilletts.” Duke Archibald’s mother was then representative of the following distinguished houses:—Mantua, its captains, markgraves, and dukes of the family of Gonzaga, through Camilla, the ill-treated wife of the cardinal-duke Ferdinand, whose daughter Camilla was brought up in a convent, until she found refuge in the arms of a brave husband who perished fighting in the wars of the Netherlands. His infant

* Certain rival claimants to the Lennox title stole, during the last century from the public archives of Scotland, all documents which, in their opinion, proved the pedigree of Duke Archibald. With great labour and expense these documents have been recovered. As a further proof of malignity, paragraphs were inserted in newspapers, announcing the extinction of the family, and even saying that the Duchess Ann and her son were dead. In 1711, 1748, 1793, 1823, 1840, 1856, paragraphs, announcing the deaths of members of the family then living, appeared in English and foreign papers with the object of concealing the operations of those who were robbing them of their rights.

daughter found a protector in the family of Van Lampsin, Barons of Tabago, whose son she in her maturity married, and mingled her honours with theirs.

The Dukedom of Montferrat, long associated with that of Mantua, went into the family of Van Lampsin. Montferrat was created by the Emperor Otto in the tenth century as a Markgravate; for antiquity and alliances the family rank with the houses of Savoy and Guelph,* Hapsberg and Capet, being not inferior to that of any royal house in Europe. By intermarriage with the Greek Emperor of the House of Paleologus, on the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks as the sole survivors of that house, illustrious in its misfortunes, it represented its memories and its hopes. The house of Mantua intermarried with those of Ferrara and Savoy, and notably with the daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Romans, brother of Charles V. This line intermingled with the descendants of the French kings from King John of France downwards, thus preserving the blood of St. Louis, Hugh Capet, Charlemagne, Clovis, and, if we may believe tradition, Pharamond. These Gonzagas are also descended from the ancient kings of Saxony, and, by common tradition, from Woden and Friga, whose descendant Cerdic became king of the West Saxons in Britain—the forefather of Egbert, the illustrious Alfred, Edmund Ironside, and of the Saxon line who at the Norman Conquest took refuge in Scotland, until it reappeared in England as Henry II., Plantagenet. These ancestors of the Duchess of Mantua, reigned in England from Henry II. to Edward I., when their line passed by intermarriage of his third daughter, Margaret, with John, Duke of Brabant, whose representative descendant carried Burgundy and Brabant to Philip Audax, son of John, King of France, whose descendant was Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who carried the line into the house of Austria by the intermarriage of his daughter, Mary, with the Emperor Maximilian, whose son, Philip, married Joanna, daughter and heiress of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; thus continuing the Royal line until Ferdinand, King of the Romans, the second son of Philip, gave his daughter to the Duke of Mantua, ancestor of the Napiers of Tabago. The line of the kings of the Franks, their lineal ancestors, stretches further back than any European pedigree, even to Antenor, King of the Cimmerians, on the shores of the Black Sea, who reigned there in the time of the Hebrew prophet, Nehemiah, and whose nation of Israel first then appeared wanderers from the banks of the Araxes, according to Herodotus and Tacitus. The advocates

* The Emperor Maximilian II. gave Duke William the title of *Serenissimus* or Most Serene Highness, which was considered a greater honour than was possessed by any of the contemporary princes of Italy, a distinction which excited some envy, as did the latter distinction, conferred by King Louis XIV. of France, of Royal Highness.

of the Israelitish origin of the Frankish or Germanic nations have here got a point which I question whether some of them will not make much of, as it leads up directly to the time and place where the ten tribes were lost, and leads down to where nations which show a plausible affinity with them and probable genealogical descent are found.

Cornelius Van Lampsin, Baron de Tabago, married Francesca, in her own right Baroness de Lennox; the Baronies were thus united till they merged in the Napier line. Duke Archibald married Ann, daughter of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, a family which was illustrious by intermarriage with the descendants of the daughter of King Robert III. of Scotland, and who for some generations were custodians of Dumbarton Castle, in succession to the ancient Earls of Lennox, who were dispossessed by King Robert of their ancient family stronghold.

After their ancestors had ceased to sit in the Scotch House of Peers from the failure of the male line, which several times occurred in the history of the family, and from the loss of their lands, causing them to lose what territorial influence was associated with them, they still preserved some of the Scottish titles acknowledged to be now possessed by the family. The late Mr. John Riddell said that the title of the Barony of Lennox, a female fief for example, had been acknowledged by the Crown as vested in this family since the time of James II., King of Scots, and there is certainly documentary evidence in a continuous chain that such was the case, from the time of Queen Mary Tudor to that of Queen Victoria. Thus Walter Hunter, Baron de Lennox, an Englishman, received a passport from Queen Mary Tudor to enable him to travel in the Levant under that title. He died of sunstroke in Turkey in 1555. This passport is in the Mantua Charter Chest.

His son and successor Neville, Baron de Lennox, whose name was included in his father's passport, was secret agent and correspondent for the Government of Queen Elizabeth, and a large number of letters are addressed to him by Baron Walsingham. He married the Marchesa Grimaldi. His son Thomas de Lennox, was secret diplomatic agent for England and France, in the time of King Henry IV. of France, and received a passport, signed by Queen Elizabeth, as Baron de Lennox.

His younger brother, John, settled in France, and was created Count de Lennox. On the death of his elder brother he went to Scotland, where he was recognised as Baron de Lennox, and dying soon after, in 1620, his daughter Francesca was recognised by King James I. as Baroness de Lennox. Her second husband was Cornelius Van Lampsin, the first Baron de Tabago. King James I. had invited her to settle

in Scotland and said he would restore to her some portion of the lands of the Barony de Lennox. Her daughter Adela went to Scotland, in 1625, and married Walter Chisholme, a cadet of the Chisholmes of Cromlix. Her husband and herself as Baroness de Lennox had a passport from King Charles I. to travel to Holland. Her husband died there without issue, and she married in Holland, secondly, Adrian Van Lampsin her first cousin, son of Adrian Van Lampsin, senior.

Their surviving child, Margaret, married Captain Edward Stirling, of Ireland, who had a passport for himself and his wife to travel in Europe from King Charles I. Their daughter and heiress Mary de Lennox as Baroness had a passport from King Charles II. and one from King William III., to enable her to travel in Germany. She married James Dalrymple. Their son, James Dalrymple, was acknowledged by King George I., to whom he wrote announcing his succession of the titles of Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and he petitioned the king to restore to him certain lands in Scotland. He is styled by the King in 1724 as his Royal and Most Serene Highness, James, Duke of Mantua Montferrat and Ferrara in Italy, and Duke of Nevers, Réthel and Alençon in France, Baron de Lennox in Scotland, and Baron de Tabago. His daughter and heiress Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, obtained a passport for her governess and herself from King George II., to enable her to travel in France, as Her Royal and Most Serene Highness the Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat and Ferrara in Italy, Duchess of Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon in France, and Countess and Baroness de Lennox in France, Baroness de Lennox in Scotland and Baroness de Tabago. She married secondly the Rev. Archibald Napier, who before the time of his marriage got a draft pedigree prepared, supported by documents, which he submitted to the English Attorney-General, who reported to the king that he was "humbly of opinion that Archibald had fully proved the several allegations on which he professed to found his hopes and expectations, that the Earldoms of Lennox and Menteth were vested in himself, and that it belongs now to his Majesty alone, to determine whether the said Earldoms shall continue in abeyance or rest in the said Archibald Napier." Fortified by this document, Archibald had an interview with George II., and the King some days after granted him a passport under his titles of Earl of Lennox and Menteth.

The Rev. Archibald never voted for the representative Peers of Scotland, as he confessed in a letter extant that his means was not adequate to the position, and for this reason he remained incognito as regarded his titles when living in Scotland.

His only son, also Archibald, got a king's constitution, appointing him to the

charge of the Artillery, shot and shell, in Tabago, under the title of "His Royal and Most Serene Highness the Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, Count and Baron de Lennox in France, Baron de Tabago, Colonel of Militia, &c."

This office did Archibald little good, as the Island was soon after conquered by the French, and when re-taken by the British a few years after, the incoming British Governor deprived Archibald of his rights, titles, and dues in the Barony of Tabago. The constitution is an important link in the identification of the family. This king's constitution and the passports above alluded to are now in possession of the family, and have lately been examined and collated by the Editor.

As the family of Gonzaga were great patrons of Art in Italy from the 12th Century to the year 1706, and the family of Van Lampsin were patrons of Flemish and Dutch Art in Holland, it is to be expected that they should be possessed of a magnificent collection of works of all schools of Art. As these will be the subject of a separate publication, it is not necessary to mention more than that they possess over 400 painted portraits, and about 600 engraved portraits of the various branches of their family, of which the majority are stored pending the construction of a suitable gallery to contain them. At the request of two friends interested in Art, the following list of a few of those especially valued by the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, and hung in his study, is appended.

- 1 Filippo Gonzaga, by *Raphael*, when 18 years old, after *Cimabue*, XIth Century.
- 2 Antonio Gonzaga, died 1283, after *Cimabue*, XIth Century.
- 3 Aloysius Gonzaga, 1st Captain of Mantua, died aged 92, 1360, by *Raphael*, after *Giotto*.
- 4 Aloysius Gonzaga, profile, by *Raphael*, when 18 years old, after *Giotto*.
- 5 Guido Gonzaga, died 1369, bust, life size, by *Andrea Mantegna*.
- 6 Guido Gonzaga, half-length miniature, by *Raphael*, when 18 years old, after *Mantegna*.
- 7 Conrad Gonzaga, youngest son of Guido, by *Raphael*, when 18 years old, profile.
- 8 Luigi Gonzaga II., by *Raphael*, bust, life size.
- 9 Gianfranciscus I., Marquis of Mantua, born 1395, died 1444, by *Raphael*.
- 10 Luigi Gonzaga III., surnamed the Turk, born 1414, died 1478, profile by *Tintoretto*.
- 11 Luigi Gonzaga III., surnamed the Turk, by *Titian*.
- 12 Agustianus Gonzaga, Archbishop of Mantua, by *Titian*.
- 13 Gianfranciscus II., Marquis of Mantua, born 1446, died 1519, by *Tintoretto*.
- 14 Cesare Gonzaga, son of the Count of Guastalla, by *Raphael*, when 18 years old.
- 15 Frederico Gonzaga I., Duke of Mantua, born 1500, died 1540, by *Bellini*.
- 16 Guglielmo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, born 1538, died 1587, by *Titian*.
- 17 Vincentius I., Gonzaga, born 1582, died 1612, by *Titian*.
- 18 Claude de Lorraine, son of Marguerite de Gonzaga, Duchess de Lorraine, by *Sir Antonio Vandyke*.

- 19 Rudolph Gonzaga, Lord of Castiglione, died 1494, by *Morone*.
- 20 Ferdinand Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, born 1587, died 1626, by *Vandyke*.
- 21 Franciscus Gonzaga II., born 1586, died 1612, by *Vandyke*.
- 22 Vincentius Gonzaga II., born 1582, died 1612, by *Vandyke*.
- 23 Charles I., Duke of Nevers, Réthel, Mantua, and Montferrat, born 1580, died 1637, by *Vandyke*.
- 24 Charles II., Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, born 1609, died 1631, by *Vandyke*.
- 25 Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Réthel, &c., born 1652, died 1708, by *Largilliere*.
- 26 Cardinal Franciscus Gonzaga, born 1444, by *Raphael*.
- 27 Cardinal Hercules Gonzaga, or Ercole, born 1505, in triangular cap, by *Raphael*.
- 28 Cardinal Sigismond Gonzaga, profile, born 1469, by *Raphael*.
- 29 Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, &c., Earl of Lennox and Menteth, born 1753, died 1822, by *J. Pickersgill*.
- 30 Ann, wife of Duke Archibald, born 1788, died 1866, by *J. Pickersgill*.

The identification of these paintings, numbered 1 to 29, is taken from a catalogue with full description, made in the year 1700, by order of Charles IV.

Duke Charles IV., of Mantua and Montferrat, was anxious to perpetuate the memory of the great men of the world who had received medals from his House. He consequently projected a biographical work, and employed two learned men to write sketches of their lives; these he proposed to illustrate with portraits from the gallery in the Ducal Palace at Mantua, which at that time contained more than 600 original and copied portraits of these medallists. These he put in the hands of engravers about the year 1700. More than 300 of these were engraved at the time he was driven by the Austrians from Mantua. The work was never issued, but after his death an Italian print-seller purchased the copper-plates and issued a few sets of the portraits, with certain additional and more modern portraits. The Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, having obtained these copper-plates from Italy, has in contemplation to issue the work at some future time.

By the declaration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, dated the 13th of February, 1885 (*See official Journal of Patents*), the Duchess Ann is acknowledged as the Countess of Lennox and Menteth; Her Majesty also recognising the Italian and French Titles.

The Titles of the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, as given on the dedication page of this pamphlet have been more or less acknowledged officially by documents, namely, by—

The Italian Government, dated 13th December, 1884. (Registro Generale, Vol. xviii. 17,678).

The French Government, dated 13th December, 1884. (No. 153,306).

The German Government, dated 12th December, 1884. (K. B. Fol. 15,000).

The Russian Government, dated 5th December, 1884. (No. 9,398).

The Belgian Government, dated 13th December, 1884. (No. 67,207 B).

The Spanish Government, dated 13th December, 1884.

The Swedish Government, dated 2nd January, 1885.

The late Lord Beaconsfield said he was prepared to recommend Her Majesty, in 1880, that the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat should have precedence in England, next to the Royal Family, but his sudden retirement from office prevented this being carried out by the signature of Her Majesty. The draft is in Lord Beaconsfield's hand-writing, and he sent it to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat shortly before he died, as also an intimation that it had been his intention to advise Her Majesty to create the Prince of Mantua, Earl of Menteth in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

The family have undergone many vicissitudes and trials, and for generations miscreants have endeavoured to destroy the last survivors of the race, thus causing the family to be in dread of assassination for at least a century. Hence when they had but little means of providing guards like other princes for their protection, they sought in humble incognito refuge and rest. But the present survivors of the family, believing God has called them to a great work, which can only be done by them under their hereditary names, have determined with the help of God to break this spell, which Satan or his agents had cast upon them. M. Berryer, Jun., at the desire of the English and Scotch counsel, employed in this case, brought the matter, on December 14th, 1878, before 78 members of the Parisian Bar, by reading over to them at a meeting of their body, and presided over by the most eminent jurists in France an abstract of title, which he accompanied by all the documentary evidence which would be required to establish a similar claim in the British House of Lords. After earnest discussion, the president of the evening, Monsieur Dubosque, put it to the meeting, whether or not they considered that the Duchess had established her claim to all the titles, British and foreign, for the evidence for "the one was confirmatory of that of the others." On that M. Berryer and M. Jacquemart, especially skilled in calligraphy, and well versed in English law, stated that they considered the documentary evidence conclusive. Then followed questions with regard to the proof of the death, without lawful issue, of certain other possible claimants, and it was resolved unanimously that the claim had been satisfactorily established; on which a certificate to that effect was called for by M. Berryer, which being engrossed on parchment, and signed and sealed by all present, is now in possession of the editor of this essay.

Edinburgh.

W. F.

It may be well, for the sake of clearness, to summarise the history of the representation of the various lines of descent as regards pedigree, and succession as regards titles, of the Duchess and Prince of Mantua. The title, "by the grace of God," has been the prefix of the Dukes of Mantua and Montferrat on their coins, medals, and in their documents from the 16th century.

The titles of Duke and Duchess of Ferrara were settled by Duke Ercole on the progeny of his daughter Isabella, wife of Gianfrancesco, Marquis of Mantua, in default of heirs male of his line, and were acknowledged to be vested in James Dalrymple, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, Ferrara, &c., by King Louis XIV. of France, the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, and King of Great Britain. The title of Duke of Este was claimed by Duke Archibald and admitted by the Emperor Napoleon I. and the Emperor of Austria.

The late Duke of Modena in a settlement, made 1861, requested that the heirs of Duke Archibald should assume on his death the title of Duke and Duchess of Modena, and should also assume the sovereignty of the Order of the White Eagle of Este. By the warrant of Napoleon I. the heirs of Duke Archibald were to assume the titles of Duke and Duchess of Guastalla, Duke and Duchess of Bozzola, Duke and Duchess of Sabioneta, Prince and Princess of Castiglione, Count and Countess of Novellara, Count and Countess of Canossa, as heir general of all these princely branches of the House of Gonzaga. He further declared Duke Archibald and his descendants to be the heirs by descent of the Medici, Dukes of Florence, and Grand Dukes of Tuscany. He further declared Duke Archibald and his descendants to be sovereign of all the Orders of Knighthood instituted and maintained by these families. King Louis XIV. of France, in co-operation with Charles IV., Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, Nevers and R  thel, appointed as heir, James Dalrymple aforesaid, and vested in him, his heirs and successors, the Duchies of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on in France, and the Duchy of Cleves in Flanders, and further ordered him to assume the sovereignty of the Order of the Swan of Cleveland.

Constantine Paleologus, last Emperor of Constantinople, when he saw his end approaching, desired that his regalia and family archives should be concealed, and at a fitting opportunity carried to his cousin and heir, the Markgrave of Montferrat in Italy, which was done.

The Markgrave of Montferrat, lamenting the fall of Constantinople, issued an address to Christian Princes, calling on them to drive out the Turks from Constantinople, and to deliver the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Infidel.

The House of Gonzaga have always claimed to be the heirs by descent of Charlemagne and the Lothaires, Emperors and Kings of Italy. The House of Montferrat claim to be the heirs by descent of the kingdoms of Cyprus and Jerusalem, the Balearic Islands and Candia. They are thus heirs both of the Eastern and Western Roman Empires.

The Rev. Archibald Napier, who married Christian, Duchess of Mantua, &c., was acknowledged as Earl of Lennox, Fife, and Menteth by George II., and his descendants have since been acknowledged by the Sovereigns of Great Britain; the claim to these titles being based on the early creations by the Scottish kings, and the Rev. Archibald Napier having proved his pedigree to the satisfaction of the Attorney-General and King George II., as their lineal representative.

The title to the Barony of Lennox, as vested in this family, has never been disputed, and has been continuously acknowledged by the British Sovereigns for a thousand years.

The claims to the titles of hereditary Sheriff of Lennox and Dumbarton are associated with the Earldom of Lennox.

The title of Baron of Kilmahew was claimed by Duke Archibald on the death of the last possessor of the land of the Barony of the family of Napier and admitted by the British Crown. The titles of Baron and Count de Lennox, in France, were created by King Henry IV., of France, in reward for military services to younger branches of the family, with right of succession to their heirs general.

The Baron and Baroness de Tabago, were created by Louis XIV. in 1662, and that of Merchiston in Tabago created by Louis XVI. shortly after the conquest of that Island by the French.

The titles of Royal Highness were first given to the family by King Louis XIV. as an acknowledgement of their representation in the female line of the House of Valois, the male line of which was extinct. The title of Serenissimus, or Most Serene Highness, was given by the Emperor Maximilian to Guglielmo, Duke of Mantua, in 1573, as an augmentation of honour, he having married the daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand. This excited the jealousy of the other Italian princes.

The Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Countess of Lennox and Menteth, is the heir general of the Royal House of Stuart, as the lawful heir of King Robert II., King of Scots, and is to be preferred to the base-born John, afterwards known as Robert III., King of Scots, and his descendants.

J. MONTGOMERY.

I, as historian and genealogist to the Mantua and Montferrat University and Medal Fund have framed the following report from the documents in possession of the Prince ; the list of Medallists is not complete, but embraces the best known names, whose letters are in "The Book of the Days of the Year."

"THE ORIGINATOR OF THE MANTUA MEDAL FUND, ALOYSIUS OR LOUIS GONZAGA, FIRST CAPTAIN OF MANTUA. To commemorate the excellence of their works, or the good deeds done in their lives, he caused a medal to be struck which had on the obverse his portrait, and on the reverse the name of the distinguished man to whom it was given as a token of the esteem in which he was held by the Captain of Mantua. Mantua at that time began to take a leading position among the cities of Italy. The Court of the Captain became the resort of the most accomplished and intelligent men of Europe, and it became a model for dress as well as a teacher in the arts of working in metals, which were at this time carried to great perfection in Mantua. In a book bound in green vellum, possessed by the family, is an account of these donations. The Roll of Mantua recites how these medals were given without regard to nationality or creed for intellectual excellence and moral worth alone. Among the princes who received it from the founder were Pope Innocent V.; Pope Adrian V.; Pope John XXI.; Pope Nicolas III.; Pope Martin IV.; Phillip IV., King of France; Adolphus of Nassau, Emperor of Germany; Andronicus I., Paleologus, Emperor of the East; Albert I., Emperor of Germany; Edward I., King of England; Robert, the Bruce, King of Scotland; Henry VII., Emperor of Germany; Edward II., King of England; Louis of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany; Louis X., King of France; John, King of France; Phillip V., King of France; Andronicus II., Paleologus, Emperor of the East; Charles IV., the fair, King of France; Edward III., King of England; Phillip VI., King of France; David II., King of Scotland; Casimir III., King of Poland; John V., Paleologus, Emperor of the East; Pope Clement VI.; Charles IV., Emperor of Germany; Peter, King of Castile; and on the following men, eminent intellectually:—St. Thomas Aquinas; the philosophers Albertus and Roger Bacon; Cimabue, the reviver of painting; John Duns Scotus; Raymond Sulli, philosopher; and Dante Alighieri, poet. Aloysius lived to be nearly 100 years, and died deeply venerated. Guido Gonzaga, second Captain of Mantua, his son and successor, bestowed his father's medal upon several eminent men. Louis II., third Captain of Mantua, bestowed the medal on Petrarch, the poet; Pope Gregory XI.; Robert II., King of Scotland; Richard II., King of England; and on the Black Prince, son of Edward III.

"Francis I., fourth Captain of Mantua, gave the medal to Phillip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; to Pope Boniface IX.; Robert III., King of Scotland; to Manuel II.,

Paleologus, Emperor of the East; to Pope Benedict XIII.: and to Sigismund, King of Hungary. He, or his successor, John I. Gonzaga, first Marquis of Mantua, gave it to James I., King of Scotland; Pope Gregory XIII.; the Marquis of Brandenburg; Emperor of Germany; to Sigismund, Emperor of Germany; to Froissart, the chronicler; Sir John Gower, poet; Geoffrey Chaucer, poet; to Henry V., King of England; to John VI., Paleologus, Emperor of the East. Louis III. Gonzaga, second Margrave of Mantua, gave it to Frederick III., Emperor of Germany; to Guttenburg, the inventor of printing; to Constantine Paleologus, Emperor of the East; to Pope Nicholas V.; Pope Calixtus III.; James III., King of Scotland; St. Thomas a Kempis; to Edward IV., King of England. His successor, Frederick, third Margrave of Mantua, to Louis XII., King of France; Ferdinand and Isabella, Sovereigns of Spain; to Richard III., King of England; Savanarola, the reformer of Florence. His grandson and successor, John Francis III., gave it to Columbus, the discoverer of the New World; to Caxton, the eminent printer; to Louis XII., King of France; Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of North America; to Maxmilian I., Emperor of Germany; Peter Mostyn, the historian; Phillip de Commenes, historian; Henry VIII., King of England; to James V., King of Scotland; Charles I., King of Spain (afterwards the Emperor Charles V.); to Pope Leo X.; Fernando Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico; Pope Clement VII.; Francis I., King of France; to Aldus Manutius; Baptist Mantuanus; Cardinal Ximenes; to Raphael Urbino; to Leonardo da Vinci; to Rabelais; to Michael Angelo Buonarotti; Gessner; Albert Durar; Machiavelli, the politician; Erasmus; Sir T. More; Paracelsus; Copernicus; Ignatius Loyola; J. C. Scaliger; and U. Aldrovandus. Frederick II. issued new medals to most of the eminent men who had received medals from his father. His brother William III., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, gave the medal to Mary, Queen of England; to Edward VI., King of England; Pope Paul IV.; Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Phillip II., King of Spain; Pope Pius IV.; Francis II., Charles IX., Kings of France. Among the other eminent men of that century who received the medal were Titian Vecelli; Camoens, the poet; Palladio, the architect; Sir Phillip Sydney; Paul Veronese; Sir Walter Raleigh; Sir Francis Drake; and Henry IV., of France, who was married to the sister of the Duchess of Mantua. Vincentius Gonzaga, fourth Duke of Mantua, and second Duke of Montferrat, founded the Order of the Knights of the Precious Blood, in the year 1608, and from that time he associated the honorary medals of his house with this Order. He bestowed the medal on James I., King of Great Britain; upon Galileo, the philosopher; Napier, the inventor of logarithms; and Tycho Brahe,

astronomer. His son and successor, Ferdinand IV., Duke of Mantua and third Duke of Montferrat, issued the medal to many eminent men, including Charles I., King of England; William Shakspeare; De Thou, historian; Miguel Cervantes; Vassius; Camden, the historian; Guido René; Reubens, the painter; Francis Bacon; Lord Verulam; Kepler, astronomer; Lope de Vega, poet; and Ben Johnson. Ferdinand, sixth Duke of Mantua and fourth Duke of Montferrat, and his successor, Vicentius II., his brother, gave the medal to very few persons. Charles III., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, gave it to John Milton; the Earl of Clarendon; and Spinosa. His son and successor, Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, bestowed the medal on Sir Thomas Brown, the traveller; on J. V. Colbert; Hon. Robert Boyle, philosopher; La Fontaine, fabulist; General Turenne; De Ruzter, the Dutch admiral; Peter Corneille; Huygens, philosopher; Sir Isaac Newton; James II., King of England; King William III.; John Sobieski, King of Poland; and Queen Anne, of England. In 1706 he was driven from his throne by the Austrian Army, and forced to retire to France. Having no lawful issue, he left the archives of his family to James Dalrymple, Prince of Mantua, who was his next of kin in the female line, and who he considered to be the representative of the oldest branch of the family, which branch had been wrongfully dispossessed by his branch. This instrument is dated Padua, March 4, 1707, and was registered in Paris, 1708. James Dalrymple, assumed the name of Gonzaga and the titles of Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, though the territory had been conquered and retained by the Austrians. He died young, in obscurity. His successor was his daughter, Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, who married the Rev. Archibald Napier, in Scotland, and whose son, Archibald, was recognized by Napoleon I. as Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, although not restored to the territory of Mantua. Napoleon recognised his settlement as regarded his succession to the titles, which were to his heirs general. He, with the concurrence of Napoleon, re-constituted the Order of the Knights of the Precious Blood, and installed twelve knights. He also re-issued the Mantuan medal, which Napoleon I., who received it, considered a greater distinction than any decoration he had received from Austria or Russia, as it had been received by a large number of eminent men. Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, bestowed the medal on Napoleon I.; Joseph Bonaparte; Jerome Bonaparte; Lucien Bonaparte; Louis Bonaparte; Marat, King of Naples; Eugene Beauharnois; Lavellette; Marshall Ney; David, the painter; Cuvier, the naturalist; Arago, the astronomer; La Place; Berthollet, the chemist; Latreille, the entomologist; and Jussieu, the botanist.

“(Signed) JAMES MONTGOMERY.”

List of Mantuan Medallists.

xxiii

George
“ I, ~~Joseph~~ Jessel, Knight and Master of the Rolls, and I, John Holkar, Knight, Her Majesty's Attorney General, do hereby certify that we, together with Mr. Montgomery, with sundry experts in hand-writing, have carefully examined “The Book of the Days of the Year,” and have verified the signatures of the persons named above, and that the list of their names as given above is an authentic copy of the names recorded in the Roll of the Mantuan medallists.

“ (Signed) *George* ~~JOSEPH~~ JESSEL.

L.S.

“ JOHN HOLKAR.”

L.S.

In the year 1879 the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat determined to re-constitute the Mantua and Montferrat Medal Fund, which had been in abeyance since 1811. The first endowment consisted of £20,000. For some years the fund was spent entirely in intellectual research; but in October, 1882, the Trustees resolved to meet together in Exeter Hall, with certain friends, accordingly, as related in the Annual Report, “On October 21st, Mr. A. M. Mocatta, M.A., in the chair, who called on the secretary, the Baron F. von Müller, to read the report of the council. The annual income of the society from invested property was £3,700, which the council hoped would be increased to £5,000 per annum before the next annual meeting. The income had been expended without any office deduction, the office expenses being met by a special separate fund. The Mantuan medals had been first issued by Aloysius Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua, in the fourteenth century, to recognise merit in arts, letters, and science amongst eminent men, and had been continued by the Marquises and Dukes of Mantua.” The income of the Fund is now about £7,000 a year.

The following is a list of those on whom the medal has been conferred by the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat:—Sir Richard Owen; Professor J. Ruskin; Lord Tennyson; Professor Longfellow; the late Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.; His Serene Highness Prince Louis Lucien Buonaparte; His Grace the Duke of Argyle; His Eminence Cardinal Manning; Mr. William Spottiswood, President of the Royal Society of London; Sir John E. Millais, R.A.; Mr. John Tyndall; Mr. J. A. Froude; Professor Alphonse Milne Edwards; M. Henri Milne Edwards; W. Holman Hunt; the Earl of Enniskillen; Sir Joseph D. Hooker; Professor Alexander Agassiz; Mr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B.; Alexander Dumas fils; the Comte

F. de Lesseps; the Earl of Beaconsfield; General Garibaldi; M. Leon Gambetta; Gustave Doré, &c. The medals were acknowledged by autograph letters from the recipients couched in terms of eulogy for the high honour done to them in associating them with the venerable institution of the Mantua and Montferrat Medal Fund.

The late Mr. William Spottiswood, President of Royal Society, asked permission to be present at a meeting of the Trustees of the Medal Fund, being very anxious to see, on behalf of the Royal Society, certain autographs of the former Mantuan medallists. As Mr. Spottiswood was one on whom the Prince had bestowed the medal, the Trustees acceded to his wish, and exhibited the book to him, accompanied by fac-similes of such writings of the authors as were known to exist in other collections of autographs, of which the Trustees of the Mantua and Montferrat Medal Fund have a large assortment. The session was long; Mr. Spottiswood said he could not read some of the autographs without the aid of Mr. Lewis, Professor Crum, and the Baron von Müller, who by shewing him the significance of some of the ancient Gothic types of character, was enabled to ascertain their meaning.

The Prince of Mantua and Montferrat stated that it afforded him much pleasure to show the autographs to Mr. Spottiswood, on account of his rare goodness and scientific knowledge, and that it would afford him much pleasure if Mr. Spottiswood would make a statutory declaration as to what he had seen that day, which Mr. Spottiswood wrote out, in his own hand-writing, as follows:—

“I, William Spottiswood, of Combe Bank, President of the Royal Society of London, one of the Mantuan medalists, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I, together with the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat; the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G.; the Baron Franz von Müller, formerly of Berlin, but now of London; Abraham Chrichton, Esq., of New York; Mr. Lewis, solicitor; and Professor Crum, from Germany, were personally present, and did see a large scrap book containing letters addressed to the former Captains, Marquises, and Dukes of Mantua; and that I, together with the above-named gentlemen, did examine critically, with the aid of microscopes, and, as experts in hand writing, did compare, verify, and unanimously pronounce authentic, letters from Michael Angelo, Buonarotti, Raphael Sanzio, Dante, John Milton, William Shakespeare, Leonardo da Vinci, with a sketch book of the painter mentioned in the same, Ariosto, Torquato Tasso, Christopher Columbus, Francis Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Copernicus, Galileo, Rabelais, Racine, Moliere, Erasmus, King Henry the Eighth, Queen Elizabeth, the Emperor Charles the Fifth, Napoleon I., and George Cuvier; and that the translations now made are

correct and justly signify the meaning of all the writers specified, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act.

“(Signed) WM. SPOTTISWOOD.”

“Declared by the above-named William Spottiswood, before me,

“SHAFTESBURY, K.G.”

This was made before the Annual Meeting in October, 1882, for the purpose of setting at rest all question that might afterwards arise amongst the living medalists as to the correctness of the translations. More than 300 applications from various persons have been made to see these letters, but the Trustees have made a rule that no one is to be allowed to see them unless they are all present.

A work, entitled, “The Roll of Mantua and Montferrat Medal Fund,” was projected, to have 1,000 plates, but it is not thought that the public would pay back the cost of this work, which would be £5,000 at least to produce. Therefore, the Trustees think that the income of the Medal Fund is much better spent as it is than in publishing this book. No better judge of old writing and paper could be found than Mr. Spottiswood, who was an admitted expert in the matter. This valuable scrap book was brought to Exeter Hall, on 21st October, 1882, to the meeting of the Committee and friends of the Fund, and, sad to say, it was let fall, the back nearly torn off, and six of the miniatures damaged, and two letters torn, but is now repaired. The book has over 3,000 illustrations, which consist of miniatures on paper, ivory, and vellum; pencil, chalk, and other drawings; proof impressions of copper and steel plates. This book was commenced, as the inscription on it testifies, by Aloysius Gonzaga, first Captain of Mantua, and has his autograph in it. In a few words in his hand-writing, in Latin, the following prayer is expressed (translation):—

“To all who love God, in every nation and clime, greeting. I, Aloysius Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua, dedicate this book in the name of Jesus Christ, the blessed Virgin, and all the Saints, to the great and good, to be preserved in memorial of them to all time. And now, my children, beloved and preserved by God, preserve this book and maintain the roll of the great and good. You will be blest thereby, and have pleasure therein to all generations; and now preserve this book and this key as the most sacred relics of me and of your race, and keep yourselves pure and holy, as I pray God to keep you until the day of His appearing in Jesus Christ.

Keep yourselves temperate in all things; indulge not in wine or carnal ordinances, but devote yourselves to God. These are the prayers of your dying father.*

"A.D. 1360.

"(Signed) A. GONZAGA."

His son and successor, Guido Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua, wrote below his father's signature :—

"I, Guido Gonzaga, Captain of Mantua, do swear to preserve this book and maintain this roll and this key.

"A.D. 1360.

"(Signed) GUIDO GONZAGA."

John Franciscus I., Marquis of Mantua, and his successors in the Duchy of Mantua, swore the same oath, and it is invariably countersigned by the Chancellor of the Province. The last who signed was the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

The leaves of the book are vellum, the boards are carved wood, and most of the miniatures and some of the autographs are preserved under transparent sheets of mica. This book is entitled, in Latin, the equivalent of "The Book of the Days of the Year," from its having 365 leaves. It was always kept in the cabinet of the Dukes, and only produced when additions were required, or on solemn occasions.

J. MONTGOMERY.

His Royal Highness the late DUKE OF ALBANY on the Mantua and Montferrat Funds.

In March, 1880, the Duke of Albany wrote as follows, to Mr. Montgomery :—

"My dear Sir,

"Your kindness to me on a former occasion makes me ask you to afford me an opportunity of seeing the scrap-book of ancient letters from Shakspeare, Milton, and other eminent men, relative to the receipt of the medals in ancient times ; which letters are the property of your employer, His Royal and Most Serene Highness the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

"Yours most truly,

"LEOPOLD."

Mr. Montgomery having communicated this wish to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, the Duke of Albany was allowed to see them, and he spent about four

* Henceforth he is alluded to in family documents as their sacred ancestor, Aloysius Gonzaga.

hours in examining them and in conversing with the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, Mr. Chrichton, Baron von Müller, Mr. Lewis and other Trustees.

The Duke of Albany especially commended the idea of enlarging the Mantua and Montferrat Medal Fund, and of making it of the dimensions of one of the principal Academies of Sciences.

Accordingly the Prince of Mantua and Trustees enlarged the Fund to the extent of double what it had been previously.

In November, 1880, the Duke of Albany wrote as follows :—

“ My dear Mr. Montgomery,

“ I am glad to hear there is a prospect of the Mantua and Montferrat Medals being given to such eminent men as Mr. John Ruskin, Messrs. Tyndall and Froude, Professor Owen and the half-dozen other names which I will not recapitulate. I shall be very much obliged if you will have made for me photographic fac-similes of the letters of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Dante, Shakespeare, da Vinci, Ariosto, Galileo, Milton, Columbus, Francis Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Racine, Moliere, Erasmus, King Henry VIII., Charles V., Napoleon I., and Cuvier.

“ I need not tell you how deeply interested I was in meeting the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, and the rest of your Board of Trustees, and the emotion I felt on reading the letter of Milton and the letter of Shakespeare.

“ You must allow me to pay for having these fac-similes made. Please thank Mr. Lewis for enabling me to read Shakespeare's letter, for the old character would have been otherwise unintelligible.

“ I remain, yours sincerely,

“ LEOPOLD.”

To J. Montgomery, Esq., Secretary to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

In the month of February, 1883, the Duke of Albany wrote as follows :—

“ My dear Mr. Montgomery,

“ The printed circular of your Trustees has surprised and rejoiced me. In it you relate the history of the Gonzaga Educational Fund, which was originally left by Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, for educational purposes, and by extraordinary providence it has now accumulated to a vast sum, which is now at the disposal of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat for the foundation of a College or University. As in the circular you invite suggestions from any one receiving

it, I beg to mention three localities, any one of which would be suitable, the choice of the three depending upon the scope of the University. If it is to be international place it within 50 miles of London. If in a locality where such an institution is wanted, place it in Wales, or better, at Shrewsbury, where Wales and West England may enjoy it in common; or the Isle of Man, where a people are found possessing a semi-independence.

“ Yours very truly,

“ LEOPOLD.”

In June, 1883, the Duke of Albany wrote as follows:—

“ My dear Mr. Montgomery,

“ I am much interested in the coming of the numerous Delegates from various countries to urge the Prince and co-trustees to establish the University in their favourite country. Will you allow me to come and see your Trustees after the Meeting? I shall be able to do so almost any day up to the close of June.

“ I remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

“ LEOPOLD.”

A few days after Prince Leopold met the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat and co-trustees, and various matters were discussed relative to the Trust Funds.

On the 28th of June, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany wrote as follows:—

“ My dear Mr. Montgomery,

“ Pray thank the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat for his great frankness in explaining the whole conditions of the Trust. I quite approve of the Trustees' declaration, ‘ that all impertinent curiosity and libellous letters will be treated with the contempt they deserve, and the districts from which they proceed will be excluded from all the benefits from the University of Mantua and Montferrat.’ If I was alone responsible that would be my own decision. I have read the report of the Annual Meeting, of which you furnished me with a copy. I would have attended it as invited, as I told the Prince, but I had a previous engagement, which disappointed me, as I had resolved to thank the Prince publicly on behalf of the Royal Family for his devoted care in organizing schemes for the public good. It was very painful to me to see the letters of my uncle, the Prince Regent, relative to good Duke Archibald, the Prince of Mantua's grandfather.

“ Believe me, the present generation of the Royal Family have every desire and wish to do justice to the Duchess and the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, whose family I must confess have been most scandalously ill-used in the reigns of George

III. and George IV. I rejoice that such ill-usage is not possible in the present day. Allow me to say that as a means of atoning for the sins of my ancestors I will do what I can to get justice by mentioning the matter known to such Ministers of the Crown as I may meet. You must not expect me to advocate their case strongly, you must be content if I keep the question alive by saying that it is a matter of painful interest to the Royal Family that so much of the money which properly belonged to Duke Archibald should have been spent by Frederick, Duke of York. The late Lord Beaconsfield mentioned the matter to me as one of painful interest to himself, and said that he disclaimed all responsibility for wrong doing, and laid the blame on his predecessors in office.

“ I remain, yours very truly,

“ LEOPOLD.”

On the 1st of November Mr. Montgomery received the following letter from the Duke of Albany:—

“ My dear Mr. Montgomery,—

“ If it would benefit either the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat or the Fund that bears his name I would be quite willing to join your Board of Trustees, but I do not wish to embarrass you by the offer. Will you come and see me on Friday?

“ Yours very truly,

“ LEOPOLD.”

On the 6th of December, 1884, the Duke of Albany wrote as follows:—

“ My dear Mr. Montgomery,—

“ I am much interested and concerned in the question of the site of the Mantua and Montferrat University. How would it do to place it on one of the Surrey hills near my residence? Mr. Holloway, who is familiarly known for his pills, has been building for some years a gigantic College for Women. He is spending much money on it. As you told me the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat was enquiring about it, will you ask him to make an appointment with Mr. Holloway to see it with me? It is the work of Mr. W. H. Crossland, a wonderful architect.

“ I remain, yours truly,

“ LEOPOLD.”

The Duke of Albany wrote as follows, dated 12th December, 1884:—

“ My dear Mr. Montgomery,

“ I cannot let another day pass without thanking you for the careful

manner in which you have responded to my enquiries. When is the second edition of the pedigree of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat coming out? I am particularly interested in that part of the pedigree that concerns the line of the Stewarts. I am well acquainted with the history of the partition of the Lennox as revealed in the writing of Mr. Mark Napier and Mr. John Riddell, and am rejoiced to say that I think that the long-vexed question as to the age of the two younger sisters of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, has been settled to the satisfaction of your clients, the Mantua and Montferrat family, it seems, and I have myself seen evidence amongst our family papers of the frequent correspondence by letter of King George III. and Duke Archibald, grandfather of the Prince of Mantua. I have found a book which contains an entry about a gold medal being ordered to be struck, with the name of Archibald Napier, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, on it. I therefore thank you very much for sending me a plaster cast of this medal, and of the other Mantuan medals, which I have given to a society that I value in the interest of archæology. I think that Lord Beaconsfield did wrong in not putting the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat in the Peerage as Earl of Lennox and Menteth, which he would have done had the Prince been an avowed Conservative and a partisan, but he told me that he regretted it. Please ask the Prince to lunch with me at his earliest convenience. I do not feel at all comfortable in being Duke of Albany, considering that the Prince's family, the old Dukes of Albany, the Earls of Fife and Menteth, were brought to the scaffold under a false charge of high treason through jealousy of the alliance between them and the family of Lennox, by my ancestor, King James I. of Scotland. Had I known the pedigree of the Prince as well in the Stewart line as I do in the line of Mantua and Montferrat, I would have said I preferred some other title.

"I remain, yours very truly,

"LEOPOLD."

The late Mr. John Riddell, in a letter to the editor, dated 1859, says "King Robert II. of Scotland, when very young, took as mistress Elizabeth More, or Mure, daughter of Sir Robert More, of Rowallan, in the county of Ayr. Becoming pregnant by Gifard, a distant relation of her own, she, on the birth of the child, persuaded Robert II. that it was his child. She, however, in her dying confession, attested before a legal authority, declared the father to be the Gifard aforesaid. In the meanwhile King Robert II. had had by her Robert, Duke of Albany, who married Margaret, grandchild and heiress of Alan, Earl of Menteth, and other children. But the King becoming tired of Elizabeth More, married her to Gifard aforesaid,

and married himself Euphemia, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Ross, by whom he had David, Earl of Caithness and Strathern, and Walter, Earl of Athol.

“Queen Euphemia and Gifard dying before King Robert II., Elizabeth More persuaded the King to marry her to legitimise her children, and get John declared his successor, by which he disinherited his sons by the Queen. One of the claims of the Earls of Menteth was that they represented the eldest branch of King Robert II.’s descendants.”

According to the contention of Mr. Riddell John Gifard, eldest son of Elizabeth More, was not even the King’s illegitimate son, although he succeeded as King Robert III.

The documentary evidence for this is conclusive. The Scotch historians suppressed it. In the reign of King Henry IV. the documents of this case were removed to England for safety, and have never been brought back to Scotland. Lord Brougham, in his opinion of the claims of Duke Archibald, cites this evidence at full length.

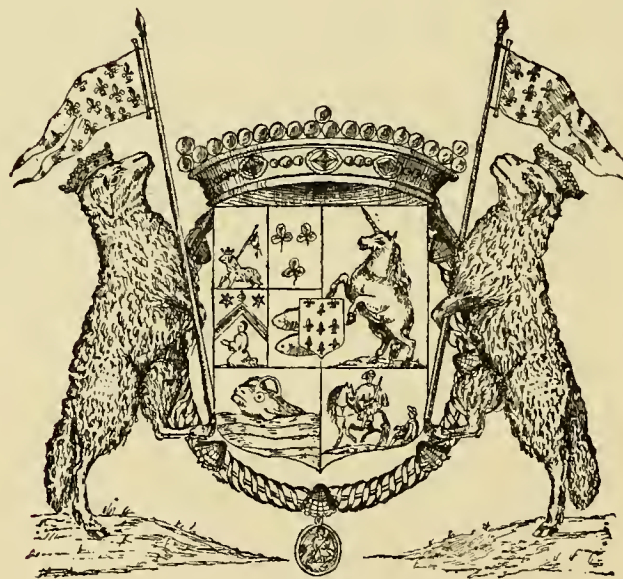
J. MONTGOMERY.



ARMS OF CORNELIUS VAN LAMPSIN,

FIRST BARON DE TABAGO;

Drawn from the Arms accompanying the Letters Patent as granted by
Louis XIV., King of France.



CORNELIUS de LAMPSIN BARON de TABAGO CHEVALIER de L'ACOLADE

The Unicorn has reference to the Royal House of Scotland; the Shamrock to Ireland; the spouting Whale to the Whale Fishery in which the Van Lampsins were engaged. The Knight on Horseback represents the Good Samaritan with the wounded man at his feet, in reference to the extreme benevolence and brave self-sacrifice of Cornelius Van Lampsin.

CHAPTER I.

Origin of the House of Gonzaga—Matilda and her descendants—Aloysius, Captain of Mantua—The Key of the Citadel—The Mantuan Medals—Gianfranciscus marries Isabella d'Este—Her diamond necklace—Vincentius slays the admirable Chrichton—Ferdinand's Marriage with Camilla—The Duke of Nevers and Réthel—Ferdinand Charles IV., his settlements.

SINCE the first edition of this pamphlet was printed, further information relative to the early history of the family has been acquired by the Editor. The pedigree of the Gonzagas has been clearly traced to Scandinavia and deduced from Ludovico, whose son and successor was Franco, whose daughter Agnes married a grandson of Duke Agioni, who aspired to be king of the Lombards, whose eldest son, Agilmundo, was surnamed Gongingi, changed into *Gonzaga*, who gave their name to the land they inhabited. The son of Agilmundo was Carlo, whose son and successor was a second Carlo, who, about the year 915 was a wealthy land-owner, whose daughter, Julia, Gualtieri married, and got with his wife the district called Gonzaga, about 950.

He was a favourite of the Emperor Ottone, who was the first German who received the Imperial Crown from the Pope. Ottone I. created Gualtieri Imperial Vicar and first Marquis of Mantua. His patent is in the possession of the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, and is the most important document connected with the early history of the family, to whose ancestor it was especially given by Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Nevers and Réthel, in 1708. Gualtieri had no sons, but a daughter, whom he married to the Count de Canossa, whose son, Theobald, was invested by the Emperor Ottone II. with the Province of Mantua. His son Bonifazio was invested in the Marquisate of Mantua, as was his younger brother in the County of Canossa, and was ancestor of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti and of the Count Canossa, who afterwards married Camilla Gonzaga, daughter of Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat. Bonifazio was married to Beatrice, sister of the Emperor Henry II. Their sole issue was Matilda, the famous Marchioness of Mantua, Verona, Parma, Lucca, Placenza, Pisa, Spoleto, and Tuscia.

She married first Gottfredo the hunchback, Duke of Lorena, and secondly Guelfo, Duke of Bavaria, by whom she had two children, a son and daughter, whom some authors say died in infancy; but this was not really the case. When 25 years old her daughter Beatrice married Antonio Gonzaga. The priests, who ruled Matilda's conscience, persuaded her that her daughter Beatrice was dead; they then induced her to leave the bulk of her States to the Papal See. This fraud was successful. The certificates of the marriage of this daughter and of the birth of her heir prove the fraud and imposture. Beatrice and her husband, Antonio Gonzaga, lived all their lives in poverty and obscurity. Matilda died in 1115, after which Mantua was a free Province, under the protection of the German Empire, till 1223. The Mantuans next submitted themselves to Sordello Visconti till 1274, when six successive tyrants of the family of Bonacolsi ruled, the last of whom was slain by Aloysius Gonzaga, descended from Antonio. Beatrice, daughter of Matilda, who married Antonio, had a son named Louis, who married Anna Conaro, and had issue one daughter, Matilda, who married Hugh or Ugo, descended from Hugh, Lord of

Italy, grandson of Lothary, King of Italy, and great grandson of the Emperor Lothary, descendant of Charlemagne. Charlemagne was succeeded in Germany, France, and Italy by his son, Louis the pious, who in turn was succeeded by his son, Lothaire, or Lothary, in 817. He was succeeded by his son, Lotharius junior, 855, and was the ancestor of Hugh the Great, the ancestor of Aloysius Gonzaga, above-named. This pedigree was absolutely proved in the time of Aloysius Gonzaga, first Captain of Mantua of that creation, who, in a petition addressed to the Emperor, set forth his pedigree and claimed the Marquisate by right of descent. This led to his being invested by the Emperor in 1328 as Captain. Aloysius's ancestor Hugh, above-named, married the heiress of the House of Gonzaga, who had got by grant from the Emperor Ottone II. large estates in the Province of Mantua. Hugh married Gabrielle, of the family of Canossa, and had three sons, Gerard, Hugh, and Samuel. Gerard married Lisa, of the family of Rambertis, and had a son, Filippo, who was chief magistrate of Mantua; his portrait is in possession of the present Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, and represents him in his robes of office and bearing the staff; it is by Raphael, from an earlier fresco, now destroyed, which once adorned the walls of the Castello at Mantua. He was succeeded by his son Abramino, living in 1199, who was the father of Guido, who was the father of Antonio, who was Chief Magistrate of Mantua, whose portrait by Raphael, founded on an older fresco, is in possession of the present Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat. In it he is represented wearing his magisterial robes and his gold chain of office, a red cap, and a sword. His countenance is fine, indicative of the ability and probity which the Gonzagas displayed at this period, and which was the foundation of their power and reputation. His son and successor in the magistracy was Guido Gonzaga, the father of Aloysius, first Captain of Mantua. These facts are set forth in the petition of Aloysius or Louis Gonzaga to the Emperor Charles IV., about the year 1327, which petition is extant in the Mantuan Charter chest.

Guido was a considerable land owner, and of a frugal and saving disposition. He had large farms on the banks of the Mincio, and brought large quantities of butter and cheese to the town of Mantua for sale in the market; and living economically in his early days, he saved up money and purchased more land. It is not known with certainty who his wife was, for the few words in the petition, where her name is evidently mentioned, have been destroyed by damp, but his son, Aloysius inherited all his wealth. In his latter years Guido lived in a princely style, as became the chief magistrate of a great city, being next in rank to the Bonacolsi family. Guido took from his son, Aloysius, an oath to defend the rights of his family, which he believed to extend over all Lombardy and that central part of the Italian Peninsula known in the middle ages as "Italy." Guido claimed for his family the right of inheritance of the kingdom of "Italy," but made no public claim, leaving that to his son. Aloysius succeeded to estates from his father extending over an area of more than 10,000 acres of the best land of the Province of Mantua. He succeeded his father as chief magistrate of the town, and was a favourite with Passerino, the last of the Bonacolsi, and very popular with the people for his justice and intelligence. The immediate cause of the fall of the Bonacolsi was due to a foul murder. Vinculo, major-domo of Aloysius Gonzaga, lost his wife by death, and seeking another, was accepted by the parents of Emilia Andreu, a dealer in wine, as the

betrothed of their daughter. The wedding day was fixed, when Emilia, who was very beautiful, attracted the notice of the tyrant Passerino, who employed a body of men to seize on the young lady and convey her by force to his castle. She was there defiled by the tyrant. The news of this atrocity incensed the towns-people, and the parents of the girl, as well as Vinculo, came to the chief magistrate, demanding justice in the name of God and humanity. Aloysius went to the Castle, of which he kept the key,* the sacred relic left to the town by his ancestress, Matilda, but the guards of Passerino refused him admission. Public meetings were held, the citizens turning out *en masse*. The guard endeavoured to disperse them, killing some of the citizens including Vinculo and Andreu, the father of Emilia. The citizens, headed by Aloysius, swore to avenge these murders, and entrenching themselves prepared for the conflict. A great battle was fought in the market place, in Mantua, which resulted in the death of Passerino and his sons and the triumph of Aloysius, or Luigi, who became master of the city and principality. This was the subject of a painting by Marone, which is copied in Litta's great work. Soon the Republic became a Marquisate, and the talented and strong-minded ruler gained power, not only over Mantua, but exercised his influence over all the neighbouring States of Italy, and in the support which he and his descendants gave to Letters, Science, and Art, influenced all Europe. They were Roman Catholics and subservient to the Papacy, but still could see and reward talent and merit in those who to them were heretics in religion.

The Institution of bestowing medals on celebrated men was begun by Aloysius or Louis Gonzaga in the 14th Century. A volume of autograph letters from many of the recipients, attests that during 400 years this liberality was continued, and the letters of Columbus, Shakspeare, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Da Vinci, Ariosto, Copernicus Galileo and others of undying fame, are in possession of the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.† Artists, men of letters and fame, assembled at this little Court, and the paintings and architectural remains still shew the work of Giulio Romano and Mantegna, which an Italian climate has helped to preserve in the desolate halls of the Castello Corte, Palazzo Ducale and Palazzo del Té at Mantua.

Jealousies soon arose between the Gonzagas and the Lords of Verona. Sometimes these States combined to weaken the Imperial power in Italy, and the Florentines and Venetians joined either side as their temporary interests seemed to demand. Luigi and his sons were invested in Mantua by the Emperor Ludovico of Bavaria in 1329, by Pope Benedetto XII. in 1340, and their rights were confirmed by the Emperor Charles IV., who visited Mantua. Luigi died at the age of 92, January 18th, 1360. He had improved the city and adopted measures for the health of the inhabitants; Guido II. succeeded his father. He was the friend of the poet Petrarca; Luigi II. succeeded, who was also a patron of this poet, and obtained from him some manuscripts which formed the nucleus of a collection and of a library for the public. He laid the foundation of the principal palace, which was built by Bertolino da Novara. The population of the town at this period was about 28,000. His son, Gianfrancesco, became fourth Captain and Vicar-General

* In his death-bed charge to his sons he left them this key to be preserved for ever as the most precious relic he possessed. It is now in possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

† See the Report of the Annual Meeting of the Mantua and Montferrat University and Medal Fund, London, 1883.

and was invested by the Emperor Wenceslaus. He engaged in many contests and especially with the Visconti of Milan, who aimed to form an independent kingdom in Italy. He was a religious and a valiant man in war, but attentive to the interests of his States. He built the Church of Santa Barbara. His son, Gianfrancesco II., became fifth head of the family and Marquis of Mantua. He was called by the Pope to aid him against Ladislao, King of Hungary. In 1417 the Council of Costanza having elected Martin V., the new Pope was magnificently entertained by the Marquis of Mantua, on his return from Germany. War having broken out between the Marquis and the Milanese, his son for a time joined the enemy, for which he was disinherited, but afterwards restored. The Emperor Sigismund visited Mantua, and with much pomp in 1433 raised Mantua into an Imperial Fief and installed Gianfrancesco and his son in the Marquisate. Ludovico III., or Luigi, the son, who was surnamed "the Turk," succeeded. During his reign Constantinople was taken by Mahommed II. and the Italian princes began to suspend hostilities among each other in order to combine against the Turks. Ludovico, surnamed "the Turk," was a man of energy and talent and liked to entertain artists and men of learning. He employed Alberti to make the design of the Basilica of S. Andrea, one of the finest churches in Europe. He exhibited a revolving clock made by Bartolomeo Manfredi, which was considered the wonder of the day. He utilised canals in his territory for agriculture, and established a college for law students. He introduced the art of printing into Mantua, and the Decameron of Boccaccio was the first book on which it was employed.

Mantua was at this time taken from the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Aquileja, and placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Pope.

Louis III. married Barbara the daughter of the Markgrave of Brandenburg, and their portraits side by side, attributed to Mantegna, were in the Duke of Hamilton's collection. His son and successor was Federico, who was succeeded by Gianfrancesco II., one of the most eminent members of the family. He married Isabella d'Este, daughter of Ercole, Duke of Ferrara.

By a secret deed executed at this marriage, Gianfrancesco and his heirs, on the failure of the male line of Este, were to succeed to the province of Ferrara, and this arrangement has been cited in documents respecting the succession to the family honours, from the time of Louis XIV. to the present day. The Dukes of Ferrara claim to represent by descent the family of Julius Cæsar, and in the year 1300 the family found in the tomb of Livia, the wife of Augustus, a diamond necklace belonging to her, which was for some generations an heirloom in the family of Este. This Isabella got as a wedding present. The stones were cut at Venice and more added thereto. Being short of money, to assist her husband's military expeditions, she pledged this necklace for sixty thousand ducats, and when victory crowned his arms she redeemed it. As a memorial of their thanks to God for the victories, the celebrated picture of Mantegna, now at the Louvre, was executed. The son and successor of Gianfrancesco was Federico, first Duke of Mantua, who magnificently entertained the Emperor Charles V. The entertainment has been recently represented in a grand silver trophy, which has been presented to the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat. Federico employed Titian to paint some portraits of the family, those living being from life and the deceased being from earlier sketches.

He also employed Giulio Romano, of Mantua, to build the Palazzo del Té and decorate it with the famous fresco paintings.

By his marriage with Margerita, heiress of the province of Montferrat, the two Principalities were united. Francesco, the elder son and successor of Federico, died without issue, and his brother William, surnamed "the hunchback," succeeded; he was one of the most energetic and talented of the family. This next brother, Luigi (Louis), went to France to marry the heiress of Ann of Alençon, and was the founder of the Nevers and Réthel branch of the House of Gonzaga. William married Eleonora, daughter of Ferdinand, King of the Romans, and brother of Charles V., whose nephew gave him the title of Serenissimus, or Most Serene Highness, and his son and his successor was Vincentio, who slew the Admirable Crichton through hatred and jealousy, in consequence of Crichton having engaged the affections of his mistress. He founded the order of the Redemption. Vincentio's elder son Francisco succeeded him, and died early, leaving a daughter Maria, who married the Duke of Nevers and Réthel. His brother Ferdinand succeeded him as Duke of Mantua and Montferrat. He had been educated for a priest, and was a Cardinal at an early age, but on his brother's death he renounced his Cardinal's hat, and obtained the Pope's dispensation to marry, his wife being Camilla, daughter of Ardizzone Faa di Bruno, a nobleman of Casale. The marriage was celebrated privately in the Chapel of the Court, and the Bishop Carbonelli, a Calabrian Abbot, of Santa Barbara, and afterwards the parish priest, pronounced the blessing. The Duchess of Ferrara, aunt of Ferdinand, persuaded him that this marriage was degrading to his family. Camilla, being about to give birth to a child, her husband, thinking his difficulties would be increased if it should be a daughter, prepared a male child as substitute. This was done with the connivance of the Duke of Nevers and Réthel. Camilla gave birth to a daughter, who was carried to the Convent of Carmelino; Ferdinand announced that he had a son, and gave him the name of Giacinto. Camilla was placed in a convent, and Ferdinand was persuaded to marry a lady, Eleonora, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who had been chosen for him by the Duke of Nevers and Réthel as being considered incapable of having offspring. But there was no doubt, as stated by Litta, that Camilla "was the wife and Eleonora only his concubine." Although the marriage was secret, there was no impediment to its genuineness raised by the Council of Trent or Pope Paolo V. or Pope Gregory XV., who succeeded him. Ferdinand was a miserable man for the remainder of his life. He corresponded with Camilla as long as he lived, with much affection. But he was unable to do away with the results of his weakness and cruelty to Camilla and her child. Some of his letters to his wife are now among the family archives in the possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat. The boy Giacinto was not recognised as heir, and he died in early life. Camilla, after a time, was permitted to have her daughter, also called Camilla, with her, whom she had carefully educated. Camilla, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, preserved her marriage certificate and those of the birth and baptism of her daughter, which documents are in the Mantua Charter chest. The jealous fears of the Duke of Nevers and Réthel, now Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, being roused anew, as Camilla Gonzaga grew up, he endeavoured to get her married to a man of low degree, and seeing this frustrated by her mother, he contrived to have poison administered to her; but this also failed, as she recovered, and the Duchess Camilla, to save her

child's life, married her to the Count Canossa, son of a friend of hers, who was a brave though poor soldier. The marriage contract is dated February 16th, 1627. The young couple escaped into Switzerland and from thence to Holland. Count Canossa was in the Dutch service, and was shortly after killed in battle. His young wife received the news of his death in February, 1639, and on May 1st she gave birth to a daughter in the house of Madame Lampsin, where she was staying. Two days after Camilla died, and Madame Lampsin took the infant to Flushing, where she was baptised, on May 20th 1639, by the name of Camilla Canossa, only child of Carlo Canossa and Camilla Gonzaga, only child of Ferdinand Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, by Camilla, daughter of Count Ardizzino Faa di Bruno, who by some genealogists was called Camilla Reticina. Camilla Gonzaga was buried at Amsterdam. The documents authenticating these events are in the Mantua Charter chest.

The Emperor of Germany viewed the family of Nevers and R  thel with dislike, as the allies of Louis XIV., his bitter enemy, and contemplated marrying Camilla junior to an Austrian Archduke, as is proved from the correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Duchess Camilla. But the Duchess, whose tendencies were towards the Protestant faith, viewed with distaste an Austrian alliance, and preferred Count Canossa, a Protestant. Count Canossa died young, but the cameos he engraved of his wife and himself prove him to have been an artistic genius, and his poems are full of fire. There was considerable lamentation among the Dutch for the loss of the brave and accomplished Count; and his widow, who but lived to have a daughter, was likewise lamented. The Emperor of Germany sent a messenger to condole with her. Young Camilla was brought up a Lutheran, and married Adrian Van Lampsin, brother of Cornelius Van Lampsin, Baron de Tabago; their son Adrian, married his first cousin Adela, Countess de Lennox and Baroness de Tabago.

Their surviving issue was Jane, who married Edward Gordon, whose issue was Matilda, married to George Seagar, whose son Francis claimed the protection of King Louis XIV., and was acknowledged by him as Count de Lennox, Baron de Lennox, and Baron de Tabago. Dying unmarried, his aunt and mother's sister, Mary de Lennox, succeeded, and was acknowledged by the Court of France as successor to his titles. She married the Honourable James Dalrymple, who claimed to be the lawful son and heir of the Earl of Stair, but who was unjustly deprived of the title and estates through his father's repudiation and deporting him in infancy to Holland where he was for a long time kept in ignorance of his parentage. This James Dalrymple died young, but his son James was acknowledged by the Court of France to be Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, &c.

The history of this acknowledgment is of great interest. The French or R  thel branch of the Gonzagas reigned for four generations in Mantua. In 1630 happened the disastrous siege of the city by the Spaniards, followed by the plague; these calamities greatly reduced the population. Charles II., who should have succeeded to the Duchy, being present at this siege died the following year from grief, and his wife Maria became the guardian of her children. Her son Charles succeeded his grandfather as Charles III., in 1637. He grew up a weak and dissolute Prince. Louis XIII. expected him to do much for the French cause in Italy, and being dissatisfied withdrew from him his support. The Treaty of Westphalia, in 1646, confirmed

former treaties in compelling Duke Charles I. to cede part of Montferrat to Savoy.

Austria persuaded Charles III. Duke of Mantua, to enter into a league to drive out the French from Casale, the capital of Montferrat, of which Louis XIII. had taken possession. Casale was restored to the Duke of Mantua, and he was nominated Imperial Vicar in Italy.

He went to Paris, hoping that Louis XIII. would get a part of Montferrat from the Duke of Savoy, but did not succeed. He now quarrelled with France, and wishing to raise money he sold his *life interest* in his French estates to Cardinal Mazarin. His grandfather, Charles I. of this line, had built the town of Charleville, which he called after his name, on his French property. This sale being only for his life, on the failure of the line these estates were held in trust for the Gonzaga family by Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. In the days of Napoleon I. they were given by him for life to some of his favourites, but he covenanted with Archibald, Duke of Mantua to restore them to his family when the then occupiers should have passed away.

Ferdinand Charles IV., the last reigning Duke of Mantua, was a weak and depraved man, who commanded the respect of no one. He was sometimes on the side of France and at other times on that of the Imperialists. The Emperor was so offended that he instituted a lawsuit against him, and the matter being brought before the Diet of Ratisbon, in 1708, July 31st, they ejected Ferdinand Charles from his dominions, and declared him guilty of treason towards the Empire. France forsook him, and the people of Mantua were released from their allegiance to him by the Emperor. The people were tired of and disgusted at the conduct of this last of the French branch of the family, so they were prepared with little regret to see their country become a province of the Empire. Charles IV. was married first to Isabella Gonzaga, daughter and heiress of the Duke of Guastalla, who had no offspring, and secondly to Susanna Enrichetta, daughter of the Duke d'Elbœuf, also without issue. He had illegitimate offspring. His natural son Giovanni was educated, and his father tried to get him adopted as his successor, but this was not permitted by the Emperor or Pope. There was another son Carlo, and several daughters; three became nuns and one married. The Emperor gave pensions to the illegitimate family of Charles IV.

CHAPTER II.

Van Lampsin, Baron de Tabago—Camilla Canossa—Louis XIV., his patronage of the Van Lampsins and of the Dalrymple-Gonzagas—Dealings with the Island of Tobago—The Regalia of Mantua—James Dalrymple—The Gonzagas with the Regent Louis XV. and Louis XVI. of France—The Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox—History of the Earldom—Origin of the Napier Family—The ancient Barony of Lennox.

CORNELIUS VAN LAMPSIN, the Baron of Tabago, married Francesca, Countess de Lennox, in Scotland, and had a daughter Adela, who married her cousin, the son of Adrian Van Lampsin and Camilla Canossa, the issue of which marriage was a son, who died unmarried, and a daughter Margaret. Immediately on her mother's death she claimed to represent the families of Mantua and Montferrat, and their titles to the kingdoms of the Balearic Isles, Cyprus, and Jerusalem.

Camilla Canossa was brought up in Holland in the family of the Van Lampsins, who were influential and wealthy merchants and ship-owners on a large scale. The head of the family at this period was Cornelius Van Lampsin, Burgomaster of Flushing. He was a man of great ability and enterprise, and excellent in every way. In 1632 he, with some other merchants of Flushing, founded the Colony of Tobago in the West Indies, and settled 100 families there. He called the island New Walcheren. This settlement was nearly destroyed by the Charaibs and some Spaniards from Trinidad. He married Catherine Van Horn, of the family of Count Horn, and had two sons, Adrian and Cornelius, afterwards Baron de Tabago, and a daughter Ann. When Camilla Canossa was grown up she married Adrian, the eldest, a man of ability and fine taste. He compiled a large collection of voyages and extending to 90 folio volumes, which are in possession of the present Prince of Mantua. He visited the Island of Tobago with his wife and nephew. Cornelius Van Lampsin, his brother, was a still more remarkable man. He founded several Colonies in the East and West Indies, among which was the Island of Martinique and St. Thomas, and re-established Tobago. He was the owner of a fleet of three hundred vessels trading to the East and West oceans. The Dutch trade at that time was the most flourishing in the world. The Dutch Government fully recognised the rights of the Van Lampsins in Tobago. The documentary evidence of Cornelius's landing and hoisting the Dutch flag is in possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat. The Duke of Courland sent a few emigrants in 1642, who afterwards became subject and swore allegiance to the Dutch, that is to say, the Van Lampsins.

The Dutch had established a West Indian Trading Company, but they ceded to the Van Lampsins any real or supposed claims they had to the Island. The Island now contained about 1000 European inhabitants. At this period Louis XIV., desirous of gaining influence in the West Indies, and being at peace with the Dutch, acceded to the wish of Cornelius Van Lampsin and made Tobago into a French Barony,* granting Van Lampsin the title and honours of a French Baron. In 1664

* TRANSLATION.—“Louis, by the grace of God, King of France, and Navarre to all whom these presents shall come greeting:—As there is nothing excites men more to the performance of great actions than the marks of honour which they may thereby acquire to themselves and their descendants, we always have, after the example of our royal predecessors, thought that persons of noble minds cannot be more suitably rewarded than by raising them to some honour and dignity which they can transmit to their posterity, and cause them a proper emulation; and for the encouragement of others to imi-

the Duke of Courland demanded Tobago from the Dutch, but this was refused, and they sent a vessel with 300 men to assist the Van Lampsins in defending their colony. Unfortunately the vessel was lost with all hands. The same year some private adventurers from England took the Island and made prisoners of the Governor, M. Beveren and his garrison of 150 men. In a few months these English were driven out by the French, who retained it till 1667, when they set fire to the Fort and the Island was abandoned by the French. The Van Lampsins again took possession of their Island in 1673, and were doing well when Sir Tobias Bridges attacked Tobago and took 400 white men and about as many negroes as prisoners. Adrian Van Lampsin went there with his young nephew, but Count d'Estrées, who had a large French force in the West, attacked Tobago and was defeated, and the ship *Gloriem* was blown up, two other vessels being stranded. Another expedition was fitted out of 20 vessels of war for the conquest of Tobago. The fort was blown up, Adrian Van Lampsin and his nephew were killed, the Dutch Commander and all his officers but one were destroyed by this explosion, and the French destroyed most of the plantations and works, and the Island was nearly ruined. Two years after, in 1679, by the Treaty of Nimeguen, Tobago was restored to the Dutch, that is, to the Van Lampsins. Then the descendants of the Van Lampsins put two agents in possession of the Island, and continued to maintain their rights until 1749, and to receive some of the produce of the Island, consisting of sugar, cotton, and rum, which up to that date was received by Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and Baroness of Tabago. Herman

tate the services which our dear and well-beloved Cornelius Lampsin, senior burgomaster and senator of the town of Flushing, the perpetual deputy of the Province of Zealand, in the assembly of our friends, allies, and confederates, the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, hath done us, and it being our pleasure to erect the Island of Tabago one of the Autilles in the West Indies dependent on our Allies and Confederates, the States General aforesaid, into a Barony, agreeably to the petition he hath presented to us. We for these causes and other considerations thereunto moving us of our own proper will, certain knowledge, full power, and royal authority, create and erect, and by these presents signed by our hands, do create and erect, the said Island of Tabago with all its appurtenances and dependencies into the dignity, title, name, and pre-eminency of a Barony, to be engaged and used fully, peaceably, and perpetually by the said Cornelius Lampsin, his heirs and successors, male or female; and we will that he be reputed, thought, and styled Baron of Tabago, and that he may call and name himself such upon all occasions, and claim whatever authority, prerogative, privilege, and pre-eminence, civil and military, as our other barons are accustomed to enjoy; and moreover, that he shall, and may, take and wear arms ornamented with fleur de lis and a crown of pearls, according to the annexed exemplification, and as a further recompense we have admitted him into the military order and given him the honour of knighthood; and we hereby order all our loving and liege councillors, the members of our Courts of Parliament, Chambers of Account, Courts of Aids, bailiffs, seneschals, or their lieutenants, and all our other justices and officers whom it may concern, to register these our present letters of creation and direction of the Barony aforesaid to the said Cornelius Lampsin, his descendants, whether male or female, and successors may enjoy the same fully, peaceably, and perpetually, ceasing, and causing to cease, all troubles and hindrances to the contrary, for such is our will and pleasure, notwithstanding any opposition or appeal whatsoever. We order, moreover, that all our lieutenants generals, governors of our provinces, marshalls of our camps and armies, captains, chiefs, and conductors of our soldiers, to observe the same. We also beg and require of all kings, princes, potentates, and republics, our good friends, allies, and confederates, that they would cause the said Cornelius Lampsin to enjoy fully and peaceably the right of knighthood, and the honours authorities, privileges, prerogatives, which belong to him, therein specified; and that they remain for ever firm and in force, we have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents.

"Given at St. Germain in the month of August, in the year of our Lord, 1662, and of our reign the 20th."

Melker, her agent, had about thirty Indians and sixty negroes under his charge, and was a faithful man until his sudden death by colonial fever, when the affairs of the Duchess fell into such disorder that she, in despair, for a time believed her plantation ruined.

By the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, Tabago was declared neutral. By the Treaty of Paris the Island was ceded to England, Feb. 16, 1763, but the rights of private individuals were reserved. Tobago was divided into parishes, and certain parts were reserved for naval and military purposes.

King Louis XIV. on one occasion recounted the great advantages in the geographical position of Tobago, and said it ought to be a bright gem in the crown of a sovereign, and that with good management it ought to be of immense value to the Gonzagas, and urged them never to abandon it, but to keep up their relations with the Island. The advice of the King being followed, the Island was never for a single year abandoned, since the time the Van Lampsins first landed there until the present day, 1885. King Louis likewise advised that negotiations should be entered into with the Duke of Courland to buy up his claims with a view of preventing any ground of quarrel, and with the object of maintaining a peaceful possession of the Island; this advice also was followed.

In the year 1707 Louis XIV. wrote to Duval, his secret agent at the Hague,* to see James Dalrymple, senior, the husband of Mary de Lennox, with reference to his views about their son, James Dalrymple, then a child.

Duval invited James Dalrymple to supper and said "Suppose I write to the King and say you and your wife are willing to cede your son's rights in Montferrat, the boundary to be ascertained from the old maps, that is to say, to include Turin, Genoa, Casale, Nice, &c.; these provinces to be annexed to France, and your son and his heirs, male and female, to receive from us a perpetual pension of 250,000 livres." James Dalrymple said it was rather too much for him to settle his son's affairs when he was so young, almost in his cradle, but considering the miserable state of the House of Gonzaga, and the King's well-known generosity, he would do it. He said he believed his wife's and son's claims on Mantua and Montferrat to be righteous and good, and had he the forces of an empire at his back he would make the world respect them. On this the Envoy produced a map of Italy, with all the territories painted in black that he wished to acquire on behalf of his master, and a provisional agreement was drawn up by James Dalrymple, on behalf of his son, and by Duval on the other part, under which James Dalrymple agreed to cede his interest in the Principality of Montferrat, as defined by the boundary painted in

* This was not the accredited Envoy to the Court of Versailles, but a Dutchman, in the king of France's pay, who got him private information, and was a medium of correspondence between him and certain old adherents in Holland who had opposed the House of Orange, before William III. became the King of England. James Dalrymple, senior, came to London, and had a private interview with King William to ask his support to a scheme for the restoration of his son to Mantua, by the Emperor of Germany. But King William viewed the proposal with disdain and forced Dalrymple into the arms of France. Before he had made any negotiations with France or England, he had made a private journey to Vienna, and had an interview with Joseph I., Emperor of Germany; who although willing to give him a liberal donation of money, refused to promise to restore his son to Mantua as he proposed on the death of Duke Ferdinand Charles. This interview seems to have been known to Prince Metternich, who referred to it.

black in the map annexed, in consideration of a pension of 250,000 livres per annum; the pension to commence when the King was in possession of the province. It was further agreed that the King should take an early opportunity of conquering Lombardy and place French garrisons in all the principal towns, and restore James Dalrymple, the son of Mary de Lennox, Princess of Mantua and Montferrat, as the lawful heir to the province of Mantua, he to hold it in fief to the King of France, his heirs and successors. The King of France to maintain a garrison of 10,000 troops in Mantua; the King to use his utmost endeavours to induce Duke Charles to adopt James Dalrymple's son as his heir, as he had no lawful children; the King of France to make the negotiations with Duke Charles for this purpose. The evidence of this agreement is conclusive, the original draft being presented to the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, by Prince Louis Napoleon Prince Imperial of France. The Hon. James Dalrymple, senior, describes this interview in a letter to his mother, who was the Countess of Stair.

King Louis XIV. had just signed the Articles of Peace, and had a little leisure to turn from the toils of war; a war which impoverished his Kingdom much, and took away even that money which in more prosperous times he concentrated upon the glories of his court. One day at an assembly of the foreign ambassadors and other notables, the Dutch secret agent at Paris ventured to relate to his Majesty the woes of the House of Gonzaga, and the King rising from the table where he was playing cards with the Dutchman, was immediately followed by him. The King took his arm and walked into what is now the picture gallery at Versailles. The King walked on in silence for some time—at last he said “I have been thinking what I can do for that poor family, victims of this war. Let Duke Charles adopt his Dutch relations as his heirs; so far as I am concerned I will let them succeed to what remains of the Duchies of Nevers and Réthel and probably Alençon, although this is a special appanage of my crown; yet as I wish to gain the gratitude of this family and bind them closely to the interests of France in Italy, I will do all I can for their honour, and afford them at once a pension on which they can live.” The Dutch agent on this, thanked the King with much warmth. The King continued, “Let them not be discouraged, though their trials have been so great, but let them come to France and live near me; and I will assign them a house in addition to the pension. I will direct that a letter shall be written to Duke Charles to inform him of our wishes and to command his attendance at our Court to ratify them. But enough. What you say about the pedigree is clear and I shall tell the Duke that if he does not appoint them his heirs, I shall. I will not have a German or an Austrian, even as titular Duke of Mantua. If Charles had been a man of spirit he would have been on the throne now. But we have said quite enough of this *mauvais sujet*. I will give commands to-morrow that a letter shall be written.”

“Is it your Majesty's wish that the Honourable James Dalrymple's son should take the name of Gonzaga?”

“Certainly, Sir; were he here I would command him to do so immediately.”

“But has he not an equal right to the name of Paleologus?”

“Without doubt,” said his Majesty, “and to the name of Este, also, although the descent is more remote. But there is one thing I have forgotten. As an additional

proof of my favour and an acknowledgment of the relationship I bear to James, I wish him to assume the name of de Bourbon as the future Duke d'Alençon."

"In what order would your Majesty put these names?"

The King immediately sat down at a card table, and, calling for a pen and ink, wrote in large letters upon the back of a card descriptive of that evening's amusements:—

"His Royal and Most Serene Highness James de Bourbon d'Este Paleologus Gonzaga; Prince of Mantua, Montferrat and Ferrara, Prince of Nevers, Rethel, and Alençon" (with acknowledgment of his right of succession as chief of these families, that is, to the Dukedoms)."

The King wrote this within brackets and heavily underlined it and signed it. "Louis Versailles." "And now Monsieur Ambassador, are you satisfied?"

"Your Majesty overpowers me."

"Convey this to your protégé, the Honourable James Dalrymple (the father), and command his attendance at my Court, and tell him that all this is for the benefit of his son, and that he must consider himself under my special protection. I should like the son to be educated in Paris among the children of France. I will desire my treasurer to pay you over a sum of money for the outfit of James, the father."

The Envoy wrote a long letter to James Dalrymple, enclosing a draft on a banking house at the Hague, and quoting all the King's words as above.*

Louis XIV. made special enquiries into the condition of Tobago, and by his advice the Dalrymples sent out a vessel with a sugar mill and stores for the maintenance of plantations in Tobago, and the King promised them a loan of 500,000 livres to develop the resources of Tobago, on condition of his not seeking the patronage or aid of England. The early death of James Dalrymple prevented him from claiming this sum.

A few years before this time the piratical adventurer, Captain Poyntz, printed a tract called "The present prospects of Tobago," but being warned by the Dutch Government that he would be considered a trespasser, he abstained from making any settlement in Tobago.

In consequence of the wish of Louis XIV., Ferdinand Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, wrote to the King, saying he was aware of the existence of the descendants of Ferdinand Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, by his wife Camilla, daughter of Ardizzone, Count Faa di Bruno, and knew they were the real and just heirs of the family. He said he had executed a deed dated Padua, March 4th, 1707, in duplicate, and enclosed this deed to be registered in Paris, which was confirmed by the seal and signature of the King, and registered in Paris in 1708. In this deed he recited the woes of his House in being driven from Mantua, and stated he had no lawful issue to be his heirs. He recited the pedigree of Camilla's descendants, and entailed all his family rights on them represented by Mary de Lennox Dalrymple, Countess de Lennox, Baroness de Tabago, wife of James Dalrymple, son of the Earl of Stair, a Scotch nobleman, and of her son,

* This letter was highly prized by Duke Archibald, together with the card in Louis XIV's handwriting, and is now among the family archives.

James Dalrymple, for them and their heirs general without division, with power to devise and dispose of by deed for the benefit of their family connections who would be willing to assume the surname of Gonzaga, and with the reversion of the superiority and power of devising the titles possessed by the younger branches of Gonzaga, such power to come into force on the failure of the male line of each, with the object of enabling them to ennoble such of their family connections as are not born of princely rank. The titles expressly mentioned to revert to the heirs of Mary de Lennox Dalrymple, besides those of Mantua and Montferrat, are Duke and Prince di Bozzola, Duke and Prince di Guastalla, and Count di Novellara. He petitioned Louis XIV. to confirm these settlements and to recognise James Dalrymple as heir of the French titles. Ferdinand, Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, also gave to James Dalrymple his signets, coronet, and other regalia, together with a legacy equal to £14,000 sterling for his own use and a legacy equal to £500 for the glory of God and benefit of mankind, to be accumulated and hereafter applied to educational purposes.

This deed is now in the Mantua Charter Chest, in possession of the Trustees of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat and the Regalia is also in their possession.

The following is an inventory of some of this Regalia:—

The Crown of Montferrat, made about the year 900 A.D.

Another Crown of Montferrat, made about 1250 A.D.

Crown of the Prince of Montferrat, about 1250 A.D.

Crown of the Count di Novellara.

Crown of the Prince of Castiglione.

Crown of the Duke of Bozzola.

Seven Crowns and Coronets of the Marquises and Dukes of Mantua and their eldest sons.

Chest containing the chronicles and sundry jewels, given by Constantine Paleologus, last Emperor of Constantinople, to the Marquis of Montferrat as next of kin.

Thirty engraved Seals of the Duchies of Mantua and Montferrat, made in different times, during a period of 800 years.

A collection of impressions of Seals, extending to above 400, shewing the arms of the nobility of Mantua and Montferrat, and also of the towns, abbeys, corporate bodies, &c., of great historical importance and interest to the family. A collection of proofs of over 200 coins and medals struck at Mantua. A collection of deeds relating to the nobility of Mantua and their lands, and a Catalogue of their names illustrated with illuminated coats of arms. About 800 ounces of silver plate and 90 ounces of gold plate. A scrap book, containing an inventory of all the paintings and sculpture belonging to the Dukes of Mantua, with the engravings and drawings of many of them inserted, collected and prepared by order of Charles IV. In this are indicated those which were sold to Charles I., of England, as well as other stolen and destroyed at the sacking of Mantua in 1630 by the Spaniards.

Various scrap-books of drawings of the old masters. Three scrap-books of autograph letters and documents relating to the Mantuan Medals. The Roll of the

Mantuan Medallists. Numerous manuscript books. Printed volumes relating to the family and to the Province; the whole, with the chests in which they are contained, being of the weight of three thousand pounds, Dutch weight.

The settlements of Charles IV., as to the representation of the house of Mantua and Montferrat in favour of James Dalrymple, were thus approved by the Court of France. By a royal warrant, dated February 29th, 1710, King Louis XIV., after reciting the settlements of Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and declaring that the estates of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on had been disposed of by Charles IV. or his predecessors, and were held in trust for two lives, when they were to revert to the heirs of Charles, namely, to James Dalrymple and his heirs. The king granted to James Dalrymple the titles of His Royal Highness the Duke of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on in France, and the precedence of a Prince of the blood royal of France in rank next to the house of Orleans. The warrant further stated, that notwithstanding the confiscation of the States of Mantua and Montferrat, by the Emperor of Austria and his allies, that the said James Dalrymple and his descendants, male and female, were to bear the rank of Most Serene Highness the Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, and further ordered that if by force of arms the Austrians were defeated, that James Dalrymple should be restored to Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, as heir of the house of Ferrara, and that garrisons of French troops should be placed in Mantua and other towns, with a view to support his authority. The warrant was a dead letter, so far as James Dalrymple was concerned.

His father, the Honourable James Dalrymple, went to Paris, where he received a present from Louis XIV. for his son of 40,000 francs, which was lost by the appropriation of a merchant, in whose hands it had been placed at interest. Louis XIV. presented the Dalrymples with gold coronets of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, made by his order by the Court jeweller and containing precious stones of great value.

James Dalrymple married young and he and his wife both died young, leaving an only daughter, Christian de Lennox Dalrymple; who became Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat. She was brought up in Holland in the Lutheran faith. The funds left by Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, for educational purposes were placed in the hands of trustees to accumulate. The Regent Orleans of France acknowledged the titles of Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on and Baroness de Tabago. When Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat grew up she went to Paris, in May, 1737, and was introduced at the Court of Versailles. Louis XV. assigned her a pension of 30,000 livres, and apartments in one of the Royal Palaces.

She is mentioned in several contemporary letters as being a woman of great spirit and intelligence, and was well acquainted with the Dutch, French, Italian, and English languages. She became acquainted in Paris with Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and soon became a devoted adherent of the Stuart cause. Louis XV. aimed to marry her to a French Prince, but she chose Sir Alexander Ramsay, a Scotchman and adherent of the Stuarts. This displeased Louis XV. so much that he withdrew his support and the pension from her. Before this he had issued a declaration under the Royal Seal acknowledging her rights in Italy, and a promise to restore her should he by force of arms obtain the power in Italy, and

further grant to her and to her heirs, male and female, all and sundry Duchies in the Kingdom of France known as the Duchies of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, with all the rights appertaining thereto, and to use the title of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on as a lineal descendant of a branch of the Royal Family of France, and granting her license to use the arms of the Royal House of Valois. Given at Versailles on the 17th June, 1739. This was registered in the Parliament of Paris on August 9th, 1739, and the register volume is in possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, having been sold as waste paper, with other records of the nobility, by a decree of the National Convention in 1793. The king was very attentive to her and made her valuable presents, but when he found she would not marry a French Prince he wished to cancel the deed, but was advised he could not properly do so. The extravagant schemes of the Regent Orleans had impoverished France. Louis XV. was not just enough to pursue an independent course, and the extravagances of his mistresses caused him to appropriate a large portion of the rents of Charleville, and the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat was told that the Duke of Nevers and R  thel had sold his French estates to Cardinal Mazarin absolutely, but she maintained, by the advice of the best lawyers of the period, that the Duke of Nevers and R  thel had merely pledged his life interest in them. The King refused to restore them to her; ostensibly because she married Sir Alexander Ramsay.

Louis XIV. left some instructions to his grandson Louis XV. which are contained in the fly leaves of a prayer book which his grandfather told him to study when he came to years of discretion. It is now among the Mantua papers. Among these instructions Louis XIV. tells his successor to restore the Gonzagas to Mantua and Montferrat, and other provinces in Italy, and to restore to them the lands of Charleville, R  thel, Nevers, and Alen  on in France, and command them to reside at least three months of the year in France. The Regent Orleans applied to his own use the larger part of the rents derivable from Charleville and various lands which the French Crown held in trust for James Dalrymple Gonzaga. While the Regent Orleans was paying for his vices out of these estates, he prohibited James from coming to France, pretending that the Emperor of Germany might be offended on the supposition that France was intriguing to break up the provinces in Italy in the hands of the Emperor and that it might provoke a war.

Christian de Lennox Dalrymple Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat became absorbed in the struggle to place the Stuarts on the throne of England and spent her small fortune in this disastrous war. Her husband soon died, and she had no surviving child. A few years afterwards she married the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and had a son called Archibald. This Napier family was descended from the ancient Earls of Lennox.

In the year 1742 the Rev. Archibald Napier was staying with the Duke of Hamilton at Hamilton Palace, who was very much interested in his representation of the Earldom of Lennox. By his advice the pedigree and documentary evidence was submitted to the Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland, who gave it as their opinion that the pedigree was proved and that the King should be recommended to acknowledge the Rev. Archibald Napier as Earl of Lennox. The Duke of Hamilton and the Duke of Buccleuch, both undertook to speak to King George II., and to represent that great injustice had been done to the family of

Lennox by the Stuart kings of Scotland, who, out of jealousy of their large estates, brought one of them, a saintly aged man, to the scaffold, under the false pretence of high treason, and that the Earl of Darnley, coveting the title of Lennox, by dishonourable means sought to get it, and how he eventually succeeded, and the title was carried by the marriage of Darnley with Queen Mary into the Royal Family, and the wicked House of Stuart had, for their crimes, been driven from the English throne, and the glorious House of Hanover had taken their place. This petition, which was worded by the Duke of Buccleuch, was graciously received by King George II., who sent for the Rev. Archibald Napier*, and said that he was most happy to salute him as Earl of Lennox and Menteth; the presentation to the King being at Whitehall. During a season the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox, visited in fashionable society in London. There was some difficulty about his precedence at Court, so he refused to attend unless he got the precedence as premier Scotch Earl. He lived principally with the Duke of Buccleuch, who introduced him to a young lady, an orphan, whose father had been Scotch and her mother English, who had large estates in both countries and who had, moreover, £90,000 in funded property. She was in all, the possessor of about £13,000 a year, a vast fortune in those days. Archibald proposed, and his elegant manner and extremely handsome person, for he seemed almost a fac-simile of Charles I. of England, made him at once acceptable, and the marriage was arranged to take place in about three months. In the meantime, the young lady, who was 23 years of age, with her governess and household, went to Bath, where she made the acquaintance of a French musician, who supported himself by teaching music. This man was married, but he formed the criminal design of kidnapping her. She paid him to accompany her daily on the violin and talk French to her, and he persuaded her and her governess to embark in a small vessel with him on a trip to France. The vessel and its voyagers were never again heard of, and the vessel was supposed to have foundered in a terrific storm which occurred about two days after they set sail from Bristol. Her fortune was unclaimed, as she had no near relations. Archibald, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, was deeply distressed and almost in despair, and, to the deep injury of his prospects, took a journey to the Continent, which caused him to lose valuable preferment in the Church and to spend a considerable part of his narrow means. King George II. granted him a passport under his title, and he got from several foreign Courts that he visited, Orders of Knighthood and valuable presents. He was considered an admirable scholar in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and mathematics, and wrote a history of Scotland during the reign of the Stuarts which was never published, but which is still extant in M.S.

The following is a brief sketch of the Earldom :—

Alwyn, commonly called the first Earl of Lennox—but correctly speaking there was a former line of Thaners or Earls of Lennox, or Levenax—had two sons. The second son Ethus, or Donald, was sent by his father to fight for King William, the Lion of Scotland, about 1200 A.D. Having greatly distinguished himself on the field of battle he received from the King the name of Donald le Nae-peer—no equal—which became his family name ever after. The original grant of arms is in the Mantua Chester chest, dated 1201, reciting his services and change of name. The arms is a red cross, impaled with four roses in the angles. This document

* His father had previously got a grant of land from the British Crown under the same title.

descended to Archibald Napier, senior, of Tobago, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, with a vast number of Kilmahew papers. The charters, marriage, baptismal, and burial certificates conclusively proving the origin of the Napiers, the continuance of the line to Ann, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, mother of Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, are in the collection of deeds belonging to the Prince. In the grant of arms alluded to he is called Ethus, surnamed Donald the Naepeer, before he was called Donald the Brave. These deeds were formerly kept at Dunfermline and in Glasgow. Donald received from King William the lands of Gosford and lands in Fife. There is also a charter from the King of land in Dumbartonshire, dependent on Donald's father, the Earl of Lennox. The eldest son Ethus succeeded his father as Earl of Lennox. The Breviary of Ethus is among the papers, with his autograph, and stamped on the cover with his arms, a cross impaled with four roses, perhaps a unique specimen of Scotch binding of the period. This book has four full page illuminations representing the Crucifixion, the Ascension, and the Death and Glorification of the Virgin, executed by a scribe at Melrose.

Mr. Kerr's pamphlet is confirmed as respects the Napiers of Kilmahew, though he was not aware of the existence of the charters mentioned here respecting the descent of the Napiers from the Earl of Lennox and the change of name. Certain recent genealogists have treated the origin of the Napiers from the Earls of Lennox as a mere tradition. This was due to the charters, which proved it being inaccessible to them. Robert, the son and heir of Ethus, or Donald, is identified as witness to a charter of the Earl of Lennox in 1224, as is John le Naepeer, Robert's son, in 1204. Donald le Naepeer, his son and heir, Johannes, his son and heir, to a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, and Johannes, son of the before-named Johannes, witness to a charter of confirmation by Robert, King of Scotland, dated 1316. He was father of William de Naper, or Napier, the first of Kilmahew. He had a charter from King David II. of half the lands of Petfour, Perknoc, near Perth; half the land of Kilmahew, where the chapel is situated, near Dumbarton, forfeited by Dornagill Montifexo, who was physician to the Court, as we learn from a charter confirming him in possession of lands in the Lennox, originally granted to his grandfather by the Scottish crown in recompense for his services as a physician. His son was also a physician, there being three generations of them. This Dornagill committed adultery with a lady of high rank, the sister or niece of the King, which caused the King to deprive him of his fief on pretence that he failed in his feudal service. The family of Montifexo was descended from Francesco Gonzaga, a younger brother of Aloysius, Captain of Mantua, who quarrelled with him, so that he fled to Scotland. The daughter of Montifexo married William le Napier and the King gave her half the forfeited lands. The documentary evidence for this which establishes the pedigree, is among the family papers. It was obtained partly in Lombardy and partly in Scotland, and only recently cleared up. The trial of Montifexo for adultery, and sentence of banishment to Skye for life, is clearly set forth. He died there about 1373. The old oak chest which contains these papers is bound with bronze, with the arms and name of Dornagill Montifexo on it. This chest contains a charter of William de Naper from King Robert III, and was most probably he who had a safe conduct from Richard II of England. William de Naper died without issue, and his brother Duncan continued the family.

He had a Charter from Walter, son of Alan, Earl of Lennox, dated before 1,400, confirming him in the lands of Kilmahew. He was succeeded by his son John, whose second wife was Adela Baroness de Lennox, and he had by her a daughter Adela, who succeeded as Baroness de Lennox, and her descendants now represent the Napiers of Kilmahew. The deeds relative to these ladies are in the Mantua Charter collection.

The Barony de Lennox is the oldest in the kingdom of Great Britain. "The arms is a Lion rampant, with thistles at the corners on a golden field with three silver piles perpendicular." This is shown in a seal of a charter of Hakyl, the Saxon, who came from Northumberland to Scotland, and is in possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

In consequence of the descent from the Saxon kings of Northumberland of their vassals the Thanes of Lennox, the kings of Scotland claimed Northumberland and adopted the lion rampant as the Scottish arms, about A.D. 600.

Ida the tenth in descent from Woden about A.D. 547 established the kingdom of Bernicia as Northumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire. The second son of Ida landed in Scotland with 40 followers, and making his way up the Clyde settled on the banks of the Leven.

Goran King of the Scots, was glad of his help against the Picts, and gave him the title of Thane of Levenox, with lands on both sides of the Leven, A.D. 559.

The name Levenox or Lennox was long before this applied to the district (see Ptolemy, &c.

His son Osmer succeeded him, and married a daughter of Aydan, King of Scots, A.D. 612, who invaded Northumberland about this time and claimed to be king of that country, having before adopted the arms. These dates and other particulars are supported by the charters and deeds in the Mantuan collection. The successors of this most ancient family were continued as Thanes of Levenox till the time of Malcolm, who was living in A.D. 900. He had two sons, Edgar and Ethel. They went to a forest and Ethel was cutting a tree when the axe-head flew off and striking his brother killed him on the spot.

This pedigree is continued on page 50 to the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Baroness de Lennox. The records for every statement made therein are in the Mantuan collection.

On pages 52 and 53 of this pamphlet the descent is shewn from Aykfurth to Duncan 7th Earl of Lennox and from the second daughter Margaret, who married Sir Robert Menteth of Rusky, to Ann, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat. See also the abstract of the history of the Partition of the Earldom of Lennox (page 53).

The present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat possesses the certificate of the baptism of the lady Margaret, daughter of Duncan Earl of Lennox, which is dated fifteen months prior to that of the lady Elizabeth, who married Sir John Stuart of Darnley. Margaret was one of her sister's godmothers. The marriage certificate of Margaret declares her to be the second daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, as does the certificate of her burial. These documents were seen by Mr. John Riddell, but after the publication of his tract in reply to Mr Mark Napier's partition of the the Lennox, and so are not mentioned in it. In fact they were not known to the Prince of Mantua's legal advisers until 1876.

The certificate of Agnes Menteth's baptism is also very clear, it being dated two years prior to that of her sister, who married Sir John Napier of Merchiston. The certificates of baptism and marriage of Elizabeth Menteth, who married Sir John Napier, also declares her to be the second daughter. There was a register-book kept at Rusky in which is clearly set forth the pedigree of the Menteths, commencing with the 13th century and going down to the year 1580. In it all the births, marriages, and deaths are recorded and signed at the time by the head of the house. It is a quarto parchment book, and descended to Duke Archibald from his father. As the subject of the partition of the Lennox is one which has been much controverted, and that it is impossible in a few pages on the subject to make clear by the citation of documents a matter which has been in dispute for ages, the legal advisers of the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Monteferrat, have had for the last five years a book in preparation, which will give fac-similes by photo-zincography of the principal deeds, and be comparatively speaking exhaustive of the subject. It is impossible to say when this book will be finished, for sources of information are opening up which were not thought of at the time when the book was planned. It will also give more details of the pedigrees of the Napier and Haldane families than are found elsewhere.

CHAPTER III.

Archibald Napier, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat: his life in Tobago—His claims on the British Government—His relations with Napoleon I.—His relations with the Emperor Alexander—His Attempted Assassination—Relations with the Prince of Wales and Duke of York—Retires into incognito—Visits Louis XVIII. in France—His Will and Trust Deeds—Sir Samuel Stirling—Duke Archibald's Children—Signor Louis Gonzaga—Napoleon III.—Dealings with King Victor Emanuel—The Baron Von Muller and the Comte de Chambord—The Duke of Modena—Lord Beaconsfield—M. Leon Gambetta—Mr. Andrew Campbell.

ARCHIBALD NAPIER, heir to his mother, Christian de Lennox Dalrymple Napier, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, who was born in 1753, when he was about sixteen, went to Tobago to recover if possible his rights; he was very young and met with opposition from the Government and proprietors to whom the land had been sold. His mother's attorney in Tobago had lately died and left her affairs in disorder. However, the Government granted him a small portion of land, which he successfully cultivated, and in course of years amassed considerable wealth. The circumstance of the Island being sometimes in possession of the French and sometimes in possession of the English increased his difficulties in getting restoration of his mother's and his own rights. When the Island was in occupation of the French his rights were acknowledged, and he was Baron de Tabago, but when it fell into English hands he again lost his position. The produce of the land sold was in the hands of the British Government, and although on his mother presenting a petition and having an interview on the subject with King George III, the money was consequently set aside and the interest added quarterly by the King's order, still the money was not paid to Christian, Duchess of Mantua or to her son.

The planter who was the legal attorney of his mother had lately died, and the son took out authority to find another agent. He found, however, so much opposition that being very young, only sixteen, he was for a time overpowered by it, and his mother not being able to pay an agent, he could not do anything effectual until the conquest of the Island by the French, when he claimed his mother's rights in the Barony of Tobago, and King Louis XVI. of France, by an ordinance dated 21st of October, 1785, granted him one hundredth part of the produce of the Island. The ordinance, said that this was not to come into force until three years after date. Archibald made great efforts to get immediate payment. A sum of about £3000 was paid to him in all from these dues. He was not satisfied, claiming one-fifth, and the King was inclined to grant it.

Among the papers presented by the Prince Imperial of France to Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, was the draft of reply to Archibald from the King of France, in which he recited that a petition had been received from him, and that, in accordance with his request, he was allowed one-fifth of the sugars shipped from the Island in lieu of rent. Poor King Louis XVI. lost his throne and life soon after.

Archibald was such a kind, liberal and merciful man, that he shrunk from exacting his just rights, even if he could have done so, when such rights were a heavy tax upon the people; shewing the instincts of a popular and judicious ruler. But

this indulgence was not appreciated, for his surviving contemporaries did all they could to ruin the interests of his widow and young children in the Colony of Tobago.

In 1799 Archibald paid a short visit to England. It was proposed by the Duke of York, and some members of the Government of the day favoured it, that Duke Archibald should marry one of King George III.'s daughters. That he should be restored the first opportunity to some if not all of the territorial possessions which the House of Gonzaga had held in Italy. That he should have the rank of Royal Highness, and that the entire amount received from the crown lands in Tobago should be settled on his wife, with the interest at five per cent. since the sale, and that he should be acknowledged as Baron of Tobago, and that a twentieth part of the gross produce of the Island or an equivalent in money be paid annually to him. After some negotiations with Archibald, a draft proposition was drawn in the Treasury Office, of which Archibald was furnished with a copy. He saw two of the Princesses but was not at all pleased with either of them, and moreover heard such sinister reports that he abruptly broke off all negotiations and returned suddenly to Tobago.

The copy of the draft and the letters of invitation to visit England are among the Mantuan Archives.

In the year 1800 negotiations were recommenced with the British Government with a view to obtain compensation for the sale of the Lampsin lands in Tobago. And after a long correspondence an agreement was come to, by which Archibald was to receive £250,000 for capital and interest in full of all demands, and that this sum was to be paid by the British Treasury out of the produce of the Crown lands in England in twenty-five yearly instalments. This agreement was prepared by Archibald's solicitor, but never signed by him, for he believed that some fraud was contemplated on him. Certain Trustees were appointed to receive the money and invest it in the public funds in the name of Archibald; the Prince Regent and the Duke of York being principal Trustees. £30,000 was paid under this arrangement, and was appropriated by the Duke of York to his own private purposes, and he, in connivance with several of his royal brothers, proceeded to destroy all they could of the documentary evidence of the agreement and of the trust, with a view of preventing Archibald from getting any redress for breach of contract or fraudulent Trustees. The document was prepared for the great seal, but never sealed, though two instalments were paid. The documentary evidence and correspondence derivable from the draft and copies would alone amount to more than 100 pages of this work. It was some years after this that Duke Archibald discovered that £20,000 had been squandered on the loose female favourites of the Duke of York, and £10,000 on other persons who had no legitimate connection with the case. The doings of these women were afterwards the subject of much comment from the friends of the family, Mr. John Cam Hobhouse, M.P., afterwards Lord Broughton, and Sir Francis Burdett, M.P.; but they were unable to get redress for Archibald or his heirs. In the year 1802 and 1803 Archibald's law agents in London died, and, in consequence, he was not able to obtain that information which might have enabled him to have got a specific performance of the agreement.

When Napoleon became ruler of France Archibald went to France to endeavour to obtain justice. He had friends there who had known him in Tobago and by whom he was kindly received. He had with difficulty recovered his family papers and

documents, which proved his claim to Tobago and his Italian titles. He was introduced by Marshal Ney to the Emperor Napoleon I. and recommended as a military officer, clever in the use of artillery and the construction of field works, and the making of roads, and Napoleon offered to make him a Colonel in the French army and take him to Italy, where he would give him a high post. He refused to restore to him the Gonzaga estates in France at once, as he had sold them for life to one of his Generals, but at the death of this General he promised they should be restored to Archibald or his heirs.

Marshal Ney intimated to the Emperor that Archibald had spent £3,000 in relieving the sufferings of French war prisoners, and much money in helping French Colonists in Tabago. Ney also represented to the Emperor that there was a blood relationship between Archibald Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and Napoleon.

Napoleon observed that the Barony of Tobago being a French creation it was for the honour of France that it should be maintained. He also granted him a patent under his hand and seal which was executed in Italy, reciting his pedigree and representation of the House of Gonzaga, and confirmed his claim to the titles of Duke of Mantua, Duke of Montferrat, Duke of Ferrara, Count de Novellara, Duke de Guastalla, and Castiglione, and Baron de Tobago, with limitations—first to the heirs male of his body, failing whom to the heirs female of his body without division, failing whom to the heirs or such person as he might appoint by will or by deed under his hand or seal, with power to his successor to make similar dispositions.

Napoleon granted Archibald another interview, and embracing him warmly spoke of his wonderful benevolence to the poor French, and said "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me." He spoke of their common descent from a Lombard stock, and presented him with a valuable gold snuff box having his portrait surrounded by diamonds.

By the Emperor's wish, Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, restored the family "Order of the Knights of the Redemption" and the ancient custom of bestowing gold medals on illustrious persons. As acknowledging the receipt of a medal Napoleon wrote (translation):—

"Receive, Monsieur le Duc, the assurance of my cordial esteem, and appreciation of your wisdom in obeying the suggestion that you should restore the medal by which your ancestors honoured so many illustrious men. Your medal is a more valuable decoration than any of the Orders of Knighthood in Europe, for none mark so long a line of greatness so well. You will oblige me by conferring the same on Marshall Ney, General Lavalette, my brothers Jerome, Joseph, and Louis, on my friends Murat, and Bernadotte; and the illustrious painter, David; on the astronomer, La Place; the chemist, Berthotlet; and on the naturalist, Cuvier.

From your friend and kinsman,

NAPOLÉON."

By order of the Emperor, Archibald had several interviews with Prince Talleyrand, the latter of which he recorded in his journal, still extant. Talleyrand congratulated him on his brilliant prospects, and stated that the Emperor gave him the rank next to his own family, and intended to treat him as a brother, but required him to sign a draft agreement resigning the rights he claimed in the lands

of the Duchies of Mantua and Montferrat to the Emperor. He was to receive a pension of 250,000 livres annually and a grant of lands in Ferrara and Tuscany, sufficient to maintain his rank as an Italian Prince. He was also to be acknowledged as His Royal and Most Serene Highness, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, and Duke of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on in France. He said "The Scotch Houses of Lennox and Napier I pass over, illustrious as they are; in your pedigree they are but a plebeian element." After many compliments Talleyrand presented him with his portrait and a bouquet.

Archibald tried now to sell his Tobago estates, but did not meet with a good offer. The Emperor wished him to marry a Princess, and he became acquainted with a Bavarian Princess, and was only waiting till his income was sufficiently increased to marry her.

When the Duke of Mantua and Montferrat was in Paris he became acquainted with a Russian gentleman who communicated his position to the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, who gave him a cordial invitation to visit Russia, in 1806. The following is an autograph letter (translated):—

"Believe me, Sir, I have read the account which M. Charente has given with great interest, and if you are willing to enter my service I will give you a high position in my army, and in consideration of the misfortunes of your family, and of your representing the ancient House of Paleologus, who were at one time Emperors of Constantinople, I will assign you a residence and a pension sufficient to support you in the style of a Prince. As a token of my regard I beg to present you with a snuff box, which bears on the top my cipher in diamonds." This box is in possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat. It has an inscription in French as follows (translation):—

"Presented by the Emperor Alexander, Czar of all the Russians, to the Illustrious Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, &c., as a token of sympathy and respect."

In return for this Archibald forwarded to Russia a medal bearing his effigy, with an inscription implying that the name of the exalted Emperor was added to the Mantuan medallists.

Duke Archibald, about this time, received handsome presents from the Empress Josephine, from Murat, Bernadotte, Louis Napoleon, father of the Emperor Napoleon III., Prince Talleyrand, and others, consisting of swords of honour, a watch set with brilliants, an emerald ring, and a scarf pin set with a green diamond of great lustre.

Unhappily, Duke Archibald was seized with a severe illness, which nearly killed him.

He had with him a courier, a Pole of the name of Marzowsky, and his son, a boy who acted as page. These two, taking advantage of this circumstance, stole from the Duke the gold snuff boxes, swords, and everything of value, and decamped. They were sold to a jeweller, who did not at first know they were stolen, but afterwards suspecting it, he did not dispose of them, expecting that Duke Archibald would claim them, but the knowledge of this did not reach the family till 1880, when Duke Archibald had been many years in his grave, and they were claimed for his

grandson, the present Prince of Mantua. The extraordinary history of the courier and his son has been recorded elsewhere.

In 1816 the Emperor Alexander wrote a second letter, inviting the Duke to come to Russia, and saying he was glad to hear that he had a son and daughter to maintain his honours, and that he was willing to give him the title of Grand Duke if he would come to Russia. The Duke thanked the Emperor for his kindness, but stated that he felt the cold of the English winter so much that at his advanced period of life he was unable to bear the climate of Russia. The Emperor sent him a fine uncut emerald to make a ring. Duke Archibald desired by his Trust Deed that this emerald should be an heir-loom in his family. The stone was discovered curiously concealed in Archibald's deed chest; the value is £2000. In the reign of Emperor Nicholas, Signor Louis Gonzaga, of Milan, met the Emperor at Naples, and represented to him that Alexander Marzowsky was personating the deceased son of the Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and that Marzowsky was a Russian subject. Marzowsky was at Cracow, and being warned that the Emperor had ordered him to be arrested and sent to Siberia, crossed the frontier into Prussia and remained some months in concealment, eventually going to Italy. This happened about the year 1850.

When Archibald was sufficiently recovered he returned to Tobago, and taking more of his estate into cultivation he prospered and became wealthy. He was exceedingly liberal to his less wealthy connections, and his account books testify to large donations to Lady Sarah Napier, mother of the afterwards celebrated brothers so distinguished in the history of their country; but she was a widow and at this period in narrow circumstances; he was also generous to other persons.

Duke Archibald came to Britain finally from the West Indies in 1811. He called on the Dukes of York, Sussex, and Cambridge, and the Prince of Wales entertained him at breakfast.

Archibald gave a grand breakfast to the Prince of Wales, to meet gentlemen connected with the West India interest, at which more than 600 persons were present, and he hoped that this would lead to the establishment of a West India Committee which would look after the interests of the West Indies in a more effectual manner than had been hitherto done.

It was in the month of August, 1811, when he had lunched with his friend Mr. Sigmund Rucker that he returned to his lodgings, when he was told there was waiting for him a man who had an important message to him. The Duke went into a dining-room to see the man, who stammered out some words in broken English which Archibald could not understand. The man drew from his pocket a long knife with which he stabbed Archibald, who grappled with him and took the knife from him. The man rushed to the hall and escaped. Duke Archibald cried murder and fainted. The landlord of the house came, and, having been an old hospital assistant, at once plugged the wound with lint, and saved his life. It was three months before he recovered sufficiently to walk; in eleven months he was well but he never recovered his spirits. The knife was an ancient one, belonging to an officer of the Guard of the Duke of Savoy, for such was inscribed on it, and it is still in possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat. The man was traced to a London dock, where he got on board an Italian vessel which sailed for the Levant before he could be

seized. Three months after in a letter Duke Archibald wrote, "This attempt on my life, frustrated through God's mercy, has left me very weak. I cannot quite make up my mind who were the authors of this attempt. Were they the hereditary enemies of my family, the House of Savoy, whose intrigues deprived us of Montferrat, and who may have heard that Napoleon wished to restore it to me, and might have wished to have my life cut short? Henceforth I must avoid Italians. Or was the assassin a follower of the 'Old Man of the Mountain,' a successor of the man who tried to kill me in Tobago?"* (He had been stabbed and nearly killed before, but the assassin was cut down by the Negro servants in Tobago and killed on the spot.)

"I must retire to some country place and spend the few years I have to live in quiet. I shall call myself Archibald Napier only, so that the obscure way in which I live may make my Scotch, Italian, and Mahomedan enemies let me alone."

His friend, Mr. Sigmund Rucker and others, tried to dissuade him from this, but his resolution was adhered to. During his convalescence he had time for quiet investigation into his affairs, and he made discoveries which pained him very much. It was then that he found out for the first time that the sons of George III., instead of being his friends, were enemies and robbers, and that they sought to make a tool of him and his claims to extract a large sum of money from the British Government for their own benefit under the pretence of satisfying his just claims. He blamed his solicitor very much for concealing the truth from him, and suspecting him of unworthy motives, he paid his bill and removed his papers and business from him. The solicitor, enraged at the probable loss of the considerable sum he expected to make as the price of his connivance in the scheme for robbing Archibald, now made himself the open partizan of the Duke's enemies. He first endeavoured to extort money from him, as the price of the information which he could give the British Government relative to Duke Archibald's dealings with Napoleon. Fortunately the hand of death was speedily on the solicitor, before he was able to do anything more than alarm Archibald. These facts render it more clear how he was situated at this time, and how the state of his health and spirits inclined him to a retired incognito.

Although he had entertained the Prince Regent at great expense, yet he had rejected an alliance with the Royal Family on account of his discovery of their lack of virtue, and of the robbery of his property by the Duke of York and his brothers. This made them his implacable enemies. He said that he had once asked the Prime Minister whether the Prince Regent would give him the standing of a Prince at the English Court and the rank of the Earls of Lennox, Fife, and Menteth, in Scotland. The Minister asked the Prince Regent for an answer, and he wrote the following on a play bill in pencil:—

"I am surprised at his asking anything of me, after the way he acted to my sister. You know the king had a great fancy for him and would have granted him all he wished, and so would I, had he behaved properly.

This is in the Mantua charter chest.

(Signed) GEORGE, P.R."

*There seems now evidence that the assassin was an Italian servant of the Prince Regent, and Archibald suspected that the Prince Regent had instigated this attempt on his life with a view to conceal the frauds which he and his brother were practising on him. This affected Archibald so painfully that thenceforward he avoided all communication with the Royal Family.

Duke Archibald gave a dinner at the "White Horse," Piccadilly, to his friends Messrs. Brasnell, Healing, Stoddart, Cunningham, Robley, Wightman, Mr., afterwards Lord Brougham, Mr. Copley, afterwards Lord St. Leonards, and Mr. Rucker; and read to them a letter which he had just received from the Duke of York, and which he wanted his friends to help him to answer.

This is a copy of the letter addressed to Duke Archibald, with all his titles:—

"My dear Cousin,

"George has mentioned your case, and you are complaining that the £30,000 went amongst my women. Now I am disposed to be your friend, but you must first send me a receipt in full for all the past; and, as regards the future, you must not expect me to get you all you claim, but I may a part.

"Yours ever,

"FREDERICK."

By advice of his friends Archibald wrote a civil letter to the Duke of York that he would be most happy to write a receipt when he got the money. After dinner he propounded the following proposition to his friends. Should he make a humble appeal to the Prince of Wales as his Trustee setting forth his rights to the land in Tobago sold by the Government and reciting the promises made to him by the King and asking for a recognized position at the British Court in accordance with his rank.

Messrs. Brasnell and Wightman spoke first, setting forth the flagrant injustice with which he had been treated, and were followed by Mr. Healing, who said he had the legal proofs of it all, as one of the solicitors employed in the case. Then Mr. Brougham spoke, "If the King had his senses you might get justice; but you have neither justice nor kindness to expect from the Prince of Wales. To appeal to him is in vain, unless you condescend to bribe a favourite courtesan. Why stain your blameless age with such an expedient?" In this view Mr. Copley concurred, and in a few days Archibald was on his way to Scotland, resolved to seek no more Court favour and to end his days in communion with God. He had many kind Christian friends who received him with cordiality; such as knew his real history were enjoined to silence. Henceforth he did not care that the world should know that he had ever borne the title of Honourable Colonel, or Royal and Most Serene Highness, although, up to his death, letters with the latter superscription were received. He did not inform his Continental friends that he wished no longer to retain the title of Duke, so they wrote to him as before. In December, 1812, he married Ann Stirling, daughter of Sir John Stirling, Baronet, of Glorat. In the year 1815, when the Allies entered Paris, he had a cordial invitation to visit the Court of Vienna, there being some talk of conferring on him the Province of Guastalla. But he replied, he had not nerve enough for it; and he said he had married a lady whom he thought the Court of Vienna would not like to receive as his wife, as she was not a Princess by birth; and he feared that he would get opposition from the English Government who dreaded that he might expose the foul robbery done to his mother and himself.

In 1817 Mr Healing saw an officer of the Treasury, who said the Government was prepared to pay the principal or money actually received from the sale of lands in Tobago. But this Mr. Healing advised Archibald not to accept.

In 1818 the same offer was repeated, with the addition of £70,000, being a portion of the interest which the money had made. This Duke Archibald declined, as he said he had reason to believe that the money, in consequence of his mother's application through her attorney in Tobago, had been invested pending her claim, and that interest at 5 per cent. had been made on it and invested quarterly, and that the amount had accumulated to over two millions sterling. In 1821, after several interviews between Mr. Healing and officers of the Treasury, he was asked whether Duke Archibald would accept £500,000 in full of all demands for interest and principal. Mr. Healing said he would advise his client to take this offer. But Duke Archibald, being confidently informed that the money had actually accumulated to over two millions, declined the offer. In 1840 the clerk who made this calculation of interest and had some knowledge of the investment, if he were not the medium of making it, died.

The late Lord Beaconsfield, when he was in office, stated that he had heard something of the capital and interest of the purchase money of lands in Tobago having accumulated to a vast sum; but it was contrary to rule to divulge particulars, even if he recollected them, which he did not. In 1880 an old Treasury clerk, who had retired 20 years from the service, stated that he knew of the existence of this fund in 1839, when he had computed part of the interest due on it; but after his retirement from the service he had nothing to do with it, although he heard it reported, through a relation of his in the office, that the money had disappeared, but he did not know whether there had been any inquiry.

In June, 1821, Archibald with his wife and two little girls visited France. This visit to France was the means of introducing him to the king, Louis XVIII. The Count Grammont, a friend of Count Dillon, a former Governor of Tobago, represented to the King the services of Archibald to France, and the losses his family had sustained by the usurpation of the English Government, and through the Revolution; and the King, much interested, invited Duke Archibald to lunch at the Tuileries. The party consisted of the King, Count Grammont, Archibald, and three others.

Before leaving Paris, Archibald had a second interview with the King, who was attended only by his Secretary, who took down in writing the statements of Archibald relative to his claim for compensation for the loss of his estates in Picardy, and to his claims on the British Government for the sale of lands in Tobago.

The King was kind and cordial. He said it was not for him to make promises which he could not perform, but he would do all he could to advance his interests.

Duke Archibald wrote to his friend, Mr. Stoddart, an account of it, but charged him not to speak of it, especially to his wife, as he did not wish her to know of it. The King gave him two rings,—“which,” said he, “contrasted greatly with the magnificent snuff-box given to him by Napoleon, as they were of little value.” A few months after this, Archibald died suddenly in Edinburgh, February 16th, 1822.

He left two documents; the first was a Trust Deed, with directions and information for the children when they should be of age. The second was a Will concerning his West India Estates and Mortgages, and to a great extent based on his marriage settlement. Sir Samuel Stirling was the principal Trustee under this Will. He was the brother of Ann, wife of Archibald. The three children of Archibald were

under eight years of age at this time, and neither their mother or uncle knew much of, or at all understood the position of the affairs of Archibald, so they became the prey of the other Trustees and Consignees of the West India Estates. By a disastrous, though excusable error, Duke Archibald concealed from his wife and her brother, and therefore the children, all knowledge of their rights, claims, and real position. This was immediately taken advantage of by the other Trustees, who commenced to defraud and deceive as soon as he was dead. As the son named Archibald grew up this system of concealment and deception was continued. It was thus easy for the lawyers and trustees to keep all documents and information from the family. In 1823 Mr. Wightman and Mr. Innes, two of Archibald's Trustees, made application on behalf of the family to the Treasury for payment of their claims on the lands sold in Tobago. This was unknown to Sir Samuel Stirling and does not appear to have resulted in anything.

The Trust Deed relative to prosecuting the claim to Mantua and Montferrat and the money in Tobago contained the names of six Trustees, a Mr. Montgomery, great grandfather of the Editor, who lived in Edinburgh; Mr. Campbell, father of Andrew Campbell; Mr. Fleming, of Glasgow, merchant; Mr. Hope, a landed proprietor in the South of Scotland. The other two trustees were co-trustees for the Educational Fund of Mantua and Montferrat. They were not informed of the details of the Trust Deed, except Mr. Montgomery, who had charge of it. In 1826 they were all dead except the Campbells. Duke Archibald had informed Sir Samuel Stirling that he had claims to property, but as they did not produce any immediate income he thought it a pity to bring his children up to expectations. He wished his son to be brought up to a profession, in order that he might be a useful and industrious man, whereas if he were brought up in expectation of a great position, his life might be spoilt were he unable to realise it. He was, however, sanguine that by the time his son was of age Mr. Montgomery would have recovered a considerable portion of the Tobago claims, say, £250,000, which was to be invested in land in Great Britain for the support of the Dukedom, and that after this the remainder of the money recovered was to be divided into five parts, of which his son was to take two and his wife and daughters each one. Sir Samuel Stirling was enjoined to keep this secret until the son was of age and the family in prosperous circumstances. He was then to announce publicly the assumption of the titles and publish the pedigree, of which there was a draft in Archibald's own handwriting. There was a list of persons given who were his friends at Court, and who, he thought, had sufficient influence with the Sovereign to procure that recognition of his family's rank and precedence at Court. His widow was to bear the title of Dowager Duchess, his eldest daughter that of Princess Royal of Mantua, his second daughter that of Princess Christian of Mantua. He hoped his son would have eventually £100,000 a year to maintain his position, and his widow and each of his daughters £20,000 or £30,000 a year, the property to be entailed on the posterity of the daughters, while the produce of the Tobago estates he considered sufficient for their education and maintenance when they were young. Sir Samuel Stirling said he felt bound, as the family were not prosperous, to keep the secret long after the son and daughter were of age.

When Archibald, jun., grew up he went with his mother and sisters to Tobago, but as the documents relative to his claims on Tobago were withheld secretly from

him he was unable to take any steps to recover his rights. And after a few years he died, at the age of 25, in 1839. His youngest sister Christian Jane also died, and of the family there remained only Ann, now representing the family as Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, and her only child, Charles, the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, born in 1839. Ann had married in 1838, in Tobago, Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta, who died shortly after. She with her mother and infant son returned to England in 1840. Certain interested parties in Scotland who desired to crush the family, inserted paragraphs in the newspapers to the effect that the family had become extinct. But Signor Louis Gonzaga of Milan, who had long been interested in the pedigree, fully satisfied himself that such was not the case, and though he did not succeed for a long time in getting into direct communication with the family, yet continued his efforts and researches in the most disinterested manner for the recovery of their rights and position.

In the year 1842, Mr. Sigmund Rucker, the old acquaintance of Duke Archibald, aware of the misfortunes of the family, made efforts to assist them in recovering their rights in Tobago and in the French estates. But he did not claim to be entirely disinterested, he stipulated for a large share in the claims should they be recovered. He communicated with Mr. Warner Ottley, a gentleman of fortune, who had been a warm friend of young Charles Edward Groom, the husband of Ann, Duchess of Mantua. This Mr. Ottley was one of the Trustees under Ann's marriage settlement. Mr. Ottley was an old friend of Mr. James Foster Groom, official assignee, father of Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta.

Unfortunately Mr. Rucker and Mr. Ottley, in their efforts to press the claims of Ann, endeavoured to work through her father-in-law, Mr. J. F. Groom, instead of herself, she being resident in the country and never seeing or hearing from either of them personally.

Mr. J. F. Groom instead of responding to their efforts did all he could to crush and hinder them, although Mr. Rucker agreed to be responsible for all legal and other expenses connected with bringing them forward. This opposition to the interests of his son's widow and his own grandson were unhappily but too successful, and can only be attributed to a narrow-minded jealousy. He had never had any quarrel or difference with his daughter-in-law, but always professed great kindness and respect for her, and she had no idea until many years after that he was really acting in a manner inimical to her and her son's interests.

Mr. Noding, a West India merchant, who had some claims on one of the West India estates, tried to work with Mr. Rucker in the matter of bringing forward the claims of Ann of the amount obtained by the British Government for sale of lands in Tobago.

Mr. Noding, as professed agent for the family, accompanied by Mr. Rucker, made a personal application to the Government for recovery of the money which he said the family owed him. He got a civil and encouraging reception, but his failing health caused the matter to drop.

Signor Louis Gonzaga, of Milan, at considerable expense collected many documents relative to the history of the Gonzaga family. In 1840 he published a small work entitled "The House of Gonzaga not extinct." This was printed at Milan anonymously

and about 400 copies were circulated. In this he shews the family history clearly, but briefly, up to Duke Archibald of Tobago. This pamphlet occasioning some controversy, he in 1844 printed 600 copies of another, entitled "The Gonzaga and Paleologi, now represented by the Napiers of Merchiston, Tobago," signed at the end "L.G." He had some reputation as a genealogist, and the distributing 500 copies of this last pamphlet brought him much information and correspondence. In 1845 he received a letter from the eminent barrister, M. Berryer, of Paris, asking for two additional copies to send to Scotland. These L. Gonzaga gave. He received two letters from Mr. John Riddell, Advocate, of Edinburgh, informing him of the death of Duke Archibald in 1822, and of his son Archibald, junior, in 1839.

In 1850 he sent a copy of his pamphlet to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with a request that he would read it and give him information with reference to the relations between Archibald and Napoleon I. Then followed a correspondence, which only ended with the death of Napoleon III. His Majesty enquired into the pedigree of the Impostor, Alexander Marzowsky, a man who had been in the service of Duke Archibald, and who pretended to be a Duke of Mantua, and Signor Louis Gonzaga informed the Emperor that Alexander was no relative whatever of the family.

Napoleon III. informed Signor L. Gonzaga that the mother of Marzowsky had written to her son Alexander, complaining of his wickedness in disowning his parents, and said that she hoped he would be kept in prison until he confessed his imposture, which was substantially done, for it was not until Alexander had signed a complete avowal of all his impostures and fraudulent fabrication of documents, that he escaped out of prison into France; he having been tried and condemned as an impostor. In 1860 Signor L. Gonzaga forwarded an address to Napoleon III., begging for the Emperor's aid to drive the Austrians out of Venetia, and at the same time to restore the House of Gonzaga to at least some portion of their property.

He received a reply as follows (*translated*):—

"My dear Gonzaga,

"Your beautiful address, full of loyalty and love, is on my heart, which is full of sorrow for the woes of your House. Could I have my wish, your House should have Mantua as held in fief as in the time of Charles V., for the sake of Duke Archibald, the friend of my uncle, Napoleon I., and for the sake of his worthy son, who died too young, and for the sake of his daughter Ann and her son Charles; but events are in the hands of God.—God bless you and them; accept my portrait as a souvenir on this snuff-box.

"Yours fraternally,

"Dated at St. Cloud, 1860.

"NAPOLEON."

Archibald had surrendered his rights in Italy to Napoleon I., and was promised by him the restitution of the greater part, to be held in fief under certain conditions.

In 1878 the legal advisers of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat made the acquaintance of Signor L. Gonzaga, and he, in the most cordial manner,

offered to do all he could, as an object to which his life was devoted, to enable the family to complete its pedigree by furnishing them with documents to which they had not access in Great Britain. In 1879 a Fête Champêtre was given to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat by Mr. A. M. Mocatta, and Signor L. Gonzaga was present. He had two interviews with the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, which were pleasing to both. Among the papers were eight letters from General Garibaldi, of great interest.

The last letter from Napoleon III. to Signor L. Gonzaga is as follows (translated):—

“My dear Gonzaga,

“I feel I have not long to live, but must write you a letter, perhaps the last that shall come from my pen. It is the first time I have had leisure of mind to tell you how profoundly I am moved at the marvellous realisation of your Heaven-taught project of Italian unity, which you in 1830 proclaimed. Your map of Italy is before me now. It is printed in red ink and shews a Parliament meeting at Rome, the capital of United Italy. No Austrians are there, or any French troops; but your mind conceived this in 1830, and you have realised the prophecy of your youth. This is better than the realisation of your second wish that the Gonzagas should be restored to their estates. Let them rest. You have have got half your wish, you must be satisfied. I have given my son orders to give for publication all the papers which may do honour to your House. Embracing you cordially,

“I remain, yours ever,

“NAPOLEON.”

In the year 1863 Signor Louis Gonzaga met King Victor Emanuel at Turin, and he received him most kindly. The King said :

“You are, my dear Gonzaga, one of those patriots, true lovers of Italy, to whom I owe such a vast extension of my dominions.”

“I have done no more than my duty, your Majesty; I loved Italy better than Austria, and I am here this day to enquire after your good health.”

“Is there anything that I can do for you, my dear Gonzaga, or for any of your family?”

On this Signor Gonzaga wept.

“I come to your Majesty, as did Nehemiah to his king, to ask you to allow me to build up the city of my forefathers, which is now desolate.”

“Oh, dear Gonzaga, I feel for you in the extinction of the male line of your race.”

“Pardon me, your Majesty, there exists yet of our family the descendants of Duke Ferdinand in the Island of Tobago in the West Indies. Count Pompeo Litta has written to them, but has not received an answer. They consist of a widow and her son, who intermarried with an Englishman. The son is a fine youth, who organised large relief for General Garibaldi, and this relief has helped to gain for your Majesty Naples and Sicily. If I can come to England and find them, will you allow me to bring them to you, and will you give them the honour and the respect due to their illustrious race and their great virtues.”

“Are they the offspring of Camilla, the cruelly treated Camilla?”

"They are, your Majesty."

"Then," said the King, "I will receive them into my very arms."

Signor Louis Gonzaga shortly after took leave of the king and put down in his diary every word of the conversation here translated. In a few days he wrote to Garibaldi, asking for the address of his English relations. After some correspondence General Garibaldi obtained the Prince of Mantua's address, which he forwarded to Signor Louis Gonzaga. This Signor L. Gonzaga followed up at once by addressing a letter to the Prince at Brighton, and the letter was forwarded to Torquay, where they were then staying. It was written in a very indistinct hand, and the subject matter being intricate, he was unable to understand it. It was therefore unanswered. Ten years after Signor Louis Gonzaga met King Victor Emanuel at Rome, on the occasion of the final triumph of a united Italy, and the King remembering the Duchess of Mantua and her son enquired after them as thus translated:—

"Have you been able to open up communication with the exiled family of Gonzaga. I mean the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and her son. Now that Italy is united they ought to be here. They were wrongfully dispossessed of their estates by the Austrians, and they should be here now to share in the triumph. But there is much in it, as you know, that is distasteful to me. I do not like to have my family aggrandised, by dispossessing those Dukes with whom I have had no quarrel. Do me the justice to believe that this dispossession was never instigated by me. I am therefore the more ready to welcome back to Italy your English Gonzagas, whose family were always true to Italy and never Austrian in heart, and with whom we have intermarried. You must dine with me to-day to meet some old friends and true patriots. Adieu! No ceremony; all brothers."

This is translated from a long letter, written in 1881 by Signor Louis Gonzaga to Mr. J. Montgomery, friend and legal adviser of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

At one of the interviews between King Victor Emanuel and Signor Louis Gonzaga, the King said, that under the belief that the family of Gonzaga were extinct, he gave title of Duca di Montferrato to his infant son, Otho Eugene Marie, who was born on the 11th July, 1846. He said that he regretted having done so, as his attention was afterwards called to the family of Gonzaga still extant and claiming the title. The King's words were—"Believe me, my dear Gonzaga, that I would rather cut off my hand than do anything unhandsome to any member of your family, who have suffered so much from the Austrians and other enemies of Italy. My son Otho is now dead; so that there is nothing to prevent me from giving every acknowledgment to your family in the Dukedom of Montferrat, and when they apply for it they shall have it, with my best wishes."

These sentiments are worthy of *Il Ré galant uomo*.

The Baron Von Muller, a German nobleman and banker long resident in England, an intimate friend of the Comte de Chambord, and also of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, had sent to the Comte de Chambord a copy of the pedigree of the Prince and asking his advice and co-operation in the matter of the proof and recognition of the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and her son.

The Comte de Chambord replied on November 7th, 1878, as follows (*translation*):—

“My dear Baron,

“I have read with no ordinary interest your letter and the long abstract of pedigree which accompanies it, and it has caused me no little research, and I have asked a friend to assist me in forming an opinion on the matter. This was the reason for my not replying sooner. Now, fortified by his opinion I can express myself strongly on this long and complicated case.

“In the year 1860 I had occasion to look in books of genealogy, in relation to the pedigree of the House of Gonzaga. Some years before I had received a pamphlet relative to the claims of that branch of the family which for some generations had been settled in Tobago. I was much interested at the time I got it. Since then other facts have come before me, and now your abstract of the case makes the matter clear. I now see how the Duke Charles IV. left James Dalrymple Gonzaga, his kinsman, the papers, and acknowledged him as the heir of his house, and how this arrangement as it related to Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on was confirmed by King Louis XIV., as well as by his successors, Louis XV. and Louis XVI. After the death of the latter, Archibald was friendly with the usurper Napoleon, and Napoleon having employed genealogists to investigate the matter, found the claim of Archibald's ancestors to have been acknowledged by the Kings of France, therefore it seems beyond dispute.

“How sad it is that the books which record so many of the settlements of the French nobility should, by the infamous Jacobins, be sold for the manufacture of glue. Alas! alas! France is still suffering from these things. That great country is in the hands of God, who will do with it according to His will; but now I can only say, I thank you again for sending me the pedigree, and I think the Duchess and her son should escape from their long preserved incognito, and declare themselves to be, what my ancestors have declared theirs to be, “Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on of France; Her most Serene Highness the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and Ferrara of the Holy Roman Empire. His Royal Highness the Prince of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on of France, and His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara of the Holy Roman Empire.”* It is nothing that the Duke Charles IV. was deprived of his States, the pedigree is still—as impossible it could be—uncancelled. My opinion in the eyes of the world is of little value, but I give it as the head of the House of Louis Capet to my kindred the Duchess of Nevers, &c., and her son. Please convey the miniatures which I have ordered to be transmitted to him as a small contribution to his historical gallery of persons intimately connected with his ancestors viz., first, Ferdinand II., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; Charles IV., Duke of Nevers, R  thel, Mantua, and Fran  ois I., king of France, a profile carved on ivory; Louis XIII., a painting on enamel; the last Duke of Alen  on and his daughter, on Limoges enamel; Louis XIV., a miniature, on ivory; Louis XV. and Madame de Pompadour, miniatures, on S  vres rose du Barri coffee cups; Louis XVI., Charles X., and my father and myself, on ivory.

“I was very much interested to observe that Duke Archibald was privately

* The Count enclosed four genealogical tables, which are signed by himself, and of which translations are given in this pamphlet.

received by King Louis XVIII. at the Tuileries in 1821, when the King bestowed on him a ring, on which was engraved on bloodstone the name of Louis. And now with every good wish and as many compliments as I can bestow to the illustrious Duchess and her son, and thanks for the labours of Mr. Montgomery for writing the pedigree so clearly,

"I remain, your sincere friend,

"HENRI."

"One of the best deeds Napoleon III. ever did was to shut up for two years that infamous impostor Alexander, who claimed to be a Gonzaga, and personated Duke Archibald's son, but was really the son of a courier, servant of Duke Archibald.

"HENRI."

The Baron Fritz Von Müller received the following letter thus translated from the Count de Chambord, dated "Frodsdorf, September 4, 1882."

"My dear Baron,—

"Your kind letter has been too long unanswered. In it you tell me of the most interesting life and generous works of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, and of the great and glorious project he has of founding a College to perpetuate the memory of his noble and virtuous ancestors, my relations. You say that as soon as the money has accumulated to a sufficient sum the College will be commenced. May I live to see the opening of it. I fear not; an internal monitor warns me to prepare for my latter end, and it is this preparation which has hindered me from writing. Kindly excuse the delay. Often as I laid in my bed I have thought of Mary de Medicis, the grand Queen of France, sister of the Duchess of Mantua. I wish to send for the Prince's acceptance a small case, in which are portraits of the two sisters, facing each other. It descended to me with other jewels from Henri IV. And now as regards the medals, I have seen a collection of those of Gonzaga, some of which were inscribed with the names of those to whom they were given. But at the time I saw them I did not fully realise their importance—the historical claim of goodness of the House of Gonzaga.

"I thank you for making a list of the eminent men who have received these medals, and rejoice to think that notwithstanding my obscure mode of living my name is thought worthy to be associated with such a roll of eminent names. I consider your roll the most illustrious in the world, and that it is a greater distinction than any honour of knighthood, because such are limited in their scope and are mainly conferred upon the fine gentlemen who may have done nothing for their countries; but the men on the Mantuan Roll are so great that if a new Deluge destroy all the other records in the world but it, still it would unfold the history of the eminent lives associated with it of the Middle Ages. I think the more of it when I remember the great kindness which the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat has expressed for me. I quote his words:—

"'It is not because the Comte de Chambord is head of an illustrious House that I wish him to have a medal, but because he is a pure-minded and good man, one whose thoughts are directed towards brighter aims than mere worldly ambition, and one who will live in the eyes of posterity as a model gentleman.'

"I thank you very much a second time for your present of the printed works of

the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, of which no present has ever afforded me greater pleasure. The better to bring them home to my mind I have had them translated into French, and now treasure them. It is my intention to print the translations at my own expense. They have been done in a very superior style.* Wishing that they should come before the world with all the introduction which the highest literary names in France can afford, I have placed portions of the translations in the hands of those who, from the purity of their sentiments and the elevation of their morals and intellect, can best appreciate their merit. But as regards myself I need not their favourable award to place them as worthy on the keystone of the arch of literary renown. But as regards the world my verdict is null. Hear what M. says: 'The Book of Nature and Book of Man, for learning and sentiment combined, is as grand as any work of the 19th Century. Your translator has well rendered the original. I can read English well, and hold my breath as I read many passages. This work is destined to attain the summit of fame; to be a devotional work with all who love true religion, learning, and science. Had I to choose twelve books for my whole library that would be among the twelve.' S. says: 'Your Royal Highness is a merchant-man, who has found a pearl of great price in the English seas and has landed it on the French coasts, soon to be appreciated and held to be almost divine, not by any but the good. *Burlington House Magazine* is such a treasure of learning and wit, that, open it where you please, it is a prodigy, if viewed mainly as the work of one man. I shut it up and meditate on its profundity. Enough, no greater mind exists than its author's.'

"December 1, 1882.—I have been feeling too unwell to finish my letter. I am sending the Prince a gold medal, one which I give only to my valued friends.

"December 14th.—I am unable to add more, but remain your profoundly touched and attached

"HENRI."

The late Duke of Modena, anxious that his vast fortune should be inherited by a member of the House of Este, made a will at the instigation of the Comte de Chambord, by which he left all his property to the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, her mother and her son, but having no personal intercourse with them, and many years elapsing, he was supposed to have destroyed his will, as he was commonly reported to have died intestate. But he left instructions that certain books and papers should be retained by a dependant, an ecclesiastic, until he should trace out the representative of the family of Este, when he should hand them over to them. In the year 1883 the publication of the reception of Italian delegates by the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat caused this ecclesiastic to communicate with the Prince, and shortly after he delivered the deeds, papers, and other property of comparatively trifling value over to him. These are chiefly important as affording original materials for the history of the House of Este, which has been put into the hands of three learned antiquarians, who are now engaged in preparing it for press. A grand work in three folio volumes, finely illustrated, is proposed; in it the history of the Italian branch of the House of Este, now represented by the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and her son, will be treated in detail, and that of the

*The death of the Comte de Chambord prevented the issue of this edition; four copies alone exist. Among those critics who read the proofs the eminent Victor Hugo pronounced a panegyric on the work: "They are alone pyramids destined to last ages to lead up to the skies."

German branch, now represented by the Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in abstract.

Charles, Prince of Mantua, has devoted his life chiefly to scientific and literary pursuits and to assisting others, in which latter he has been extremely successful. He is the author of over 200 books and scientific papers. A friend, of many years standing, wishing to commemorate these successes, sent invitations to those whom the Prince had benefited, and the result was that 500 persons assembled to testify what the Prince had done for them in the course of many years, and were magnificently entertained in a pavilion temporarily erected a few miles from London. A number of ladies and gentlemen hearing of the proposed assembly, asked permission to be present, and were accordingly hospitably received and entertained.

There were persons of all ranks, and some foreign Princes present, among whom was the late Prince Imperial, Louis Napoleon. Still, though thus largely attended, the meeting was of the nature of a private one. There was a medal struck to commemorate this meeting; on the obverse there was a portrait of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, and on the reverse an inscription reciting the services of the Prince to philanthropy and science.

At a meeting of the Prince of Mantua and the Committee respecting the Medal Fund in 1882, in Exeter Hall, Mr. Chrichton, at the request of the Prince's friend, Mr. Mocatta, read a letter from Lord Beaconsfield, as follows:—

“ Hugendon Manor, 1879.

“ Dear Mocatta,

“ It gives me much pleasure to hear of your researches into the pedigree of your friend and mine, the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, whose career I have watched and esteemed from boyhood to manhood; particularly in his labours for the philanthropic application of science, for the protection of wild animals, and of his devising means by chemical and geological research, to give employment to the unemployed. I remember his grandfather, Archibald, the Duke, but usually known only as Mr. Archibald Napier, having been at his house at Whitton in 1820, where I saw also his wife and children. You ask me whether this is a good time to press his family's claims on the British Crown for the recovery of the money produced from the sale of their lands by the British Crown. I have no time to go into this intricate matter, but I think it highly important that their pedigree should be proved, as it seems to be. Will you call and bring the Prince some Sunday afternoon about three o'clock?

“ Remember me kindly to Mrs. and Miss Saville.

“ Yours very sincerely,

“ BEACONSFIELD.”

“ P.S.—You mention the restoration of the ancient Mantua Medals, and that one of them will be awarded to me, I shall esteem it a great honour to have one.”

Mr. Mocatta had written to Mr. Chrichton to produce this letter.

Mr. Montgomery read a letter, which he had received from the late General Garibaldi, in acknowledgment of the receipt of one of the Mantua and Montferrat Medals. He gave a free translation, as follows:—

"Pray express to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat the pride and pleasure which I feel, even on the bed of death, at receiving one of these medals, not because it comes from a Prince, but because it comes from one I love and venerate from his vast knowledge and good works. I can add no more, but embrace you both.

"GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI."

Mr. Montgomery said that the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, in the love he showed for representative men of all countries—those who had deserved well of their countries—had sent one of the medals to Monsieur Leon Gambetta. He had received the following reply, which he thus translated:—

"Dear Monsieur Montgomery,

"The Prince's kind present of the medal comes to cheer me in the melancholy which ill-health begets, and the sorrow canker of ingratitude, but when I am gone it will be said I have deserved well of France. As one of Italian origin, I highly appreciate the Mantua and Montferrat medal. I value highly the Prince, you will remember I once telegraphed to him, 'Birth has made him a Prince, but he has led the life of a king in good works.' If there is a hereafter, the Prince's place in it will be high. A friend calls, and I must finish the letter.

"Yours ever,

"LEON GAMBETTA."

Mr. Montgomery produced a letter of great interest from the late lamented Prince Louis Napoleon, written shortly before his departure for South Africa—

"Prince Louis Napoleon begs to thank Mr. Montgomery most heartily for the pamphlet on the pedigree of the Duchess of Mantua, whose ancient ancestors in Italy were the same as his own. Among the archives of His late Majesty Napoleon III., will be found the correspondence of a deceased French gentleman, who was killed but a few months ago by the Arabs of Algeria, who was, after the Duchess and her son, the next heir of the House of Gonzaga."

"P.S.—My revered father was appealed to, to re-instate this Frenchman in Mantua, but on research it was found that Archibald Napier, the Duke, authorised by Napoleon I., had left issue. I have this day found this to be true, and with the sincerest wishes for the prosperity and continued usefulness of the Prince and his mother, I desire to acknowledge the pedigree.

"I felt intense gratification in seeing the vast assembly of distinguished ladies and gentlemen who assembled at the fête, and in shaking hands with Signor Louis Gonzaga, the friend of Garibaldi, for whom as a friend also of my late father I have a veneration, and now I trust God will soon restore the Prince of Mantua to health.

"March 29th, 1879.

"NAPOLEON."

Mr. Montgomery also produced the following letter:—

"My dear Mocatta,

"Your kind letter of the 18th July has been laid aside until I had time to answer it.

"You have told me that you and the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat are work-

ing heart and soul together, with over four hundred British correspondents in the Colonies, to promote the Federal Union of the Empire. You will remember that I conferred with the Prince and gave him my best advice, and in his draft of the proposed Confederation of the vast British Empire, I told him what I tell you now, that I shall not live to see his Heaven-taught plan carried out. Nothing but such an organisation can save the British Empire from going to pieces. Those at the helm, regardless of wind and tide and every cry of warning from experienced mariners, are driving the good ship *Britannia* among the rocks, and with such breakers as I now see ahead, God help the good ship. Nothing but a policy which won our Empire—the strong arm of might—can maintain it; it may be enclosed in a soft sleeve and a kid glove, without the muscle and the iron strength it cannot be maintained. I made a great mistake in not enlisting the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat on our side. He has hitherto avoided every political bias. I wish now I had when it was in my power, recommended Her Majesty to officially acknowledge his mother's titles of Countess of Lennox and Menteth in Scotland, and call him to the House of Lords as Earl of Menteth; but rest assured I have smoothed the way so that his mother's title will be acknowledged by the British Crown, and I hope if he lives that he will sit in the House of Lords as Earl of Lennox and Menteth, and contribute his vast knowledge to the general stock of information of the feelings, instincts, and products of the British Empire, to the stock of wisdom possessed by the Upper Chamber. A man who has written on so many subjects with such depth and power as he has done, must make his ideas felt—they will work their way before him, and give him universal and lasting fame.

"I enclose a memorandum containing my opinion on certain points, which may be hereafter useful to the Prince and yourself.

"And now, with every kind acknowledgement for acceding to my request of sending one copy of the Prince's works, and three copies of his mother's pedigree for the use of my friends,

"I remain, yours most sincerely,

"August 25th, 1880.

"BEACONSFIELD."

In March, 1884, Mr. J. Montgomery received the following letter from Mr. Andrew Campbell:—

"Crown Point, U.S. America.

"My dear Sir,—

"Your polite letter was duly received, and I cannot let the short time I have to live pass without recapitulating the various stages of the Mantua and Montferrat Trust.

"First, there was the nucleus of the fund invested in Holland, and growing slowly and gradually until transported to Scotland under the care of the Prince's great grandfather, the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth.

"Second. Then his Trustees and Duke Archibald's Trustees came into power.

"Third. In 1813 Duke Archibald tried hard to get his Trustees to buy land at Morningside and Merchiston,* near Edinburgh, with the money, but they would not

* Archibald, Duke of Mantua, could not get the Trustees to purchase land for building purposes, as the Trust Deed prohibited them from investing the capital of the estate on what was not productive of at least 3 per cent. interest, and the Trustees were bound to make good any deficiency of in-

consent, and years of his life were embittered to get something done, and the want of power on his part to carry out his own wishes, that of establishing a College at Merchiston, Edinburgh. But the Trustees got about a quarter of the income of the estate for managing it, and feared to lose it if anything was done.

"Fourth. When Archibald was dead, and my father was the sole Trustee, he took the bold step of transplanting the fund across the Atlantic, and you know how advantageous it has been. It has increased from £3,000 to over £20,000 per annum during the sixty years we have had the management of it. And now, in the providence of God, my charge of it has come to an end by the resumption of the direct controlling power of the family for whom the estate was held in trust. And now, remember, one condition of the Trust Deed is that the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat should assume the names of De Bourbon, d'Este, Paleologus, Gonzaga, and the titles of Nevers, R  thel, Alen  on, and Ferrara, in accordance with the deeds and acts of Louis XIV. Louis XV. and Louis XVI., Kings of France, who exercised some power over the fund, because there was always a Trustee representing these Kings till the Revolution of 1793.

"I am glad you had the advice of Mr. Benjamin, Q.C.; no better can be given. He advises, as I do, that there should be four American Trustees appointed, and that no accounts should hereafter be published, considering that the whole proceeds of the Estates are the private property of the House of Gonzaga to be disposed of by them as they deem right for educational purposes.

"I am a little better in health, but I feel sure that I will not get over another winter.

"I remain, yours truly and respectfully,

"ANDREW CAMPBELL."

"P.S.—I wish to retain, for the satisfaction of my family in future years, certain documents and office copies which prove the pedigree of the Prince and of the Duchess, his mother, so that there may never be any charge that I acted imprudently or wrongly in handing over to the Prince the freehold property and the accumulated rents and interest derivable from the stocks of the various funds which constitute the Trust, feeling sure that he is the lawful grandchild and heir of Archibald Napier, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, &c., and as such entitled to participate in the benefits of the entail, which was first constituted by Charles IV., the last reigning Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, in favour of James Dalrymple, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, his appointed heir by line and deed, and which entail was continued by his daughter Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, and which she and her husband, the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, settled in favour of their son Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, and which the said Archibald by a deed, dated Tobago, settled on his heirs male without division, failing whom, to his heirs female; failing whom, to his heirs whatsoever. And now, having abundantly satisfied myself that the Duchess Ann is the daughter and heiress of Duke Archibald, and that the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat is the Duchess's son and heir, I, in accordance with the provisions of all come if they acted contrary to the Trust Deed. The Prince appointed six Trustees who agreed amongst themselves to provide a fund to buy land and raise buildings for the educational purposes of the Trust—the Prince agreeing to confer with them on the matters relative to the Trust and to the Building Fund they provided.

the deeds of entail, in which males are to be preferred to females, and considering that there has never been a female trustee, have irrevocably granted all the property of the Trust to Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, as heir of the House of Gonzaga, who will be Charles V. of that line ; in perfect faith that he will carry out the spirit of the Trust imposed on his ancestors by Duke Charles IV., to hold the same for the glory of God and the benefit of mankind. And now, Amen.

"ANDREW CAMPBELL."

Mr. Campbell died in June 1884, and the legal advisers of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat called the attention of the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat to the essential condition of the Trust Deed of their assumption of the names and titles of the House of Gonzaga. Accordingly they executed a Deed Poll in accordance with the terms of the Trust, which was duly recorded in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 11th day of October, 1884.



1 Lodovico, a German, nephew of Witekind the Great, time of Charlemagne, 774.*

2 Franco.

3 Agilmundo.

4 Carlo I.

5 Carlo II., circa 915.

6 Julia, married Gualtieri, 1st Marquis of Mantua, circa 950; his daughter married

7 Adalberto Canossa.

8 Theobald, invested in Mantua 982.

9 Bonifazio, Marquis of Mantua, married Beatrice, sister of the Emperor Henry II.; their daughter was the famous

10 Duchess Matilda, who died 1115; her daughter

11 Beatrice married Antonio Gonzaga, descended from Adalmando Gonzaga; her son

12 Louis married Anna Conaro, whose daughter

13 Matilda, heiress of the Gonzagas, married Hugh, descended from Hugh, Lord of Italy, grandson of Lothary, King of Italy, who died in 946; their son

14 Gerard Gonzaga, invested in Mantua 1004.

15 Philippo; his son

16 Abramino; his son

17 Guido I.; his son

18 Antonio, chief magistrate of Mantua; his son

19 Guido II., chief magistrate of Mantua; his son

20 Aloysius, or Luigi I., 1st Captain of Mantua, born 1267; his son

21 Guido III., 1360; his son

22 Luigi II., 1369; his son

23 Gianfrancisco I., born 1394.

24 Gianfrancisco II., 1st Marquis of Mantua of that line.

25 Luigi III., 2nd Marquis, surnamed the Turk, born 1414.

26 Frederico I., 3rd Marquis, 1478.

27 Gianfrancisco III., 4th Marquis, born 1446, married Isabella d'Este.

28 Frederico II., 1500, 1st Duke of Mantua, married Margherita, heiress of Montferrat.

*Charter in Mantuan Charter Chest.

29 Francisco III., 2nd Duke of Mantua, Markgrave of Montferrat; his brother

30 Guglielmo, born 1536, the hunchback, 3rd Duke of Mantua and 1st Duke of Montferrat, and got the title of Serenissimus, or Most Serene Highness.

31 Vicentius II., 4th Duke of Mantua and 2nd Duke of Montferrat, born 1582, founded the Knights of the Redemption, slew the Admirable Crichton.

32 Franciscus III., 5th Duke of Mantua and 3rd Duke of Montferrat.

33 Ferdinand, 6th Duke, born 1587, married Camilla; his daughter

34 Camilla married Count Canossa their daughter

35 Camilla married Adrian Lampsin, 1648; their son

36 Adrian Lampsin married his cousin Adela, Countess de Lennox; their daughter

37 Margaret, born 1664, married Captain E. Stirling, had two daughters, of whom the eldest,

38 Jane, left no issue, her sister Mary succeeded.

39 Mary married James Dalrymple, born 1673, son of the Earl of Stair.

40 James, 12th Duke of Mantua and 8th Duke of Montferrat, Duke of Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon; his daughter

41 Christian de Lennox, born 1719, 13th Duchess of Mantua and 9th Duchess of Montferrat and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, married first Sir A. Ramsay, had no surviving issue; she married second Archibald Napier; her son was

42 Archibald, born 1753, 14th Duke of Mantua and 10th Duke of Montferrat; his son was

43 Archibald, born 1814, de jure 15th Duke of Mantua and 11th of Montferrat, died unmarried 1839; his sister

44 Ann, born 1815, became 16th Duchess of Mantua and 12th in Montferrat, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, Countess of Lennox and Baroness of Tabago, married Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta; her son

45 Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, Baron of Tabago, &c., born 1839.

THE MARKGRAVES OF MONTFERRAT.

The following is their Genealogical Table in direct descent:—

- Witekind II.,* called the Great, last King of the Saxons conquered by Charlemagne 785; Duke of Engern and Westphalia. He became 1st Duke of the Saxons; from him sprang the branches of Saxony, Ringelheim, Wettin, and Lippe; died 807. From Ringelheim came the House of Montferrat.
- Witekind IV. was the father of
- Alramus, made Markgrave of Montferrat by the Emperor Otto I., A.D. 967, married Gilberta Adalberto, daughter of Mar. of Ivrea, King of Italy; his son was
- William I., Markgrave of Montferrat, 980.
- Boniface I., Margrave of Montferrat.
- William II., Markgrave of Montferrat, went with Conrad II. to the Holy Land.
- Boniface II., Markgrave of Montferrat, married Constance, daughter of Amadeus, Count of Savoy.
- William III., Markgrave of Montferrat.
- Renier, Markgrave of Montferrat, died 1126, married the widow of Humbert, Count of Savoy.
- William IV., Markgrave of Montferrat, married Judith, daughter of Leopold IV., Markgrave of Austria.
- Boniface III., Markgrave of Montferrat, took the half of Constantinople, 1202, became King of Thessaly, married first Helen, second Mary of Pannonia, widow of Isacius Angelus, Emperor of Constantinople, married third Eleonora, daughter of Humbert, Count of Savoy: died 1225.
- William VI., Markgrave of Montferrat, was said to have been poisoned in the Holy Land by King Richard I. of England
- Boniface IV., Gigas, Markgrave, 1254, married Margaret, daughter of Amadeus, Count of Savoy.
- William VII., Markgrave of Montferrat, 1254, married Beatrix, daughter of Alphonsus, King of Castile.
- Jolantha, or Irene, heiress of Montferrat, married Andronicus II., Paleologus,† Emperor of Constantinople; he began to reign in 1283, died 1332.

*The pedigree of Witekind is carried by Anderson (Page 447), to Harderich, King of the Saxons, before Christ 90. He was patriarch of most of the German Princes, of the Saxon Kings of England, and of the Kings of France, Kings of Sardinia, Markgraves of Brandenburg, and the House of Gonzaga.

†His descent from David, King of Israel is given Page 59.

Theodorus I., Paleologus, youngest son of the Emperor, became Markgrave of Montferrat, 1305, married Argentina, of the Genoese House of Spinosa.

John II., Paleologus, Markgrave of Montferrat, 1338, died 1371, reigned 33 years, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James III., King of the Balearic Islands.

Otto, Markgrave of Montferrat, 1371, slain 1378, married Biolante, daughter of Galeocis, Duke of Milan, and widow of Leonelus Angleus, Duke of Clarence, the Lionel, Duke of Clarence of English history.

Theodore II., Paleologus, his brother, succeeded as Markgrave of Montferrat, 1381, married the daughter of Amadeus, Prince of Piedmont.

John James, Paleologus, Markgrave of Montferrat, 1418, married Joanna, daughter of Amadeus VII., Count of Savoy. His sister Sophia was the second wife of John VIII., Paleologus, Emperor of Constantinople.

Boniface V., Paleologus, Markgrave of Montferrat, 1483.

William IX., Paleologus, Markgrave of Montferrat, 1493, married 1508, Ann,* daughter of Renatus, Duke of Alençon, sister of Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., of England; their daughter was

Margaret, heiress of Montferrat, who married, 1533, Frederick II., 1st Duke of Mantua, thus uniting the two families, but most of the lands of Montferrat were at that time in possession of the Duke of Savoy.

Franciscus III., 2nd Duke of Mantua, died without issue; his brother Guglielmo succeeded as

Guglielmo, 3rd Duke of Mantua and 1st of Montferrat;

4th Vincentius, 4th Duke of Mantua and 2nd of Montferrat;

5th Franciscus III., 5th Duke of Mantua and 3rd of Montferrat;

6th Ferdinand, 6th Duke of Mantua and 4th of Montferrat.

Camilla, daughter of Ferdinand, married Count Canossa, contract dated 1627; her daughter Camilla Canossa, born 1629, married Adrian Lampsin; her daughter

Margaret; her daughter Mary de Lennox, married James Dalrymple; their son

*She is the lineal ancestress of Ann, the present Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Rétel, and Alençon.

James, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon; their daughter Christian, married the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox; their son Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; their daughter Ann, Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, Nevers, &c.; her son Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, &c.

THE NAPIERS OF MERCHISTON, EDINBURGH, AND OF TOBAGO.

Ethus, or Donald, second son of Alwyn, first Earl of Lennox, got a charter of lands in Dumbartonshire, from King William the Lion, dependent on his father, the Earl of Lennox, 1198, he was knighted by the king on the field of battle, and his name was changed to Napier. He married Adela Buchanan; his son was

Robert le Naper, who witnessed a charter of the Earl of Lennox, 1224. He married Mary Murray; his son was

Johan le Napier, or Napier, otherwise called John de Napier, "del Conte Dunbretan;" he swore fealty to King Edward; was fined three years' rent of his estate; his son was

Donald le Nae-peer, father of

Johannes Naper, father of

Johannes Naper, father of

William de Napier, or Naper the First of Kilmahew. Duncan de Napier, his brother, succeeded him in Kilmahew, whose son and heir was

John de Naper, who had by his first wife Duncan, who succeeded him in Kilmahew (see page 17).

John married secondly (1368) Adela, Baroness de Lennox, and had issue, Adela de Lennox Napier, who succeeded her mother in the barony, and from whom sprang the Napiers of Tobago. She married Phillip Campbell, of Glasgow (see page 17).

William de Napier, third son of John de Napier, was probably the father of

Alexander Napare the first, of Merchiston, for he entered into business as a goldsmith, banker, and jeweller, and acquired a fortune.

William de Napier who got a charter under the great seal "Willielmo Napier, filio quondam Joannis Napier," of the lands of Easter Garmylton in the Constabulary of Haddington, which was resigned by William Naper, the son of John Naper, of Garmylton, dated

Methfen, 4th Feb., sixth Robert II., 1376-7. He also got a charter from King Robert III., confirming a former charter of lands in Cramond, County Edinburgh, resigned by John Rede, son of Robert Rede, dated Edinburgh, Dec. 8th, 1388; his eldest son was Alexander Napare, the first, of Merchiston, acquired that estate before 1438 from James I.; was a goldsmith, banker, and jeweller, and provost of Edinburgh, 1437; his eldest son was

Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander Napier, who succeeded his father 1454. He tried to rescue Lady Jane Beaufort, daughter of Earl Somerset, afterwards Queen of James I.; he married Elizabeth Lauder.

John Napier, eldest son of Sir A. Napier, married the younger co-heiress of Lennox and Rusky; he was third of Merchiston; his eldest son,

Archibald Napier, of Edinbellie, fourth of Merchiston, married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Douglas, of the House of Morton and Whittingham.

Sir Alexander Napier, his eldest son, fell at the battle of Flodden. He married Janet, eldest daughter of Chisholm of Cromlix; their eldest son was

Alexander Napier, sixth of Merchiston; he married his cousin, Annabella Campbell; he was killed at Pinkie; his son was

Archibald Napier, seventh of Merchiston, who married, when he was sixteen years old, Janet Bothwell, daughter of Sir Francis Bothwell, Lord of Session, and had for his eldest son

Sir John Napier, the discoverer of the logarithms. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir, mother of his heir, and secondly Agnes, daughter of James Chisholm of Cromlix, his third son by her was

Alexander Napier of Gilletts, born 1590, married Mary de Lennox, second daughter of Margaret de Lennox; his son was

Mark Napier, born 1639, married his cousin Mary, daughter and only surviving child of his uncle, John Napier, of Estertorrie, eldest son by second marriage of Sir J. Napier, discoverer of logarithms; his son was

Alexander Napier, born 1682; his son was

The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Archibald Napier,* Earl of Lennox and Menteth, born 1704; he

*See a grant to him of land near Edinburgh from the British Crown, dated 1731.

married Mary Jane, daughter of Mungo Haldane, M.P. for Stirlingshire; his son was The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, born 1729; he married Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, in her own right Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat in Italy, Countess of Lennox and Baroness of Lennox in Scotland, Countess de Lennox and Baroness de Lennox in France, and Baroness de Tobago in the West Indies. She had a daughter, Christian, who died unmarried, and a son

Archibald, born in 1753, succeeded to his mother's titles. He went to Tobago in 1769. He distinguished himself by defending the ship in which he went out to Tobago from the attacks of a French privateer. For this act he received an acknowledgment from the British Crown and the grant of a large piece of land and a gold medal. On December 25th, 1812, he married Ann, daughter of Sir John Stirling, Baronet of Glorat, and had by her Archibald, born June 6th, 1814; died in Tobago, November, 1839, unmarried. Ann, born October 3rd, 1815. Sarah Gloriana, born October 9th, 1816, died in infancy at Cheltenham. Christian Jane, born January, 5th, 1818, died unmarried December 2nd, 1839, in Tobago.

Ann married on July 17th, 1838, Charles Edward Groom, Prince de Gaeta, lieut. in the militia. She is (1885) Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and Ferrara in Italy, Countess of Lennox and Baroness of Lennox in Scotland, and Duchess de Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, Countess de Lennox and Baroness de Lennox in France, and Baroness de Tobago in the West Indies, and has inherited his other titles. She has an only child

Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, born May 14th, 1839. In 1865 he assumed the surname of Napier in addition to his father's name. But in accordance with the deeds and settlements of the Mantua Trust Fund, he and his mother, the Duchess, assumed the names of de Bourbon, d'Este, Paleologus, Gonzaga, in lieu of Groom and Napier, and executed a deed poll, duly registered in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, in October, 1885.

DESCENT OF THE DUKES OF TUSCANY.

1 Medicus (Medicis), Lord of Petrona, 1100.
2 Bonus. 3 Bernard. 4 Bonus or Jambonus.

5 Clarissimus. 6 Philip. 7 Averhard I. de Medicis. 8 Averhard II., Lord of Florence, 1309. 9 Francis. 10 Malatesta. 11 John de Medicis, 1360, Lord of Florence, 1402. 12 Laurentius de Medicis (not Lorenzo Magnifico). 13 Peter Francis de Medicis, Lord of Florence, 1459. 14 John or Julian de Medicis, called the handsomest young man in Italy; died 1498. 15 Lewis, afterwards called John, born 1498. 16 Cosmos de Medicis. 17 Francis Mary, Grand Duke of Florence, his daughter Eleanora married 18 Vincentius I., Duke of Mantua; his son 19 Ferdinand succeeded, who married Camilla. 20 Camilla, daughter of Ferdinand. 21 Camilla Canossa. 22 Margaret, her daughter. 23 Mary de Lennox, her daughter. 24 James Dalrymple Duke of Mantua, etc., her son. 25 Christian, his daughter. 26 Archibald, her son. 27 Ann, his daughter. 28 Charles, her son, present Prince of Mantua, etc.

ORIGIN OF THE STEWARTS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVE, THE DUCHESS OF MANTUA, ETC.

1 Grimus, King of Scotland 1003, whose grandson was

3 Bancho, whose son was killed 1040.

4 Fleance, who married Nesta or Mary, descended from Owen Gwynedh, Prince of North Wales, whose son was

5 Walter, afterwards Lord High Steward of Scotland 1116, the name of which office became the surname of the family.

6 Alan, 2nd Steward of Scotland in the reign of King David I.

7 Alexander I. Reign of William the Lion, died 1199.

8 Walter II., the Stewart, 1258.

9 Alexander II., the Stewart, died 1286.

10 John, the Stewart, time of Sir W. Wallace, married Martha, heiress of Lord Bute.

11 Walter III., 3rd Lord High Steward of Scotland about 1320.

12 Robert II., Lord High Steward of Scotland, Earl of Strathern, succeeded King David Bruce 1370 in the Kingdom.

13 Robert Stewart was 1st Earl of Menteth, in right of his first wife Margaret, grandchild and heiress of Alan, Earl of Menteth, and Earl of Fife by the resignation of the Countess. King Robert III. made him Duke of Albany 1399; his eldest son was

14 Murdoch, succeeded as Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland. He was beheaded 19th of May, 1425. He married Isabel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. They died without issue.

15 The second son, Sir Robert Menteth of Rusky, married Margaret, second daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. They had a son, Murdoch, who had a son, Patrick, who died without issue, and two daughters, the elder

16 Agnes, married 1460 Sir John Haldane, of Gleneagles; the younger, Elizabeth, married John Napier, of Merchiston (see page 44). The son of Sir J. Haldane and Agnes Menteth was

17 Sir James Haldane, 1490; his son

18 Sir John Haldane, 1505; his son

19 Sir James Haldane, 1513; his son

20 John Haldane, 1547; his son

21 George Haldane, 1563; his son

22 John Haldane, of Gleneagles, 1574; his son

23 James Haldane, 1592; his son

24 Sir John Haldane, 1625; his son

25 Sir John Haldane, 1653; his son

26 John Haldane, 1685; his son

27 Mungo Haldane died 1739; his daughter,

28 Mary Jane, married 1724 the Rev. Archibald Napier; their son was also

29 The Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth;* he married Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat; their son

30 Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, married Ann Stirling, 1812. Their only surviving child is

31 Ann, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, chief of the Stewarts, &c., who mar. Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta, 1838; their only child is

32 Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, heir of the Stewarts, &c.

LINE OF THE COUNTS AND DUKES OF CLEVE, &c.,
NOW REPRESENTATIVES.

Walter, Count of Teisterbant, died 724; his daughter and heiress,

Beatrix, married Theodoric, Lord of Cleve; their daughter and heiress was

Beatrix, heiress of Teisterbant and Cleve. She died 735; she married Elias or Ælies, a great hero; their son was

*Both he and his father were thus acknowledged by the British Crown.

Theodoric I., Count of Cleve and Teisterbant; died 759; mar. Countess of Hainault. Rainald, Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, died 770; m. Isabella Countess Ardenner-Walde. Ludolph, Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, 790.

John, the 1st Christian Count of Cleve and Teisterbant, time of Charlemagne, 801; having married Constantia, daughter of Michael I., Europolitae, Emperor of the East; their son was

Baldwin, Count of Cleve, who married Hildegardis, daughter and heiress of Louis, Count of Aquitaine; their son was

Eberharde, Count of Cleve, 827.

St. Luitardis, Count of Cleve, who married Bertha, daughter of Arnulp, the Emperor; their son was

Baldwin, Count of Cleve, 881; his son was

Arnold, Count of Cleve, died 962; his son was

Baldwin, Count of Cleve; died 1000; his son was

Conrad, Count of Cleve; died 1041; his son was

Theodoric II.; died 1085; his son

Arnold II., died 1162; married Ida, daughter of the Emperor, Frederick Barbarossa; their son was

Arnold III., Count of Cleve, died 1210; his son was

Arnold IV., Count of Cleve, died 1218; his son was

Theodoric V., Count of Cleve, died 1244; his son was

Theodoric VI., Count of Cleve, died 1261; his son was

Theodoric VII., Count of Cleve, died 1275; his son was

Theodoric VIII., Count of Cleve, died 1305; his son was

Theodoric IX., Count of Cleve, died 1347; his daughter was

Margaret, heiress of Cleve; married Adolph V., Count of the Mark; their son was

Adolph VI., made 1st Duke of Cleve, 1417; married Mary, daughter of John Intrepidus, Duke of Burgundy; their son was

John I., Duke of Cleve; he married Isabelle, daughter of John, Count of Nevers and R  thel; their son was

John II., Duke of Cleve, died 1521; his brother

Engelbert got Nevers by right of his mother; he married Charlotta, daughter of the Duke of Vendome; his nephew, son of John II., was

- John III., Duke of Cleve, Count of the March ; married Mary, daughter of William III., Duke Julich and Bergh and Count of Ravensberg, and succeeded to these States through his wife ; their grandson was William, Duke of Julich, Cleve, and Bergh, Count of March and Ravensberg.
- John William, last Duke of Julich, Cleve, and Berg, died 1609, without issue.
- Charles, Count of Nevers, son of Engelbert, Count of Nevers, married Mary, the heiress of Réthel ; their son was
- Francis I., Duke of Nevers, who married Margaret, sister of Antony, King of Navarre ; their daughter and heiress in Nevers and Réthel, was
- Henrietta, who married Louis Gonzaga ; their son was
- Charles I., Duke of Nevers and Réthel, afterwards Duke of Mantua and Montferrat ; their son was
- Charles II., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat ; their son was
- Charles III., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat ; their son was
- Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, who by deed, confirmed by the King of France, appointed his relation and next of kin
- James Dalrymple, descended from Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, his heir ; he was Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon ; his daughter was
- Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, born 1719 ; her son was
- Archibald, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, born 1753 ; his daughter is
- Ann, Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, born 1815 ; her son and heir is
- Charles, Prince of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, born 1839.*
- HENRI.

LINE OF THE COUNTS AND DUKES OF ALENÇON
AND THEIR DIRECT DESCENDANTS.

Louis IX., King of France.

Philipp III., Audax, King of France.

*This line of pedigree is an exact translation of the M.S. compiled by the late Count de Chambord, and in his handwriting.

Charles, Count of Valois and Alençon ; his 2nd son

Charles I., married Mary of Spain, daughter of Ferdinand, eldest son of the King of Spain.

Peter II., Count of Alençon ; his wife was Mary, of Shamillart ; his son was

John I., Count of Alençon, born 1385 ; there was a contention for precedence between him and the Duke de Bourbon, he pleading his relationship to the King. The King made him Duke of Alençon and Peer of France. He was killed at Agincourt ; his wife was Joan, daughter of John V., Duke of Bretagne.

John II., taken prisoner by the Duke of Bedford, 1494, in the battle of Verneil. He was forced to sell for his redemption his furniture and property ; his 1st wife was Joanna, daughter of John, Duke of Orleans and Isabella, of France.

Renatus married Margaret, of Lorraine, daughter of Frederick, Count of Vaudemont.

Charles II., Duke of Alençon, died without issue, on which the King, Francis I., took possession of the Dukedom ; but his sister Ann, of Alençon, who married William Paleologus, Markgrave of Montferrat, was the heiress of a great part of his property. Bonifazio VI., Markgrave of Montferrat, died without issue.

Margaret, his sister, heiress of Montferrat, married Federico II., 1st Duke of Mantua.

William, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

Vincentius I., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

Camilla Gonzaga, his daughter, Princess of Mantua and Montferrat.

Camilla Canossa, Princess of Mantua and Montferrat, married Adrian Van Lampsin ; their son was

Adrian, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat ; he married his cousin Adela, Countess de Lennox ; his daughter was

Margaret, Princess of Mantua and Montferrat ; her daughter was

Mary, Princess of Mantua and Montferrat, married James Dalrymple, son of the Earl of Stair ; their son was

James, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon ; his daughter was

Christian de Lennox, Dalrymple, Duchess of

Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on. She married the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth; their son was
 Archibald, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on; his daughter is
 Ann, Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on; her son and heir is
 Charles, Prince of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, b. 1839.*
 HENRI.

LINE OF NEVERS AND R  THEL.

John, King of France, died 1364.
 Philipp Audax, 3rd son of King John, made by his father Duke of Burgundy; married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Louis III., Count of Flanders, and widow of Philipp, the last Duke of Burgundy, of the Capetian race. He partitioned his dominions among his sons, giving to his younger son Philipp, Nevers and R  thel, who married Bona, daughter and heiress of the Count of Eu.
 John, Count of Nevers and R  thel. His daughter and heiress of R  thel was Charlotte, who married John, of Albret; her sister Elizabeth, heiress of Nevers, married John, Duke of Cleve; their son
 Engelbert, was the heir of his mother in Nevers, he died 1506; his son
 Charles, Count of Nevers, died 1521, having married Mary, daughter of Charlotte, heiress of R  thel; their son was
 Francis, 1st Duke of Nevers, who married Margaret, daughter of Antony, King of Navarre, 1538; their daughter
 Henrietta, heiress of Nevers and R  thel, died 1601. She married Louis Gonzaga; their son was
 Charles I., Duke of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, and became Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, on the death of Vincentius II., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, without issue, 1627; his son and heir was
 Charles II.; but he died before his father, and his son
 Charles III., succeeded his grandfather as Duke of Nevers, R  thel, and Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; his son was

*This line of pedigree is an exact translation of the MS. compiled by the late Count de Chambord, and in his handwriting.

Charles IV., Duke of Nevers, R  thel, and Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1665; he was expelled from his dominions by the Imperialists. He died without lawful issue, and with the concurrence of Louis XIV., King of France, constituted James Dalrymple, his kinsman, heir of his titles, James being descended from Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

James Dalrymple, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, succeeded in 1708; his daughter Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, succeeded as Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, born 1719. She married the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox; their son was

Archibald, born 1753, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on; his daughter

Ann, Duchess of Mantua Montferrat, and Ferrara, Duchess of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, Countess of Lennox and Menteth, born 1815, married Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta; their son is

Charles, Prince of Mantua, Montferrat, Nevers, R  thel, Alen  on, &c., born 14th May, 1839.*
 HENRI.

THE ITALIAN HOUSE OF ESTE.

THIS family is the oldest in Italy, descended from old Actius, in the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, King of the Romans, whose offspring were senators during the Roman Republic, one of them, Marcus Actius, or Attius, married Julia Major, sister of Julius C  sar, by whom he begat Actia, second wife of Caius Octavius and mother of Augustus C  sar.

That family continued some hundred years. By the next account of them in history we find one of them called

Caius Actius I., A.D. 390; he resided in the old Castle of Este, in the Dukedom of Venice, Italy; his son

Caius Actius II., Prince, or Lord of Este, 402; his son

Arelius Actius, Lord of Este, 411; his son was Tiberius, Lord of Este, 418; his son was

Alphorisius, Lord of Feltro, 453; his son was Maximus, 493; his son was

*This line of pedigree is an exact translation of the MS. compiled by the late Count de Chambord, and in his handwriting.

- Bonifacius, of Este, Lord of Feltro, died 556; his son was
 Valerianus, of Este, Lord of Feltro, killed in battle 550; his son was
 Gundelhard, Prince of Este, Feltro, and Monfelfice, major-domo of Dagobert, King of France, 636; his son was
 Heribert, Lord of Este, 694; his son was
 Ernest, Lord of Este, killed 752; his son was
 Henry I., created by Charlemagne Prince of Tarvis and Markgrave of Este, he died 780; his son was
 Berengarius, Markgrave of Este and Lord of Tarvis, died 840; his son was
 Otto II., Markgrave of Este and Tarvis, died 898; his son was
 Sigfried I., Count of Este, Lord of Lucca and Parma, died 954; his son was
 Azo II., Count of Este, Margrave of Milan and Genoa, Lord of Placentia and Reggio, made Imperial Vicar by the Emperor Otto I., he died 970; his son was
 Theobald I., Markgrave of Ferrara and Verona, Count of Canossa, Lord of Lucca, Placentia, Parma, and Reggio; his son was
 Hugh III., Markgrave of Este, Milan, Genoa, Tuscany, and Stadtholder of Italy; died 1014; his son was
 Azo IV., by some called Azo III., the Great, Markgrave of Este; his son
 Azo VI., Markgrave of Este, he died 1055; his uncle was
 Welfo V., Duke of Bavaria and ancestor of the Ducal Electoral and Royal House of Brunswick, now represented by the Duke of Cumberland, ex-King of Hanover, and Queen Victoria of England; his nephew was
 Fulco I., son of the Markgrave of Este, died 1111; the son of Fulco was
 Obizzo I., Markgrave of Este, died 1194; his son was
 Azo VI., 1193, died before his father; his son was
 Azo VII., by some called XI., Marquis of Este and Ancona, Lord of Ferrara, Verona, &c., died 1212; his son was
 Aldovrandino I., Marquis of Este and Ancona, who married Regina, daughter of Alberic Scalliger, of Verona, he died 1215; their son was
 Reinald, whose son was
 Obizzo II., Marquis of Este, Ancona, Lord of Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio.
 Aldovrandino II., Marquis of Este and Ancona, &c., died 1325; his son was
 Obizzo III., Marquis of Este and Ancona, Lord of Verona, Ferrara, and Parma, he died 1352; his son was
 Aldrovandinus III., Marquis of Este, Lord of Ferrara and Modena, he died 1361; his son was
 Nicolas III., Marquis of Este, Lord of Ferrara, Modena, Reggio, Parma, &c., he died 1441; his son was
 Borso, Marquis of Este, created 1st Duke of Modena 1452 by the Emperor Frederick II., A.D. 1452, and 1st Duke of Ferrara by Pope Paul II. 1470. Borso died unmarried 1471; his brother
 Hercules, or Ercole I., was Duke of Modena and Ferrara, Marquis of Este, Count of Rivigo; his daughter
 Isabella married Gianfranciscus Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua; a secret treaty was entered into on this marriage, by which on the failure of the male line of Este, the House of Gonzaga was to succeed to the estates and titles of Modena, Ferrara, and Este. The son of Gianfrancisco and Isabella d'Este was
 Federico, 1st Duke of Mantua, he married Margerita, heiress of Montferrat, and the two Principalities were united; their eldest son Francisco died without issue and their son William became Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; he got the title Serenissimus from the Emperor Maximilian II.; his son was
 Vincentio, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; his son was
 Francisco, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; whose daughter and only child married the Duke of Nevers; he was succeeded by his brother
 Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, whose daughter
 Camilla, Princess of Mantua and Montferrat, married Count Canossa; their only child was Camilla Canossa, Princess of Mantua and Montferrat, who married Adrian Van Lampsin; their son was
 Adrian, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat; his son was
 Francis, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, who died unmarried; his mother's sister was Mary Princess of Mantua, who succeeded him as heiress of the family. She married James Dalrymple; their son was
 James Dalrymple, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and

Alençon, who became the heir of Charles IV., Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, Nevers, and Réthel, 1708; his daughter was Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, 1719; her son was Archibald, Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, born 1753; his daughter is Ann, Duchess of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, born 1815; her son is Charles, Prince of Mantua, Montferrat, and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, born 1839.
King Louis XIV., of France, in accordance with this deed of Ercole, acknowledged James Dalrymple to be Duke of Mantua and Montferrat as the heir of the Houses of Gonzaga and Este. This has been generally acknowledged by the French sovereigns, or Government, to the present time (see page 8).
The Duke of Modena acknowledged in 1860 Ann, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, and her son Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, to be the heirs of the line of Este after himself, and wished them to succeed him and left them his family archives, which they now possess.*

HENRI.

THE BARONY OF LENNOX, AS DESCENDED FROM AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SAXON KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.†

Ida, the tenth in descent from Woden, established, about A.D. 547, the kingdom of Bernicia, which included Northumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Lancashire.

Bealrick, second son of Ida, addicted to the sea, landed in Scotland with 40 men, and, making his way up the river Clyde, settled on the banks of the Leven. Goran, King of Scotland, was glad of his aid against the Picts, and saluted him as the Thane of Levenax, and gave him lands on both banks of the Leven, 559.

Osmer, Thane of Levenax, son and heir, married a daughter of Aydan, King of Scots, 612.
Edgar, Thane of Levenax, son and heir.

* This line of pedigree is an exact translation of the MS. compiled by the late Count de Chambord, and in his handwriting.

† The arms of the Barony is a lion rampant, jules, with thistles at the corners, on a golden field, with three silver piles. This is shown in a seal of a charter of Hakyl.

Ethelrick, Thane of Levenax, son and heir, living 660.

Oswald, Thane of Levenax, son and heir, living 700.

Edgar, Thane of Levenax, living 750.

Eugene, Thane of Levenax, living 780.

Donald, Thane of Levenax, living 800.

*Eric, Thane of Levenax, living 830.

Edgar, Thane of Levenax, living 868.

*Malcolm, Thane of Levenax, living 900. He had two sons, Edgar and Ethel. They went to a forest to hew wood, and Ethel, when violently hewing a tree, the axe-head slipped off the handle, and hitting his brother Edgar, slew him. Ethel, fearing to be charged with murder, fled to Norway, and was reported dead, circa 912. Malcolm dying without other issue, Donald VI., King of Scotland, distributed his lands.

In the reign of Harold, King of England, Malcolm, grandson of Ethel, landed with the army of Eric, King of Norway, and on the defeat of the latter, wandered with two or three followers into the highlands of Yorkshire, where he subsisted for some years by hunting and fishing. On the Norman conquest, becoming notorious as a leader of turbulent Saxons, his head was cut off. Ethel, his son, went to Scotland, where he entered the service of Malcolm Canmore. He died without issue. His youngest brother, Hakyl, a Saxon lord of England, hearing of his brother's death, came to Scotland and set forth by petition to King William the Lion his claim to the lands and title of the Thanes of Levenax, by his pedigree from Ida, King of Bernicia, which bears a seal with the arms of that king. This petition is dated the third year of King William the Lion. The King by a charter* dated 1190 granted him the barony of Levenax, a small territory, to be held under Alwyn, first Earl of Lennox.

*Hakyl married a daughter of Edward Menteth; he was succeeded by his son,

*John de Levenax, 1202; he married a daughter of the Laird of Menteth, his cousin, and was succeeded by his brother,

*Robert de Levenax; he was succeeded by his brother, William de Lennox, who married Mary Erskine of Perth.

*John de Lennox, son and heir, was invested in the barony by a charter dated 1283, granted

* These charters are among the family papers.

by Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lennox. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Gordon.

*Alexander de Lennox, son and heir, invested in the barony by a charter dated 1296, by Malcolm, 5th Earl of Lennox. He married Marjory Campbell of Edinburgh.

*James de Lennox, grandson and heir, invested by a charter granted by King Robert II. of certain lands in the county of Dunbretan, in consideration of his devoted service, 1354. He married Jean Macdonald, daughter of the Lord of the Isles.

*Marjory de Lennox, daughter and heiress, invested in charter of lands by Duncan, Earl of Lennox, 1382.

*John de Lennox, eldest son and heir, died before his mother, having married Adela Bruce.

*Adela de Lennox, his daughter and heiress, succeeded to the lands of her grandmother, invested 1412. She married John de Naper or Napier, of the Comté de Dunbretan, descended from John le Naper, living 1296.

*Adela Naper, Baroness Lennox, daughter and heiress, invested 1430. She married Philip Campbell of Glasgow, and was succeeded by her granddaughter, Marjory de Lennox, who married Patrick Graham of the House of Montrose. Her two sons were drowned 1440, in Loch Leven.

*Frances de Lennox, sole surviving child and heiress, invested 1445. She was at that time in a convent in France, where she had been educated. She married Robert de Graham, of the House of Fintry. She died in childbed, 1447.

*Margaret de Lennox, her only child and heiress, invested 1469, married Alexander Campbell, a French knight of Scotch birth. Of eight children John only attained maturity. He died in consequence of an attack of robbers near Edinburgh 1500, having married Mary Murdoch when he was 21 years of age. He left three daughters.

*Adela de Lennox, eldest daughter and heiress, invested 1516, died unmarried, was succeeded by her sister.

*Mary, wife of Robert Hunter.

Walter Hunter, Baron de Lennox, the eldest of her three children, succeeded; he died of sunstroke in Turkey, 1555, having married

Matilda Neville, of the Abergavenny family; his son was

Neville, Baron de Lennox, being abroad when his father died, married there the Marchesa Grimaldi; he had two sons, the eldest of whom succeeded his father.

Thomas de Lennox, grandson and heir in the Barony of Lennox, died without issue. His younger brother John, having during the lifetime of his brother acquired large estates in Picardy, granted by Henry IV.* for distinguished military services, was created Count and Baron de Lennox, with remainder to his daughter and heirs. On the death of his brother,

*John de Lennox, Count and Baron, succeeded to the Scotch barony, and removed to Scotland with his only daughter, 1618.

*Francesca, Baroness Lennox, Countess and Baroness de Lennox in France, returning to France married Count d'Aguilar, who died without issue. She married secondly Cornelius Lampsin, of Flushing, created by Louis XIV. Baron de Tabago, he had by her issue one daughter.

Adela, who succeeded as the Baroness Lennox and Countess and Baroness de Lennox and Baroness de Tabago. She married Walter Chisholme, and by him had no issue. She married secondly Adrian Van Lampsin, her first cousin, nephew of Cornelius Van Lampsin, and had issue (see pages 6-8).

James, who died unmarried,* and Margaret, who married Captain Edward Stirling. They had issue two daughters.

Jane, who succeeded to the family honours and estates; she married, but had no surviving issue (see page 6).

Mary de Lennox, Countess de Lennox, Baroness de Tabago, aunt and heiress, daughter of Captain Edward Stirling, succeeded, but the estates in Scotland had been sold. She married the Hon. James Dalrymple, and was succeeded by her son

James, who assumed the titles of Duke of Mantua and Duke of Montferrat, Baron de Lennox in Scotland, Count de Lennox and Baron de Lennox in France, and Baron de Tabago. He died in Holland very young, having married Jane Napier, of Wright's House (see pages 11-14).

Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Baroness Lennox

* Charters in the Mantuan Charter Chest.

* Charters in the Mantuan Charter Chest.

in Scotland, and Countess de Lennox and Baroness de Lennox in France, and Baroness de Tabago in the West Indies, daughter and sole heiress. Born at Flushing, June 4th, 1719; baptized September 11th, 1719. The certificate describes her as Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, child of James de Lennox Dalrymple, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Baron of Lennox, Baron de Tabago, &c., by his wife Jane Napier, who died three months after her husband. Married Sir Alexander Ramsay, Baronet, in exile in Holland, for his share in the Rebellion in 1715. Sir Alexander Ramsay died without issue in 1744. The Duchess came to Scotland in 1746, and being in poor circumstances, and fearing proscription, she ceased to use her titles, and assumed her maiden name only. She married secondly the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox, and had

Archibald and Christian, who died unmarried. Archibald was known in his boyhood as Master of Lennox, but having to make his own way in the world, he did not in early life assume his titles. He went to Tobago and afterwards to France, where his titles were acknowledged by Napoleon I. His style was "His Royal and Most Serene Highness the Duke of Mantua and Montferrat in Italy; Duke of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on in France; Earl of Lennox and Baron de Lennox in Scotland; Count de Lennox and Baron de Lennox in France; Baron de Tabago in the West Indies." He married Ann, daughter of Sir John Stirling of Glorat. He died in 1822, having issue

Archibald, Gloriana, and Jane, who all died unmarried, and

Ann, in right of her father, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Duchess of Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on; Countess of Lennox and Baroness Lennox, in Scotland; and Countess de Lennox and Baroness de Lennox, in France; and Baroness de Tabago in the West Indies, who married in 1838 Charles Edward Groom, Esq., of Tobago, and had issue

Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, Prince Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, Baron de Tabago, born 1839.

THE EARLDOM OF LENNOX IN SCOTLAND.*
Aykfrith, or Egrith, a Saxon Lord of Northumberland and Yorkshire, in the reigns of

*The most ancient peerage in the British Isles.

Edward the Confessor and Harold; died 1064; his son was

Arkyll or Arkill, who, rebelling against William the Conqueror, was dispossessed of his lands, fled to Scotland, where Malcolm III. gave him estates in Dumbartonshire. He married first Sigr  ta, daughter of Kilvert, son of Liggulf, a powerful baron of Yorkshire, by whom he had Cospatrick. (See *Domesday Book*, appendix 61 D.) He married secondly a daughter of Dolphin, son of Torphin, and had a son

Arkyll, who inherited his father's property in Scotland, "He is called Arkyllus filius Arkyll;" his son was

Alwyn, first Earl of Lennox (created by King Malcolm IV.)* Witnessed a charter of King David I., etc. (Chartul, of Dunfermline, Kelso, Glasgow, Paisley, and Lennox.) He had two sons; the eldest was

Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox, living 1233, was ward to his uncle David, Earl of Huntingdon Garioch, 1233. He married Eva daughter of the Earl of Menteth;* his son and successor was

*Maldwin, third Earl, a guarantee of the arrangements between Henry III., of England, and King Alexander III., of Scotland. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord High Steward; his grandson, the son of Malcolm, was

*Malcolm, fourth Earl. King Alexander III. created a large tract of land into a forestry in the Earldom of Lennox, by charter, in 1272. He died between 1290 and 1292; his son was

*Malcolm, fifth Earl, one of the nominees of Bruce in his competition with Balliol for the Scottish crown. The Earl was afterwards one of Bruce's principal supporters. Bruce granted him the hereditary sheriffship of the county of Clackmannan, 1310; the sheriffship and lieutenancy of the Earldom of Lennox. He fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, 19th July 1333.

*Donald, sixth Earl of Lennox, succeeded, 1333; he was bound for the ransom of King David II., September 26th, 1337. He was at the coronation of Robert II., March 16th, 1371; his daughter and heiress was

*Margaret, Countess of Lennox, married Walter, son of Alan de Faslane or de Fosselane. They had three sons—Duncan, Alexander,

*Charters or Certificates in the Mantuan Charter Chest.



Alan Walter. She resigned in favour of her son

*Duncan, Earl of Lennox. He had three daughters. Lady Isabel married Murdoch, Duke of Albany. His third daughter, Elizabeth, married Sir John Stewart of Derneley; his second daughter,

Lady Margaret, married Sir Robert Menteth, of Rusky. They had one son, who died young, and they had two daughters.

Agnes, the eldest, married, 1460, Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles (who died 1493), Master of the Household, and Elizabeth married John Napier of Merchiston. Agnes Haldane's father's family estates were divided between her and her sister; Agnes's son was

Sir James Haldane of Gleneagles, who in 1490 brought proof of his descent from the second sister, and was served heir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, and infeoffed. By his wife, Christian Graham, daughter of Lord Graham, he had a son,

Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, who succeeded 1505, married Marjory, daughter of Sir John Lawson of Humby; his son was

Sir James Haldane, who succeeded 1513. He married Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of Robert, twentieth Earl of Marr, by Isabel, daughter of Sir George Campbell of London, 1513; his son was

†John Haldane of Gleneagles, who succeeded 1547, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lundin, ancestor of the Earl of Perth; his son was

George Haldane of Gleneagles, succeeded 1563, married Lady Jane Cunningham, daughter of William Earl of Glencairn; his son was

John Haldane of Gleneagles, succeeded 1574, married Isabel, daughter of Sir David Hume or Home of Wedderburn; his son was

James Haldane of Gleneagles, succeeded 1592, married Margaret, daughter of John, Earl of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Duke of Athol; his son was

Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, succeeded 1625, married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss, sister of the first Earl of Wemyss; his son was

Sir John Haldane, succeeded 1653, married Margaret daughter of Simon, Lord Lovat; he was succeeded by his son

*Duplicate of resignation of Earldom to the King.

† Copy of petition in Mantuan Charter Chest.

Mungo Haldane (succeeded 1673), who married Anne of the family of Grant; his son was John Haldane of Gleneagles, succeeded 1685, who married, first, Mary, daughter of Lord Maderty; secondly, Helen, daughter of Sir John Erskine of Alva. This John Haldane had five children; first,

Mungo Haldane, Esq., of Gleneagles, M.P. for Stirlingshire, who died June 1st, 1757 or 1759, aged 73 (Douglas says unmarried) but he married privately against the wish of his parents, Mary Scot of Edinburgh, daughter of Robert Scot, merchant (certificate in Napier charter chest); he had issue one daughter

Mary Jane, educated at the expense of her grandfather, Mr. R. Scot; he gave her a marriage portion of £1,000 when she was about eighteen. Her father said he would provide for her. She was at that time engaged to the Rev. Archibald Napier. Mr. Mungo Haldane had great antagonism to the

Rev. A. Napier on account of their rival claims to the Earldom of Lennox, and did not provide for his daughter as he promised. She married in 1724, and had issue the

Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, who married Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Baroness de Lennox, &c., and had issue

Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Earl of Lennox, etc., and a daughter who died unmarried. His son Archibald married Ann Stirling; their only surviving child is

Ann, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, chief of the Stewarts, who married Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta; their only child is

Charles, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

ABSTRACT OF THE HISTORY OF THE PARTITION OF THE EARLDOM OF LENNOX.

Duncan, Earl of Lennox, entered into an indenture dated at Inchmurin, in Loch Lomond, February 17th, 1391, with Robert Earl of Fife and Menteth, afterwards Duke of Albany, whereby it was agreed that Sir Murdoch Stewart, son and heir of the said Earl of Fife, should have to wife Isabel, daughter of the said Earl of Lennox, and that the said Earl should resign his Earldom of Lennox into the King's hands for a new investment thereof to himself

and his heirs male lawfully begotten of his body; which failing to the said Sir Murdoch and Isabel, and the heirs to be procreate betwixt them; which failing, to return to the said Earl of Lennox and his heirs. The lady was to have also two thousand marks sterling. Duncan accordingly resigned his Earldom to King Robert III., and received a charter in accordance with the terms of his agreement. On the return of King James I. from England, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, was tried, condemned and executed, together with his son-in-law, Albany, and grandson; therefore the succession devolved upon his three daughters. First, Lady Isabel, who married Murdoch, Duke of Albany, who died without having issue. She retained the Earldom until her death in 1451 or 1452. Secondly the Lady Margaret, who married Robert Menteth of Rusky; they had a son who died without issue, and two daughters, first Agnes who married Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and secondly Elizabeth, who married Sir John Napier of Merchistoun. Lady Elizabeth, third daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, married Sir John Steward of Derneley, who was killed at Orleans, February 12th, 1429. Their grandson John, Lord Derneley, was served heir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, his great grandfather, in half of the Earldom which had been in the King's hands forty-eight years. He was afterwards Earl of Lennox, as will be shown presently. There was drawn up on the part of the Haldanes of Gleneagles a paper printed without date, entitled, "Memorials relative to the succession of the ancient Earls of Levanax," in which it is stated that on a failure of Isabel, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, a dispute arose, which of her two sisters was the eldest; that the estate was divided between the two sisters is clear. By a charter of King James III. to Sir John Haldane the fourth part of the Earldom, and the whole superiority there to be held of the King was granted. He then went as Ambassador to Denmark. No sooner was he out of the country than Lord Derneley in a most irregular manner got himself served heir to Duncan, Earl of Lennox, in the principal messuage of the Earldom; the original retour is blank in the name of the daughter through whom Lord Derneley claimed. He now assumed the title of Earl of Lennox. Sir John Haldane, when he returned from Denmark, obtained a "writ of error" under the great seal, revoking

the service of Lord Derneley 1475. By a paper annexed, it was said Agnes Menteth was descended from the second, and Lord Derneley from the youngest (third) daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. It was so clear and notorious that there was no occasion to bring any proof thereof. Lord Derneley was now obliged to drop the title of Earl of Lennox. In 1477 Agnes Menteth obtained briefs from the Chancery for serving her heir *super terris annuis redditibus et officio comitatus de Levanax*, but her death prevented the service being fully completed, and the right devolved on her eldest son, Sir James Haldane, who was served heir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, by two special retours, dated 21st and 24th May, 1490. He was immediately infeoffed in the fourth part of the Earldom which belonged to him in property, and that he might not seem to relinquish the other rights belonging to him, he entered a formal protest that his not then claiming and insisting on his right to the superiority of the whole Earldom should be no prejudice to him in any future time of his right to the said superiority, or of his being held principal of the said Earldom, as it was known that he was descended from the elder sister (or second sister).

Lord Derneley again in 1488 assumed the title of Earl of Lennox, and sat as such in the Parliament in October of that year. A submission was entered into, and arbiters agreed in September, 1491, that Sir John and Sir James Haldane should give up to Lord Derneley their quarter of the property of the Earldom of Lennox, excepting particular land named therein, and that Lord Derneley should resign to Sir James all the right of superiority and tenendry of the said Earldom. In 1493 an indenture was executed between the parties by which a division of the estate was made, and certain lands allotted to each, to be held directly of the King, and after enumerating the particular lands assigned to Sir James Haldane as his fourth share of the property of the Earldom; it further conveys to him lands of considerable extent as a recompense to him for the right which he had, or might have, to the property or superiority of the part of the lands of the Earldom which were allotted to Lord Derneley. From these premises the conclusion is drawn that the right to the title of Lennox is vested in the Haldanes of Gleneagles, descended from the second daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, while the Stuarts of Derneley were descended

from the third daughter.—*Douglas's Peerage*, by Wood, vol. ii., p. 86-7.

The seats of the ancient Earls of Lennox were Dumbarton Castle, given up to King Alexander II., 1238, Inchmurin, Loch Lomond, Belach on the Leven, Catter on the water Enrick, all in the County of Dumbarton.

NAPIERS OF KILMAHEW, CHIEF OF THE NAPIERS.

Alwyn, first Earl of Lennox, had two sons. Alwyn, the eldest, who succeeded, and Ethus, or Donald, his second son, who, being sent by his father to fight for William the Lion, for his gallant conduct on the field of battle received the Honorable name of Nae-peer, etc. (Napier Tobago Charter chest). He gave him also the lands of Gosford and lands in Fife.

Robert, son and heir.

John le Nae-peer, son and heir, was witness to a charter of the Earl of Lennox in 1204. (Napier Charter chest.)

Donald le Nae-peer, son and heir, was witness to a charter in 1265 (Napier Charter chest).

Johannes le Naper, son and heir (Napier Charter chest), was witness to a charter of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox.

Johannes Naper, son and heir, was witness to a charter of conformation by Robert, King of Scotland. "*Domino Johanne de Luss.*" Dated 1316. (Lennox Chart.)

William Napier, his son and heir, who had a charter from King David II. of half the lands of Petfour, Perknoc, near Perth; half the lands of Kilmahew, where the chapel is situated, near Dumbarton, forfeited by Dornagill Montifex. He was probably the same William de Naper who had a charter, dated 1376, from King Robert II., of lands in Haddington; and again in 1390 from King Robert III. He was most likely the William Naper de Scotia who had a safe conduct from Richard II. of England, dated October 14th, 1378, for himself, "*quam quatuor serveientibus quam peditibus,*" and in which the name of "*William Cunningham miles de Scotia,*" and of "*Thomas Kere de Scotia,*" are included (rotuli Scotiæ, vol. ii., p. 144).

Duncan Naper, his brother, had a charter dated before 1400 from Walter, son of Alan, Earl of Lennox, confirming to him *Domino de Kylenehew pro homagio et servitio quondam Johanes Napier patris ipsius Duncani*, certain lands *de Ballul et Miltoyn que quondam fuerunt Willielmi Napier fratris dicti Duncani* (Lennox Chartelrie); his successor was

John de Naper, Dominus de Kilmahew, who was witness to a Charter by John de Dolas, of Estir-leky, to Murdoch de Leky, of the land at Estir-leky, county of Stirling, which charter is dated Feb. 10th, 1406-7 (Robinson's Index of Entails). The same John de Naper, Lord of Kilmahew, is one of the assize mentioned in a decree of John Foster of Corstorfy, Chamberlain of Scotland, in an action between the Burgh of Renfrew and Dumbarton, dated Edinburgh, Jan. 3rd, 1429 (Hamilton's Lanark and Renfrew). He married, secondly, Adela, Baroness Lennox, and had by her Adela, who succeeded her as Baroness Lennox (Napier of Tobago Charter chest). Continued page 50.

The family of Napiers of Kilmahew existed in possession of the estate until about 1818 when the last possessor of the estate of that name died unmarried.* The estate had formerly been very valuable but by sales had been reduced to about £72 a year. On failure of this line the heir-general of the Barony was the Duchess of Mantua aforesaid—see a privately printed tract entitled, "Genealogical Notices of the Napiers of Kilmahew by Robert Malcolm Kerr, Advocate of Glasgow, 1849," and "Notes on the Pedigree of the Duchess of Mantua and Montferat, 1st edition."

DESCENT OF THE GROOMS.

The family of Le Grome was of great antiquity in Flanders, being derived from Hubert le Grome, a captain of cavalry to the Emperor Charlemagne, who gave him the lands of Font le Grome near Sedan; he was succeeded by his son

2 Louis le Grome;

3 Edouardo le Grome, his son;

4 Gilbert le Grome, his son;

5 Charles le Grome, his son;

6 Alphonse le Grome, his son, went on the first Crusade, was raised to the dignity of Count by the Emperor of Constantinople, married Zoe, a Greek lady; his eldest son, Roger le Grome, succeeded to the estate in Flanders.

7 Robert le Grome, second son of Count Alphonse le Grome, came to England, circa 1120, and married Ethelberta, heiress of Edward Lowenham of Lowenham in Suffolk; his son was

*The charters and papers proving the above are in the Mantuan Charter Chest. They were left by the last Napier, possessor of the estate, with Archibald, Duke of Mantua, prior to his departure for America, where he died. The Duke was very kind to him, and was the heir of his line.

- 8 Arthur le Grome, of Lowenham ;
- 9 William le Grome, his son ;
- 10 James le Grome, his son ;
- 11 Robert le Grome, his son, went to the Continent and was received at the Imperial Court as Count le Grome, his armorial bearings were three Greek crosses on a field of azure ;
- 12 John le Grome, his son, squire to Edward I., fell in battle ;
- 13 Charles le Grome, knighted, and got an increase of land ;
- 14 Francis le Grome, his son ;
- 15 Henry le Grome, his son ;
- 16 William le Grome, his son, fought at Agincourt.
- 17 James le Grome, his son, killed on Bosworth field.
- 18 Roger le Grome, received with the deputation of the gentlemen of Suffolk by Henry VII. in 1488.
- 19 Gilbert, his son, died unmarried, the male line became extinct.
- 20 Mary Ann, daughter and heiress of Roger, married Robert Græme, son of Ellen Douglas (the Lady of the Lake), he took the name of Grome. There is a chronicle in possession of the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat of the births, deaths, etc., from the reign of Edward I. to 1800, about 400 years.
- 21 William Grome of Lowenham, his son.
- 22 William Grome.
- 23 James Grome.
- 24 John Grome, married Rachel Russell, daughter of Edward Russell by his wife Rachel Israel, daughter of Manasseh Ben Israel, 78th in descent from David, king of Israel ; he proposed to pay Cromwell a large sum and receive St. Paul's Cathedral as a synagogue for the Jews.
- 25 Charles Grome.
- 26 Francis John Grome, remarkable for goodness.
- 27 Thomas Grome, married Mary Cromwell, a descendant of the Protector.
- 28 James Grome.
- 29 John Grome.
- 30 William Grome.
- 31 James Grome.
- 32 John Grome, of Lavingham, had 13 children, he sold his estates, and settled in London, and changed his name to Groom ; one of his younger sons was
- 33 James Foster Groom, a man of much ability, who acquired a fortune by his diligence

in early life, but losing most of it through a dishonest partner, his intimate friend, Lord Lyndhurst, got him the appointment of official assignee in the Court of Bankruptcy, London. He married Mary Gayter, or de Gâtres of Gaeta, by descent a Neapolitan Princess,* but her husband would not allow her to use her title, and prevented her from letting her children know of her high birth. The sorrow of this and his harshness about it are said to have preyed on her mind and hastened her death. His second son was

34 Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta,† a young man of remarkable talent and promise, who married Ann Napier, daughter and heiress of Duke Archibald of Mantua and Montferrat. Charles Edward died young, leaving one son,

35 Charles, Prince of Mantua, Montferrat, Nevers, and Réthel, Baron of Tobago, etc.

DESCENT FROM THE KINGS OF THE FRANKS.

1 Antenor, King of the Cimmerians, Nehe-miah's time, 443 B.C. Antenor is by Moses Maimonides termed the chief Prince of Ephraim.

2 Marcomir, King of the Siccambri, A.M. 3562

3 Antenor I., called by some Antenor II., A.M. 3600.

4 Priamus, A.M. 3620. They then first used the Saxon language.

5 Helenus, B.C. 339.

6 Diocles, King, 3665 A.M.; he aided the Saxons against the Goths 3677.

7 Bassanus Magnus, King and Priest. 3718 ; married the daughter of Orcades, or a Norwegian King.

8 Clodomir I., King, 3754, in his third year the Gauls demanded the restoration of their land.

9 Nicanor, King, 3772, aided the Saxons against the Sclavonians and Goths ; he married a daughter of Glidure, or Clidure, King of Britain.

10 Marcomir II., King, 3806. Clodius I., King, 3834 A.M.

*She proved her pedigree and obtained a grant of arms and precedence in 1817, from the King of Naples.

†Charles Edward, her second son, succeeded his mother by special remainder.

Note.—This pedigree is compiled by the accomplished genealogist, M. le Breton, who was employed by the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat to write an elaborate history of the Groom family. M. le Breton based this table on indefeasible documentary evidence, notably of a book engrossed on vellum which contains the original certificates of the births, deaths, and marriages of the family for more than 400 years, and upwards of 500 deeds and other papers relating to the history of the Grooms.

- 11 Antenor II., 3845. Clodomir II., 3861. Berodachus, 3881.
 12 Cassander, 3909. Antharius, 3930.
 13 Francus, 3965, who first gave the name to the Franks.
 14 Clodius II., 3993. Marcomir III., A.D. 32.
 15 Clodomir III., A.D. 51. Antenor IV., A.D. 63.
 16 Rathenius, A.D. 69. Richemer I., 90. Odomar, A.D. 114.
 17 Marcomir IV., A.D. 128; married Athildis, daughter of Coilus, King of Britain. (See page 33.)
 18 Clodomir IV., 149; married Hatilda, daughter of King of Rugii.
 19 Farabert, King, 166. Sanno, or Hanno, 186.
 20 Hildric founded Heidelberg Castle on the Rhine, 214.
 21 Batherus, 253. 22 Clodius III., 272.
 23 Walter, 298. 24 Dagobert, 306.
 25 Clodomir, IV., 319. 26 Richimir II., 337.
 27 Theodimir, 350. 28 Clodius V., 360.
 29 Marcomir, V., 378; he was the last King of the Franks, and was conquered by the Romans; his brother succeeded as
 30 Dagobert, first Duke of the Franks under the Romans.
 31 Genebald, died without male issue, his daughter Argota married Pharamond, Duke of the Franks, and afterwards King, 420.
 32 Sigimerus married a daughter of Ferreolus Tonantius, a Roman Senator, and son-in-law to the Emperor Avitus.
 33 Ferreolus, Duke of the Moselle, married a daughter of Clovis I., King of the Franks.
 34 Ausbert 570, married Blitildis, daughter of Clothary I., King of the Franks.
 35 Arnoldus, Margrave of the Schelde, 601, married Oda of Swabia; their daughter was Itha, or Ida, who married Pipin Duke of Brabant, Major Domus of Clothary II.; their daughter was Begga, died 698, who married Anchires, Duke of Brabant, 685.
 36 Pepinus, the great Duke of Brabant, 685. Maire of the Palace.
 37 Childebrand I., a younger son.
 38 Nebelongus. Theoderet, or Theodobert, Count of Mascon.
 39 Robert, the father of Robert Fortis.
 40 Robert Fortis, Count of Orleans, 867.
 41 Robert, Duke of France and Burgundy, Count of Paris and King of France, 922.
 42 Hugh Magnus, Count of Paris, 956, married Hadwid, daughter of the Emperor Henry Anceps.
 43 Hugh Capet, 996.
 44 Robert II., 1031, the Pius.
 45 Henry I., King of France, 1027.
 46 Phillip I., King of France, 1060.
 47 Louis VI., King of France, 1108.
 48 Louis VII., King of France, 1131.
 49 Phillip II., Augustus, King of France, 1179.
 50 Louis VIII., King of France, 1187.
 51 Louis IX. (Sanctus) King of France.
 52 Phillip III., Audax, King of France.
 53 Charles, Count de Valois.
 54 Phillip VI., de Valois, "la belle fortune."
 55 John, King of France.
 56 Louis, Duke of Anjou, titular King of Naples, born 1382.
 57 Louis II., Duke of Anjou, titular King of Naples.
 58 Reginer, Duke of Anjou, titular King of Naples; his daughter
 59 Ann, married William IX., Margrave of Montferrat; their daughter was
 60 Margaret, heiress of Montferrat, who married Frederico II., Duke of Mantua, thus uniting the lines; their son was
 61 Guglielmo, first duke of Mantua and Montferrat;
 62 Vincentius II., duke;
 63 Ferdinand III., duke;
 64 Franciscus, duke; male line extinct;
 65 Camilla, daughter of Ferdinand, married Count Canossa, 1627;
 66 Camilla Canossa, born 1629; her daughter
 67 Margaret; her daughter
 68 Mary de Lennox, married James Dalrymple; their son
 69 James was Duke of Mantua, Montferrat, Ferrara, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, acknowledged by King Louis XIV.; his daughter
 70 Christian, born 1719; her son
 71 Archibald, born 1753; his daughter
 72 Ann, heiress of his titles, born 1815; her son
 73 Charles, her heir, born 1839.
- LINE OF DESCENT FROM DAVID, KING OF ISRAEL
 1 David, King of Israel, B.C. 1085; his son was
 2 Solomon, B.C. 1033; his son was
 3 Rehoboam, B.C. 1016; his son was
 4 Abjam, B.C. 958; his son was
 5 Asa, B.C. 955; his son was

Table of Descent from King David.

57

- 6 Jehoshophat, B.C., 914; his son was
- 7 Joram, B.C. 889; his son was
- 8 Uzziah B.C. 826; his son was
- 9 Jotham, B.C. 783; his son was
- 10 Ahaz, B.C., 787; his son was
- 11 Hezekiah, B.C. 751; his son was
- 12 Manasseh, B.C. 710; his son was
- 13 Amon, B.C., 621; his son was
- 14 Josiah, B.C., 649; his son was
- 15 Jeconias; his son was
- 16 Salathiel; his son was
- 17 Zorobabel; his son was
- 18 Abind; his son was
- 19 Eliakim; his son was
- 20 Azor; his son was
- 21 Sadoc; his son was
- 22 Achim; his son was
- 23 Ehud; his son was
- 24 Eleazar; his son was
- 25 Matthan; had two sons, Jacob the father
of Joseph, the husband of Mary, and Judah;
whose son was
- 26 Joash; whose son was
- 27 Abraham, who was carried captive to
Damascus as a child; his son was
- 28 Micah; his son was
- 29 Jehoshaphat; his brother was
- 29aAram; his brother was
- 29bSolomon; his son was
- 30 Joash; his son was
- 31 Zorobabel; his brother was
- 31aSamuel; his son was
- 32 Asa; his brother was
- 32aAmon; his brother was
- 32bHeli; his son was
- 33 Josiah; his brother was
- 33aSalmon; his son was
- 33bHezron; his brother was
- 33cDavid; his brother was
- 33dJacob; his brother was
- 33eAhaz; his brother was
- 34 Menasseh; his son was
- 35 Uzziah; his brother was
- 35aSamuel; his son was
- 36 Jacob; his brother was
- 36aMatthias; his son was
- 37 Aminadab; his son was
- 38 Jonathan; his son was
- 39 Abiram; his son was
- 40 Joab; his son was
- 41 Ahaz; his son was
- 42 Abraham; his son was
- 43 David; his son was
- 44 Salathiel; his son was
- 45 Abraham, his son was
- 46 Solomon; his son was
- 47 David; his brother was
- 47aAmon; his son was
- 48 Jesse; his son was
- 49 Abraham; his son was
- 50 Levi; his son was
- 51 Menasseh; his son was
- 52 Josiah; his son was
- 53 Asa; his son was
- 54 Aminadab; his son was
- 55 Jacob; his son was
- 56 Laban; his son was
- 57 Menasseh; his son was
- 58 Mordecai; his son was
- 59 Ahaz; his brother was
- 59aJedidiah; his son was
- 60 Ephraim; his son was
- 61 Solomon; his son was
- 62 Menasseh; his son was
- 63 David; his son was
- 64 Abiram; his son was
- 65 Eliezur; his son was
- 66 Ahaz; his son was
- 67 Jesse; his son was
- 68 Menasseh; his son was
- 69 Salmon, his son was
- 70 David; his son was
- 71 Uzza; his son was
- 72 Hezekiah; his son was
- 73 Solomon; his son was
- 74 Zedekiah; his son was
- 75 Menasseh Ben Israel; his daughter was
- 76 Rachel, who married Edward Russell,
whose daughter was
- 77 Rachel, who married John Grome; their
son was
- 78 Charles Grome
- 79 Francis John Grome
- 80 Thomas Grome
- 81 James Grome
- 82 John Grome
- 83 William Grome
- 84 James Grome
- 85 John Grome, who changed the name to
Groom
- 86 James Foster Groom.
- 87 Charles Edward Groom, Prince of Gaeta,
who married Ann Napier, Duchess of Mantua,
whose surname became Ann de Bourbon
d'Este Paleologus Gonzaga; their son was
- 88 Charles, who, in accordance with certain
family settlements, took his mother's names
and titles, and became Charles de Bourbon

d'Este Paleologus Gonzaga, Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, etc. *JOSEPH JESSEL, M.R.*

George
HOUSE OF PALEOLOGUS AND THEIR DESCENT
FROM THE HOUSE OF DAVID.

1 David's second son was by Abigail the Carmelite, his name was

2 Daniel or Chileab (I. Chron., iii., 1; Josephus' Antiquities, lxxi., 4). He was considered David's eldest surviving son. Moses Maimonides, in his commentary on the Pentateuch, calls him "the head of the house of his fathers," that is, the head of the House of David, and says he died aged 70 years; his son,

3 Ethan, head of the House of David, born when he was 30 years of age, was living in the time of Rehoboam, and died aged 68. Ethan's son was

4 Maacha or Micah who lived 60 years; his son was

5 Jedija, who lived 44 years and was killed in the reign of Jehoshaphat; his son was

6 Menasseh, who lived 62 years; his son was

7 Ephraim, surnamed the stammerer, he lived 71 years; his son was

8 Gihon, who lived 54 years; his son was

9 Joash, who lived 60 years; his son was

10 Joshua, who lived 50 years; his son was

11 Nathan, who lived 40 years; his son was

12 Jehoram, who lived 39 years; his son was

13 Ezram, who lived 50 years; his son was

14 Tola, who lived 56 years; his son was

15 Simeon, who lived 28 years; his son was

16 Ammon, who lived 30 years; his son was

17 Moses, who lived 40 years; his son was

18 Melchiah, who lived 27 years; his son was

19 Aminadab, who was carried away with Zedekiah to Babylon, and lived 60 years; his son was

20 Judah, born in Babylon; his son was

21 Uriah, born in Babylon; he refused to return to Jerusalem; his son was

22 David, who was servant to King Darius; he lived to be 73 years old; his son was

23 Solomon, he lived 67 years; his son was

24 Ahithophel, he lived to be 50 years; his son was

25 Abimelech; his son was

26 Nathan, he lived 44 years; his son was

27 Gideon, he lived 60 years; his son was

28 Abraham, he lived 54 years; his son was

29 Baasha, he lived 59 years; his son was

30 Ephraim, he lived 68 years; his son was

31 Joash, he lived 27 years; his son was

32 Jehoshaphat, he lived 75 years; he was in Babylon at the time of the crucifixion of Christ; his son was

33 Eliezer, who went to Ecbatana in Media; his son was

34 David, he lived 70 years and was scribe to the synagogue of Jews there; he committed his genealogy to the end of a Roll of the Law; his son was

35 Solomon, a scribe, he lived 60 years; his son was

36 Uzziah, a scribe, he lived 63 years; his son was

37 Hezekiah, he lived 70 years; the synagogue of the Jews migrated in his day to Samarcand; his son was

38 Hillel, a scribe, he lived 60 years; his son was

39 Ezra, a scribe; he lived 65 years; his son was

40 Hezron, a scribe, he lived 60 years; his son was

41 Ezra, a scribe, he lived 60 years; his son was

42 Solomon, a scribe, he lived 61 years; his son was

43 Abinadab, a scribe, he lived 48 years; his son was

44 Daniel, a scribe, he lived 55 years; his son was

45 Jacob, a scribe, he lived 60 years; his son was

46 Joseph, a scribe, he lived 52 years; his son was

47 Menasseh, a scribe, he lived 63 years; his son was

48 Ebenezer, a scribe, he lived 71 years; his son was

49 Jehoash, a scribe, he lived 50 years; his son was

50 Moses, a scribe, he lived 49 years; his son was

51 Malochi, a scribe, he lived 47 years; his son was

52 Isaac, a scribe, he lived 67 years; his son was

53 Jonathan, a scribe; he lived 49 years; he had two sons, Joash, a scribe, at Samarcand and Nabal, who was stolen away and carried to Constantinople and Italy about A.D. 900, he was very learned and for his great knowledge of

reading and writing received the surname of Paleologus. He was secretary to several Italian Princes and became a Christian; he settled at Padua in Italy; his son was

54 John Paleologus; his son was

55 Andrew Paleologus; his son was

56 Michael Paleologus; his son was

57 Theodore Paleologus; his son was

58 Constantine Paleologus; his son was

59 Alexander Paleologus; his son was

60 John Paleologus; his son was

61 Theodore Paleologus; his son was

62 Emanuel Paleologus, his son was

63 Michael Paleologus was father of Alexius Paleologus, who married Irene, daughter of Alexius Angelus, Emperor of Constantinople; their son was

64 Alexius Angelus, the Emperor of Constantinople, who married Euphrosyne, the Empress. Irene, his daughter, married Alexius Paleologus; their daughter married

65 Andronicus Paleologus I., who was created High Constable by John Theodorus II.

66 Laceres, Emperor of Constantinople, A.D. 1257, his son succeeded to the Empire as

67 Michael VIII., Paleologus, the first Emperor of the family; he removed the seat of Empire from Nice to Constantinople, 1261. He married Theodora, the Empress.

68 Andronicus II., Paleologus, succeeded, 1283; he married in the 11th year of her age Irene or Jolantha as his second wife, sister of the Markgrave of Montferrat, 1287; his younger son was

69 Theodorus, Markgrave of Montferrat, who married Argentina, of the House of Spinoza. See the Table of the Markgraves of Montferrat.

Andronicus II. had a son named Michael, called heir of the Empire, who died before his father.

Andronicus III., son of Michael, succeeded his grandfather, 1328; he married Joanna, daughter of Amadeus, Count of Savoy.

John, or Calo Joannis, Paleologus, born 1332, succeeded his father. 1341; his wife was Helen, daughter of Alexius, Emperor of Trebizond.

Manuel II., or Emanuel, Paleologus, succeeded his father, 1387, his wife was Helen, daughter of Alexius IV., Emperor of Trebizond.

John VIII., Paleologus, succeeded his father, Manuel II. He had no issue.

His brother succeeded as Constantine, Paleologus, the last Emperor of the East.

Constantinople was taken by the Turks, on May 29th, 1443. Constantine was killed in the assault of the city; having no issue, the heir of his family by his last Will was

Paleologus, Markgrave of Montferrat, who, hereafter claimed to be heir of the Empire of the East.

Constantine declared the children of his brother Thomas, Lord of Peloponnesus, by Mary his maidservant, to be illegitimate. Thomas married Mary after the birth of the children, but all their descendants are now extinct*.

George JOSEPH JESSEL, M.R.

GENEALOGY OF THE DUCHESS OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT, CHIEF OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART, FROM KINGS OF IRELAND,

Deduced principally from Matthew Kennedy's Chronological Dissertation of the Stuarts, Paris, 1705, which is on the basis of the ancient Irish chronicles which are in MS. at the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin; and John O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" (Dublin: Gill and Son. 1881).

R. signifies Reigning King.

1 Milesius-Hispanus, 4th descendant of the colony in Spain, lived 1700 B.C. He was of Scythian origin. His wife was Scotsa, parent of the Scots.

2 Heremon, R., one of the eight Milesian brothers, and the youngest of the three who arrived in Ireland about 1698 B.C. His race bore the greatest sway, for more kings descended from his loins than from the other three royal Septs, though the youngest of the three Milesian brothers that left issue, died 1683 B.C.

* Joash, scribe of Samarcand; his son was Hezekiah, a scribe at Samarcand; his son was David, a scribe at Samarcand; his son was Natban, a scribe at Samarcand; his son was Nabai, a scribe at Samarcand; his son was Aminadab, a scribe at Samarcand; his son was Eliphelet, a scribe at Samarcand; his son was Solomon, a scribe at Samarcand. Jehoash, a scribe at Samarcand. Hezekiah, a scribe at Samarcand.

David, a scribe at Samarcand; he received a mission from Moses Maimonides, and said he had been warned from God in a dream, that the country would be desolated and that their ancient records would be destroyed in a few years; he, therefore, wished to place his Roll of the Genealogy of the House of David in safety. He intrusted it to this messenger. Moses Maimonides incorporated the Genealogy* in his Commentary, and the original Roll was found amongst his various books and parchment at Toleda, and is now in possession of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, who is by this line of descent 88 generations from King David.

* This pedigree is compiled from the ancient Pentateuchs, where the genealogy is given up to the time of Moses Maimonides, and the papers of the House of Paleologus.

3 Irial, R., son of Heremon and only child of his that left any known issue, nicknamed the Prophet,* from being carefully bred and instructed amongst the Druids. Died at Moy-Magy, where he was buried, 1670 B.C.

4 Eithrial, R., succeeded his father Irial for twenty years, whom he imitated in cutting down abundance of woods, thereby making the country more habitable. Lost his life in battle 1650 B.C.

5 Foll-Aicch. The power and success of Conmaol, the son of Heber Fion, prevented this Foll-Aicch from succeeding his father Eithrial in the sovereignty, but could not his more lucky son,

6 Tigernmas, R., son of Foll-Aicch. The author of "The Book of Lecan"† and other writers say this king first introduced idolatry amongst the natives, and found and discovered in the country gold and silver mines. Died 1543 B.C.

7 Enbotha, Tigernmas' son, did not reign.

8 Smiorng-hall,‡ son of Enbotha.

9 Fiacha Labhrainn, R., son to Smiorng-hall. He was Monarch of Ireland. Killed in battle after 24 years' reign, B.C. 1448.

10 Æneas, R., son of Fiacha, died B.C. 1409.

11 Main, son of Æneas.

12 Rothactach, R., son of Main, succeeded King Æneas, reigned ten years; killed in battle B.C. 1357.

13 Dein, son of King Rothactach.

14 Siorna-Saoghalach, R., son of Dein; was, at the age of 129 years, elected Monarch in place of *Olill MacSlanól*, killed in battle by this aged prince; reigned 21 years; killed, at the age of 150 years, in battle, 1180 B.C.

15 Olill Olcain, son of King Siorna.

16 Gialchadh, R., son of *Olill Olcain*, killed in the battle of Moy-Muad, B.C. 1013; succeeded Elimius of the Heberian line in the sovereignty for nine years.

17 Nuad-Fin-Fail, R., son of Gialchadh, succeeded Arthur I., son of the above-mentioned Elimius; reigned forty years, died B.C. 961.

18 Ædan-Glas, son of K. Nuadh, missed the sovereignty.

19 Simon-Breac, R., son of Ædan-Glas, succeeded Sedneus, son of King Bresrius; reigned six years, died B.C. 903.

*Faidh.

†Fol. 290, page a, col. 2. This "Book of Lecan" is often quoted or referred to.—W. H. T.

‡"Lecan Chron. of the Irish Kings."

20 Muredach Bolgrach, R., King Simon's son, died B.C. 892.

21 Fiacha Tolgra, R., the second of the three sons of K. Muredach, succeeded Arthur the 2nd of the Heberian line, and reigned seven years. In this king's minority, before his election to the crown, silver money was first coined in Ireland, at Argid-Ross, by King Ennius; died B.C. 795.

22 Duach-Ladhar, R., son of Fiacha Tolgrach, succeeded Argethamar of the Clannarory stock, reigned ten years. He is the second monarch of that name, died B.C. 737.

23 Eocha the Conqueror,* son of Duach Ladhar (though a mighty warrior, the occasion of his glorious nickname) had not the luck to mount the throne.

24 Ugaine Mori, R., son of Eocha the Conqueror, one of the most famous of the pagan monarchs, and is much celebrated in our books for his wise administration at home and successful expeditions abroad, but far more for being the common stock and ancestor of all the known families of the race of Heremon—after 30 years glorious reign, fell by his brother's sword, B.C. 593.

25 Cobthach-Caol-bhreagh, R., one of two sons of King Ugaine that left issue, reigned thirty years; from him came the race of King Con or Constantin of the hundred battles, from whom descended all the Heremonian families of Ive-Niel and Uriell. Died B.C. 541.

26 Melga Molfach, R., son of Cobthach, succeeded Lavra, alias Lauradius, the grandson of King Lægare; fell by the sword B.C. 462.

27 Iaran-Gleofathach, R., son of Melga, a prince very corpulent, and of more than ordinary stature, nicknamed *Fahach*, signifying a giant, reigned six years, died in battle B.C. 473.

28 Connla-Caom, R., son of Iaran, succeeded Fearcorb of the Heberian line, reigned four years, died in the field B.C. 442.

29 Olill-Casfhieclach, R., son of Connla,—had a deformed uneven set of teeth. Died by the sword after 25 years' reign B.C. 417.

30 Eocha-alt-leathan, R., son of Olill; a prince remarkable for his corpulency and bigness of limbs, some antiquaries say for his thick bushy hair; fell in battle after seven years' reign, B.C. 395.

31 Ængus Turmech of Tara, R., son of Eocha, succeeded Fergus, the first of that name,

*Buadhach.

king of Ireland; nicknamed the substantial;* reigned sixty years. The antiquaries say he was nicknamed Turmech (bashful) for having in a drunken fit behaved indecently with a relation, for which ever afterwards he seemed, though a pagan, out of countenance. First in Ireland who caused beehives to be made. Died at Tara, his royal seat, B.C. 324.

32 Fiacha Fermara, did not reign. His name signifies "seamen's prey," because he was taken up by fishermen when an infant, designedly exposed, and in a basket, Moses-like, abandoned to the waves.† Ancestor of the Kings of Argyll and Dalriada.

33 Olill Earon, son of Prince Fiacha and grandson of King Ængus.

34 Fearach, son of Olill Earon, flourished about the time that Rory, the stock of Clanna-Rorys, was elected monarch, and consequently about 288 B.C.

35 Forga, *alias* Fergus, son of Fearach, must have flourished later than Alexander the Great, since Ængus-Turmach, from whom he is in the fifth degree, inclusively; died B.C. 324.

36 Main-Mor,‡ son of Forga.

37 Arndail, son of Main.

38 Rathrean, R., son of Arndail.

39 Trean, son of Rathrean.

40 Rosan, son to Trean or Treneus; lived, and had his patrimony, about Logh Earn.

41 Suin, son of Rosan, of the ninth degree of the family about Logh Earn.

42 Deadha, son of Suin. We cannot make much mistake in the time Deadha flourished and died, since his adopted son, King Duach, whom he survived, paid his last tribute to Nature B.C. 166.§

43 Hiar,|| son of Deadha, died B.C. 106.

44 Olill Anglonnach, son of Hiar.

45 Eoghan, son of Olill, was King of Munster.

46 Edersceol, son of Eogan, murdered B.C. 37.

47 Conaire-Mor I., R., son of Edersceol and successor to Nuad-Neact in the Monarchy, and governed 70 years in great tranquility. He is in this Royal line the 46th degree inclusively from Heremon.

48 Cairbre-fin-mor, son of Conaire the Great, died probably, as *Boetius* says, Anno Christi 71.

*Nicknamed Loingsach, in English, of the ships.

†Fortavall.

‡Vide "Book of Lecan," fol. 294, page b., col. 2.

§First King of Scots, by their account.

||Vide "Book of Lecan," fol. 203, page a.

49 Dare-dorn-mor, son of Cairbre Finmor, had a big fist, which in Irish signifies *Dornmor*.*

50 Cairbre Chromchion†, son of Dare-dorn-mor.

51 Luig Allatach, son of Cairbre-Crom-Chion. Probably he lived after the year 131.

52 Mogha-Lainne, son of Luig-Allatach; died Anno Christi 212.

53 Conar II., R., son of Mogha-Lainne; slain in the 7th year of his reign, Anno Christi 165.

54 Cairbre-Riada, son to Conar, the 2nd Monarch of Ireland. In his time Ireland was abundantly stored with antiquaries, and flourished in literature; the chronology of the Kings and genealogy of families were kept in perfect good order. *Art-Eanfhear*, Monarch of Ireland, and son of Con of the 100 battles, in whose Court his nephew, *Cairbre Riada*, had his education,‡ was very knowing in the sciences; died about A.C. 276.

55 Kionga, grandson of Conar and son of *Cairbre Riada*, died about A.C. 293.

56 Fedlim-Lamh-foidh, son of Kionga.

57 Eschy-Fortamail, son of Fedlim.

58 Fergus-Uallach, son of *Fiachra*.

59 Ængus-Feart, son of *Fergus-Uallach*, died A.C. 363.

60 Eocha-mun-reamhar, son of Ængus-feart, died before the year 439 A.C.§

61 Earc, son of Eocha and father of Loarn, died, chief of the Dalriadas, in the year of Christ 474.

62 Loarn, the last King of Dalriada, in Scotland; to assist whom in his war against the Picts, his grandson, *Fergus Mor Mac Earca* (brother of *Muir-ceartach Mor Mac Earca*, the 131st Milesian Monarch of Ireland, who died A.D. 527), went from Ireland to Scotland A.D. 498 (or according to the Scottish Chronicles, A.D. 424). This *Fergus Mor Mac Earca* was the Founder of the Scottish Monarchy.

63 Fergus,|| son of *Earca*, daughter of Loarn, died, by the Irish account, Anno Christi 529.

64 Domhangart, R.S., son of *Fergus*, was 2nd King of the Albanian Scots, and succeeded his father in the sovereignty A.C. 529, and reigned

*"Boetius," Lib. 4, fol. 56, page b; also Lecan.

†"Boetius," fol. 203, page b.

‡Keating, in his Irish History.

§Vide "Book of Lecan," fol. 118, page 2, col. 4.

||First King of Scots, by the Irish account.

but 5 years; died, by the Irish account, Anno Christi 534.

65 Gabhran, R.S., son of *Domhangart*, died in the year that *Dermod*, King of Ireland, held his last Assembly of the States at *Tara*, which was Anno Domini 560, leaving 5 sons.

66 Aidan, R.S., eldest son of *Gabhran*, born in Cantyre, succeeded in the sovereignty anno 574.

67 Eocha-Buidhe, R.S., younger son of *Aidan*, succeeded his father, according to the prophecy of *St. Collum*, in the year of Christ 606. This *Aidan* is the first of all the Scotch Kings named by Bede in his history; died 629 A.C.

68 Donald-Breac, R.S., son of *Eocha Buihde*. He headed an army of foreigners into Ireland, Anno 637, where, espousing the quarrel of the King of Ulster's son against the Monarch, he fought the Battle of *Moy-rath*, which was continued for 7 days. King *Donald Breac* and his eldest son were both slain by *Hoan*, King of the Britons; the father, Anno 642; and the son, Anno 650.

69 Domhangart, son of King *Donald*, did not attain to the sovereignty, but his elder brother *Malduin* did; he died Anno Christi 672.

70 Eocha-Rinnamhal, R.S., son of *Domhangart*, died Anno 743.

71 Aodh-fin, R.S., son of *Eocha*, mounted the throne of his ancestors Anno Christi 748, by the Irish account, and reigned 30 years. His name is in English, *Hugh the Fair*; died A.C. 778.

72 Eocha, R.S., son of *Aodh-fin*, died Anno 809.

73 Alpin, son of *Eocha* (or *Achaius*), reigned just 14 years, when he and many of his nobility and gentry were slain in battle by the Picts; died Anno Christi 834.

74 Kenneth I., succeeded his father *Alpin* in the sovereignty of the Scots and reigned 20 years. Fought successfully against the Picts and made the union of both kingdoms in the 5th year of his reign, Anno Christi 839; and was the first Scottish King of all Albany; died Anno 854.

75 Constantin, R.S., son of *Kenneth*, was crowned at *Scone* upon the stone of destiny, transferred thither after he conquered the Picts; died A.D. 874.

76 Donald III., R.S., son of King *Constantin*, was proclaimed King of Albany Anno Christi 892; died Anno 903.

77 Malcolm I., R.S., son of King *Donald*, was murdered by a band of his own subjects, Anno Christi 953.

78 Kenneth II., R.S., son of Malcolm I., put to death by his own subjects, Anno Christi 995.

79 Malcolm II., R.S., son of King *Kenneth*. The first thing he did was to get the hereditary succession of the Crown, agreed to in his father's reign, to be revived and confirmed by the general assembly of his nobles at *Scone*. Died a violent death Anno 1034.

80 Beatrix, daughter of King *Malcolm II.*, was married to *Crinan*, the chief Thane of all the Western Islands. *Duaca* (or *Doda*), the other daughter, was married to the Thane of *Kinal-Angus*, by whom she had *Macbeth*, who had in his turn the sovereignty, and exercised his power and cruelty on *Bancho*, Chief or Thane of *Loghabre*. *Fleannus*, the son of *Bancho*, made his escape into Wales, and from him descended in the direct male line the noble family of the *Stuarts*. There was a prophecy that the sovereignty should fall to the issue of *Bancho*, to prevent which *Macbeth* thought it expedient to cut off the father and his only son.

81 Donchad I., R.S., in right of his mother Beatrix, succeeded his grandfather *Malcolm* in the sovereignty A.C. 1034. *Donchad*, otherwise *Duncanus*, was after 7 years' reign, basely murdered and beheaded by *Macbeth* A.D. 1041.

82 Malcolm, R.S., was eldest son to King *Donchad* (or *Duncanus*) and 3rd King of this name. After his return from England (whence he fled from the fury of *Macbeth*) recovered his paternal right, and was received and owned King of Scots Anno 1057. He married *St. Margaret*, daughter to *Edward*, the son of *Edmond Ironside*, King of England. *Malcolm* was the first of the Scotch Kings that created Earls and Barons, the chief titles before, among the natives, being *Mor-Mhoer*, and *Thane*. The surname of the family of *Stuart* is derived from *Mor-Mhoer* (signifying Great Steward). He was killed at the siege of *Anwick*, A.C. 1094.

83 David I., R.S., was 4th son of Malcolm 2nd, reigned 29 years, and died Anno Christi 1154.

84 Henry, Royal Prince of Scotland, and only son and heir of King *David*, died before his father.

85 David, Earl of Huntingdon, 3rd son of Henry, Prince of Scotland, died Anno 1219,

as did his son *John*, Anno 1237, long before the contest of *Bruce* and *Baliol*.

86 *Isabella*, daughter of *David*, was married to *Robert Bruce*, nick-named the Noble, who was of English extraction. She, with her own and two sisters' issue, gave beginning to that famous dispute between *Bruce* and *Baliol* about the right of succession. After an interregnum of 6 years and 9 months.

87 *Robert de Bruce*, in right of his mother *Isabella*, laid claim to the sovereignty, but refused to accept it upon the ignoble terms of subordination to the Crown of England. He married *Martha*, daughter of *Adam*, Earl of *Carrick*.

88 *Robert I.*, R.S., surnamed *de Bruce*, son to the above Earl of *Carrick*, was crowned at *Scone* in 1306. He was twice married, his first wife was *Isabella*, daughter of *Donald*, Earl of *Mar*; he had by her *Margory*, mother of *Robert 2nd*. His second wife was *Elizabeth*, daughter of the Earl of *Ulster*,* by whom he had *David*. *Robert*, by his valour, delivered his country from the English, and died in the 24th year of his reign, Anno Christi 1329.

89 *Margory*, daughter of *Robert de Bruce* and sister to King *David 2nd*, was married to *Walter Stewart*, the 8th degree, inclusively, from *Bancho*. This marriage produced a son, called *Robert Stewart*, declared by *David*, who died without issue, to be his heir and lawful successor.

90 *Robert II.*, son of *Margory* by *Walter Stewart*, succeeded in right of his mother to King *David II.*, and was the first King of the family of the *Stewarts*, in which the sovereignty continued ever since; died Anno 1390. His successor in the crown of Scotland was his bastard son *John*, whose name was changed to *Robert*, becoming *Robert III.* His brother was *Robert Stewart*, 1st Earl of *Menteth*. His brother being also named *Robert*, he was

91 *Robert Stewart*, 1st Earl of *Menteth* in right of his wife.

92 *Sir Robert Menteth* of *Rusky*, whose wife was the second daughter of *Duncan*, Earl of *Lennox*.

93 *Agnes*; married *Sir John Haldane*, of *Glencagles*.

94 *Sir James Haldane*.

95 *Sir John Haldane*, 1592.

96 *Sir John Haldane*, 1635.

97 *John Haldane*, 1685

*Hect. "Boetius," lib. 4; History of Scotland, fol. 304.

98 *Mungo Haldane*.

99 *Mary Jane Haldane*; married *Rev. A. Napier*.

100 *Rev. Archibald Napier*, Earl of *Lennox* and *Menteth*.

101 *Archibald*, Duke of *Mantua &c.*, Earl of *Lennox* and *Menteth*.

102 *Ann*, Duchess of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*, Countess of *Lennox* and *Menteth*, chief of the House of *Stewart*.

103 *Charles*, Prince of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*, Master of *Lennox* and *Menteth*, heir of the House of *Stewart*, living in 1885.*

TABLE OF THE DESCENT OF THE DUCHESS AND PRINCE OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT FROM THE PRINCES OF WALES. By *Dr. Thomas Nicolas*, the celebrated Welsh anthropologist, author of the "*Pedigree of the British People*."

1 *Cadwan*, Governor of part of Britain, married *Acca*, the divorced Queen of *Ethel-fryd*, King of *Northumberland*.

2 *Cadwallo*, or *Cadwallin*, King of Britain, 635.

3 *Cadwallader*, last King of the Britains, 685.

4 *Idwallo*, or *Edwall*, first King of Wales, 690.

5 *Boderic Malwinnoe*, 720.

6 *Coran Trindathwy*, 755.

7 *Eisylth*, Queen of Wales. *M. Mervin*.

8 *Roderick II. Baure*, surnamed the Great, 843, divided Wales between his three sons.

9 *Anarawd*, his son, was Prince of North Wales, 877.

10 *Edwall II. Voel*, Prince of *Guinedh*, 913.

11 *James*. *Conan*, Prince of *Guinedh*.

12 *Gryffith ap Conan*.

13 *Owen Guinedh*, Prince of North Wales.

14 *David ap. Owen*, 1169.

15 *Jorveth* or *Jorwerth*.

16 *Lewellin I.*, 1194; his son *Gryffith* married *Llewelin*; his son was

17 *Gryffith*, whose daughter

18 *Nesta*, or *Mary*, married *Fleance*, son of *Bancho*, Thane of *Locharby*, the grandson of *Grimus*, King of *Scotland*.

19 *Walter*, first Lord High Steward of *Scotland*; his heir was

20 *Allan*, second Steward of *Scotland*, A.D. 1204; married *Margaret*, of *Galloway*; his son was *Alexander* (often omitted); his son was

*Mr. John O'Hart, the celebrated Irish genealogist, an excellent Irish scholar, has kindly revised this table of Irish Kings. He says, "As now corrected the genealogy will bear any criticism. Dublin 4/10/85."

- 21 Walter, third Steward of Scotland; married Alda de Dunbar; his son was
- 22 Alexander, fourth Steward of Scotland; he married Jean, daughter of James, son of Angus Macory, Lord of Bute; his son was
- 23 James, fifth High Steward of Scotland; he married Cecilia, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar and March; he died 1309; his son was
- 24 Walter, sixth High Steward of Scotland; who married, 1315, the Lady Margory Bruce, daughter of King Robert Bruce, by Isabel, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar; his son was King Robert, married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, second Earl of Ulster.
- 25 King Robert II., grandson of Robert Bruce; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam More, of Rowallan.
- 26 Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany, 1st Earl of Menteth.
- 27 Sir Robert Menteth, of Rusky.
- 28 Agnes, married Sir John Haldane, of Gleneagles.
- 29 Sir James Haldane, of Gleneagles.
- 30 Sir John Haldane.
- 31 Sir James Haldane.
- 32 John Haldane.
- 33 George Haldane.
- 34 John Haldane.
- 35 James Haldane.
- 36 James Haldane.
- 37 Sir John Haldane.
- 38 Sir John Haldane.
- 39 John Haldane.
- 40 Mungo Haldane.
- 41 Mary Jane Haldane, married the Rev. A. Napier.
- 42 Rev. A. Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth.
- 43 Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.
- 44 Ann, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat.
- 45 Charles, Prince of Mantua & Montferrat.



LIST AND EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

Arms of Gonzaga of Mantua on Title Page. This is before the union with Montferrat.

Frontispiece. Copied by photo-engraving from the illumination executed by Mr. Lynch, of Dublin, which is double the diameter of this.

The Medals are representations of those granted by the Gonzaga family to great and good men from the year 1330 to 1885.

Arms, with the various quarterings for Gonzaga, Paleologus, Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, with the Warrant relating to the same at back of Dedication.

Arms of Van of Lampsin, Baron de Tabago (page 32).

PL. I.—Genealogical Tree; from Aloysius, 1st Captain of Mantua, to Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, signed "Ferd," and certified by the Chancellor 1616. Photo-lithographic fac-simile from the original, on kid skin.

PL. II., FIG. 1.—Waltherivs Gonzach I. (Gualtieri), 1st Marquis of Mantua; his wife was Julia (see pages 1 and 41). The letters patent creating him to the Marquisate are in the Mantua Charter Chest.

FIG. 2.—Othobertvs Gonzach, 2nd Marquis of Mantua and perpetual Vicar-Imperial; dying unmarried the same year as his father, his name is omitted by most genealogists.

PL. III., FIG. 1.—Adelbertvs Gonzach, 3rd Marquis of Mantua, known as Adhelbertos Canossa; married the daughter and heiress of Gualtieri (see page 41). Assumed on his marriage the name and arms of Gonzaga.

FIG. 2.—Thedalvus, or Theobald Gonzach, 4th Marquis of Mantua (page 41).

PL. IV., FIG. 1.—Bonifacios Gonzach, 5th Marquis of Mantua, son and heir of Theobald (see page 41); married Beatrice.

These preceding five Gonzachs, or Gonzagas, according to Moses Maimonides, took for their coat of arms three bars, signifying three Tribes of Israel, who were anciently marshalled under the banner of the Tribe of Judah, the House of Gonzaga being descended from, and representative of, David, King of Israel.

FIG. 2.—Mathilda Gonzach, Marchioness of Mantua, known as the Duchess Mathilda, was the daughter and heiress of Bonifacios.

The preceding six portraits are taken from an illuminated missal which Mathilda gave to her second husband. It was the work of a member of the House of Paleologus, and is in the Byzantine style. In the year 1499 improved drawings were made for Gianfranciscus, Marquis of Mantua, and these were afterwards engraved in Germany, and from these engravings these six portraits are copied. On Mathilda's marriage with Guelpho, Duke of Bavaria, she quartered the pomegranate with her arms.

PL. V., FIG. 1.—Aloysius, or Luigi Gonzaga, 1st Captain of Mantua. The family possess five portraits of him in oil, three frescoes on plaster, 12 water-colour drawings and illuminations, and 14 engravings. There is a strong likeness between them all.

FIG. 2.—Gianfrancis (Francesco Gonzaga), 3rd Sig. di Mantova, correctly 4th Lord and 1st Marquis of Mantua. The Emperor Sigismund, for his valour in conquering the King of Bohemia, added four eagles to his arms.

PL. VI., FIG. 1.—Ludovico III., Gonzaga, surnamed the Turk, Marquis of Mantua. After *Andrea Mantegna*. The family have nine portraits of him, 4 original, 2 doubtful, and 3 copies, and 18 engravings.

FIG. 2.—Luigi Gonzaga, called Rodamonte. He is called Luigi II., Count of Sabioneta. He was of gigantic size and strength. He was not an ancestor of the Duchess Ann, although descended from Luigi III., "the Turk."

PL. VII., FIG. 1.—Gio-Francesco (Gianfrancisco), Marquis of Mantua. His name is wrongly inscribed in this plate Marquis; he was the 3rd Captain of Mantua, son of Luigi II.

FIG. 2.—Ferrando Gonzaga, usually called Ferrante Gonzaga, Duke of Guastalla, one of the most eminent members of the House of Gonzaga; a statesman and warrior; died 1555.

PL. VIII., FIG. 1.—Federico, 1st Duke of Mantua and Marquis of Montferrat, with his arms quartering those of Montferrat in inner shield.

FIG. 2.—Another portrait of the same.

PL. IX.—Isabella d'Este, wife of Gianfranciscus, Marquis of Mantua, by *Titian*, repainted by *Reubens*. This picture was done when she was 50, but she requested *Titian* to paint her as she looked at 25. Painting in the Florentine Gallery.

PL. X.—Gianfranciscus, Marquis of Mantua; married Isabella d'Este; from a fresco by *Mantegna*.

PL. XI.—Fredericus Gonzaga, 3rd Marquis of Mantua, succeeded 1498; reigned six years. An ancestor of the Duchess Ann.

PL. XII.—Vespasianus Gonzaga, Duke of Sabioneta; died 1591. Not an ancestor of the Duchess Ann.

PL. XIII.—Ferdinandus Gonzaga, Duke of Arriani; born 1507; Count of Guastalla, a great hero in the service of Emperor Charles V. in Hungary and in Africa against the Admiral Barbarossa. Not an ancestor of the Duchess Ann.

PL. XIV.—Carolus Gonzaga, Count of St. Martin, General of the Emperor Charles V., 1555. Not a direct ancestor. Shows an extraordinary likeness to the portrait of Archibald, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

PL. XV.—Ludovico III., surnamed the Turk, and his wife Barbara, daughter of John Alchymista, Markgrave of Brandenburg, by *Mantegna*, from the engraving in the British Museum.

PL. XVI.—St. Aloysius Gonzaga; born 1568; died 1592. Surrounded by portraits of Cardinals of the House of Gonzaga. He was the son of Ferdinand, 1st Marquis of Castiglione; he was heir to his father, but preferring a religious life he lived for the remainder of his days in exemplary self-denial and pious exercises. He was Canonized in 1621. His life is an example that may well be followed by young men.

PL. XVII., FIG. 1.—Fer. Gonzaga, Duke of Arriana. Profile.

FIG. 2.—Isabella Caiva, Princ. Malefict. Ferd. Gonzaga, of Capua; she was Princess of Malefict, and married Ferrante, Duke of Arriani.

PL. XVIII.—Gianfranciscus Gonzaga, married Isabella d'Este. Full length, from a fresco by *Andrea Mantegna*.

PL. XIX.—Ferdinand, Emperor of Germany, known as Ferdinand, King of the Romans, brother and successor of Charles V.; ancestor of Ann, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat. He was renowned for his goodness and amiability.

PL. XX.—Vincentius I., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat. Profile.

PL. XXI.—Vincenzio I., Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua. A different portrait of Vincentius I.

PL. XXII., FIG. 1.—Marie de Gonzaga, Duchess de Mantua and Montferrat. The daughter of Franciscus Gonzaga, eldest son of Vincentious I. She was heiress of Montferrat.

FIG. 2.—Elenor de Gonzaga, Princess of Mantua, daughter of Charles II., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; born 1630; married Ferdinand III., Emperor of Germany.

PL. XXIII.—Luigi Gonzaga, Prince of Castiglione, son of Francis, Prince of Castiglione, by his wife, Bibiana, of Permistin.

PL. XXIV.—Ferdinandus Gonzaga, Prince of Malfict; not Ferdinand, Pl. XIII.

PL. XXV.—Lodovicos Gonzaga, Prince of Mantua, Duke of Niverens et Réthel. He was the younger brother of Guglielmo, or William, who succeeded to the estates of his grandmother Ann, of Alençon, in France, and founded the French line of Gonzaga. In his arms are shown the quarterings of a younger branch of the House of Gonzaga, with those of Nevers and Réthel, Paleologus, and Cleve. This arms may be contrasted with those of his successor, the last Duke of Mantua and Montferrat; the supporters of the arms are an eagle for Gonzaga and a swan for Cleve.

PL. XXVI.—Marie Louise Gonzaga Cleves, Queen of Poland. She was the daughter of Charles, Duke of Nevers and Réthel, afterwards Duke of Mantua and Montferrat. Married, first, Ladislaus IV., King of Poland, and, secondly, Casimir, King of Poland. She died 1672.

PL. XXVII.—Annibal, or Hannibal Gonzaga, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Major-domo to the Empress Leonora, Governor of the Armies of City of Vienna. He was the son of Ferdinand, Count of St. Martin.

PL. XXVIII.—Charles de Gonzague and of Cleves, Duke of Nevers and Réthel. This was Charles I. before he was Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

PL. XXIX.—Franciscus Gonzaga, 5th Duke of Mantua and Marquis of Montferrat. He was Duke of Montferrat, and eldest son of Vincentius I., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

PL. XXX.—Charles II., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Nevers, Réthel, and Mayenne, Peer of France, Prince Sovereign d'Arches and of Charleville. He died before his father, from the privations endured during the Siege of Mantua.

PL. XXXI.—Ferdinand, Charles, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat. Last Duke who reigned over the States; founder of the University Fund 1707.

PL. XXXII., FIG. 1.—Ann Isabella Gonzaga, daughter of Ferdinand III., Duke Guastalla, wife of Vincentious II., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat.

FIG. 2.—Anne de Gonzague Cleves, Duchesse de Guise. Afterwards she married Edward, Count Palatine, of the Rhine.

PL. XXXIII.—Cornelius Van Lampsin, 1st Baron de Tabago. Celebrated for his commercial enterprise in founding extensive colonies.

PL. XXXIV., FIG. 1.—Fac-similes of letters patent to the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, reciting titles.

FIG. 2.—Patent from the French Republic, reciting titles.

PL. XXXV., FIG. 1.—Fac-similes of letters patent from the Italian and German Governments, reciting titles.

FIG. 2.—Spanish patent, reciting titles, &c. Envelopes of official letters from the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor Selborne, and the Right. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister, to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

FIG. 3.—Fac-simile of cheque on the Bank of England for money due from the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, to the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, reciting surnames and titles.

PL. XXXVI., FIG. 1.—Fac-simile of title-page of Belgian patent, reciting surnames and titles of Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

FIG. 2.—Russian patent to the Duchess and Prince, reciting surnames and titles (2 cuts).

These plates, XXXIV., XXXV., and XXXVI., conclusively prove the recognition of the rank and titles of the Duchess and Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, &c., and are a portion of at least 100 similar official recognitions by the Great Powers and leading Statesmen of Europe.

J. MONTGOMERY.

PL. XXXVII.—The front of the Palazzo Ducale at Mantua in 1882. This ancient building contains upwards of 500 rooms, and, although it has a plain exterior, far surpasses in the magnificence of its apartments any building in England or France. Some critics declare that it is without a rival in the world, from the richness of the roofs and the high order of artistic genius which is used in the decorations of the walls. Although almost uninhabited, it is now in good preservation.

PL. XXXVIII.—The Palazzo del Té at Mantua was the Summer Palace of the former Dukes, and is decorated with some of the finest works of Giulio Romano and other painters who frequented the Court of Mantua. There is not much to admire in its exterior. It is a large building, but has not a quarter the area of the Palazzo Ducale.

PL. XXXIX.—The ancient bronze key of the Castello at Mantua. This is usually supposed to have been made by the Duchess Mathilda (see the inscription attached to the plate); but a recent antiquarian has declared it to be an ancient Etruscan

bronze. There is no doubt that it belonged to the Duchess Mathilda, as it is mentioned by her as being confided to the keeping of the Chief Magistrate of the Town. This antiquarian says that he believes a lock attached to the old gate of the Castle was made by order of the Duchess Mathilda to fit the key, which if not made by Mantu, the original founder of the city, was at least as old as the date of the foundation of Rome. No English antiquarian, as yet, has been able to decipher the inscription. In the days of Aloysius, 1st Captain of Mantua, a translation was made, as follows:—"Mantuans, beware of treachery; trust yourselves to your river boundary, and ye immortal gods preserve the town." The stem of the key is quadrilateral, and has a charm on each side of it. At least such was the interpretation of Boschi, scribe and librarian to Aloysius, 1st Captain of Mantua.

HENRI. *(Translated from the Latin. See back of Dedication).*

I, Henry de Bourbon, King of France and Navarre, regarding the request that the Baron Von Müller has made me on behalf of Ann Groom and Charles Ottley Groom Napier, both of London, that they should be declared the representatives of the line of the Dukes of Nevers, Réthel, Alençon and Cleve, and Prince of Charleville; I, regarding the Acts of Louis XIV., Louis XV., Louis XVI., and Louis XVIII, kings of France, that the settlements of Charles IV., Duke of Mantua and Montferrat should be confirmed, do acknowledge the aforesaid Ann and Charles to be their Royal and Most Serene Highnesses the Duchess and Prince of Mantua, Montferrat and Ferrara, Nevers, Réthel, Alençon and Cleve, and Prince of Charleville, &c., Baron and Baroness de Tabago, and that they shall have precedence in France next to the House of Orleans, when it pleases God to give me my rights. And I further order that they do discontinue the names of Groom and Napier and adopt the surnames of de Bourbon for Alençon and Cleve, and of Este for Ferrara, it being the pleasure of my relative the Duke of Modena that they should be in some sense his successors. That they also take the surnames of Paleologus and Gonzaga as final names, such being the command of King Louis XIV., of France, to their ancestor James Dalrymple and his descendants; and I further promise, in accordance with the decrees of the former rulers of France, Louis Philippe excepted, that should it be in my power to restore to them all the lands in France which formerly appertained to the Houses of Gonzaga, Nevers, Réthel, Alençon and Cleve, I will do so, provided they maintain the surnames of de Bourbon, d'Este, Paleologus and Gonzaga, but not otherwise. And I further order that they do assume the Arms herewith annexed, to be borne by the Prince with the male ensigns, and by the Duchess without the vizor. These Arms with the numerous quarterings having been borne by the Duke Charles IV., who enjoined James Dalrymple to bear his Arms, instead of that to which he was paternally entitled; and that there may remain no doubt as to this, my act, I have caused to be affixed to this my seal at arms, and caused the same to be enrolled in the register, folio 91, of my acts and deeds.

Given at Frohsdorf, the 5th day of November, 1878,

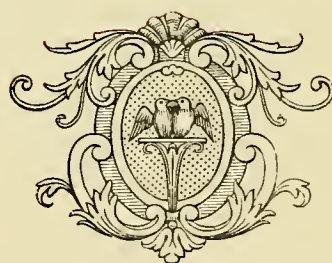
Certified, the fifth day of November, 1878,

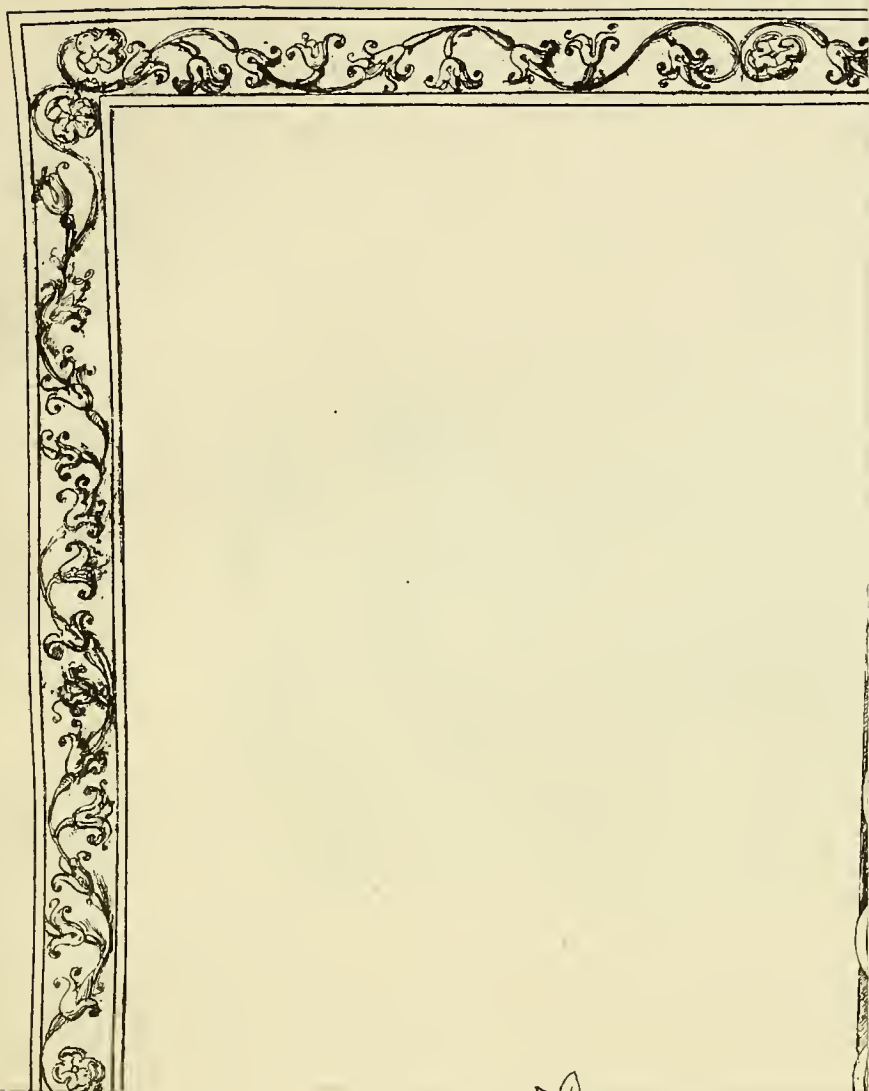
J. BUSSON, Notary,

Enrolled, 6th November, 1878,

T. A. MAURER,

L.S.





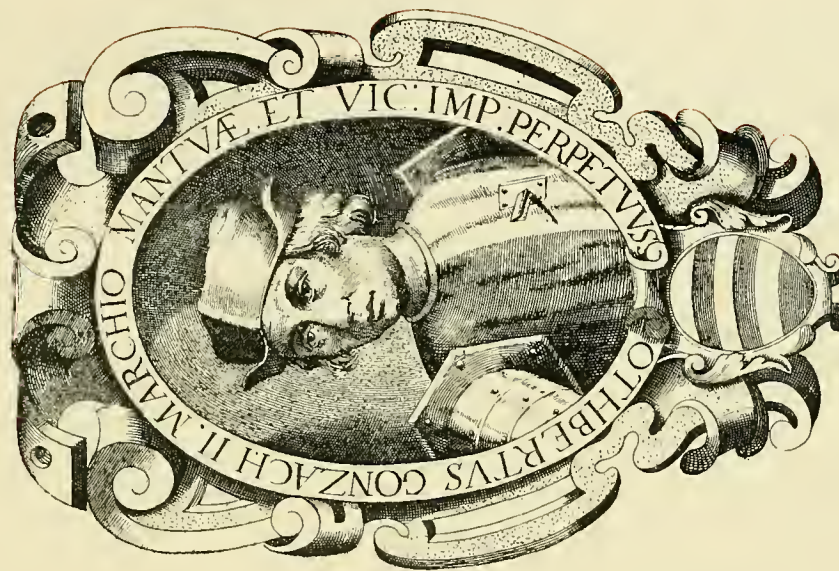
20



GUALTIERI GONZAGA I.

(MARQUIS OF MANTUA).

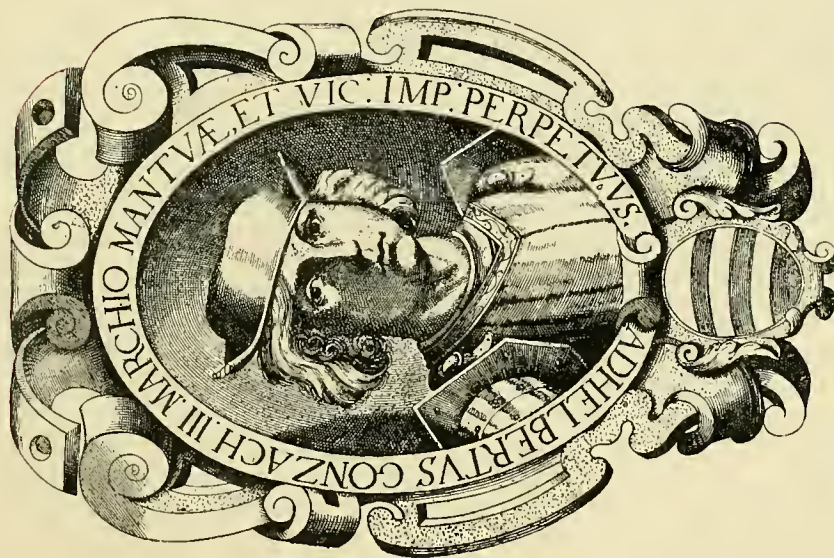
Living 950 A.D.



OTHBERTUS

(SON OF GUALTIERI).

Died young, unmarried.



ADALBERTO CANOSSA,
Took the name Gonzaga on marrying Julia,
heirress of Gualtieri.



THEOBALD GONZAGA
(SON OF ADALBERTO),
Invested, in Mantua, 982.



BONIFACIVS GONZAGA.



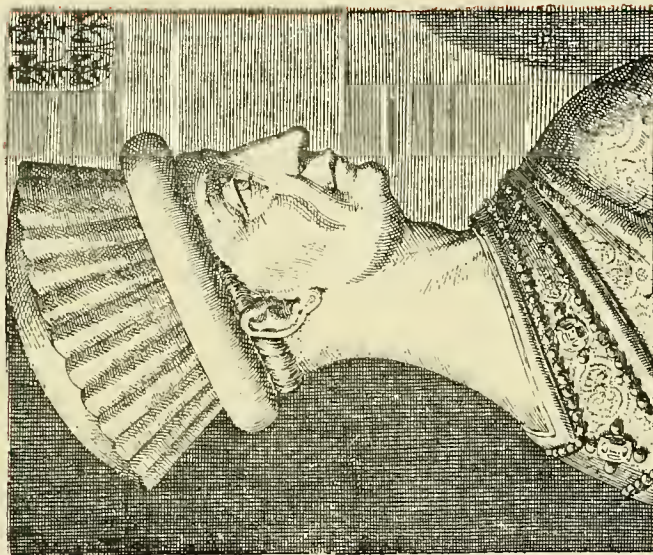
THE DUCHESS MATHILDA
(DAUGHTER OF BONIFACIVS).

Died 1115.



LUIGI GONZAGA
I-SIG-DI MANTOVA

ALOYSIUS OR LUIGI
(FIRST CAPTAIN OF MANTUA),
Died 1167, aged 93. Painted at 90.



FRANCESCO GONZAGA III
SIG-DI MANTOVA 26

GIANFRANCISCUS GONZAGA,
(FIRST MARQUIS OF MANTUA OF
SECOND DYNASTY).

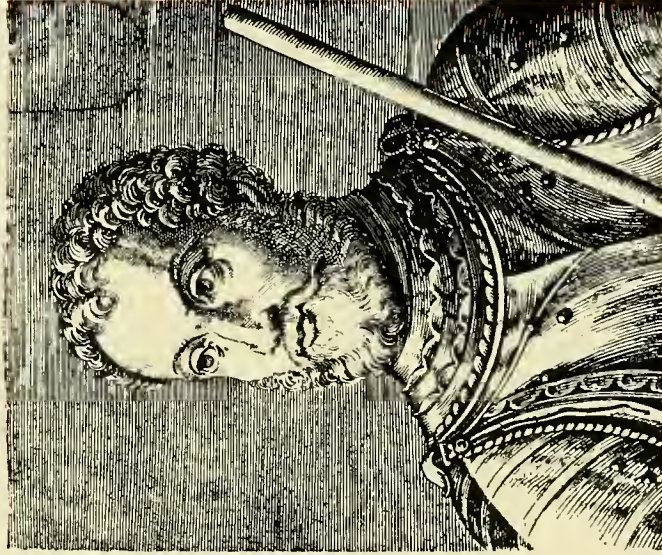


LODOVICO GONZAGA
MARCHESE DI MANTOVA

LUIGI III. GONZAGA

(SURNAMED THE TURK),

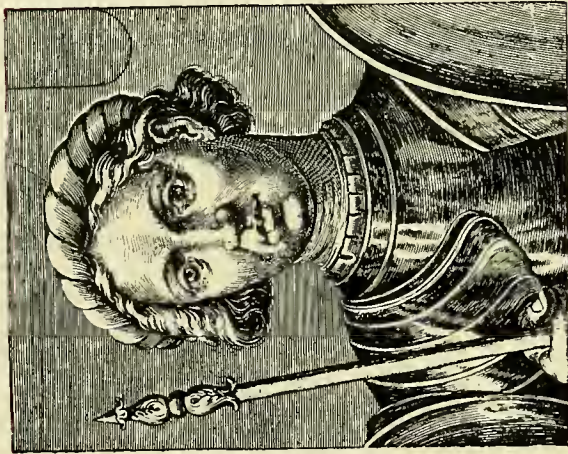
Born 1414.



LUIGI GONZAGA DETTO
RODAMONTE

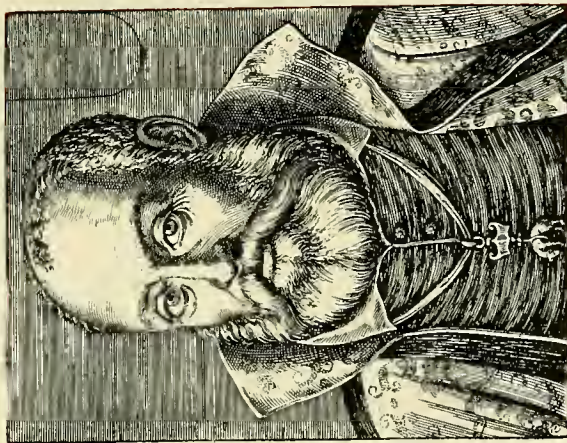
LUIGI GONZAGA

(CALLED RODAMONTE).



GIO. FRANCESCO MARCHESI
DI MANTOVA

GIANFRANCISCUS GONZAGA I.
(FATHER OF THE FIRST MARQUIS OF MANTUA).



FERRANDO GONZAGA

FERRANDO GONZAGA
(KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE).



FEDERIGO I. DVCA
DI MANTOVA

FREDERICK GONZAGA (FIRST DUKE OF MANTUA) — Two Portraits of the same Person.



*A. Grandville del.
J. P. Balthus scul.*

ISABELLA ESTENSIS

FRANCISCI GONZAGAE MARCH. MANTOVAE VXOR.

Com. Grandville

ISABELLA D'ESTE,

As she requested Titian to paint her at 50, but to look 25.



*Francijs de Gonsague, de 4^{de} Marckgrave van Mantua,
Generael der Italianen tegen de Francoysen*

GIANFRANCISCUS III., MARQUIS OF MANTUA

(HUSBAND OF ISABELLA D'ESTE),



FREDERICK GONZAGA
(THIRD MARQUIS OF MANTUA),
Living 1478.



VESPASIAN GONZAGA

(DUKE OF SABIONETA),

Died 1591.



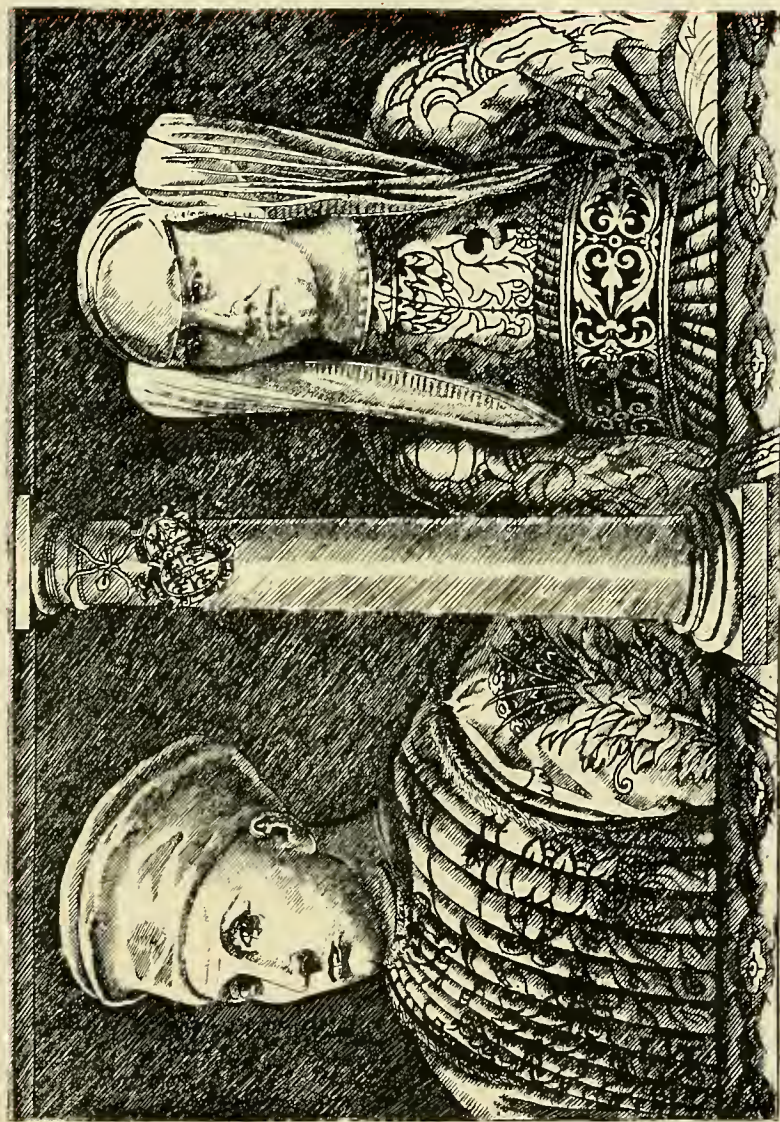
FERDINAND GONZAGA

(DUKE OF ARRIANI),

Born 1507.



CHARLES GONZAGA (COUNT OF ST. MARTIN), *Living* 1555.



LUIGI III. (SURNAMED THE TURK) AND HIS WIFE BARBARA OF BRANDENBURG,

In the Hamilton Collection.



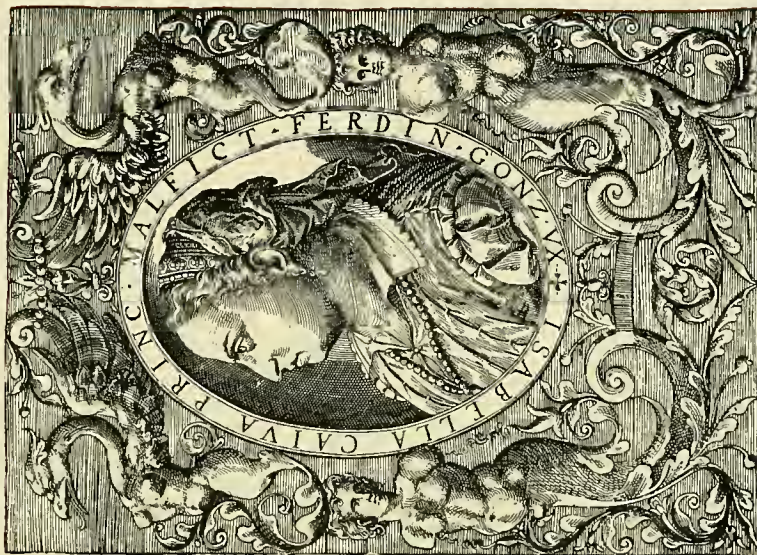
ST. ALOYSIUS GONZAGA,
(SON OF THE FIRST MARQUIS OF CASTIGLIONE),

Died 1592.

Surrounded by Miniatures of the Cardinals of the Gonzaga Family.



FERRANTE GONZAGA.



ISABELLA CAPUA
(PRINCESS OF MALEFICT),
His Wife.



GIANFRANCISCUS III.

(MARQUIS OF MANTUA),

Husband of Isabella d'Este.



*Qualis erat Cæsar pacato Octavius orbe
 Qui patria meruit nomen habere Patris.
 Talis es Austriaco de stemate maxime Cæsar
 Idem tu Patria diceris esse PATER.*

FERDINAND, KING OF THE ROMANS

(AFTERWARDS EMPEROR OF GERMANY),

*Brother of the Emperor Charles V.; Ancestor of the Duchess
 Ann of Mantua.*

VINCENTIUS DVX MANTVÆ.



*MANTVÆ progenies, antiquæ ab origine gentis,
Lunatis peltis fulmen et horror erat.*

Serius. Celsius. Sux DD.D. Domine. Cusodis Augustanus. 1597.

VINCENTIUS

(DUKE OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT).



D. VINCENTIO GONZAGA DVCA DE
Cum privilegio MANTVA. *sc.* *Fraco Form.*

VINCENTIUS
(DUKE OF MANTUA).



MARIE DE GONZAGUE DUCHESSE
DE MANTOY ET DE MONFERRAT.
Bailly Moncomet ex auct.

MARIE GONZAGA
(DUCHESS OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT).



ELEANOR DE GONZAGVE
PRINCESSE DE MANTOVE
Mancini ex

ELEANOR GONZAGA.



LUIGI GONZAGA
(PRINCE OF CASTIGLIONE).

FERDINAND. GONZAGA PRINCEPS Malfict.



*Sanguine sat dignum te, FERDINANDE, patris.
GONZAGA. hinc tua quæ cernimus ora, probant*

FERDINAND
(PRINCE OF MALEFICT).



LUDOVICO GONZAGA

(PRINCE OF MANTUA—DUKE OF NEVERS AND RÉTHEL).



Peint par Juste Séver

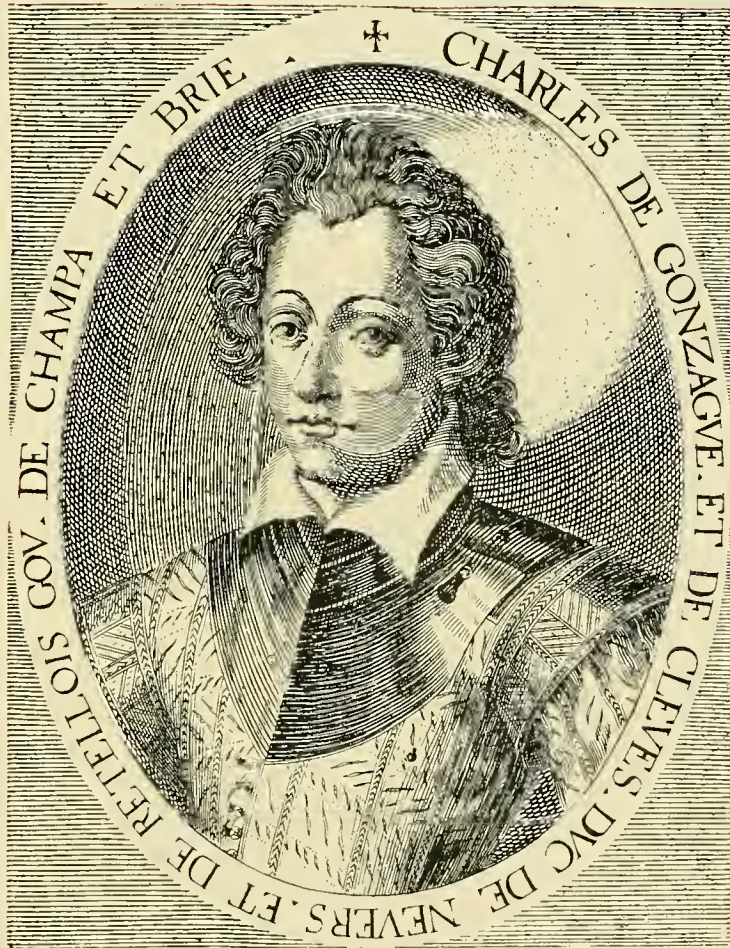
*Gonzague-Cleves (Marie-Louise del.
Reine de Pologne 1667)*

MARIE-LOUISE DES GONZAGA-CLEVES
(QUEEN OF POLAND).



ANNIBAL, OR HANIBAL GONZAGA

(MAJOR-DOMO TO THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA).



CHARLES GONZAGA AND CLEVE

(DUKE OF NEVERS AND RÉTHEL).



FRANCISCUS GONZAGA
(DUKE OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT).



CHARLES II.
(DUKE OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT).



FERDINANDO CARLO DUCA^{di} MANTOVA
DI MONFERRATO &

J. Goffels fecit

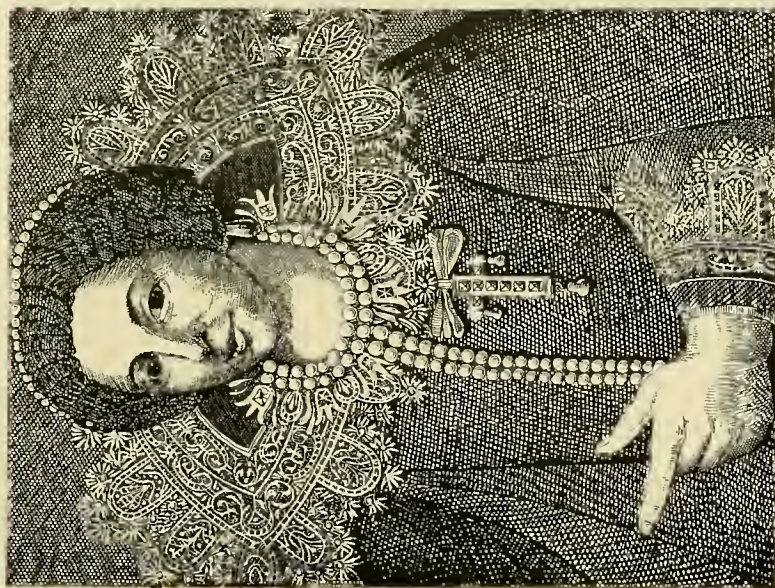
Anno 1671

J. F. F. F.

FERDINAND CHARLES

(LAST REIGNING DUKE),

Founder of the University Fund.



ANN ISABEL

(WIFE OF VINCENTIUS II., DUKE OF MANTUA, &c.)



Tableau du temps

*Anne de Gonzague-Elves, duchesse de Guise
puis Comtesse palatine du Rhin 1684.*



CORNELIUS VAN LAMPSIN

(FIRST BARON DE TABAGO).



BY THE GRACE OF GOD,

Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting;

WHEREAS ^{John de} Bourboud took theologos Gonzaga, the chess of
 elanha alonjinal terrara, devers Kithel and Kithon, the chess of elaneth
 and elaneth, the Baroness of Tabago and Charles is the son of the theologos
 Gonzaga, hence of elanha alonjinal terrara, devers Kithel and Kithon
 the chess of elaneth and elaneth, the Baron of Tabago both of 18 Egan
 Road 41 Peters Park Paddington in the County of Middlesex

12. represented unto us that they are in possession of an invention for the application of leaves of metal or metal in powder to veneers of wood for decoration - that the said Prince of Mantua and Montferrat is _____

the true and first inventor thereof, and that the same is not in use by any other person, to the best of their knowledge and belief;

AND WHEREAS the said applicants have humbly prayed that we would be graciously pleased to grant unto them (hereinafter, together with their executors, administrators, and assigns, or any of them, referred to as the said patentees) our Royal Letters Patent for the sole use and advantage of the said invention;

AND WHEREAS the said applicants have by and in their complete specification particularly described the nature of the said invention

AND WHEREAS we, being willing to encourage all inventions such may be for the public good, are graciously pleased to condescend to their request

KNOW YE THEREFORE, that We of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and more wisdom, do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said patentees our especial licence, full power, sole privilege, and authority that the said patentees, their executors, their assigns, or licensees, and no others any at all time hereafter, during the term of years herein contained, make, use, exercise and vend the said invention within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Isle of Man in such manner as to them may seem meet, and that the said patentees shall have and enjoy the whole profit and advantage from time to time accruing by reason of the said invention during the term of fourteen years from the date hereunder written of these presents: AND to the end that the said patentees may have and enjoy the sole use and exercise, and the full benefit, of the said invention, We do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, strictly command all our subjects whatsoever, within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, that they do not at any

time during the continuance of the said term of fourteen years, either directly or indirectly, make use of, or put in practice, the said invention, or any part of the same, nor in anywise imitate the same, nor make, or cause to be made, any addition thereto or subtraction therefrom, whereby to pretend themselves the inventors thereof, without the consent, license, or agreement of the said patentees in writing under their hands and seals, on pain of incurring such penalties as may be justly inflicted on such offenders for their contempt of our said Royal command, and of being answerable to the patentees according to law for their damages thereby occasioned:

PROVIDED that these our letters patent are on this condition: that if at any time during the said term it be made to appear to us, our heirs or successors, or any six or more of our Privy Council, that this our grant is contrary to law, or prejudicial or inconvenient to our subjects in general, or that the said invention is not a new invention as to the public use and exercise thereof within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Isle of Man, or that the said *Prince of Albania and Montenegro* is _____

not the first and true inventor thereof within this realm as aforesaid, if our letters patent shall forthwith determine, and be void to all intents and purposes, notwithstanding anything herebefore contained: **PROVIDED ALSO**, that if the said patentees shall not pay all fees by law required to be paid in respect of the grant of these letters patent, or in respect of any matter relating thereto, at the time or times and in manner for the time being by law provided; and also if the said patentees shall not supply, or cause to be supplied, for our service all such articles of the said invention as may be required by the officers or commissioners administering any department of our service, in such manner, at such times, and at upon such reasonable prices and terms as shall be settled in manner for the time being by law provided, then, and in any of the said cases, then our letters patent, and all privileges and advantages whatever hereby granted, shall determine and become void notwithstanding anything herebefore contained, and the said letters patent shall be null and void, and the said patentees shall be liable to the payment of fines and costs in such manner and for such considerations as they may by law be granted: **AND** lastly, we do give these presents for, to, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said patentees that these our letters patent shall be construed in the most beneficial sense for the advantage of the said patentees.

IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent this *thirteenth*
day of February one thousand eight hundred and *eighty five*
and to be sealed as of the *thirteenth* day of *February* one thousand
eight hundred and *eighty five*



(Cat. de Prof. N° 114.)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

1st DIVISION

† HUN

« La durée du brassé couvra
« du jout du dépôt prescrit par
« l'art. 8. »

Le dépositaire conservera ce bulletin et le représentera avec le lettre d'avis qu'il recevra de la Préfecture pour le retrait du livret.

Les brevets sont délivrés aux signataires du procès verbal, sur leur décharge, ou à leurs mandataires nominativement établis et pourvus d'un pouvoir spécial.

International Planning, D. — 1973.

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

UPDATE. QUALITY. EXISTENCE.

PRÉFECTURE DU DÉPARTEMENT DE LA SEINE

BREVETS D'INVENTION

BULLETIN DE DÉPÔT

Le 13 décembre 1885, M. l'Expert, sous-Magasinier
bénévoles (anci. de Trévoux) du magasin des Munitions
M^{rs} de la rue de la République, 11, à Paris, a déposé au
secrétariat général de la Préfecture sous
le N° 153305, un paquet cacheté,
contenant, suivant sa déclaration, la demande d'un
BREVET D'INVENTION avec les pièces à l'appui.



Il Direttore Capo della Divisione Industriale
dichiaro e certifico che nel giorno suddetto...
del mese di
Gennaio 1878, alla ore 12, promulgando al Sig. De Boubon
Charles e suoi figli, per loro nomi e di loro successori, l'uso e l'uso
della loro invenzione di...
per loro nomi e di loro successori, l'uso e l'uso
della loro invenzione di...
per loro nomi e di loro successori, l'uso e l'uso
della loro invenzione di...

Attestato di Privativa Industriale
della durata di anni...
che si è...
per la durata di anni...

Des perfectionnements apportés aux placages et
dans la méthode pour les utiliser aux usages décora-
tifs et autres.

Il presente Attestato non garantisce l'utilità, né la validità
del trovato, né prova l'esistenza dei diritti richiesti dalla legge,
ma solo ha valore di prova per la durata di anni...

Roma, addì 18...
IL DIRETTORE CAPO
della Divisione Industria e Commercio
Ant. Anselmi

GOBIERNO DE PROVINCIA.
SECRETARIA.
INDUSTRIA.

En el día de la fecha y a las... de la tarde
ha presentado D. Alberto Clarke los documentos
correspondientes a una solicitud de patente de invención por diez
años de...
quean, en sus aplicaciones a los artes decorativas y simi-
lares, por los Sres. Duquesa Ann de Mantua y
Montferrat y Principe Charles de Mantua y
Ferrat, ambos de Londres, Inglaterra.
Y con arreglo al art. 16 de la Ley del 30 de Julio de 1878, expido el
presente recibo en Madrid a 15 de Diciembre de 1878.

El Secretario del Gobierno de Provincia.
Mr. ...

Das
Kaiserliche Patentamt

PLATE XXXV.

beschleunigt hermit, dass das Patent für Ihre Königliche
Hochzeit und Durchlaucht die Herzogin Ann de Bourbon d'Este
Katholikus Konrags, Herzogin von Mantua und Montferrat,
Ferrara, Florenz, Kassel und Alenzen, Baroness von Taboro
und ihre Königliche Hochzeit und Durchlaucht den Herzog
Charles de Bourbon d'Este Katholikus Konrags, Herzog von
Mantua und Montferrat, Ferrara Florenz, Kassel und
Alenzen und Baron von Taboro in London,
um Erteilung eines Patentes, betreffend

Erweiterungen an Eisenbahnen und in der Anwendung
wiese desselben für Dekorations- und andere Zwecke
und 20 Mark gesetzliches Prüfungsgehalt für eine
gangen ist

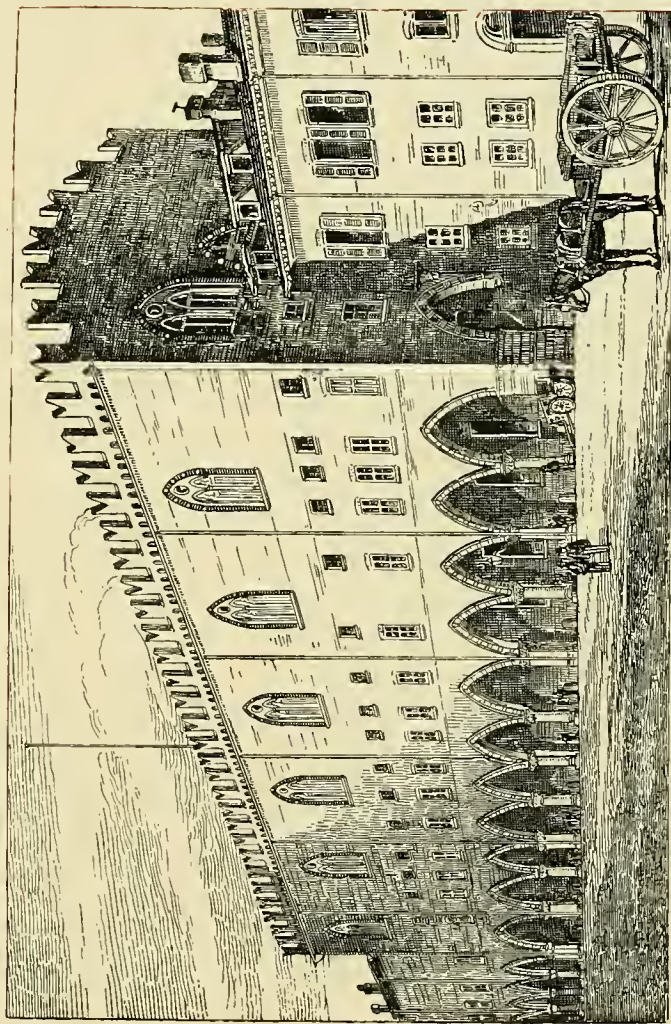
Berlin, den 12. Dezember 1878
K. B. Sol. 15000

Die Prince of Mantua and
Montferrat

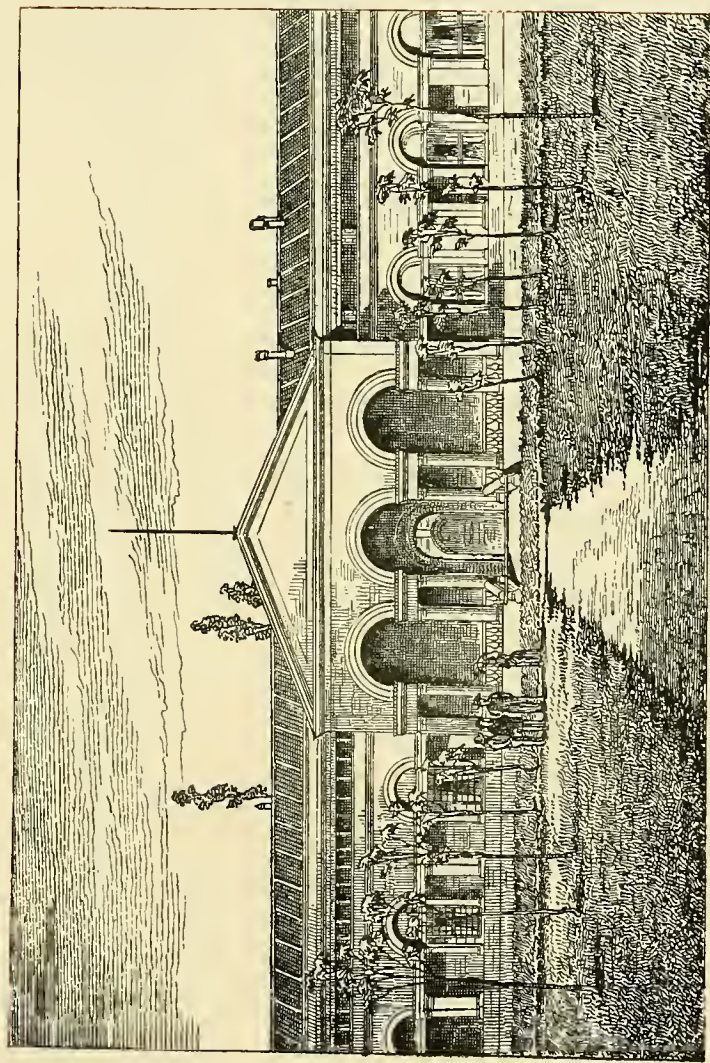
18 Elgin Road.
S. Peter Park
N.

Mr Prince of Mantua and
Montferrat
18 Elgin Road
S. Peter Park

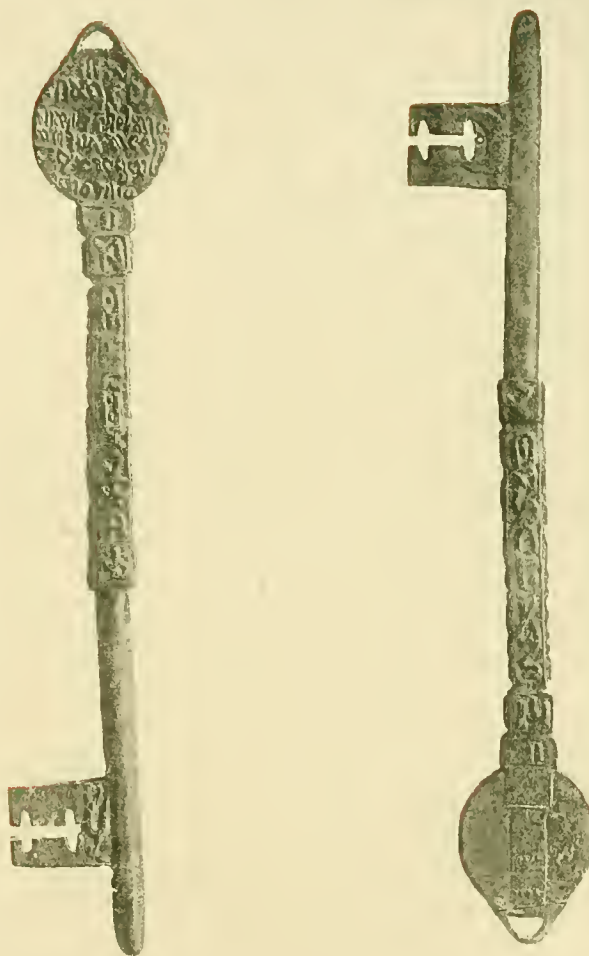
ITALIAN PATENT, GERMAN PATENT, SPANISH PATENT,
OFFICIAL SIGNATURES, ADDRESSING THE PRINCE OF MANTUA,
FROM THE LORD CHANCELLOR AND FROM MR. GLADSTONE.



ANCIENT PALACE OF THE DUKES, OR PALAZZO DUCALE AT MANTUA.



PALAZZO DEL TÈ, ANCIENT SUMMER PALACE OF THE DUKES AT MANTUA.



ANCIENT SCULPTURED BRONZE KEY OF THE CASTELLO di MANTUA

made by order of the Duchess Matilda, niece of the Emperor Henry II., Marchioness of Ferrara, Mantua, Lucca, Parma, Placentia, Pisa, Spoleto, Ancona, and Tuscany.

She had three similar keys made in the XIth century for her three principal Castles, one of which was retained in Mantua, while two were left by her Will to the Papal See, along with the greater portion of her territories. These keys are now at Rome and are termed the KEYS of St. PETER.

The key of the Castello of Mantua was retained by the dynasties of the Bonacolsi and Gonzaga Captains, Marquises and Dukes of Mantua until they were dispossessed of their Duchy by the Austrians in 1706. The key was held to be the Palladium of the State and was carried in all processions, and is depicted in a fresco of Andrea Mantegna now in possession of the family. The inscription in old Lombardic is said to express faith in God for the preservation of the Town.

This key exactly fits the old lock of the Castello at Mantua.

ABSTRACT OF A CLAIM

To certain Sums of Money due by the British Treasury to

ANN, DUCHESS OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT, BARONESS DE TABAGO, AND HER SON
CHARLES, PRINCE OF MANTUA AND MONTFERRAT,

BEING

THE PRODUCE OF LANDS AND LIVE AND DEAD STOCK IN THE
ISLAND OF TOBAGO.

Revised and proved to be correct by

J. MONTGOMERY, ADVOCATE.

[1885—LONDON.]

[FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.]

Tobago, a French Barony.

The Island of Tobago was originally discovered by Columbus, but the first Europeans who settled on it were the Dutch, in 1632, the actual settlers being a family named Van Lampsin, of Flushing, who entitled the Colony New Walcheren, and settled 100 families there, and have by their agents maintained possession ever since, either of the whole or some portion of the Colony.

The Van Lampsins have never claimed an absolute independent sovereignty of the Island, although they appointed governors and claimed the entire produce of it. The Island suffered many vicissitudes, being the subject of piratical attacks and the calamities of war. In 1660 the Van Lampsins, for the protection of their Colony, claimed the aid of Louis XIV., King of France, who, by letters patent, erected Tabago into a Barony, dated August, 1662. The Van Lampsins appointed Hubert de Beveren their governor, and by the liberal expenditure of money soon brought the Island into a flourishing condition, and large quantities of cotton, sugar, pimento, ginger, indigo, and tobacco were exported from it. The Colony increased to 1,000 white men and over 7,000 negroes, and was in a peaceful and flourishing condition when they were attacked by the British, under Sir Tobias Bridges, who

carried off a great many of the negroes; and again by the French, who were at war with the Dutch, in 1677, when the Colony was evacuated by the armed forces of the French and Dutch and most of the plantations destroyed. Some of the planters hid themselves in the woods with their wives and families during this calamitous time. In the year 1678, however, there were fifteen plantations belonging to the Van Lambsins in the more protected portions of the Island. In the year 1690 the Van Lambsins were deriving a revenue from the Island of about 40,000 guilders. The Duke of Courland, who laid claim to the Island under a grant of King Charles I. (although the English were not till 1762 in possession of the Island), appointed a Captain Poyntz, in 1683, to endeavour to induce persons to settle in Tobago; and in consequence of the publication of his proposals in London the attention of King Louis XIV. was directed to the matter; but no persons, either English or French, were induced to settle there. In the year 1693 the population of the Island was as follows:—The Governor, Van Fyt; Secretary, Beveren, son of the former Governor; Treasurer, Van Tromp, Captain of the Militia, consisting of 20 men; Herr Joseph Woolf, manager of the tobacco plantation of the Van Lambsins; Wilhelm Woolf, manager of their cotton plantation; 670 negro slaves, men, women, and children; 76 white men and 13 white women, engaged in various occupations, about sixteen being planters on their own responsibility, who paid an amount of one-fifth of their crops to the Van Lambsins, who, without any taxes, paid the charges for the government of the Island. As things were managed on so small a scale the advice of King Louis XIV. was asked and his patronage again sought for the little colony. In the year 1700 the King made a grant out of the Royal Treasury, as some compensation for the destruction wrought by the French in their Colony, of a sum equal to about sixty thousand pounds sterling, which was spent by the Van Lambsins in enlarging their plantations and improving the Colony. It is right to mention that these statements can fully be proved, and that certain pamphlets published in London in the 18th Century, containing allegations that the Colony was abandoned by the Van Lambsins and was uninhabited at the time of the occupation by the British in 1763, are contrary to fact. The Van Lambsins having intermarried with the House of Gonzaga claimed the Duchies of Mantua and Montferrat. This right was admitted by King Louis XIV., and the Emperor of Austria, although he had confiscated the dominions of the House of Mantua, yet acknowledged their claims to represent the family, the last Duke having especially appointed James Dalrymple heir of the House of Van Lambsin, Baron of Tobago, and known as the Prince of Mantua, to be the heir of his line and to succeed to his own French Duchies of Nevers, Rethel, and Alençon, and to be the heir of his regalia and family archives.

The King of France having confirmed this settlement, James, on the death of Charles IV., assumed the titles of Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Rethel, and Alençon, &c., and although his circumstances were poor, yet these titles were acknowledged by the English, Dutch, Spanish, Russian, and Austrian Governments.

In the year 1709 a treaty was entered into between James Dalrymple, senior, on behalf of his son, then a minor, and the Duke of Courland, by which the latter surrendered all his rights, real or imaginary, in Tobago to James Dalrymple and his heirs and assigns in consideration of a sum of 10,000 guilders, paid by the said James Dalrymple, and was executed to prevent any disturbance of the plantations

which were in Tobago, which were being cultivated for the benefit of James Dalrymple. The deed certified that the money was fully paid. This treaty was made under the advice of Louis XIV., who said that although the Van Lampsins or their agents had been in possession of Tobago since the first foundation of the Colony, and although their rights were clear, yet the claims of the Duke of Courland over a portion of the Island might thereafter give them trouble, and so he advised an amicable purchase of the Duke of Courland's so-called claims.

In 1711 Jacques Olivier, of Paris, agent for the Duke of Mantua and Baron de Tabago, proposed to the French Government to assume the sovereignty of Tabago and send a governor there, and that they should sell the land to speculators of all nationalities, and that the money derivable from such sales was to be paid to the Duke of Mantua and Montferrat and his heirs, and that he should have one-tenth of the produce of the Island, free of all taxes and imposts, and that another tenth should be paid to the French Government, and that the French should establish a naval station there, with a large depôt of stores and artillery. In 1712 Olivier died suddenly, before his scheme had received the sanction of the French Government, who seemed inclined to carry it out. James Dalrymple, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Baron of Tabago, died young, leaving an infant daughter, Christian, who succeeded to his titles.

No further efforts were made to induce the French to take up the sovereignty of Tobago until Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and Baroness de Tabago, was grown up, and she went to the Court of Louis XV.

Christian represented to King Louis XV. that she got but a small income from her plantations of Tobago, and that if he assumed the sovereignty on the terms proposed by M. Jacques Olivier she might get great benefit, and France would gain an increase of wealth and power. The King was personally much interested, and but for other influences, he would have acceded to her wishes. He admitted her claims as the representative of the Houses of Gonzaga and Valois, but wished her to marry a French Prince. Her imprudent marriage to Sir Alexander Ramsay alienated the King from her. By this marriage she had no issue, and Sir A. Ramsay died very shortly.

In 1744 Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Baroness de Tabago, by her agents in Paris, planned an enterprise for the French occupation of that island, which in 1748 was carried out under the auspices of M. de Caylus, governor of Martinique, who furnished her with 300 settlers, who agreed to settle in Tobago and pay her one-tenth of the produce of their plantations. They undertook not to disturb her other tenants or her own private plantations. This settlement was effected. Two batteries were erected on the Island of Tobago and two French ships of war were sent for the protection of the Colony. The English Government interfered, and it was arranged that the armed occupation should cease. From 1749 to 1762 "the Duchess spent the profits of Tobago on its improvement." In 1748, in consequence of the rival claims of France, Holland, and England to the sovereignty of the Island, by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle it was declared neutral. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763 Tobago was ceded to the British, private rights being reserved. The clauses of this Treaty having most reference to Tobago are quoted in the note below, and the words of greatest importance are given in

italics.* Some of the French settlers died, others returned to Martinique, but a few remained in amicable association with the agents of Christian until the Island was taken possession of by the British in 1763. The books of the Mantua family at that date contain an account of one plantation belonging to the Duchess and nine tenants paying rent to her for their plantations. There were several families of Indians, who, in accordance with custom, brought a small tribute to the Duchess's agent. The British Governor on landing received from James Russell, manager for the Duchess, a strong protest.

The English Government found the tenants of Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat in possession of their plantations, and proposed to them as follows:—That if they swore allegiance to the British Government and refused to pay any rent to the Duchess they were to be allowed the quiet enjoyment of the plantations, not as tenants paying rent, but as absolute owners; they to pay a tax of 6d. per acre to the British. They were informed that if they refused these terms they would be expelled the Island. Seven tenants accepted these proposals, but two, who were especially honest and brave men, protested, and leaving persons in charge of their plantations came to England and made affidavits in support of the claims of the Duchess. They accompanied her on her interview with King George III.,

* Receneil. Manuel et pratique de traités. Conventions du définis l'année 1760, jusqu'à l'époque actuelle par le Bn. Ch. de Martens et le Bu. Ferds de Cussy.

Tome I.—Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1846. Page 29, 1763: France, Grande Bretagne, et Espagne, Traité définitif de Paix, etc., signé à Paris le 10 Février, 1763.

Art. II.—Les Traités de Westphalie de 1648, ceux de Madrid entre les Convoques de la Grande Bretagne et d'Espagne, de 1667, etc., etc., (suit la liste de tous les traités antérieurs pour la paix et pour les relations commerciales, indiqués plus haut,) sont renouvelés.

Art. III.—Revoi des prisonniers.

“Art IV.—S. M. T. Chr. renonce à toutes les prétentions qu'elle a formées autrefois on pu former, à la Nouvelle Ecosse, ou Acadie en toutes ses parties, et la garantit tout entière, et avec toutes ses dependances, au roi de la Grande Bretagne. De plus, S. M. T. Chr., ce de et garantit à sadite M. Britannique, en toute propriété, le Canada avec toutes ses dependances, ainsi que l'île du Cap-Breton et toutes les autres Iles et Côtes dans le Golfe et fleuve Saint-Laurent et généralement tout ce qui dépend desdits pays terres îles et Côtes, avec la souveraineté, propriété possession, et tous droits acquis par traité on autrement, que le roi T. Chr. et la couronne de France ont eus jusqu'à present sur lesdits pays, îles terres, lieux, côtes, et leurs habitants, ainsi que le roi T. Chr. cède et transporte le audit roi et à la consoine de la Grande Bretagne et cela de la manière et dans la forme la plus ample, sans restriction et sans qu'ils soit libre de revenir, sous aucun prétexte contre cette cession et garantie, ni de troubler la Grande Bretagne dans les possessions susmentionnées. De son côté S. M. Britannique convient d'accorder aux habitants du Canada la liberté de la religion Catholique; en consequence, elle donnera les ordres les plus précis et les plus effectifs pour que ses nouveaux sujets Catholiques romains puissent professer, le culte de leur religion, selon le rit de l'Eglise romaine, en tant que le permettent les lois de Grande Bretagne. S. M. Britannique convient en outre que les habitants français, ou autres qui auraient été sujets du roi T. Chr., en Canada, pourront se retirer, en toute sûreté et liberté où bon leur semblera et pourront vendre leur biens, pourvu que ce soit à des sujets de S. M. Britannique et transporter leurs effets, ainsi que leur personnes sans être gênés dans leur emigration, sous quelque prétexte que ce puisse être, hors celui de dettes ou de procès criminels. Le terme limité pour cette emigration sera fixé à l'espace de dix huit mois à compter du jour de l'échange des ratifications du present traite.”

Art.—Le roi T. Chr. cède et garantit à S. M. Britannique en toute propriété, les Iles de la Grenade et des Grenadines avec mêmes stipulations en faveur des habitants de cette colonie insérés dans l'article IV., pour ceux du Canada; et le partage des îles appeles neutres, est convenu et fixé de manière que celles de Saint Vincent, la Dominique, et Tobago resteront en toute propriété à la Grande Bretagne et que celle de Sainte Lucie sera remise à la France, pour en jouir pareillement en toute propriété; et les hautes parties contractantes garantissent le partage ainsi stipulé.

and their honesty and bravery is worthy of everlasting eulogium. The elder was Hans Beveren, a descendant of Hubert de Beveren, the Dutch Governor of Tobago, and Emanuel Dietrich, of the same family as the celebrated painter of that name. These men, the sworn witnesses of the rights of the Duchess, refused to return to Tobago until she was paid the purchase-money of the sales of her land, and died in poverty, protesting to their latest breath against the unjust treatment and flagrant breach of International Treaty shown to her.

In the same year the British Government appointed a Royal Commission to sell the land of Tobago.

In the year 1763 James Russell, manager for Christian de Lennox Dalrymple Napier, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and Baroness de Tabago, wrote to her of the arrival of the British Commissioners, and to enquire what she wished done. He, on her behalf, protested against their disposing of any of the land of the Island, and this protest was successful, for the British Government decided that no sales of land should take place until the King's special orders in this matter should be known. James Russell died on his voyage to England in the Spring of 1764. In 1765, on June 4th, King George III. ordered that all the land of Tobago, with certain exceptions, should be sold, and that the moneys receivable therefrom should be paid into the Royal Treasury, and that in consideration of Christian de Lennox Dalrymple (who had married secondly the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth), who claimed in her own right the Barony of Tabago as her private property, that all and sundry such moneys derivable from the sale of such lands should be reserved and bear five per cent. interest per annum, to be added quarterly to the principal, that is, one and a quarter per cent. every three months, until the said Christian de Lennox Dalrymple Napier should prove her claim thereto, and that in consideration of the marriage settlement of the said Christian, and of her having a son Archibald, who claimed remainder of all her interests, the aforesaid monies were to be reserved in remainder for the said son Archibald and his heirs and assigns, and on proof of claims the interest and principal were to be paid over to the said Christian and her son. In the year 1765 lands to the value of £4,030 were sold in Tobago, and in the year 1766 a ledger was prepared at the King's Treasury in London, which recited at the top of the page the King's order respecting the money, and the conditions of the claim, and that the amount of sales was £4,030, and that the interest for the first quarter was £50 7s. 6d.

The claims of the family are of four kinds.

The first is for the felled timber, live stock and plantations, and shipping belonging to Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and Baroness of Tabago, which the British Commissioners declared necessary for the establishment of the Colony and purchased from her for the sum of £150,000, which was to bear interest at five per cent., payable quarterly, until discharged. For this purchase the Commissioners gave a receipt, which is still extant. This claim was allowed by King George III.

Secondly, the claim for the value of the land sold by auction, which amounted to an area of 57,408 acres and produced the sum of £154,048 19s., and which, by the King's order, was to bear interest and compound interest, payable quarterly, until payment to the Duchess.

6 *Mr. Pitt's Reply and Promise to George III.—Summary of Applications.*

Thirdly, the arrears and compound interests of rent, at the rate of 6d. per acre per annum, which amounted to £1,435 4s. per annum, which has accumulated to a very large sum.

Fourthly, the town lots of land, &c., reserved for government purposes, which was of an area of 2,500 acres, which, being valued by the Government valuer at £5 per acre, amounted to £12,000, which King George III. ordered was to bear interest at five per cent., payable quarterly, until discharged, to the Duchess.

The King several times wrote to Mr. William Pitt, Prime Minister, asking him to pay the Duchess's claim, but Pitt replied that he would rather let the monies accumulate at compound interest than discharge it then, when money was so urgently needed for munitions of war. He could not let the country suffer merely to pay one lady, and that his Majesty would rest assured that it would be paid in time, that is at the conclusion of the war. He said he had offered the Duchess a pension of £1000 a year, but this she declined, as she "did not want a pension, she wanted her claim paid."

When Mr. Addington came into office he did not pay the claim, although he was three times applied to.

The following is a summary of the applications to the British Government for payment of claims:—

In 1763-64 Christian de Lennox Dalrymple, in her own right Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, &c., Duchess of Nevers, Réthel, and Alençon, widow of the Rev. Archibald Napier, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, grandmother of Ann, present Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat and Baroness of Tabago, claimed the money of the sale of lands by the English Government in Tobago, and other claims. She was told to apply to the Government in London. She petitioned King George III. and saw him on the matter in 1764. He promised to do her justice, and ordered the money to be set aside in consequence of her petition and the interest at five per cent. to be added to the amount quarterly, which was done, but neither interest nor principal, notwithstanding her frequent application, were paid to her.

On the landing of the British in Tobago in 1762, Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, was possessed of 10,000 head of horned cattle, 14,000 sheep, and 500 horses, asses, and mules, which were valued as follows:—

Horned Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	£70,000
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	£20,000
Horses, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5,000
300 Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	£200
Nine Plantations with works and buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	£14,000
Five Merchant Vessels, remnants of the Van Lampsin Fleet	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,200

For five years previous to the landing of the British the Duchess had employed Indians in felling the accessible timber on the Island, and over 13,000 trees were felled ready for shipping. The Duchess's agents estimated the felling to have cost more than £12,000. The British Commissioners, on perceiving this timber, deemed it necessary for the erection of buildings on the Island, so they desired to purchase it, estimating the value to be £36,600. The Commissioners gave Mr. Russell,

agent for the Duchess, a receipt for this amount, as well as for the sum of £113,400 for the live and dead stock and merchant vessels above named, it being understood that on the production of these receipts in London the value would be paid in cash to her. Upon this being represented to King George III. he made an order that this claim of £150,000 should be registered in the name of the Duchess, and should bear interest and compound interest, payable quarterly, until interest and principal were paid. The death of Mr. Russell, on his voyage home to press these claims, was a sad hindrance to the Duchess's interests. In the year 1767 the Duchess claimed the interest and principal, but the settlement was adjourned *sine die*.

In the year 1800 the Duke Archibald, son of the Duchess, preferred his claim. In the year 1821 mention was made of it to the Treasury, and a promise was made to pay it at the same time as the former named sum, obtained for the Tobago lands by auction. In 1772, on Duke Archibald's first residence in Tobago, his mother, by her attorney, made a claim for the yearly sum of £1,435 4s., being 6d. per annum rent for each of the 57,408 acres which had been sold.

The Governor-in-chief, Mr. Leybourne, referred the claim to the Home Government, and the settlement was also deferred *sine die*. During the French occupation from 1781 to 1793, Duke Archibald claimed this 6d. per annum per acre as Baronial dues. The French Governor declined to pay him, but he advised the planters to do so. The planters accordingly paid about £3,000 to Duke Archibald, being rather more than two years' rent.

Several letters from the Government officials in Tobago to their official superiors in London are among the papers given by the late Lord Beaconsfield to the Prince of Mantua. They speak of Mr. Russell's claims on behalf of the Duchess in 1762-64, and say "that they have endeavoured to ignore these claims as much as possible on account of the large sum of money required for their payment, and *they hope that the position of the claimant as a poor widow*, without any means of enforcing them, may be the *best answer* to them. They said they were destroying as many books and papers with reference to the transactions between the Duchess and her planters as possible, paying the planters small sums for giving up the books, and that about £150 had been spent in *secret service* money for this payment amongst the nine planters who were tenants of the Duchess at the time of the landing of the British."

All these plantations had names memorable in the history of the family, but these the English Governor ordered to be changed. They were Lampsinburgh, New Mantua, Montferrat, Ferrara, James Town, Charles Town, *Charleville*, (which was corrupted into Charlotteville), Beveren, and Cornelius. There was special care to destroy all evidence of the Dutch occupation, some tons of paper, books, &c., being carefully burnt. The ill-feeling which the Government officials had for Duke Archibald, son of Duchess Christian and father of Ann, present Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, rendered his position painful in the Island, so that for some years he went to reside in Brazil. The lands of the nine plantations, which amounted to an aggregate of 1,500 acres, which was a considerable reduction from an estimated area of about 4,000 acres, which constituted the Duchess's plantation, was marked in the Government plan of the Island as P.S., that is "poor settlers." (See Fowler's "Summary Account of Tobago," with a map of the Island and a plan of its settlement. London, 1774). This book, however, is not accurate in all respects.

Besides this the Government reserved for town lots and other purposes 2,500 acres of land, which the Government valuer declared to be worth £5 per acre, which amounted to £12,500 in the year 1763.

By King George III's ordinance this sum was to bear interest at five per cent. per annum, and the interest be added quarterly until payment to Christian, Duchess of Mantua and Baroness of Tabago.

Archibald, son and heir of the Duchess Christian, father of Ann, present Duchess, and grandfather of Charles, the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, in 1799 made application to the Government for payment of his claims (his mother being dead) on the money obtained by sale of land in Tobago, and other claims in that Island. The Duke of York proposed to him, with the consent of some members of the Government, that if he would marry one of the Princesses, daughters of George III., that the money in full should be paid. Archibald did not consent to this condition. A draft proposition was drawn up at the Treasury for the payment of the money. This is now in existence. Mr. Pitt was then in office.

In 1800 and 1801, during the administration of Mr. Addington, negotiations were recommenced with the British Government and Archibald's agents in London, he being in the West Indies. An agreement was drafted by Government, by which Archibald was to receive £250,000 (a quarter of a million) for capital and interest, to be paid out of the produce of the Crown lands in England, in twenty-five yearly instalments, the Prince Regent and Duke of York being appointed Trustees to receive the money and invest it in Archibald's name. Archibald did not sign the agreement, but delayed doing so until the production of the ledger which shewed the actual amount due. That his agents were not allowed to see. The Duke of York, with officious and apparently *benevolent* eagerness, asked for payment of the first two instalments. He was paid £30,000, but applied it to his private uses. Duke Archibald was in Tobago. He thought he was being swindled, but was not able to make a definite charge, and his law agent died shortly after this time. He appointed other agents, who got acknowledgments, but not a settlement of his claim.

In 1806 Duke Archibald visited France, where he was well received by Napoleon I., who assisted him considerably in ordering that the archives of France should be searched for evidence in support of his claims, Napoleon declaring him to be the Baron of Tobago, and that the whole produce of that Island was rightly his due, and would be restored to him if it came again into the possession of the French, in which it had been for some years since the sale of the lands, during which Duke Archibald exercised his feudal powers as Baron of Tabago.

In 1811 a proposition was made to Duke Archibald on behalf of the Prince Regent that *he should give a receipt for the first two instalments of the money in order to screen the Duke of York, who had misappropriated it*; but Archibald refused to sign any receipt unless he got the money. The Prince Regent was much offended. The Duke of York wrote to Archibald confessing he had misappropriated the money. Mr. Brougham, afterwards Lord Brougham, and Mr. Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, told him he had neither justice nor kindness to expect from the Royal Family.

In 1817 Duke Archibald's solicitor saw an Officer of the Treasury who said the

Government was prepared to pay the principal or money actually received from the sale of lands in Tobago, and other claims, without interest; but this Duke Archibald's solicitor advised him not to accept. In 1818 the same offer was repeated with an addition of £70,000, being a portion of the interest which the money had made. Archibald's solicitor demanded the production of the ledger. This was refused. Archibald declined the offer as he said he was credibly informed that the money due was nearly two million pounds sterling for the lands sold alone. In 1821, after several interviews with the officers of the Treasury, the solicitor was asked whether Duke Archibald would take half a million sterling; but he, having been confidently informed that the money had actually accumulated to over two millions sterling, declined the offer. He died soon after this, leaving three children under eight years of age. In 1825, after the death of Duke Archibald, his solicitor applied to the Treasury for payment of the claims, but unsuccessfully.

In 1839, Mr. Chalmers, agent for the estates of Duke Archibald's family, made application for payment, but without success. He made a claim for upwards of four millions sterling. The family were now all dead except Ann, a widow, and her infant son. In 1845, Mr. Henry Noding, agent for Duke Archibald's family, with the co-operation of Mr. Sigmund Rucker, made a claim on the Treasury, on their behalf, of over eight millions sterling, without success. In 1858, the Emperor Napoleon III. called the attention of the English ambassador to a clause in the Treaty of Paris which provided for the rights of private persons in the Island of Tobago, and that the private property of the Baron of Tobago in that Island had been sold by the British Government in contravention of the Treaty, and that as France was a party to the Treaty, and the family was of French origin, they had claimed his intervention to see justice done to them. A civil reply was given and it was said the matter would be enquired into and justice would be done. This is recorded in a note book of the Emperor's private secretary, M. Mocquard, which the late Prince Imperial of France gave to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat.

The late Lord Palmerston was appealed to when last in office, in 1862, by Mr. Sigmund Rucker, a friend and former business agent of Duke Archibald, to make provision for payment of the monies due to the heirs of Archibald from the sale of land in Tobago. He had two interviews with Lord Palmerston, at one of which he was accompanied by Mr. Bowen May, solicitor, and was kindly received. Lord Palmerston said he had heard of the claim of monies due from the sale of lands in Tobago, but he had been at the same time informed that Ann, Duke Archibald's daughter, was dead; he said he would cause enquiries to be made, and communicate with Mr. Rucker. He said, "Rest assured, Mr. Rucker, I will see justice done; the king's order (George III.) is very clear and explicit that the purchase-money of lands in Tobago is to bear interest at 5 per cent. until payment."

In consequence of Mr. Rucker's visit to Lord Palmerston, he made enquiries of the late Earl of Derby, who replied as follows:—

" June 1st, 1863.

" Dear Lord Palmerston,—

" During the short time I was in office, in 1851, I heard nothing of the Tobago claims, but when I returned to office, in 1858, I had occasion to talk to an old retired servant of the Treasury, and he mentioned to me that there was a very

large sum entered as a claim against the Treasury for lands sold by the Crown in Tobago, and that this money had accumulated to many millions. He said that King George III. had ordered it to be paid off by annual instalments, and that had been sometimes done, but that these monies had never reached the family that was entitled to them, having been claimed by the way as perquisites by certain officers of the Treasury. He mentioned several names of persons who, he said, were suspected of having made out forged receipts on behalf of the family for the monies paid to them. To my mind the whole sum, with interest and compound interest, should be a charge on the Consolidated Fund, and that the question of the robbery of a portion of the principal or interest should not be entered into; for if it were, the blackest charges of robbery and forgery would be brought home to some of the leading statesmen of this country. The reputation of the family of * * * would be gone for ever. They profess to have made all their wealth by trade; but I think a great part of it came from forgery and robbery. I recommend you, as I should have done had I remained long in power, honestly to face the claim and pay the interest and compound interest in accordance with the King's order, and endeavour to have the matter settled by the issue of Consols to the full amount. I consulted both the law officers of the Crown on the matter and their declaration was, 'Pay the money and do not seek to get out of it.'

"I should be the last to encourage you or any one for whom I have any respect to follow any other advice.

"I remain, dear Lord Palmerston,

"Yours very truly,

"DERBY."

Lord Palmerston died some little time after. In 1866 Mr. S. Rucker appealed to Earl Russell, but got no more than an acknowledgment of his letter.

In 1868 Mr. Edmund Rucker, a relation and confidential friend of Mr. Sigmund Rucker, made a full statement of the case to Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, then Prime Minister, who said he would make enquiries into the matter. In 1879 Mr. Mocatta brought the matter before Lord Beaconsfield, who said he would enquire into it, but must not be hurried, as he had much on his mind. In 1880-81, when his Lordship was out of office, he was able to give time to the enquiry, when he was convinced that the claim was just.

The following eminent English legal authorities, being consulted in 1878-79 on the question of the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat's claims, gave the following opinion: That the Duchess, and her son, the Prince, had a moral and just claim to all the titles specified in the dedication and to the four claims arising out of the sale of land and property in Tobago, which, according to the terms of King George III.'s warrant was to bear interest payable quarterly until payment. These were Sir Joseph Jessel, Master of the Rolls; Sir John Holker, Attorney-General; Sir William Lush; Judah Benjamin, Esq., Q.C.

They advised that all the titles should be claimed and that the fact should be further announced. They advised that the accounts should be carefully made out on the basis of the four claims relating to Tobago, and the matter brought before Lord Beaconsfield, who, they were convinced, would see justice done in the matter without the necessity of going to law, which might be successful, notwithstanding

the lapse of time, as there was concealed fraud and forgery in the former officers of the Crown and the trustees appointed in dealing with the case, so that the delay in taking proceedings was to be excused.

Strengthened by these opinions, accordingly, in 1880, the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat had an interview with Lord Beaconsfield, in which various family matters were discussed, and Lord Beaconsfield said he would do all he could to promote the payment of the principal and interest of the sum due to Duke Archibald and his heirs from the sale of lands in Tobago, &c. But he said he could do nothing till he had time to enquire into it, and ascertain whether any part had been paid and how much was due. He said he believed something was due, but he could not say how much. He said he thought he had some papers relative to the matter, which he would have looked out.

A few weeks before he died he wrote a letter, as follows, to Mr. Mocatta, the Prince's friend :—

“ October 9th, 1880.

“ My dear Mocatta,—

“ My bodily health is so bad that I find I shall not be able to fulfil the promise I made to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat in his mother's claims on the monies derived from the sale of lands in Tobago. But I have ascertained that much fraud was practised on her father by the needy and vicious children of George III., who never accounted for the monies which passed through their hands as trustees. Had they been righteous men they would have applied it, as they were bound in duty to do, to the Duke's benefit. They spent it on their mistresses. I therefore consider it my duty to act as one soon to appear in the presence of his Maker, to make over to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat all those papers which I told you I was looking for; together with my kind remembrance and best advice. Now that I know the truth I would not defile myself or stain my reputation by the mean and dishonourable conduct by which I fear certain of my predecessors at the Treasury have enriched themselves by fraud and theft, by the robbery of Duke Archibald and his family. You will believe me I have never touched a penny of their money. Forty years ago I heard it reported that the sale of the lands in Tobago had produced a sum which had accumulated at compound interest to a vast sum, one of the largest fortunes ever known to be claimed by any one, but I had no means of proving to whom it belonged and had no positive information. In the year 1839 there were changes from deaths and retirements at the Treasury, and a multitude of old books and papers were transferred from one room to another, and the clerk who came into the room knew nothing of them, although his predecessor had kept the ledger, that in consequence of the claim of Christian, mother of Duke Archibald, to the money derivable from the sale of lands in Tobago, the King (George III.) had ordered should be retained for her, and that interest of 5 per cent. should be added every quarter until she and her heirs were paid; that the late Prince Regent and the Duke of York, being appointed trustees for the settlement of these claims, appropriated a portion of these monies, and in order to screen themselves they are reported to have destroyed the King's warrant that the money should be paid and the book in which this warrant was registered, having borrowed these documents for the purposes of the Trust. This destruction occurred about 1823; and it is

recorded by the clerk in the ledger. He continued to keep the accounts of this money until 1839, when the ledger, a thin one, was full. In another hand-writing there are entries on a slip of paper pinned into the book, bringing an account of the money down to 1860." * * * * *

This letter is signed "BEACONSFIELD."

The late Vicomte Victor Hugo, the eminent French author, was consulted on the subject of the claims of the Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, Baroness de Tabago, grand-daughter of Christian, and he offered to make a motion in the French senate in her favour; this he drafted and sent to Mr. Montgomery for the approval of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, her son; Mr. Montgomery has made the following translation:—

"That this House do resolve to take into consideration the claims of the heirs of Archibald Napier, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, Nevers, R  thel, and Alen  on, Baron de Tabago, and to claim for them their rights to the money produced by the sale of the lands, which, if there was common justice in England, they would have without any appeal. And now, gentlemen, my confr  res in the Senate, will you allow me to tell you a little about this family? They were Dutch merchants, who founded the colony of Tobago, and Louis XIV., of France, created it into a Barony. It was a fine and flourishing colony, and the family have more or less possessed it ever since, but they have been swindled by the government of Mr. ——— and his predecessors.

"By the Treaty of Paris, 1763, the British were put there by France and bound themselves to protect the owners of the land. But these accursed brigands, the English, sold all the private property of the heirs of the Baron de Tabago, and, on an appeal, fear made them lodge the money in the bank, for the Duchess had claimed it, and the king was afraid of France or he would have stolen it—kings are thieves as well as common men. Well, gentlemen, the family has never been paid. My poor friend, Gambetta, looked into the claim and said it was a good one. And now, gentlemen, read over this pamphlet, of which I have had a copy printed for you in large type. Duke Archibald was the heir of the Van Lampsins, and was a Frenchman, for he voted for the first consul and might have joined the *grand arm  e* as colonel, but he died ingloriously in England, a victim to a miserable climate.

"His children are descended from kings, but they have in their hearts the welfare of peoples. Archibald fed the poor French prisoners in the war of the Revolution; his grandson was instrumental in providing seed for the desolated provinces in the war of 1870. He greatly assisted Garibaldi with money for the deliverance of Italy. This was before his conquest of Naples. The duke's orphans crave our aid; it shall not be in vain!"

This rough note for a motion being considered by the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat's advisers suitable, M. Victor Hugo proposed to bring it before the Senate in 1886, and advised this pamphlet to be prepared for the use of the Senate, but, alas, the death of M. Victor Hugo renders his motion impossible.

J. MONTGOMERY.

A horrible incident in the history of the family is the attempted assassination of Duke Archibald of Mantua and Montferrat, Earl of Lennox and Menteth, at the instigation of the Prince Regent, afterwards King George IV., who wrote to his brother Frederick, Duke of York, as follows (without date):—

“Carlton House.

“Dear Fred,—

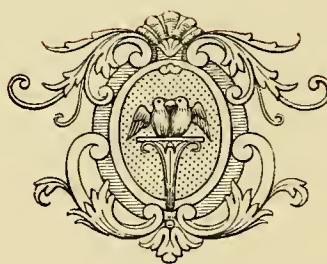
“That damn'd Archibald of Mantua is boring me to pay him the instalments which are now due under the various agreements which have been made with his mother, the Duchess Christian, and himself. You know the King liked him and wanted him to marry one of us, when no doubt it would have been all right with his money, but Pitt declined paying him, as he wanted the money for the war, and the trouble and annoyance of the intrigues of our sisters with damn'd low men drove the old King out of his senses. And now I must do one of three things: I must find the £30,000, which we have spent on our women, out of my own pocket, or I must get you to find it, or I must make Duke Archibald drunk and make him sign a receipt in full of all demand, whether he gets the money or not. And if he won't sign it, have him put out of the way. He is worthy to die, for he represents the legitimate and we the illegitimate Stewarts. Employ Savi, my old footman, who is an Italian and carries a long knife, to do the work. I need not mention the details, but provide a hackney coach with two fresh horses to stand opposite York House. Let him wear my livery under a very long cloak, and I will give orders that a ship now loading in the docks shall convey him back to Genoa and thence to his native Savoy. He must have a pension of £50 a year in any case, and £200 a year if he kills.

“From your brother,

“GEORGE, P.R.”

This letter, with other papers of the Duke of York relative to his transactions as Trustee for Duke Archibald's mother's property, was presented by the late Lord Beaconsfield to the present Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, with a declaration that he would not be a party to the enormous iniquity which it revealed on the part of the sons of George III. and the Ministry of the day in the concealment of the fraud and the attempted assassination of an innocent, pious, and virtuous man.

A portion of the money thus dishonourably robbed from Duke Archibald is known to have been used in paying for the debts incurred by the Prince Regent and the Duke of York, and some of the gold plate, now considered to be heirlooms of the Crown, were paid for in this manner. (See Cobbett's pamphlet on the treatment of Duke Archibald by the British Crown). As ordered by the Prince Regent, Savi waited for Duke Archibald in the dining room of his lodging in Jermyn-street, London, and stabbing him in the region of the heart, he lost much blood from flesh wounds, but owing to the buckle of his braces diverting the point of the knife he was not killed, and grappling with the assassin took the knife from him. The assassin escaped to Italy and enjoyed his pension till the death of George IV. Duke Archibald, who had lost nearly a gallon of blood, was for a long time ill, but eventually recovered. His nerves were so prostrated that he, to the end of his life, lived incognito. This attempted assassination took place in 1811. Duke Archibald died in 1822.



A CHAPTER
ON
THE CRIMES OF LOUIS PHILIPPE,
KING OF FRANCE,
COMMITTED AGAINST THE GONZAGA FAMILY.

Revised and edited by the late Victor Hugo, with a Preface written by himself (English Version).

P R E F A C E .

Now, my children; the reign of Louis Philippe was a crime. He was begot in sin—a bastard child of a low man, and good for nothing, but still better than his alleged father, that Prince of Charlatans, Philippe Egalité.

And now, my children, if you doubt my words read these pages, and do not say that the Gongaza family were robbed by France. They were robbed in France, but by a criminal and a king. The French people are innocent, and may God long preserve them from such kings. Long live the Republic!

VICTOR HUGO.

When Litta's work was passing through the press the proof sheets relating to the family of Gonzaga were shewn to King Louis Philippe, and he requested that a passage, in which Litta mentioned that he "had heard of Duke Ferdinand's descendants being alive in the West Indies," and that Duke Charles "pawned his life-interest in the estate of Charleville to Cardinal Mazarin," should be removed from the work, and the latter paragraph modified to the effect that Duke Charles had sold his estates absolutely to Cardinal Mazarin. The King threatened, unless this alteration were made, to cancel his subscription for six copies. This suggestion being promptly obeyed by Count Litta, the King was pleased, and bought twelve copies of the book instead of six. Signor Louis Gonzaga, who had received and retained a copy of the original proof, was much annoyed at the alteration, but Count Litta assured him that he was in a manner compelled to obey the injunctions of the King, but that it would be corrected in the next edition, when he hoped he would have fuller information of the family than he had at the time of going to

press. This underhand conduct of the King is fully exposed in a letter from the King's own lawyer making this dishonorable proposal. The letter and original proof sheet are in the Mantua and Montferrat Charter Chest. Thus kings and princes conspired to suppress the truth relative to the family of Gonzaga; the house of Savoy notably changing the name of "Montferrat" to "Piedmont," and destroying the old maps where Montferrat is named. Mr. Montgomery, one of the legal advisers of the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat, said he had clearly understood that it was a deliberate plot on the part of interested persons to get young Archibald, the Duke of Mantua's son, out to the West Indies, away from those who could have given him information relative to his position. There was a correspondence by letter between 1831 and 1833 between Mr. Healing, solicitor for Duke Archibald, and a French Notary, which points to a deliberate plan to conceal all the evidence of title to Archibald's West India estates, as well as those in France from the son Archibald, his mother, and sisters. There was a payment of 8000 francs hush-money made in 1826, and a similar sum in 1827,* to Healing, solicitor to the family. This was with the connivance with certain of the Trustees, and is styled in a letter "a honorarium for distinguished services to the King." The annual produce of the estates in France was for many years invested in the French funds, until it reached a sum in the days of Louis Philippe of equal to nearly £400,000. This the King appropriated. There was a larger sum of £497,000 invested in the names of other Trustees which was appropriated by the King in the same way. The Trustees of the first-named sum were accounted for by the King. One was made a peer of France, one received an annuity of 20,000 francs a year, and a third, more honest, was threatened after the manner of Naboth, so that he fled the country. Reports of these transactions gradually getting wind made the King rather unpopular.

In certain Belgian newspapers, during the years 1831 to 1847, there were a series of articles regarding the jobberies and frauds of King Louis Philippe relative to the property of the House of Gonzaga, in which the King was much censured. Certain German newspapers took up the case, and then the Swiss, United States, and lastly the English. But the King employed persons in these various countries to write letters and articles in his favour, spending a considerable sum of money thereon, so that the full tide of odium was for a time delayed, until the Revolution of Paris broke forth, and the grand King was obliged to assume the disguise of a footman in order to escape with his life.

On the occasion of the celebrated Spanish marriages there is documentary

* In the reign of Charles X.

evidence to the effect that the King at first planned to marry his son, the Duke de Montpeusier, to the young Queen of Spain; but on this being proposed to the Spanish Government it was rejected, there being some sort of ordinance that no Frenchman should sit on the Spanish throne. The King next proposed to marry his son to the second daughter, and that being approved of he now formed a diabolical design of seeking for an impotent Prince whom his agents could induce the young Queen of Spain to marry. Amongst Royal Princely Houses none was found to suit his nefarious design. But the Prince of Assis, Duke of Cadiz, a Spanish grandee, was so notorious in Spain to be unfit for matrimony that he was hailed by Louis Philippe as the most eligible partner for the young Queen, so that she, being childless, might open the succession to the Crown to a child of the Duke of Montpeusier. When first talked of in Madrid circles, before it was publicly announced, this diabolically suggested marriage was generally received with scorn; but French gold triumphed, and with £20,000 of the Gonzaga Trust Fund King Louis Philippe bought off that opposition which was said to have nearly frustrated his designs. The Queen of Spain had children and a son who sits on the throne, and he married and had children, thus rendering the chance of a Montpeusier succession improbable. The burst of indignation which followed the disclosure of Louis Philippe's intrigues drove him from the throne of France. Those who by immoral means seek to aggrandize their children deprive them of the inheritance of an honourable name and cause them to go down with their parents to the grave in baseness and dishonour, which no ill-gotten wealth can hide.

In the year 1854 Sir Samuel Stirling, brother-in-law and executor to Archibald Napier, Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, made the acquaintance of a Mr. Heiche, a German-Jewish gentleman long resident in Paris. Mr. Heiche informed him that a correspondent of his, Signor Louis Gonzaga, claimed for the Tobago branch of the family the estate of Charleville and other lands, which he said were wrongfully possessed by the Orleans Princes. He procured from Sir Samuel certain copies of documents and convinced him of the truth and justice of the Gonzaga claim. After travelling together for some months, Mr. Heiche returned to Paris. After the lapse of several years, during which Mr. Heiche wrote more than a dozen letters to Sir Samuel on this subject, he persuaded him to come to Paris with the object of seeing members of the French Government to urge the claims of his sister and niece. Two or three days before Sir Samuel reached Paris Mr. Heiche heard of the death of a sister in Poland, and departed suddenly for that country to settle her affairs. So that when Sir Samuel arrived

he sadly missed his friend's guidance to the various offices where the information he sought could be obtained. Sir Samuel had three interviews in one week with the secretary of the Emperor Napoleon^{III.}, and he wrote a letter to Mr. Heiche announcing this. An appointment was made for Sir Samuel to converse with the Emperor on the subject of the Charleville estates, the disposition of the Emperor being to institute an enquiry into the title and the alleged fraudulent conveyance in the time of Louis Philippe, with the object of restoring them to their rightful owners. For this purpose the Emperor's secretary demanded to see first a copy of the marriage certificate of Duke Archibald with Ann Stirling, certificates of the baptisms of all their children, and proofs of their deaths or survivorship, and proof of the marriage of Ann, the present Duchess of Mantua and Montferrat, and the proof of the birth of her son Charles. Such documents being placed in the Imperial Bureau, the Emperor promised to furnish the funds out of his own pocket for the legal process. The day before the appointed interview between the Emperor Napoleon and Sir Samuel Stirling, the latter dropped down dead in his bedroom. The day before his death he wrote a letter to Mr. J. F. Groom in London to inform him of how matters were progressing, and asking him to disclose the details of the case, which he said he knew more of than himself, to Duke Archibald's widow and daughter; but this letter was written to a dead man. The letter was returned to Paris and claimed by Mr. Heiche to forward to Louis Gonzaga. This letter, with many others by Mr. Heiche is in the Mantua Charter Chest. Mr. Heiche applied to the Emperor's secretary, to urge the Emperor to continue his interest in the case. But he said that, in consequence of the death of the last executor he could do nothing, unless the widow and her daughter came to Paris to take out letters of administration to Sir Samuel's affairs there; then the case might be proceeded with. The Scotch law agent for Sir Samuel, urged the widow to do this without delay. But she, not understanding this, and not knowing anything about Sir Samuel's arrangement to see Napoleon III. about her family affairs, was in the same state of ignorance about them as ever, as were her daughter and grandson, took out letters of administration in Scotland, by the advice of another lawyer, and so the opportunity was lost. Two years later Napoleon III. wrote his memorable letter to Louis Gonzaga, in which he mentioned by name the widow, daughter, and grandson, shewing how deep was the interest he felt in them. Mr. Heiche died in Russia in 1869.

In 1879 his nephew, Emanuel Heiche, hearing of the researches into the Gonzaga pedigree, gave to the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat's legal secretary a bundle of letters and documents, which had belonged to his mother's uncle, Sir S. Stirling,

relative to the case. These were useful in supplying some links which otherwise would have been wanting. Mr. Emanuel Heiche stated that his uncle wrote to him that the chambermaid of the Hotel ———, where Sir Samuel died, deposed to him—and he took it down from her lips and made her sign it—that that morning two gentlemen came to the hotel asking for Sir Samuel, one of them having a large bottle in his hand. They were shewn into his bedroom, and shortly after left. When she was cleaning one of the adjoining rooms she heard a heavy fall on the floor and a groan. Shortly after his room was unlocked and he was found dead. He was medically examined and no cause of violent death being found, the doctor assumed he had died from natural causes ; but the chambermaid believed that he had been made to inhale some poisonous gas, which had suffocated him. She stated her belief to several persons after Sir Samuel was buried. She said she was afraid to do so before. Mr. Heiche consulted several chemists, one of whom said Sir Samuel might have been poisoned by inhaling kakadyle, a dangerous compound of arsenic. There was a horrible smell in the room when the door was first opened. She said that one of the gentlemen looked like a Notary, and she believed him to be a Mr. H——, who bore a very bad character and had the credit of poisoning several people. She said that the landlord hurried over the funeral without waiting to have the opinion of a second doctor as to the cause of death ; his object being lest such an enquiry should damage his hotel. But, as it was, she said it did, for several English families left immediately, horror-struck at the sudden death, which was unaccounted for. Mr. Emanuel Heiche was quite ill with grief when he came back and found his friend dead under such painful circumstances.

He saw the Emperor Napoleon, who was most sympathizing and kind. “Alas !” he said, “another calamity for this painfully unfortunate family ; but is he buried ?”

“Yes, your Majesty, in Mont-Mártre.”

The Emperor sighed and called for brandy and water, which Mr. Heiche shared with him and soon departed. Mr. Heiche was at length convinced in his own mind that Sir Samuel had been poisoned by the inhalement of gas, administered to him by some secret agent, hired to protect the interests of the enemies of his sister and her family ; who, dreading nothing more than an investigation, determined by a *coup de main* to prevent it.

Mr. Heiche wrote a letter to Mr. Sigmund Rucker relating what he had done, and got a reply, thanking him for disinterestedly incurring the considerable expense he had been at in preparing the case.

The Emperor Napoleon III, told Mr. Heiche that he had given instructions to

his law officers to bring over the Duchess, her mother, and son, and to lodge them as his guests pending the investigation. But the death of Sir Samuel, convinced him that nothing could now be done, as Mr. Heiche assured him that Sir Samuel said that they did not understand the case. Mr. Heiche said he would endeavour to come to England and see them.

In 1867 he called upon a friend of the Prince's in London, and endeavoured to make him understand their case, but failed; he only knew a part of it himself, so no good was done in this direction.

Shorthand notes of his statements were taken down, and have been found useful in writing this account.

About five years after this event Mr. Heiche had a letter, with the San Francisco post-mark, dated November, 1863, which had neither signature or paraphrase, but which contained the following passage (translated from the French):—

“Can a sin be forgiven that is confessed years after the crime? If it can, then let me confess my sin. You, as a friend and companion of Sir Samuel Stirling, the English nobleman, may remember that singular and sudden death at the Hotel Windsor, Paris. I am an accomplice, not an instigator of the crime. The instigator has confessed and is dead; he was Monsieur ——, the Notary. You remember King Louis Philippe, by some called good, by others a *Vaurien*. Wishing to aggrandize his family cheaply, he employed M—— to search for the properties of minors, and of such as had no protector. The estates of the House of Gonzaga were found, all the trustees appointed by Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII. were dead; the King was the nominal trustee. Like Ahab he took counsel with men of Belial, and has been damned for his sins, and the curse of God will rest on his posterity, who will never reign in France. Well, this Notary made the acquaintance of several people in the town of Charleville, who undertook for a heavy bribe to sell the estate to the king for a large sum of money, although not above half what it was worth. By another secret agreement more than half this money was to be returned to the king; but it was to be inscribed with a certificate that the money had been actually paid. The Devil triumphed and the good-for-nothing king got the estate, as well as the money he paid for it. The eight signatures were wholly forged by the clever Notary. In 1857, in spring, you found out Monsieur W. H.——, one of the parties to this deed, who confessed to you what had been done, and you applied to the Government to enable you obtain redress. It has been reported to me that the Emperor was indignant, and said on the complete proof of the fraud he would restore the estates to the Gonzagas. M. le Notary was indignant. ‘Let the matter be exposed and he will

be ruined.' His fortune is his business, and it is very large. He heard a whisper of an enquiry going on, and Sir Samuel Stirling, trustee of the family of Gonzaga was mentioned as the chief adversary. The Notary's spies got acquainted with him at Brussels and Paris, and one of them recommended to him to inhale nitrous-oxide as a means of invigorating him and restoring him to youth. Sir Samuel, who suffered from the debility of old age, was pleased and took the advice of the spy to apply to the chemist. The Notary was as great in his duplicity as in his cruelty. He employed another chemist to make a large india-rubber bag, in which was contained a cubic foot of kakadyle, an arsenised vapour. He went to the chemist from whom Sir Samuel had ordered the nitrous oxide, carrying Sir Samuel's card, and demanded the gas which he had ordered, and received and paid for it in Sir Samuel's name, and carrying it home to his apartment, demanded that the assistant—*me, who make this confession*—should accompany him to Sir Samuel's hotel the next morning. The villainous Notary infected the harmless gas with the deadly poison, if he did not wholly fill the bag with it. The next day—and a black day it is in my life—he called for me, and we went together upon what he called *an errand of mercy*, to put new life into an old man. Accordingly when we were ushered into Sir Samuel's chamber, I briefly explained to him that I must strap the inhaler round his mouth and force the contents into his lungs. He consented. I had not done so half-a-minute when he fell down on the floor and expired. I then perceived that I was a murderer—but how best could I escape? The door was a little ajar, and I could see a *femme de chambre* watching and listening. I was the slave of the Notary. I took the inhaler off his mouth, and we left the apartment and hotel hurriedly. I went to the Notary's office and he said, 'Young man, fly the country; here is a passport, embark for America; here are 1000 francs for your expenses. If you remain a day in the country, to save my life I must denounce you as a murderer.' A month after I found myself in New York, and a month after that, I was in California. I resolved to make confession to the French Consul, and was writing down all I knew of the murder, when I was thunder-struck by the sight of the Notary, who came—a second Cain—escaped to California. He had abundance of money, and kept me in every luxury till he died; and left me all his ready money, about 3000 francs. I dared not confess as long as he was alive, for I feared him; I was the actual murderer. But now I must write to you, although I still fear to sign my name. This paper contains his confession and mine."

By careful comparison of hand-writing the name of this chemist's assistant has been ascertained. He died about a year after he wrote this letter.

