

Outline of a Plan for the
Settlement of The Regency

His Majesty to be secured by recital and enactment in Restoration to His Authority, and all that belongs to The Royal Power and Civil List precisely as it has been enjoyed by the most effectual, the most simple, and most Public mode. — The Establishment to be formed upon the following plan and principle, which keeps the present Constitution of the Monarchy entire and perfect — so that when The Royal Power should revert by complete Recovery to The King, all the Parties would be restored to their proper place; The Queen and Princesses be again under The King, and The Prince would again receive His Income as Prince of Wales.

I. His Majesty to have an ample Establishment for His present Condition and suited to His most Illustrious Rank — Viz.

A Grand Master of the Household

A Deputy to the Grand Master

Eight Equerries to be called Gentlemen of the Household attendant upon The King as there would be no Equerry Duty to discharge

All these officers with full and ample Salaries

The

The full complement of Pages

D^o of Footmen

D^o of Stable people

The Stables to consist of two Sets of Horses & proportionable Carriages and Saddle Horses for Grooms & Servants.

A Kitchen D^o ample & suitable for His Majesty and for the Establishment.

2^d The Queen - to be on the Establishment of a Dowager Queen.

The Princesses to be put on an Independent Establishment such as would suit them on the decease of the Crown.

The Prince Regent to have the full Enjoyment of the entire amount of the Civil List Revenue, and the whole State, Dignity and Place of the Person exercising the Sovereign Power.

The effect of this will be to disturb nothing of the System of the Royal Establishment, but suspend the Income which the Prince receives from the Exchequer - This will probably cover or nearly cover the new Establishment to the King Queen and Princesses, taking into the account of these Establishments what the Queen and Princesses now receive.

The obligations upon the Prince's Income of Prince of Wales leads to details which the Prince Regent leaves
to

to be discussed by His own Chancellor M^r Adam, who is alone acquainted with them, and who will enter upon that part of the Business with M^r Perceval, and will likewise communicate with him upon the whole subject.

28. 1.

Memorandum drawn
up in consequence of a
conversation with the
Prime Agent at
Cathcart 28. Nov. 1711

See no.
189118c

*Heads of General Objections
to M^r. Perceval's Paper.*

- 1st The appropriation of a small portion of His Majesty's Household consisting of officers of subordinate Rank must by the comparison excite a feeling of inferiority.
- 2^d The Establishment which has been uniformly considered as necessary to the person exercising the Royal Authority cannot be maintained by the Regent, upon the fund proposed to be granted to him.
- 3^d The detailed questions of the amount & subjects of the expenditure must, according to the outline of M^r. Perceval, come repeatedly under the discussion of Parliament, a circumstance which has always been particularly obnoxious to His Majesty, and must be injurious to the Interest of the Crown.
- 4th The retention by The Prince Regent of His Income from the Exchequer accompanied with the suggestion as to its application holds out to the Public one course of Expenditure, when in fact, another is intended, and it is necessary further to observe that the addition of a Privy Purse to the amount proposed will not be
sufficient

sufficient to answer all the objects of applications direct, & indirect.

5^o There being no certain or fixed appropriation of the Income, according to the different heads of Expenditure, it is not easy to ascertain such reasonable arrangements as will direct what sum ought to be applied to each.

6^o The Queen appears to be placed in a very embarrassing situation, by being to share in or to be maintained out of the fund allotted for The King's Establishment, and by having the Superintendance and direction of that common fund, together with the Care & Custody of The King's Person.

Her Majesty will thereby find it difficult to regulate Her own Expenditure from an apprehension that it may encroach upon the fund as applicable to The King.

The Prince Regent has in addition to the foregoing general observations, made some marginal Remarks upon Mr. Perceval's paper, and in addition to a sketch drawn up before He received that paper (which sketch he now transmits) adds another, in which he endeavours to point out more at

large

large.

1^o What he conceives to be consistent with the true Dignity and real Comfort of The King, and at the same time free from any Comparison which might beget a sense of Inferiority.

2^o He attempts to show what may enable The Regent to maintain the full Royal Establishment, calculated to give effect to the exercise of The Royal Authority, by means of the State & Splendour which has always belonged to it.

3^o A further object is to have the different allowances estimated, so as to prevent Parliamentary Discussions on the details of Management the danger of which it is not necessary here to repeat.

4^o To avoid the application of the funds to any but their specified & avowed purposes is a main object of The Prince Regent's Outline, for which reason and to render that part of the Case more distinct, He has in a separate paper suggested the means of supplying the demands upon him as Prince of Wales, from funds arising out of His Rights in that Character.

5^o To secure Regularity of expenditure by fixed appropriations and certain given funds made applicable to such distinct object, has likewise engaged his particular attention.

6^o

6. It has been a principal Consideration with Him
to secure to The Queen the utmost Facility, and the
most unembarrassed Means, of regulating what
belongs to Her Majesty's Situation in discharging
the anxious Duties attached to the Care and Custody
of The Kings Person, to relieve Her Majesty
therefore from the possibility of Imputation which
must destroy Her Comfort if the expenditure
on account of His Majesty and The Queen were
drawn from the same Fund. He earnestly proposes
that they should form distinct appropriations.

N. 7.
Office of General
Appointments to His
Majestys Palace &c

by the Prince Regent,
subsequent to the Act
of Mr. Perceval's Papers

Outline of a Plan for The Regulation of The
Civil List, and for the Establishment of The Royal
Family under the present Circumstances, Transmitted
by The Prince Regent to M^r. Perceval.

N^o 3.
Outline of a Plan for
The Regulation of the
Civil List, drawn up

It is proposed to recite & enact in the most
unequivocal Terms His Majesty's Return to Regal
Authority when He shall be capable of discharging,
its Duties, and to provide the most solemn, the
simplest, and most public Mode of declaring His
Majesty's Restoration to that Capacity. With the
clearest understanding that His Majesty is entitled,
in the first Instance, to have His provision made
out of the Civil List Revenue.

It is proposed, that a sum should be directed to
be taken from that Revenue upon such full and
ample Estimate, as will cover whatever Expenditure
may be necessary for The Dignity & Comfort of
His Majesty.

That this sum should be paid Quarterly to the
great officers who shall be placed at the Head of
The Kings Family

That the Household of The King during His
Majesty's Continuance in His present Situation
should not be formed by withdrawing a portion of the
Establishment

Establishment of the Crown because that mode of forming the Kings Establishment, would produce contending & inconsistent Duties and create Confusion in accounting, & seems irreconcilable to the system of the Civil List as regulated by Act of Parliament.

N.B. There are a variety of other objections to this Part of Mr. Perceval's Plan some of which are stated in the Observations on Mr. Memorandum.

His Majesty's Family should consist of Persons to be selected from those who are known to have been honoured with His Majesty's regard, and whom He would therefore wish to find near His Person.

The Household thus established to be under the Controul, Management & direction of the Queen, who, as now, should have the care & Custody of the Kings Person, and the Regulation of all the Establishment which has relation thereto with a Council, The first great officer of the Kings Household to be one of that Council.

The Household to be composed as follows.

The Kings Lord High Stewart &
Deputy High Stewart
Four Lords attendant

Four

Four Gentlemen attendant
Six Equerries to be called gentlemen attendants,
one of this number to be Secretary to the Establishment
Two of the Gentlemen attendants to be always in waiting at the Palace where the King may reside.
The detailed part of the Establishment is stated in an Appendix from which Estimates may be made with accuracy and the sums required are proposed to be specifically appropriated to their respective purposes. The amount of the Permanent Charges on the Kings Privy Purse likewise to be ascertained.

All the above mentioned sums to be issued to the Principal officer of the Kings Household under their distinct Heads who shall in the same manner account for their expenditure in the proper office.

An annual sum to be granted to the Queen for the support of Her Majesty, in a style of Splendour, & Dignity suited to Her illustrious Rank.

This may be properly measured by Her Majesty's allowance of Jointure as fixed by Act of Parliament.

Her Majesty to administer this by Her own Establishment of Officers & Servants.

The whole & full amount of the sums, thus
to

See No. 18910

to be withdrawn from the Civil List, to be made good to that Revenue, and when thus reimbursed & made up to its full amount to be given to The Prince Regent as essential to the proper discharge of the duties of Sovereignty.

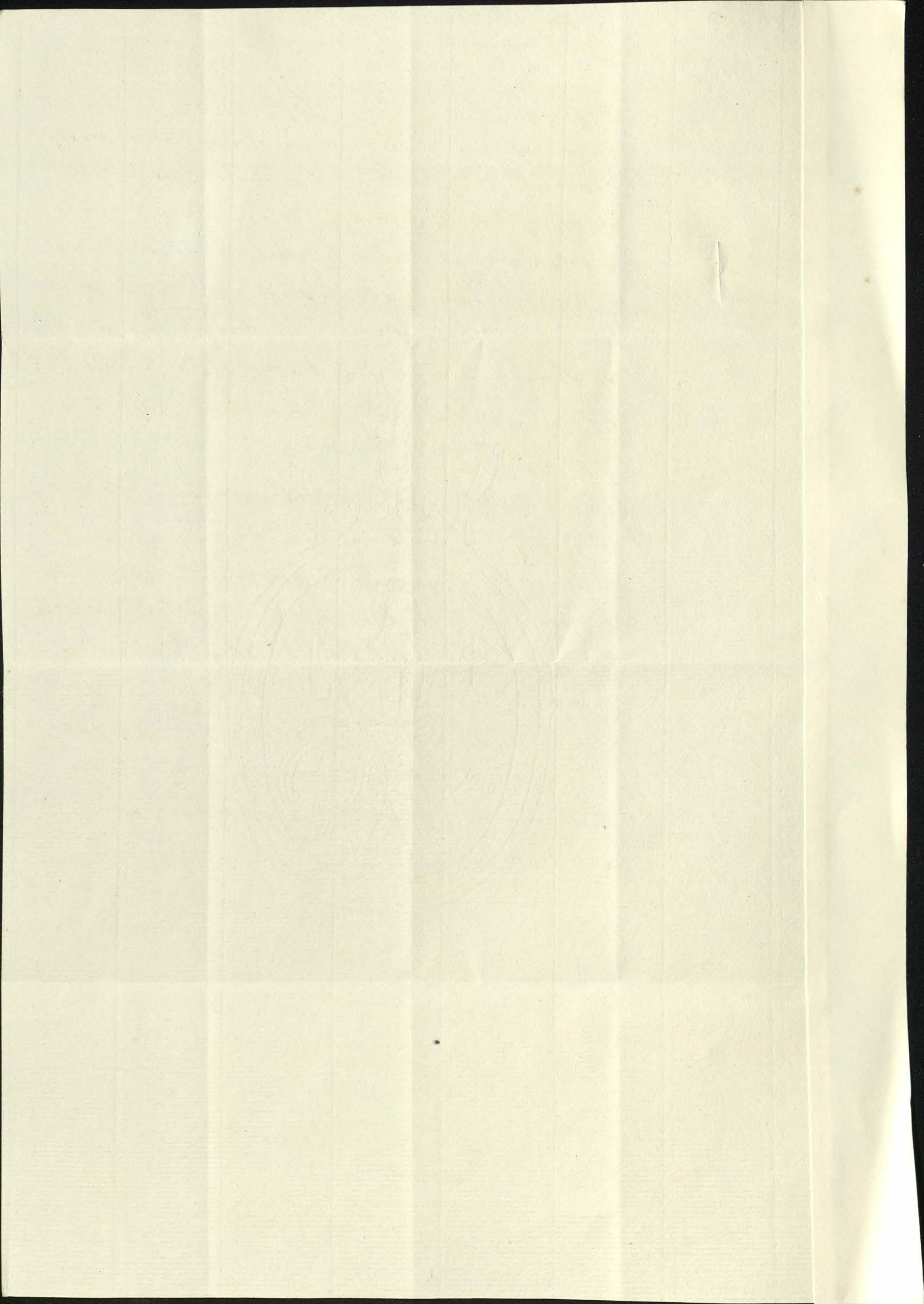
The Provisions for The Princesses not to rest as hitherto upon allowances from the King & Queen, but to be placed on the footing on which they are established by Act of Parliament on the Demise of The Crown, with such an addition as the lapse of thirty years, & the difference of the Times may make advisable.

This completes the System by placing the Establishment for The King in every respect suited to the present Calamitous Circumstances, and ensure to His Majesty the being served by officers high in Rank and ample in Number, without breaking in upon that order of State office which has been established to give Dignity to the Sovereign Authority, or disturbing in any respect the regular administration of the Civil List Revenue.

By this System The Prince Regent's Income from the Exchequer as Prince of Wales would sink during the Continuance of The
Regency

Regency, and would indemnify the Public for the
 advance to make the Revenue of The Civil List,
 & Comptrol. By this arrangement too, Mixing the
 Prince of Wales's Income with the Prince Regent's
 in His Sovereign Character would be avoided and
 at the same time no Confusion would arise from
 having a Portion of the Prince Regent's Expenditure
 as Regent subjected to the act of Parliament
 which regulates the expenditure of His Income
 as Prince of Wales.

If it shall please Providence to restore His
 Majesty to Health and to a Capacity, again to
 resume the Regal Functions and Duties of His
 Station all these provisions & Regulations will
 cease of themselves. His Majesty will again
 enjoy the full Revenue of the Civil List,
 The Queen, and Princesses will be replaced
 in their Situation under His Majesty, & The Prince
 Regent will return to His Income as Prince
 of Wales. —



See No.
18908

Appendix

The full Complement of Pages

*A sufficient number of servants of all descriptions
Two Sets of Horses.*

A proper number of Carriages

*a proper Table for the Gentlemen of His Majesty's
Family who might be permitted to have each day at
their Table a certain number of Guests, as well as
the Physicians & Medical Gentlemen in attendance
on the King.*

*The great officers of the Family would likewise be
entertained there when Business might require
their Presence*

*There should likewise be the means to provide
every thing suitable & handsome for a Table for
His Majesty.*

A sufficient number of Physicians

A sufficient number of other Medical attendants

Mem.^{dm} of certain heads of Arrangements for His Majesty's Household to be submitted to the view and consideration of H. R. H. The Prince Regent for the purpose of receiving H. R. H.'s suggestions (if H. R. H. should be graciously pleased to communicate the same) previous to such Arrangements being finally discussed and considered by His Confidential Servants. The principles on which M^r. Percival humbly submits the following Arrangements are,

1st That His Majesty is The Civil List being the Fund out of which any provision entitled in the first instance for His Majesty should be made to have such provisions is accorded to in the most ample sense in which that proposition is capable of being stated, and it made for Him out of the does not seem that it could have been doubted at any time by any person who respected His Majesty and His rights, or who knew the nature of that Civil List which was granted by Parliament to His Majesty for His Fund.

Life

Life in Exchange for His Hereditary Revenues, as may be sufficient for securing to His Majesty all the Comforts and Dignity which are compatible with His present Calamitous Situation.

2. That subject to such Charge and Deduction as may be necessary for the above purposes, the whole remainder of the Civil List as enjoyed by His Majesty, should accompany the Exercise

This proposition does not admit of any doubt, nor does the next. The three propositions amount to this and no more, viz: that His Majesty's provision should be made from that part of the Public Income called the Civil List - That what is not applied to His Majesty should be left to The Prince Regent, as enjoying the full powers of Sovereign, and lastly, that what

of The Royal Power and what is abstracted from the Authority, and devolve on H. R. H. The Prince Regent. civil List to provide for the King must be supplied to the Regent from some other Fund. It is not therefore upon the propositions that the Question of Differences arise, but upon the mode of carrying them into Execution.

3. That as these Charges and Deductions will necessarily diminish the amount of the Civil List in the Hands of H. R. H.

The Prince Regent, the deficiency thereby arising should be supplied by some other means.

Under the first Head it is submitted that it having been declared by the

It is agreed that the sole direction should remain under the Queen, but it is not agreed that the Terms of the preamble to the thirteenth Section of the Regency Act, taken according

The preamble of the 13th
Clause of the Regency
Act, that the Care of His
Majesty's person should
be committed to the Queen,
together with the sole
direction of such portion
of His Majesty's Household
as shall be deemed requisite
and suitable for the due
attendance on His Majesty's
sacred Person, and the
Maintenance of His
Royal Dignity.

according to the Letter should be
the rule: But it is thought that
the Spirit of the Preamble should
be the guide - viz^t. that His
Majesty should have the Persons
about Him in sickness whom
He was known to prefer when
in Health

The part which under The selection of Officers from the
Household is objectionable on
the present Circumstances, several grounds.

It may be deemed necessary, and proper to assign for this purpose, and to continue under Her Majesty's Controul, should consist of

1. The Officers who are selected an inferior in Rank; which will mark a distinction arising from the incapacity of His Majesty to govern, which appears degrading and will be felt as mortifying by His Majesty, should He be restored to a situation capable of weighing and judging of such things, though still not restored to a Capacity to enable Him to govern.

The Groom of the Stole - 2^d It seems much more dignified to have a distinct Office filled by a person of great Rank to discharge this high trust of superintending the King's separate Household

4. Lords of the Bedchamber - The King's separate Household by which all comparison between the State of the King and that of the Prince Regent is avoided

4. Grooms of D^o - The Privy Purse - The Master of the Robes - The Equeries.

That the general Management and Controul of the whole of this Arrangement should be placed under the Groom of the Stole, who would require a Secretary or

By these means the Regal State and official Arrangements for the support of the Monarchy in the Person of the Regent will be preserved, but if the System which prevails, Mr. Perceval's memorandum is adopted, the preservation of the ancient Establishment is impracticable.

This introduces a new System of accounting, quite inconsistent with the Civil List Regulations.

or some Officer of that

description. — That the

Groom of the Stole should

be required and authorized

to call upon The Lord Steward,

The Lord Chamberlain, and

The Master of the Horse for

such and so many of the

Servants and inferior Officers

under their respective Depart-

ments as may be necessary

for the accommodation of

that part of His Majesty's

Family and Attendants,

which may be in Attendance

on His Majesty at the

The Groom of the Stole, is only
first Lord of the Bedchamber,

and has no character which
renders him an Accountant to the

Public, or to any Officer of the
Household, or of the State. The

Officers who are to supply the
Attendants, or the Money cannot

account for an Expenditure
which they do not superintend,

so that a new Law must impose
new Duties on the Groom of

the Stole, which is virtually
creating a new Office. — There

would be more Dignity and
Propriety in doing this directly —

A further effect of this System
will be to defeat in a great

Measure the Regulations connected
with The Queen having the

Control of all that belongs to
The King's Person, as the

Appointment of the Attendants
on His Majesty in the Palace

when he may from time to
time reside will rest with the

great Officers to be plac'd upon
the

Palace where He may from The Prince Regent: so that
in effect, the great Officers of the

time to time reside, and to King's Household appointed by
The Queen will not name the

draw upon the several Attendants on The King, but those
Attendants will be named by the

Heads of those Departments, Great Officers appointed by The
Prince Regent

for such Money as may
be required to defray the

Expences of such Establish-

ment not exceeding

() a certain

Sum.

It is suggested that

the blank should be fill'd

up with a specific Sum

to be calculated upon

Estimate of the probable

Expence, and that any
exceeding

An application to Parliament
for

exceeding beyond that sum
(if any such should occur)
should not fall upon the
Civil List, but should be
brought before Parliament.

It is estimated upon
reference to an Account of
the actual amount of the
Salaries of the Servants
at Windsor and of the
Expences under the several
Departments for the Year
ending the 5th July last,
(which account is annexed
to this Paper) that the
expences of an Establishment

for any deficiency will bring
all the particulars respecting the
King's situation and the Queen's
Administration of the Fund into
discussion, like the Items in
the Extraordinaries of the Army
or of any other Account laid
before Parliament.

Whatever relates to the estimated
or conjectured amount of the
sums to be taken from the Civil
List, and again to be replaced
for the support of the State of the
Prince Regent, has so close a
connection with the application
of His Income as Prince of Wales,
that it is thought better to leave
all that part of the Subject to
the separate Paper which relates
to His Royal Highness's Situation
as Prince of Wales.

so framed need not exceed
£100,000 per Annum, as it
is assumed that although
there may be some Expenses
to be added to this Account,
particularly those incurred
at The Queen's House in St.
James's Park, and some
other Articles which may
not appear in the Account
as actually paid at Windsor.
Yet such Deductions will
of course be made from the
Expense of last Year, as
will bring the whole within
the

The compass of the above
Sum.

As the Expenses of the
King's Physicians must be
provided for, it is thought
that for that purpose the
Privy purse Allowance
should be continued, and
put under Her Majesty's
disposal, subject to such
annual Charges as are
now upon it, and also
the payment of His Majesty's
Medical Attendance.

If this fund should not
be thought sufficient, an
addition

This should not be left loose
but fixed by estimate, and a
separate appropriation made
for it. The same observation
applies to those Pensions and
Allowances which are paid from
The King's Privy Purse. The
Demand upon it should be
ascertained and a Sum should
be specially appropriated from
The Civil List Revenue to
make good that Sum

This mode of supplying the
deficiency seems more exception-
able than even a direct Appli-
cation to Parliament, as the Debit
of

addition must be made to of Admiralty have become a
particular subject of jealousy
it for that purpose either Dispute and Investigation
from the Revenues of the
Duchy of Lancaster
from the Droits of Admiralty
or by some distinct provi-
sion.

Under the second head, it
is not thought that any
additional remark will
be necessary.

Under the third head, it
is to be considered in what
manner the deficiency
occasioned in the Civil List
by the provision for the
King should be compensated.
This

This head relates peculiarly
to the Question arising out of
The Prince of Wales's Income
payable at the Exchequer -
It will therefore only be necessary
to remark in this place that the
Principle of directness and
simplicity seems to be wanting
in the first part of Mr. Perceval's
outline

This may be done two ways. Outline, and that the object
he has in view of applying
The simplest and easiest the Income to other objects
would be to vote a Sum than those of the Civil List,
to The Civil List, equal cannot be attained without
to the Deduction, to be reducing the Splendour which
ought to accompany the Regency,
applied towards supplying
to The Regent the Salaries
for the additional Lords
of the Bedchamber &c. &c.
in the room of those taken
for Attendance on the King,
and for repaying the
amount of the Expences
incurred by the provision
for His Majesty and His
Family. Under this
Arrangement it is conceived
that

that the Allowance to The
Regent as Prince of Wales
would be expected to cease.

The other way would be
by continuing to H. R. H.

His Allowance as Prince of
Wales.

The latter it is humbly
suggested would be found
preferable.

The effect of the first
would be to restore indeed
to the Civil List what
would be taken from it
for the King's use, but
then the sum so restored
would

would necessarily be appropriated to the same uses, and would not afford a Fund which would be capable of being applied in any other manner than to the Expenses of the Departments to which it would, by the very nature of the Grant be assigned.

Whereas it is conceived that the Allowance as Prince of Wales or such part of it as is free, might be employed in

the maintenance of such part of H. R. H.'s Establishment as Prince of Wales, or of His Expenses connected with the same as His R. H. might be desirous of providing for.

It is conceived that it will be necessary further to provide H. R. H. with a Privy Purse. It would be desirable to procure a Vote of Parliament for that purpose to the same Amount as His Majesty's.

And it is thought that

The separate Paper to be submitted on the subject of the Income of the Prince Regent as Prince of Wales, will show that the addition here proposed of a Privy Purse equal to that of the King, will not answer the purposes in view

that the object of obtain-
-ing a Vote to such an
Amount would be much
facilitated provided the
General Arrangements in
its other Branches should
not create an additional
Burden on the Public.

It is further humbly
submitted that a Sum of
Money should be voted to
H. R. H. to enable Him
to defray the Expenses
which He must have
incurred by the Regency—
The amount of which Sum
is

is left for Consideration.

With regard to Her Majesty as it is understood that She has certain Debts which are extremely pressing and inconvenient, it is conceived that some plan may be devised for their immediate or gradual liquidation. But Mr. Percival conceiving that the Idea of creating a separate Establishment for Her Majesty, independent of His Majesty's, would not be consistent with the Principles

The custody of the King's Person being vested in the Queen, and the object in view being to form a permanent Establishment, it is conceived to be more consistent with Principle that there should be a separate and distinct appropriation of Funds for the King and Queen, than that they should be united, because in such a Case, their pecuniary Interests should not be blended, and the Queen should not be brought into the distressing predicament of being possibly supposed to withdraw from the Comforts of the King, in providing for Her Domestic and Personal Arrangements. The force of this observation is greatly increased when it is considered that any deficiency of the Fund is to be made up by application to Parliament.

on which the Custody of His
Majesty's Person has been
consigned to the Queen, and
that not only on Account
of the increased Expences, but
from a variety of still more
important considerations,
it would throw great additional
difficulties in the way of
the proposed Arrangement.

With regard to the
Princesses, it is humbly
conceived that it would not
be prudent to embarrass
this Arrangement of the
Household

What relates to the Princesses
is fully and amply enforced
in the separate Paper or Outline
transmitted by The Prince Regent
to Mr. Percival.

Household with any subject
not necessarily forming a
part of these Discussions,
but that any gracious
Consideration which H. R.
H. may be pleased to give
to the Situation of their
Royal Highnesses, would
be much better reserved, till
after the new Arrangements
should have been carried

into effect

N^o. 24.

Copy of Mr. Pinnock's
Paper and the Prince
Regent's Observations,
London

1750