

be brought to an end and the Cromwell Road Hostel abolished were not accepted, but its opinion that the development of education in India affords the only permanent solution of the problem can hardly be disputed and is already bearing fruit. The main attraction of the British Universities in the past was due to the system that confined the higher openings in the Government services to men appointed in London, and to the advantages conferred on legal practitioners in India by Call to the Bar here, a question which is being considered by the Indian authorities.* Though Indian students still come in greater numbers† than the older Universities can admit, the fact is being increasingly recognised that post-graduate studies and technological courses afford the chief advantages to be derived by Indians from completing their education in this country.

* Lord Haldane's advocacy of the creation of an Indian Bar is expressed in pp. 157-159 of the Lytton Committee's Evidence.

† The Lytton Committee estimated the number of Indian students in the British Isles at the end of 1921 at 1,450. There are probably some hundreds in the United States, while France, Germany, Switzerland and Japan attract an appreciable number.

Chapter XVI

THE INDIA OFFICE AND ITS STAFF

The Building and its Plenishings

"The India Office," wrote Sir Alfred Lyall to a friend, "is comfortable and convenient, but rather depressing." For him, as for many other distinguished Indian administrators, it was the building in which for a few sedentary years at the end of a stirring Indian career they rendered their final services to the State. "The India Office," said an enthusiastic Member of Parliament after an interview with a somewhat sceptical official to whom he was denouncing alleged abuses, "is like Hell. I paced along miles of gloomy corridors, and at the end I met the Devil himself!" It must have melancholy associations for officers on sick leave who come to learn from a Medical Board that their Indian service is over, but possibly a more cheerful character for the numerous pensioners who like to draw their payments in person.

The exterior of the India Office with its flagstaff tower is seen at its best from the suspension bridge over the water in St. James's Park, and the trees and waterfowl of the park make the building a more cheerful prison-house for that part of the staff inhabiting the west side than it is for their colleagues who look out (if they have time) on the Foreign Office quadrangle or the narrow thoroughfare of

King Charles Street. It was not ready for the Secretary of State and his officials until 1867, so that for nine years they had worked first at the old East India House in Leadenhall Street (sold in 1861, demolished and replaced by City offices) and then in the building which afterwards became the Westminster Palace Hotel. In the meantime the "battle of the styles" had raged round the new block of Whitehall Government buildings. Mr. Charles Whibley in his recent book on Lord John Manners has described how Gothic architecture was identified with Conservative politics, and how the return of Palmerston to power in 1859 entailed the triumph of the Italian style. Sir Gilbert Scott had to convert his original Gothic design for the exterior of the India Office* into one of rounded arches, but found means of utilising in St. Pancras Railway Station the mediævalist conceptions which triumphant Liberalism regarded as too antiquated for a Government office. Governors-General were used instead of gargoyles for external decoration, and the conscientious sightseer who turns his back on the park pelicans and scans with a field-glass the façade of the building may distinguish the stone effigies of Lord William Bentinck and his seven successors, and speculate on the symbolic figures which represent the rivers Ganges and Indus, and (though this seems uncertain) the principal cities of India. If he

* Sir William Foster's "Descriptive Catalogue of the Paintings, Statues, etc. at the India Office," H.M.'s Stationery Office, 5th edition, 1924, includes a history of the building. To this little book the present chapter owes the information given in the text about the pictures and furniture.

passes into the Foreign Office Quadrangle he will find above our windows relief portraits of a rather oddly selected, though distinguished, All-India Eleven, including Sir William Jones the Orientalist, Bishop Heber, and Macaulay, while above their heads "in patient deep disdain" are eight statues representing what some unknown anthropologist considered to be the leading races of the Indian Empire. A Malay figure among these because the Straits Settlements then formed part of India, but the presence of a Bhil is slightly unexpected. Over the passage between the quadrangle and King Charles Street are statues of eight Indian Rulers ranging from Hyderabad to Kashmir, and including the Begum of Bhopal, who were our firm allies in the Mutiny.

The huge glass-roofed inner courtyard, which is the principal feature of the interior, was the work of Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt. Here in 1867 the Sultan of Turkey was entertained at a great ball, but little or no further use was made of it until 1902, when a reception was given for the Princes and the representatives of British India who had come to England for King Edward's coronation. His Majesty's sudden illness prevented his presence, but the Prince of Wales, His present Majesty, received the Indian guests. This was one of the most brilliant scenes that London ever witnessed; the robes and gems of the Indian Princes, the varied uniforms of Indian Army officers and sepoy contrasting with the dark blue of the diplomatists and civil officials, and the women's dresses and jewels were set off by banks of flowers. The Treasury paid

the bill, because Parliament and the British public had vigorously protested on discovering that, in accordance with financial orthodoxy, the entertainment of Indian representatives in a building belonging to India was to be charged to Indian revenues. The discovery of the suitability of this courtyard for ceremonial led to its loan subsequently to the Foreign Office for some of the annual King's Birthday receptions, and to its occasional use for similar purposes later (as on the visit to England of Lord Reading in 1925). Perhaps the most interesting ceremony held here was a quiet afternoon function during the War, when Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra presented colours to representatives of the Indian Army.

The Court is a highly decorated construction of Portland stone with red and grey granite columns and pilasters, in which Corinthian and Ionic features blend—or contrast. Twenty-eight busts of British soldiers who won distinction in India appear in the higher arches, statues of eight Governors-General, from Clive to Amherst, stand in the corner, and four historic scenes* are depicted in alto-rilievo panels.

From the East India Company the India Office has inherited, besides the Library already described, a very fine collection of pictures and much beautiful furniture, including some remarkable old clocks, while later bequests and occasional purchases have

* These are Sir Thomas Roe's reception by Jehangir, the grant of the Diwani by Shah Alam to Clive, the reception of Tipu Sultan's sons as hostages by Cornwallis, and the surrender of Sikh chiefs in 1849 to Sir William Gilbert.

given it many interesting pictures and drawings of Indian scenes and portraits of administrators. In the Council Room the Secretary of State occupies the old chair of the Chairman of the Directors, while the Vice-President sits in a smaller chair of the same style, believed to be the work of Chippendale himself. The door, and the tables round which the Members sit, are fine pieces of eighteenth-century woodwork, and the marble mantelpiece, with a sculptured allegorical design by Rysbrack, is nearly two hundred years old. On the walls hang portraits of Warren Hastings (by Romney), General Stringer Lawrence (by Reynolds), Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Cornwallis and Lord Wellesley. The Secretary of State's own room contains an admirable set of original paintings of the Moghul and Rajput schools. Many of the pictures in other rooms and in the corridors are of interest. There is a painting by Benjamin West of the Emperor Shah Alam conveying to Clive the grant of the Diwani of Bengal. Zoffany is represented by original paintings of Asaf-ud-Dowla of Oudh, of one of his ministers, and of General Palmer and his family, as well as by several engravings, including a tiger-hunting scene and a cock-fighting match at Lucknow in 1786. Portraits in some form, paintings, engravings, or photographs, of most of the notable figures in Anglo-Indian history are to be found in the Office, and in the Permanent Under-Secretary's room, as an unavailing injunction to "make up for coming late by going early," is the original portrait of Charles Lamb by Henry Meyer. Amongst the paintings of Asiatic dignitaries are portraits of Nadir Shah and Fath Ali Shah of

Persia, of Tipu Sultan of Mysore, and of Jung Bahadur of Nepal. Some of the portraits are rather unexpected. A fine portrait of Napoleon by J. Borely was executed for the town of Montpellier but hastily removed on the restoration of Louis XVIII, reclaimed by the painter, who had never been paid, and bought a few years later by Mr. John Mangles, who gave it to the Company. But large portraits of Napoleon III* and his consort were presented by the Emperor himself to the East India Company as a return for their contributions to the Paris Exhibition of 1855. One of the India Office messengers has a lasting memorial in a rather striking portrait; this is Giovanni Battista Falcieri, well-known to students of Byron's life, who was with his master to the end at Missolonghi, and, after enjoyment of the rank of Colonel in the insurgent Greek army, drifted penniless to England, travelled as Benjamin Disraeli's servant on his Mediterranean tour, and obtained later by his new master's good offices a messenger's post at the Board of Control and the India Office. Amongst the paintings in the Office, which include Indian, Persian and Chinese, are many landscapes and views of famous buildings, and pictures of historic events and scenes of Indian life, two rather gruesome instances of the latter being the sati of a Hindu widow and a "hook-swinging" rite, in which a

* A person who had accepted the hospitality of the Secretary of State and Council at the Coronation Reception of 1902, wrote furiously to the press demanding that these two pictures should be removed to one of the National collections. It is pleasant to know that a guest appreciates the pictures, but slightly unusual to find one demanding that his host's property should be confiscated.

Chinaman contemplates with hearty enjoyment the self-imposed torture of the devotees. The collection of Indian military medals on the first floor corridor has already been mentioned. Near it will be found the India Office War Memorial and stands of interesting old arms. On the same floor is a large painting by Mr. Frank Salisbury, R.B.A., "India's Homage to the Unknown Warrior," generously presented by the artist in 1924 after its exhibition at Wembley. This depicts an actual scene in Westminster Abbey, the King's Indian Orderly Officers standing by the grave of their comrade in arms.

The statuary represents several men of note: Cornwallis, for example, in a Roman toga* looking enviously at the two great Wellesley brothers and Eyre Coote in the more adequate garb of their own period; but the only sculptor of lasting fame whose work is represented here is Flaxman, who was commissioned by the Directors after the death of Warren Hastings to execute the marble statue now at the foot of the grand staircase.

The Staff

Much has been said in the preceding chapters about the work of the several branches of the Office, and a description of purely departmental changes would be of merely domestic interest. It may, however, be noted that in 1859 there were no less than seventeen distinct departments

* In two statues by Peter Scheemakers, Clive and Admiral Sir George Pocock are made to supplement Roman costume by the insignia of the Order of the Bath.

(exclusive of the India Audit Office) varying in size and importance, and in the rates of salary attached to their heads; and that a process of rearrangement and economy, facilitated by the gradual retirement of senior officials of the Company's service, was steadily pursued. The main division into three Branches—Correspondence, Accounts, and Stores—was of long standing, but apart from special individual posts, certain departments fell outside this classification; the work of one of these, the Records,* has already been mentioned. The Funds Department (long since amalgamated with the Accounts), primarily concerned with the administration of the Family Pensions funds, was also the repository in this country of the records of baptisms, marriages and burials of Europeans in India, and corresponded with the Administrators-General in India in the matter of estates and wills. The Records Department now has charge of these documents. The line between the Accounts and the Finance (the latter a department of the Correspondence Branch) has varied, but the Accounts has been responsible for the actual custody and disbursement of money, and performed, until the recent appointment of an Establishment Officer in the Correspondence Branch, most of the functions of an Establishment department. Its civil furlough and pension work has now passed, with much of its old personnel, to the High Commissioner, like the Stores Department, with the ancillary India Store Depôt. When the

* The High Commissioner's Office has taken over from this department the sale and distribution in England of Indian Government publications.

open competitive examination for the First Division of the Home Civil Service was inaugurated over half a century ago, the India Office and Indian Audit Office had recourse to it for the separate recruitment of Correspondence, Accounts, Stores and Audit junior clerks, and exchange between the Branches was very sparingly allowed.

The general description of India Office work in previous chapters renders it unnecessary to say much about the departments on the Correspondence side. The functions of four of these—Finance, Military, Political, and Public Works—are obvious from their names; they correspond to the Government of India departments with the same titles. But the more general administrative work has from time to time been rearranged between two departments (recently made into three) long known as "Revenue"* and "Judicial and Public," though the names of both have varied.

As part of the post-War reorganisation the functions of the old Revenue and Judicial and Public departments have been rearranged; and the three departments which now cover the same ground are the "Public and Judicial," attending to constitutional and legislative questions and the general internal administration, the "Economic and Overseas," and the "Services and General," which deals with the recruitment, organisation and conditions of the All-India Services, and with various miscellaneous matters. It has always been found

* In India "Revenue" means land revenue, the money paid by the landholder to the State; whether it is a rent or a tax is a problem of the same order as what song the Sirens sang.

impossible to model the sub-divisions at the India Office to correspond exactly with those of the Government of India, because the volume of work in the two secretariats falls differently; a heavily burdened Government of India department may be engaged mainly on matters which are settled by correspondence with the Provinces and require few references to the Secretary of State in Council.

The Secretaries in charge of the civil departments of the India Office Correspondence Branch have frequently been taken from the Indian Civil Service or Political Department. This system was open to the criticism that it duplicated the Indian experience already provided by the presence of the Council.* These Secretaries were often retired heads of Indian provinces or Members of Executive Councils in India, of the same calibre as Members of the Council of India, and frequently destined to join that body later on. On many important questions the Permanent Under-Secretary of State (if, as was the fact for half a century after 1860, he was not himself a retired Indian civilian), was the only responsible official adviser to whom the Secretary of State could look for what may be called the non-Service point of view; a fact that probably explains the note of criticism underlying a letter that Sir Louis Mallet, before his retirement, addressed in 1882 to the Secretary of State, Lord Hartington:—

* Sir George Chesney ("Indian Polity," 3rd edition, pp. 374-378) commented on this state of affairs, and drew the inference that Members of Council should be given direct charge of departments, as in the Government of India. See also p. 36, *supra*.

"The under-secretaryships in the three great political offices, Foreign, Colonial, and Indian, are certainly among the most important appointments which a Government has to make, for, though obscure and subordinate, the holders have at least much power both of causing and preventing mischief.

"As regards India, it is, I am convinced, more and more to be desired, with a view to the inevitable tendencies of things, that whoever fills my office should possess the habits of thoughts and of political training engendered by contact with English public life, and that he should be in sympathy with the best form of liberal opinions.

"At the centre of a vast administration, composed of powerful Services, the India Office is the connecting link between two systems of government, the Parliamentary and the autocratic, which are always liable to be brought into dangerous collision, and the under-secretary is the one permanent official whose especial function it should be to resist and restrain the influences of the bureaucratic spirit which always animates and pervades, more or less, Anglo-Indian counsels, and to endeavour to throw light on the dark places in Indian government.

"It is also very important that he should have a general knowledge of economic and financial principles, or he will be of little use in unravelling the intricate threads of the various complex problems of Indian administration."*

* Bernard Holland, "Duke of Devonshire," Vol. I, p. 381. The greater part of the letter is printed also in the "Life" of Sir Louis Mallet by his son. It may surprise the reader to be told that Sir Louis went on to recommend as the best successor

It would ill become a writer who was as a junior trained by men with so great a knowledge of India as Sir Philip Hutchins and the late Sir Charles Lyall to question the advantages that might be derived from the presence in a department of an Indian administrator. But for the India Office as a branch of the Home Civil Service the system of habitually filling ordinary departmental posts in this way had one great disadvantage. It debarred men coming from the University with high honours and throwing themselves keenly into their work from earning at the India Office the departmental promotion which would have come to them as a matter of course in the Treasury, the Colonial Office, or the Home Office. The Public Works and Finance secretaryships were indeed habitually filled from the India Office staff; in the latter post the late Sir Lionel Abrahams and the late Mr. Frank Lucas obtained at a comparatively early stage the opportunity of proving their great abilities. But three of the most important secretaryships were in practice barred to the permanent staff until about twenty years ago, when the wiser policy was adopted of treating these posts as open to selected men of either the Home or the Indian Service. The question of interchange of posts between the two Services has often been discussed without result; the standing difficulty is that, while a comparatively junior Indian civilian would often be glad to join,

to himself, if available, a Royal Engineer officer who had received his training in civil affairs in the Government of India. But that officer, already committed to work in Egypt, was the late Lord Cromer.

and be very useful at, the India Office for a year or two, the home official of similar standing, even if desirous of a spell of service in India, would be handicapped by ignorance of the vernacular and the Indian law codes. But the War brought about the temporary employment in Whitehall of numerous Indian civilians on leave, who were content to sink seniority and do the work of clerks released for military service, and from time to time officers from India are placed on deputation at the India Office for some special piece of work. It required half a century for the Whitehall authorities to perceive the usefulness of allowing young India Office men to have a tour in India with any of the numerous commissions sent from this country to investigate Indian administration, or to be deputed on special duty, though the Colonial Office had not infrequently given members of its staff a tour of duty overseas. Yet the advantages for Home and Indian officials of closer personal contact and mutual acquaintance with the methods of work are obvious enough. Certain special posts at the India Office requiring technical knowledge are rightly reserved for officers of the Indian services, and in connection with one of these, now abolished, the post of Reporter on Economic Products, the vivid and versatile personality of the late Sir George Birdwood is affectionately remembered. His encyclopædic knowledge sometimes manifested itself in surprising forms. His monograph on the Carrot is one of the treasures of the old Revenue department. This arose out of a proposal to import carrot seed into the Punjab at a time of scarcity, and Sir George

took occasion to write a valuable essay on the acclimatisation of plants in Europe, to trace the significance in folk-lore and primitive religions of many respectable and some highly disreputable vegetables, and to discuss the employment of botanical emblems in heraldry and art. Meanwhile a would-be profiteer, overhearing (so Sir George maintained) a Parliamentary Under-Secretary mention at his club that the proposal had been made, promptly "cornered" all the carrot seed in the European market, with the result that the authorities found the price too high to justify the experiment. But the monograph on the Carrot remains.

Although for the last half-century recruited, like the rest of the Home Civil Service, by the Civil Service Commissioners, except for the introduction of high officials from India and the existence of small technical and specialist branches, the India Office has had a somewhat distinctive life of its own. The original Members of Council are said to have continued for a short time the custom of a free daily meal which, as Directors of the Company, they had regularly enjoyed. Thomas Love Peacock's rhyme is evidence that the higher permanent officials had shared this privilege: his description of an office day in Leadenhall Street does not suggest plain living and high thinking:

"Ten to eleven, have breakfast for seven.

Eleven to noon, think you've come too soon.

Twelve to one, wonder what's to be done.

One to two, find nothing to do.

Two to three, begin to see

'Twill be a great bore to stay till four!"

But this system of "free maintenance in the Prytaneum" was soon abandoned by the Council, and never applied to the India Office Staff.

Certain of the higher appointments have not required a Civil Service Commissioner's certificate for their incumbents. This does not imply that the Legal Adviser, for example, is a less learned person than a junior clerk. But just as the Board of Education displayed a refreshingly sceptical spirit in refusing to select its higher staff by competitive examination, the India Office considered it unnecessary to compel a retired Chief Justice or Lieutenant-Governor to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioner that he was competent to undertake the work of a clerk. The special appointments at the India Office include a few military and medical officers, and railway and telegraph specialists, as well as the legal assistants and the higher staff of the Library. Certain special duties are assigned to the ordinary staff; the Clerk to the Council, responsible for the writing and custody of the Minutes of Council meetings, has always been an Assistant Under-Secretary of State but he is aided by a deputy clerk to the Council and by a reading clerk. The latter used to read aloud all draft despatches that came before a meeting of Council, until Lord Morley found the process intolerable. Since his time only drafts which it is necessary for reasons of urgency to submit to Council without the usual preliminary of deposit for some days in the Council reading-room exercise the elocutionary powers of the reading clerk. The "Resident Clerks" who (as in the other offices

concerned with overseas affairs) despatch and receive official cablegrams at nights and during the week-ends, inhabit a self-contained flat at the top of the building, and, if their reminiscences had been collected and published, would probably be found to have adopted a peculiar dichotomy of Secretaries of State and Viceroys into those who recognise a difference between telegrams and Parliamentary orations as a method of expression and those who do not. Another special piece of work done outside office hours is the editing of "The India Office List," a compendium of information on the official world which can never be quite up to date since posts in India change hands constantly. Lord Curzon once indignantly sent, in a letter to the Secretary of State, a list of Errata in this work "which I noticed on taking it up one evening." "Presumably His Excellency's idea of light after-dinner reading!" was the Whitehall comment.

The India Office has not been dependent on the Office of Works, but has maintained its own Surveyor. The Store Depôt in Lambeth employed a fairly large staff of artisans and labourers. Thus labour questions were at times impressed on the higher staff, but the affairs of their humbler colleagues occasionally provided more unusual problems, as when a certain workman released for military service whose domestic arrangements proved to be on unorthodox lines submitted an eloquent petition about a separation allowance "for my Platonic wife and child." The India Office Messengers have for long been recruited from ex-Service men, generally non-commissioned or petty officers;

some knowledge of Hindustani may be an additional qualification, as it is desirable that Indian lascars, or petitioners of the uneducated classes, should find intelligible as well as friendly advice if they call in Whitehall. This arrangement may be due to the discovery years ago by a high official of a stately and benevolent office messenger haranguing a stranded troupe of Indian jugglers (totally ignorant of English but greatly impressed by his manner): "Now, my good people, we are doing all we can for you, but what you have got to remember is that Rome was not built in a day!" Before the decision to employ only ex-Service men the India Office Messengers came from very varied walks of life; witness Falcieri, Byron's old servant, already mentioned.

The present establishment of the India Office (excluding messengers, workmen, and the house-keeping staff) is as follows: Administrative 47, Executive 41, Clerical 187, Typists 45; this total of 320 includes 78 women. Of the 242 men, 161 served in the War, 47 of whom were disabled for further military service. In addition to this ordinary staff there are 34 "special appointments," ranging from the Military Secretary, Legal Adviser, and Political A.D.C. to Record-keepers. The India Audit Office has a staff of 28 (3 women and 25 men, of whom 11 have War service).

The filling of the post of Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, as of the corresponding offices elsewhere, is a matter of more than departmental concern. There have been eight incumbents during the sixty-seven years of its existence, and

they have been drawn from several different spheres. The first, Sir George Clerk (1858-1860), a retired Indian Civilian with a fine record, came on from the Board of Control. He was afterwards a Member of the Council. His successor, Mr. Herman Merivale, a man of intellectual and literary distinction, reigned for fourteen years, and was succeeded by Sir Louis Mallet, who had a rather unusual official history. An official of the Board of Trade, he had been appointed a Member of the Council of India for his special economic knowledge, and after two years on the Council was made Under-Secretary. He was succeeded in 1883 by Sir Arthur Godley (now Lord Kilbracken), who as private secretary to Mr. Gladstone had every opportunity of acquiring the qualifications mentioned as desirable by Sir Louis Mallet in the letter already quoted, but was at the time of his appointment a Commissioner of Inland Revenue. For twenty-six years he presided at the India Office, earning alike in England and in India among the men whose opinions about public affairs counted, an unprecedentedly high reputation as a wise counsellor and expert administrator. So much a former subordinate must be allowed to say of a chief to whom he owes a manifold debt; more than this Lord Kilbracken would not desire. On his retirement in 1909 the late Sir Richmond Ritchie, the first member of the permanent staff of the India Office to attain its highest place, held the post until his untimely death three years later. With an hereditary connection with India, he brought into official life a very high quality of literary expression, a caustic wit and

essential kindness of heart which recalled his kinsman, Thackeray, and a close understanding of and intense interest in Indian affairs. He was succeeded by the late Sir Thomas Holderness, a retired Indian Civilian who had for some years held the post of Revenue Secretary at the India Office. His wide knowledge is shown in a notable little book, "Peoples and Problems of India," from which readers can judge the remarkable gifts that were devoted to his long career of administrative work. In style, lucidity, and comprehensiveness, he is unsurpassed among writers on Indian subjects. It fell to him to carry the office during the War years; setting his face sternly against the extravagance in public administration which did so easily beset us at that period, he gave an example of unremitting industry and staunchness of heart which were an inspiration to those who served under him. He contributed much to the work of codification which produced the Government of India Act, and his knowledge, judgment and critical faculties influenced the shaping of the constitutional reforms, and justified his special retention in the service, with the sanction of Parliament, to the age of seventy. He was followed in 1920 by the late Sir William Duke, also a retired Indian Civilian, who had acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, joined the Council in Whitehall in 1914, and had a considerable share in working out the scheme of constitutional Reforms. The adaptation to the new conditions of the administration at Whitehall was a task for which he was specially qualified by his understanding of India and his sound practical judgment.

After his sudden death in 1924, the appointment was conferred on Sir Arthur Hirtzel, sometime Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, the second permanent civilian of the India Office to become Under-Secretary, for whom an old friend may be permitted to wish as successful a tenure of the post as his devotion to the best interests of India deserves.

Appendix I

SECRETARIES OF STATE AND VICEROYS

THE holders of these offices are here described by the styles which they held at the time.

<i>Secretaries of State.</i>	<i>Viceroy and Governors-General.</i>	
1858 Lord Stanley	Viscount Canning	1858
1859 Sir Charles Wood		
	8th Earl of Elgin	1862
	Lord Lawrence	1864
1866 Earl De Grey and Ripon (later Marquis of Ripon)		
1866 Viscount Cranborne (later Marquis of Salisbury)		
1867 Sir Stafford Northcote		
1868 Duke of Argyll		
	Earl of Mayo	1869
	Lord Northbrook	1872
1874 Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)		
	Earl of Lytton	1876
1878 Viscount Cranbrook		
1880 Marquis of Hartington	Marquis of Ripon	1880
1882 Earl of Kimberley		
	Earl of Dufferin	1884
1885 Lord Randolph Churchill		
1886 Earl of Kimberley (2nd time)		