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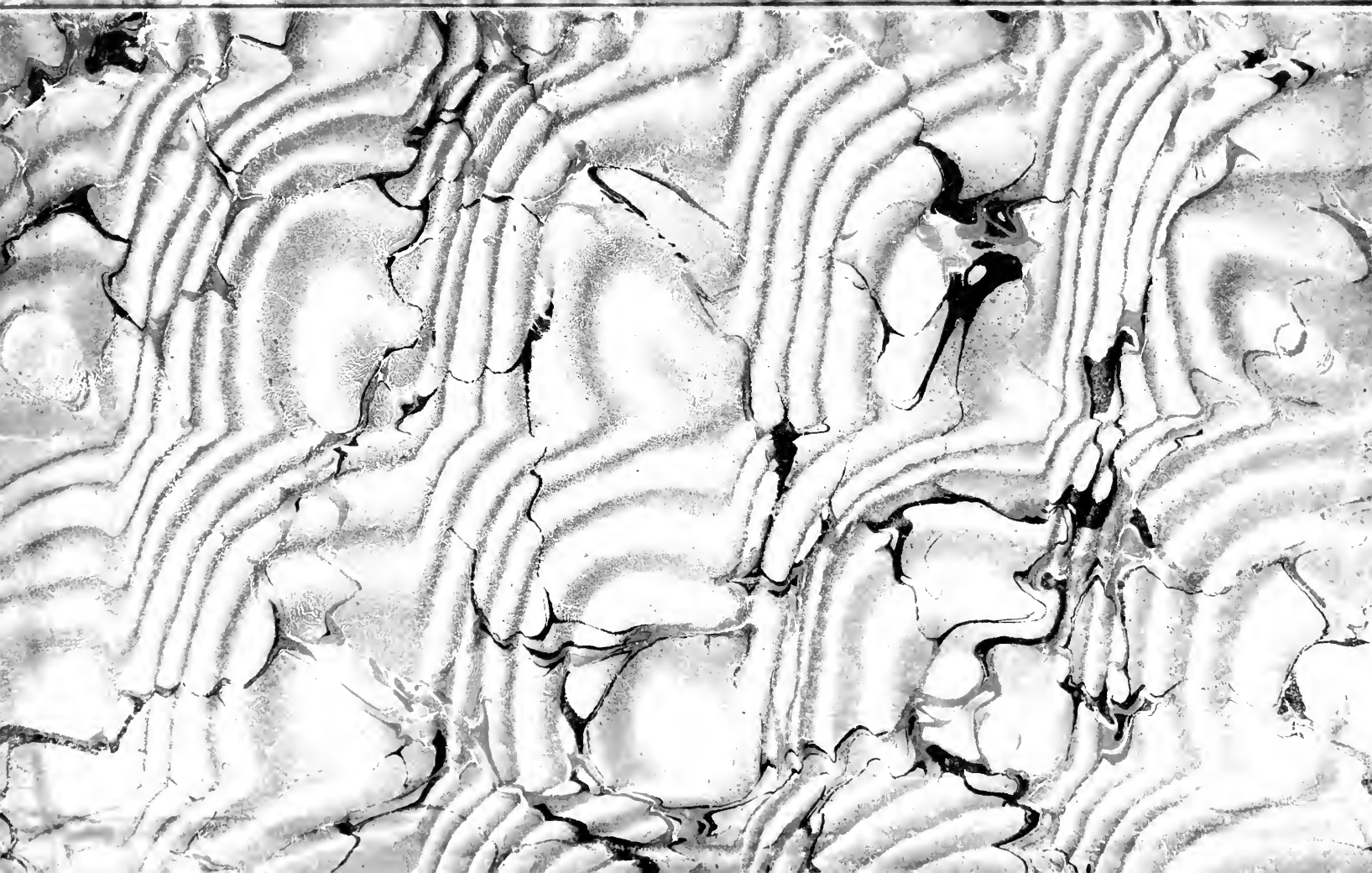

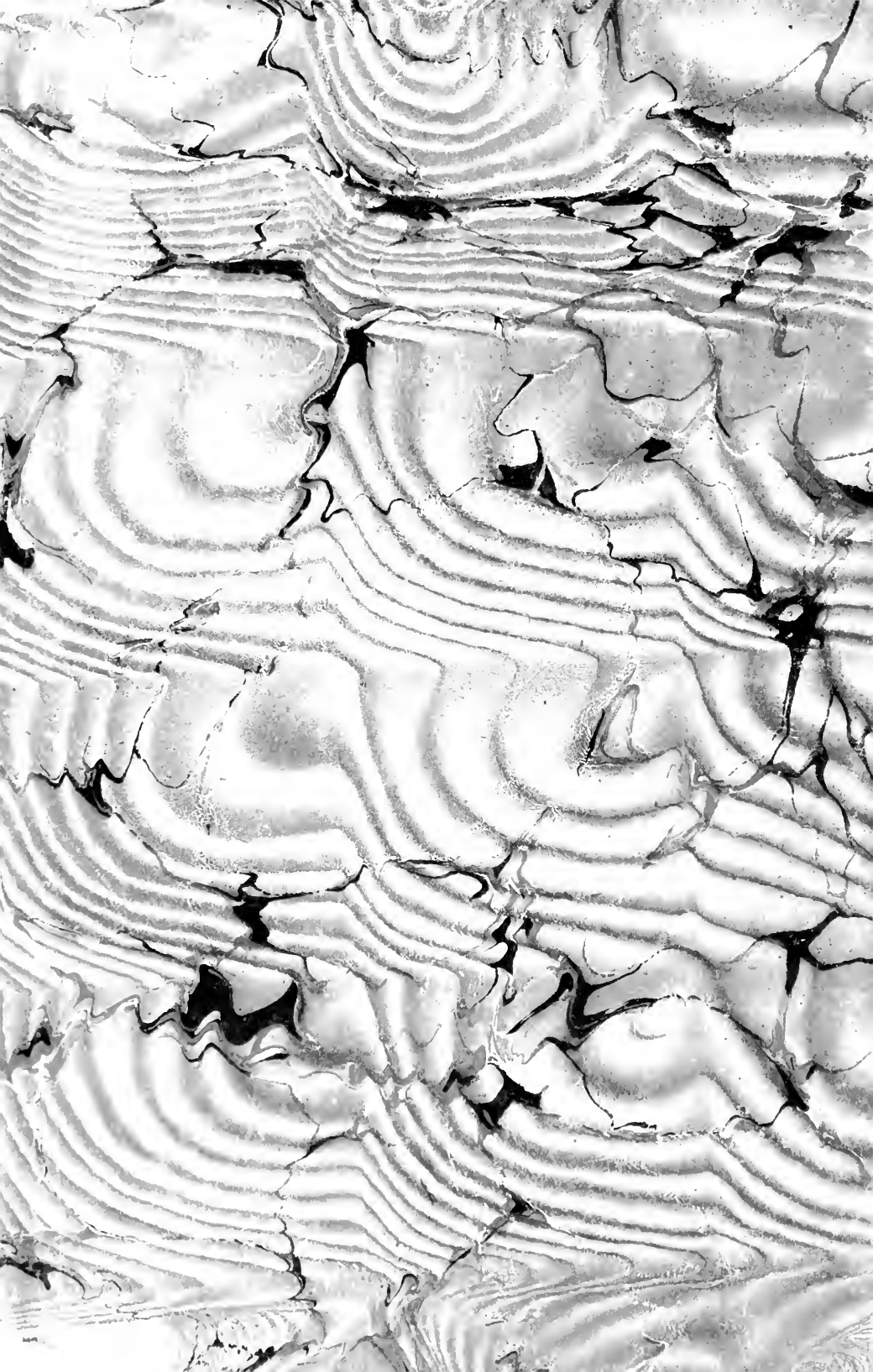

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THE GENEALOGY

OF THE EXISTING

BRITISH PEERAGE.

With this Volume is Published,

THE SIXTH EDITION,

TO WHICH ARE NOW FIRST ADDED,

THE ARMS OF THE PEERS,

BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED AND INCORPORATED WITH THE TEXT,

THE PEERAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CORRECTED TO THE DATE OF PUBLICATION, FROM THE PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS OF THE NOBILITY,

By EDMUND LODGE, Esq.,

NORROY KING OF ARMS, F.S.A., &c.

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THE

GENEALOGY

OF THE EXISTING

BRITISH PEERAGE

WITH SKETCHES OF THE FAMILY HISTORIES OF THE NOBILITY

BY EDMUND LODGE, ESQ

NORROY KING OF ARMS, F.S.A. &c.

SIXTH EDITION

WITH THE ARMS OF THE PEERS

LONDON

SAUNDERS AND OTLEY, CONDUIT STREET

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PREFACE

TO THE NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION.

The encouragement afforded to this Work has, in the present Edition, dictated a complete revision of the whole. The Armorial Bearings, now for the first time prefixed to the account of each line of Noble Ancestry, render the Work complete in itself, and uniform with the Volume of The Peerage, which it is intended to accompany and illustrate.

To pursue this subject further would be inconsistent with the plan and intention of Prefatory explanation. The object of the whole Work, in its two distinct yet combined characters, has been useful and correct information, and the reception it has experienced from its Noble Patrons, and the Public, will furnish the best evidence of its merits.

EDMUND LODGE, Norroy.

College of Arms.

PREFACE.

The design and method of this volume have been already so fully explained in that which will perhaps be usually found to accompany it, under the title of "The Peerage of the British Empire as now Existing," that scarcely any explanation of its design or contents will be here necessary. As the present state of the Peerage of the three kingdoms will form the matter of that volume, so will this before us offer to our view the earlier story of the Ancestors and Families of the Nobility of the present day—the commencement of a chain of information not less acceptable to the historical antiquary than its later links may probably be found by the more light and casual reader.

EDMUND LODGE, Norroy.

College of Arms.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Hon.	Honourable.
b.	born.
m.	married.
unm.	unmarried.
d.	died.
P.C.	Privy Counsellor.
E.I.C.	East India Company.
K.G.	Knight of the Garter.
K.T.	Knight of the Thistle.
K.P.	Knight of St. Patrick.
G.C.B.	Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath.
C.B.	Companion of the Bath.
G.C.H.	Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K.C.H.	Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover.

Communications for this work are requested to be addressed (POST FREE) to EDMUND LODGE, ESQ., Norroy King of Arms, Messrs. Saunders and Otley, Public Library, Conduit Street, London.

CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED WHILE THE WORK HAS BEEN IN THE PRESS.

Edward-Southwell, 3rd Viscount Bangor, *d.* 1 Aug. 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, present and fourth Viscount.

Robert, 6th Earl of Cardigan, *d.* 14 Aug. 1837, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, James-Thomas, present and 7th Earl.

LEICESTER, EARL OF. (Coke.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The Earl is grandson of Major Philip Roberts of the Horse Guards, by his marriage with Anne, only daughter of Edward Coke, Esq., of Holkham, Co. Norfolk, and sister of Thomas Coke, who formerly bore the titles which have recently been revived in the person of the present Peer. Through this marriage the inheritance of the ancient family of Coke finally devolved on the descendants of Major Roberts.

Sir Edward Coke, the celebrated Judge, and the first of this family who raised the name to eminence, was descended from a line of ancestors long seated in the County of Norfolk, and was son of Robert Coke, Esq., of Mileham, and Winifred his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Knightley, Esq., of Morgrave Knightley, both in that county. Great as was this learned person's celebrity and extensive his practice in the law, he obtained official rank first in Parliament; having been elected a representative of his native county to the House of Commons, he was placed in the chair of that assembly; from which dignified station he was elevated, after passing through the subordinate honours of the legal profession, to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of England. He was twice married, 1st, to Bridget, daughter and co-heir of John Paston, Esq., and 2ndly, to Lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Exeter; and *d.* in 1633, leaving an ample estate to each of his five sons following, the issue of his 1st marriage;

1 Sir Robert Coke, who *d.* without issue in 1653.

2 Arthur, who *d.* in 1629, leaving four daughters, his co-heirs.

3 John, seated at Holkham; he had seven sons, none of whom left issue.

4 Henry, ancestor of the former and present Earls of Leicester.

5 Clement, whose son Edward was created a Baronet in 1641, which title was successively inherited by his two sons, Sir Robert and Sir Edward, and became extinct on the death of the latter in 1727.

Henry Coke, Esq., of Thurrington, Co. Suffolk, the 4th son, and whose descendants finally became the sole male heirs of the Chief Justice, left an only son, Robert, who succeeded to the estate of Holkham, which on his death in 1679 devolved on his only son,

Edward Coke, Esq., who *d.* in 1707, leaving four sons, none of whom left surviving issue, and one daughter, Anne, the wife of Philip Roberts, Esq., Major in the Horse Guards, and mother by him of several sons, of whom Wenman Roberts, Esq., the eldest, eventually inherited the estates of the Cokes.

Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., the eldest son of Edward Coke, Esq., was created, in 1728, Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel, Co. Oxford, and in 1744, Viscount Coke of Holkham and Earl of Leicester. He *m.* Lady Margaret Tufton, afterwards Baroness De Clifford, (*See* that title in this volume,) and having survived his only son Edward, Viscount Coke, who *d.* without issue in 1753, his titles became extinct on his death in 1759, and his estates devolved on his nephew,

Wenman Roberts, Esq., who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Coke; he *d.* in 1776, leaving besides other issue, his eldest son, Thomas-William Coke, Esq., created, in 1837, Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester of Holkham, Co. Norfolk.

GENEALOGY

OF

THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

From all the illustrious Houses which, from the earliest historical period, have given Kings to England, her present Majesty is descended, and in her own paternal line traces an ancestry to which no family in modern Europe can boast superior antiquity.

A long succession of princes, who, through the dark ages of Italian history, held various offices and possessions in the northern parts of that troubled country, were the predecessors of the Marquis of Este, whose pedigree from the ninth century is accurately preserved. Azo IV., Marquis of Este, having, by marriage with Cunegunda, daughter of Guelph III., Duke of Lower Bavaria, and sister and heir of Guelph IV., engrafted this ancient race upon a German stock of equal antiquity and larger dominion, left his possessions in Italy to his younger brother, Fulco, whose male descendants became extinct in 1790, by the death of Hercules III., Duke of Modena, now represented in the female line by a prince of the Austrian family.

The House of Guelph, which thus became united to the paternal line of Este, loses the certainty of its pedigree in the remote ages to which it ascends; but had long been powerful and renowned when, in the 11th century, Azo IV., of Este, succeeded to the inheritance of his brother-in-law. Guelph V., his son, by Cunegunda, was father of Henry the Black, who married Wulfhilda, daughter and heir of Magnus, Duke of Saxony on the Elbe. Their son, Henry the Proud, married Gertrude, daughter and heir of the Emperor Lothair, by Richenza, daughter and heir of Henry, Duke of Saxony on the Weser, who united in his own person, and by marriage, the inheritance of the ancient Dukes of Saxony in all their various

branches, and of the Saxon Emperors; being himself descended through twenty male generations, all reigning Kings, Princes, or Dukes of Saxony, from Hengist, King of the Saxons, whose successful descent upon the coast of Kent gave rise to the establishment of the Kings of his lineage in Britain.

In the person of HENRY the Lion, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, son of HENRY the Proud, and Gertrude, heiress of Saxony, the House of ESTE attained a degree of power in the empire so formidable to the reigning Emperors that, by the promulgation of the ban of the empire, in the year 1180, his vassals were instigated to assert their independence; and, after a life spent in military achievements, and the display of prowess and heroism worthy of better success, he left at length to his posterity the possession of the Duchy of Brunswick only, while the present reigning Houses of Saxony, Bavaria, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Wirtemburg, Anhalt, and the first line of Austrian princes, rose on the ruins of their ancient inheritance. From HENRY the Lion descended in the 11th degree,

ERNEST, Duke of Brunswick, who *d.* in 1546; his elder son, HENRY, was ancestor of the present reigning Duke of Brunswick, and his younger son, WILLIAM, was grandfather of ERNEST, Elector of Hanover, whose marriage with the Princess Sophia, daughter of Frederick, 5th Elector Palatine, by the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King JAMES I., finally conducted the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms.

But in a volume devoted to the elucidation of British genealogies, a more particular, however slight, sketch of the descent of the British Crown seems desirable. Our early history, like that of all other nations, is too much involved in the clouds of doubtful tradition to permit us to lay much stress on that pedigree of the House of Tudor, which, by claiming for it a descent from the ancient British kings, would place an heir of that race on the throne in the person of HENRY VII., from whom all our subsequent monarchs have descended. But from CERDIC, one of the earliest Saxon invaders, and founder of the kingdom of Wessex in the sixth century, the Royal lineage is unequivocal.

EGBERT, the seventeenth King of Wessex, 9th in paternal descent from Cerdic, united under his sceptre, about the year 828, by inheritance or conquest, all the kingdoms of the Saxon Heptarchy, and transmitted the kingdom undivided through fourteen successions and seven generations in the male line, to EDMUND Ironside; on whose death in 1017, CANUTE, the Dane, acquired the English Crown, his reign and those of his two sons forming an interruption to the line of Saxon Kings, which was temporarily restored under EDWARD the Confessor, the brother of Edmund Ironside, to be finally closed at his death in 1066. EDWARD the Confessor left no issue, but Edward, a son of Edmund Ironside, left a son, Edgar Atheling, and a daughter, Margaret, and from the marriage of the latter with MALCOLM III., King of Scotland, proceeded all the subsequent kings of Scotland, till the accession of JAMES VI. of Scotland to the English throne restored the true heir of this ancient and honoured line to the inheritance of his ancestors.

The disorders which had affected the succession towards the close of the Saxon dynasty, terminated in the introduction of a foreign race through the result of the battle of Hastings; and thenceforth WILLIAM the Conqueror must be considered as the stock of the Royal family.

WILLIAM I., surnamed the CONQUEROR, left three sons, 1 ROBERT, who succeeded him as Duke of Normandy, and died without surviving issue in 1134; 2 WILLIAM, his successor in the throne of England; 3 Henry, who succeeded his brother William; and several daughters, one of whom,

Adela, *m.* Stephen, Count of Blois, and had four sons: 1 William, Count of Blois; 2 Theobald, Count of Champagne; 3 STEPHEN, who, residing at the English Court, found means to usurp the Crown on the death of his uncle King HENRY I.; 4 Henry, bishop of Winchester.

WILLIAM I. *d.* 9 Sept. 1087, and was succeeded on the throne by his 2nd son,

WILLIAM II., who *d. unm.* 2 Aug. 1100.

HENRY I., his brother, who succeeded, had one son, William, who died before him, and an only daughter, MATILDA, to whom the nobles of England and Normandy swore fealty as the successor of her father, and who afterwards contested the crown with King STEPHEN; was herself crowned Queen in 1141, but again overpowered by Stephen, and compelled to retire to Anjou. She was first *m.* to Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, by whom she had no issue; and secondly, to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, by whom she was mother of HENRY, acknowledged by King STEPHEN as his successor. Henry I. *d.* 1 Dec. 1135.

STEPHEN, the nephew of King HENRY, being on the spot at his death, and enabled by the assistance of his brother, the bishop of Winchester, to seize the crown, retained it through numerous vicissitudes of fortune; but was unable to transmit it to his descendants. He had two sons, who both died without issue, STEPHEN *d.* 25th Oct. 1154, when

HENRY II., son of the Empress Matilda, and grandson of King HENRY I., peaceably ascended the throne, presenting the first example in our history, since the Conquest, of the triumph of hereditary right over temporary usurpation. Four of his sons lived to maturity, viz. 1 Prince HENRY, whom he caused to be crowned King, but who died in his father's lifetime, without issue; 2 RICHARD, who succeeded; 3 Geoffrey, Earl of Britany, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving two children, Arthur, Earl of Britany, and Eleanor, both of whom should have successively inherited the crown after the death of their uncle King RICHARD, but were superseded by the usurpation of JOHN: they both *d.* unmarried; JOHN, afterwards King.

King HENRY II. *d.* 6 July 1189.

RICHARD I., his eldest surviving son, succeeded; he *d.* without issue, 6 April 1199, when

JOHN, taking advantage of the youth of Arthur, only son of his elder brother Geoffrey, obtained possession of the crown; to which his posterity at length acquired an hereditary right, by the extinction of Geoffrey's descendants. King JOHN *d.* 19 October 1216, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY III., who *d.* 16 Nov. 1272. His eldest son,

EDWARD I., succeeded him. By his first marriage with Eleanor, of Castille, this King had but one surviving son, EDWARD, the first Prince of Wales of the Royal family of England; by his second marriage with Margaret of France he had two sons, Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, from whom the office of Earl Marshal has lineally descended through female heirs to the present Duke of Norfolk; and Edmund Earl of Kent, whose male issue failed in his sons.

King EDWARD I., *d.* 7 July 1307, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD II., who was dethroned 20 January 1327, and murdered the 21st of September in the same year. He was also succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD III. The conflicting claims of this King's numerous issue caused the long civil wars which disturbed the reigns of the subsequent Kings of the House of Plantagenet; and, though so well known to the British Public, and more usefully perhaps through the works of our immortal dramatic bard than even by those of our best historians, must be shortly noticed in this lineal sketch of the royal race. King EDWARD had five sons, who lived to maturity, viz.:—

1 Edward, Prince of Wales, the renowned Black Prince, whose only surviving issue was RICHARD, who succeeded his grandfather.

2 Lionel, Duke of Clarence. He left an only daughter,

Philippa, *m.* to Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, by whom she was mother of

Roger, Earl of March; he left a son, Edmund, Earl of March, who died without issue, and a daughter,

Anne, heiress of her brother. She married Richard, Earl of Cambridge, 2nd son of Edmund, Duke of York, 4th surviving son of King EDWARD III.; and thus, carrying into the House of York the hereditary rights of the Duke of Clarence, gave to that line a priority of claim through the female descent over the elder male line of Lancaster. By the Earl of Cambridge she had an only son,

Richard, Duke of York, father, besides several sons who died young, of the three following:

1 King EDWARD IV.

2 George, Duke of Clarence, who being put to death in the reign of his brother EDWARD, left by Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the celebrated king-maker, one son Edward, Earl of Warwick, who was beheaded by King HENRY VII., *anno*.; and one daughter, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who married Sir Richard

Pole; her eldest son Henry, Lord Montague, left two daughters, Catherine, married to Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, of which marriage the Marquis of Hastings is the representative; and Winifred, married first to Sir Thomas Hastings, by whom she had no issue, and secondly, to Sir Thomas Barrington; the lineal descendant and heir male of which marriage is Sir Fitz-william Barrington, Bart., who is consequently co-heir, with the Marquis of Hastings, of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence.

3 King RICHARD III.

3 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; he married first the Lady Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and at length sole heir of the house of Lancaster, descended from Edmund, 2nd son of King HENRY III., by whom he had an only son, afterwards King HENRY IV.; he married secondly, Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel, King of Castille, and had an only daughter, heiress to the throne of Castille, who married Henry III., King of Castille. By Catherine, daughter of Sir Payne Roet, and widow of Sir Otes Swinford, whom he afterwards married, John of Gaunt had a son,

John, surnamed Beaufort, legitimated by Parliament, and created Earl of Somerset; he had three sons; 1 Henry, Earl of Somerset, who died unmarried; 3 John, who succeeded his brother, and was created Duke of Somerset. He died without issue male. 3. Edmund, 2nd Duke of Somerset, who had two sons, Henry and Edmund, successively Dukes of Somerset; with the latter of whom, who was beheaded by King EDWARD IV., in 1471, failed the legitimate male line of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, the legitimated son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; but Henry, Duke of Somerset, his elder brother, left a natural son, Charles, who assumed the surname of Somerset, was created Earl of Worcester, and was ancestor of the present Duke of Beaufort.

John, Duke of Somerset, 2nd son, as above, of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, left an only daughter,

Lady Margaret Beaufort, *m.* first to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor (a supposed descendant of Cadwallader, King of Britain, by Catherine, daughter of Charles VI., King of France, widow of HENRY V. and mother of HENRY VI., Kings of England; secondly, to Sir Henry Stafford; and thirdly, to Thomas, Lord Stanley, and Earl of Derby. By the two last she had no issue, but by Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, she was mother of

King HENRY VII.

4. Edmund, Duke of York. He left two sons,

1 Edward, his successor, Duke of York, who died without issue.

2 Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who *m.*, as before related, Anne, daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, grand-daughter of Philippa, only daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and heiress of the pretensions of the line of Clarence, their only son Richard, who succeeded his uncle as Duke of York, was father, as above, of King EDWARD IV., George, Duke of Clarence, and King RICHARD III.

5 Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, who left no surviving sons. His only daughter who had issue was

Anne, *m.* first to Thomas, 4th Earl Stafford without issue; secondly, to Edmund his brother, 5th Earl Stafford; and thirdly, to William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe: from the latter marriage descended the family of Devereux, Earls of Essex, and through their female heirs the present Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos. From the second marriage, the line of Stafford, Dukes of Buckingham, of which, and of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the present Lord Stafford is, through females, the lineal representative.

King EDWARD III., having survived his eldest son the Black Prince, *d.* 21 June, 1377, and was succeeded by his grandson,

RICHARD II., only surviving son of the Black Prince; he *d.* 14 February 1400, having been deposed 29 September 1399, by the Parliament, which, passing over the lineal claim of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, by female descent from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 2nd son of King EDWARD III., declared the crown to have descended upon the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, 3rd son of King EDWARD III., by the name of

HENRY IV. He *d.* 20 March 1412, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENRY V., who, dying 31 August 1422, was succeeded by his only son,

HENRY VI., who was finally deposed on the 4th March 1461. He *d.* 21 May 1472, and, having survived his only son Edward, Prince of Wales, in him ended the legitimate male line of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the third son of King Edward III. But the civil war, which had raged through a large portion of this unfortunate monarch's reign, had during his lifetime seated upon the throne the heir of the rival house of York,

EDWARD IV., descended as above, in the female line, from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second son of King Edward III. He *d.* 9 April, 1483, leaving issue, besides several younger daughters,

1 King Edward V.

2 Richard, Duke of York, murdered in the Tower, with his elder brother.

3 Elizabeth, heiress of the house of York; who, transmitting her rights to her children, their final establishment on the throne produced the triumph of the lineal succession in the elder line through females, in preference to the junior male heirs; but it must be acknowledged that this settlement did not actually take effect till after the total extinction of the male line of Plantagenet. She *m.* King Henry VII., and by him, besides other issue, was mother of King Henry VIII., and of Margaret, from whose marriage with James IV., King of Scotland descended James I., and all the subsequent kings of Great Britain.

EDWARD V. succeeded his father, under the protectorate of his uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and was by him murdered in the Tower; but not till after the Protector, having found means of setting aside all the issue of King Edward IV., on the allegation of illegitimacy, had himself ascended the throne by the name of

RICHARD III. The murder of his two nephews should have devolved their rights on their eldest sister, the Princess Elizabeth: and lest even the plea of male inheritance might give a shadow of sanction to the usurpation of that crown, for the descent of which on the female heirs the house of York had so long and strenuously contended, it must be remembered that Edward, Earl of Warwick, only son of George, Duke of Clarence, next brother of King Edward IV., and elder brother of Richard, was still in existence. The usurpation and tyranny of this monarch, who left no surviving issue, having alienated a large portion of the nation, the power of the Lancasterians revived, and the battle of Bosworth, in which he lost his life, 22 August 1485, transferred the crown to the distant and scarcely legitimate scion of the house of Lancaster,

HENRY VII.; the son, as above stated, of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, by the lady Margaret Beaufort, grand-daughter and lineal heir of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, the legitimatized son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. By his marriage with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Edward IV., he finally closed the contest between the rival houses of York and Lancaster. They had issue, besides other children who died in infancy, two sons and two daughters.

1 Arthur, Prince of Wales, who died in his father's lifetime, without issue by his consort, Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castille and Arragon, who afterwards became the first wife of his surviving brother,

2 Henry VIII.

3 Princess Margaret, *m.* to James IV., King of Scotland, by whom she was mother of

James V., King of Scotland, killed at the battle of Flodden, 9 September, 1513, leaving an infant daughter and heir, Mary Queen of Scots, who had no issue by her first husband, Francis II., King of France; but by her second, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley and Douglas, was mother of

James VI., King of Scotland, and I. of Great Britain.

4 Princess Mary, *m.* first to Louis XII., King of France; and, secondly, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. By her first husband she had no issue, by her second she had two daughters,

1 Lady Frances Brandon, *m.* to Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had three daughters,

1 Lady Jane Grey, proclaimed Queen of England, under the will of King Edward VI., and beheaded with her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, by order of Queen Mary, 12 February 1554 without issue.

2 Lady Catherine Grey, *m.* to Edward, Earl of Hertford, son of the Protector, Edward, Duke of Somerset; by whom she had a son, Edward, Viscount Beauchamp, whose lineal heir is the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.

3 Lady Mary Grey, who *m.* Henry Keyes, and *d.* without issue.

2 Lady Eleanor Brandon, who, by Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, had an only daughter,

Lady Margaret Clifford, *m.* to Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, by whom she had issue.

King HENRY VII., *d.* 21 April 1509, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

HENRY VIII. To recite the numerous marriages of this monarch is not necessary to our purpose, as they eventually produced no change in the succession. By three different Queens, he left issue one son and two daughters, viz.:—King EDWARD VI., Queen MARY, and Queen ELIZABETH. The King *d.* 28 January 1547, and was succeeded by his only son,

EDWARD VI., who *d. unm.* 6 July 1553, and, notwithstanding his testament in favour of his cousin, the Lady Jane Grey, was succeeded by his eldest sister,

Queen MARY. She *m.* Philip II. King of Spain, but dying without issue, 17 Nov. 1558, was succeeded by her sister,

Queen ELIZABETH; on whose death, 24 March 1603, the issue of King HENRY VIII. became extinct, and she was succeeded by the King of Scotland,

JAMES I., King of Great Britain, great grandson of the Princess Margaret, Queen of Scotland, eldest daughter of King HENRY VII., and the lineal heir to the throne on the extinction of the line of King HENRY VIII. Besides several children, who died infants, the King had, by his consort, ANNE, daughter of Frederick II., King of Denmark, two sons and a daughter;

1 Frederick-Henry, Prince of Wales, who *d. unm.* 16 November 1612.

2 King CHARLES I.

3 Princess Elizabeth, who *m.* Frederick, 5th Elector Palatine and King of Bohemia, by whom she had a numerous issue, all of whom became Roman Catholics, or died without issue before the death of the Duke of Gloucester in 1700, except her youngest daughter,

The Princess Sophia, on whom, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, the Crown of Great Britain was, by the Act of Settlement in 1701, entailed, and she therefore became the stock of the now reigning royal House. She *m.* Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and *d.* 8 June 1714. She had seven sons, who all *d. unm.* except King GEORGE I., and one daughter, Sophia-Charlotte, married to Frederick I., King of Prussia; of which marriage, the only issue that survived the period of infancy was Frederick-William I., King of Prussia, who *m.* his cousin, the Princess Sophia-Dorothea, only daughter of King GEORGE I.

King JAMES I., *d.* 6 April 1625, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

CHARLES I., who *m.* HENRIETTA-MARIA, daughter of Henry IV., King of France, and had, besides other children who died young,

1 King CHARLES II.

2 King JAMES II.

3 Princess Mary, *m.* to William II., Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of Holland, by whom she had a posthumous son, of whom presently as King WILLIAM III.

4 Henrietta-Maria, *m.* to Philip, Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV., King of France, by whom he had an only daughter,

Mary-Anne, *m.* to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, and afterwards King of Sardinia. She left by him one son and two daughters:

1 Charles-Emanuel I., King of Sardinia. His heir in direct male descent was Victor-Emanuel, late King of Sardinia, who *d.* 11 January, 1824, leaving four daughters; the eldest of whom, the Princess MARIA-BEATRICE-VICTORIA-JOSEPHINE, wife of Francis IV., Archduke of Austria, and Duke of Modena, is the present representative of King CHARLES I.

2 Princess Maria-Adelaide, *m.* to the Duke of Burgundy, Dauphin of France, grandson of Louis XIV., King of France, and great-grandfather of Charles X., the ex-king of France.

3 Princess Maria-Louisa-Gabriella, *m.* to Philip V., King of Spain, by whom she was mother of Louis, and Ferdinand VI., Kings of Spain, neither of whom left issue.

King CHARLES was sacrilegiously put to death by his rebel subjects 30 Jan. 1649, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHARLES II.; who *m.* CATHERINE, daughter of John IV., King of Portugal, but *d.* without issue by her, 16 February 1685, and was succeeded by his only brother,

JAMES II. He was twice *m.*, first to Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, who *d.* before his succession to the throne; and secondly, to MARY, daughter of Alphonzo of Este, Duke of Modena; by both marriages he had a numerous issue, most of whom *d.* in infancy: the survivors were, by the first marriage, Queen MARY and Queen ANNE; and by the second a son,

James-Francis-Edward, commonly called the Pretender, whose two sons, Charles-Edward and Henry, *d.* without issue; the latter in July 1807, when the male line of the Royal House of Stuart became extinct.

King JAMES was held to have abdicated the throne by quitting the kingdom in 1688, and *d.* at St. Germains, in France, 16 Sept. 1701. He was succeeded on his abdication by his son-in-law and daughter,

WILLIAM III. and MARY II. The Queen *d.* 1 January 1695, and the King 19 March 1702; they had no issue; and the crown devolved, on the King's decease, upon

Queen ANNE, second daughter of JAMES II.; by George, Prince of Denmark, her husband, she had several children, who all *d.* in very early age, William, Duke of Gloucester, the last survivor, on the 30th of July 1700. The Queen *d.* without surviving issue, 12 Aug. 1714, and was succeeded, according to the Act of Settlement, lately quoted, by the nearest Protestant heir, the Elector of Hanover,

GEORGE I., *b.* 28 May 1660, *m.* 21 Nov. 1682, Sophia-Dorothea, daughter of his uncle, George, Duke of Brunswick Zell, whom he divorced 28 December 1694; she was *b.* 3 February 1666, and *d.* 13 November 1726. Their issue were

1 King GEORGE II.

2 Princess Sophia-Dorothea, *b.* 15 March 1687, *m.* 28 November 1706, Frederick-William I., King of Prussia, and *d.* 29 June 1757.

King GEORGE I. *d.* 22 June 1727, and was succeeded by his only son,

GEORGE II., *b.* 10 November 1683, *m.* 2 September 1705, WILHELMINA-CAROLINE, daughter of John-Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburgh-Anspach, *b.* 1 March 1683, *d.* 1 December 1737. The King *d.* 25 October 1760, and, having survived his eldest son, was succeeded by his grandson, GEORGE III. The issue of King GEORGE II. and Queen Caroline were

1 Frederick-Lewis, Prince of Wales.

2 Anne, Princess Royal, *b.* 2 November 1709, *m.* 25 March 1734, William-Charles-Henry IV., Prince of Nassau and Orange, Stadtholder of Holland, and *d.* 12 January 1759.

3 Princess Amelia-Sophia-Eleanora, *b.* 10 June 1711; *d.* unmarried, 31 October 1786.

4 Princess Elizabeth-Caroline, *b.* 10 June 1713; *d.* unmarried 28 December 1757.

5 Prince George-William, *b.* 13 November 1717; *d.* 17 February 1718.

6 Prince William-Augustus, *b.* 26 April 1721; created Duke of Cumberland 27 July 1726; *d.* unmarried, 31 October 1765.

7 Princess Mary, *b.* 5 March 1723; *m.* 18 May 1740, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and *d.* 14 January 1772.

8 Princess Louisa, *b.* 18 December 1724; *m.* 11 December 1743, Frederick V., King of Denmark, and *d.* 2 December 1751.

FREDERICK-LEWIS, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King George II. was *b.* 31 January 1707; *m.* 8 May 1736, Augusta, daughter of Frederick II., Duke of

Saxe-Gotha, who *d.* 8 February 1772; he *d.* 31 March 1751, during the life-time of the King, his father, having had issue,

1 Princess Augusta, *b.* 11 August 1737; *m.* 17 January 1764, Charles-William-Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and *d.* 23 March 1813.

2 King George-William-Frederick III.

3 Prince Edward-Augustus, *b.* 25 March 1739; created Duke of York 1 April 1760; *d.* unmarried 17 September 1767.

4 Princess Elizabeth-Caroline, *b.* 10 January 1741; *d.* unmarried 4 September 1759.

5 Prince William-Henry, *b.* 25 November 1743; created Duke of Gloucester, &c. 17 November 1764; *d.* 25 August 1805, having *m.* 6 September 1766, Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and widow of James, second Earl Waldegrave, who was *b.* 3 July 1739, and *d.* 22 Aug. 1807. Their issue were,

1 Princess Sophia-Matilda, *b.* 29 May 1773.

2 Princess Caroline-Augusta-Maria, *b.* 24 June 1774, *d.* 14 March 1775.

3 Prince William-Frederick, the late Duke of Gloucester, who was *b.* 15 Jan. 1776, and *d.* 30 Nov. 1834, without issue, having *m.* 22 July 1816, his Princess Mary, fourth daughter of King George III.

6 Prince Henry-Frederick, *b.* 7 November 1745, created Duke of Cumberland, &c., 18 October 1766; *m.* 18 October 1771, Anne, daughter of Simon Luttrell, first Earl of Carhampton, and widow of Christopher Horton, of Catton-Hall, in Derbyshire, Esq.; *d.* 18 September 1790, without issue.

7 Princess Louisa-Anne, *b.* 19 March 1749; *d.* unmarried 13 May 1768.

8 Prince Frederick-William, *b.* 24 May 1750; *d.* 29 December 1765.

9 Princess Caroline-Matilda, *b.* posthumous, 22 July 1751; *m.* 8 November 1766, Christian, 7th King of Denmark, and *d.* 10 May 1775, leaving issue.

GEORGE III. succeeded his grandfather, King George II. As all the genealogical particulars relating to this illustrious and excellent Monarch and his descendants are stated at length in *The Peerage Volume*, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. His Majesty died, after a glorious reign of longer duration than that of any preceding British King, 29 January 1820, leaving by his Queen Charlotte, of Mecklenburg, a numerous issue, whose posterity we may justly hope will, under the blessing of Providence, flourish, to adorn the British throne through many generations. The King was succeeded by his eldest son,

GEORGE IV., who *d.* 26 June 1830; and having survived his only child, the lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales, and his brother Frederick, Duke of York, was succeeded by his next brother,

WILLIAM IV., our late gracious Sovereign, who *d.* without surviving issue, 20 June 1837; when the crown of these Realms devolved on his Niece, the youthful Princess

VICTORIA, her present most excellent Majesty, whom may Heaven preserve! The only child of the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of King George III., by His Royal Highness's marriage with the Princess Victoria-Maria-Louisa of Saxe Coburg, as see *The Peerage Volume.*

THE PEERAGE.

ABERCORN, MARQUIS OF. (HAMILTON.)

Peer of Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland.

SIR Gilbert Hamilton, from whom this illustrious family, of which the Marquis of Abercorn is the chief, derive their descent, settled in Scotland before 1272. The Scotch genealogists describe him as son of William de Hameldun, so named from the place of his birth, a manor so called, in the Parish of Barkby, and County of Leicester, a part of the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, from whose grant the Hamiltons possessed it, and suppose this William to be the third son of Robert, 3rd Earl of Leicester. The English genealogists are silent upon this descent, which therefore remains problematical; and, if it be admitted, chronology requires that the above William de Hameldun, the father of Sir Gilbert, should be a descendant not of the 3rd, but of Robert, his father, the 2nd Earl of Leicester, who was son of Robert, Earl of Mellent, and 1st Earl of Leicester, son of Roger de Bellomont, one of the northern nobles, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England.

Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, fourth in descent from Sir Gilbert, was father of Sir James, his eldest son, whose son James was the 1st Lord Hamilton; and of Thomas, his third son, ancestor of Lord Belhaven.

James, the 1st Lord Hamilton, *m.* the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King JAMES II., and by her had a son, James, created Earl of Arran, whose son,

James, 2nd Earl, was declared, by Act of Parliament, on the death of King JAMES V., to be next in succession to the crown, Regent of the Kingdom, and Tutor to the infant Queen; he had the title of Duke of Chatelherault in France, conferred upon him during the regency, with remainder to his heirs general on occasion of the young Queen Mary being sent into that country for her education. He *d.* in 1574, leaving four sons. 1 James, 3rd Earl, who *d.* without issue; 2 John, 1st Marquis of Hamilton, great grandfather of Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, who, on the extinction of his male line, carried the Scotch honours of her ancestors into the family of Douglas; 3 Lord David, who *d.* without issue; and 4 LORD CLAUD, created BARON of PAISLEY, in the Peerage of Scotland, in 1587, *d.* in 1621. He also had four sons; 1 JAMES, 1st EARL of ABERCORN; 2 Claud, from whom descends

the present Sir James John Hamilton, Bart., (for whose family *see The Peerage Volume;)* 3 Sir George, whose only son, James, *d.* unmarried; 4 Sir Frederick, ancestor of Viscount Boyne in Ireland.

James, the eldest son of the first Lord Paisley, was created Baron of Abercorn in 1603, and in 1606, Earl of Abercorn, Baron of Paisley, Hamilton, Mounteastle, and Kilpatrick; he *d.* in his father's lifetime, 16 March, 1617, leaving five sons:

1 James, 2nd Earl, who was created a Peer of Ireland in 1616, by the title of Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane, with remainder to the heirs male of his father, and resigned this title in favour of his next brother in 1633. He became the male representative of this ancient house on the extinction of the elder line, by the death of William, 2nd Duke of Hamilton in 1651; and as such, his successors have claimed the French title of Duke of Chatelherault; and James, 6th Earl, accordingly asserted his right as heir male after the treaty of Utrecht, but without arriving at any final decision. The male issue of the 2nd Earl failed in his only surviving son, George, 3rd Earl.

2 Claud, who became Lord Strabane on the resignation of his elder brother, and was father of the 3rd and 4th Lords Strabane; the 4th Lord was father of Claud, 5th Lord, who also succeeded as 4th Earl of Abercorn, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, 5th Earl, on whose death, in 1701, the male line of Claud, 2nd Lord Strabane, became extinct.

3 Sir William Hamilton, who *d.* without issue.

4 Sir George: his five younger sons *d.* without issue male; James, his eldest son, was father of James, 6th Earl, and William Hamilton, of Chilston in Kent, from whom descends the present Sir Charles Hamilton, described in the *Peerage Volume.*

5 Sir Alexander, created a Count of the empire, whose son Count Julius, left three sons and several daughters.

James, 6th Earl, *d.* 23 Nov. 1734. He had nine sons, four of whom left issue, viz.: James, 7th Earl, George, whose male line failed in 1793, Francis and Charles.

James, 7th Earl, who *d.* 13 Jan. 1744, had, besides other issue,

1 James, 8th Earl, who was created, in 1786, Viscount Hamilton of Hamilton, Co. Leicester, in the Peerage of Great Britain, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, John-James, son of John, his brother, and his issue male; he *d. unm.* 9 Oct. 1789.

2 John, father of John-James, who succeeded as 9th Earl of Abercorn, and 2nd Viscount Hamilton, and was created Marquis of Abercorn in 1790.

3 George, Canon of Windsor, who has also left surviving issue; See *The Peerage Volume.*

John-James, 1st Marquis, *d.* 27 Jan. 1818, and was succeeded by his grandson,

James, the present and 2nd Marquis, eldest son of James, Viscount Hamilton, who *d.* before his father, 27 May, 1814.

ABERCROMBY, BARON. (Abercromby.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The family of Abercromby descends from Humphrey de Abercrombie, who obtained a charter from King Robert Bruce in 1315. Sir Alexander Abercromby of Birkenbog, his lineal descendant, and supposed to be chief of the name, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1637; he was falconer to King Charles I., but took an active part on the side of the Covenanters in the civil war; his eldest

son, Sir James, was ancestor of Sir George Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog; and from his younger son, Alexander, descended

George Abercrombie of Tullibody, Esq., who *m.* Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas, of Manour, Esq., and *d.* 8 June 1800, having had issue,

1 Sir Ralph, father of the present Peer.

2 Burnet, a Capt. in the E. I. C.'s service, who *d.* without issue 24 March 1792, aged 54.

3 Sir Robert, G.C.B., a Gen., Col. of the 75th foot, and Gov. of Edinburgh Castle, who *d.* 3 Nov. 1827.

4 Alexander, a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Abercromby, he *d.* 17 Nov. 1795.

5 Elizabeth, *m.* Alexander Joass, Esq.

6 Mary, *m.* James Edmonstone, of Newton, Esq.

7 Helen, *m.* Robert Bruce, of Kennett, a Lord of Session.

The gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., a Lt.-Gen. in the army, and Col. of the 2nd Reg. of Dragoons, after serving in the campaigns in Flanders in 1793 and 1794, was appointed Commander in Chief in the West Indies, and subsequently in Ireland; he commanded in 1799 the first division of the Expedition to the Helder, and in 1801 that to Egypt, where he was mortally wounded in the glorious Victory of Alexandria; in consequence of which Mary-Anne, his widow, was created a Baroness. She died in 1821, leaving the family described in *The Peerage Volume*, and was succeeded by her eldest son, George, the Present Peer.

ABERDEEN, EARL OF. (Gordon.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

This family is supposed to descend from Bertrand de Gourdon, who caused the death of King Richard I., by the shot of an arrow. From Patrick Gordon of Methley, who flourished in the reign of King James I., of Scotland, descended in the 8th degree, Sir John Gordon of Haddo, who, in reward for his active loyalty, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1426, and sealed his gratitude with his blood, being taken prisoner, after standing a siege in his house at Kelly, against the parliamentary forces under the Marquis of Argyll, on the eight of May 1644, and beheaded at Edinburgh the 19th of July following. His second son, and eventual heir,

Sir George Gordon, was appointed Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1682, and created in the same year Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount of Formantine, Lord Haddo, Methlie, Tarves, and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; he *d.* 20 April 1720, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

William, 2nd Earl, *d.* 30 March 1746, leaving, besides George, 3rd Earl, his successor and other sons who died unmarried, Alexander, appointed in 1738 a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Rockville, whose issue are stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

George, 3rd Earl, *d.* 13 Aug. 1801, and having survived his eldest son George, Lord Haddo, was succeeded by his grandson,

George, the present and 4th Earl, who was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1814, by the title of Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, in the Co. of Aberdeen.

ABERGAVENNY, EARL OF. (Nevill.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Robert, Lord of Raby, of a noble Saxon ancestry, married Isabel de Nevill, sister and heir of Henry, Baron Nevill, and great grand-daughter of Gilbert de Nevill, Admiral of the Fleet to William the Conqueror. Their son Geoffrey assumed the name of Nevill, and was great grandfather of Ralph, summoned to Parliament as Baron Nevill in 1295. His numerous progeny flourished in great dignity, so that at one and the same period, namely, during the years 1470 and 1471, they reckoned among their various branches, the Duke of Bedford; the Marquis of Montagu, Earl of Northumberland; the Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, Baron Montacute and Monthermer; the Earl of Westmoreland, Baron Nevill; and the Barons Latimer and Monthermer. The titles of Baron Furnival, and Baron Fauconberg, and Earl of Kent, had also been previously enjoyed by members of the same noble family; the only branch of which now existing in the Peerage is the Earl of Abergavenny.

Ralph, 4th Baron Nevill, great grandson of the first Lord, was created in 1397 Earl of Westmoreland, which title continued in the male posterity of his eldest son till it was forfeited, together with the Barony of Nevill, by the attainder of Charles, 6th Earl of Westmoreland, in 1570.

Edward Nevill, 4th son of the 1st Earl of Westmoreland, (and brother of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, father of the renowned Earl of Warwick,) married Elizabeth, co-heir by her mother of the Barons Despencer and Burghersh, daughter and sole heir of Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, son and heir of William de Beauchamp, who was summoned to Parliament as de Bergavenny, in 1392, being seised of the Castle and lands of Bergavenny, whose Lords had been Peers of Parliament, by tenure from the reign of Henry III. In right of Elizabeth his said wife, Edward Nevill was summoned to Parliament in 1450, as Baron Abergavenny. He died in 1476, and was succeeded by his son George, 4th Lord by writ, and 11th by tenure, who was succeeded in 1492, by his son,

George, 12th Lord, K.G.; he *d.* in 1535, leaving two sons, 1 Henry, his successor, 13th Lord, who *d.* without issue male in 1587; 2 Sir Edward Nevill, father of

Edward, 14th Lord, who succeeded according to a decision of the House of Lords; while the Barony of Despencer (that of Burghersh not having been called out of abeyance) was adjudged to Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Fane, and only daughter of the 13th Lord. The Barony of Abergavenny, thus declared to be held by tenure, has since lineally descended to the heirs male. The 14th Lord, however, was never summoned to Parliament, having *d.* in 1589, while the case was under consideration. He was succeeded by his son,

Edward, 15th Lord, who *d.* in 1622, leaving two sons,

1 Henry, his successor, 16th Lord; he *d.* in 1641, leaving two sons, 1 John, 17th Lord, who *d.* in 1660; 2 George, 18th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and was succeeded, in 1666, by his son George, 19th Lord, on whose death, in 1695, the male issue of Henry, 16th Lord, became extinct.

2 Christopher, father of Richard, whose son George was father of 1 George, 20th Lord, and 2 Edward, whose son William succeeded as 23rd Lord.

George, 20th Lord, descended from the second son of the 15th Lord, succeeded in 1695. He *d.* in 1721, leaving issue, George, 21st Lord, who *d.* in 1723; and Edward, 22nd Lord, who *d.* in 1724, both without issue; the latter was succeeded by his Cousin,

William, 23rd Lord, also descended as above from the second son of the 15th Lord; he *d.* in 1744, when he was succeeded by his son,

George, 24th Lord, created in 1784, Earl of Abergavenny, and Viscount Nevill of Berling; he *d.* 10th Sept. 1785, and was succeeded by his son,

Henry, the present and 2nd Earl.

ABINGDON, EARL OF. (Bertie.)

Peer of England.

This is a branch of the family of the Earl of Lindsey. Montagu, 2nd Earl of Lindsey, was father, by his first marriage, of Robert, his successor, ancestor of the extinct Dukes of Ancaster, and of the present Earl of Lindsey; and by his 2nd marriage, with Bridget, Baroness Norreys of Rycote, grand-daughter and heir of Francis, Lord Norreys of Rycote, and Earl of Berkshire, of

James, who succeeded his mother, and was created Earl of Abingdon in 1682. He *d.* in 1699, leaving two sons, 1 Montagu, the 2nd Earl, who *d.* without surviving issue in 1743; 2 James, father of

Willoughby, 3rd Earl, *b.* 28 Nov. 1692; *d.* 10 June 1760; having *m.* Aug. 1727, Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Collins, Knt., by whom, who *d.* 21 Dec. 1763, he had issue; 1 James, Lord Norreys, burnt in his bed at Rycote, 12 Oct. 1745. 2 Willoughby, 4th Earl. 3 Hon. Peregrine, *b.* 13 March 1741, a Capt. R.N., *d.* 20 Aug. 1790, having *m.* in the preceding May, Miss Hutchins. 4 Lady Elizabeth, *d.* 17 Aug. 1804, having *m.* Sir John Gallini, Knt., who *d.* 6 Jan. 1805. 5 Lady Jane, *d.* 25 Feb. 1791, having *m.* 29 Sept. 1760, Thomas Clifton, Esq. 6 Lady Bridget, *d. unm.* 9 Dec. 1760. 7 Lady Anne. 8 Lady Eleonora, *d.* 19 April 1804, having *m.* 7 July, 1766, Philip, Viscount Wenman of Ireland, who *d.* 26 March 1800, when that title became extinct. 9 Lady Mary, *b.* 12 Nov. 1746, *d.* 22 July 1826, having *m.* Miles Stapleton, of Clints, Co. of York, Esq. 10 Lady Sophia, *d. unm.* 12 Oct. 1760.

Willoughby, 4th Earl, who succeeded, was father of Montagu, his successor, the present and 5th Earl.

ABINGER, BARON. (Scarlett.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is paternally descended from a family of his name which was seated at Naylands, Co. Suffolk, in the reign of Charles II.; and maternally, from John Lawrence, President of the Council during the usurpation of Cromwell.

His father, Robert Scarlett, Esq., was proprietor of several estates in the Island of Jamaica; he *m.* Elizabeth Anglin, also of that Island, and left issue;

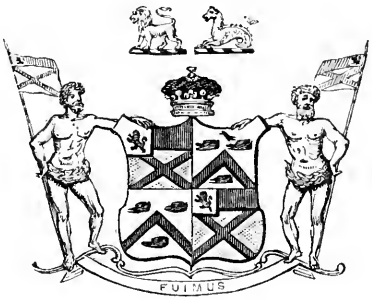
1 Philip-Anglin, who *d.* 27 June 1823; he was *m.* and left issue,

2 James, the present Peer, who having received his education and taken his degrees in the University of Cambridge, was called to the Bar in 1791, and having been twice appointed Attorney General, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Dec. 1834, and created, in 1835, Baron Abinger, of Abinger, Co. Surrey, and of the City of Norwich.

3 Robert, deceased.

4 Sir William Anglin Scarlett, Knt., late Chief Justice of the Island of Jamaica, where he *d.* 10 Oct. 1832; he was married and left issue.

5 Eliza, married.



AILESBURY, MARQUIS OF. (Brudenell-Bruce.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Thomas, 1st Earl, the Marquis's father, was 4th son of George, 3rd Earl of Cardigan, (under which title his ancestry will be found,) by Lady Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ailesbury, and 3rd Earl of Elgin in Scotland, and sister of Charles, 3rd Earl of Ailesbury and 4th of Elgin. Earl Charles was created Baron Bruce, of Tottenham, Co. of Wilts, in 1746, with remainder to his nephew, Thomas Bruce Brudenell, who succeeded him, and was created in 1776 Earl of Ailesbury; he *d.* 19 April 1814, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Charles, 2nd Earl, created in 1821 Marquis of Ailesbury, Earl Bruce, and Viscount Savernake.

AILSA, MARQUIS OF. (KENNEDY.)

Peer of the United Kingdom and of Scotland.

His Lordship's first known ancestor was Duncan de Carrick, living in the 12th century; 5th in descent from him was Sir John of Dunure, who dropped the name of Carrick, and assumed that of Kennedy; his great grandson GILBERT obtained the title of BARON KENNEDY, about the year 1452, and was grandfather of

DAVID, 3rd LORD, who was advanced by King JAMES IV. to the dignity of EARL of CASSILLIS in 1509. He fell in the battle of Flodden with his Royal Master, 9 Sept. 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GILBERT, 2nd Earl, who died by the hand of an assassin, Hugh Campbell, Sheriff of the Co. of Ayr, 22 Dec. 1527, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

GILBERT, 3rd EARL, *b.* in 1515. He was taken prisoner by the Lords Dacre and Musgrave in the battle of Solway in 1542, and being committed to the custody of Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was, by the instructions of that venerable martyr, induced to embrace the reformed religion. He was released in 1545, and in 1558 was present, as one of the eight Commissioners appointed by the Scottish Parliament, at the marriage of MARY Queen of Scots to the Dauphin of France, to whom the Scottish deputies unanimously refused the Crown matrimonial. The Court of France appeared deeply mortified by this disappointment, and the Earl of Cassillis, with two others of the Commissioners, dying in one night, the 28th of November, at Dieppe, a report was raised that poison had been administered to them, which was further countenanced by the death of a fourth Commissioner, Lord Fleming, at Paris, on the 15th of December following. The Earl left two sons; 1 GILBERT, 4th Earl, his successor; 2 Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullean, from whom the present Earl derives his descent.

GILBERT, 4th Earl, *d.* in 1576, leaving also two sons: 1 JOHN, 5th EARL, who succeeded him, and *d.* without issue in 1615; 2 Gilbert, who, dying before his brother, was father of JOHN, 6th EARL. He *d.* in 1668, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, JOHN, 7th EARL; to whom, in 1701, succeeded his grandson, JOHN, 8th EARL, only son of John, Lord Kennedy, the 7th Earl's eldest son, who died before him.

No Patent of creation exists either to the Barony of Kennedy or Earldom of Cassillis, and it is held by the law of Scotland that titles of Honour, when not otherwise limited by patent, are hereditary in the heirs male of the first grantee; this principle being recognized by the House of Lords, on the petition of Sir Thomas Kennedy, on the death, in 1759, of JOHN, 8th EARL, whereby the male descendants of GILBERT, 4th EARL, became extinct, he succeeded as 9th EARL, being the lineal descendant and heir male of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullean, 2nd son of GILBERT, 3rd Earl, and brother of the 4th Earl. That Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullean was father of Sir Alexander, who left two sons; viz.:

1 John, father of Sir Archibald, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1682, whose son, Sir John, was father of THOMAS, 9th EARL, and DAVID, 10th EARL, both of whom *d. unm.*; the latter in 1792, when the male issue of John, *eld.* son of Sir Thomas Kennedy of Cullean, became extinct.

2 Alexander, father of Archibald Kennedy, collector of the customs at New York, he *d.* in 1763, leaving a son,

ARCHIBALD, who, on the decease of the 10th EARL, succeeded to the title; his marriage and issue are described in *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1794, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Archibald, 12th Earl, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1806, by the title of Baron Ailsa of Ailsa; was farther advanced, in 1831, to the dignity of Marquis of Ailsa, of the Isle of Ailsa, in the Co. of Ayr; and is the present Peer.

AIRLIE AND LINTRATHEN, EARL OF. (Ogilvy.)

Peer of Scotland.

Gilbert, a younger son of Gilibrede, Earl of Angus, obtained the lands of Ogilvie, from which he assumed his surname, and was living in 1207. From him descended, in the 6th degree, Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen, whose eldest son, Sir John, was father of Sir James, 1st Lord Ogilvy; and his 2nd son, Sir Walter, was ancestor of the Earls of Findlater and Seafield, and the Barons Banff, both now extinct in their male lines.

James, created Baron Ogilvy of Airlie in 1491, was successively followed in direct paternal descent by John, 2nd Lord, and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Lords, all of the name of James. The last was created Earl of Airlie and Lintrathen in 1639, and was, with his three sons, greatly distinguished by their zeal in the Royal cause during the civil wars of the years immediately ensuing. He was succeeded by his eldest son James, 2nd Earl, and he by his son,

David, 3rd Earl. He *d.* in 1717, leaving two sons, James, Lord Ogilvy, who should have succeeded him; but having engaged in the rebellion of 1715, was forfeited, the title, after the death of the 3rd Earl, remaining dormant during the lifetime of Lord Ogilvy; and

John, 5th Earl, who succeeded on the death of his brother without issue in 1731; he *d.* 24 July 1761, leaving also by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of David Ogilvy of Cluny, who *d.* 1767, two sons, viz.:

1 David, Lord Ogilvy, *b.* Feb. 1725, attainted for taking part in the rebellion of 1745, but called Earl of Airlie, after his father's death. He *d.* 3 March 1803, having *m.* 1st, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart., who was *b.* 30 Oct. 1724, taken at Culloden in April, 1746, committed prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, whence she escaped in November following, and died in France in 1757. He *m.* 2ndly, in 1770, Anne, daughter of James Stewart of Blairhall, who *d.* without issue 27 Dec. 1793. By his 1st marriage Lord Ogilvy, called Earl of Airlie, had two daughters, Lady Margaret, who *d.* 23 March 1775, having *m.* 26 Nov. 1769, Sir John Wedderburn, of Balindean, Bart., and Lady Johanna; and one son, David, who should have been 7th Earl, *b.* 4 Dec. 1751, *d. unm.* 6 April 1812.

2 Walter, who should have been 8th Earl. On the death of David, 7th Earl, his nephew, he claimed the title, but without success; he *d.* April 1819, and his marriage and surviving issue are described in *The Peerage Volume*; he was father of David, the present Earl, who was restored to the honours of his family by Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent 26 May 1826.

ALBEMARLE, EARL OF. (KEPPEL.)

Peer of England.

ARNOLD-JOOST VAN KEPPEL, heir of a junior branch of an ancient and noble family in Guelderland, and 12th in descent from Walter van Keppel, living in 1179, came to England with King WILLIAM III., and was created, in 1696, Baron Ashford of Ashford in Kent, Viscount Bury in Lancashire, and EARL of ALBEMARLE in Normandy. He died in 1718, and was succeeded by his only son,

WILLIAM-ANNE, 2nd EARL, *b.* 5 June 1702, and *d.* 22 Dec. 1754; having *m.* 21 Feb. 1723, Lady Anne Lennox, 2nd daughter of Charles, 1st Duke of Richmond and Lennox, by whom, who *d.* 20 Oct. 1789, he had eight sons and seven daughters, of whom only the following survived the period of infancy.

1 GEORGE, his successor, the 3rd EARL, father of WILLIAM-CHARLES, the present EARL, who succeeded him in 1772.

2 Hon. Augustus Keppel, an Admiral, who for his naval services, was created Viscount Keppel of Elvedon, Co. Suffolk, in 1782; was afterwards appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, and *d. unm.* 3 Oct. 1786, when his title became extinct.

3 Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick, Lord Bishop of Exeter, *b.* 19 Feb. 1729, *d.* 27 Dec. 1777; having *m.* 13 Sept. 1758, Laura, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., *b.* 1734, *d.* 27 July 1813; his issue by her will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Lady Caroline, *b.* 20 Aug. 1737, *d.* 11 Sept. 1769; having *m.* 22 Feb. 1759, Robert Adair, Esq., Surgeon-General to the army, who *d.* 17 March 1790, nearly eighty years of age.

5 Lady Elizabeth, *b.* 15 Nov. 1739, *d.* 2 Nov. 1768; having *m.* 7 June 1764, Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of John, 4th Duke of Bedford, who *d.* 22 March 1767.

6 Hon. Henry, formerly an officer in the army.

ALDBOROUGH, EARL OF. (STRATFORD.)

Peer of Ireland.

ROBERT STRATFORD, Esq., 37th in lineal descent from Edward Stratford, who is said to have lived in the reign of Alfred, settled in Ireland about 1660.

John, his descendant, (according to the Irish Genealogists,) having served during many years in the Irish Parliament, was created Baron of Baltinglass in 1763, Viscount Aldborough of Belan in 1776, and Earl of Aldborough and Viscount Amiens 9 Feb. 1777. He *d.* 24 July 1777, having *m.* Martha, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Benjamin O'Neale, by whom he had the following issue,

1 Edward, 2nd Earl, his successor, who *d.* without issue 2 Jan. 1801; having *m.* 1st, 1765, Barbara, daughter and heir of Hon. Nicholas Herbert, [6th son of Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke,] who was *b.* July 1742, and *d.* 14 April 1785; 2ndly, 24 March 1788, Hon. Anne-Elizabeth Henniker, only daughter of John, 1st Lord Henniker, she *m.* 2ndly, Dec. 1801, George Powell, Esq.—*see below*, and *d.* 14 July 1802.

2 John, 3rd Earl, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* 7 March 1823, leaving issue, see *The Peerage Volume*.

3 The Hon. and Rev. Francis Paul Stratford, *d.* 22 Jan. 1820, *unm.*

4 Benjamin O'Neale, who succeeded his brother, as 4th Earl; for his marriage and issue see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* 11 July 1833, and was succeeded by his only son, Mason-Gerrard, present and 5th Earl.

5 The Hon. Robert Stratford, a Capt. in the R.N., *d. unm.* 1778.

6 William, *d.* young.

7 Lady Hannah, *d. unm.* 24 Nov. 1801.

8 Lady Elizabeth, *b.* 1730, *d.* 12 June 1816; having *m.* Robert Tynte, Esq., of Dunlavan.

9 Lady Martha, *d.* 28 Sept. 1816, having *m.* Morley Saunders, Esq.

10 Lady Anne, *d.* July 1800; having *m.* George Powell, Esq., who *m.* 2ndly, Dec. 1801, Anne-Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Aldborough, widow of the 2nd Earl.

11 Lady Grace, *d.* May 1803; having *m.* Rev. Hayes Queade.

12 Lady Emily, *m.* Richard, 3rd Viscount Powerscourt, and *d.* 18 Oct. 1831.

13 Lady Harriet, *m.* Robert Hartpole, Esq., who *d.* 28 July 1791.

14 Lady Maria, and 15 Lady Letitia, both *d. unm.*

16 Lady Frances, *d.* May 1792; having *m.* William Holt, Esq.

ALLEN, VISCOUNT. (Allen.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family emigrated from England to Holland in 1580. The first who settled in Ireland was John Allen, who came to Dublin as factor for the Dutch; his son, Sir Joshua, was father of

John, created Viscount Allen and Baron of Stillorgan in 1717; he *d.* 8 Nov. 1726, leaving three sons,

1 Joshua, 2nd Viscount, *b.* Sept. 1685, *m.* 18 Oct. 1707, Margaret, daughter of Samuel du Pass, Esq., and *d.* 5 Sept. 1742, having had by her, besides one son and three daughters who *d.* young, the following issue who survived him: John, his successor, 3rd Viscount, who *d. unm.* 25 May 1745, Elizabeth *m.* 27 Aug. 1750, to John, 1st Lord Carysfort; and Frances, *m.* 15 July 1753, to William Mayne, Lord Newhaven.

2 Robert, who *d.* 16 Dec. 1741, having *m.* 16 January 1707, Frances, daughter of Robert Johnson, Baron of the Exchequer, by whom, besides two sons and a daughter who *d.* before him, he had Mary, *m.* in 1732 to Robert Boswell, Esq., and Frances, *m.* in 1733 to William-Paul Warren, Esq.

3 Richard; he *d.* 14 April 1745, having *m.* Dorothea, daughter of Major Green, by whom, besides a numerous issue, all deceased *unm.*, he left 1 JOHN, 4th VISCOUNT, who *d.* without issue 10 Nov. 1753. 2 JOSHUA, 5th VISCOUNT, who succeeded his brother, and was father of JOSHUA-WILLIAM, the present and 6th VISCOUNT. 3 Elizabeth, *m.* 16 Dec. 1767 to Captain Browne.

ALVANLEY, BARON. (ARDEN.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

HIS Lordship is said to be descended from Aylwyn de Arden, Sheriff of the Co. Warwick, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Sir John Arden of Arden, Co. Chester, Knt., *m.* 7 Feb. 1654, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, D.D., and *d.* 6 Feb. 1702, leaving by her a son,

Richard, who *m.* Bethia, daughter of Edward Bigland, Esq., and *d.* in Oct. 1752.

John Arden of Hawarden, Esq., his son, *d.* 6 Jan. 1787, having *m.* Sarah, daughter of Cuthbert, and sister and heir of Prescot Pepper, Esqs., of Pepper Hall and South Cawton, Co. York. He was father by her of

1 John Arden, Esq., of Arden and Pepper Hall.

2 RICHARD PEPPER, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, created BARON ALVANLEY of Alvanley, Co. Chester, in 1801, and father of WILLIAM, the present LORD, who succeeded him in 1804.

3 Letitia, *m.* 1768, to the Rev. Edward Rudd, Rector of Haughton, Co. Durham.

AMHERST, EARL. (AMHERST.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THIS family is of Saxon origin; from Hamo, Lord of Marourd, Sheriff of the Co. of Kent in the time of William the Conqueror, descended John Amherst of Amherst, Co. Kent, living in 1398, from whom the 9th in descent was

Jeffrey Amherst, Esq., of Riverhead, Co. Kent, who *d.* in 1750, leaving issue,

1 Sackville Amherst, Esq., *b.* 1715, *d. unm.* 12 Dec. 1763.

2 JEFFREY, 1st LORD.

3 John, Admiral of the Blue, *m.* Anne, daughter of Thomas Lindzee, Esq., and *d.* without issue, 12 Feb. 1778.

4 William, a General in the army, father of the present Lord. He *d.* 1781.

5 Elizabeth, *m.* the Rev. John Thomas.

Sir Jeffrey Amherst, K.B., the first Lord, was *b.* 29 Jan. 1717; he was commander of the British forces in North America from 1758 to 1764, and afterwards Commander-in-chief of the Army and a Field Marshal. He *m.* 1st, Jane, only daughter of Thomas Dalison, Esq., who *d.* 7 Jan. 1765; and 2ndly, 26 March 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. George Cary, 2nd son of Lucius, 5th Viscount Falkland, she *d.* 22 May 1830. He was created, in 1776, Baron Amherst of Holmesdale, Co. Kent, which title became extinct on his death; and in 1788, Baron Amherst of Montreal, Co. Kent, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew William-Pitt Amherst. He *d.* without issue 3 Aug. 1797, and was succeeded by his nephew, the present and 2nd Lord, who was created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale in 1826.

ANGLESEY, MARQUIS OF. (Paget.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's ancestors derived their surname of Bayly from being anciently Bailiffs or Earls of a certain district in Scotland. Lewis Bayly who came into England with King James I., was Bishop of Bangor; his great-grandson, Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart., *m.* Caroline, daughter and heir of Thomas Paget, Esq., son of Henry, 2nd son of William, 6th Lord Paget, by whom he was father of Henry, 10th Lord Paget, created Earl of Uxbridge.

Sir William Paget, K.G., was summoned to Parliament as Baron Paget de Beaudesert in 1550; his eldest son Henry, 2d Lord, *d.* in 1568; leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, 3d Baroness; she *d.* young in 1571, and was succeeded by her uncle, Thomas, 4th Baron, 2nd son of the 1st Lord. He forfeited his honours by attainder, but his son William, 5th Lord, was restored in blood; he *d.* 1629, and was succeeded by William, 6th Lord, his son, who had two sons; 1 William, 7th Lord. 2 Henry, father of Thomas Paget, whose only daughter and heir, Caroline, *m.* as above stated, Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart.

William, 7th Lord, *d.* in 1713; leaving an only son, Henry, 8th Lord, created in 1711, during the lifetime of his father, Baron Burton of Burton, Co. Stafford, and having succeeded to the Barony of Paget, was farther advanced to the dignity of Earl of Uxbridge in 1714; he had an only son, Thomas Catesby, Lord Paget, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving but one surviving son, Henry, who in 1743 succeeded his grandfather as 2d Earl of Uxbridge, and was the 9th Lord Paget; on his death in 1769, the Barony of Burton and Earldom of Uxbridge became extinct, but the Barony of Paget devolved on Sir Henry Bayly, Bart., who assumed the name of Paget, eldest son of Sir Nicholas Bayly, and Caroline Paget. Which Sir Nicholas Bayly, Bart., had issue by Caroline his wife, who *d.* 7 Feb. 1766,

1 Edward, who *d. unm.* 30 June 1753.

2 Henry, mentioned above, who succeeded his father in the Baronetage, and became 10th Lord Paget; he assumed the name and arms of Paget by Royal sign manual, dated 29th Jan. 1770, and was created Earl of Uxbridge in 1784; his marriage and issue are described in *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* 13 March 1812, and was

succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-William, the present Peer, created Marquis of Anglesey in 1815.

3 Nicholas Bayly, Esq., Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia, *d.* 7 June 1812, leaving a widow and ten children.

4 Thomas, and 5 Brownlow, died infants.

6 Paget Bayly, Esq., *b.* 1753, *d.* 15 Nov. 1804, having *m.* 25 Aug. 1791, Miss Colepepper, and had issue; 1 An only son, who *d.* 1 Nov. 1801; 2 Louisa-Augusta, *m.* April 1810, Sir Edward Perrott; 3 Rose-Maria, *m.* Dec. 1812, G. A. Coleman, Esq.

7 Mary, *d.* 20 Oct. 1790, having *m.* Stephen Metcalfe, of Sereby, Co. Lincoln, Esq.

8 Dorothy, *d.* 24 Feb. 1764, having *m.* Hon. George Forbes, afterwards 5th Earl of Granard.

9 Caroline, *d.* 1786; 10 Gertrude, *d.* 1761, both *unm.*

11 Louisa, *b.* 4 Dec. 1750, *m.* 6 April 1789, Captain Thomas Poplett, R.N.

ANNESLEY, EARL. (Annesley.)

Peer of Ireland.

The Honourable Francis Annesley, 6th son of Francis, 1st Viscount Valentia (ancestor, by Arthur his eldest son, of the Earl of Mountnorris,) had three sons, of whom Francis, the eldest, only survived him; he *d.* in 1750, leaving seven sons, of whom Francis, the eldest, Martin, 3rd, and William, 6th sons, left male issue; see *Earl of Mountnorris.*

The said William, grandson of the Honourable Francis Annesley, was created Baron Annesley, of Castle-Wellan, in 1758, and Viscount Glerawly, in 1766, and *d.* 12 Sept. 1770; having *m.* 16 Aug. 1738, Lady Anne Beresford, eldest daughter of Marcus Earl of Tyrone, and sister of the 1st Marquis of Waterford, by whom, who *d.* 12 May 1770, he had issue;

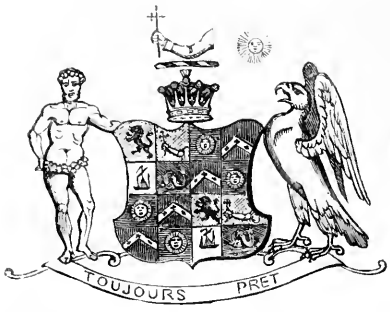
1 Francis-Charles, his successor, created Earl Annesley 1789, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his brother Richard. He was *b.* in 1740, and *d.* 19 Dec. 1802; having *m.* 8 Feb. 1766, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Grove, Esq., by whom he had no issue.

2 Marcus, *d. unm.*

3 Richard, 2nd Earl, father of the present Earl: his marriage and issue are described in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Hon. and Very Rev. William Annesley, Dean of Downe, *b.* 3 March, 1747, *d.* 11 June 1817; having *m.* the only daughter of John Digby, Esq., of Landestown, Co. Kildare, by whom he has left issue as stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Hon. Catherine, *d.* 23 Nov. 1770, having *m.* 14 July 1760, Arthur-Saunders, 2nd Earl of Arran.



ANTRIM, EARL OF. (Macdonnel.)

Peer of Ireland.

John Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, who died in 1388, 6th in descent from Somerled, King of the Isles, was father of 1 Donald, Lord of the Isles, ancestor of Lord Macdonald. 2 John, whose descendants removed into the North of Ireland in the 15th century. His lineal representative,

Randal Macdonnel, was created Baron of Antrim 1619, and Viscount Dunluce and Earl of Antrim 1620. He *d.* in 1636, leaving two sons; 1 Randal, 2nd Earl, created Marquis of Antrim in 1644, in reward of his loyalty to King Charles I., the title became extinct on his death in 1682. 2 Alexander, 3d Earl, who *d.* in 1699, his son Randal, 4th Earl, *d.* in 1721, and was succeeded by his son,

Alexander, 5th Earl, who *d.* in 1775, he was father of

Randal-William, 6th Earl, who obtained, in 1785, a renewed patent of the Earldom and Viscounty, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his daughters and their issue male. He was also created Marquis of Antrim in 1789, which title became extinct at his death in 1791; he left two daughters,

1 Lady Anne Catherine, who succeeded her father, and *d.* in 1834, without issue male by either of her two marriages, for which see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Lady Charlotte, 3rd Countess, who *m.* Lord Mark Kerr, and left by him the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, of whom her eldest surviving son Hugh-Seymour, the present and 4th Earl, succeeded her in 1835.

His Lordship is paternally descended from the noble house of Kerr, Marquises of *Lothian*, which see for his pedigree; his father, Lord Mark Robert Kerr, being the 3rd son of William John, 5th Marquis.

ARBUTHNOT, VISCOUNT. (Arbuthnot.)

Peer of Scotland.

Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot, Co. Kincardine, 1st Viscount, was lineally descended in the 17th generation, from Hugo, the first of the family on record, who

lived in the 12th century; and it is remarkable that with one only exception the inheritance was carried from father to son. The 1st Viscount *d.* in 1655, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, 2nd Viscount, who besides other issue had two sons, Robert, his successor, and John, father of John, 6th Viscount. He *d.* in 1731; his eldest son,

Robert, 3d Viscount, *d.* in 1694; he was father of

1 Robert, 4th Viscount, who *d. unm.* in 1710.

2 John, 5th Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* without issue in 1756. He was succeeded by

John, 6th Viscount, son of John, 2nd son of the 2nd Viscount; he *d.* 20 April 1791, having *m.* 1st, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Robert Douglas of Bridgeford, Esq., and 2ndly, Jane, daughter of Alexander Arbuthnot of Findouri, Esq.; by the latter Lady he had issue,

1 Robert, who *d.* before him, *unm.* in 1786.

2 John, his successor, 7th Viscount, father of John, present and 8th Viscount, who succeeded him in 1800.

3 Hugh, *d. unm.* in 1778.

4 Charlotte, *d. unm.* in 1830, aged 81.

5 Margaret, who *m.* Sir Alexander Dunbar, Bart.

ARDEN, BARON. (Perceval.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

The present Peer is uncle to the Earl of Egmont, under which title his ancestry is stated. His father, John, 2d Earl of Egmont, *d.* 20 December 1772, having *m.* 1st, Lady Catherine Cecil, 2nd daughter of James, 5th Earl of Salisbury, who *d.* 16 Aug. 1752, leaving issue, John-James, third Earl of Egmont; and he *m.* 2ndly, Catherine, 3d daughter of the Honourable Charles Compton, and sister of Charles, 7th, and Spencer, 8th, Earls of Northampton; which Lady was, in 1770, created a Peeress, by the title of Baroness Arden of Lohort Castle, Co. Cork, with remainder to her issue male. Her children, by the Earl of Egmont, are given in *The Peerage Volume;* she *d.* 11 June 1784, and was succeeded by her eldest son,

Charles-George, the present and 2nd Lord; who was also created a Peer of Great Britain in 1802, by the title of Baron Arden of Arden, Co. Warwick.

ARGYLL, DUKE OF. (CAMPBELL.)

Peer of Scotland and of Great Britain.

THE first of this name on record is Gillespie Campbell, of Anglo-Norman origin, who *m.* Eva, heiress of the ancient Lords of Lochow: 9th in descent from them was

DUNCAN, 1st LORD CAMPBELL, whose second son, Sir Colin, was ancestor of the Earl of Breadalbane and the Countess of Loudoun.

COLIN, 2nd LORD, grandson and successor of the 1st Lord, was created EARL of ARGYLL in 1457; he *d.* in 1492, and to him succeeded

ARCHIBALD, 2nd EARL, who was killed at Flodden Field in 1513, leaving two sons,

1 COLIN, 3rd EARL, his successor.

2 Sir John, ancestor of Lord Cawdor,

ARCHIBALD, 4th EARL, son and successor of the 3rd EARL, *d.* in 1558, leaving issue,

1 ARCHIBALD, 5th EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1575.

2 COLIN, 6th EARL, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1584.

ARCHIBALD, 7th EARL, his son, *d.* in 1638, and was succeeded by his son,

ARCHIBALD, 8th EARL, who was created Marquis of Argyll in 1641, but being attainted after the restoration of King CHARLES II., in consequence of the share he had taken in the grand rebellion, he was beheaded 27 May 1662, and all his honours forfeited. The other titles, except the Marquisate, were afterwards restored to his son,

ARCHIBALD, 9th EARL. He was also attainted for high treason, and beheaded 30 June, 1685; but an act of the Scottish Parliament, passed in 1689, rescinded his forfeiture, in consequence of which his titles descended upon his eldest son. His 2nd son, the Hon. John Campbell, was father of JOHN, 4th DUKE of ARGYLL.

ARCHIBALD, 10th EARL, who succeeded his father, was created DUKE of ARGYLL, to him and his heirs male whatsoever; he *d.* in 1703, leaving two sons, 1 JOHN, 2nd DUKE, who was created Duke and Earl of Greenwich and Baron Chatham, in the Peerage of England in 1705, which titles became extinct on his death without issue male in 1743. 2 ARCHIBALD, 3rd DUKE, who *d.* without issue 15th April 1761, and was succeeded by his cousin,

JOHN, 4th DUKE, eldest son of John, 2nd son of the 9th Earl. He *m.* Mary, daughter of John, 2nd Lord Bellenden, and *d.* 9 November 1770, having had issue,

1 JOHN, his successor, 5th DUKE, father of GEORGE-WILLIAM, the present DUKE, who succeeded in 1806.

2 Lord Henry, killed at the battle of Lanffeldt, 2 July 1747.

3 Lord Frederick, who *d.* without issue 8 June 1816, and his Lady, daughter of Amos Meredith, Esq., was unfortunately burnt to death at Coomb-Bank, Kent, 25 July 1807.

4 Lord William, *d.* 5 September 1778; having *m.* 7 April 1763, Sarah, daughter of Ralph Izard, of Charles Town, South Carolina, Esq., *d.* 4 September 1784. Their surviving issue are stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Lady Caroline, *m.* 1st, Charles, Earl of Ailesbury, and 2ndly, Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Henry Seymour-Conway, brother to the 1st Marquis of Hertford.

His Grace is also BARON SUNDRIDGE, of Coomb-Bank, Co. Kent; and Baron Hamilton, of Hambledon, Co. Leicester, in the Peerage of Great Britain. The former of these titles was conferred upon JOHN, 5th DUKE, in 1766, with remainder,

failing his issue male, to his brothers, the Lords Frederick and William Campbell; and the latter in 1776, upon Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of John Gunning, Esq., relict of James, 6th Duke of Hamilton, and wife of John, 5th Duke of Argyll.

ARRAN, EARL OF. (Gore.)

Peer of Ireland.

John Gore, Esq., of London, living in the 16th century, was grandfather of

Sir Paul Gore, of Manor-Gore, Bart., who settled in Ireland, and had two sons; Sir Ralph, ancestor of the extinct Earls of Ross; and Sir Arthur, also created a Bart. in 1662.

§ Sir Arthur Gore, the 1st Baronet, had also two sons; 1 Paul, who *d.* before him, leaving issue Sir Arthur, who succeeded his grandfather, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Arthur, 3rd Baronet. 2 George, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, whose son John, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was created Baron Annaly, which title became extinct in 1784.

Sir Arthur, 3rd Baronet, was created Baron Saunders and Viscount Sudley, of Castle Gore, in 1758, and Earl of the Islands of Arran, Co. Galway, in 1762. He *d.* 17 April 1773, having *m.* 16 March 1730, Jane, daughter and heir of Richard Saunders, Esq., of Saunders Court, and widow of William Worth, Esq., by whom he had issue,

1 Arthur-Saunders, 2nd Earl, his successor, who was *b.* 14 July 1734, and *d.* 8 Oct. 1809, having been three times *m.*; 1st, 14 July 1760, to the Hon. Catherine Annesley, daughter of William, Viscount Glerawly, and sister of Charles-Francis, 1st Earl Annesley, who *d.* in child-bed, 23 Nov. 1770; 2ndly, to Anne, 2nd daughter of the Rev. Boleyn Knight, who *d.* in 1778; and 3dly, in Jan. 1781, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Underwood, Esq., who *d.* 5 June 1829. His Lordship had issue by all three Ladies, see *The Peerage Volume;* by his first marriage he had two sons;

1 Arthur-Saunders, 3rd Earl, his successor, who *d.* without issue 20 Jan. 1837.

2 Hon. Col. William-John Gore, who *d.* 15 Jan. 1836; for his marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume*; his eldest son Philip-Yorke, succeeded his Uncle, and is the present and 4th Earl.

2 Hon. Richard Gore, *b.* 1734, many years a Member of Parliament, *d.* 28 Dec. 1807, leaving an only son Arthur.

3 Hon. Paul Gore, *m.* Anne, daughter of Oliver Leonard, Esq.; his issue are described in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Lady Johanna, *m.* 1st, Philip Doyne, Esq., and 2ndly, Michael Daly, Esq.

5 Lady Elizabeth, *m.* 15 July 1764, Sir John Evans-Freke, Bart., who *d.* 20 March 1777.

ARUNDELL, BARON. (Arundell.)

Peer of England.

Roger De Arundel was a powerful Lord in the reign of William the Conqueror; eighteenth in descent from whom was

Thomas, created Baron Arundell, of Wardour in 1605, for his services against the Turks, as he had been a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Emperor Rudolph, in 1595. He *d.* in 1639, and was followed, in uninterrupted paternal descent, by Thomas, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in1643; Henry, 3rd Lord, *d.* 1694; Thomas, 4th Lord, *d.* 1712; Henry, 5th Lord; and

Henry, 6th Lord, who succeeded his father in 1726, and *d.* in 1746, leaving three sons;

1 Henry, 7th Lord, who *d.* in 1756, and was succeeded by his son
Henry, 8th Lord, *b.* 11 April 1740, *m.* 31 May 1762, Maria Christina, only daughter and heir of Benedict Conquest, of Irnham, Co. Lincoln, Esq., who was *b.* in 1742, and *d.* 21 June 1813, and by her had two daughters; 1 Mary-Christina, *d.* 14 February 1805, wife of her cousin, James-Everard Arundell, afterwards 9th Lord; 2 Eleanor Mary, wife of Charles, 6th Lord Clifford. The 8th Lord *d.* without issue male, 4 December 1808, and was succeeded by his cousin and son-in-law, James-Everard, 9th Lord.

2 Hon. Thomas Arundell, *d.* without issue, 11 May 1768, having *m.* 19 May 1760, Mary, eldest daughter of John Porter, Esq., who *d.* 14 September 1799.

3 Hon. James-Everard Arundell, *b.* October 1721, *d.* 20 March 1803, having *m.* 24 June 1751, Anne, daughter of John Wyndham, of Ascombe, Co. Wilts, Esq., *b.* 1731, *d.* 10 April 1796; by whom he had issue,

1 Mary Wyndham, late wife of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie.
2 Catherine-Elizabeth, *b.* 2 January 1759, *d.* 27 December 1803; having *m.* 3 January 1792, Rear-Admiral George-Frederick Ryves, *b.* 8 September 1758, *d.* 20 May, 1826 (having *m.* 2ndly, in 1806, Emma, daughter of Richard-Robert Graham, Esq.)
3 James-Everard, 9th Lord, described with issue in *The Peerage Volume*.
4 Thomas Raymond, *b.* 9 March 1765, *d.* 17 January 1829, having *m.* Elizabeth-Mary-Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Smythe, Bart.; his issue by her are stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

James Everard, 9th Lord, *d.* 14 July 1817, and was successively followed by his eldest sons; viz.:

1 James-Everard, 10th Lord, who *d.* without issue, 21 June 1834.
2 Henry-Benedict, present and 11th Lord.

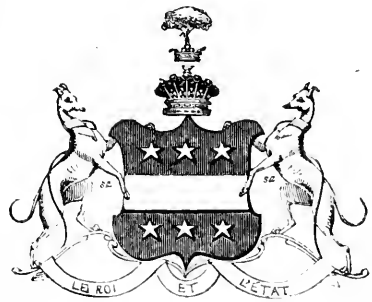
ASHBROOK, VISCOUNT, (Flower.)

Peer of Ireland.

The ancestor of this family was William Flower, of Oakham, Co. Rutland, Sheriff of that county, 1382. The founder of the Irish branch was Sir George Flower, living in the reign of Elizabeth, great grandfather of William Flower, created Baron Castle Durrow 1733; he died 26 April 1746, having *m.* Edith, daughter of Toby Caulfield, Esq., of Plone, Co. Kildare, by whom he left an only surviving son,

Henry, 2nd Lord, created Viscount Ashbrook in 1751. He *d.* 27 June 1752; having *m.* 25 March 1740, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. William Tatton, by whom, who *d.* 10 Feb. 1759, he had issue: 1 William, 2nd Viscount, his successor. 2 Elizabeth, *b.* 26 Jan. 1747, *d. unm.* 8 March 1813. 3 Mary, *b.* 12 Feb. 1748, *d.* Aug. 1808, having *m.* the Rev. John Nicholl.

William, 2nd Viscount, *d.* in 1780; he was father of William, 3rd Viscount, who *d. unm.* in 1802; and of Henry-Jeffrey, the present and 4th Viscount: his issue are given in *The Peerage Volume.*



ASHBURNHAM, EARL OF. (Ashburnham.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The first of this family recorded is Pius de Esburnham, whose grandson, Bertram, and great-grandson Philip, were beheaded by William the Conqueror for their attachment to Harold. From Philip the representation passed through twenty generations to the loyal, but unfortunate, John Ashburnham, groom of the bedchamber to King Charles I., and grandfather of

John, created Baron Ashburnham of Ashburnham, Co. Sussex, in 1689; he *d.* 22 Jan. 1710, leaving two sons,

1 William, 2nd Lord, *d.* 16 June 1710, having *m.* Catherine, daughter and heir of Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Clapham, Co. Bedford, by whom, who *d.* 11 July 1711, he had no issue.

2 JOHN, who succeeded his brother, and was created, in 1730, Viscount St. Asaph in Wales, and EARL of ASHBURNHAM in Sussex. He *d.* 10 March 1737; having *m.* 1st, 21 Oct. 1710, Lady Mary Butler, daughter of James, Duke of Ormond, who *d.* 12 Jan. 1712; 2ndly, 24 July 1714, Lady Henrietta Stanley, daughter of William, 9th Earl of Derby, and widow of John, Earl of Anglesey; she *d.* 26 June 1718; and the Earl *m.* 3rdly, Lady Jemima Grey, daughter of Henry, Duke of Kent, by whom, who *d.* 27 July 1731, he had his only surviving child,

JOHN, 2nd EARL, who was *b.* 30 Oct. 1724, and *d.* 8 April 1812; having *m.* 28 June 1756, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Ambrose Crawley, Esq., Alderman of London, by whom, who *d.* 6 Feb. 1781, he had the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume.* He was succeeded by his only son,

GEORGE, 3rd EARL, K.G., father of

BERTRAM, present and 4th EARL, who succeeded him in 1830.

ASHBURTON, BARON. (BARING.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE Saxon origin of the family of Baring, formerly written Beeringe, is established by an authentic document of very ancient date; a conveyance of lands, which enumerates among the other merits of the grantee, that "his absolute Saxon worthiness and knightly birth, rendered him no improper attendant of a Norman Knight." His Lordship's immediate ancestors from the reformation downwards have been either Municipal Officers or Lutheran Ministers in the City of Bremen; till John Baring, a Virginia merchant, having by his rigid honesty and dexterity in commercial concerns risen to wealth and consideration, settled at Lackbeer near Exeter, about one hundred years ago, and having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Bellair, left issue by her,

1 John, of Mount Radford, Co. Devon, who *d.* 29 June 1816, having *m.* Anne, daughter of Francis Parker, Esq., by whom he left issue.

2 Thomas, *m.* in 1757, Elizabeth, another daughter of Francis Parker, Esq., and *d.* the same year without issue.

3 Sir Francis Baring, Bart., of Stratton Park, Hants, for whom and his issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Charles, *m.* in 1767, Margaret, daughter and heir of William Gould, Esq., of East Loo, Co. Cornwall, and *d.* 13 Jan. 1829, leaving issue; of whom, William, his eldest son, has assumed the name of Gould.

5. Elizabeth, *b.* 1744, *d.* 23 Feb. 1809, having *m.* 31 March 1770, John Dunning, Esq., created Lord Ashburton in 1782, who *d.* 18 Aug. 1783, when Richard Barre, their only surviving son, succeeded as 2nd Lord Ashburton, which title became extinct on his death without issue in 1823.

Sir Francis Baring, Bart., *d.* in 1810, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas, the present Bart.; and his 2nd son, the Right Honourable ALEXANDER BARING, was created BARON ASHBURTON, of Ashburton, Co. Devon in 1835, and is the present peer.

ASHTOWN, BARON. (Trench.)

Peer of Ireland.

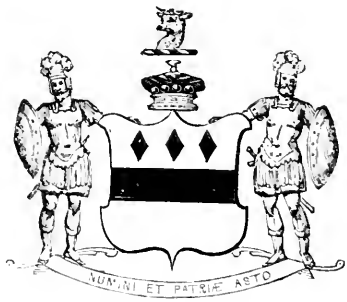
Lord Ashtown is from a collateral branch of the Earl of Clancarty's family, but separated before the creation of either Peerage. Both families descend from Frederick Trench, who settled at Garbally in Ireland, and *d.* in 1669, leaving issue:

1 Frederick, ancestor of the Earl of Clancarty.

2 John, Dean of Raphoe, who was seated at Moate, Co. Galway, and *d.* in 1725, leaving, by his wife Anne, daughter of Richard Warburton, Esq., of Garrahinch, a son,

Frederick Trench, Esq., of Moate, who was *b.* in 1686, and *d.* in 1758, having *m.* in 1713, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Richard Geering, Esq., by whom he was father of Frederick Trench, Esq., of Moate and Woodlawn, who is described, with his issue, in *The Peerage Volume*. His eldest son,

Frederick Trench, Esq., was created a Peer of Ireland in 1800, by the title of Lord Ashtown, Baron Ashtown of Moate, Co. Galway, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of his late father.



ASTON, BARON, (Aston.)

Peer of Scotland.

The first of this family on record is Randall de Astona, living in the reign of Edward I.; 11th in descent from him was

Sir Walter Aston, who had two sons:

1 Sir Edward, father of Sir Walter, K.B., created, in 1627, Baron Aston, of Forfar, with remainder to his heirs male for ever. His male line failed by the death of James, 5th Lord.

2 William, from whom the succeeding Lords descended.

Walter, 1st Lord, *d.* in 1639, and was followed in direct paternal descent by Walter, 2nd Lord, distinguished for his loyal services during the Grand Rebellion:

he *d.* in 1673. WALTER, 3d LORD; WALTER, 4th LORD, who succeeded in 1714, and *d.* in 1746; and JAMES, 5th LORD, whose death, in 1751, terminated the male line of the 1st Lord.

William Aston, noticed above, second son of Sir Walter Aston, and uncle of the 1st Lord, was father of Edward Aston, of Milwich, Co. Stafford, and grandfather of another Edward, who *d.* in 1705, leaving two sons:

1 Walter, father of PHILIP, who succeeded in 1751 as 6th LORD, and *d. unm.* in 1755; and of WALTER, 7th LORD, who also *d. unm.* in 1763.

2 Edward, *d.* in 1738; his son WALTER succeeded his cousin as 8th LORD, and was father of

WALTER HUTCHINSON, present and 9th LORD, who succeeded in 1805.

ATHLONE, EARL OF. (DE GINKELL.)

Peer of Ireland.

GODART DE GINKELL, of an ancient and noble family in Holland, came over to England with King WILLIAM III. He was Lieut.-gen. of the forces in Ireland, under that King; and for his important services against the Catholic army of King JAMES II. was raised to the Irish Peerage in 1691, by the titles of EARL of ATHLONE, and Baron of Aghrim, Co. Galway. He had also large grants of the forfeited lands of William Dungan, Earl of Limerick, which being reversed by Parliament in 1695, the family retired to Holland, and no Earl of Athlone sat in the Irish House of Peers till the year 1795. He *d.* in 1703, leaving a numerous issue; of whom GODART, the eldest son, 2nd EARL, succeeded him; and Frederick-Christian, 2nd son, was father of FREDERICK-WILLIAM, 5th EARL.

GODART, 2nd EARL, left two sons: GODART-ADRIAN, 3rd EARL, who *d.*, in 1736; and GODART, 4th EARL, who *d.* in 1747, both *unm.*

FREDERICK-WILLIAM, 5th EARL, son of Frederick-Christian, 2nd son of the 1st Earl, succeeded. He *d.* in 1756, leaving two sons:

1 FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-RENAUD, 6th EARL, who *m.* 29 Dec. 1765, Anne-Elizabeth-Christienne, Baroness de Tuyll-de-Cerooskerken, who *d.* 19 Jan. 1819; the Earl *d.* 13 Dec. 1808, leaving by her, 1 FREDERICK-WILLIAM, 7th EARL, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1810. 2 RENAUD-DJEDRICH-JACOB, 8th EARL, father of GEORGE-GODART-HENRY, the present and 9th EARL, who succeeded him in 1823. 3 &c. other issue, described in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Arend-William, Baron de Reede-Lynden, *d.* 7 June 1815; he *m.* 1st in 1768, Elwig-Adriana-Amarantha, Baroness of Lynden, by whom he left issue as stated in *The Peerage Volume;* and 2ndly, Wilhelmina-Henrietta, Baroness of Krusemark, by whom he had no issue.

ATHOLL, DUKE OF. (MURRAY.)

Peer of Scotland and of Great Britain.

THE first known ancestor of the Duke was John de Moravia, *d.* about 1225; 9th in descent from him was

Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, *d.* about 1511, whose 2nd surviving son, Sir Andrew, was ancestor of the Earl of Mansfield, and

Sir William, the eldest son, was great-grandfather of Sir JOHN MURRAY, created BARON MURRAY of Tullibardine in 1604, and EARL of TULLIBARDINE, in 1606; he *d.* in 1609.

WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, his son, *m.* Lady Dorothea Stewart, eldest daughter and heir of line of John, 5th Earl of Atholl, [by patent 1357, to Sir John Stewart, eldest son of Sir James Stewart of Lorn, by Jane, Queen-dowager of Scotland, widow of King JAMES I., and mother of King JAMES II.]

JOHN, their son, was, in consequence of his descent, empowered in 1629 to change his title to EARL of ATHOLL, and the title of Earl of Tullibardine was transferred to his uncle, PATRICK, 3rd EARL, 3rd son of the 1st Earl, but on the death of his son JAMES, 4th Earl of Tullibardine in 1670, it reverted to

JOHN, 5th Earl of Tullibardine, 2nd EARL of ATHOLL, (son of John, 1st Earl of Atholl,) who succeeded his father in 1642, and was created MARQUIS of ATHOLL in 1676; he *m.* Lady Amelia-Sophia Stanley, 3rd daughter and at length sole heir of James, 7th Earl of Derby, and *d.* in 1703, leaving issue:

1 John, his successor, 1st DUKE of ATHOLL.

2 Charles, created Earl of Dunmore, ancestor of the present Earl of Dunmore.

3 James; left two daughters.

4 William, who became Lord Nairne in right of his wife, and was ancestor of the present Lord Nairne.

5 Edward, who left issue.

6 Lady Amelia, *m.* Hugh, 10th Lord Lovat.

JOHN, 2nd Marquis, was created in 1703, DUKE of ATHOLL, and Marquis of Tullibardine; he *d.* in 1724, having had nine sons, from whom there is now no surviving issue male, except the descendants of Lord George, the 5th son: the four younger sons may therefore be passed over. The five elder were:

1 John, Marquis of Tullibardine, a Colonel in the Dutch service, who was killed in the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709.

2 William, Marquis of Tullibardine. Being concerned in the rebellion of 1715, he was attainted, but escaped to the Continent, and continued in exile till he accompanied Charles Edward in his expedition into Scotland in 1745. He was taken prisoner after the decisive battle of Culloden, and committed to the Tower, where he *d. unm.*

3 JAMES, 2nd DUKE, to whom the honours devolved upon his father's death, in consequence of an Act of Parliament passed after the attainder of the Marquis of Tullibardine, in 1716.

4 Lord Charles, who was also concerned in the rebellion of 1715; taken prisoner at Preston, and tried by a court-martial as a deserter, being an officer upon half-pay in the King's service, and sentenced to be shot, but reprieved. He *d.* without issue in 1720.

5 Lord George, a Lieut.-general in the Pretender's army in 1745, was attainted

by Act of Parliament, but escaped to the Continent, and *d.* in Holland in 1760, leaving three sons, the two younger of whom left no issue; the eldest was JOHN, the 3rd DUKE.

JAMES, 2nd DUKE, *b.* 1690, succeeded his father 14 Nov. 1724, to the exclusion of his elder brother; and on the death of James, 10th Earl of Derby in 1736, succeeded to the Sovereignty of the Isle of Man, and to the Barony of Strange, as sole heir of the body of James, 7th Earl of Derby, through the Lady Amelia-Sophia Stanley, his grandmother. He *m.* 1st, in 1727, Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Frederick, Esq., and widow of James Lannoy, Esq.; she *d.* 13 June 1748, and he *m.* 2ndly, 7 June 1749, Jean, daughter of John Drummond, of Megginch, by whom he had no issue. She survived him, and re-married Lord Adam Gordon, 4th son of Alexander, 2nd Duke of Gordon. The Duke had by his 1st marriage, besides one son, who *d.* an infant, two daughters, 1 Lady Jane, *m.* 3 March 1747, John, 17th Earl of Crawford, and *d.* 10th Oct. following without issue; 2 Lady Charlotte, his only surviving child and heir. The DUKE *d.* 8 Jan. 1764, when the Sovereignty of Man and the Barony of Strange devolved upon the Lady Charlotte his daughter, and his other titles upon his nephew,

JOHN, 3rd DUKE, the honours having been adjudged to him by a resolution of the House of Lords, 7 Feb. 1764, notwithstanding the attainder of his father, Lord George Murray. He was *b.* 6 May 1729, and *d.* 5 Nov. 1774; having *m.* 23 Oct. 1753, his cousin, Lady CHARLOTTE, BARONESS STRANGE, only surviving daughter and heir of the 2nd DUKE, by whom, who was *b.* 1690, and *d.* 13 Oct. 1805, he had the following issue:

1 JOHN, 4th DUKE, his successor, father of the present Duke. He was created a Peer of Great Britain, in 1786, by the titles of EARL STRANGE, Baron Murray of Stanley, Co. Gloucester, and succeeded his mother, in 1805, in the Barony of Strange, created by writ in 1628. His grace *d.* 29 Sept. 1830. His marriage, and surviving issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Lady Charlotte, *b.* 2 Aug. 1754, *d. unm.* 4 April 1808.

3 Lord James, *b.* 5 Dec. 1757, *d.* April 1770.

4 Lord George, *b.* 5 Jan. 1759, *d.* the same year.

5 Lord George, Bishop of St. David's, *b.* 30 Jan. 1761, *d.* 3 June 1803; having *m.* 18 Dec. 1780, Anne-Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Francis Grant. His surviving issue are described in *The Peerage Volume.*

6 Lord William, *b.* 20 March 1762, *d.* 29 Dec. 1796; having *m.* 14 June 1789, Mary-Anne, daughter of James Hodges, Esq., who was *b.* 28 April 1772, *d.* 28 May 1827; they left issue as in *The Peerage Volume.*

7 Lady Amelia, *b.* 3 July 1763, *d.* 20 Oct. 1806; having *m.* 1st, 24 Feb. 1789, Thomas-Ivie Cooke, Esq., and 2ndly, 2 July 1796, Sir Richard Gamon, Bart., who *d.* 9 April 1818.

8 Lady Jane Muirhead.

9 Lord Henry, *b.* 13 June 1767, *d.* 3 Dec. 1805; having *m.* 8 Dec. 1786, Eliza, daughter of Richard Kent, Esq. Their issue are stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

10 Lady Mary, *b.* 12 Jan. 1769, *d.* 7 Sept. 1814; having *m.* 1787, Rev. George Martin, who *d.* in 1822.

11 The Very Rev. Lord Charles, Dean of Bocking, *b.* 21 Oct. 1771, *d.* 5 May 1808. He assumed, by royal sign-manual, the surname of Aynsley upon his marriage, 18 June 1793, with Alice, daughter of George Mitford, Esq., and sole heir of her great-uncle, Gawen Aynsley, Esq., of Little Harle Tower, Co. Northumberland; she *d.* 18 June 1813. For their surviving issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

AUCKLAND, BARON. (Eden.)

Peer of Ireland and Great Britain.

This family descends from John Eden, whose son Robert, of West Auckland, Co. Durham, was living in 1575. From him the inheritance passed in a direct line through four generations to Sir Robert Eden of West Auckland, created a Bart., in 1672. He was succeeded, in 1720, by his eldest son, Sir John Eden, who *d.* in 1728, leaving an only child,

Sir Robert Eden, Bart., who *d.* 25 June 1755; having *m.* 8 May 1739, Mary, youngest daughter of William Davison, Esq., of Beamish, Co. Durham; (by Dulcibella, daughter and heir of the Rev. John Morton;) she *d.* 30 Jan. 1794, leaving the following issue:

1 Sir John Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, his successor, *b.* Sept. 1740, *d.* 22 Aug. 1812; having *m.* 1st, 26 June 1764, Catherine, daughter of John Thompson, Esq., who *d.* without issue, 12 March 1766: 2ndly, 9 April 1767, Dorothea, only daughter of the late Peter Johnson, Esq., who *d.* 21 June 1792. By his 2nd marriage he had

Sir Robert Johnson Eden, Bart., his successor, and other issue.

2 Sir Robert Eden, of Truir, created a Bart., in 1766; he *d.* in 1786, having *m.* 26 April 1765, Hon. Caroline Calvert, daughter and co-heir of Charles, Viscount Baltimore, by whom he was father of Sir Frederick-Morton Eden, Bart., his successor, who *d.* 14 Nov. 1809; having *m.* 10 Jan. 1792, Anne, daughter and heir of James-Paul Smith, Esq., she *d.* 14 July 1808, leaving, besides other issue: 1 Sir Frederick, his successor, *b.* 26 Dec. 1798, *d.* 24 Dec. 1814; and 2 Sir William Eden, Bart., who succeeded his brother.

3 William, 1st Lord, created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Auckland, in 1789; and further created a Peer of Great Britain, in 1793, by the title of Baron Auckland of West Auckland, Co. Durham. His Lordship's marriage and issue are stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, George, the present and 2nd Lord.

4 Thomas, *d.* May 1805, having *m.* 1783, Mariana, daughter of Arthur Jones, Esq., by whom he left issue.

5 Frederick-Morton, first Baron Henley.

6 Catherine, *d.* 18 April 1818, having *m.* 23 Jan. 1770, the most Rev. John Moore, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, *d.* Jan. 1805.

7 Dulcibella, *m.* Lieut.-col. Matthew Bell; they are both deceased.

8 Mary, deceased, having *m.* Rev. Richard Richardson, D.D., Chancellor of St. Paul's, and Precentor of St. David's.

AUDLEY, BARON. (Thicknesse-Touchet.)

Peer of England.

From the original summons, in 1297, of Nicholas de Aldithley, or Audley, the Barony continued in his male descendants till the death of Nicholas, 5th Lord, in 1392.

John Touchet, his grand nephew and heir, son and heir of John, eldest son of Sir John Touchet, by Jane, eldest daughter of John, 4th Lord, and sister of Nicholas, 5th Lord, was summoned in 1405 to this Barony. He *d.* in 1458, and to him succeeded, in direct paternal descent, James, 2nd Lord, John, 3rd Lord, and James, 4th Lord; the last was attainted and beheaded in 1497, for joining in the Cornish rebellion against Henry VII. His honours, however, were restored to his son John, 5th Lord, to whom again followed in unbroken descent, George, 6th Lord, Henry, 7th Lord, and George, 8th Lord. The latter was created, in 1617, Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, and dying the same year, was succeeded by his son Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven and 9th Lord, who was beheaded and attainted in 1631. His forfeited honours were again restored to his posterity by Act of Parliament in 1678, and his son James, 10th Lord, who had been created Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley in Ireland, in 1634, was summoned to his place in the English House of Peers. On his death without issue, in 1684, his brother Mervin, 11th Lord, succeeded. He *d.* in 1686, and was succeeded by his son James, 12th Lord; to whom succeeded, in 1700, his son James, 13th Lord. He *d.* in 1740, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz. 1 James, 14th Lord, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1769. 2 John-Talbot, 15th Lord, on whose death also without issue, in 1777, the Irish Earldom of Castlehaven became extinct. 3. Elizabeth, *m.* to Philip Thicknesse, Esq., by whom she had issue,

George Thicknesse, 16th Lord, who in right of his mother, the heir-general, succeeded to this ancient Barony on the death of his uncle, the 15th Lord; he was father of George-John, 17th Lord, who succeeded him in 1818, and *d.* in 1837, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Edward, the present and 18th Lord.

AVONMORE, VISCOUNT. (Yelverton.)

Peer of Ireland.

The Viscount descends from a family of the name of Yelverton, seated in the County of Norfolk; whence two brothers went with Cromwell, into Ireland, and settled there, one in the County of Tipperary, the other in the County of Cork; but their families are now united by intermarriages. The Viscount descends in the male line from the latter.

Walter Yelverton, *d.* Dec. 20, 1727, aged 50, and was buried at Castle Magner, Co. Cork, leaving a son, Francis Yelverton, of Kanturk, Co. Cork, who *d.* 27 March 1746; having *m.* 16 Aug. 1733, Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Barry, by whom he was father of

Barry, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, where he presided for twenty-one years. He was created in 1795, Lord Yelverton, Baron of Avonmore; and in 1800, Viscount Avonmore. His Lordship's career of patriotism in Ireland is well known and hallowed in the grateful recollections of his country. He was *b.* 28 May 1736, and *d.* 19 Aug. 1805; having *m.* 2 July 1761, Mary, daughter of William Nugent, Esq., of Clonlost, Co. Westmeath, by whom, who *d.* in 1802, he left three sons, all deceased; viz. 1 William-Charles, his successor, 2nd Viscount, father of Barry-John, the present and 3rd Viscount, by whom he was succeeded in 1814. 2 The Hon. Barry Yelverton, *b.* 12 Nov. 1763, *d. unm.* May 1824. 3 The Hon. Walter-Aglionby Yelverton, *b.* 26 Jan. 1772, and *d.* 3 June 1824; his issue by Cecilia, daughter of George Yelverton of Bellisle, Co. Tipperary, Esq., will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

AYLESFORD, EARL OF. (Finch.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This family is a branch from that of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. The Hon. Heneage Finch, 2nd son of Heneage, 1st Earl of Nottingham, and

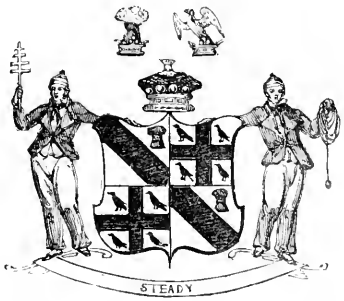
brother of Daniel, 2nd Earl of Nottingham and 7th Earl of Winchilsea, was bred to the bar; having been removed by King James II. from the office of Solicitor-general, he was one of the principal counsel who pleaded for the seven Bishops, in June 1688. In 1703 he was created Baron Guernsey, and in 1714, Earl of Aylesford. He *d.* 22 July 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Heneage, 2nd Earl; he *d.* 29 June 1757, leaving by his wife Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington, Co. Warwick, Bart., an only son,

Heneage, 3rd Earl, *b.* 6 Nov. 1715, *d.* 9 May 1777; having *m.* 6 Oct. 1750, Lady Charlotte Seymour, daughter of Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, who *d.* 15 Feb. 1805. The Earl left, besides the other issue named in *The Peerage Volume*, three sons:

1 Heneage, 4th Earl, his successor, and father of Heneage, present and 5th Earl, who succeeded in 1812.

2 The Hon. Charles Finch, *b.* 4 June 1752, *d.* 17 Dec. 1819, having *m.* 28 Dec. 1778, Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Watkin Wynne of Voelas, Co. Denbigh, Esq., by whom, who *d.* Nov. 1811, he left the issue named in *The Peerage Volume*.

3 The Hon. William-Clement Finch, of Albury, Co. Surrey, a Rear-Admiral, *b.* 27 May 1753, *d.* Sept. 1794; having *m.* 2 Aug. 1789, Miss Brouncker, of St. Christopher's in the West Indies: his issue by her are stated in *The Peerage Volume*.



AYLMER, BARON. (Aylmer.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family is said to descend from a Saxon Duke of Cornwall named Aylmer. Sir Christopher Aylmer, who was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1662, *d.* in 1679, leaving, besides other issue, two sons: viz., 1 Sir Gerald, who succeeded him, and was ancestor of Sir Matthew Aylmer, the 6th Baronet, on whose death, in 1780, the late Lord Aylmer succeeded to the Baronetcy as heir male of the family. 2 Matthew, a Rear-Admiral of the Red, distinguished for his naval services; he was created Baron Aylmer, of Balrath, Co. Meath, in 1718. He *m.* Sarah, daughter of Edward Ellis, Esq., of the City of London, and *d.* 18 Aug. 1724, when he was succeeded by his son,

Henry, 2nd Lord, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Priestman, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in Jan. 1750, he had four sons; the Hon. and Rev. John Aylmer, a Prebendary of Bristol, the youngest son, was father of the only existing collateral branch of this house, Admiral John Aylmer, who is *m.* and has a numerous family. His Lordship *d.* 26 June 1754, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry, 3rd Lord, who *m.* Anne, daughter of William Pierce, Esq., of Virginia, and was succeeded, in 1766, by his only son,

Henry, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1785, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Matthew, the present and 5th Lord.

BAGOT, BARON. (Bagot.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Bagot, Lord of Bromley in Staffordshire, is recorded in Domesday-Book; and his descendants have continued seated there, and at Blythfield in the same county, from the time of the Conquest to the present period. The 16th in descent from this first ancestor on record was Sir Hervey Bagot, created a Baronet by King Charles I., and afterwards eminent for his loyalty in the wars of that monarch. His son Sir Edward, Sir Walter, and another Sir Edward, carried the succession in direct descent to

Sir Walter-Wagstaffe Bagot, Bart., *b.* 23 Aug. 1702, succeeded his father, Sir Edward, in May 1712, and *d.* 20 Jan. 1768, having *m.* 27 July 1724, Lady Barbara Legge, eldest daughter of William, 1st Earl of Dartmouth, by whom, who *d.* 29 Aug. 1765, he had the following issue:

1 Barbara, *b.* 29 March 1725, *m.* Ralph Sneyd, Esq. of Keele, Co. Stafford.

2 Edward, who *d.* an infant.

3 Anne, *b.* 28 Feb. 1727, *d. unm.* 30 Dec. 1812.

4 William, his successor, created in 1780 Baron Bagot, of Blythfield, Co. Stafford. He is described with his issue, except such as have *d. unm.*, in *The Peerage Volume*, and was father of William, the present and 2nd Lord, who succeeded him in 1798.

5 Charles, *b.* 1 Sept. 1730, took the name and arms of Chester by Act of Parliament, in pursuance of the will of his cousin, Sir Charles Bagot Chester of Chichley, Co. Bucks, Bart. He *m.* 3 Oct. 1765, Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Heneage Legge, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, 2nd son of William, 1st Earl of Dartmouth; and *d.* 2 April 1792, leaving by her a numerous issue, see *The Peerage Volume*.

6 Walter, in holy orders, of Pipe Hall, and Rector of Blythfield and Leigh, Co. Stafford, *b.* 2 Nov. 1731, and *d.* in 1806, having been twice *m.*; 1st, 7 Sept. 1773, to Anne, daughter of William Swinnerton, Esq., and 2ndly, to Mary, daughter of —— Ward, Esq.; for his issue by both ladies, see *The Peerage Volume*.

7 Frances, *b.* 3 Nov. 1732, *d. unm.*

8 Richard, *b.* 13 Nov. 1733. He took the name of Howard by royal sign manual, and *d.* 12 Nov. 1818, having *m.*, 20 March 1783, the Hon. Frances Howard, sister and heir of Henry, 12th Earl of Suffolk, only daughter of William, Viscount Andover, son of the 11th Earl of Suffolk; she *d.* 16 Sept. 1813, leaving the issue mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*.

9 Jane, *b.* 29 Sept. 1735, *d. unm.* Nov. 1816.

10 John, *d.* an infant.

11 Elizabeth, *b.* 17 Sept. 1738, *d. unm.* 7 July 1821.

12 Maria, *b.* 23 Nov. 1739, *d.* 21 March 1813, having *m.* Rowland Wingfield, of Preston Buckhurst, Co. Salop, Esq.

13 Lewis, Lord Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of Norwich, *b.* 1 Jan. 1741, *d.* 4 June, 1802, having *m.* 7 Oct. 1771, Mary, daughter of the Hon. Edward Hay, *b.* 25 July 1754, *d.* 17 Aug. 1799.

14 Catherine, *b.* 25 Feb. 1742, *d. unm.* 22 Feb. 1812.

15 Henrietta, *b.* 4 Feb. 1744, *d.* 25 Jan. 1825.

16 Thomas, *b.* 14 Feb. 1746, *d. unm.* at Naples.

BALCARRES, EARL OF. (LINDSAY.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

THE name of Lindsay is supposed to be derived from a manor of that name in Essex. Two brothers of the name obtained lands in Scotland, from King DAVID I., and were ancestors of all the Lindsays in Scotland, of which distinguished house the Earl of Balcarres is the undoubted Chief. From William de Lindsay, living in 1145, descended, in the 6th generation,

Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, who left three sons,

1 Sir James, whose only son Sir James *d.* without issue in 1397.

2 Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, whose son Sir David succeeded his cousin at Crawford, and became 1st Earl of Crawford.

3 Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, from whom descended the Lords Lindsay of the Byres and Earls of Crawford, and Lindsay.

Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, grandson of the above Sir David by his second son Alexander, having *m.* Catherine, 5th daughter of King ROBERT II., was by his brother-in-law ROBERT III. created Earl of Crawford in 1398. He repaired, with a gallant train of thirty persons, to a Tournament at London Bridge, at the invitation of the Lord Welles, whom he unhorsed, amidst the highest plaudits of his skill and valour. He was succeeded in 1412, by his eldest son,

Alexander, 2nd Earl of Crawford, who was killed in a party feud at Aberbrothwick in 1446, leaving several sons, of whom the two eldest were,

1 Alexander, 3rd Earl of Crawford; he rose in arms to avenge the death of the Earl of Douglas, killed by the hand of King JAMES II., and was defeated with great slaughter by the Earl of Huntly, but afterwards pardoned. His grandson David, 7th Earl of Crawford, having been seized, imprisoned and fettered in the most unnatural manner by his sons, disinherited them and made a settlement of the Earldom upon David Lindsay of Edzell, ancestor of the Earl of Balcarres, who, after his own issue, was the nearest male heir; he consequently succeeded in 1542, as 8th Earl of Crawford, but generously surrendered the title and estates to David Lindsay, 9th Earl, grandson of the 7th Earl. Ludovick, 14th Earl of Crawford, grandson of the 9th Earl, having taken up arms for King CHARLES I., had sentence of forfeiture pronounced against him by the Parliament of Scotland, and his estates and title were conferred on the Earl of Lindsay; he was afterwards taken prisoner at the storming of Newcastle in Oct. 1644, and condemned to death, but execution being deferred, he was released on the capture of Edinburgh by Montrose in Aug. 1645, and escaping into Spain, after the surrender of the King to the Scottish army in 1646, died there soon after, without issue. The representation of the family then devolved on George, third Lord Spynie, also a zealous loyalist, and grandson of Alexander, 1st Lord Spynie, youngest son of the 9th Earl of Crawford; he *d.* without issue in 1672, when the male issue of Alexander, 3rd Earl of Crawford being extinct, the Earl of Balcarres became the male representative of this ancient house. But both Lord Spynie and the Earl of Balcarres were despoiled of their rights by the Act of the Scottish Parliament in 1644, and the Earldom was enjoyed by John, 10th Lord Lindsay of the Byres (descended from Sir William, uncle of the 1st Earl of Crawford,) and who had been created, in 1633, Earl of Lindsay; his male line became extinct by the death, 30 Jan 1808, of his descendant in the 5th degree, George, 20th Earl of Crawford, and no claim to this title has since been established,

although the Earl of Balcarres is beyond all doubt the lineal heir male of the 1st Earl.

2 Walter Lindsay of Edzell, whose grandson, Sir Walter, was slain at Flodden field in 1513, and was father of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Glenesk, who became, as before stated, 8th Earl of Crawford, but surrendered the inheritance to the right heir male. He had several children, of whom the two eldest were,

1 Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, whose male posterity became extinct in 1714.

2 John, father of Sir David Lindsay, the first Lord Balcarres.

This Sir David was a learned and laborious chymist, had the best collection of books in his time, and wrote with his own hand ten volumes still extant in the library at Balcarres, upon the Philosopher's stone. He was created Baron Lindsay of Balcarres in 1633; he adhered to the Royal cause, but died in 1641.

Alexander, 2nd Lord, entered upon political life in the army of the Covenanters, but assisted in raising the army for the rescue of the King in 1648, and in 1650, was, by King Charles II., advanced to the dignity of Earl of Balcarres, Lord Lindsay and Balneil. He *d.* in 1659, leaving issue: 1 Charles, 2nd Earl, who d. *unm.* in 1662.

2 Colin, 3rd Earl, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1722, leaving also two sons, 1 Alexander, 4th Earl, who *d.* without issue in 1740. 2 James, 5th Earl, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1768, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, 6th Earl; father of James, present and 7th Earl, who succeeded him in 1825, and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1826, by the title of Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, Co. Lancaster.

BANDON, EARL OF. (Bernard.)

Peer of Ireland.

The Earl is of English extraction. Francis Bernard, Esq., of Castle Mahon, Co. Cork, *d.* in 1660, and was grandfather of Francis Barnard of Castle Mahon, *b.* 1663, appointed Solicitor-general of Ireland in 1711, and a Judge of the Court of Common-Pleas in 1726. He *d.* June 1731, having *m.* in 1693, Alice, daughter of Stephen Ludlow, Esq., (ancestor of the Earls of Ludlow,) by whom, who *d.* in May 1741, he had, besides several other sons who *d. unm.*;

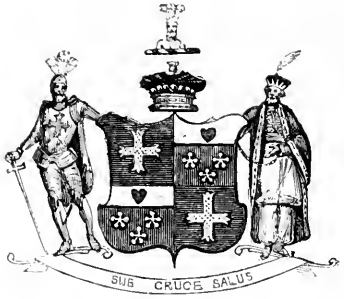
1 Francis Bernard, Esq., of Basinghourne Hall, Co. Essex, who was *b.* 28 Sept. 1698, and *d.* 19 March 1783; having *m.* 26 March 1722, Lady Anne Petty, only daughter of Henry, Earl of Shelburne, by whom, who *d.* in 1727, he had no issue.

2 North-Ludlow, a Major in the army, who *m.* Rose, daughter of John Echlin, Esq., of Echlinville, Co. Down, and besides other issue left a son James.

3 Elizabeth, *b.* 21 Feb. 1703, *d.* 30 May 1743; having *m.* 1st, James, 3rd Viscount Caulfield, and 2ndly, Thomas Adderly, Esq., of Innishannon.

James Bernard, Esq., son of Major North-Ludlow Bernard, was *b.* 3 Dec. 1729, *d.* 7 July 1790, having *m.* Esther, daughter of Percy Smyth, Esq., and widow of Robert Gookin, Esq., by whom he had issue, besides several daughters:

Francis, 1st Earl, created Baron Bandon in 1793, Viscount Bandon in 1795, Earl of Bandon and Viscount Bernard in 1800; his marriage and issue are described in *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1830, and was succeeded by his eldest son James, the present and 2nd Earl.



BANGOR, VISCOUNT. (WARD.)

Peer of Ireland.

THIS family is of Norman origin. Bernard Ward, Esq., who settled in Ireland in 1580, was ancestor of Michael Ward, a justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; who *m.* in 1709, Anna-Catherine, daughter and co-heir of James Hamilton, of Bangor, Co. Down, Esq., and by her was father of

BERNARD, 1st VISCOUNT, created Baron Bangor of Castle Ward, Co. Downe, in 1770, and VISCOUNT BANGOR, in Jan. 1781. He was *b.* 18 Aug. 1719, and *d.* 27 May 1781, having *m.* Dec. 1748, Lady Anne Bligh, eldest daughter of John, 1st Earl of Darnley, and widow of Robert Hawkins Magill, Esq.; she *d.* 7 Feb. 1789. They had three sons, viz.:

1 NICHOLAS, 2nd VISCOUNT, *b.* Dec. 1749, and *d. unm.* 11 Sept. 1827, when he was succeeded by his nephew, EDWARD SOUTHWELL, the present and 3rd VISCOUNT.

2 The Hon. Edward, who *d.* in 1812, and is described with his marriage and issue in *The Peerage Volume.* He was father of the present VISCOUNT.

3 The Rt.-Hon. Robert, a Privy-Councillor in Ireland, *b.* 14 July 1754, *d.* 7 March 1831, having *m.* 1st, May 1782, Sophia-Frances, 3rd daughter of Chapel Whaley, Esq., who *d.* Sept. 1793; and 2ndly, May 1797, Louisa-Jane, 2nd daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Dr. Abraham Symes; she *d.* 18 Feb. 1811. He had issue by both marriages. See *The Peerage Volume.*

BANTRY, EARL OF. (WHITE.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE Earl derives his descent from Sir Thomas White of Rickmansworth, Co. Herts, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and brother of John White, Bishop of Winchester in 1557. Sir Thomas White, of Rickmansworth, Co. Herts, Lord Mayor of London in 1555, was the first of this family who settled in Ireland. His grandson, Richard White, Esq., of Bantry, *m.* Martha, daughter of the Rev. —

Davies, of Dawston, Co. Cork, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, *m.* in 1756, to Richard Longfield, Viscount Longueville, and a son,

Simon White, Esq., who *m.* in 1760, Frances-Jane, daughter of Richard-Hedges Eyre, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 3 May 1816, he had, besides other issue, RICHARD, present EARL, created Baron Bantry of Bantry, Co. Cork, in 1797, Viscount Bantry in 1800, and EARL of BANTRY and Viscount Berehaven in 1816.

BARHAM, BARON. (NOEL.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

JOHN Middleton of Caldhame, was killed sitting in his chair, by Montrose's soldiers in 1645. He *m.* Helen, daughter of John Strachan of the family of Thornton, by whom he had, besides other issue,

1 John, a General in the service of the Scotch Parliament; he acquired great reputation in arms, and compelled the illustrious Montrose to a capitulation by which he undertook to quit the kingdom in 1646; but when the troops were raised for the rescue of the King, he was appointed Lieut.-Gen. of the Horse, marched into England with the Duke of Hamilton, and after the best possible defence, was made prisoner at the battle of Preston. He escaped into Scotland, where he put himself at the head of a body of Royalists, afterwards commanded the Horse in King CHARLES II.'s expedition into England, was again taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and again escaped. In 1660, he was created by King CHARLES II. Earl of Middleton, Lord Clermont and Fettercairn. He died Governor of Tangier in Africa, in 1673. Charles, 2nd Earl of Middleton, his son, was forfeited by Act of Parliament in 1695, for his adherence to King JAMES II.

2 Alexander Middleton, D. D., Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, to which station his son George succeeded. Dr. George Middleton was father of Robert, whose eldest son George has left male issue, and his 2nd son,

Sir Charles Middleton, Bart., an Admiral, and 1st Lord of the Admiralty, was created BARON BARHAM, of Barham and Teston, Co. Kent, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his daughter DIANA, wife of Sir Gerard-Noel Noel, Bart., and her issue male. He *d.* in 1813, and was succeeded by his daughter, the 1st BARONESS.

Baptist Noel, 4th Earl of Gainsborough, was 19th in paternal descent from Noel, who came over with William the Conqueror, and obtained lands in England. Lady Jane, the Earl's eldest surviving daughter, and heir of her brother, Henry, 6th Earl, on whose death, 9 April 1798, the title became extinct, was *b.* 1733, and *d.* June 1811, having *m.* Gerard-Anne Edwardes, Esq., natural son of Lord Anne Hamilton, by whom she was mother of Sir Gerard-Noel Edwards, Bart., who has assumed the name of NOEL; father, by his marriage with DIANA, BARONESS BARHAM, of CHARLES NOEL, the present LORD.

BARRINGTON, VISCOUNT. (BARRINGTON.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship's family was originally Norman, and bore the name of Shute. JOHN SHUTE, 1st Viscount, took the name and arms of Barrington, in consequence of succeeding to the estates of a junior branch of that ancient family, of Barrington Hall, in Essex, Baronets. He was created VISCOUNT BARRINGTON, of Ardglass, Co. Down, and Baron Barrington, of Newcastle, Co. Dublin, in 1720, and *d.* in 1734; having *m.* Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Daines, Knt., by whom he had issue:

1 WILLIAM-WILDMAN, 2nd VISCOUNT, who, after passing through some subordinate ministerial offices, was appointed Secretary at War and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1761, Treasurer of the Navy in 1762, and again Secretary at War in 1764, from which situation he retired in 1778, after serving the Crown thirty-four years; he *m.* 16 Sept. 1740, Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Lovell, Esq., widow of the Hon. Samuel Grimston, and *d.* 1 Feb. 1793, without surviving issue.

2 John, a Major-General, Governor of Berwick, and Commander of the British troops, at the taking of Guadaloupe in 1758; he *d.* 2 April 1764, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Florentius Vassal, Esq., by whom he had three sons, viz.:

1 WILLIAM-WILLIAM, 3rd VISCOUNT, who succeeded his uncle in the Peerage, and *d.* without issue 13 July 1801; having *m.* Miss Anne Murrell, who after his death *m.* 2ndly, Edward Thornycroft, Esq., and *d.* May 1816.

2 RICHARD, 4th VISCOUNT, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* without issue, Jan. 1814; having *m.* Susan, daughter of William Budder, Esq.

3 GEORGE, in holy orders, the 5th VISCOUNT, who succeeded his brother in 1814, and was succeeded in 1829 by his eldest son, WILLIAM KEPPEL, the present and 6th VISCOUNT.

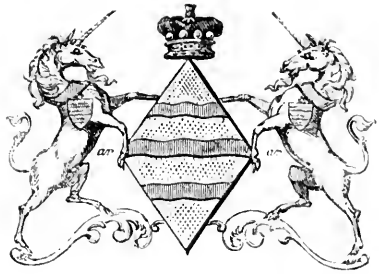
3 Daines, a Welsh Judge and distinguished author, *d.* 14 March 1800.

4 Samuel, an Admiral, eminent for his naval services, *d. unm.* 16 Aug. 1800.

5 Shute, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, translated to Salisbury, and subsequently to Durham; he *d.* without issue 25 March, 1826; having *m.* 1st, 2 Feb. 1761, Lady Diana Beauclerk, only daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of St. Albans, who *d.* in 1766; and 2ndly, 20 June 1770, Jane, only daughter of Sir Berkeley-William Guise, Bart., who *d.* Aug. 1807.

6 Sarah, *d.* 17 March 1759; having *m.* June 1746, Robert Price, of Foxley, Co. Hereford, Esq.

7 Anne, *m.* 1st, Jan. 1747, Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart., and 2ndly, Sir Roger Gilbert, Bart.



BASSETT, BARONESS. (Basset.)

Peeress of Great Britain.

This family acquired distinction soon after the Conquest, and has, in its different branches, been raised to four several Baronies; namely, Basset of Drayton, to which Ralph Basset was summoned by writ in 1264, and which failed in 1390, by the death of Ralph, 4th Baron, without issue; Basset of Sapcote to which another Ralph Basset was summoned by writ also in the year 1264, and which fell into abeyance in 1378, on the death of Ralph 3rd Baron, between his two daughters and co-heirs; Basset of Waldon, created by writ to Richard Basset in 1299, and which failed in his son Ralph, 2nd Lord; and lastly, the present Barony of De Dunstanville and Basset. About the middle of the twelfth century the Bassets of Cornwall obtained the estate of Tehidy, in that county, by marriage with the heiress of the ancient house of De Dunstanville, and from that period appear to have enjoyed considerable wealth and influence till the reign of Charles I., when three brothers, Sir Francis, Sir Thomas, and Sir Arthur, became famous for their exertions in the Royal cause. Sir Francis, the eldest, was Sheriff of Cornwall during the greater part of the Rebellion, in which he manifested the utmost zeal and activity in defence of his Royal Master; he was with the King at Lestwithiel when Essex's army surrendered after the royalist victory at Stratton, after which event, he says, in a letter to his wife, "The King told me, in the hearing of thousands, 'Mr. Sheriff, I now leave the county of Cornwall to your care and protection.'" Sir Thomas was a Major-General, and commanded a division of the Royal army in the battle of Stratton, and Sir Arthur was also a Major-General in the King's service, and Governor of St. Michael's Mount, the property of his brother Sir Francis, which was one of the last places that yielded to the Parliament. Owing to the large sums of money disbursed in this unhappy struggle, the family became considerably reduced in circumstances, but retrieved itself by skilful management and subsequent marriages with heiresses.

The late Peer was 12th in descent from Sir William Basset, living in the reign of King Henry VIII. His father, Francis Basset, Esq., *d.* Nov. 1769, having *m.* 19 Oct. 1756, Margaret, 3rd daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., by whom, who d. 19 Oct. 1768, he had, amongst other issue, Francis, created a Baronet in 1779, raised to the Peerage, in 1796, by the title of Baron de Dunstanville of Tehidy, Co. Cornwall, and afterwards, in 1797, created Baron Basset of Stratton, Co. Cornwall, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his daughter, Frances Basset, and the heirs male of her body. His Lordship *d.* in 1835, when he was succeeded in the Barony of Basset by his only child the present Baroness; and that of Dunstanville became extinct.

BATEMAN, BARON. (Bateman-Hanbury.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

William Hanbury, Esq., of Kelmarsh in Northamptonshire, *m.* Sarah, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Western, Esq., of Rivenhall in Essex, by Anne, only daughter of Sir James Bateman, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1717, and sister of William, created Viscount Bateman in the Peerage of Ireland in 1725.

This William, 1st Viscount Bateman *m.* Lady Anne Spencer, only daughter of Charles, 2nd Earl of Sunderland, and *d.* in 1744, when John, his son by her, succeeded as 2nd Viscount. He *m.* a daughter and co-heir of John Sambrooke, Esq., and *d.* without issue in 1802, when the Peerage became extinct.

The above mentioned William Hanbury, Esq., and Sarah his wife, great niece of the 1st Viscount Bateman, had issue William Hanbury, Esq., of Thelmarsh, who in 1802 inherited the estates of his cousin, the 2nd Viscount Bateman; for his marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1807, and his eldest son William, the present Lord, was created to the Peerage in 1837 by the title of Baron Bateman, of Shobdon, Co. Hereford, and has since by Royal Letters Patent assumed the name of Bateman before that of Hanbury.

BATH, MARQUIS OF. (Thynne.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir Geoffrey de Boteville, of considerable rank in Poitou, settled in England in the reign of King John, and was ancestor in the 10th degree of John de Boteville, called John of the Inn, from his mansion at Stretton, which is said to have given rise to the surname of Thynne. His heir in the 7th generation was

Sir Thomas Thynne, Bart., created, in 1682, Baron Thynne, of Warminster, Co. Wilts, and Viscount Weymouth, Co. Dorset, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers James and Henry-Frederick Thynne, and their heirs male respectively; he *d.* 28 July 1714, without surviving issue male, and his brother

James having *d. unm.* in 1708, he was succeeded by THOMAS, 2nd VISCOUNT, his nephew, grandson and heir of his brother Henry-Frederick Thynne. The 2nd Viscount *d.* 12 Jan. 1751; having *m.* Lady Louisa Carteret, daughter of John, Earl Granville, by whom he left two sons:

1 THOMAS, 2nd Viscount, created in 1789, MARQUIS of BATH; for his marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* in 1796, and was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS, 2nd MARQUIS; on whose death, 27 March 1837, his eldest surviving son, HENRY-FREDERICK, 3rd MARQUIS, succeeded; he also dying 24 June 1837, was succeeded by his eldest son JOHN-ALEXANDER, the present and 4th MARQUIS, a minor.

2 Henry-Frederick, who being appointed by will heir to his grandfather, Earl Granville, took the name of Carteret, and was created Baron Carteret in 1784, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and every other son of Thomas Viscount Weymouth, his elder brother, and their heirs male; he *d. unm.* in 1826, and was succeeded by his nephew, Lord George Thynne, the present Baron Carteret, 2nd son of the 1st Marquis of Bath.

BATHURST, EARL. (BATHURST.)

Peer of Great Britain.

THIS family existed at Bathurst in Sussex, before the wars of York and Lancaster.

Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knight, was 4th in descent from Lawrence Bathurst of Cranebrook, Kent, living in the reign of King HENRY VI. He was treasurer of the Household to Queen ANNE, while Princess of Denmark, and *d.* in 1704, having *m.* Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apsley, of Apsley, Co. Sussex, by whom he had three sons; 1 ALLEN, 1st EARL. 2 Peter, whose male issue became extinct in 1803, by the death of his son, General Peter Bathurst. 3 Benjamin, of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, who left issue, besides other children, a daughter, Anne, *m.* to Charles Bragge, Esq., and mother by him of the Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, of Lydney Park, who *d.* in 1831; and a son, Henry, Bishop of Norwich, who by Grace Coote, sister of the late Lord Castlecoote, has a numerous issue.

ALLEN, 1st EARL, was created Baron Bathurst of Battlesdon, Co. Bedford, in 1712, and EARL BATHURST of Bathurst, Co. Sussex, in 1772; he was a constant opponent in Parliament of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole's administration: in 1757 he was appointed Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, afterwards King GEORGE III., and *d.* 14 Sept. 1775, having *m.* his cousin Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Sir Peter Apsley; he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, HENRY, 2nd EARL, who had been appointed Lord High Chancellor, and created Baron Apsley of Apsley, Co. Sussex, in 1771; he *d.* in 1794, and was succeeded by his only son, HENRY, 3rd EARL, to whom in 1834 succeeded his eldest son, HENRY-GEORGE, present and 4th EARL.

BAYNING, BARON. (Powlett.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The Hon. William Townshend, 3rd son of Charles, 1st Viscount Townshend, was Aide-de-camp, to King George II., and Groom of the Bedchamber, and Privy Purse to Frederick Prince of Wales; he was *b.* 9th June 1702, and *d.* 29 Jan. 1738; having *m.* 29 May 1725, Henrietta, daughter and sole heir of Lord William Powlett, by his 2nd marriage with Anne, daughter and co-heir of Randolph Egerton, Esq., of Betley, Co. Stafford, by Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Murray, Esq., by Anne, his wife, who had been created Viscountess Bayning in 1674, for life, being 2nd daughter of Sir Paul Bayning, who had been created Viscount Bayning in 1627, and whose title became extinct in 1638.

Charles Townshend, the only surviving son of this marriage, was created, in 1797, Baron Bayning, of Foxley, Co. Berks, and *d.* in 1810; having *m.* Annabella, sister and heir of Powlett Smyth, Esq. of Somborne, Hants, who assumed the name of Powlett, and daughter of the Rev. Richard Smyth, by Annabella, daughter and heir of William Powlett, Esq., the only son of the above-mentioned Lord William Powlett, by his first marriage with Louisa, daughter of the Marquis de Monpouillon, a younger son of the Duke de La Force, in France. Lord Bayning had issue by this marriage, besides some children who died young, and the daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*, two sons, viz.: 1 Charles-Frederick, his successor, 2nd Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1823; 2 Henry, present and 3rd Lord, who succeeded his brother, and has assumed by Royal sign-manual the name of Powlett.

BEAUCHAMP, EARL. (Pyndar.)

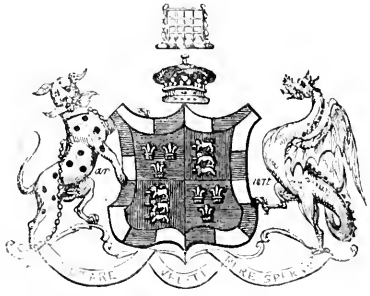
Peer of the United Kingdom.

Of the great and wide-spreading family of Beauchamp, which in the reigns of the Kings of the House of Plantagenet was so powerful in England, and produced the celebrated line of the Earls of Warwick; was John Beauchamp, Lord

Treasurer and K.G., created Baron Beauchamp of Powyk, in 1447, which title became extinct in 1496 by the death of his son Richard, 2nd Lord, without issue male.

Anne, daughter and co-heir of the 2nd Lord, *m.* Richard Lygon, of a family existing in the time of Richard I.; 7th in descent from them was William Lygon of Madresfield, Co. Worcester, whose daughter and eventual heir Margaret *m.* Reginald Pyndar, Esq.; their son Reginald assumed the name and arms of Lygon, he *m.* Susannah, daughter of William Hanmer, of Bettesfield, Co. Flint, Esq., and *d.* 25 Dec. 1788, leaving issue by her, who *d.* in 1785, a daughter Elizabeth, who *m.* the Hon. John Yorke, 4th son of the 1st Earl of Hardwicke; and one son,

William Lygon, created Baron Beauchamp of Powyk, Co. Worcester, in 1806, and Earl Beauchamp and Viscount Elmley in 1815. He was father of William-Beauchamp, his successor, 2nd Earl, who succeeded him in 1816, and *d. unm.* in 1823; and of John-Reginald, 3rd and present Earl, who by Royal sign-manual resumed, in 1813, the paternal name of Pyndar only.



BEAUFORT, DUKE OF. (Somerset.)

Peer of England.

No family of the British Peerage traces a longer line of illustrious descent than that of Beaufort. The three sons of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, (4th son of King Edward IV.,) all bearing the name of Beaufort, were legitimated by Act of Parliament, with an exception against any claim to the Throne; Thomas, Earl of Dorset and Duke of Exeter, who died without issue; and Henry, the well-known Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Chancellor, were the two younger of these legitimated sons. John de Beaufort, created in 1397 Earl of Somerset, was the eldest, and was father of three successive Earls, Henry, John, and Edmund. The eldest died unmarried; and the second, having been created Duke of Somerset in 1443, was constituted by his cousin, King Henry VI., Captain-General of the whole realm of France and Duchy of Normandy, and left an only daughter, Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII., who, in her right, claimed the Crown, as heir of the House of Lancaster.

Edmund, the 3rd son, Earl of Mortaigne and Marquis of Dorset, who succeeded his brother as Earl of Somerset, was likewise Regent of Normandy, and created Duke of Somerset. He was killed in the battle of St. Albans in 1455, leaving four sons, Henry, Edmund, John, and Thomas, the two eldest of whom were successively Dukes of Somerset, and all lost their lives either valiantly supporting in the field the declining fortunes of the House of Lancaster, or falling by the hands of the executioner, victims to the spirit of party vengeance, which in that period deluged the scaffolds with the best blood of the realm. With Edmund, the 4th Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded by King Edward IV., after the battle of Tewkesbury, expired the legitimate descendants of the 1st Earl of Somerset; but Henry, the 3rd Duke, left an illegitimate son,

Charles, to whom he gave the name of Somerset, and who obtained, from King Henry VII., the Order of the Garter; he *m.* Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, and 2nd Baron Herbert by writ, (1461,) and was created by patent, in 1506, Baron Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower, and in 1514 Earl of Worcester; he *d.* in 1526. Henry, 2nd Earl, their son, inherited the Barony of Herbert by writ; he *d.* in 1549, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, 3rd Earl, K.G. who *d.* in 1589. Edward, 4th Earl, K.G., succeeded his father, and was succeeded in 1628 by his son,

Henry, 5th Earl, who was created Marquis of Worcester, in 1642; he was amongst the most conspicuous defenders of the Royal cause, in the civil wars of the reign of Charles I.; assisting the King with large supplies both of men and money, and maintaining for four years, with 800 men, his Castle of Ragland, in the county of Monmouth, which was amongst the last places in England that surrendered to the rebels, and obtained, at last, in August 1646, an honourable capitulation from General Fairfax: in violation of which, however, he was taken into custody, and died a prisoner in December following. The Castle of Ragland was wholly destroyed, and injury to an immense amount was committed upon his property. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, 2nd Marquis, also a distinguished Royalist. He was styled in his father's lifetime Earl of Glamorgan, to which title he is said to have been created by patent in 1644; he *d.* in 1667, and was succeeded by his only son,

Henry, 3rd Marquis, K.G., created Duke of Beaufort in 1682. On the elevation of William III. to the Throne, this noble Duke refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and consequently lived in retirement till his death in 1699, when he was succeeded by his grandson,

Henry, 2nd Duke, K.G., son of Charles, Marquis of Worcester, who *d.* in the lifetime of his father, the 1st Duke. He *d.* in 1714, leaving only two sons, Henry, who *d.* without issue in 1745, and Charles-Noel, successively Dukes of Beaufort.

Charles-Noel, 4th Duke, *d.* 28 Oct. 1756; having *m.* Elizabeth, sister and heir of Norborne Berkeley, Baron Botetourt: to which ancient Barony she succeeded on the death of her brother, and transmitted it in 1799, to her only son, Henry, 5th Duke, K.G., who is described at length with his issue in *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Charles, 6th Duke, K.G.; to whom succeeded in 1836, his eldest son, Henry, present and 7th Duke.

BEDFORD, DUKE OF. (Russell.)

Peer of England.

John Russell was Constable of Corfe Castle, Co. Dorset, in 1221; 8th in descent from him was John Russell, who entered into the service of King Henry VII., as a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and rose to be Comptroller of the Household, in that of King Henry VIII. He was created, in 1539, Baron Russell, of Cheneys, Co. Bedford, made a Knight of the Garter in the following year, and obtained considerable grants of land upon the dissolution of monasteries. He enjoyed many high offices under this King, and was appointed one of the Council of administration during the minority of King Edward VI., at whose Coronation he acted as High Steward. In 1550 he was created Earl of Bedford, and dying in 1554, was succeeded by his only son,

Francis, 2nd Earl, K.G., who *d.* in 1585; having had four sons. viz.

1 Edward, Lord Russell, who *d.* without issue in his father's lifetime.

2 John, Lord Russell, who also *d.* in his father's lifetime, having had one son, who *d.* before him, and two daughters. Elizabeth, who *d. unm.*, and Anne, who *m.* Henry, 5th Earl, afterwards Marquis of Worcester.

3 Francis, summoned to Parliament as Baron Russell, was killed in an accidental fray on the Scottish borders, only one day before his father's death, leaving an only son, Edward, 3rd Earl, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* without issue in 1627.

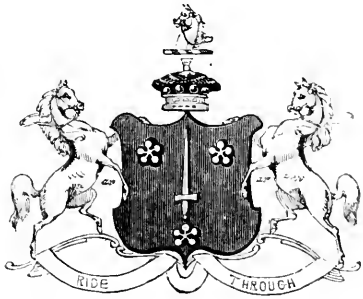
4 William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, created in 1603 Baron Russell of Thorn-

HAUGH; he *d.* in 1613, leaving two sons; 1 FRANCIS, his successor, 2nd LORD RUSSELL, of THORNHAUGH, who succeeded his cousin as 4th EARL; and 2 William, from whom a family of Russell, seated at Speldhurst, in Kent, descended.

WILLIAM, 5th EARL, K.G., eldest son of the 4th Earl, succeeded his father in 1641; in 1694 he was created Marquis of Tavistock and DUKE of BEDFORD, and *d.* in 1700. He was father of William, the celebrated Lord Russell, who lost his life on the scaffold 21 July, 1683, but his attainder was annulled by Act of Parliament soon after the Revolution. He *m.* Rachel Wriothesley, 2nd daughter and at length heir of Thomas, 4th Earl of Southampton, so distinguished for her conjugal affection, and left issue by her,

WRIOTHESLEY, 2nd DUKE, K.G. He was created BARON HOWLAND of Streatham in 1695, before his accession to the Ducal title, by the death of his grandfather. He *d.* in 1711, leaving two sons, successively Dukes of Bedford, WRIOTHESLEY, 3rd DUKE, who *d.* without issue in 1732, and

JOHN, 4th DUKE, K.G., who *d.* in 1771, and was succeeded by his grandson, FRANCIS, 5th DUKE, eldest son of Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, who died before his father. The 5th DUKE *d. unm.* in 1802, and was succeeded by his brother JOHN, the present and 6th DUKE.



BELHAVEN, BARON. (HAMILTON.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

SIR JOHN HAMILTON was created BARON BELHAVEN and STENTON in 1647, and in 1675 had his patent renewed, with remainder to JOHN HAMILTON, husband of his grand-daughter Margaret, (daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., by Anne, his Lordship's 2nd daughter,) and the heirs male of his body, failing which, to the heirs male whatsoever of the said JOHN HAMILTON, who succeeded him as 2nd LORD, in 1679. The second LORD distinguished himself in Parliament by his opposition to the succession of the Duke of York, afterwards King JAMES II., and was committed to the castle of Edinburgh, for applying seditious language towards him, terming him popish and fanatical. He concurred in the address calling the Prince of Orange to the throne; yet on an attempt of the French to invade Scotland on behalf of the son of JAMES II., Lord Belhaven was sent prisoner to London on suspicion of favouring his cause. This indignity so wounded his spirit that he died immediately on his release from prison in June 1708. By Margaret Hamilton, his wife, he left a son, JOHN, 3rd LORD, father of JOHN, 4th, and JAMES, 5th LORD. On the death of the latter, in 1777, the male line of the 2nd LORD became extinct and the title descended, according to limitation of the patent, to

ROBERT, 6th LORD, grandfather of the present Peer, lineal descendant and heir male of William Hamilton of Wishaw, younger brother of James Hamilton of Barncleugh, grandfather of the 2nd Lord. He was descended from Thomas, 3rd son of Sir John Hamilton of Cadzow, and uncle of James, 1st Lord Hamilton, ancestor of the Marquis of Abercorn. He *d.* however in 1781, without having established his claim, but the Peerage was allowed by the House of Lords in 1799, to his son, WILLIAM, 7th LORD, father of ROBERT MONTGOMERY, the present and 8th LORD, who succeeded him in 1814, and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1831, by the title of BARON HAMILTON of Wishaw, Co. Lanark.

BELMORE, EARL OF. (Lowry-Corry.)

Peer of Ireland.

Robert Lowry, Esq., was descended from an ancient Scotch family, which settled at Ahenis, Co. Tyrone, Ireland; he married Anne, daughter of the Rev. James Sinclair, and was father of

Galbraith Lowry, Esq., of Ahenis, who married Sarah, daughter and co-heir of John Corry, Esq., and in consequence assumed the name of Corry; their daughter, Anne, married in 1763, William Willoughby, 1st Earl of Enniskillen, and died in 1802.

Armar, their only son and heir, was created Baron Belmore of Castle Coole in 1781, Viscount Belmore in 1789, and Earl of Belmore in 1797; he *d.* in 1802, and was succeeded by his only son, Somerset, the present and 2nd Earl.

BERESFORD, VISCOUNT. (Beresford.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

William-Carr Beresford, the illegitimate son of George, 1st Marquis of Waterford, was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1814, for his eminent military services in the Peninsular War, by the title of Baron Beresford of Albuera and Dungarvon, Co. Waterford, and was advanced in 1823 to the dignity of Viscount Beresford, of Beresford, Co. Stafford, and is the present Viscount.

BERKELEY, EARL OF. (Berkeley.)

Peer of England.

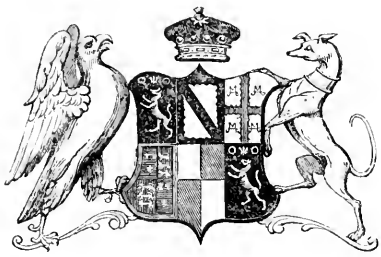
This very ancient family derives its origin from Harding, a nobleman sprung from the Kings of Denmark, who accompanied William Duke of Normandy into England, and fought in the memorable battle of Hastings. His son, Robert, obtained, from King Henry II., the Castle of Berkeley, and held it with the dignity of Baron of the realm, which was enjoyed by his descendants, by tenure of their castle of Berkeley, till Thomas, 6th Baron Berkeley, by tenure, was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1295. He was succeeded in 1321 by his son Maurice, and he in 1326 by his son Thomas, 3rd Lord, to whose custody the unfortunate King Edward II. was committed after his deposition; but exceptions being taken to the too great civility with which Lord Berkeley was supposed to treat his Royal prisoner, he was required to deliver up his charge, and also his Castle of Berkeley, to John, Lord Maltravers, and Sir Thomas Gournay, in whose custody the King was barbarously murdered. This Lord was succeeded by his son,

Maurice, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1368, leaving two sons, Thomas, his successor, and James; the latter was father of James, 6th Lord. The said Thomas, eldest son, 5th Lord, and 10th by tenure, *m.* Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Warine, 2nd Baron Lisle, [by writ 1357,] and *d.* without issue male in 1416, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Beauchamp, 14th Earl of Warwick, between whose three daughters and co-heirs the Barony of Lisle is in abeyance, and the Barony of Berkeley [by writ 1295] would have been so, but that James de Berkeley, nephew and heir male of the 10th Lord, claimed and was allowed the Barony by the tenure of his castle of Berkeley to which he was heir of entail; he was summoned in 1416. He *d.* in 1463; having *m.* Isabel, 2nd daugher and at length co-heir of Thomas Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk, Baron Mowbray, [by writ 1295,] and co-heir of the Barony of Braose of Gower, [by writ 1299,] by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John, 3rd Baron Segrave, [by writ 1264.] William, their son and heir, was created Viscount Berkeley in 1481, Earl of Nottingham 1483, and Marquis of Berkeley 1488; he *d.* without issue in 1492, when these titles became extinct, but the Barony devolved on

Maurice, his brother, 8th Lord. He *d.* in 1507, leaving two sons, Maurice the 9th, and Thomas, the 10th Lord; the latter *d.* in 1532, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, to whom, in 1534, succeeded his son Henry, 12th Lord, who *d.* in 1613. Sir Thomas Berkeley, his eldest son, *d.* before his father, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of George Cary, 2nd Lord Hunsdon, grandson and heir of William Cary, Esq., by Lady Mary, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. George, 13th Lord, their son, succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1658. His son,

George, 14th Lord, was created Viscount Dursley and Earl of Berkeley, Co. Gloucester, in 1679; he *d.* in 1698, and to him in direct paternal descent have succeeded Charles, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1710; James, 3rd Earl, K.G., who *d.* in 1736; Augustus, 4th Earl, who *d.* in 1755; and Frederick-Augustus, 5th and late Earl, whose double marriage, as represented by himself and his Countess, failed of establishment, on a patient investigation by the House of Peers after the Earl's death in 1810: when Thomas-Morton-Fitz-Harding, his eldest son, born after the acknowledged marriage of 1796, was declared to be the successor to his honours. The castle of Berkeley, however, devolved with other estates by the will of the late Earl

to his first-born son, William-Fitz-Hardinge, called in his father's life-time Viscount Dursley, who, in 1831, was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Segrave, of Berkeley Castle, Co. Gloucester. See *The Peerage Volume* under that title.



BERNERS, BARON. (Wilson.)

Peer of England.

John Bourchier, 4th son of William, Earl of Ewe, by Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, 6th son of King Edward III., was summoned to Parliament as Baron Berners in 1455. He *d.* in 1474, and was succeeded by John, 2nd Lord, son of his eldest son Sir Humphrey Bourchier, who had died before him. The 2nd Lord *d.* in 1532, and Jane, his daughter and sole heir, *m.* Edmund Knyvet, Esq., Serjeant Porter to King Henry VIII., but neither she nor her husband claimed the title; she *d.* in 1561.

John Knyvet, Esq., of Plumstead, Co. Norfolk, their son and heir, *d.* before his mother in 1543. His son, Sir Thomas Knyvet of Ashwellthorpe, Co. Norfolk, should have been 4th Lord, as successor to his grandmother; he *d.* in 1617; his eldest son, Sir Thomas, *d.* before him, and he was succeeded at Ashwellthorpe by his grandson, Thomas Knyvet, Esq., who should have been 5th Lord, and *d.* in 1658. He left two sons, 1 Sir John, his successor, 2 Thomas, who left an only son John Knyvet, Esq.

Sir John Knyvet of Ashwellthorpe, who should have been 6th Lord, *d.* in 1673; leaving issue a son Thomas, who should have been 7th Lord, and *d. unm.* in 1693; and four daughters co-heirs to their brother, of whom Mary, the 3rd daughter, *d. unm.* in 1709; the three married daughters were,

1 Elizabeth, who *d.* before 1704, having *m.* Thomas Glemham, Esq., of Little Glemham, Co. Suffolk, by whom she had an only child Thomas Glemham, who *d. unm.* in 1711.

2 Catherine, who *m.* 1st John Harris, Esq., who *d.* in 1686, and 2ndly, Richard Bohenham, Esq., who *d.* in 1721; she had no issue by either.

3 Jane, who *d.* in 1704, having *m.* Oliver Le Neve, Esq., by whom she had no issue.

Catherine Bohenham, the 2nd daughter and co-heir, survived all her sisters and their issue; the abeyance of the Barony terminated in 1711, by the death of her nephew Thomas Glemham, and she became rightfully Baroness Berners. She claimed the Peerage, and by a judgment of the House of Lords 30 May 1720, was declared entitled to it; but she *d.* without issue in 1743.

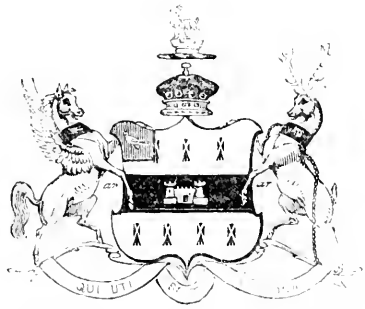
The heirs of John Knyvet, Esq., only son of Thomas, brother of the Baroness's father, Sir John Knyvet, became on her death the representatives of the Barony, the said John Knyvet being himself deceased. He *d.* in 1731, having had eleven sons, who all died *unm.* before the Baroness; and two daughters, who became co-heirs to the Barony; viz.:

1 Elizabeth, who *m.* 2 May 1720 Henry Wilson, Esq., of Didlington, Co. Norfolk, and *d.* in 1757, leaving issue by him, 1 Henry-William Wilson, Esq., father of the present Peer; 2 Knyvet; 3 Harriet, who *m.* John Leighton, Esq.

2 Lucy, *d.* in 1740; having *m.* 1st, Thomas Holt, Esq., by whom she had one surviving daughter, Elizabeth-Anne, who *d.* in 1764, wife of Thomas Strangewayes, Esq., and 2ndly, John Field, Esq., by whom also she had one surviving daughter, Catherine, *m.* 1st to Peter-Isaac Boullie, Esq., and 2ndly to Thomas Greaves, Esq.

she *d.* in 1810. Mrs. Strangewayes has left an only surviving daughter, Louisa, one of the co-heirs of this Barony; she *m.* Richard Strangewayes, Esq., of Well, Co. York, who *d.* in 1823. Mrs. Greaves left, by her 1st husband, two daughters, her co-heirs; 1 Catherine, who *d.* in 1823, leaving by her husband, William Nicholson, Esq., a son, William Nicholson, also one of the co-heirs of this Barony; 2 Sarah, who *d.* in 1814, leaving by Stephen Penny, Esq., her husband, a son, Stephen-James Penny, Esq., the other co-heir of the Barony.

Robert Wilson, Esq. of Didlington and Ashwellthorpe, Co. Norfolk, the present Lord, son and heir of Henry-William Wilson, Esq., and grandson and sole heir of Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heir of John Knyvet, Esq., in whose two daughters the representation of this ancient Barony resides, having petitioned the King to terminate the abeyance of the Barony of Berners, and having proved before the House of Lords, on a reference of the Petition for examination to their Lordships, his pedigree as above stated, his Majesty was graciously pleased to call the said barony out of abeyance in his favour 5 May 1832.



BERWICK, BARON, (Hill.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The paternal name of this family is Harwood. At the beginning of the 17th century a Sir Edward Harwood, Knt., distinguished himself as one of the most eminent soldiers of the age, and appears to have been connected with all the great men of his time. He was slain at the siege of Maestricht, in 1632, and divided his fortune among the children of his brother George, ancestor of

John Harwood, of Hagbourne, Co. Bucks, and afterwards of Crickheath, near Oswestry, Co. Salop, who *m.* Martha, daughter of Edward Macleston, of Penyland, Recorder of Oswestry, and had by her three sons, 1 John, whose male issue is extinct; 2 Thomas; 3 Edward, who *m.* and left issue.

Thomas Harwood, of Tern Hall, near Shrewsbury, Esq., the 2nd son, *m.* Elizabeth, widow of Richard Atcherley, Esq., and sister of the Right Hon. Richard Hill, by whom he was father of 1 Thomas Harwood, Esq., who being one of the heirs of entail to the Baronetcy of Hill of Hawkestone, in right of his mother, assumed the name of Hill; 2 Rowland, Rector of Hodnet, Co. Salop; 3 Martha, *m.* Walter Gough, of Oldfallings, Co. Stafford, Esq.; 4 Anne, *m.* John Kynaston, of Hordley, Co. Salop, Esq.

Thomas Hill, Esq., the eldest son, *m.* 1st, Anne, daughter of Richard Powys of Hintlesham Hall, Co. Suffolk, Esq., by whom he had issue Anne, *m.* Robert Burton, of Longnor, Co. Salop, Esq., and Margaret, *m.* Bennet, 3rd Earl of Harborough: and 2ndly, Susan-Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Noel, Esq., Judge of the Common Pleas, by whom he had Maria, *m.* 1st Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart., and 2ndly Henry Errington, Esq., of Beaufront, Co. Northumberland; and

Noel-Hill, created in 1784 Baron Berwick, of Attingham, Co. Salop, whose marriage and issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas-Noel, 2nd Lord, who *d.* at Naples, 2 Nov. 1832, and was succeeded by his next brother, William-Noel, present and 3rd Lord.

BESSBOROUGH, EARL OF. (Ponsonby.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

John Ponsonby, Esq., of Hale, Co. Cumberland, was great-grandfather of Sir John, who settled in Ireland, and was father of Sir William, created an Irish Peer in 1721, by the title of Baron of Bessborough, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Duncannon in 1723. He *d.* in 1726, leaving two sons.

1 Brabazon, his successor.

2 Major-General Henry Ponsonby, who was killed in the battle of Fontenoy, 11 May 1745; his son, Chambre Brabazon, *d.* 20 Feb. 1762, having *m.* 1st, 26 Sept. 1746, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Clarke, Esq., 2ndly, 23 Oct. 1752, Louisa, daughter of John Lyons, Esq., and 3rdly, Mary, daughter of Sir William Barker, Bart.; he had a daughter by each marriage, and by his third was also father of a posthumous son, Chambre-Brabazon Ponsonby-Barker, Esq., for all of whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

Brabazon, 2nd Viscount, was created Earl of Bessborough in 1739, and in 1749 Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, in the Peerage of Great Britain. He *d.* in 1758, leaving two sons,

1 William, 2nd Earl, his successor, for whose issue and marriage see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* in 1793, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick, the present and 3rd Earl.

2 The Right Hon. John Ponsonby, who *d.* 16 Aug. 1787; having *m.* 26 Sept. 1742, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, 2nd daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, by whom he was father of

William-Brabazon, created Baron Ponsonby in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. See *The Peerage Volume*, title Ponsonby.

BEVERLEY, EARL OF. (Percy.)

Peer of Great Britain.

For the pedigree of this noble family *see* Duke of Northumberland. Algernon, 1st Earl, was the 2nd son of Hugh, 1st Duke of Northumberland, who was created

Baron Louvaine of Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, in the Peerage of Great Britain, with remainder to Algernon Percy, his 2nd son, and the heirs male of his body His Lordship succeeded the Duke his father in the Barony, in 1786, and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Beverley, Co. York, in 1790; he *d.* in 1830, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present and 2nd Earl.

BEXLEY, BARON. (Vansittart.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This is an ancient family originally from the Netherlands. Peter Vansittart, an eminent merchant, settled in England about 1675, and was great-grandfather of the present Peer.

Arthur, his 5th son, was verderer of Windsor Forest. He *d.* 16 Sept. 1760, having *m.* 23 May 1723, Martha, eldest daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, of Radley, Co. Berks, Bart., by whom he had, besides other children, four sons:

1 Arthur, of Shottesbrooke-house, Co. Berks, Esq., who was *b.* 15 Feb. 1727, and *d.* 12 Nov. 1804, leaving issue, by the Honourable Anne Hanger, only daughter of the 1st, and sister of the three last Lords Coleraine; 1 Arthur, who *d.* 31 May 1829, having *m.* Caroline, 4th daughter of William, 1st Lord Auckland, by whom he has left a numerous issue; 2 Robert; 3 William, in holy orders, *m.* to Charlotte, daughter of General George Ward, and has issue.

2 Robert, *b.* 6 Dec. 1728, professor of civil law at Oxford, *d. unm.* 1789.

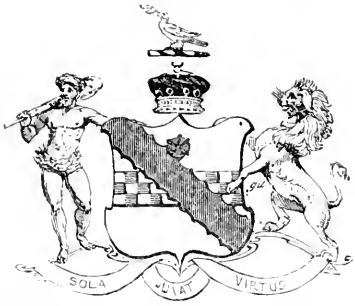
3 Henry, father of the present Lord.

4 George, *b.* 15 Sept. 1743, of Bisham Abbey, Co. Berks, *m.* Sarah, daughter of Sir James Stonehouse, Bart., and *d.* 21 Jan. 1825, having had issue; 1 George-Henry, a General in the army, *b.* July 1768, *d.* 4 Feb. 1824; having *m.* Oct. 1813, Anna-Maria Copson-Harris, only surviving child of Thomas Copson, Esq., of Shepey Hall, Co. Leicester, by whom he has left issue; 2 Edward, in holy orders, Rector of Taplow, took the surname of Neale by Royal sign manual, 1805; 3 Henry, Capt. R.N.; 4 Caroline-Anne, *m.* 22 Dec. 1792, Augustus-Henry East, Esq., 2nd son of Sir William East, Bart.; 5 Laura, *m.* 26 Nov. 1809, Fulwar Craven, of Chilton House, Esq. (see *The Peerage Volume*, title Craven;) 6 Henrietta.

Henry Vansittart, Esq., the third son, father of the present Lord, was *b.* 3 June 1732. Having been Governor-General of Bengal, he set sail for India a second time in the Aurora frigate, which was lost in the Mozambique Channel about Jan. 1771, when all on board perished; he *m.* Amelia, daughter of Nicholas Morse, Esq., Governor of Bombay, by whom, who *d.* 1 Aug. 1819, he had two sons:

1 Henry, who *d.* 12 Oct. 1787, leaving a son, Henry Vansittart, Esq.

2 Nicholas, the present Lord, created in 1823, a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Bexley of Bexley, Co. Kent.



BLANTYRE, BARON. (Stuart.)

Peer of Scotland.

His Lordship is of the same ancestry with the Earl of Galloway, being descended from Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, 3rd son of Sir William, of Dalswinton and Garlies, whose eldest son, Sir Alexander, was ancestor of the Earl of Galloway.

From Sir Thomas, Walter, 1st Lord Blantyre, was 4th in descent. He was bred up along with King James VI., under George Buchanan, had the priory of Blantyre bestowed on him by that monarch, and is designed commendator of Blantyre 1580, when he was nominated one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber. He was sworn a Privy-Councillor, and constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1582, appointed one of the extraordinary Lords of session in 1593, and promoted to the office of High Treasurer in 1596. In 1599, having given offence to the court by a decision in a cause relative to the church, he was deprived of his offices of Treasurer and extraordinary Lord of Session, and committed prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh; but was soon released, nominated one of the Commissioners for the treaty of union with England in 1604, and created a Peer in 1606. He was succeeded, in 1616, by his son,

William, 2nd Lord; who *d.* in 1638, leaving two sons, Walter, 3rd Lord, and Alexander, 4th Lord. The latter was father of Alexander, 5th Lord, who left issue, Walter, 6th, and Robert, 7th, Lords. The 7th Lord *d.* in 1743, leaving three sons, successively Lords Blantyre; viz. Walter, William, and Alexander, the 8th, 9th, and 10th Lords. Walter *d.* in 1751, William in 1776, both *unm.*; and Alexander, 10th Lord, for whose issue see *The Peerage Volume*, in 1783, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert-Walter, 11th Lord, who *d.* in 1830, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Charles, the present and 12th Lord.

BLAYNEY, BARON. (Blayney.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family is said to trace its genealogy from the ancient Kings of Britain. Sir Edward Blayney, who served in the armies of Queen Elizabeth in the Low Coun-

tries, and afterwards accompanied the Earl of Essex into Ireland, settled in that country, and was created Baron Blayney of Monaghan in 1621. He *d.* in 1629, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, 2nd Lord; father of Edward, 3rd, and Richard, 4th Lords. The latter left also two sons, who successively inherited the title, viz. Henry-Vincent, 5th Lord, and William, 6th Lord, who *d.* in 1705, and was succeeded by his son,

Cadwallader, 7th Lord, who *m.* 1st, Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Tuchet, 2nd son of Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven, and had issue by her, 1 Charles-Talbot, 8th Lord; 2 Cadwallader, 9th Lord; 3 Mary, *m.* 1st, Nicholas Mahon, Esq., and 2ndly, John Campbell, Esq. His Lordship *m.* 2ndly, Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Cairns, Bart., by whom, who *m.* 2ndly, Col. Charles Murray, and *d.* in 1790, he had no issue, but dying in 1733, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charles-Talbot, 8th Lord, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Nicholas Mahon, Esq., (by Eleanor, daughter of Henry-Vincent, 5th Lord Blayney,) and *d.* without surviving issue male; when Cadwallader, 9th Lord, succeeded his brother. For an account of his issue, see *The Peerage Volume;* he was father of Cadwallader-Davis, 10th, and of Andrew-Thomas, the 11th, Lord; he *d.* in 1775, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who dying *unm.* in 1781, was succeeded by his only brother, Andrew-Thomas, the 11th Lord; to whom succeeded, in 1831, his only son, Cadwallader-Davis, the present and 12th Lord.

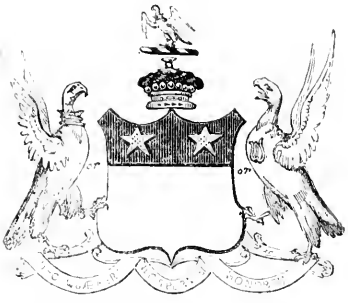
BLOOMFIELD, BARON. (Bloomfield.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is descended from the Bloomfields of Redwood Castle, an ancient family in the Co. of Tipperary. His grandfather, Benjamin Bloomfield, Esq., of Meelick, Co. Galway (younger brother of John Bloomfield, Esq., of Redwood,) was father of

John Bloomfield, Esq., of Newport, Co. Tipperary, who *m.* Charlotte, eldest daughter of Samuel Waller, Esq. (by Anne Jocelyn, sister to Robert, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,) by whom, who *d.* 1 Feb. 1828, he had issue,

Benjamin, the present Peer, who for sixteen years enjoyed the confidence and friendship of King George IV., by whom he was created Baron Bloomfield of Oakhampton and Redwood, Co. Tipperary, in 1825.



BOLINGBROKE, VISCOUNT. (St. John.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This nobleman represents a branch of the family of the ancient Lords St. John, being descended from Sir Oliver St. John of Bletshoe, Co. Northampton, and Lydiard Tregoze, Co. Wilts, in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter of John, 3rd Lord Beauchamp of Bletshoe, and sister and sole heir of John, 4th Lord. This John Lord Beauchamp and Margaret his sister, were fourth in paternal descent from Roger, Baron Beauchamp of Bletshoe, Chamberlain to King Edward III., by his marriage with Sibil, sister and co-heir of William de Pateshull, (who, though he survived his father, was never summoned to parliament,) and eldest daughter of John de Pateshull, (who received summons as a Baron in 1342,) by his wife Mabel, only daughter of William, Baron Grandison, summoned in 1299, and heir of her nephew Thomas, 4th Baron Grandison; the latter never had summons, neither had his predecessor, John, 3rd Baron. The above-named Roger, Baron Beauchamp of Bletse, (to whom, and Sibil his wife, heiress of Pateshull and Grandison, Margaret, the wife of Sir Oliver St. John, was great-great-granddaughter, and eventual heir,) was summoned as a Baron of the Realm to all the parliaments convened from 1363 to 1379, the year of his death; but none of his descendants ever received summons in right of the Barony so recognized in their progenitor. Sir Oliver St. John *d.* in 1437, and Margaret Beauchamp, his widow, *m.* 2ndly, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother by him of King Henry VII. After the death of the Duke of Somerset, she *m.* 3rdly, Lionel, Lord Welles, by whom she was mother of Viscount Welles, who *m.* Princess Cecily, daughter of King Edward IV. By Sir Oliver St. John she had two sons, Sir John St. John, Knt., the elder son, ancestor of Lord St. John, and

Oliver, the younger. He was father of Sir John St. John, Knt. Chamberlain and executor to Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VII.; who left a son, John, father of Nicholas St. John; whose elder son, Sir John, continued the family, and whose second son, Oliver, was created, in 1620, Viscount Grandison of Limerick, in the Peerage of Ireland, with limitation, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his niece, Barbara, (elder daughter of his brother Sir John St. John,) by Sir Edward Villiers, her husband, elder brother of George, Duke of Buckingham, the celebrated favourite of James I., and Charles I.; and in 1626 was created a Baron in the Peerage of England, by the title of Baron Tregoze of Highworth, Co. Wilts. He *d.* without issue in 1630, when his English Barony became extinct; but his Irish Peerage devolved on his great nephew William Villiers, and still exists in the Earl of Jersey, the male heir of the marriage of Barbara St. John and Sir Edward Villiers.

Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, elder brother of Oliver, 1st Viscount Grandison, and father of Barbara, on whose issue male that honour was entailed, was father also of Sir John St. John, created a Baronet in 1611. He had seven sons, three of whom, namely, William, 2nd son, Edward, 3rd son, and John 5th son, were killed in battle in the service of King Charles I.; Oliver, the eldest son, *d.* in his father's lifetime, leaving one son, Sir John, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* under age, and *unm.*; Nicholas, 4th son, *d.* before his nephew *unm.*; Henry, 7th

son, *d.* without issue male, and Sir Walter, 6th son, succeeded his nephew in the Baronetage, and dying in 1708, was succeeded by his son,

Sir Henry St. John, created in 1716 (after the attainder of Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, his only son by his first wife Lady Mary, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick) Baron St. John, of Battersea, Co. Surrey, and Viscount St. John, with remainder to his issue male by Angelica, his second wife, daughter of George Pillesary, Treasurer of the Marine under Lewis XIV., King of France. His only surviving son by this marriage was John, 2nd Viscount St. John.

Henry, only son of the 1st Viscount St. John, by his first marriage, was the celebrated philosopher and statesman, who being then Secretary of State to Queen Anne, was created, in 1712, Baron St. John of Lydiard Tregoze, Co. Wilts, and Viscount Bolingbroke, Co. Lincoln, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Sir Henry St. John, his father, and his issue male. He was a zealous Tory, and one of the principal promoters of the Treaty of Utrecht; and, when the Whig Administration came into office on the accession of King George I., was, while party feuds were at the highest, impeached, together with the Duke of Ormonde, the Earl of Oxford, and others, for his share in the negotiations which terminated in the ratification of that treaty, and which were pronounced by parliament to be treasonable. Having made a timely retreat into France, he eluded the extreme vengeance intended against him, but was attainted by Act of Parliament in 1715: he was however restored in blood in 1725, and *d.* without issue in 1751.

John, the only surviving son of Henry, 1st Viscount St. John, succeeded his father as 2nd Viscount St. John, and dying in 1749, was succeeded by his son, Frederick, 3rd Viscount St. John, who succeeded also to the title of Viscount Bolingbroke, on the death of his uncle, Henry, 1st Viscount Bolingbroke. He died in 1787, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Richard, 3rd Viscount Bolingbroke and 4th Viscount St. John, father of Henry, the present Viscount, who succeeded him in 1824.

BOLTON, BARON. (Orde-Powlett.)

Peer of Great Britain.

John Orde, Esq. of East Orde and Morpeth, Co. Durham, father of Thomas, 1st Lord, is supposed to be descended from John Orde, living in that County in 1615, son of Gawen Orde, of Fenwick, Co. Northumberland; in both which counties the family has been very long possessed of considerable landed estates. The said John Orde, Esq. *m.* 1st, Anne, daughter of Edward Ward, Esq., Nunnikirk, Co. Northumberland, by whom she had one son, William, whose male heirs are seated at Fenham Hall, Co. Northumberland; and 2ndly, Anne, Widow of the Rev. William Pye Clark, by whom he had two sons, Thomas, 1st Lord; and Sir John Orde, an Admiral, and Governor of Dominica, created a Baronet in 1790, and *d.* in 1824; leaving issue, Sir John-Powlett Orde, his successor.

Thomas, the 2nd son, *m.* Jane-Mary, natural daughter of Charles, 5th Duke of Bolton, on whom her father entailed the principal part of his large estates, on failure of male heirs, to his brother Harry, 6th Duke. The 6th Duke *d.* without issue male in 1794; in 1795 Mr. Orde assumed, by his Majesty's permission, the name and arms of Powlett, and in 1797, was created Baron Bolton of Bolton Castle, Co. York. He *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, the present and 2nd Lord.

BOSTON, BARON. (Irby.)

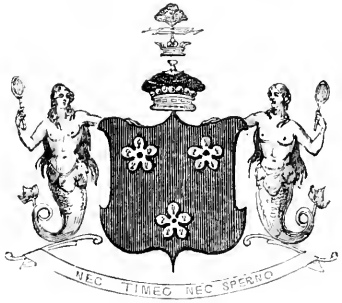
Peer of Great Britain.

Anthony Irby, Esq. of Gosberton, Co. Lincoln, living in the reign of Henry VIII. was of a family of great antiquity, and supposed to be descended from Sir William de Ireby, living in 1251. He was grandfather of Anthony Irby, Esq., M.P. for Boston, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I., an eminent Lawyer, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and Autumn Reader to that Society, which did him the honour of having his arms painted in the 3rd window of Lincoln's Inn Chapel; he was appointed one of the Masters in Chancery in the reign of James I. Fifth in descent from him was William, 1st Lord, *b.* 8 March, 1707, appointed successively Page of Honour to George I. and George II., Equerry to Frederick, Prince of Wales, on his First arrival in England, and Chamberlain to Augusta, Princess of Wales; he was created Baron Boston of Boston, Co. Lincoln, in 1761, and *d.* 30 March 1775; having *m.* 26 Aug. 1746, Albinia, eldest daughter of Henry Selwyn, Esq. by whom, who *d.* 1 April 1769, he left issue:

1 Frederick, his successor, the 2nd Lord, father of George, the present and 3rd Lord, who succeeded him in 1825.

2 Augusta, late Lady Walsingham; *See* that title in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Hon. William-Henry, *b.* 9 Sept. 1750, *d.* 17 May 1830; having *m.* 25 Oct. 1781, Mary, youngest daughter and co-heir of Rowland Blackman, Esq.; by whom, who *d.* 30 July 1792, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*



BOYNE, VISCOUNT. (Hamilton.)

Peer of Ireland.

Claude, 1st Lord Paisley, had, besides other issue, James, his eldest son, 1st Earl of Abercorn, ancestor of the Marquis of Abercorn; and Sir Frederick Hamilton, his 4th son, father of Gustavus, the 1st Viscount, who having abandoned the fortunes of King James, to whom he was a Privy Councillor, distinguished himself in King William's army in the war of the Revolution in Ireland, particularly at the battle of the Boyne, where he commanded a regiment, one of six raised by himself, at the

defence of Londonderry, and the storming of Athlone. He attained the rank of Major General in the army, received a grant of forfeited lands, and was elevated to the Irish Peerage by King GEORGE I., in 1715, by the title of Baron Hamilton of Stackallan, Co. Meath, and was further created VISCOUNT BOYNE, in 1717. He *d.* in 1723, having had three sons, viz.

1 Frederick, who *d.* before his father in 1715, leaving a son, GUSTAVUS, 2nd VISCOUNT, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d. unm.* in 1746.

2 Gustavus, who *d.* in 1735; he left two sons, FREDERICK, and RICHARD, the 3rd and 4th VISCOUNTS.

3 Henry, from whom there are still existing male descendants.

RICHARD, 4th VISCOUNT, succeeded his brother in 1772, and *d.* 30 July 1789, having *m.* Georgiana, 2nd daughter of William Bury, Esq., grandfather of the 1st Earl of Charleville, by whom he had a numerous issue, see *The Peerage Volume*. His son GUSTAVUS, 5th VISCOUNT, was succeeded in 1816 by his eldest son, GUSTAVUS, the present and 6th VISCOUNT.

BRADFORD, EARL OF. (BRIDGEMAN.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE Rev. Dr. John Bridgeman, descended in the 3rd generation from John Bridgeman, Esq., seated at Dean Magna, Co. Gloucester, about the beginning of the 16th century, was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1619, which See he continued to hold till the suppression of Episcopacy under the Commonwealth, when the temporalities of his bishoprick were sequestered, and he retired to his son's house at Moreton in Shropshire, where he *d.* about 1658. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, his eldest son, was successively Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; he was created a Baronet in 1660, immediately after the Restoration, and *d.* in 1674.

His great-grandson, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, Bart., *d.* 25 July 1764, having *m.* 8 April 1719, Lady Anne Newport, 3rd daughter of Richard, 2nd Earl of Bradford, and eventually sole heir of her brother, Thomas, the 5th Earl, on whose death in 1762, his honours became extinct. Their son, SIR HENRY, was *b.* 7 Sept. 1725, created in 1794 BARON BRADFORD, of Bradford, Co. Salop, and *d.* 5 June 1800; having *m.* 12 June 1755, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Simpson, Esq., who *d.* 6 March 1806. Their eldest son, Henry-Simpson, *d.* in 1782, before his father's creation to the Peerage, at 25 years of age, *unm.*; ORLANDO, the eldest surviving son, succeeded his father, and was created, in 1815, Viscount Newport and EARL of BRADFORD, both in the Co. of Salop; and *d.* in 1825, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK-HENRY, the present and 2nd EARL; the remaining issue of the 1st BARON, which lived to maturity, are stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

BRAYBROOKE, BARON. (Griffin.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship is head of the ancient family of Aldworth of Stanlakes, Oxon. His great-grandfather Richard Aldworth-Neville, Esq., who *d.* May 1738, assumed the name of Neville in consequence of his marriage with Catherine, who *d.* 1720, daughter and at length sole heir of Richard Neville, Esq., of Billingbear, Berks, great-grandson of Henry Nevill, next brother of Edward, 5th Lord Abergavenny of the family of Nevill, and heir of her brother Henry Neville-Grey, Esq., who *m.* Elizabeth, eldest co-heir of the Lords Griffin.

Anne, sister of the said Richard Neville, *m.* Richard Rainsford, Esq., and had an only daughter and heir, Anne, who *m.* James, 2nd Lord Griffin, by whom she had Edward, 3rd and last Lord Griffin, on whose death without issue, in 1742, the title became extinct, and two daughters, co-heirs to their brother; 1 Elizabeth, who *d.* without issue, having *m.* 1st, Henry Neville-Grey, Esq., above, and 2ndly, John, Earl of Portsmouth; 2 Anne, at length sole heir, who *m.* William Whitwell, Esq., by whom she was mother of John-Griffin Whitwell, who took the surname of Griffin, claimed and was allowed the Barony of Howard-de-Walden, and was created Lord Braybrooke, Baron of Braybrooke, Co. Northampton, in 1788, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Richard Aldworth-Neville, Esq., afterwards 2nd Lord Braybrooke, and his issue male.

The first-mentioned Richard Aldworth-Neville, Esq. had by his said wife Catherine Neville, an only son Richard, who was *b.* 3 Sept. 1717, and *d.* 17 Feb. 1793, having *m.* Magdalen Calendrini, by whom, who *d.* in 1750, he was father of

Richard Aldworth-Neville, Esq., appointed as above, heir to the Barony of Braybrooke, to which he succeeded in 1797; see *The Peerage Volume;* and in 1798 assumed the name of Griffin only. He *d.* in 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, the present and 3rd Lord.

BREADALBANE, MARQUIS OF. (Campbell.)

Peer of the United Kingdom, and of Scotland.

The Earl derives his pedigree from the House of Argyll. Duncan, 1st Lord Campbell, who *d.* in 1453, was father of 1 Archibald, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll; 2 Sir Colin, who also had two sons: Sir Duncan, ancestor of the Earl of Breadalbane, and John, from whom the Countess of Loudoun descends. Fourth in descent from the above Sir Duncan was

Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy, who had two sons: 1 Sir John, father of the 1st Earl; 2 Colin, great-grandfather of the present Earl.

Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, son of the above Sir John, was created Earl of Caithness, in the Peerage of Scotland, in 1677, and it being found that George Sinclair of Keiss, heir male of the last Earl, had a right to that dignity, Sir John Campbell was created, in 1681, Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Paintland, Lord Glenorchy, Henedaralock, Ormelie, and Weik, with the precedency of the former patent, remainder to whichever of his sons he may designate, and his heirs male, failing which to the heirs male of the body of the Earl, failing which to the nearest legitimate heirs male of the Earl, failing which to his nearest legitimate heirs whatever. Under this patent, Duncan, styled Lord Ormelie, his eldest son, who survived him, was passed over; the Earl was succeeded, in 1716, by his second son, John, 2nd Earl; and he, in 1752, by his son, John, 3rd Earl, who *m.* Lady Amabel Grey, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry, Duke of Kent, whose title of Marquis de Grey was entailed on Lady Jemima Campbell, the Earl's only daughter by Lady Amabel Grey. He *m.* a second wife, but died without surviving issue male in 1782, when the male heirs of the body of the 1st Earl became extinct; and John, great-grandson and lineal heir male of Colin, 2nd son of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy, succeeded as 4th Earl. He was created to the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1806, by the title of Baron Breadalbane of Tamworth Castle, Co. Perth, and was farther advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Breadalbane, and Earl of Ormelie in 1831. His Lordship died in 1834, and was succeeded by his only son John, present and 2nd Marquis.

BRIDPORT, BARON. (Hood.)

Peer of Ireland.

Alexander Hood, of Mosterton in Dorsetshire, Esq., had issue,

1 Alexander, whose son, Samuel, was father of, 1 Arthur, Lieut. R.N., lost in a hurricane in the West Indies; 2 Alexander, Capt. R.N., who circumnavigated the globe with Captain Cook, and was killed on board the Mars, 21 April 1798, in a successful action against the French ship l'Hercule. He left a son, Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., who being in remainder to the Barony, will be found in *The Peerage Volume*. 3 Sir Samuel Hood, Vice-Admiral and K.C.B., who after a series of brilliant successes in the naval service, was created a Baronet in 1809, with remainder to his nephew, Sir Alexander Hood, who succeeded him in 1814; he *m.* 6 Nov. 1804, the Hon. Mary-Frederica-Elizabeth Mackenzie, eldest daughter and co-heir of Francis Lord Seaforth, (whose title became extinct on his death in 1815.) Sir Samuel Hood *d.* without issue 24 Dec. 1814, and his widow re-married James Alexander Stewart, Esq., who in her right has assumed the additional name of Mackenzie. See *The Peerage Volume*, title Earl of Galloway.

2 The Rev. Samuel Hood, Vicar of Butleigh, Co. Somerset, and of Thorncombe, Co. Devon, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Richard Hoskins, Esq., and by her, who *d.* 10 Oct. 1766, had issue: 1 Samuel, 1st Viscount Hood, father of Henry 2nd Viscount Hood, the 2nd Lord Bridport's father; and 2 Sir Alexander-Hood, celebrated in the naval history of his country, who rose to be Admiral of the Red, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and General of Marines; he was created in 1794, in consequence of his gallant conduct as second in command on the memorable 1st of June, Baron Bridport of Cricket St. Thomas, in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Samuel Hood, 2nd son of his nephew Henry, (afterwards 2nd Viscount Hood,) eldest son of his brother Samuel, Baron (afterwards 1st Viscount) Hood, and his issue male; which failing, to Alexander Hood, Capt. R.N. (father of Sir Alexander Hood, Bart.) and his issue male, remainder to Vice-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood, Bart., and his issue male. He was also created a Peer of Great Britain in 1796, by the title of Baron Bridport of Cricket St. Thomas, Co. Somerset, and Viscount Bridport in 1801. He *m.* 1st, in 1761, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard West, (by Maria Temple, sister of Richard, 1st Viscount Cobham,) she *d.* 12 Sept. 1786; and he *m.* 2ndly, 26 June, 1788, Mary-Sophia, only daughter and heir of Thomas Bray, Esq., of Edmonton, Co. Middlesex, who *d.* 18 Feb. 1831, aged 85. The Viscount *d.* without issue 3 May, 1814, when the Viscounty and English Barony became extinct, but the Irish Barony devolved on Samuel, the present Lord, 2nd son of Henry, 2nd Viscount Hood.

BRISTOL, MARQUIS OF. (Hervey.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

From Robert Fitz-Hervey, a Commander in the army of William the Conqueror, and younger son of Hervey, Duke of Orleans, descended Hervey de Yuon, who *d.* in 1169; and whose descendants have all borne the name of Hervey. 17th in descent from him was John Hervey, created Baron Hervey of Ickworth, Co. Suffolk, in 1703; and Earl of Bristol in 1714. He *d.* in 1751, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Felton, Bart., by Lady Elizabeth Howard, 2nd daughter and co-heir (with her sister, Lady Essex, wife of Edward Lord Griffin, whose issue failed in 1797) of James, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, and Baron Howard de Walden by writ; and by her had ten sons, of whom the five eldest, and Felton the ninth son, were married; the other four *d.* young or *unm.* The five eldest were,

1 John, Lord Hervey, Lord Privy Seal and a Peer of Parliament by the title of Baron Hervey of Ickworth, who *d.* before his father in 1743, leaving four sons and four daughters; to the latter the title and precedency of an Earl's daughters were granted by his Majesty's sign manual in 1753. The sons were, 1 George-William, 2nd Earl, who succeeded his grandfather and *d. unm.* in 1775; 2 Augustus-John, 3rd Earl, whose marriage with Miss Chudleigh, who afterwards, during his life, *m.* the Duke of Kingston, produced no issue, and he *d.* in 1779; 3 Frederick-Augustus, 4th Earl, and Bishop of Derry in Ireland, who, having succeeded his brother in 1779, became Baron Howard de Walden, in 1797, by the extinction of the descendants of Lady Essex Howard, elder daughter and co-heir of the 3rd Earl of Suffolk and Baron Howard de Walden, and *d.* in 1803; 4 The Hon. Gen. William Hervey, who *d. unm.* in 1815.

2 Thomas, Equerry to Caroline, Queen of George II., who *d.* in 1775, leaving one son, William-Thomas.

3 William, a Captain in the Navy, *d.* in 1776, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who *d. unm.*

4 Henry, who entered the army, but afterwards took orders, and became a Doctor in Divinity; he *m.* Catherine, eldest sister and heir of Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, in Cheshire, Bart., and assumed the name of Aston. He was father of Henry Hervey-Aston, Esq., father of Col. Henry Hervey-Aston, who was unfortunately killed in a duel at Madras 23 Dec. 1793; having *m.* 16 Sept. 1789, the Hon. Harriet Ingram-Shepherd, 4th daughter and co-heir of Charles, 9th and last Viscount Irvine, of Scotland, by whom, who *d.* 3 June 1815, he left one son, Henry-Charles. See *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Charles, in holy orders, D.D., Prebendary of Ely, *d.* in 1783, having *m.* in 1743, Miss Martha-Maria Howard, of St. Edmundsbury, Co. Suffolk.

The 1st Earl's 9th son was Felton, also Equerry to Queen Caroline, and Groom of the Bedchamber to William, Duke of Cumberland; he *d.* in 1775, leaving a son Felton Lionel, who *d.* in 1785; having *m.* Selina-Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John Elwell, Bart., by Selina, daughter of Peter Bathurst, Esq.; their issue, who now bear the names of Bathurst-Hervey, will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

Frederick-Augustus, the 4th Earl, *b.* 1 Aug. 1730, *d.* 8 July 1803; having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., who *d.* 16 Dec. 1800. John-Augustus, Lord Hervey, the Earl's eldest son, *d.* before him 10 Jan. 1796; he *m.*

Elizabeth, daughter of —— Drummond, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 4 Sept. 1818, he had an only daughter, Elizabeth-Catherine-Caroline, *b.* 1 Aug. 1780, *d.* 21 Jan. 1803; having *m.* 2 Aug. 1798, Charles-Rose Ellis, Esq., Lord Seaford, by whom she had

Charles-Augustus Ellis, *b.* 5 July 1799, succeeded his great-grandfather, Frederick-Augustus, 4th Earl, as Baron Howard de Walden, 3 July 1803; and other issue. See *The Peerage Volume*, titles Lord Howard de Walden, and Lord Seaford.

The 4th Earl was succeeded in the Earldom by his eldest surviving son, Frederick-William, created in 1826 Marquis of Bristol, and Earl Jermyn, of Horninghurst, Co. Suffolk.

BROUGHAM AND VAUX, BARON. (Brougham.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The ancestors of this family are said to have been seated at Brougham, in Westmoreland, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and to have continued uninterruptedly Lords of the Manor of Brougham till the death of Thomas Brougham of Brougham without issue, in 1607. From Peter Brougham, an uncle of this Thomas, descended a branch, of which the representative, Henry Brougham, was seated at Scales Hall, Co. Westmoreland, at Sir William Dugdale's Visitation in 1665; he had, amongst other issue, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Lamplugh of Lamplugh, three sons,

1 John, commonly called Commissioner Brougham, who succeeded to the estate at Scales, and re-purchased the ancient family demesne, Brougham Hall, from the grandchildren of James Bird, (to whom his ancestors had sold it,) and entailed it upon his four nephews, in succession, and their heirs male.

2 Peter, who by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Christopher Richmond, Esq., of Highhead Castle, Co. Cumberland, grandson and heir of John Vaux of Catterlen, left two sons, Henry-Richmond, who possessed the estates of Highhead Castle and Catterlen, and succeeded his uncle at Scales and Brougham; he *d.* without issue, in 1749: and John, who *d.* also issueless before his brother.

3 Samuel, who had two sons, John, a Bencher of Gray's Inn, who succeeded his cousin Henry, and *d.* without issue in 1756; and Henry, who succeeding his brother *d.* in 1762, leaving a son and heir.

Henry Brougham, Esq., of Brougham and Scales Hall, who *m.* Eleanor, only child of the Rev. James Syme, D.D., by Mary, sister of Robertson the historian; and *d.* 19 Feb. 1810, leaving his successor,

Henry, the celebrated legal orator, elevated to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor, and created Baron Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham, Co. Westmoreland, in 1830, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* and other issue.

BROWNLOW, EARL. (Cust.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Sir Peter Cust, of Pinchbeck, Co. Lincoln, *d.* 1338, was ancestor, in the 13th degree, of the first Sir Richard Cust, who was a zealous assertor of constitutional liberty under the government of King, Lords, and Commons. These principles becoming unsuited to the fanaticism of the period, he was excluded by Cromwell, when in the height of his illegal power, from the representation of the county of Lincoln in Parliament; he was, however, twice elected, after the Restoration, for the borough of Stamford. He was created a Baronet by King Charles II. in 1677, and *d.* in 1700. By his marriage with Beatrix, daughter and heir of Thomas Purey, of Kinton, Co. Lincoln, Esq., he had one son, Sir Purey Cust, who *d.* before him in 1699. At the period of the Revolution, Sir Purey raised at his own expense a troop of horse, and joining with other gentlemen to form a regiment, of which William, Earl of Devonshire, was chosen Colonel, they marched to receive the Prince of Orange on his landing in the west. This regiment was afterwards highly distinguished in the war in Ireland, and on his return thence, Sir Purey was knighted by the new King. He was twice *m.*, 1st, to Ursula, daughter and heir of Edward Woodcock, of Newtimber, Co. Sussex, Esq., and 2ndly, to Alice, daughter and co-heir of William Savile, of Newton, Co. Lincoln, Esq., by whom he had only one child that survived the period of infancy, Savile Cockayne Cust, Esq., who *d. unm.* in 1772. By his first marriage Sir Purey had a son,

Sir Richard Cust, who succeeded his grandfather in the Baronetcy. He *d.* in 1734, having *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, Bart., and sole heir of her brother John, Viscount Tyrconnel, of the Kingdom of Ireland, by which marriage the mansion and estate of Belton, Co. Lincoln, came to his son and successor,

Sir John Cust; he was Clerk of the Household to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and after his death was appointed to the same office in that of his son, afterwards King George III. In 1761, and again in 1768, he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons; in which important office his unceasing attention to the extraordinary increase of the national business overpowered his constitution, and deprived his family of a valuable life, devoted to the service of his country. He *d.* 24 Jan. 1770, in the 52nd year of his age. He *m.* in 1743, Etheldred, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Payne, of Hough, Co. Lincoln, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 27 Jan. 1775, he had only one surviving son, viz.

Sir Brownlow Cust, who was created, in 1776, Baron Brownlow of Belton, Co. Lincoln; for whom see *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Lord, who was created, in 1815, Earl Brownlow, and Viscount Alford, and is the present Earl.

BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, DUKE OF.
(Montagu-Douglas-Scott.)

Peer of Scotland and of England.

The ancestor of the House of Buccleuch was Richard le Scot, of Murthuckstoun, who was among the Barons that swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296; from him Walter, 1st Lord Scott of Buccleuch, was 12th in descent. His son, Walter, 2nd Lord, was created Earl of Buccleuch in 1619, and was father of Francis, 2nd Earl, who dying without issue male in 1651, left two daughters, Ladies Mary and Anne, who successively inherited the title. Lady Mary *m.* Walter Scott, of Harden, and *d.* without issue in 1661, in the 13th year of her age.

Lady Anne, Countess of Buccleuch, was *m.* 20 April 1663, to James, Duke of Monmouth, natural son of King Charles II., who, on the day of his marriage, was created, with Anne, his wife, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, remainder to the heirs whatever of their bodies succeeding to the estate and Earldom of Buccleuch. It is unnecessary here to follow the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth through his well-known history; his English titles were forfeited by his attainder, but the Scotch titles being conferred on him jointly with the Duchess were inherited by her descendants; they had issue, 1 James, Earl of Dalkeith, who *d.* in 1705, during the lifetime of his mother, but was father of Francis, 2nd Duke: 2 Henry, created, in 1706, Earl of Deloraine in the Peerage of Scotland, which title became extinct in 1807, on the death of his grandson, Henry, 4th Earl.

Francis, 2nd Duke, succeeded his grandmother, in 1732, as Duke of Buccleuch, and was restored to the Earldom of Doncaster, and Barony of Tyndale, forfeited by Monmouth's attainder. The Duke *d.* in 1751, having *m.* Lady Jean Douglas, eldest daughter of James, 2nd Duke of Queensberry, by whom he had a son, Francis, Earl of Dalkeith; who *m.* Lady Caroline Campbell, 2nd daughter and co-heir of John, 2nd Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, and *d.* in 1750, in the lifetime of his father, leaving, besides other issue, a posthumous daughter, Lady Frances, who is deceased, having *m.* Archibald, late Lord Douglas; and a son,

Henry, 3rd Duke, who was *b.* 13 Sept. 1746, succeeded his grandfather in 1751, and also succeeded, as heir of line, in right of his grandmother, on the death of William, 4th Duke of Queensberry, 23 Dec. 1810, to the titles of Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, and Lord Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie, and Dornock; these titles having been surrendered by the 2nd Duke of Queensberry, who, in 1706, obtained a new patent, granting them to him and his heirs of entail, male or female, succeeding to the property and estate of Queensberry, provided such heirs were descended from the body of William, 1st Earl of Queensberry. Henry, 3d Duke, *m.* 2 May 1767, Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter and heir of George, Duke of Montagu, 4th Earl of Cardigan, by Lady Mary, daughter and at length sole heir, of John, Duke of Montagu; and by this virtuous Lady, who *d.* 21 Nov. 1827, at the advanced age of eighty-four, had issue as in *The Peerage Volume;* he was followed, 11 Jan. 1812, by his eldest surviving son, Charles-William, 4th Duke of Buccleuch, and 6th of Queensberry; he *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter-Francis, the present Duke.

BUCHAN, EARL OF. (Erskine.)

Peer of Scotland.

James Stewart, 1st Earl of Buchan, in Scotland, under the grant of 1469, was 2nd son of Sir James Stewart, of Lorn, by Jane, Queen Dowager of Scotland, widow of King James I., and mother of King James II. His son Alexander, 2nd Earl, *d.* in 1505; and was succeeded by his son John, 3rd Earl, whose eldest son John, Master of Buchan, was killed in his father's lifetime, at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547; leaving an only daughter and heir, Christian, whose husband, Robert Douglas, brother of William, Earl of Morton, was in her right 4th Earl of Buchan; their son James, 5th Earl, who *d.* in 1601, left an only daughter, Mary, Countess of Buchan; she *m.*

James Erskine, 2nd son of John, 6th Earl of Marr; he became 6th Earl of Buchan, in right of his wife, on whose resignation he obtained a charter of the Earldom, to him and Mary, Countess of Buchan, his wife, remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, which failing, to the nearest lawful heirs male and assignees whatever of the said 6th Earl. He was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to King Charles I., and resided much in England, where he *d.* in 1640, having survived his Countess twelve years. James, 7th Earl, their son, *d.* in 1664, and was succeeded by his only son, William, 8th Earl, on whose death, in 1695, the issue male of James and Mary, 6th Earl and Countess of Buchan, became extinct. The 8th Earl executed, in 1677, a deed of entail, settling the reversion of the Earldom on Henry Erskine, 3rd Lord Cardross, William, John, and Charles, his brothers, [sons of David, 2nd Lord Cardross, only son of Henry, 3rd son of John, 6th Earl of Mar, and brother of James, 6th Earl of Buchan,] and their heirs male respectively; remainder to William Erskine, 7th son of John, 6th Earl of Marr; [he died without issue;] Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Bart., and John, his elder brother, [the latter died without issue; sons of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, 4th son of John, 6th Earl of Marr,] and their heirs male respectively, remainder to his nearest heirs male whatever, remainder to his heirs and assignees whatever.

John, 6th Earl of Marr, father by his 1st *m.* of John, 7th Earl of Marr, ancestor of all the succeeding Earls, and by his 2nd, of James, 6th Earl of Buchan, and other sons mentioned above, had a grant of the Barony of Cardross to himself, his heirs and assigns, and assigned it accordingly after himself to Henry, his 3rd son, *mentioned above*, and his heirs male. This Henry, dying before his father, in 1628, David, his only son, became 2nd Lord Cardross; he *d.* in 1671, leaving the four sons, Henry, William, John, and Charles, mentioned in the entail; of whom Henry succeeded him as 3rd Lord Cardross. William was ancestor of the late Sir James and Sir John-Drummond Erskine, of Torrie, Barts., for whom, and others of their family, see *The Peerage Volume;* from John descends a numerous issue, described in *The Peerage Volume;* and Charles was killed in 1692, at the battle of Steinkirk, without issue. Henry, 3rd Lord Cardross, his eldest son and successor, *d.* in 1693, leaving four sons, who all married and had issue; the male descendants of the three younger are extinct.

David, the elder son, succeeded as 4th Lord Cardross, and became 9th Earl of Buchan by the above entail. He strenuously opposed in the Scotch Parliament

that article of the union with England which gave to only sixteen Scotch Peers a right to sit and vote in future Parliaments as representatives of the whole number; and was afterwards a zealous supporter of the Hanoverian succession; he *d.* in 1745; having had seven sons, of whom only HENRY-DAVID, his successor, the 3rd son, 10th EARL of BUCHAN, had issue. He was *b.* 17 April 1710, and *d.* 1 Dec. 1767; having *m.* 31 Jan. 1739, Agnes, 2nd daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Goodtrees, Bart.; by whom, who *d.* 17 Dec. 1778, he had, besides three children, who *d.* young, the following issue:

1 Lady Anne-Agnes, *b.* 1739, *d. unm.* 5 Oct. 1804.

2 David, Lord Cardross, *b.* 12 June 1741, *d.* 4 Oct. 1747.

3 DAVID-STEWART, 11th EARL, his successor, *b.* 12 June 1742, and *d.* without issue, 19 April 1829; having *m.* 15 Oct. 1771, Margaret, eldest daughter of William Fraser, Esq., grandson of the 11th Lord Saltoun; she was *b.* 24 April 1754, and *d.* 12 May, 1819.

4 Hon. Henry, father of HENRY-DAVID, the present and 12th EARL, who succeeded his uncle; and of other issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Thomas, created a British Peer, by the title of Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle; he *d.* in 1823, leaving issue. See *The Peerage Volume.*

6 Lady Isabella, *m.* 1st, 21 Jan. 1770, to William Leslie Hamilton, Esq., who *d.* 2 Oct. 1780; 2ndly, 23 April 1785, to John, 15th Earl of Glencairn, who *d.* without issue, 24 Sept. 1796, when his title became extinct. The Countess *d.* 17 May 1824.

For the descendants of Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, Bart., the only substitute named, after the sons of David, Lord Cardross, in the entail of 1677, from whom there exists surviving issue, see *The Peerage Volume*, titles Buchan, Rosslyn, and Marr.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS. DUKE OF.
(TEMPLE-NUGENT-BRYDGES-CHANDOS-GRENVILLE.)

Peer of the United Kingdom and of Ireland.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., descended from a long line of Saxon and Norman ancestors, and, more modernly, through heiresses, from the Lords Cobham, was distinguished for his military services in the wars of Queen Anne, under the Duke of Marlborough, and rose to be a Field Marshal, Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the 10th regiment of Dragoons. He was also appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, from King GEORGE I. to the Emperor CHARLES VI., and was created Baron Cobham, of Kent, in 1714, and in 1718, VISCOUNT and BARON COBHAM, with remainder, failing his issue, to his sisters, Hester, wife of Richard Grenville, Esq., and Christian, wife of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., and their issue male respectively. He *d.* without issue, 15 Sept. 1749, and was succeeded by his eldest sister, HESTER, 2nd Viscountess, created in 1749 COUNTESS TEMPLE, with remainder to her issue male. She *d.* in 1752, having had, besides two sons who *d.* young, the following issue:

1 RICHARD, her successor, 2nd EARL TEMPLE, K.G.; he was Keeper of the Privy Seal at the death of King GEORGE II., and made a conspicuous figure as leader of the Opposition to Lord Bute's Administration, in the early part of the reign of GEORGE III.; he *d.* without issue 11 Sept. 1779.

2 The Right Hon. George Grenville, *b.* 14 Oct. 1712, who became Prime Minister in 1763, and *d.* 13 Nov. 1770; by his marriage in 1749 with Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart., and sister of the 2nd Earl of Egremont, who *d.* 5 Dec. 1769, he had, besides the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, the two sons following:

1 George, 3rd Earl, who having *m.* Mary-Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert, Earl Nugent, assumed by Royal Sign Manual, after succeeding his uncle in the Earldom, the additional surnames of Nugent and Temple. His father-in-law, Robert Nugent, who had been created, in 1766, Baron Nugent and Viscount Clare, which titles became extinct on his death in 1788, was also created, in 1776, Earl Nugent, in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to his said son-in-law, George Grenville, afterwards Earl Temple, who succeeded to the Irish Earldom on his death, 13 Oct. 1788; and was created Marquis of Buckingham in 1784. His Lady was created, in 1800, Baroness Nugent, in Ireland, with remainder to her second son, Lord George Grenville-Nugent-Temple, who succeeded her in that title 16 March 1812. The Marquis *d.* 11 Feb. 1813, and was succeeded by his eldest son Richard, the present Duke.

2 William Wyndham, *b.* 24 Oct. 1759. This distinguished statesman having been Speaker of the House of Commons and Secretary of State was created in 1790, Baron Grenville of Wotton-under-Bernewood, Co. Bucks. He was for a short time Lord of the Treasury in 1806-7. His title became extinct on his death, without issue, 12 Jan. 1834. He *m.* 18 July 1792, Hon. Anne Pitt, only daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Camelford, and sister and heir of Thomas, 2nd and last Lord.

3 The Right Hon. James Grenville, who at various times enjoyed several offices under government, was *b.* 12 Feb. 1715, and *d.* 14 Sept. 1783, having *m.* 8 April 1740, Mary, daughter of James Smyth, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 14 Dec. 1757, he had two sons, viz. 1 James, *b.* 6 July 1742, created Baron Glastonbury, with a special remainder to his brother, General Richard Grenville, in 1797, and *d. unm.* 26 April 1825, when the title became extinct. 2 General Richard Grenville, who *d. unm.* before his brother 22 April 1823.

4 The Hon. Henry Grenville, Governor of Barbadoes, and afterwards Ambassador to the Porte, *b.* 1717, *d.* 22 April 1784; having *m.* 11 Oct. 1757, Margaret-Eleonora, daughter of John Banks, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 19 June 1793, he left an only daughter, Louisa, *b.* 10 Aug. 1758, who *m.* Charles, 3rd Earl Stanhope, and *d.* 7 March 1829.

5 Thomas, a Captain in the Royal Navy, was killed in the command of the Defiance of 60 guns, in Vice Admiral Anson's Victory over the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, 3 May 1747.

6 Lady Hester, *b.* 1720, *d.* 3 April 1803, having *m.* 16 Oct. 1754, the illustrious Statesman and popular Minister, the Right Hon. William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, who *d.* 11 May 1778, she was herself created Baroness Chatham in 1761; and was mother of John, 2nd Earl of Chatham, on whose death, without issue, 24 Sept. 1835, the title became extinct; and of the immortal William Pitt, who, after guiding the helm of state through the stormy period of the French Revolution, *d.* 23 Jan. 1806, in the discharge of his high duties as Prime Minister of the Empire, from the inability of his constitution to support the exertions and great anxiety of mind which the critical state of public affairs occasioned. "He lived a Commoner, and died in debt."

Richard, the present Duke, who, in 1813, succeeded his father as 2nd Marquis, having *m.* Lady Anna-Elizabeth Brydges, daughter and heir of James, 3rd and last Duke of Chandos, has assumed the additional surnames of Brydges and Chandos. He was created in 1822 Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marquis of Chandos, and Earl Temple of Stowe, with remainder of the said Earldom, failing the heirs male under the patent of 1749, to Anne-Eliza, his Grace's granddaughter, and the heirs male of her body.

Lord Lyttelton, and the other male descendants of William-Henry, 1st Baron Lyttelton and Westcote, see that title in *The Peerage Volume*, are in remainder to the titles of Viscount and Baron Cobham, being descended from Christian, Lady Lyttelton.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, EARL OF. (Hobart-Hampden.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Certain lands in the County of Norfolk are recorded to have passed through six generations of this family to Sir James Hobart, Attorney-General to King Henry VII., who *d.* in 1507. Sir Henry Hobart, his great-grandson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was created a Baronet in 1611, and *d.* in 1625. He purchased the manor of Blickling in Norfolk, and built there a stately house; he left, besides other issue, two sons, Sir John, his successor, who *d.* without issue male, and Sir Miles Hobart, Knt., father of Sir John, who succeeded his uncle in the Baronetcy; and *m.* Mary, daughter of John Hampden, Esq., of Hampden, Co. Bucks, and widow of Col. Hammond, by whom he was father of Sir Henry, his successor. Being Member for Norwich in the Convention Parliament, Sir Henry voted for the vacancy of the throne, and afterwards attended King William as Gentleman of the Horse in the battle of the Boyne. He was killed in a duel in 1699, leaving a son,

Sir John, raised to the Peerage in 1728, by the title of Lord Hobart, Baron Hobart of Blickling, Co. Norfolk, and in 1746 advanced to the dignity of Earl of Buckinghamshire. He *d.* in 1756, having, by two marriages, had five sons, two of whom *d.* young; the other three were,

1 John, 2nd Earl, *b.* 17 Aug. 1723, succeeded 22 Sept. 1756, *d.* 3 Aug. 1793; having *m.* 1st, 15 July 1761, Mary-Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Drury; she *d.* 30 Dec. 1769; and 2ndly, 24 Sept. 1770, Caroline, daughter of William Conolly, Esq., who *d.* 26 Jan. 1817. His Lordship had three sons by his 2nd marriage, who all *d.* in their infancy; but he left daughters by both marriages, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* he was succeeded by his next brother,

2 George, 3rd Earl, succeeded 3 Aug. 1793, *d.* 14 Nov. 1804; having *m.* 22 May 1757, Albinia, eldest daughter of Lord Vere Bertie, 3rd son of Robert, 1st Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, by whom, who was *b.* 1738, and *d.* 11 March 1816, he was father of Robert, 4th Earl, his successor, who *d.* without issue male in 1816, of the Hon. George-Vere Hobart, father of George-Robert, the present and 5th Earl, and of other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Hon. Henry, who *d.* 10 May 1799; having *m.* 22 July 1761, Anne-Margaret, daughter of John Bristow, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 12 July 1788, he had issue, as stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

George-Robert, the present Earl, succeeded to the Estate of Hampden on the death of John Trevor Hampden, last Viscount Hampden, 9 Sept. 1824, and thereupon assumed, by Royal Sign Manual, the name and arms of Hampden in addition to his own, in pursuance of the will, dated 1753, of John Hampden, Esq., great-grandson of the celebrated John Hampden, who dying unmarried bequeathed his estate to the Trevors, descended from Ruth, eldest daughter of his great-grandfather, and on failure of her heirs male to the heirs male of Sir John Hobart by his marriage with Mary, younger daughter of the same John Hampden.

BURLINGTON, EARL OF. (Cavendish.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Lord George-Augustus-Henry Cavendish, 2nd son of the marriage of William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, with Lady Charlotte Boyle, daughter and heir of Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington in the Peerage of England (which title became extinct on his death in 1753,) and 4th Earl of Cork, in the Peerage of Ireland; was created, in 1831, Earl of Burlington, and Baron-Cavendish of Keighley, Co. York. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his grandson William, the present and 2nd Earl. His Lordship is cousin and presumptive heir of William Spencer, present Duke of Devonshire, is married, and has issue. See *The Peerage Volume.*

BUTE, MARQUIS OF. (Crichton-Stuart.)

Peer of Great Britain and of Scotland.

Seventh in descent from Sir John Stewart, Sheriff of Bute, a natural son of King Robert II. of Scotland, was Sir James Stuart, created a Baronet by King Charles I. in 1627. His active and efficient loyalty, throughout the troubles of that unfortunate monarch, brought him into great difficulties and dangers; he, however, lived to witness the happy restoration of King Charles II., and, dying in London in 1662, was buried in Westminster Abbey. His son, Sir Dugald, was father of Sir James, created a Peer of Scotland in 1703, by the titles of Earl of Bute, Viscount of Kingarth, Lord Mountstuart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock. He *m.* Agnes, eldest daughter and heir of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, and dying in 1710, was succeeded by his son James, 2nd Earl; to whom, in 1723, succeeded His eldest son,

John, 3rd Earl, K.G. His Lordship, shortly before the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to His Royal Highness; and having continued in the household of the Princess Dowager and the young Prince her son, acquired in a high degree the confidence of the latter, who

soon after his accession to the throne placed Lord Bute at the head of the administration. This appointment, however, not proving popular, his Lordship, after concluding, in 1763, the treaty which terminated the seven years' war, retired from office, and never afterwards took any prominent part in politics. He was *b.* 25 May 1713, succeeded 28 Jan. 1723, and *d.* 10 March 1792; having *m.* 24 Aug. 1736, Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley-Montagu, Esq., [eldest son of the Hon. Sidney Wortley-Montagu, 2nd son of Edward, first Earl of Sandwich,] which Lady was *b.* Feb. 1713, and elevated to the British Peerage in 1761, by the title of Baroness Mountstuart, of Wortley, Co. York, with remainder to her issue male by the Earl of Bute; she *d.* 6 Nov. 1794, and was succeeded in her Barony by her eldest son. The Earl and Countess had issue,

1 Lady Mary, who *d.* April 1824; having *m.* 7 Sept. 1761, James, Earl of Lonsdale, who *d.* 24 May, 1802.

2 Lady Jane, *b.* April, 1742, *d.* 28 Feb. 1828; having *m.* 1 Feb. 1768, George, Earl Macartney, who *d.* 31 March 1806, when his title became extinct.

3 John, his successor, the 1st Marquis.

4 Lady Anne, *b.* Aug. 1746, is deceased; having *m.* 2 July, 1764, Hugh, Earl Percy, afterwards 2nd Duke of Northumberland, which marriage was dissolved in 1779.

5 Hon. James Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, who *d.* in 1818; he was father of James-Archibald created in 1826 Baron Wharncliffe; see that title in this volume.

6 Lady Augusta, *b.* Feb. 1749, *d.* 5 Feb. 1778; having *m.* 26 July 1773, Capt. Andrew Corbett.

7 Lady Caroline, *b.* May 1750, *d.* 20 Jan. 1813, late Countess of Portarlington; see that title in *The Peerage Volume*.

8 Hon. Frederick-Stuart, *b.* Sept. 1751, *d. unm.* 17 May 1802.

9 Hon. Sir Charles, K.B., who *d.* in 1801; his son Sir Charles was created in 1828 Baron Stuart de Rothsay; see that title in this volume.

10 Hon. and Most-Rev. William, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, *b.* March 1755; *d.* 6 May, 1822; having *m.* 3 May 1796, Sophia, daughter of Thomas Penn, Esq.; for their issue see *The Peerage Volume*.

11 Lady Louisa.

John, 4th Earl, who succeeded his father in 1792, had previously been created a British Peer in 1776, by the title of Baron Cardiff, of Cardiff Castle, Co. Glamorgan; in 1794 he succeeded to his mother's Barony of Mountstuart, and in 1796 was created Viscount Mountjoy, in the Isle of Wight; Earl of Windsor, Co. Berks; and Marquis of Bute. He *d.* in 1814; having survived his eldest son, John, Lord Mountstuart. The latter *m.* Lady Elizabeth-Penelope Crichton, only daughter and heir of Patrick, 5th Earl of Dumfries, in the Peerage of Scotland, by whom he left two sons (see *The Peerage Volume*) who have both assumed the additional surname of Crichton; John, the eldest son, succeeded his maternal grandfather as 6th Earl of Dumfries in 1803; and his paternal grandfather as 2nd Marquis of Bute in 1814; and is the present Marquis.

William, 7th Lord Crichton, in the Peerage of Scotland, succeeded his cousin Robert, 6th Lord, as heir male; he was created Viscount of Ayr, in 1622, and in 1633 Earl of Dumfries and Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, and Kumnock, all with remainder to his heirs male; William, 2nd Earl, his son, had one son, Charles, Lord Crichton, who *d.* before him, leaving a son, William, afterwards 3rd Earl; and four daughters, Penelope, Margaret, Mary, and Elizabeth. William, 2nd Earl, surrendered all his honours, and obtained a new patent for them, with precedency according to the former patents, and with limitation to each of the children of Charles Lord Crichton, and the heirs of their bodies respectively, failing which, to the nearest heirs whatsoever of the said Charles Lord Crichton. The 2nd Earl *d.* in 1691; and William, 3rd Earl, *d. unm.* in 1694; when he was succeeded by his eldest sister Penelope. She *m.* the Hon. William Dalrymple, 2nd son of John, 1st Earl of Stair, by whom she had William, 5th Earl, and also Earl of Stair, who *d.* without surviving issue in 1768; and a daughter, Lady Elizabeth: she *m.* John Macdowall, Esq., and had issue,

Patrick, who succeeded his uncle as 6th Earl, and assumed the name of Crichton; he was *b.* 15 Oct. 1726, and *d.* 7 April, 1803; having *m.* 12 Sept. 1771, Margaret, daughter of Ronald Crauford, of Restalrig, Co. Edinburgh; by whom, who *d.* 5 May 1799, he had only one surviving child, Lady Elizabeth-Penelope, *m.* to John Viscount Mountstuart, eldest son of John, 1st Marquis of Bute, by whom she was mother of John, the present and 7th Earl, and 2nd Marquis of Bute.

BYRON, BARON. (Byron.)

Peer of England.

The first of his Lordship's immediate ancestors on record is Ralph de Buron, who held considerable estates in the Counties of Nottingham and Derby in the reign of William the Conqueror; from this Ralph descended in the 17th generation, John, 1st Lord, who was created, in 1643, Baron Byron, of Rochdale, Co. Lancaster, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers, Richard, William, Robert, Gilbert, and Philip, and their issue male. The first Lord *d.* without issue, in 1652, and was succeeded by his next brother,

Richard, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1679; and was succeeded by his son William, 3rd Lord; to whom succeeded, in 1695, his son William, 4th Lord; he *d.* in 1736, leaving four sons,

1 William, his successor, 5th Lord, *b.* 5 Nov. 1722, succeeded 8 Aug. 1736, *d.* 19 May, 1798, without surviving issue male; having *m.* 18 March 1747, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Charles Shaw, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 5 July 1788, he had issue a son, William, who *d.* an infant in May 1749; another son, William, *b.* 27 Oct. 1749, and *d.* 22 June 1776; having *m.* Juliana-Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of the Hon. Admiral John Byron, his uncle, who *d.* 15 March 1788, (having *m.* 2ndly, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart.) *See* below. They had a son, William, who survived his father, but *d.* in 1794, in the lifetime of his grandfather.

2 Hon. Admiral John Byron, *b.* 8 Nov. 1723, and *d.* 10 April, 1786, having *m.* Aug. 1748, Sophia, daughter of John Trevannion, of Cachays, Co. Cornwall, Esq.; by whom he had two sons and three daughters:

1 John, *b.* 7 Feb. 1756, *d.* 2nd Aug. 1791; having *m.* 1 June, 1779, Lady Amelia D'Arcy, Baroness Conyers, daughter and heir of Robert, 4th Earl of Holderness, divorced 31 May 1779, from Francis, 5th Duke of Leeds; and 2ndly, 12 May 1785, Miss Catherine Gordon, by whom, who *d.* 6 Aug. 1811, he had one son, George-Gordon, 6th Lord, the celebrated Poet; who succeeded to the Peerage on the death of his great uncle, the 5th Lord, in 1798; and *d.* in Greece, without issue male, in 1824.

2 Captain George-Anson Byron, R.N., for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, father of George-Anson, present and 7th Lord, who succeeded his cousin in 1824.

3 Frances, *d.* 19 Oct. 1823; having *m.* General Charles Leigh, *d.* 7 Aug. 1815.

4 Juliana-Elizabeth, *d.* 15 March 1788; having *m.* 1st, Hon. William Byron, son of William, 5th Lord—*See* above; and 2ndly, 23 Sept. 1783, Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart.

5 Charlotte-Augusta, *d.* 10 March, 1824; having *m.* Vice-Admiral Christopher Parker, who *d.* 26 May 1804, [eldest son of the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart.]

3 Hon. and Rev. Richard, *b.* 28 Oct. 1724, *d.* 5 Nov. 1811; having *m.* 1763, Mary, daughter of Richard Farmer, Esq.; she was *b.* 1749, and *d.* 9 April, 1827: for their issue see *The Peerage Volume*.

4 Hon. George, *b.* 22 April 1730, *d.* 6 May 1789; having *m.* Frances, daughter and co-heir of Elton Levett, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 13 June 1822, he left no surviving issue male.

CADOGAN, EARL. (Cadogan.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The 1st of this family to whom the pedigree is traced is Thomas Cadogan, said to be lineally descended from Kehdlyn, Prince of Powis; 4th in descent from this Thomas, was

Henry Cadogan, Esq., who had two sons:

1 William, who having served with great distinction as Lieutenant-General in the wars of Queen Anne, under the Duke of Marlborough, was afterwards Ambassador from her Majesty and King George I. to the Hague, and was finally appointed Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. He was created Baron Cadogan, of Reading, Co. Berks, 1716: and Baron Cadogan, of Oakley, Co. Bucks, Viscount Caversham, Co. Oxford, and Earl Cadogan, 1718; with remainder of the Barony, failing his issue male, to Charles Cadogan, his brother; he *d.* without male issue in 1726, when the titles of Earl and Viscount, and the Barony of Cadogan of Reading, became extinct.

2 Charles, 2nd Lord, succeeded his brother, as Baron Cadogan of Oakley. He also served in the wars under the Duke of Marlborough, and rose to the rank of General; he *d.* in 1776, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles Sloane, 3rd Lord, created in 1800 Viscount Chelsea, Co. Middlesex, and Earl Cadogan; he *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles-Henry-Sloane, 2nd Earl; whose next surviving brother, George, the present and 3rd Earl, succeeded him 23 Dec. 1832, having been previously created, in 1831, Baron Oakley, of Caversham, Co. Oxford.

CAITHNESS, EARL OF. (Sinclair.)

Peer of Scotland.

The family of St. Clair came into England with William the Conqueror; and this branch, with that of Herdmanstoun, paternal ancestors of Lord Sinclair, settled in Scotland in the 12th century.

William de St. Clair obtained the Manor of Rosslyn, in the reign of King David I.; 7th in descent from him was Sir William, who *m.* Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Malise, Earl of Strathern, Caithness, and Orkney; their son Henry obtained the Earldom of Orkney, and was grandfather of William, 3rd Earl, who surrendered his Earldom to the King, and had a grant, in 1455, of that of Caithness, which he resigned to William, his son by a second marriage, passing over another William, the only son of his first marriage, and from whom Lord Sinclair is maternally descended.

The above William, 2nd Earl of Caithness, in the Peerage of Scotland, who obtained a confirmation of the Earldom, to him and his heirs whatsoever, was killed in the battle of Flodden, in 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, 3rd Earl. He was killed in 1529, in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain possession of the Orkney Islands, to which he alleged a claim, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

George, 4th Earl; he *d.* in 1582, having had three sons, of whom two left issue, viz.: 1 John, Master of Caithness, ancestor of the succeeding Earls; and 2 George Sinclair, of Mey; from whom are descended many collateral branches of this noble family, and among them, Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, Bart. Sir John, 2nd son of this George Sinclair, of Mey, obtained the title of Baronet, which, after his decease without issue, devolved on the male heirs of his eldest brother, Sir William Sinclair, of Mey; from whom, through seven generations of Baronets, in direct male succession, descended Sir James Sinclair, of Mey, who became 12th Earl of Caithness in 1789.

John, Master of Caithness, eldest son of the 4th Earl, *d.* before his father in 1577, leaving three sons, viz.

1 George, 5th Earl, who succeeded his grandfather.

2 Sir James Sinclair, of Murchill, father of another Sir James, whose son John succeeded as 8th Earl of Caithness in 1698.

3 Sir John Sinclair, of Greenland: he had five sons, of whom three elder and the youngest *d.* without issue; but James Sinclair, of Ratter, his 4th son, was great-grandfather of William, who succeeded in 1765, as 10th Earl of Caithness, and established his claim to the Earldom before the House of Peers in 1772.

George, 5th Earl, *d.* in 1643; having survived his eldest son William, Lord Berriedale, and John, Master of Berriedale, the only son of the latter; the Master dying before his father in 1639, left also an only son, George, 6th Earl, he succeeded his great-grandfather, and *d.* without issue in 1676; having disposed of his estates in consideration of his debts, to his principal creditor, Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, who, in 1677, was created Earl of Caithness. But George, 5th Earl, had also a second son, Francis Sinclair, of Keiss, whose son, George, 7th Earl, succeeded in establishing his claim to the Earldom of Caithness, and Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, was in consequence created Earl of Breadalbane. The 7th Earl *d. unm.* in 1698; when the title devolved on the heir male,

John, 8th Earl, grandson, as shown above, of Sir James Sinclair, of Murchill, 2nd son of John, Master of Caithness, eldest son of the 4th Earl. He *d.* in 1705, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander, 9th Earl, who *d.* without issue male in 1765, when the male line of Sir James Sinclair, of Murchill, became extinct, and the title devolved on the heir male of his younger brother, Sir John Sinclair, of Greenland.

William, 10th Earl, fourth in descent from the said Sir John, as above described, *d.* in 1779, and was succeeded by his son, John, 11th Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1789, when the male issue of John, Master of Caithness, failed.

The line of George Sinclair, of Mey, 2nd son of the 4th Earl, was next in succession, and his descendant, Sir James Sinclair, of Mey, made good his claim to the title; he *d.* in 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, the present and 13th Earl.

CALEDON, EARL OF. (Alexander.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is of the same family with the Scotch Earls of Stirling, descended from the ancient Clan Macdonald. The name of Alexander was assumed from the Christian name of its founder, Alexander Macdonald, of Menstrie. This branch, on removing into Ireland, adopted into the family shield the Canton charged with the Harp of Ireland, and settled at Newtown Limivady, in the county of Londonderry.

From Captain Andrew Alexander, attainted by the Parliament held in Dublin by King James II., descended Nathaniel Alexander of Londonderry, his Lordship's grandfather, who, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William M'Clintoch, Esq., of Dunmore, Co. Donegal, had issue,

1 William, whose youngest son Robert has left issue male.

2 Robert, who left a numerous surviving issue.

3 James.

4 Eliza, wife of the late Josias Du Pré, Esq.

James Alexander, Esq., 3rd son, was *b.* in 1730, and sat in the Irish Parliament for the city of Londonderry from 1772 to 1789, when he was created Baron Caledon of Caledon, Co. Tyrone, Viscount Caledon in 1797, and Earl of Caledon in 1800, all in the Peerage of Ireland; he was father of Du-Pre, the present and 2nd Earl, who succeeded him in 1802.

CALTHORPE, BARON. (Gough-Calthorpe.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The paternal name of this family is Gough. His Lordship's grandfather, Sir Henry Gough, 9th in descent from John Gough, living in Wales at the end of the 14th century, and only surviving son of Sir Richard Gough, Knt., of Edgebaston,

Co. Warwick, who amassed a considerable fortune in India, was created a Baronet in 1723, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his brother, John Gough, Esq. Sir Henry *m.* 1st, Catherine, 2nd daughter of Sir John Harper, by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly, in 1741, Barbara, only daughter of Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq., of Elvetham, Co. Southampton, and heir to her brother, Sir Henry Calthorpe, K.B., on whose death, HENRY, her son, by Sir Henry Gough, assumed the name and arms of Calthorpe, pursuant to the will of his uncle; and succeeded also to the Estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, of James Calthorpe, of Ampton, Co. Suffolk, Esq., and became heir general of the family of Calthorpe, which had been seated at Calthorpe, in Norfolk, from the time of HENRY III. He was created, in 1796, BARON CALTHORPE of Calthorpe, Co. Norfolk; he had a numerous issue, besides CHARLES, 2nd LORD, who succeeded him in 1798, and *d. unm.* in 1807, having just attained his majority; and GEORGE, the present and 3rd LORD, who succeeded his brother.

CAMDEN, MARQUIS. (PRATT.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE ancestors of the Marquis were seated in Devonshire, and were of Careswell in that county, in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Richard Pratt, who lost his estates in the Civil Wars, was grandfather of the Right Honourable Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, father of the 1st Earl. Sir John *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Henry Gregory, Rector of Middleton Stoney, Co. Stafford; and 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Wilson. He *d.* in 1724, leaving a numerous issue by both marriages; of nine sons, seven *d.* without issue, the other two were, 1 John Pratt, of the Wilderness, in Kent, Esq.; his heir, who *d.* in 1770, leaving by his 1st marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys, of Brecknock Priory, Co. Brecknock, a son John, who *d.* in 1797, and bequeathed all his property to the present MARQUIS. 2 CHARLES, 8th son, who having passed through the usual gradations of law offices, was, when Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1765, created Baron Camden of Camden Place, Co. Kent, and was soon afterwards appointed Lord High Chancellor, but resigned the seals in 1770. In 1786, he was created Viscount Bayham, of Bayham Abbey, Co. Sussex, and EARL CAMDEN, and *d.* in 1794. JOHN-JEFFREYS, his son and successor, the present Peer, was advanced in 1812 to the dignity of MARQUIS CAMDEN, and at the same time created Earl of Brecknock, in Wales.

CAMPERDOWN, EARL OF. (Duncan.)

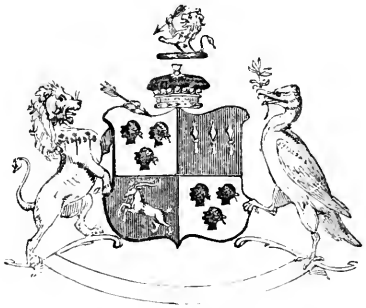
Peer of the United Kingdom.

William Duncan, of a very ancient family seated at Lundie, Co. Angus, was father of Alexander, who, by his wife Anne Drummond, of Megins, had issue

Alexander Duncan, of Lundie, Esq., *m.* to Isabella, daughter of Sir Peter Murray, of Aughtertyre, Bart., by whom he had two sons, 1 Alexander, who succeeded at Lundie; 2 William, M.D., created a Baronet in 1765; he *m.* Lady Mary Tufton, eldest daughter of Sackville, 7th Earl of Thanet, but dying without issue, the title of Baronet became extinct.

Alexander, the eldest son, by his marriage with Helen Baldane, heiress of Gleneagles, had issue also two sons, Alexander, a Lieut.-Col. in the army, who succeeded at Lundie, but *d. unm.*; and

Adam Duncan, the distinguished Admiral, created, in 1797, in consequence of his splendid victory over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie, Co. Forfar, in the British Peerage. He *d.* in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Dundas, present and 2nd Viscount, advanced in 1831 to the dignity of Earl of Camperdown, of Lundie, Co. Forfar, and Gleneagles, Co. Perth.



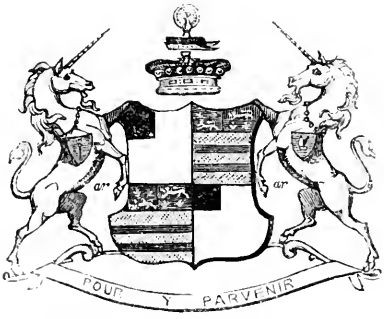
CANNING, VISCOUNT. (Canning.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's father, the late Right Hon. George Canning, was son of George Canning, Esq., who *d.* 11 April 1771, eldest son of Stratford Canning, Esq., of Garvagh, in Ireland, and elder brother of Paul Canning, Esq., father of the present Lord Garvagh. Having passed through Eton and Oxford with more than ordinary *éclât*, he entered early into public life, and became distinguished as a political writer, and most eloquent parliamentary orator. Mr. Canning filled for several years some of

the higher offices of the Government, and was at length appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer under King GEORGE IV. On his death, in consequence of the fatigues he incurred in administering the affairs of his high office, his widow was created, in 1828, VISCOUNTESS CANNING, of Kilbrahan, Co. Kilkenny, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder to the heirs male of her body by her late husband, the Right Hon. George Canning, deceased.

The Viscountess's father, Major-General John Scott, of Balcomie, said to have been the lineal descendant of a younger branch of the family of Scott, of Buccleuch, left, by his marriage with Margaret, 3rd daughter of the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, eldest brother of the 1st Viscount Melville, three daughters, his co-heirs: 1 Henrietta, Duchess of Portland; 2 Lucy, who *d.* 3 Aug. 1793, wife of Francis, Lord Doune, now Earl of Moray; 3 JOAN, the late Viscountess, who *d.* in 1837, and was succeeded by her only surviving son, CHARLES-JOHN, the present VISCOUNT.



CANTERBURY, VISCOUNT. (MANNERS-SUTTON.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

JOHN, 3rd Duke of Rutland, *m.* Bridget, daughter, and sole heir of Robert Sutton, 2nd and last Lord Lexington, and by her had three sons;

1 John, Marquis of Granby, who *d.* before his father, and was father of Charles, the 4th Duke, and grandfather of John-Henry, the present and 5th Duke of Rutland.

2 Lord Robert, who succeeded to the Lexington estates, and took the additional surname of Sutton, but *d. unm.* in 1762.

3 Lord George MANNERS, who succeeded his brother in the Lexington property, and also assumed the name and arms of Sutton; he *m.* 1st, Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq., and 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Joshua Peart, Esq., and *d.* in 1783, leaving the numerous issue described in *The Peerage Volume*, under the pedigree of the Duke of Rutland.

Lord George's 4th son was Charles, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, whose marriage and issue are also described in the same article of *The Peerage Volume*; he *d.* in 1828, and his eldest son CHARLES, the present LORD, who for eighteen years had served with distinguished honour in the important office of Speaker to the House of Commons, was on the election of the present Speaker in 1835, created Baron Bottesford, Co. Leicester, and Viscount Canterbury of the City of Canterbury.

CARBERY, BARON. (Evans-Freke.)

Peer of Ireland.

This noble family was originally seated in Carmarthenshire, and is supposed to be descended from one of the ancient princes of Wales. In the reign of James I., John Evans removed into Ireland, and was living in Limerick in 1628. His son, Col. George Evans, M.P. for Limerick, *m.* Anne, daughter of Thomas Bowerman, Esq., and was father of the Right Hon. George Evans, who served many years in Parliament, *m.* in 1679, Mary, daughter of John Eyre, Esq., and sister of John, 1st Lord Eyre, and *d.* at an advanced age, having refused the honour of the Peerage. He left three sons,

1 George, 1st Lord.

2 Eyre, father of Hampden Evans, Esq., deceased, who being in remainder to the title, his issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Thomas, *d.* 15 Sept. 1753; having *m.* Mary, daughter of Thomas Waller, Esq., grandson of the rebel General Sir Hardress Waller; she *d.* in 1762. They had two sons, viz.:

1 Eyre Evans, Esq. of Miltown Castle, who *d.* 5 April 1773, having *m.* Sept. 1756, Mary, only daughter and heir of Thomas Williams, Esq.: she *d.* 29 Nov. 1825, leaving a son, Eyre Evans, Esq. of Ashill, Co. Limerick, and Miltown Castle, Co. Cork, and three daughters, for all of whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Rev. Thomas-Waller Evans, who *d.* in 1796; having *m.* Catherine, only daughter of James Holdernesse D'Arcy, Esq., and heir to her brother Colonel James D'Arcy; she *d.* in 1805, leaving Thomas D'Arcy Evans, Esq., of Bushy Island, Co. Limerick, and other issue, who are all described in *The Peerage Volume*, being in remainder to the title.

George, eldest son of the Right Hon. George Evans, was created, in 1715, Baron Carbery, Co. Cork, in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father; he *d.* in 1749, leaving two sons:

1 George, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1759, leaving also two sons, viz.:

1 George, 3rd Lord, his successor, who *d.* in 1783, and was succeeded by his only son George, 4th Lord, *b.* 11 Feb. 1766, succeeded 26 May 1783, and *d.* 31 Dec. 1804; having *m.* 13 Aug. 1792, Susan, daughter and heir of Col. Watson, who *m.* 2ndly, George Freke Evans, Esq., and *d.* Oct. 1828.

2 John, 5th Lord, *b.* 1738, succeeded his nephew in 1804, *m.* 15 April 1759, Emilia, 4th daughter of the very Rev. William Crowe, Dean of Clonfert, and *d.* 4 March 1807, without surviving male issue.

3 The Hon. John Evans, of Bulgaden Hall, who *d.* in 1758, having *m.* Grace, only daughter of Sir Ralph Freke, of West Bilney, Co. Norfolk, and of Castle Freke, Co. Cork, Bart., and sole heir of her brother, Sir John-Redmond Freke, Bart., by whom he had issue,

1 George, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1769.

2 Sir John, who on succeeding to the estate of his uncle assumed the name and arms of Freke; he was created a Baronet in 1768, and *d.* 20 March 1777; having *m.* Lady Elizabeth Gore, 2nd daughter of Arthur, 1st Earl of Arran, by whom he was father of Sir John, who succeeded him in the

Baronetcy in 1777, and his cousin the 5th Lord in the Peerage in 1807 and is the present and 6th Lord.

3 William, who *d.* Feb. 1796, leaving by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Becher, Esq., a son, who is deceased *unm.*, and three daughters, who all married, and are also deceased.

4 Ralph, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Woodcock, Esq., and left a son and daughter, both deceased.

CARDIGAN, EARL OF. (Brudenell.)

Peer of England.

The first of this family from whom the pedigree can be traced was William de Brudenell, living in the reign of Henry III.; 8th in descent from him was Thomas Brudenell, created a Baronet by King James I. in 1611, and, in 1627, Baron Brudenell of Stanton-Wivill, Co. Leicester, by King Charles I.; to which unfortunate monarch he faithfully adhered during his wars with the Parliament; and on the triumph of the latter was committed to the Tower, where he relieved the tedium of a long confinement by making extracts and collections from the national records there deposited, most of which still remain in manuscript in the library of the Earl of Cardigan at Dean, in Northamptonshire. Soon after the Restoration, he was advanced by King Charles II., in 1661, to the dignity of Earl of Cardigan. He *d.* in 1664, and was succeeded by his son Robert, 2nd Earl. He *d.* in 1703, and Francis Lord Brudenell, his only son who survived the age of infancy, *d.* before him in 1698, leaving two sons, George, 3rd Earl, and the Hon. James Brudenell, from whom male issue still exists.

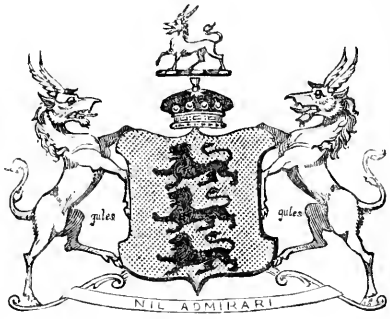
George, 3rd Earl, succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1732; having *m.* Lady Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Ailesbury in the Peerage of England, and 3rd Earl of Elgin in Scotland, by whom he had four sons, viz.:

1 George, (Brudenell-Montagu,) 4th Earl, *b.* 26 July 1712, succeeded 5 July 1732; assumed the additional surname of Montagu after the death of his father-in-law in 1749; was created Duke of Montagu and Marquis of Monthermer, in 1766; and Baron Montagu, of Boughton, Co. Northampton, in 1786, with remainder to his grandson Henry-James Montagu-Scott, 2nd son of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, by Elizabeth, his daughter; he *d.* 23 May 1790, having *m.* 7 July 1730, Lady Mary Montagu, 2nd daughter and at length sole heir of John, Duke of Montagu, *b.* 1712, *d.* 1 May 1775; they had one son John, Marquis of Monthermer, who *d.* before his father, and a daughter and heir Elizabeth, late Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry. On his death the titles of Duke and Marquis became extinct; the Barony of Montagu devolved, according to the Patent, on his grandson, Lord Henry-James Montagu-Scott, and the Earldom on his next brother,

2 James, 5th Earl, *b.* 10 April 1725, created in 1780, Baron Brudenell of Dean, Co. Northampton, which title became extinct on his death; succeeded as Earl, 23 May 1790, *d.* without issue 24 Feb. 1811; having *m.* 1st, 19 Nov. 1760, the Hon. Anne Legge, eldest daughter of George, Viscount Lewisham, son of William, 1st Earl of Dartmouth, who *d.* 12 Jan. 1786; and 2ndly, 28 April 1791, Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, eldest daughter of John, 3rd Earl Waldegrave, *b.* 26 May 1758, and *d.* 23 June 1823.

3 The Hon. Robert Brudenell, who *d.* in 1768, father of Robert, present and 6th Earl, who succeeded his uncle in 1811.

4 Thomas, created Earl of Ailesbury, father of the present Marquis of Ailesbury.



CAREW, BARON. (Carew.)

Peer of Ireland.

Robert Carew, Esq. of Castleborough, Co. Wexford, left, by Elizabeth Shapland, his wife, besides other issue, two sons;

1 Shapland, grandfather of the present Peer.

2 Thomas, from whom descends Thomas Carew, Esq. of Ballinamona.

Shapland Carew, Esq., married Miss Dobson, and left issue by her,

1 Robert-Shapland Carew, Esq., of Castleborough, for whose marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* 25 March 1835, his only son, Robert-Shapland Carew, Esq., having been advanced to the Peerage 10 June 1834, by the title of Baron Carew of the Co. of Wexford.

2 Elizabeth, *m.* Robert Power, Esq. of Clashmore.

3 Eleanor, *m.* the Right. Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.

4 Dorothea, *m.* Samuel Boyse, Esq. of Grange, Co. Wexford.

5 Mary, *m.* William Morris, Esq.

6 Dobson, *m.* Michael Creagh, Esq. of Laurentinum, Co. Cork.

CARLISLE, EARL OF. (Howard.)

Peer of England.

The Earl is descended from Lord William Howard, who *d.* Aug. 1640, 4th son of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and at length co-heir of Thomas, 4th Lord Dacre, of Gillesland. Sir Philip, eldest son of

Lord William Howard and Elizabeth Dacre, was grandfather of CHARLES HOWARD, created in 1661, Baron Dacre, of Gillesland, Co. Cumberland, Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, Co. Northumberland, and EARL of CARLISLE; he *d.* in 1636, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, EDWARD, 2nd EARL; to whom, in 1692, succeeded his eldest son, (the only one who left issue,) CHARLES, 3rd EARL, father of

HENRY, 4th EARL, who was *b.* in 1694, succeeded 1 May 1738, *d.* 2 Sept. 1758; having *m.* 1st, 27 Nov. 1717, Lady Frances Spencer, daughter of Charles, 3rd Earl of Sunderland, who *d.* 27 July 1742; and 2ndly, 8 June 1743, the Hon. Isabel Byron, eldest daughter of William, 4th Lord Byron, who was *b.* 10 Nov. 1721, and *d.* 22 Jan. 1795. The Earl had issue by his 1st marriage,

1 Charles, Viscount Morpeth, *d.* 9 Aug. 1741.

2 Robert, Viscount Morpeth, *b.* 1724, and *d.* 20 Oct. 1743.

3 Lady Arabella, who *d.* 1746, having *m.* 1741, Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart.

4 Lady Diana, *d.* 18 March 1770, having *m.* 8 Jan. 1749, Thomas Duncombe, Esq.

By his 2nd marriage:

5 Lady Anne, *b.* in 1744, *d. unm.* 13 Oct. 1799.

6 Lady Frances, *b.* in 1745, *d.* 27 April 1808, having *m.* April 1768, John Radcliffe, Esq., *d.* 21 Dec. 1783.

7 Lady Elizabeth, *b.* 1747, *d.* June 1813, having *m.* 1st, 16 Feb. 1769, Peter Delme, Esq., who *d.* 5 Sept. 1789; and 2ndly, 13 Jan. 1794, Capt. Charles Garnier, R.N., *d.* 16 Dec. 1796.

8 FREDERICK, his successor, 5th EARL, who was succeeded in 1825, by his eldest son, GEORGE, the present and 6th EARL, K.G.

9 Lady Juliana.

CARNARVON, EARL OF. (HERBERT.)

Peer of Great Britain.

THE Earl is descended from the family of the Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery. The Hon. William Herbert, a Major-Gen. in the army, 5th son of Thomas, 8th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, *d.* 31 March 1757, having *m.* Catherine-Elizabeth Tewes, of Aix-la-Chapelle, by whom he had issue:

1 William, *d.* young.

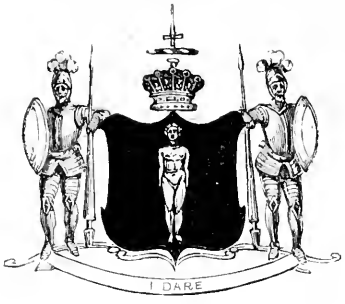
2 HENRY, *b.* 20 Aug. 1741, created, in 1780, Baron Porchester of High-Clere, Co. Southampton, and in 1793 EARL of CARNARVON. He *m.* 15 July 1771, Lady Elizabeth-Alicia-Maria Wyndham, eldest daughter of Charles, 2nd Earl of Egremont, by whom, who *d.* 10 Feb. 1826, he had a numerous issue, see *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* 3 June 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HENRY-GEORGE, 2nd EARL, who was succeeded 18 April 1833, by his eldest son HENRY-JOHN-GEORGE, the present and 3rd EARL.

3 Charles, *b.* 1743, *d.* 5 Sept. 1816, without issue, having *m.* July 1775, Lady Caroline Montagu, eldest daughter of Robert, 1st Duke of Manchester.

4 Catherine, *d.* young.

5 Georgiana, *b.* 1747, *d. unm.*

6 Robert, in holy orders, *b.* 1751, *d. unm.* 2 Feb. 1814.



CARNWATH, EARL OF. (Dalzell.)

Peer of Scotland.

Nisbet, in his heraldry, gives the following singular origin for the armorial bearings and surname of this family. A favourite and near kinsman of Kenneth II., King of Scotland, having been taken by the Piets and hanged upon a gibbet, the King being exceedingly grieved that the body of his friend should be so disgracefully treated by his enemies, proffered a great reward to any of his subjects who would undertake to rescue it. The enterprise, however, appeared so hazardous, that it was long before any one could be found to adventure it; till at length a valorous gentleman said to the King "Dal zell," which in the old Scottish language, signifies "I dare;" and having successfully performed the exploit, took for his arms a naked man hanging on a gibbet, and for his name the word "Dalzell," both which his posterity bear to the present day. Nisbet, however, elsewhere says, that the name is local and taken from the Barony of Dalzell, in the county of Lanark, which he supposes this family to have lost by forfeiture, as it was granted by King David II. to Sir Malcolm Fleming, in 1343. From the period, however, designed by the above questionable and contradictory anecdotes, numerous individuals of this name have signalized themselves, or are specified in various existing charters; and William de Dalzell, from whom the Earl is certainly descended, recovered the estate of his ancestors about 1406. But the earliest ancestor from whom the present family can regularly deduce their pedigree, is Robert Dalzell, of Dalzell, Co. of Lanark, who *d.* in 1552. Sir Robert Dalzell, of Dalzell, his son, was engaged on the side of his unfortunate Sovereign in the battle of Langside, in which Queen Mary was totally defeated. Sir Robert Dalzell, of Dalzell, grandson of the last-mentioned Sir Robert, was created Baron of Dalzell in 1628, and Earl of Carnwath in 1639, and *d.* soon afterwards. He left two sons.

1 Robert, 2nd Earl, constant in his loyalty to King Charles I., whom he served in person in the field throughout the Civil Wars. Lord Clarendon imputes to the Earl's anxious zeal for the safety of his Royal Master, the loss of the battle of Naseby, on the 14th of June 1645, for when the King was on the point of charging the enemy in person at the head of his guards, Lord Carnwath suddenly and unaccountably seized his bridle, and, turning his horse's head, gave an impulse of doubt and alarm to the whole army, which ended in every one endeavouring to save himself. The Earl was succeeded before April 1646, by his son Gavin, 3rd Earl, who, distinguished for his loyalty, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and detained some years in confinement. He *d.* in 1674, leaving two sons, James, 4th Earl, who *d.* without issue male in 1683, and John, 5th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and *d. unm.* in 1703, when the whole male line of the 2nd Earl became extinct.

2 John, whose son Sir Robert Dalzell, of Glenæ, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1666, and *d.* in 1685; leaving three sons, of whom James, 2nd son, who was concerned in the Rebellion of 1715; and Thomas, 3rd son, both left issue male. Sir John of Glenæ, his eldest son and successor, was father of a younger son John, who left a son settled at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, and of his eldest son and heir,

Sir Robert, who succeeded as 6th Earl. He was also engaged in the Rebel-

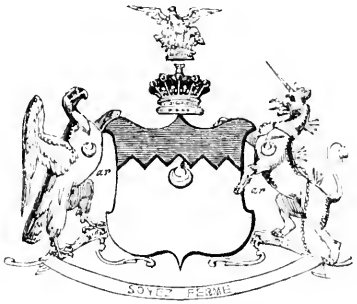
lion, and with his brother John, was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston; both were tried for their lives, the latter as a deserter, having once been a Captain in the army, but acquitted; the Earl was condemned and pardoned; but his titles remained forfeited by the attainder till restored in 1826. He *d.* in 1737, leaving two sons; viz.

1 Alexander, who should have been 7th Earl; he *d.* 3 April 1787; having *m.* Miss Elizabeth Jackson, by whom he had the two daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and two sons both deceased, viz.:

1 Richard, *b.* 23 July 1753, *d.* 5 July 1782; having *m.* in 1775, Miss Elizabeth Johnston, by whom he left a daughter, Elizabeth, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

2 Robert, who but for the attainder would have been 8th Earl, *b.* 7 Jan. 1755, *d.* 13 Feb. 1808, having *m.* 18 March 1783, Anne, daughter of David Armstrong, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 21 Feb. 1787, he had two daughters, see *The Peerage Volume*, and one son, John, who should have been 9th Earl; he was *b.* 18 Aug. 1795, and *d. unm.*, 10 Oct. 1814, when his eldest sister inherited his estate of Glenae.

2 Robert, who *d.* in 1783, father of Robert-Alexander, present and 10th Earl, on whom the representation devolved on the death of his cousin John, 9th Earl, in 1814; he was restored to his honours by Act of Parliament, which received the Royal assent 26 May 1826.



CARRICK, EARL OF. (Butler.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is a younger branch of the Marquis of Ormonde's family. Eighth in descent from John, 2nd son of Edmund, Earl of Carrick, and brother of James, 1st Earl of Ormonde, was Sir Pierce Butler, of Lismallon, created in 1607, Baron Butler, of Lismallon, Co. Tipperary, and in 1629, Viscount Ikerrin. He survived his son James, and was succeeded by his grandson Pierce, 2nd Viscount, father of

James, 3rd Viscount, who *d.* in 1688, leaving four sons, of whom only two had issue, viz.:

1 Pierce, 4th Viscount; he *d.* in 1710, and was succeeded by his only son, James, 5th Viscount, who dying in his 13th year, in 1712, was succeeded by his uncle,

2 Thomas, 6th Viscount, in holy orders, and Chaplain-General to the army in Flanders; he *d.* in 1720, leaving two sons,

James, 7th Viscount, who *d.* a minor in 1721, and

Somerset-Hamilton, 8th Viscount, who at three years of age succeeded his brother; he was created in 1748 Earl of Carrick, Co. Tipperary, and *d.* 15 April 1774; having *m.* 18 May 1745, Lady Juliana Boyle, eldest daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Shannon, by whom, who *d.* 22 Feb. 1804, he had issue,

1 Henry-Thomas, 2nd Earl; he *d.* in 1813, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Somerset-Richard, present and 3rd Earl.

2 Lady-Margaret, *b.* 30 Jan. 1719, *d.* Jan. 1777, late Countess of Belmore.

Twins. { 3 Lady Henrietta, *b.* 15 Aug. 1750, *d.* 20 June 1785; late Viscountess Mountgarret. See *The Peerage Volume*, title Kilkenny.
4 Hon. Pierce Butler-Cooper, *b.* 15 Aug. 1750, *d.* 5 May 1826, having *m.* 24 Dec. 1774, Catherine, eldest daughter of Richard Roth, Esq.

CARRINGTON, BARON. (Smith.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

His Lordship's ancestor purchased the estate of Crophall Boteler, Notts, in 1622. His descendant, Thomas Smith, Esq., of Nottingham, and of Gaddesden, Co. Leicester, left issue three sons, Thomas, of Broxton, Co. Notts, who was Sheriff of the County of Leicester in 1718; he left five daughters; Samuel, who left seven sons and three daughters; and

Abel Smith, Esq., of Nottingham, banker, who *m.* Jane, daughter of George Beaumont, Esq., of Chapelthorpe, Co. York, by whom he also had three sons,

1 George, created a Baronet in 1757, whose son Sir George Smith, the second Bart., assumed the name of Bromley.

2 John, of London, Merchant.

3 Abel Smith, Esq., an eminent banker in Nottingham, who was *b.* in 1717, and *d.* 12 July 1788, having *m.* Mary, daughter of Thomas Bird, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 4 April 1780, he had issue, six sons and two daughters, from whom a flourishing posterity descends; and of whom,

Robert, the 3rd son, was created, in 1796, Baron Carrington, of Bulcot Lodge, in the Peerage of Ireland; and, in 1797, Baron Carrington, of Upton, Co. Notts, in the Peerage of Great Britain. He is the present Peer, is *m.*, and has issue; see *The Peerage Volume.*

CARTERET, BARON. (Thynne.)

Peer of Great Britain.

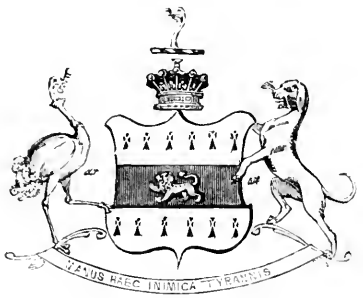
John Granville was created in 1661 Baron Granville of Kilkhampton and Biddeford, Viscount Granville, of Lansdown, and Earl of Bath; he had one son, Charles,

2nd Earl, whose issue failed, in 1711, by the death of his son, William-Henry, 3rd Earl, when the titles became extinct; and two daughters, co-heirs to their nephew,

1 Jane, *m.* Sir William Leveson-Gower, and was great-grandmother of Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford.

2 Grace, *m.* Sir George Carteret, Bart., created, in 1681, Baron Carteret; she was created, in 1714, Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville; their issue male and all these titles became extinct in 1776, by the death of Robert, 3rd Earl, their grandson: he left five sisters, his co-heirs, of whom Lady Sophia, the youngest, *m.* William, 2nd Earl of Shelburne, created Marquis of Lansdowne; and

Lady Louisa, the 2nd, *m.* Thomas, 2nd Viscount Weymouth, by whom she was mother of Thomas, 1st Marquis of Bath, and of Henry-Frederick, created, in 1784, Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, Co. Bedford, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and every other son of his brother Thomas, 1st Marquis of Bath; he was *b.* 17 Nov. 1735, assumed the name of Carteret by Act of Parliament in 1776, and *d.* 17 June 1826, when his nephew, the present Lord, 2nd son of Thomas, 1st Marquis of Bath, and uncle of the present Marquis, succeeded.



CARYSFORT, EARL OF. (Proby.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

The first of this family on record is Randolph Proby, of Chester, living about 1580; whose great-grandson, John Proby, dying in 1710 without surviving issue, his estates devolved on his nearest male heir, William Proby, Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, father of John, M.P. for Huntingdon, who by marriage with the Hon. Jane Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of John, Lord Gower, had, besides other issue who *d.* unmarried, three sons,

1 Sir John Proby, K.B.

2 Charles, Capt. R.N., Commissioner of Chatham Dock-yard; he was *b.* 22 Feb. 1725, and *d.* 31 March, 1799, having *m.* Miss Pownall, by whom, who *d.* 8 Aug. 1783, he had a numerous issue.

3 Baptist, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, who was *b.* in 1726, and *d.* 16 Jan. 1807, having *m.* Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Russell, by whom he also left a numerous issue.

Sir John Proby, K.B., the eldest son, a Lord of the Admiralty and Privy Councillor, was *b.* 25 Nov. 1720, and created in 1752, Baron Carysfort, of Carysfort, Co. Wicklow, in the Peerage of Ireland. He *d.* 18 Oct. 1772; having *m.* 27 Aug. 1750, the Hon. Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Joshua, 2nd Viscount, and sister and co-heir of John, 3rd Viscount Allen, by whom, who *d.* March 1783, he had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, *b.* 14 Nov. 1752, *d.* 19 March 1808; having *m.* Thomas-James Storer, Esq., who *d.* 10 Nov. 1792; and an only son, John-Joshua, 2nd Lord, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl Carysfort in 1789, and created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1801, by the title of Baron Carysfort, of Norman Cross, Co. Huntingdon. He *d.* in 1828, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, John, present and 2nd Earl.

CASTLEMAINE, VISCOUNT. (HANDCOCK.)

Peer of Ireland.

WILLIAM HANDCOCK, of Twyford, Co. Westmeath, descended from a good family in Lancashire, was Knight of the Shire for Westmeath, in the first Parliament after the restoration of King CHARLES II.; he *m.* Abigail Stanley, sister of Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt., and had issue, besides other sons who *d.* unmarried,

1 Thomas, who succeeded him.

2 Sir William Handcock, Knt., Recorder of Dublin, M.P. for Athlone in 1692; he *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Coddington, Esq., and *d.* in Sept. 1701.

3 The very Rev. Stephen, Dean of Clanmacnois, who was attainted in 1689 by King JAMES'S Parliament, but restored on the accession of WILLIAM and MARY. He was great-grandfather of Gustavus Handcock of Watertown, Esq., who assumed the surname of Temple.

4 The venerable Matthew, Archdeacon of Kilmore, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Elias Best, Knt., and was ancestor of Matthew Handcock, Deputy Quarter-Master General of Ireland.

Thomas Handcock, of Twyford, the eldest son, *m.* 5 July 1677, Dorothy Green, and by her was father of William, who succeeded him, and whose 4th son Richard, Dean of Achonry, became possessed of the family estate by the death of his three elder brothers without issue. He *d.* 25 July 1791, having *m.* Sarah, only daughter and heir of Richard Toler, of Ballintore, Co. Kildare, Esq., by whom, besides other children stated in *The Peerage Volume*, he was father of

WILLIAM, the present VISCOUNT, who was created, in 1812, Baron Castlemaine, of Moydrum, Co. Westmeath, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Richard and his issue male; and advanced to the dignity of VISCOUNT CASTLEMAINE in 1822.

CASTLE-STUART, EARL OF. (STUART.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE founder of this family was Walter, younger brother of Andrew, 1st Lord Avondale, in Scotland, both legitimated sons of Sir James Stewart, 4th son of Murdock, Duke of Albany, 3rd son of King ROBERT II. Andrew, eldest son of the above Walter, succeeded his uncle, as 2nd Lord Avondale, and was father of Andrew, 3rd Lord, and of Sir James, ancestor of the Earl of Moray. Andrew, 3rd Lord Avondale, exchanged the title for that of Ochiltree, and was great-grandfather of ANDREW, 3rd Lord Ochiltree, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King JAMES VI., General of the Ordnance, and Governor of Edinburgh Castle. He sold his Lordship of Ochiltree to his cousin, James Stuart, of Killeith, son of James, Earl of Arran, second son of Andrew, 2nd Lord Ochiltree, and resigned his title in his favour in 1615; in which year this James Stuart obtained from King JAMES VI. a charter confirming him in all the honours and privileges of the Peerage, as formerly possessed by the said Andrew, Lord Ochiltree; he *d.* in 1659, leaving a grandson, his successor, William, Lord Ochiltree, with whom his male issue failed in 1673. ANDREW, 3rd Lord Ochiltree, having thus divested himself of that title, was created a Peer of Ireland in 1619, by the title of Lord Stuart, BARON of CASTLE-STUART, Co. Tyrone, and *d.* 1632, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 ANDREW, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1637, succeeded his father as 2nd LORD CASTLE-STUART, and *d.* in 1639, leaving two sons, Andrew, 3rd LORD, who *d.* without issue male in 1650, and JOSIAS, 4th LORD, who *d.* without issue in 1662.

2 JOHN, who succeeded his nephew as 5th LORD, *d. unm.* in 1684, from which time the title remained dormant till claimed, in 1774, by the late Lord.

3 Colonel Robert Stuart, *d.* in 1662, leaving a son, ROBERT, who should have been 6th LORD, but he never assumed the title; he *d.* in 1684, leaving a son, ANDREW, who should have been 7th LORD; he had two sons, Robert, his heir, and Alexander, from whom there are male descendants. ROBERT, the eldest son, who should have been 8th LORD, *d.* 1742, leaving a son,

ANDREW-THOMAS, 9th LORD, who in 1774 claimed the title of BARON CASTLE-STUART, to which the Irish House of Lords resolved that he was entitled. He likewise claimed the title of Lord Ochiltree, to which, in 1793, the House of Lords in England determined that he had not made out his right. He was created VISCOUNT CASTLE-STUART in 1793, and further created, in 1800, Earl of Castle-Stuart. He *d.* in 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son, ROBERT, present and 2nd EARL.

CATHCART, EARL OF. (Cathcart.)

Peer of the United Kingdom, and of Scotland.

The name of Cathcart was assumed from a Barony in the County of Renfrew, in the reign of William the Lion. From a line of distinguished ancestors descended Alan Cathcart, dignified with the title of Lord Cathcart, before the year 1450. Alan, Master of Cathcart, his eldest son, *d.* before him, leaving a son, John, 2nd Lord, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1535; having had, besides other issue, the four sons following:

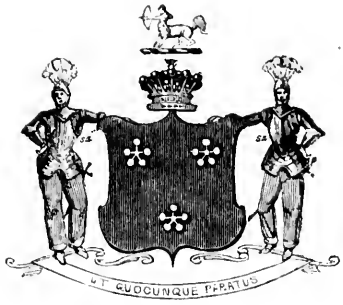
1 Alan, Master of Cathcart, who *d.* before his father, leaving a son, Alan, 3rd Lord.

2 Robert, killed at Flodden Field, in 1513; he was ancestor of Sir John-Andrew Cathcart, Bart., and of John Cathcart, Esq., of Genoch, and his brother, the late Robert Cathcart, of Drum, who left issue.

3 John, also killed at Flodden Field.

4 David, from whom are descended James Cathcart, Esq., of Carbiston, late Major of the 19th Dragoons, and his brother, Capt. Robert Cathcart, R.N.

Alan, 3rd Lord, who succeeded his grandfather, was killed in the battle of Pinkie in 1547, leaving a son, Alan, 4th Lord, who signalized himself in the army of King James at the battle of Langside, in 1568; he *d.* in 1618, having survived his only son Alan, Master of Cathcart, who *d.* in 1603, leaving a son, Alan, 5th Lord, who succeeded his grandfather, and was succeeded, in 1628, by his infant son Alan, 6th Lord. He *d.* in 1709, and was succeeded by his son Alan, 7th Lord, to whom, in 1732, succeeded his son Charles, 8th Lord, father of Charles, 9th Lord, who succeeded him in 1740, and dying in 1776, was succeeded by his eldest son William-Schaw, the present and 10th Lord, who in 1807 was created Viscount Cathcart, and Baron Greenock, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and in 1814 was advanced to the dignity of Earl Cathcart.



CAVAN, EARL OF. (Lambart)

Peer of Ireland.

The first of this ancient family is stated to have been Rodolph de Lambert, who came over from France with William the Conqueror, and was grandson of Lambert, Count of Mons and Louvaine. His descendants settled in Yorkshire and Northumberland, till Sir Oliver Lambert, 17th in descent from the above Rodolph, removed into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, was appointed Governor of Connaught in 1601, and in 1618 was created Lord Lambart, Baron of Cavan. He *d.* in 1618, leaving a son, Charles, 2nd Lord, created in 1647, Earl of the County of Cavan and Viscount Kilcoursie, in King's County. His Lordship sat in the English House of Commons, in 1625, and 1627, for the Borough of Bossiney in Cornwall; and was a leading Member, and principal Speaker in the Irish House of Lords. On the breaking out of the great rebellion, he raised a regiment for King Charles's service, and was appointed Governor of the city of Dublin and Commander of his Majesty's forces in that city and suburbs; he was succeeded by his son Richard, 2nd Earl; father of Charles, 3rd Earl; the latter had two sons:

1 Richard, 4th Earl, who *m.* Margaret, daughter of Governor Trant, and niece of the celebrated Sir Richard Steele, Knt., by whom he was father of Ford, 5th Earl; he *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of James Wale, Esq., of Dublin, and had an only daughter, Gertrude, *m.* to Michel Cormic, Esq., but *d.* without issue male in 1772.

2 Henry, father of Richard, who, on the death of his cousin, succeeded as 6th Earl, and was succeeded in 1778, by his only son Richard-Ford-William, the present and 7th Earl.

CAWDOR, EARL. (Campbell.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's is a branch of the family of the Duke of Argyll, being descended from the Hon. Sir John Campbell, 3rd son of Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyll, by his marriage with Muriel, daughter and heir of Sir John Calder, of Calder. Sir Alex-

ander Campbell, their descendant, *m.* the heiress of the Lords of Stackpoole Court, Co. Pembroke, and with her got her that seat and a good estate in Pembrokeshire. His son,

Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, of the Royal Horse Guards, was three times elected M.P. for the Co. of Pembroke, appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1736, and of the Treasury in 1746; he *m.* Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Lewys Pryce, of Gogurthan, Esq., and *d.* in 1775, having had issue, 1 Pryce Campbell, his heir; 2 Lieut.-Col. Alexander Campbell, who *d.* Nov. 1785, having *m.* Frances, only daughter of Philip Meadows, Esq., by Frances Pierrepont, sister of Evelyn, the last Duke of Kingston, and was father of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry-Frederick Campbell, K.C.B. and G.C.H.; 3 Anne, *m.* in 1751, to Matthew, Lord Fortescue.

Pryce Campbell, Esq., of Cawdor Castle, Co. Nairne, and of Stackpoole Court, Co. Pembroke, appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1766, *m.* Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. by whom he was father of

John, created in 1796, Baron Cawdor, of Castlemartin, Co. Pembroke, and *d.* in 1821; when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John-Frederick, present and 2nd Lord; created in 1827, Viscount Emlyn of Emlyn, Co. Carmarthen, and Earl Cawdor, of Castlemartin, Co. Pembroke.

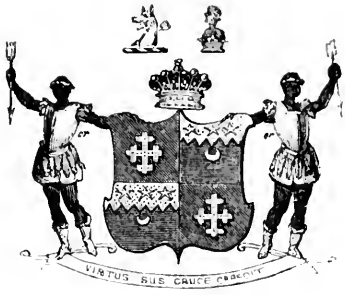
CHARLEMONT, EARL OF. (Caulfeild.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir Toby Caulfeild, a distinguished soldier, settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and for his services against the rebels, had a grant of part of the estate of Conn O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and was created, in 1620, Baron Caulfeild of Charlemont, Co. Armagh, with limitation to his nephew William Caulfeild, (son of his brother James,) who succeeded his uncle in 1627, as 2nd Lord, and *d.* in 1640, leaving four sons; 1 Toby, 3rd Lord, murdered by Sir Phelim O'Neill, in the rebellion of 1641; 2 Robert, 4th Lord, *d.* also in 1641, from taking too large a dose of opium; 3 William, 5th Lord, ancestor of the Earl; 4 Thomas, whose eldest son William was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, and was ancestor of St. George-Francis Caulfeild, Esq., (for whom see *The Peerage Volume*,) the only collateral branch amongst many of this family which the editor has yet been able to trace to its origin.

William, 5th Earl, was created, in 1665, Viscount of Charlemont; he was succeeded by his son William, 2nd Viscount, who *d.* in 1726, and was succeeded by his son James, 3rd Viscount, who dying in 1734, left two sons; viz, James, 4th Viscount, and Francis, who was lost in Nov. 1775, with his Lady, their eldest daughter, and a female infant, in a tremendous storm which they encountered on their passage to Dublin, whither Mr. Caulfeild was returning from London to attend in the Irish Parliament, as representative for Charlemont; he *m.* Oct. 1760, Mary, only child and heir of John Lord Eyre; they left a son James, who assumed the name of Eyre, and *d.* 3 Jan. 1837.

James, 4th Viscount, was created, in 1763, Earl of Charlemont, and *d.* in 1799, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis-William, the present and 2nd Earl; who, in 1837, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Charlemont of Charlemont, Co. of Armagh, with remainder to his brother, the Hon. Henry Caulfeild, and his issue male.

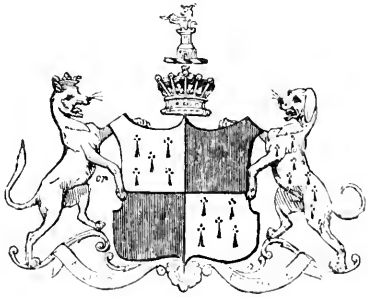


CHARLEVILLE, EARL OF. (Bury.)

Peer of Ireland.

John Moore, Esq., of Benenden, Co. Kent, in the reign of Queen Mary, left, besides other issue, two sons, Sir Edward, ancestor of the Marquis of Drogheda; and Sir Thomas Moore, who, settling in Ireland early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had large grants of lands in King's County, from the Crown, on certain conditions of rent and service. His heir and descendant in the 5th degree was John Moore of Croghan, Esq., created, in 1715, Baron Moore, of Tullamore; he *d.* in 1725, leaving a son, Charles, who was created Earl of Charleville, 1758, and *d.* without issue in 1764, when his titles became extinct; and a daughter, Jane, who *d.* 11 Dec. 1766; having *m.* 17 Jan. 1724, William Bury, Esq., by whom she had five sons, viz. John, Charles, William, Richard, and Thomas; and four daughters, viz. Jane, Georgiana, wife of Richard, 4th Viscount Boyne, Mary, and Elizabeth.

John Bury, Esq. the eldest son, *b.* 1 Nov. 1725. *d.* 4 Aug. 1764; having *m.* Catherine, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Francis Sadleir, Esq., of Sopwell Hall, Co. Tipperary; by whom (who *m.* 2ndly, 6 Jan. 1766, Henry, 1st Lord Dunalley, was mother by him of the 1st Lord Dunalley, and *d.* 16 Feb. 1821) he left an only child Charles-William, who succeeded to the estates of his great uncle, Charles Moore, Earl of Charleville; was created, in 1797, Baron Tullamore, of Charleville Forest, King's Co.,; Viscount Charleville in 1800, and, in 1806, Earl of Charleville of Charleville Forest, King's Co., and *d.* 31 Oct. 1835, when he was succeeded by his only son, Charles-William, the present and 2nd Earl.



CHESTERFIELD, EARL OF. (Stanhope.)

Peer of England.

This noble family traces its pedigree from Sir Richard Stanhope, who had large possessions in the North, in the reign of Henry III.; 10th in descent from him was Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, Co. Derby, father, by his 1st marriage, of Philip, 1st Earl, and by his 2nd, of John, ancestor of the Earl of Harrington.

Philip, the eldest son, was, in 1616, created Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, Co. Notts., and in 1628, Earl of Chesterfield, Co. Derby; after endeavouring, in his place in Parliament, by every gentle expedient, to prevent the eruption of a civil war, and after having urged, in vain, that the rabble which assaulted both the King and the House of Peers should be dispersed; finding that no parliamentary measures were likely to produce the desired effect, he retired into the country, and put himself and his sons in arms, hoping to aid the rest of the King's loyal subjects in reducing the rebels to obedience. He put a garrison into his house at Shelford, under the command of his son Philip, who lost his life in its defence, when it was stormed by the Parliamentary forces. The Earl himself having taken possession of the City of Lichfield for the King, defended first the City and then the Close, or Cathedral yard, to the last extremity, but was at length compelled to surrender, together with one of his sons, and the survivors of his party; he *d.* in 1656, after a long confinement. He had by his first marriage eleven sons, of whom John, the eldest, *d.* young; and Henry Lord Stanhope, the 2nd, *d.* before his father: Charles, the 3rd son, *m.* but *d.* without issue in 1645; Edward, William, Thomas, Michael, and George, *d.* under age; Ferdinando, the 9th son, was a Colonel of Horse in the Royal army, was in the battle of Edgehill and other engagements, and was killed at Bridgford in Nottinghamshire in 1643; he was *m.* but left only a daughter; Philip, 10th son, lost his life at Shelford, *unm.*; and Arthur, 11th son, was ancestor of the present Earl. The 1st Earl had also by his 2nd marriage a 12th son, Alexander, ancestor of Earl Stanhope.

Henry, Lord Stanhope, the 2nd son, *d.* in 1634; having *m.* Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, 2nd and last Lord Wotton, which Lady being appointed governess to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of King Charles I., went with her into Holland upon her marriage with the Stadtholder, and was very instrumental in supplying the King's troops with money, arms, and ammunition; she was created Countess of Chesterfield for life, by patent, bearing date on the day of King Charles II.'s restoration, with the precedency of an Earl's daughters, for her daughters by Lord Stanhope; they had one son, Philip, who succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Earl; he was very serviceable in forwarding the restoration of the royal family, and *d.* at an advanced age in 1713. He was succeeded by his son Philip, 3rd Earl; and he, in 1726, by his son Philip-Dormer, 4th Earl, so celebrated for his accomplishments, and his literary, political, and oratorical talents; he *d.* without issue, in 1773, and his titles devolved on the heir male of

Arthur Stanhope, of Stoke in Nottinghamshire, 11th son of Philip, 1st Earl. He was father of Charles Stanhope, who had five sons, 1 Francis, who *d. unm.*; 2 Dr. Michael Stanhope, ancestor of the Earl; 3 Henry, *m.* but left two daughters only; 4 Charles, whose son Edwyn-Francis, *d.* in 1802, having *m.* Catherine, daughter and co-heir of John Brydges, Marquis of Carnarvon, son and heir of James, 1st Duke of Chandos, by whom, who was widow of William Berkeley Lyon, Esq., he was father of Admiral Sir Henry-Edwyn Stanhope, *b.* 21 May 1745, created a Baronet in 1807, and *d.* 20 Dec. 1814, having *m.* Aug. 1783, Peggy, daughter of Francis Malbone, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* 9 Feb. 1761, and *d.* 8 Aug. 1810, he was father of Sir Edwyn-Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, Bart, and a daughter, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

Michael Stanhope, D.D., Canon of Windsor, the 2nd son of Charles Stanhope, Esq., *d.* in 1738, leaving four sons:

1 Arthur-Charles, who *d.* 9 March 1770; having *m.* 1st, in Nov. 1740, Mary, daughter of St.-Andrew Thornhaugh, Esq., who *d.* 18 March 1748; 2ndly, 25 Aug. 1750, Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Charles Headlam, Esq. who *d.* Jan. 1764; and 3rdly, 2 March 1767, Frances, daughter of ——— Broade, Esq., who survives him, and is re-married to the Rev. Thomas Bigsby. By his 1st and 3rd marriages, Mr. Stanhope had no issue, but by his 2nd, he had Margaret, *b.* 10 June 1754, *d.* 7 Sept. 1811, having *m.* 26 Dec. 1776, the Rev. William Smelt; and one son, Philip, who, in 1773, succeeded as 5th Earl, and was father of ths present Earl, his only son, who succeeded him in 1815.

2 Sir Thomas Stanhope, Capt. R.N., and Colonel of Marines, *d. unm.* 7 March 1770.

3 Ferdinand, who *d.* 11 Feb. 1790; having *m.* Mary, daughter of —— Philips, Esq., by whom, besides two sons and two daughters who *d. unm.*, he had the three sons stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Lovel Stanhope, Esq., under Secretary of State, *d. unm.*, 1 Sept. 1783.

CHETWYND, VISCOUNT. (Chetwynd.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family, which takes its name from Chetwynd in Shropshire, flourished in that County from the reign of Henry III. to that of William III. Capt. John Chetwynd, of Mare and Rudge, Co. Stafford, had three sons, Walter, John, and William-Richard. Walter, the eldest son, having resided as Ambassador at the Court of Turin, and subsequently filled the office of Master of the Staghounds, was created, in 1717, Viscount Chetwynd of Berehaven, Co. Cork, and Baron of Rathdown, Co. Dublin, with remainder to his issue male, failing which, to the issue male of his father; he *m.* Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Berkeley, Viscount Fitz-Hardinge and Baron of Rathdowne, treasurer of the Chamber and teller of the Exchequer to Queen Anne, but *d.* without issue in 1735, when he was succeeded by his next brother John, 2nd Viscount, Ambassador to the Court of Spain, whose only son William-Richard, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of William Wollaston, of Finborough Hall, Co. Suffolk, Esq., but *d.* without surviving issue male in the lifetime of his father, who was succeeded in 1767 by his younger brother William-Richard, 3rd Viscount; he *d.* in 1770, leaving by his marriage with Honora, daughter of William Baker, Esq., Consul at Algiers, three sons:

1 William, 4th Viscount;

2 Thomas, who *d. unm.;*

3 John, in holy orders, deceased; he *m.* Judith Pigott, by whom he had a son William Chetwynd, killed in an action against the Irish rebels, at Saintfield, in June 1796, he has left a widow and family, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

William, the eldest son, succeeded his father as 4th Viscount, 3 April 1770; was *b.* 25 Nov. 1721, and *d.* 12 Nov. 1791; having *m.* Susannah, youngest daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 3 March 1790, he was father of his successor Richard, 5th Viscount. The latter *d.* in 1821, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard-Walter, the present and 6th Viscount.

CHICHESTER, EARL OF. (Pelham.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The name of Pelham is taken from a Lordship so called in Hertfordshire, where this family are supposed to have resided before the Conquest; it is certain that from a very early epoch the family has enjoyed high consideration, and many of its members have at various periods been distinguished as warriors and statesmen; 12th in descent from Walter de Pelham, living in 1292, was Sir John Pelham, Bart., father of

1 Sir Thomas, member of all the Parliaments throughout the reigns of Charles II. and James II., also of the Convention Parliament, wherein he promoted the election of William and Mary to the Crown of England; and during their reign held several high offices. He was created, in 1706, Baron Pelham of Laughton, Co. Sussex, which title became extinct in 1768, on the death of his son, Thomas Pelham-Holles, Duke of Newcastle; who had been created, in 1762, Baron Pelham of Stanmer, Co. Sussex, with remainder to his cousin, Thomas Pelham, Esq., and his issue male.

2 Henry, who *d.* in 1721, leaving a son Thomas, who, in consequence of the special limitation of the patent, succeeded as 2nd Lord: he was a Minister of the Crown, enjoyed several high official employments, and was created Earl of Chichester in 1801. His Lordship was *b.* 28 Feb. 1728, and *m.* 11 May 1754, Anne, daughter and heir of Frederick Meinhardt-Frankland, Esq., for his issue by whom see *The Peerage Volume.* She *d.* 5 March 1813, and the Earl 8 Jan. 1805, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, 2nd Earl, father of Henry-Thomas, the present and 3rd Earl, who succeeded him in 1826.

CHOLMONDELEY, MARQUIS OF. (Cholmondeley.)

Peer of the United Kingdom and of Ireland.

Richard de Belward became possessed of the Lordship of Cholmondeley, shortly after the Conquest, by marriage with the heiress of the ancient Barons of Malpas; 13th in descent from his marriage was

Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, Co. Chester, who, before he was twenty-one years of age, marched with one hundred and thirty men, raised at his father's expense, to assist in suppressing the rebellion in the North, headed by the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, against Queen ELIZABETH, for the restoration of the Roman Catholic religion. He *d.* in 1601, leaving, besides other issue, three sons, viz.:

1 Robert, created a Baronet in 1611, and Viscount Cholmondeley of Kells, in the Peerage of Ireland, in 1628; he was also, for his great services to King CHARLES I. in the Civil Wars, created, in 1645, Baron Cholmondeley of Wiche Malbane, Co. Chester, in the Peerage of England; and Earl of Leinster in Ireland, in 1646; he *d.* without issue 2 Oct. 1659, when all his titles became extinct.

2 Hugh, ancestor of the Marquis.

3 Thomas, ancestor of Lord Delamere.

Hugh, the 2nd son of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, was father of ROBERT, created, in 1661, VISCOUNT CHOLMONDELEY of Kells, in the Peerage of Ireland, who *d.* in 1681, leaving two sons:

1 HUGH, 2nd VISCOUNT, created, in 1689, Baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich, Co. Chester, in the Peerage of England, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother George; also, in 1706, Viscount Malpas, and EARL CHOLMONDELEY, both in the Co. of Chester, with the same remainder. He *d. unm.* in 1725.

2 GEORGE, created, in 1714, BARON of NEWBURGH, Co. Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland; and, in 1716, BARON of NEWBURGH, in the Isle of Anglesey, in the Peerage of Great Britain; he succeeded his brother as EARL CHOLMONDELEY, &c., and *d.* in 1733, when he was succeeded by his son,

GEORGE, 3rd EARL; he *d.* in 1770, having had two sons who lived to maturity, viz.:

1 GEORGE, Viscount Malpas, *b.* 27 Oct. 1724, *d.* before his father, 15 March 1764, having *m.* 19 Jan. 1747, Hester, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Edwardes, Bart., by whom, who *d.* Sept. 1794, he left issue:

1 GEORGE-JAMES, who succeeded his grandfather as 4th EARL in 1770, and was created in 1815, Earl of Rocksavage and MARQUIS CHOLMONDELEY; he *d.* in 1827, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-HORATIO, present and 2nd MARQUIS.

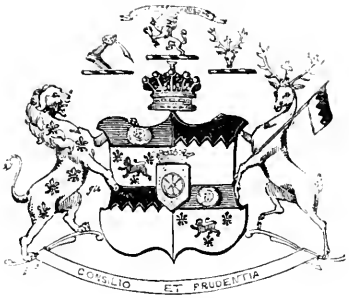
2 Hon. Hester, *b.* 19 Feb. 1755, *d.* 26 Nov. 1828; having *m.* 6 Sept. 1773, William-Clapcot Lisle, Esq., who *d.* before her.

2 Hon. and Rev. Robert, *b.* 2 Nov. 1727, *d.* 6 June 1804; having *m.* 30 Nov. 1746, Mary, daughter of Arthur Woffington, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 4 April 1811, he left a son and a daughter, as stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

CHURCHILL, BARON. (SPENCER.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is the 2nd surviving son of George, 4th Duke of Marlborough; he was created, in 1815, BARON CHURCHILL of Whichcote, Co. Oxford. For his pedigree, see the title *Marlborough* in this Volume; his marriage, issue, &c., are given in *The Peerage Volume.*



CLANCARTY, EARL OF. (Le-Poer-Trench.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

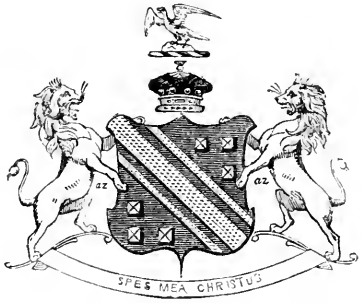
This family is of ancient descent, and was formerly seated at La Tranche, in Poitou, from whence the name is derived. Frederick de la Trench, a Protestant nobleman, emigrated to England after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and settled in the Co. of Northumberland, in 1574. His grandson, Frederick, removed to Ireland, purchased the lands and Castle of Garbally, with a considerable estate in the County of Galway, and established his residence there. He *d.* in 1699, leaving two sons, viz.:

1 Frederick, ancestor of the Earls of Clancarty.

2 John, Dean of Raphoe, great-grandfather of Lord Ashtown.

Frederick Trench, Esq., succeeded at Garbally, and his son Richard *m.* Frances, only daughter and heiress of David Power, Esq., of Corheen, Co. Galway, (descended from the Barons de-la-Poer, and in the female line from the Lords Muskerry, afterwards Earls of Clancarty,) by his wife Elizabeth Keating; through which marriage, Mr. Trench became possessed of the united fortunes of the families of Power and Keating, and was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son,

William-Power-Keating Trench, Esq., who was created, in 1797, Baron Kilconnel of Garbally; in 1801, Viscount Dunlo of Dunlo and Ballinasloe; and, in 1803, Earl of Clancarty, all in the Peerage of Ireland. He *d.* in 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, the present and 2nd Earl, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1815, by the title of Baron Trench of Garbally, Co. Galway, and was farther advanced, in 1823, to the rank of Viscount Clancarty.



CLANMORRIS, BARON. (Bingham.)

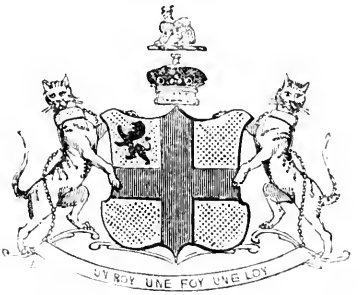
Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is of the same family with the Earl of Lucan; being 7th in descent from John, younger son of George Bingham, Esq., Governor of Sligo, whose eldest

son, Sir Henry Bingham, created a Baronet in 1632, was ancestor of the Earl of Lucan.

John Bingham, Esq., of Newbrook, (great-grandson of the above John,) *m.* Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur Shaen, of Bishopstown, Bart., grandson of George, 16th Earl of Kildare, and by her was father of Henry, who *m.* in 1761, Letitia, daughter of Dennis Daly, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Co. Galway, by Lady Anne de Burgh, sister of John, 11th Earl of Clanricarde, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. He *d.* in 1790, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Bingham, Esq., created, in 1800, Baron Clanmorris of Newbrook, Co. Mayo, in consequence of the loyalty he displayed during the rebellion of 1798. He *d.* in 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, (having lost his two first-born sons, Yelverton and Richard, in their childhood,) Charles-Barry, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1829, and was succeeded by his brother, Dennis-Arthur, the present and 3rd Lord.



CLANRICARDE, MARQUIS OF. (De Burgh.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

John de Burgh, Earl of Comyn, in Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror into England; he *m.* Beatrix, daughter and heir of Ivo de Vesey, a Norman Noble, and by her had two sons. 1 Harlowen, ancestor of the Marquis of Clanricarde; 2 Eustace, Lord of Knaresborough, the reputed ancestor of the Viscount De Vesci.

Harlowen, the eldest son, *m.* Arlotte, mother of William the Conqueror, and *d.* before his father, leaving, by her, two sons:

1 Robert, called de Moreton, created, in 1068, Earl of Cornwall, of which Earldom his son William was dispossessed by King Henry I., in 1104.

2 Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, in Normandy, created Earl of Kent in 1067, and *d.* without issue in 1096.

William, the 2nd and last Earl of Cornwall of this family, had also two sons; 1 Adelm; and 2 John, who was father of Herbert de Burgh, Chief Justiciary of England, who makes so conspicuous and honourable a figure in the history of the reigns of King John and Henry III.; he was created Earl of Kent in 1226, and *d.* in 1243, leaving male issue, but none of them ever enjoyed his Earldom.

Adelm, the elder son, obtained from King Henry II., a grant of large domains in the province of Connaught, in Ireland; his son Richard, was Lord of Connaught and Trim, and Lord Justice of Ireland, and *d.* in 1243; leaving two sons:

1 Walter, who *m.* Maud, daughter and heir of Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and was, in her right, Earl of Ulster, which Earldom continued in his male descendants till they failed in 1333, by the death of his great-grandson William, 3rd Earl, whose only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, *m.* Lionel, Duke of Clarence, 2nd son of King Edward III.; and was progenitrix by him of King Edward IV., and the succeeding Kings of England.

2 William, father of Sir William de Burgh, whose 2nd son, Sir Edmund, was ancestor of the Earl of Mayo, and Lord Downes; and his eldest son, Sir William or Sir Ulick, was ancestor in the fourth degree of Ulick de Burgh, created, in 1543, Baron of Dunkellin, Co. Galway, and Earl of Clanricarde, in the same county; he *d.* in 1544, and was succeeded by his son Richard, 2nd Earl, who was succeeded, in 1582, by his son,

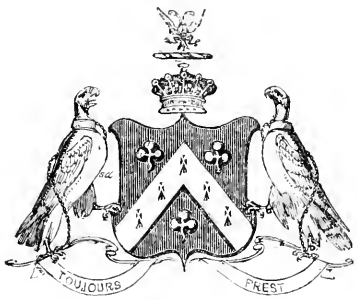
Ulick, 3rd Earl. He *d.* in 1601, leaving, besides other issue,

1 Richard, his successor, 4th Earl; who was created, in 1624, Baron Somerhill, and Viscount Tunbridge, Co. Kent, in the Peerage of England, and farther advanced to the dignity of Earl of St. Albans; he was also created Baron of Immany, in the province of Connaught, and Viscount Galway, Irish honours, and, dying in 1636, was succeeded by his only son Ulick, 5th Earl; who was created, in 1645, Marquis of Clanricarde, in Ireland; he *d.* without issue male in 1657, when the title of Marquis of Clanricarde, together with the Irish titles which had been conferred upon his father, and all the English honours, became extinct; but the Earldom devolved on his cousin.

2 Sir William de Burgh left two sons, Richard, who succeeded as 6th Earl, and died without issue male in 1666; and William, 7th Earl, who succeeded his brother; he *d.* in 1687, and was father of Richard, 8th Earl, who *d.* without issue; of John, 9th Earl; and of Ulick, created Viscount of Galway, who *d.* without issue in 1691.

John, 9th Earl, succeeded his brother; he *d.* in 1722, and was succeeded by his son Michael, 10th Earl, father of

John-Smith, 11th Earl, who was born 11th Nov. 1720, succeeded 29 Nov. 1726, and *d.* 21 April 1782, having *m.* in 1740, Hester, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Vincent, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 29 Dec. 1803, he was father of 1 Henry, 12th Earl, his successor, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* he was created, in 1785, Marquis of Clanricarde; and *d.* without issue in 1797, when that title became extinct; 2 John-Thomas, 13th Earl, who succeeded his brother in the Earldom, and obtained, in 1800, a renewed patent of that dignity, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his daughters and their issue male respectively; he was father of Ulick-John, the present and 14th Earl, who succeeded him in 1808; was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Clanricarde in 1825; and, in 1826, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Somerhill of Somerhill, Co. Kent.



CLANWILLIAM, EARL OF. (Meade.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

This is an ancient family of the County of Cork. Sir John Meade of Ballentobber, who *d.* in 1626, was grandfather of Sir John, created a Baronet in 1703; he *m.* Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Pierce, 2nd Viscount Ikerrin, and was father by her of Sir Pierce and Sir Richard, successive Baronets. Sir Richard *m.* Catherine, 2nd daughter of Henry Prettie, Esq., ancestor of the Lords Dunalley, and dying in 1744, was succeeded by his only son Sir John, *b.* 21 April 1744, a few days before his father's death, created in 1766, Baron Gilford, Co. Down, and Viscount Clanwilliam, Co. Tipperary, and advanced to the rank of Earl of Clanwilliam, in 1776, all in the Peerage of Ireland. He *d.* 19 Oct. 1800, having *m.* 29 Aug. 1765, Theodosia, daughter and heir of Robert Hawkins-Magill, Esq., of Gillhall, Co. Down, by whom, who *d.* 2 March 1817, he was father of Richard, 2nd Earl, his successor, and other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.* To the 2nd Earl succeeded, in 1805, his only son, Richard, the present and 3rd Earl; who was created, in 1828, Baron Clanwilliam, of Clanwilliam, Co. Tipperary, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

CLARE, EARL OF. (Fitz-Gibbon.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

The Earl is stated to represent a collateral branch of the Duke of Leinster's family; the Fitz-Gibbons, the chief of whom was styled the White Knight, being descended from the Fitz-Geralds, Barons Offaley, progenitors of the Great Houses of Kildare and Desmond; as are the Knights of Glin, of the Valley, and of Kerry, titles conferred on junior branches of the House of Fitz-Gerald, by the Earl of Desmond as Count Palatine. Thomas, 3rd Lord Offaley, *d.* in 1260; his only son, John, had issue, 1 Maurice, grandfather of the first Earl of Kildare, from whom the Duke of Leinster descends; 2 Gilbert, ancestor of Thomas Fitz-Gibbon, of Ballylander, Co. Kerry, Esq., representative of the collateral male line of the White Knights, the elder branch having terminated in an heiress, who carried the estate to the Kingston family. His son, John Fitz-Gibbon, M.D., was father of Thomas of Ballyseeda, Co. Limerick, whose eldest son John, of Mount Shannon, Co. Limerick, was an eminent Barrister, and published a work entitled "Notes of cases determined at Westminster," which was highly spoken of by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. He *m.* Ellinor, daughter of John Grove, of Ballyhimock, Co. Cork, and *d.* 11 April 1780, leaving three daughters and an only son, John Fitz-Gibbon, the celebrated Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, who was created, in 1789, Baron Fitz-Gibbon, of Lower Connello, Co. Limerick; in 1793, Viscount Fitz-Gibbon, of Limerick, Co. Limerick, and, in 1795, Earl of Clare; all in the Peerage of Ireland; and, in 1799, was farther created Baron Fitz-Gibbon, of Sidbury, Co. Devon, in the Peerage of Great Britain. His marriage, issue, &c., will be found in *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, present and 2nd Earl.

CLARENDON, EARL OF. (Villiers.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The Honourable Thomas Villiers, 2nd son of William, 2nd Earl of Jersey, (see the pedigree of that title in this Volume,) *m.* Lady Charlotte Capel, eldest surviving

daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Essex, and co-heir of her mother, Lady Jane Hyde, eldest surviving daughter and co-heir of Henry Hyde, the last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester; which lady was entitled, on the death of the Earl of Clarendon, her grandfather, to use the name and arms of Hyde. Her husband was created, in 1756, Baron Hyde, of Hindon; and in 1776, Earl of Clarendon. Frederick II., King of Prussia, at whose Court his Lordship had been many years Ambassador, granted to him, as a token of his esteem, the title of Count of the Kingdom of Prussia, and permission to bear his arms on the body of the Prussian eagle; which marks of royal favour, King George III. permitted his Lordship to accept. The Earl *d.* in 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, 2nd Earl, who, dying *unm.* in 1824, John-Charles, his next brother, the present and 3rd Earl, succeeded. For an account of the issue of the 1st Earl see *The Peerage Volume.*

CLARINA, BARON. (Massey.)

Peer of Ireland.

Hugh Massey of Duntrileague, Co. Limerick, Esq., *m.* Miss Benson, by whom he had issue, two daughters and four sons, of whom the youngest, the very Rev. Charles Massy, Dean of Limerick, *m.* Grace, daughter of Sir John Dillon, Knt., and was father by her of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, created a Baronet in 1781; and

Col. Hugh Massy, the eldest son, *m.* Elizabeth, 4th daughter of the Rt. Hon. George Evans, and left issue by her seven sons. Hugh, the eldest, was created in 1776, Baron Massy; and Eyre, the 6th son, *b.* 24 May 1719, having early entered the army, was engaged in the battle of Culloden in 1746, afterwards rose to the rank of General, and Marshal of the army in Ireland, was, throughout his life, much employed in the wars abroad, and commanded the Grenadiers at the taking of the Havannah, Niagara, &c.; at length, in reward of his long and valuable services, he was created to the Peerage, in 1800, by the title of Baron Clarina of Elm Park, Co. Limerick, and *d.* 17 May 1804, having *m.* 27 Dec. 1767, Catherine, 3rd daughter of the Rt. Hon. Nathaniel Clements, and sister of the 1st Earl of Leitrim, by whom, who *d.* in Jan. 1815, he had his eldest son, George-Clements, who *d.* before him in Nov. 1796, and his successor, Nathaniel-William, 2nd Lord, father of Eyre, the present and 3rd Lord, who succeeded him in 1810.

CLEVELAND, DUKE OF. (Vane.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

John Vane, Esq., of Tudeley, 12th in descent from Howell ap Vane, was father of Richard, from whom the Earl of Westmoreland descends, and of John Fane of Hadloe, Co. Kent, Esq., whose son and grandson, both Henry Fanes, successively inherited his estate; the latter was father and grandfather of the two Sir Henry Vanes who played such conspicuous parts in the great historical tragedy of the reign of King Charles I. and the succeeding interregnum. Sir George Vane, youngest son of the elder Sir Henry, surprised and took his father's castle of Raby, on behalf of the king, in 1645, with a party of royalist forces raised by himself. He was ancestor of the late Sir Henry Vane Tempest, Bart., father of Frances-Anne, Marchioness of Londonderry, and of Sir Frederick-Fletcher Vane, Bart., of Hutton Hall, Cumberland.

Sir Henry Vane, the younger, was beheaded upon Tower-hill, 14th June 1662, soon after the restoration of King Charles II.; but his son Christopher was created, in 1699, Baron Barnard, of Barnard's Castle, Co. Durham, and *d.* in 1723. His son, Gilbert, 2nd Lord, was father of

Henry, 3rd Lord, who succeeded him in 1753, and was created, in 1754, Viscount Barnard, of Barnard's Castle, and Earl of Darlington; he *d.* in 1758, having *m.* in 1725, Lady Grace Fitzroy, daughter of Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, and co-heir of her brother William, 2nd and last Duke, by whom he left three sons:

1 Henry, his successor, 2nd Earl;

2 The Hon. Frederick Vane, *b.* 26 June 1732, *d.* 28 April 1801, having *m.* 1st, Henrietta, daughter of Sir William Meredith, Bart., by whom he left a daughter, *m.* 22 Feb. 1795, to Captain Metcalfe; and 2ndly, Aug. 1796, Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Lysaght, Esq., who *d.* 7 April 1813;

3 The Hon. Capt. Raby Vane, R.N., *b.* 2 Jan. 1736, *d.* Oct. 1769; having *m.* 17 April 1768, a daughter of the late Bishop Eyre.

Henry, 2nd Earl, *d.* in 1792, and was succeeded by his only son William-Henry, present and 3rd Earl, who was created Marquis of Cleveland in 1827, since which period he has quartered with the arms of Vane those of King Charles II., debruised by a baton sinister ermine: and has borne by royal grant the crest and supporters of Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton. His Lordship was elevated to the dukedom on the 14th of Jan. 1833.

CLIFDEN, VISCOUNT. (Agar-Ellis.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

Charles Agar, Esq., of Yorkshire, (descended from a French Protestant family of the Comté Venaissin, who left their country during the wars of religion,) settled at Gowran in Ireland, and was father of James, who by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Wemyss, Knt., left issue,

1 Henry.

2 James, whose son George, *b.* 18 April 1754, and created Baron Callan 1790, *d. unm.* 9 Oct. 1815, when his title became extinct.

3 Ellis, *m.* 1st, Theobald, 7th Viscount Mayo, and 2ndly, Francis Birmingham, 21st Lord Athenry; she was created Countess of Brandon, and *d.* without issue in 1789, when the title became extinct.

Henry Agar, Esq., of Gowran, eldest son, *d.* 18 Nov. 1746; having *m.* 29 May 1733, Anne, daughter of Welbore Ellis, Lord Bishop of Meath, descended from the family of Ellis, who trace their possessions in Yorkshire to the time of the Conquest, and sister of Welbore, created, in 1794, Baron Mendip, Co. Somerset, in the Peerage of Great Britain, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Henry-Welbore Agar, 2nd Viscount Clifden in Ireland, John-Ellis Agar, and Charles-Bagenal Agar, sons of James, 1st Viscount Clifden in Ireland, eldest son of Henry Agar, Esq., by Anne Ellis, only sister of the said Lord, and their heirs male respectively; in default of which, to Welbore-Ellis Agar, Esq., and Dr. Charles Agar, Archbishop of Cashel, (afterwards Earl of Normanton, and Archbishop of Dublin,) 2nd and 3rd sons of the above-mentioned Henry Agar and Anne Ellis, and their heirs male respectively. This Welbore-Ellis, 1st Lord Mendip, was born in 1713, and *d.* without issue 2 Feb. 1802; having *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Sir William Stanhope, K.B., (2nd son of Philip, 3rd Earl of Chesterfield,) who *d.* 1 Aug. 1761; and 2ndly, Anne, daughter of George Stanley, Esq., who was *b.* in 1725, and *d.* 7 Dec. 1803. Anne, his sister, who was *b.* 26 Aug. 1707, *m.* 2ndly, after Mr. Agar's death, George Dunbar, Esq., and *d.* 14 April 1765, leaving, by her first husband Henry Agar, Esq., 1 James; 2 Welbore-Ellis, who *d.* without issue in Oct. 1805; 3 Charles, Archbishop of Cashel, and afterwards of Dublin, and late Earl of Normanton; 4 The Rev. Henry Agar, not included in the limitation of the patent; he left a son, Henry Agar-Ellis, *m.* in Bombay, with issue.

James, their eldest son, was created, in 1776, Lord Clifden, Baron of Gowran, Co. Kilkenny, and, in 1781, Viscount Clifden, both in the Peerage of Ireland; he *d.* in 1789, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Welbore, 2nd Viscount, who, in 1802, pursuant to the limitation of the patent, also succeeded his maternal uncle in the Barony of Mendip, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and assumed the name and arms of Ellis. For his marriage, issue, &c., see *The Peerage Volume.* George, his only son, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1831, by the title of Baron Dover, and *d.* in 1833, when he was succeeded in that title by his eldest son, Henry, who also succeeded to the honours of his grandfather in 1836, and is the present and 3rd Viscount.

CLIFFORD, BARON. (Clifford.)

Peer of England.

William Fitzponz came into England with William the Conqueror, and was grandfather of Walter, who acquired the castle of Clifford by marriage, and assumed his family name therefrom; 5th in descent from him was Robert, summoned to Parliament by writ as Baron Clifford in 1299; grandfather of Roger, 5th Lord, who *d.* in 1390, leaving issue:

1 Thomas, 6th Lord, ancestor of the Earls of Cumberland, extinct in 1569, and whose Barony is now possessed by Lord de Clifford as heir general.

2 Sir Lewis Clifford, K.G., whose son William had issue: 1 Lewis, ancestor of the Cliffords of Kent; 2 John, ancestor in the 7th degree of

Sir Thomas Clifford of Ugbrooke, Co. Devon, who was raised by royal favour and his own abilities to great eminence in the state. He resumed, during the interregnum, after the death of King Charles I., the profession of the Roman Catholic religion, and was one of the five statesmen who, during the reign of Charles II., were denominated the cabal, from the initial letters of their names; *viz. Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale.* Having served in various high offices of government, he held for a short time the distinguished post of Lord High Treasurer of the kingdom, and, in 1672, was created Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, Co. Devon. He *d.* in 1673; and from him the title was inherited, in direct descent from father to son, by three Barons, all named Hugh; the 2nd Lord *d.* in 1730; Hugh, 3rd Lord, in 1732, having had four sons, of whom Hugh, the eldest son, his successor, and Thomas, the youngest son, alone left issue. The latter was *b.* 22 Aug. 1732, and *d.* 18 June 1787; having *m.* 2 Feb. 1762, Hon. Barbara Aston, daughter and co-heir of James, 5th Lord Aston, who *d.* 2 Aug. 1786. For their issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

Hugh, 4th Lord, *b.* 29 Sept. 1726, succeeded his father 26 March 1732, and *d.* 1 Sept. 1783; having *m.* 17 Dec. 1749, Lady Anne Lee, 5th daughter of George-Henry, 2nd Earl of Lichfield, who was *b.* Jan. 1731, and *d.* 9 Dec. 1802. They had issue, besides daughters, (see *The Peerage Volume.*) the four sons following:

1 Hugh-Edward-Henry, 5th Lord, *b.* 2 July 1756, succeeded 1 Sept. 1783, and *d.* without issue 15 Jan. 1793; having *m.* May 1780, the Hon. Appollonia Langdale, youngest daughter and co-heir of Marmaduke, 4th and last Lord Langdale; she *d.* Dec. 1815.

2 Charles, 6th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1831, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh-Charles, present and 7th Lord.

3 Hon. Robert-Edward, F.R. and A.S., *b.* 16 Oct. 1767, *d. unm.*, 18 Feb. 1817.

4 Hon. Thomas-Edward, *b.* 5 Dec. 1774, *d.* 2 April 1817; having *m.* 17 Nov. 1807, Henrietta-Philippina, Baroness de Lutzow, by whom, who *d.* 20 Nov. 1822, he left three daughters.

CLINTON, BARON. (Trefusis.)

Peer of England.

Theophilus Clinton, 4th Earl of Lincoln, and 11th Baron Clinton, 11th in direct paternal descent from John de Clinton, the 1st Baron by writ 1299, and 16th from Osbert, the 1st Baron by tenure, had, besides seven daughters, a son, Edward, father of Edward, 5th Earl and 12th Lord, on whose death, without issue, in 1692, the Earldom devolved on Francis Clinton, 6th Earl, his cousin and heir male, and this Barony fell into abeyance, between his aunts, daughters and co-heirs of Theophilus, 4th Earl and 11th Lord; of whom four *d. unm.* Lady Catherine, eldest daughter, *m.* George Booth, Lord Delamere, and left an only daughter and heir, Vere, who *d. unm.* in 1717: the other two were,

Lady Arabella, 4th daughter,who *m.* Robert Rolle, Esq., and had by him a son, Samuel, father of Margaret, 14th Baroness, his only daughter and heir; and a daughter, Bridget, who *m.* Francis Trefusis, Esq.; and their son Samuel was father of Robert-Cotton Trefusis, Esq., father of Robert-George-William, 16th Lord.

And Lady Margaret, 5th daughter, who *m.* Hugh Boscawen, Esq., by whom she had a daughter and heir, Bridget, who, by marriage with Hugh Fortescue, Esq., was mother of Hugh, 13th Lord, in whose favour the King was pleased to terminate the abeyance in 1721; on his death in 1751, it again fell into abeyance, till, by the death, in 1760, of Margaret, his sister and heir,

Margaret, 14th Baroness, became sole heir of the Barony; she *m.* Robert, 2nd Earl of Orford, and *d.* in 1781, when her son George, 15th Lord Clinton, and 3rd Earl of Orford, succeeded; he *d.* 5 Dec. 1791; and in 1794 the sole heir,

Robert-George-William Trefusis, 16th Lord, descended from an ancient family, seated at Trefusis, Co. Cornwall, claimed and was allowed the Barony. He *d.* in 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert-Cotton-St.-John, 17th Lord, who, dying without issue, in 1832, was succeeded by his next brother Charles-Rudolph, present and 18th Lord.

CLONBROCK, BARON, (Dillon.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is of the same ancestry with Viscount Dillon, and the Earl of Roscommon, being descended from Sir James, younger son of Gerald Dillon, of Drumrany, whose eldest son, Sir Maurice, was ancestor of Viscount Dillon. Sir James was father of Sir Robert, who had issue;

1 Sir Richard, ancestor of Sir Charles Dillon, Bart., of Lismullen, Co. Meath.

2 Gerald, from whom the Lords Clonbrock descend.

3 Sir James, ancestor of the Earl of Roscommon.

Robert Dillon, of Clonbrock, M.P. for the borough of Dungannon, descended from Gerald the 2nd son, *m.* Margaret, daughter of Morgan Morgan, of Togherston House, Co. Westmeath, Esq., widow, of Sir Arthur Shaen, Bart.: and *d.* in 1746, leaving issue a son, Luke, his successor, who *m.* Bridget, daughter of John Kelly, of Castle Kelly, Co. Galway, Esq., and had, besides other issue, who *d.* unmarried,

1 Robert, his heir.

2 Luke Dillon, Esq., who *d.* in 1821, having *m.* Lady Margaret-Augusta de Burgh, second daughter of John-Smyth, 11th Earl of Clanricarde, by whom he has left issue,

3 Honoria, *m.* 1778, Walter Lambert, Esq., and *d.* without issue.

Robert, 1st Lord, the eldest son, was created, in 1790, Baron Clonbrock of Clonbrock, Co. Galway, and *d.* in 1795; when he was succeeded by his only son, Luke, 2nd Lord, to whom, in 1826, succeeded his only surviving son, Robert, the present and 3rd Lord.

CLONCURRY, BARON. (Lawless.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

This family has been settled in Ireland from the time of King Henry II., Sir Hugh de Lawless, of Hoddesdon, Co. Herts., having obtained from that Monarch a grant of the Manor of Shangenagh, Co. Dublin, where he erected a castle, the ruins of

which are still visible. He was ancestor of Walter Lawless, of Talbot Inche, Co. Kilkenny, who received large grants in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny, from King JAMES I. He *m.* Margaret, daughter of Robert Wrothe, Esq., and *d.* in 1627, leaving an only son Richard, who succeeded at Talbot Inche; *m.* Margaret, daughter of Patrick Den, of Grenan, Co. Kilkenny, Esq., and had issue, two sons, 1 Walter, who attaching himself to the cause of King JAMES II. forfeited his estate; he *m.* Anne, daughter of John Bryan, of Jenkinstown, Co. Kilkenny, Esq., by whom he was father of Richard, killed at the siege of Limerick, in 1691; and Sir Patrick, who entered the military service of Philip V. King of Spain, was created by him a Knight of the equestrian order, and sent Ambassador to the Court of France during the regency of the Duke of Orleans; he was afterwards appointed Governor of Majorca, where he died; and

2 Thomas Lawless, Esq., from whom descended, in the fourth degree, Sir NICHOLAS LAWLESS, who during his early life resided in Normandy, but returning to Ireland was created a Baronet in 1776, and in the same year elected to the Irish Parliament for Lifford, which borough he continued to represent till 1789, when he was created BARON CLONCURRY, of Cloncurry, Co. Kildare. His Lordship *d.* in 1799, and was succeeded by his only son, VALENTINE-BROWNE, present and 2nd LORD; who was also created, in 1831, a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the same title of BARON CLONCURRY, of Cloncurry, Co. Kildare.

CLONMEL, EARL OF. (SCOTT.)

Peer of Ireland.

THOMAS SCOTT, who was settled in Ireland, and was a Captain of King WILLIAM'S army, fell in battle in Ireland, in the war of the Revolution. He *m.* Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry Ormsby, of Tubbervady, Co. Roscommon, Esq., and had issue one son, the Rev. Michael Scott, who *m.* Miss Purcell, of the ancient family of Purcell, titular Barons of Loughmoe, and by her was father, amongst many children, of

JOHN, 1st EARL. He possessed in his boyhood a spirit superior to his strength, with a warm heart and temper. Having protected a little boy of the name of Hugh Carleton, his schoolfellow, and afterwards Lord Viscount Carleton, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, from the insults of a bigger, and avenged him by a hearty flogging, an attachment commenced between them; and he found a kind patron in his friend's father, who, from his opulence and respectability, was styled "King of Cork," who invited him to his house. Mr. Carleton sent both the young men, with equal allowances, to College and the Temple. Both were called to the bar; and Mr. Scott's eloquence procured him an establishment at the moment when his friend's father, by a combination of disappointments, became a bankrupt. Mr. Scott immediately settled on him £300 a year for life, and continued to pay it till young Carleton's success in his profession enabled him to insist on his discontinuing it. Mr. Scott, having passed through several of the subordinate Law Offices in Ireland, was appointed, in 1784, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; in the same year was created Baron Earlsfort, of Lisson-Earl, Co, Tipperary; advanced to the dignity of Viscount Clonmel, of Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, in 1789, and to that of EARL of CLONMEL in 1793. He *d.* in 1798, and was succeeded by his only son, THOMAS, the present and 2nd EARL.

COLCHESTER, BARON. (Abbot.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The Rev. John Abbot, D.D., Rector of All-Saints, in Colchester, was *b.* in Oct. 1717, and *d.* 29 April 1760, having *m.* Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Farr, Esq., by whom, who *m.* 2ndly, Jeremiah Bentham, Esq., and *d.* 27 Sept. 1809, he had issue:

1 John-Farr Abbot, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London, *b.* in 1756, and *d.* without issue 22 Sept. 1794, having *m.* Mary, grand-daughter of William Pearce, Esq., brother of Zachary, Lord Bishop of Rochester; she *d.* 11 Dec. 1793.

2 The Right Hon. Charles Abbot, who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1802 to 1817, when, retiring from public business, he was called to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Colchester, of Colchester, Co. Essex; he *d.* in 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, present and 2nd Lord.

COLVILLE, BARON. (Colville.)

Peer of Scotland.

This family was of great consideration in England previous to the reign of King Stephen, when Richard de Colville removed to Scotland. Robert, his lineal heir male, was Steward to Margaret, Queen of James III., from whom he obtained a charter of the lands of Hilton, Co. Clackmannan. He appears to have actively espoused the cause of James IV. against his father, for, six days after the accession of that Monarch, he had the office of Director of the Chancery conferred upon him by Royal Charter; he afterwards received other considerable grants from the Crown, amongst which were the lands and Barony of Ochiltree. He was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513, and was succeeded by his son Sir James Colville, of Ochiltree, which Barony he exchanged with Sir James Hamilton, for the lands of Easter-Wemyss and Lochorschyre. He was father of Sir James, who had two sons, James and Alexander; Sir James Colville, of Easter-Wemyss, the eldest son, acquired great reputation as a military commander under Henry IV. of France, and on his return was created, in 1609, Baron Colville of Culross, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever, and his issue male failing in his grandson, James, 2nd

Lord, who *d.* in 1640, the title devolved on his nephew, John, of right 3rd Lord, son of his brother Alexander; but neither he nor his successors assumed the title, till it was claimed by, and allowed by the House of Lords in 1723 to, John, of right 7th Lord, 4th in descent from John, who should have been 3rd Lord.

John, 7th Lord, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and in the expedition to Carthagena, where he fell a victim to the epidemic disease so fatal to the British troops in that fruitless siege; he *d.* on board a transport in the harbour, in April 1741; five of his sons survived their infancy, and were all highly distinguished either in the military or naval service of their country; all, however, *d. unm.*, except Alexander and John, successive Lords Colville. Alexander, 8th Lord, a distinguished Naval Officer and Vice-Admiral of the White, *m.* Lady Elizabeth Macfarlane, daughter of Alexander, 6th Earl of Kellie, and widow of Walter Macfarlane, of Macfarlane, Esq., by whom he had no issue, and dying in 1770, was succeeded by his next surviving brother, John, 9th Lord, father of John, the present and 10th Lord, who succeeded him in 1811.

COMBERMERE, VISCOUNT. (Stapleton-Cotton.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family is supposed to be of Saxon origin. Sir Hugh Cotton was seated at Combermere in the reign of King John, and was ancestor of William, living there in the reign of Henry V.; 6th in descent from him was

Sir Robert Cotton, knighted at the restoration of King Charles II., and created a Baronet in 1677. He *m.* Hester, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Salusbury, of Lewenney, Co. Denbigh, Bart.; and his son and successor, Sir Thomas, *m.* Philadelphia, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Lynch, of Esher, Co. Surrey. Sir Robert, their eldest son, succeeded, *m.* Lady Elizabeth Tollemache, eldest daughter of Lionel, 1st Earl of Dysart, but dying without issue, Sir Lynch, their 7th and last surviving son, succeeded his brother.

Sir Lynch *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Rowland Cotton, of Etwall, Co. Derby, Esq., and had issue, 1 Sir Robert Salusbury, his successor; 2 Rowland, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Willoughby Acton, Bart.; 3 The Very Rev. George, Dean of Chester, *m.* Miss Tomkinson; 4 Thomas, *m.* Miss Attwick; 5 Henry-Calveley, *m.* Matilda, daughter of John Lockwood, Esq.; 6. Elizabeth, *m.* Colonel D'Avenant; 7 Mary, *m.* the Rev. — Finch; 8 Philadelphia, *m.* Henry Shelley, Esq.; 9 Hester-Salusbury, *m.* Sir Corbett Corbett, of Addersley Hall, Co. Salop, Bart.

Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., the eldest son, *d.* in 1807; having *m.* in 1767, Frances, youngest daughter and co-heir of James-Russell Stapleton, Esq.; of Boddryddon, Co. Denbigh; by whom, he was father, amongst a numerous issue, of Robert-Salusbury Cotton, Esq., his eldest son, who *d.* before him *unm.*, in 1799, and

General Sir Stapleton Cotton, who succeeded him in the Baronetcy, and was created, in 1814, Baron Combermere of Combermere, Co. Chester, and, in 1826, Viscount Combermere, of Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, and of Combermere, Co. Chester; and is the present Peer, see *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship assumed, in 1827, the additional surname of Stapleton.

CONYNGHAM, MARQUIS. (Conyngham.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

Lieutenant-General Henry Convngham, descended from William, youngest son of William, 4th Earl of Glencairn, in Scotland, *m.* Mary, daughter of Sir John Williams of Minster Court, Co. Kent, Bart., and widow of Charles, Lord Shelburne, by whom he had, besides other issue,

1 William Conyngham, Esq., of Slane Castle and Mountcharles, who *m.* Constance, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Middleton, Esq., of Stanstead, Co. Essex, but *d.* without issue 26 Oct. 1738.

2 Henry, who succeeded his brother; he was created Baron Conyngham of Mountcharles 1753, Viscount Conyngham 1756, Earl Conyngham 1780, and at the same time Baron Conyngham, with remainder to his nephew, Francis-Pierrepont Burton, Esq.; he *d.* 3 April 1781, when all his titles became extinct, except the last-created Barony.

3 Mary, *d.* in 1737; having *m.* Francis Burton, Esq. (descended from Sir Edward Burton, knighted by King Edward IV.,) by whom she was mother of

Francis-Pierrepont, 2nd Lord, who succeeded his uncle, and assumed the name of Convngham; he *d.* 22 May 1787; having *m.* 19 March 1750, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Nathaniel Clements, and sister of Robert, 1st Earl of Leitrim, by whom, who *d.* 31 Oct. 1814, he was father, besides other issue, of twin sons; Henry, 3rd Lord, his successor, and the Hon. Sir Francis-Nathaniel Burton, G.C.H., Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, who *d.* 27 Jan. 1832, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

Henry, 3rd Lord, was created Viscount Conyngham, of Slane, Co. Meath, in 1789; Viscount Mountcharles, Co. Donegal, and Earl Conyngham, of Mountcharles, in 1797; Marquis Conyngham, Earl of Mountcharles, Co. Donegal, and Viscount Slane, Co. Meath, in 1816; also created, in 1821, Baron Minster, of Minster, Co. Kent, in the Peerage of Great Britain; he *d.* 28 Dec. 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Francis-Nathaniel, present and 2nd Marquis.

CORK AND ORRERY, EARL OF. (Boyle.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

Ludovick Boyle, living in the County of Hereford, in the reign of Henry III., was ancestor, in the 10th generation, of

Sir Richard Boyle, who rose to great power, wealth, and dignity, in the service of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and King Charles I., in Ireland. He was *b.* 3 Oct. 1566; created Lord Boyle, Baron of Youghall, Co. Cork, in 1616, Viscount Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, and Earl of the County of Cork, in 1620; and lived to see his numerous issue flourishing in a state of extraordinary worldly splendour and dignity. Of his eight daughters, all seemed ladies of great piety and virtue, and ornaments to their sex, the youngest only died unmarried, the other seven all married Earls or their heirs-apparent; of his seven sons, two died young, and of the remaining five, four were raised to the honours of the Peerage. This great Earl's latter days were, however, clouded with heavy care and loss, by the breaking out of the great rebellion in Ireland in 1641, during the course of which himself and his sons devoted their lives and fortunes to the service of their King and country. From his private resources he garrisoned and supplied with ammunition all his castles; at his own charge held the town and harbour of Youghall with two hundred English Protestants, well armed and disciplined; and in the great battle of Liscarrol, where the Royal troops, under the command of his eldest son Viscount Dungarvan, and the Lord Inchiquin, were completely victorious, four of his sons were engaged, all were distinguished for their valour, and one of them, Lord Kinalmeachy, lost his life. In the midst of these confusions, the Earl *d.* 15 Sept. 1643, at his seat at Youghall. His five sons who survived their childhood were popularly distinguished as Richard, Earl of Cork, the rich; Lewis, Lord Kinalmeachy, the valiant; Roger, Earl of Orrery, the wise; Francis, Lord Shannon, the just; and Robert Boyle, the philosopher; it is, however, necessary here to give a more particular account of them.

1 Richard, 2nd Earl, *b.* 26 Oct. 1612, one of the Commanders in the battle of Liscarrol; he continued faithful to the King to the close of the civil war, and was, with all his brothers, active in promoting the restoration of King Charles II.; he *m.* Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, 5th Earl of Cumberland, and Baron Clifford [by writ 1628]; she *d.* in 1690; he was created Baron Clifford of Lanesborough in 1644, and Earl of Burlington in 1663, both in the Peerage of England, and *d.* in 1697. Charles, Viscount Dungarvan, their eldest son, should have succeeded his mother in the Barony of Clifford, by the writ of 1628, but he had been called to the House of Peers before her death, in 1689, and placed in his father's Barony of Clifford of Lanesborough, and never claimed the Barony by writ; he *d.* before his father, leaving two sons, of whom Henry, the younger son, was Chancellor of the Exchequer and principal Secretary of State in the reign of Queen Anne, and President of the Council under King George I.; he was created Baron Carleton of Carleton, Co. York, in Oct. 1714, and *d. unm.*, in 1725, bequeathing his house in Pall-Mall to Frederick Prince of Wales; his title became extinct. Charles, the elder son, succeeded his father as Baron Clifford by writ, and his grandfather as 3rd Earl of Cork and 2nd Earl of Burlington; he *d.* in 1704, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, 4th Earl, K.G., who, in 1737, claimed and was allowed the Barony of Clifford, created by writ in 1628; he *d.* in 1753, without issue male, when the English titles of Earl of Burlington, and Baron Clifford

of Lanesborough, became extinct; the Barony of Clifford, by writ, was inherited by his only surviving daughter, Lady Charlotte, Duchess of Devonshire, whose grandson, the present Duke of Devonshire, is also Baron Clifford; but the Irish titles devolved on the heir male, JOHN, 5th EARL of ORRERY.

2 LEWIS, *b.* 23 May 1619, created in 1628, Baron of Bandon Bridge, and VISCOUNT BOYLE of KINALMEACHY, with remainder to his father and his heirs male; he was killed in the battle of Liscarrol, 3 Sept. 1642, *unm.*, when his father, the 1st Earl of Cork, succeeded to his titles, which have since continued in the Earls of Cork.

3 ROGER, *b.* 25 April 1621, created in 1628, Lord Broghill, Baron of Broghill, Co. Cork, a man of great talents, but who sullied the character of his family by the grossest abandonment of public principle and loyalty. From the breaking out of the Rebellion of the Irish Catholics, in 1641, he was remarkable for the zeal and valour with which he resisted them; at the battle of Liscarrol he was taken prisoner, but rescued by his own men, and continued in arms till the death of King CHARLES I., when he retired to his seat, at Marston Bigot, in Somersetshire. Being afterwards in London, when a correspondence between him and King CHARLES II. had just been detected by the heads of the government, Cromwell, in a private interview, pointed out to him the danger in which he stood, and promised him his life only on condition of his joining the Parliament to put down the Irish rebels; this he undertook to do, and passing over to Ireland with Cromwell, continued in active service to the end of the war, and was afterwards closely connected with Cromwell till the usurper's death. He then lent his best assistance towards the restoration of King CHARLES II., and sent his brother, Lord Shannon, to invite his Majesty into Ireland. An opening had, however, by this time, been made for the King's return to England, but Lord Broghill's services were acknowledged by his creation, in Sept. 1660, to the title of EARL of ORRERY. He d. in 1679, leaving two sons, viz.:

1 ROGER, 2nd EARL of ORRERY, who *d.* in 1698, leaving also two sons; LIONEL, 3rd EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1703; and CHARLES, 4th EARL, who succeeded his brother. He was celebrated, before his accession to the Peerage, for his literary dispute with the learned Dr. Bentley; and afterwards entered on a military career, in which he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, served with distinction under the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and in particular led on his regiment with the utmost intrepidity at the battle of Malplaquet. He was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1711, by the title of BARON BOYLE, of Marston, Co. Somerset. During the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1722, he was committed to the Tower on suspicion of high treason, which appearing utterly groundless on the strictest examination, he was liberated. He *d.* in 1730, leaving an only son, JOHN, 5th EARL of ORRERY, who also succeeded as 5th EARL of CORK.

2 Henry, whose son Henry was created Earl of Shannon, and was ancestor of the present Earl of Shannon.

4 Francis, who was created, in Sept. 1660, Viscount Shannon, Co. Limerick, which title became extinct in 1740, by the death of his grandson, Richard, 2nd Viscount.

5 The Hon. Robert Boyle, who, though the only one of his family not raised to the dignity of the Peerage, has left behind him a reputation superior to any title of honour, for his proficiency in learning, his discoveries in chemistry and natural philosophy, and above all, for his solid virtues, unaffected piety, and Christian charity.

JOHN, 5th EARL of CORK and ORRERY, great-grandson of ROGER, 1st EARL of ORRERY, the 1st EARL of CORK's 3rd son, succeeded as EARL of CORK, and became the male representative of this distinguished family, on the death, in 1753, of RICHARD, 4th EARL of CORK, and 3rd Earl of Burlington, great-grandson of RICHARD, 2nd EARL of CORK, the 1st EARL's eldest son. He was *b.* 2 Jan. 1707, and *d.* 22 Nov. 1762; having *m.* 1st, 9 May 1728, Lady Henrietta Hamilton, 3rd daughter of George, 1st Earl of Orkney, who *d.* 22 Aug. 1732; and 2ndly, 30 June 1738, Margaret, daughter and heir of John Hamilton, Esq., who *d.* 24 Nov. 1758. He had issue by both marriages as follows:

1 Charles, Viscount Dungarvan, *b.* 27 Jan. 1729, *d.* 16 Sept. 1759, having *m.* 11 May 1753, Susannah, daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq.; she *m.* 2ndly, 17 Feb. 1761, Thomas, 1st Earl of Ailesbury, was mother by him of Charles, 1st Marquis of Ailesbury, and *d.* 4 Feb. 1783. They had issue:

1 Hon. Henry, *b.* 19 Jan. 1754; *d.* 22 Dec. 1755.

2 Hon. Harriet-Frances, *d.* 3 Sept. 1793; having *m.* 18 Oct. 1777, the Right

Hon. John O'Neill, afterwards 1st Viscount O'Neill.—See *The Peerage Volume*, title O'Neill.

2 Hamilton, 6th Earl, *b.* 3 Feb. 1730, succeeded 22 Nov. 1762, *d.* 17 Jan. 1764.

3 Lady Elizabeth, *b.* 7 May 1731, *d.* 16 Jan. 1800; having *m.* 4 March 1749, Sir Thomas Worsley, Bart., who *d.* 1768.

4 Edmund, 7th Earl, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*; he was *b.* in 1742, and dying in 1798, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edmund, the present and 8th Earl.

5 Lady Luey, *b.* 27 May 1744, *d.* 18 March 1792, having *m.* 10 July 1765, George, 4th Viscount Torrington, who *d.* 14 Dec. 1812.

CORNWALLIS, EARL. (Mann.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Thomas Cornwallis, who *d.* in 1378, was father of John Cornwallis, seated at Brome, Co. Suffolk. Fourth in descent from him was Sir John Cornwallis, appointed by King Henry VIII. Steward of the Household to his son, Prince Edward. He *d.* in that honourable office in 1544. His son, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, was Sheriff of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, at the decease of King Edward VI., and bringing the forces of those counties to the aid of Queen Mary, was the principal means of securing the accession of that Princess to the Throne. He was also very instrumental in suppressing Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, was of the Privy Council, and Comptroller of the Household to the Queen; but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, was, on account of his religion, omitted on the appointment of her Council and Household. He *d.* in 1604, leaving two sons, viz.:

1 Sir William, who was knighted at Dublin in 1599, by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, on his expedition against the Irish rebels; he was father of Frederick, 1st Lord Cornwallis.

2 Sir Charles Cornwallis, Ambassador from King James I. to the Court of Spain, and afterwards Treasurer of the Household to Henry, Prince of Wales. He left male descendants.

Frederick, 1st Lord, was in the service of King Charles I., when Prince of Wales, and accompanied him in his journey into Spain. He was created a Baronet by that Monarch in 1627. He vehemently opposed the proceedings of the republican party in Parliament; during the Civil War was distinguished for his bravery in most of the principal engagements of the Royal troops, and at its close, his estate being sequestrated, he followed King Charles II. in his exile, and afterwards in his triumphant entry into London. In 1661, three days before that Monarch's coronation, he was created Baron Cornwallis of Eye, Co. Suffolk; and dying in 1662, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, 2nd Lord, to whom, in 1673, succeeded his son, Charles, 3rd Lord. His Lordship took to his second wife, the Lady Anne Scott, Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch, widow of James, Duke of Monmouth. His children by her bore the name of Scott, but all *d.* young or *unm.* By his 1st wife he was father of Charles, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1722, leaving a numerous issue, both male and female; of nine sons, five *d. unm.*, the other four were,

1 Charles, (eldest son,) 5th Lord, and 1st Earl Cornwallis.

2 John, (4th son,) Equerry to Frederick, Prince of Wales; he *d.* in 1768, leaving by his wife, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Dale, only one surviving daughter, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Walter Earle.

3 Edward, (6th son,) a Lieut.-General in the army, and Governor of Gibraltar; he *m.* Mary, daughter of Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend, but *d.* without issue in 1776.

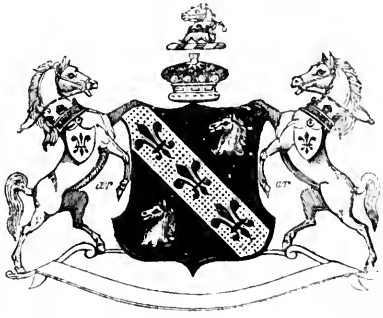
4 Frederick; (7th son, twin with Edward;) he was Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was elected, in 1768, Archbishop of Canterbury. He *m.* Caroline, daughter of William Townshend, Esq., 3rd son of Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend, and *d.* without issue in 1783.

Charles, 5th Lord, was created, in 1753, Viscount Brome, Co. Suffolk, and Earl Cornwallis; he *d.* in 1762, leaving three surviving sons, viz.

1 Charles, 2nd Earl, K.G., *b.* 11 Jan. 1739, created Marquis Cornwallis in 1792. Eminently distinguished as a soldier and a statesman, his Lordship was actively employed in the service of his country nearly throughout the eventful reign of George III. In the American war he held an important command which, after many brilliant successes, terminated in the defeat and capture of himself and the troops entrusted to his guidance. This reverse, however, was amply compensated by the laurels he reaped in the East, as Governor-general and Commander-in chief in India; where, by his integrity, disinterestedness, and strict regard for public faith, as much as by his victories, he raised the reputation of the British name; and greatly ameliorated the condition of our Eastern empire by his judicious and efficient measures of improvement. In 1792 he returned to Europe, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1798, when the rebellion of that unhappy country demanded in its Governor military as well as political abilities. There also his administration was successful. He accepted a second time the high office of Governor-general of India, and died soon after his arrival there, universally respected and regretted, on the 5th of Oct. 1805. He *m.* 14 July 1768, Jemima-Tullikens, daughter of James Jones, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 14 Feb. 1779, he had an only son and daughter, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.* He was succeeded by his son Charles, 3rd Earl, and 2nd Marquis, on whose death, without issue male, in 1823, the Marquisate became extinct.

2 James, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, *b.* 25 Sept. 1743, succeeded as 4th Earl, 16 Aug. 1823, *d.* 20 Jan. 1824; having *m.* 30 April 1771, Catherine, 3rd daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 17 Sept. 1811, he was father of the present and 5th Earl, who assumed the surname of Mann only, by Royal sign-manual in 1814.

3 Admiral Sir William Cornwallis, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, who greatly distinguished himself in many naval engagements. He was *b.* 20 Feb. 1744, and *d. unm.* 5 July 1819.



COTTENHAM, BARON. (Pepys.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The family of Pepys appears to have been settled at Cottenham and Impington in Cambridgeshire, at a period more remote than any to which it can be authentically traced. Its earliest ancestor on record is William Pepys of Cottenham, who by Alice, his wife, was father of

John Pepys. He *m.* Edith, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund Talbot, son of Sir Gilbert Talbot, of the Isle of Ely, (a descendant from the family of the Talbots of Wiltshire,) and by her had six sons and three daughters; four of the sons *d.* without issue; the eldest and youngest were John, ancestor of the present Peer, and Talbot Pepys, Esq. of Impington, who *d.* in 1664, aged about eighty-four, and leaving issue by Beatrix, daughter of John Castle of Ravenham, in Norfolk, three sons and one daughter. Their three daughters were, 1 Paulina, wife of Sir Sidney Montagu, Knt., and mother of the 1st Earl of Sandwich; 2 The wife of Sir Gilbert Pickering of Tichmarsh, Co. Notts.; 3 Faith, wife of Robert Beate, Esq., of Whittlesea in the Isle of Ely.

John Pepys, of Cottenham, the eldest son of the above John and Edith Pepys, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Bendish, Esq., of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, by whom he had four sons: John, who left no issue; Richard, Thomas, and Samuel: the latter resided at Steeple Bumpstead, and *d.* in 1665, aged about sixty-six; he had five sons, of whom the four younger *d.* without issue, and John the eldest, *d.* before him, leaving a son John, who was *b.* in 1657.

Richard Pepys, the 2nd son, and eventual heir of John Pepys of Cottenham, was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in 1664. He left four sons, Richard, George, John, and Samuel. It is probable, though not certain, that this is the Samuel Pepys, who, as Secretary to the Admiralty, in the reigns of Charles II., and James II., introduced into the affairs of the navy, that order and economy which drew forth such honourable testimony to his character from Mr. Hume and other historians. The Secretary was *b.* in 1632; he attended his relation the Earl of Sandwich to bring over the King at the Restoration; in 1684 he was chosen President of the Royal Society; in 1690 he published his Memoirs of the Navy, which have ever since been held in the highest estimation; and he *d.* in 1703, leaving a curious and valuable library, which is preserved in Magdalen College, Cambridge, under the name of the Pepysian Library.

Richard Pepys, Esq., the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, was father of John, whose son, William Pepys, Esq., a banker of London, *d.* in 1741, having *m.* Hannah, daughter of Dr. Richard Russell, and widow of Alexander Weller, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in 1762, he had two sons;

1 Sir William-Weller Pepys, created a Baronet in 1801, for whom and his issue, see *The Peerage Volume.* His 2nd son, Charles-Christopher, was bred to the bar, and on being appointed Lord High Chancellor in 1836, was created Baron Cottenham of Cottenham, Co. Cambridge, and is the present Peer.

2 Sir Lucas Pepys, a celebrated physician, also created a Baronet in 1784; he *d.* 17 June 1830, having *m.* Jane-Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes, by whom he left issue, see article Rothes, in *The Peerage Volume.*

COURTOWN, EARL OF. (Stopford.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

This family is said to derive its descent from Nicholas de Stockport, one of the eight Barons of the County Palatine of Chester, created by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the reign of William the Conqueror. It is probable the family had been settled in that county before the Conquest; and certainly the estate of Saltersford, near Macclesfield, to this day in the possession of the Earl of Courtown, has

belonged to his ancestors from time immemorial. The first of the family who settled in Ireland was James Stopford, Esq., an officer of rank in Cromwell's army, who acquired considerable estates in the city of Dublin, and the counties Meath, Westmeath, Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Kerry, and became seated at Tarah Hill, Co. Meath.

Fourth in descent from him was James Stopford, created, in 1758, Baron of Courtown, Co. Wexford; and, in 1762, Viscount Stopford and Earl of Courtown. He *m.* 24 Feb. 1726, Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. Edward Smyth, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and heiress of her brother, Edward Smyth, Esq., and *d.* 12 Jan. 1770, leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following:

1 James, 2nd Earl, his successor, created to the British Peerage in 1796, by the title of Baron Saltersford of Saltersford, Co. Palatine of Chester; he was *b.* 28 May 1731, and *d.* 30 March 1810, having *m.* 16 April 1762, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Powys, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 3 Jan. 1810, he had, besides his eldest son and successor James-George, 3rd Earl, the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. The 3rd Earl *d.* in 1835, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James-Thomas, the present and 4th Earl.

2 The Hon. Lieut.-general Edward Stopford, *b.* in 1732, *m.* 1 Oct. 1783, Letitia, daughter of William Blacker, Esq., who survived him; he *d.* 22 Oct. 1794; leaving the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*.

3 The Hon. and Right-Rev. Thomas, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross; he *d. unm.* 24 Jan. 1805.

COVENTRY, EARL OF. (Coventry.)

Peer of England.

John Coventry, Sheriff of London in 1416, son of William Coventry, of the city of Coventry, was ancestor of

Thomas Coventry, who, amongst other issue, had

1 Sir Thomas Coventry, who, having passed through the usual gradations of legal offices, became at length Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and was created, in 1628, Baron Coventry of Aylesborough, Co. Worcester, and *d.* in 1640, leaving behind him a reputation of great ability and singular integrity in the discharge of his important official duties; and also a very numerous and flourishing issue, of which, Dorothy, his 5th and youngest daughter, the wife of Sir John Packington of Westwood, Co. Worcester, Bart., is said to have been the authoress of that pious, and still popular work, "The Whole Duty of Man;" and John, the 2nd of his five sons, was father of Sir John Coventry, made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II.; who, having uttered in Parliament some words supposed to be personally offensive to that King, was attacked by some gentlemen of the Court, and, notwithstanding a most gallant defence made with his sword, and with a flambeau snatched from his servant, was severely wounded in the face, which so highly incensed the House of Commons, that a bill of banishment, since called the Coventry Act, was immediately passed against the perpetrators of this malicious deed, including a clause barring the King's power of pardoning the offenders, and another, denouncing the punishment of death for the wilful maiming or wounding of any person. The 1st Lord was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas, 2nd Lord, who left two sons: 1 George, 3rd Lord, father of John, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1685, with-

out issue; and 2 Thomas, 5th Lord, created in 1697, Viscount Deerhurst, Co. Gloucester, and Earl of Coventry, with remainder, failing his issue male, to William, Thomas, and Henry, grandsons of Walter, brother of the 1st Lord, and their issue male. He *d.* in 1699, leaving two sons; 1 Thomas, 2nd Earl, who was succeeded, in 1710, by his only surviving son, Thomas, 3rd Earl; he *d.* at Eton College, aged ten years, in 1712, and was succeeded by his uncle, 2 Gilbert, 4th Earl, on whose death without issue male, in 1719, the whole male line of the 1st Lord failed, and the Barony became extinct; but the Earldom devolved on William Coventry, Esq., the first inheritor named in the limitations of the patent.

2 William, who left a family seated at Ridmarley, in Worcestershire, but whose issue male had failed before 1697.

3 Walter, whose son Walter was father of William, Thomas, and Henry, mentioned above. The two latter left male issue; and William, the eldest son, succeeded in 1719, according to the limitation of the patent, as 5th Earl of Coventry; he *d.* in 1751, and was succeeded by his son,

George-William, 6th Earl, who was *b.* 26 April 1722, and *d.* 3 Sept. 1809; having *m.* 1st, 5 March 1752, the celebrated beauty, Maria Gunning, sister to the equally charming Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyll, and daughter of John Gunning, Esq., of Castle-Coote, Co. Roscommon, by Bridget, daughter of Theobald, 6th Earl of Mayo; he *m.* 2ndly, 6 Sept. 1764, the Hon. Barbara St. John, 4th daughter of John, 10th Lord St. John, who was *b.* 19 Sept. 1737, and *d.* 28 Nov. 1800. His Lordship had issue by both marriages as follows:

1 Lady Elizabeth-Anne, who *d.* young in 1756.

2 Lady Mary-Alicia, *b.* 9 Dec. 1754, *d.* Jan. 1784; having *m.* 25 June 1777, Sir Andrew Bayntun, Bart., who *d.* 12 Aug. 1816. Their marriage had been dissolved June 1783.

3 Lady Anne-Margaret, *b.* 18 March 1756, *m.* 1st, 20 Oct. 1778, Hon. Edward Foley, who *d.* 22 June 1803. This marriage also was dissolved in May 1787, and she *m.* 2ndly, 15 July 1788, Captain Samuel Wright.

4 George-William, his successor, 7th Earl, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.* He *d.* in 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-William, present and 8th Earl.

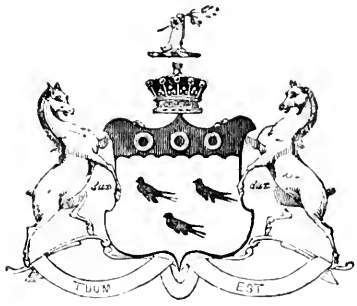
5 Hon. John, *b.* 20 July 1765, *d.* 12 Nov. 1829; having *m.* 1st, in 1788, Anne, daughter of —— Clayton, Esq.; and after her death, in Aug. 1809, Anna-Maria, 2nd daughter of Francis Eves, Esq., and widow of Ebenezer Pope, Esq., by whom he had no issue. For his children by the 1st marriage, see *The Peerage Volume.*

6 Hon. Thomas-William, *b.* 24 Dec. 1778, *d.* April 1816; having *m.* Miss Clarke, by whom, who was *b.* 1783, and *d.* 14 Oct. 1806, he left the issue mentioned in *The Peerage Volume.*

COWLEY, BARON. (Wellesley.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is the 7th, but 5th surviving and youngest son of Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington, and brother of the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Maryborough, and the Duke of Wellington. He was created Baron Cowley of Wellesley, Co. Somerset, in 1828. For his Lordship's pedigree see *Marquis Wellesley.*



COWPER, EARL. (COWPER.)

Peer of Great Britain.

FROM John Cowper, Esq., of Strode, Co. Sussex, in the time of EDWARD IV., descended, in the 5th degree, Sir William Cowper, created a Baronet in 1642; and afterwards imprisoned, for his loyalty to King CHARLES I., at Ely House, in Holborn, with John, his eldest son. The latter *d.* under confinement, leaving one son, Sir William, who succeeded his grandfather and left two sons; 1 Sir WILLIAM, 1st EARL; 2 Spencer Cowper, Esq., one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, who *d.* in 1728, leaving three sons, William Cowper, clerk of the House of Lords; the Rev. Dr. John Cowper, Rector of Great Berkhampstead, in Hertfordshire, father of William Cowper, the inspired poet, who *d. unm.* in 1800; and Ashley Cowper, who *d.* in 1788, without male issue.

SIR WILLIAM COWPER, eldest son and successor of the 2nd Baronet, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor, was created, in 1706, Lord Cowper, Baron Cowper of Wingham, Co. Kent, and in 1718, Viscount Fordwich, Co. Kent, and EARL COWPER; he *d.* in 1723, and was succeeded by his eldest son WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, to whom, in 1764, succeeded his only son GEORGE NASSAU, 3rd EARL. This nobleman, residing much in Italy, was, by the Emperor Joseph II., created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; he *d.* in 1789, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-AUGUSTUS, 4th EARL, who *d. unm.* in 1799, and was succeeded by his next brother, PETER-LEOPOLD-LOUIS-FRANCIS, 5th EARL; on whose death, in 1837, he was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, present and 6th EARL.

CRANSTOUN, BARON. (CRANSTOUN.)

Peer of Scotland.

THIS family was seated at Cranstoun, in the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh, as early as 1170. The 1st male ancestor from whom his Lordship's pedigree is lineally traced is JOHN CRANSTOUN, of Morriestoun, 1st LORD, so created in 1609;

who *m.* Sarah, daughter and heir of John Cranstoun of Cranstoun, and *d.* in 1627, leaving issue by her; 1 JOHN, 2nd LORD, who *d.* without issue, and 2 James, who *d.* before his brother, leaving a son WILLIAM, 3rd LORD. Being in the army of King CHARLES II., his Lordship was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, committed to the Tower, and his estates sequestrated. He was succeeded by his son JAMES, 4th LORD; and he by his son WILLIAM, 5th LORD, who *d.* in 1727; having had seven sons, none of whom left issue male except JAMES, his successor, and the Hon. George Cranstoun, 7th son; the latter *d.* 30 Dec. 1788, leaving the issue given in *The Peerage Volume*, by his marriage with Maria, daughter of Thomas Brisbane, Esq., who *d.* 27 Oct. 1807.

JAMES, the eldest son, 6th LORD, *d.* in 1773, leaving issue, 1 WILLIAM, 7th LORD, who *d. unm.* in 1778; 2 JAMES, 8th LORD, a Captain in the Navy, distinguished for his gallantry in the command of the *Belliqueux*, 64 guns, in the engagements under Sir Samuel Hood and Lord Rodney, in 1782, and the *Bellerophon*, under Admiral Cornwallis in 1795; he *d.* without issue in 1796; 3 Charles, who *d.* in Nov. 1790; having *m.* Miss Elizabeth Turner, by whom, who *d.* 22 Feb. 1781, he left one son, JAMES-EDMUND, who succeeded his uncle as 9th LORD; for his marriage, issue, &c. see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his only son JAMES-EDWARD, the present and 10th LORD.

CRAVEN, EARL. (CRAVEN.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

JOHN CRAVEN, of Appletreewick, in Craven, Co. York, was father of

1 Henry, whose son Robert had three sons; Sir William, Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Earl, and Sir Anthony.

2 William, whose son, Sir William Craven, Lord Mayor of London in 1611, left also three sons; WILLIAM, 1st LORD; John, created Baron Craven of Ryton, which title became extinct on his death in 1650, and Thomas.

WILLIAM CRAVEN, the eldest son of the Lord Mayor, was created Baron Craven, of Hampstead-Marshall, Co. Berks. in 1626, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers and their issue male. He was one of the commanders of the forces sent into Germany to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, after whose death his Lordship entered into the service of the Elector Palatine, for whose mother, Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Bohemia, and daughter of King JAMES I., he professed a romantic and constant attachment. He was taken prisoner in a total defeat of the Elector's army by the Imperial troops in 1737, and afterwards entered into the service of the States-General of Holland, who received and protected the Queen and her family in their exile; his Lordship was thus not personally engaged in the wars of King CHARLES I., but assisted him with considerable supplies, for which, and his attendance upon King CHARLES II. after his father's death, his estates were confiscated by the Parliament. On the Queen of Bohemia's retiring into England after the Restoration, she is supposed to have privately accepted of Lord Craven for her second husband; she, however, *d.* in London in 1662, and his Lordship never entered publicly into the marriage state. In 1663, he was created Viscount Craven of Uffington, Co. Berks, and Earl Craven, Co. York, with a new creation of the Barony of Craven, remainder, failing his issue male, (his brothers having died without issue,) to his 2nd cousins, Sir William Craven of Lenchwyke.

and his brother, Sir Anthony Craven. Sir William Craven dying also without issue male, his Lordship obtained a new creation of the Barony in 1665, with remainder, failing the issue male of Sir Anthony Craven, to Sir Thomas Craven, elder brother of Sir Anthony. His Lordship *d.* in 1697, when the titles of Earl and Viscount, and the Baronies of 1626 and 1663, became extinct, Sir Anthony Craven having *d.* before him, without issue; and the Barony of 1665 devolved on WILLIAM CRAVEN, son and heir of

Sir William, only son of the above Sir Thomas; which Sir William *d.* in 1695, having had, besides other issue, three sons;

1 WILLIAM, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1711, leaving two sons; 1 WILLIAM, 3rd LORD; 2 FULWAR, 4th LORD, who succeeded, upon the death of his brother, without issue, in 1739, and *d.* also without issue in 1764, when the line of the 2nd LORD became extinct.

2 John, father of WILLIAM, 5th LORD, who *d.* without issue in 1769; and of John, whose only son

WILLIAM, succeeded his uncle as 6th LORD; he was *b.* 22 Sept. 1737, *m.* 10 May 1767, Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, 2nd daughter of Augustus, 4th Earl Berkeley, who *m.* 2ndly, Christian-Frederick-Charles-Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and *d.* 13 Jan. 1828. His Lordship's issue by this Lady are described in *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* 26 Sept. 1791, and was succeeded by his eldest son WILLIAM, 7th LORD, who was created, in 1801, Viscount Uffington, Co. Berks, and EARL of CRAVEN, Co. York; he *d.* in 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son WILLIAM, present and 2nd EARL.

3 Charles, whose son, the Rev. John Craven, of Chilton House, Co. Wilts, *d.* 19 June 1804, leaving, by his marriage with Catherine, daughter of James Hughes, Esq., Fulwar Craven, Esq., of Chilton House, and other issue: see *The Peerage Volume.*

CREMORNE, BARON. (DAWSON.)

Peer of Ireland.

THOMAS DAWSON, Esq., descended from the Dawsons of Spaldington, Co. York, removed from that County to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; 4th in descent from him was Richard Dawson, Esq., of Dawson Grove, Co. Monaghan, who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and sister of Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart., Bishop of Ossory, was father of THOMAS, 1st LORD, and of Richard, on whose son, Richard Dawson, Esq., grandfather of the present LORD, the Barony was entailed.

THOMAS, 1st LORD, was created Baron Dartrey in 1770, Viscount Cremorne in 1785, and afterwards, in 1797, BARON CREMORNE, of Castle Dawson, Co. Monaghan, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, Richard Dawson, Esq., son of Richard, his brother. The Viscount was *b.* 25 Feb. 1725, *d.* 1 March 1813; having *m.* 1st, 15 May 1754, Lady Anne Fermor, 6th daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Pomfret, *b.* 1733, *d.* 1 March 1769; and, 2ndly, 3 May 1770, Philadelphia-Hannah, daughter of Thomas Freame, Esq., *b.* 1740, *d.* 14 April 1826. His Lordship leaving no surviving issue by either marriage, the titles of Viscount Cremorne and Baron Dartrey became extinct on his death, and the Barony of Cremorne devolved on his great-nephew, RICHARD-THOMAS, 2nd LORD, grandson of his brother.

Richard Dawson of Ardee, Co. Louth, Esq., who *d.* in March 1782; having *m.* Anne, 2nd daughter of Sir Edward O'Bryen of Dromoland, Co. Clare, Bart., by whom he had four sons; 1 Richard, on whom the Barony was entailed; 2 Edward, formerly a Lieut.-Col. in the army; 3 The very Rev. Thomas-Vesey Dawson, Dean of Clanmacnois, who *m.* Anna-Maria, only daughter of Blaney Townley, of Townley Hall, Co. Louth, Esq., and *d.* without issue; 4 Lucius-Henry, a Captain in the Navy, *d. unm.* in 1795.

Richard Dawson, Esq., the eldest son, for whom, and his marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume*, was father of Richard-Thomas, 2nd Lord, who succeeded his great-uncle, and was succeeded in 1827 by his eldest son Richard, the present and 3rd Lord.

CREWE, BARON. (Crewe.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The paternal surname of this family was Offley. John Offley, Esq., whose ancestors had possessed the Manor of Madely, Co. Stafford, since 1237, *m.* Anne, daughter and heir of John Crewe, Esq., of a family of equal antiquity, in the County of Chester, where Sir Thomas Crewe was Lord of Crewe, in the time of King Edward I. From him descended John Crewe of Nantwich, who *d.* in 1598, leaving two sons, 1 Sir Randolph, his successor; 2 Sir Thomas, who was father of John, created Baron Crewe of Steine, Co. Northampton, in 1661; which title became extinct in 1721, on the death of his 2nd son, Nathaniel, Bishop of Durham, 3rd Lord.

Sir Randolph, the eldest son, was Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1623. He re-purchased the Manor of Crewe, which had passed out of the family by an heiress in the time of King Edward III., and built Crewe Hall. He *d.* in 1646; having *m.* Juliana, daughter and co-heir of John Clippesby of Clippesby, Esq., by whom he left issue; 1 Sir Clippesby; 2 John, ancestor of the Crewes of Utkinton.

Sir Clippesby Crewe was father of John, whose eldest daughter and heir *m.* John Offley, of Madely, Co. Stafford, Esq., as above-mentioned.

John, their eldest son, assumed the name of Crewe, and *d.* in 1752; leaving by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Richard Shuttleworth, Esq.,

1 John Crewe, Esq., created, in 1806, Baron Crewe of Crewe, Co. Chester; he *d.* in 1829, and was succeeded by his only son, John, 2nd Lord; to whom succeeded, in 1835, his only son, Hungerford, present and 3rd Lord.

2 Major-General Richard Crewe, *b.* 27 Sept. 1749, *d.* 17 June 1814; having *m.* Milborough, daughter of Samuel Allpress, Esq., by whom he left issue.

3 Sarah, *d.* June 1814; having *m.* Obadiah Lane, Esq.

4 Elizabeth, *m.* Dr. John Hinchcliffe, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, who *d.* 11 Jan. 1794.

5 Frances, *m.* Dec. 1776, General John-Watson Tadwell-Watson.

CROFTON, BARON. (Crofton.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is paternally descended from the family of Lowther, and of the same ancestry with the Earl of Lonsdale.

His maternal ancestor, John Crofton, Esq., Auditor-General of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was of an ancient family seated at Crofton in Cumberland; his grandson, George Crofton, Esq., M.P. for Askeyton, in 1639, who built the Castle of Mote, *m.* Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Sir Francis Berkeley, Privy Councillor to King James I., by whom he was father of Sir Edward Crofton, of Mote, who was created a Baronet in 1661, and *d.* in 1675. His son, Sir Edward, was father of Sir Edward, 3rd Baronet, his successor, and of Oliver, whose son, Sir Oliver, succeeded as 5th Baronet.

Sir Edward, the 3rd Baronet, *m.* Mary, daughter of Anthony Nixon, Esq., of Dublin, and *d.* in 1739, leaving a son and a daughter;

1 Sir Edward, 4th Baronet, who *m.* in 1714, Martha Damer, youngest sister of Joseph, 1st Earl of Dorchester, and dying in 1746, without issue, was succeeded by his cousin, Sir Oliver, 5th Baronet, who *d.* in 1780, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

2 Catherine, heir to her brother: she *m.* Marcus Lowther, Esq. of Kilrue, Co. Meath, who, on the death of his brother-in-law, the 4th Baronet, took the name and arms of Crofton, and was created to the Baronetage in 1758.

Their eldest son, Sir Edward, was *b.* 6 Aug. 1745, *m.* 11 April 1767, Anne, only daughter and heir of Thomas Croker, of Baxtogon, Co. Kildare, Esq. and *d.* 30 Sept. 1797, while a patent was preparing for raising him to the Peerage, as a reward for his great activity and zeal in suppressing the tumults which had recently raged in the Counties of Roscommon and Galway, of which counties he was a magistrate; from respect to his memory, however, his widow was created a Peeress 1 Dec. 1797, by the title of Baroness Crofton, of Mote, Co. Roscommon; she *d.* 12 Aug. 1817, and having survived her eldest son, the Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, Bart., was succeeded by his son Edward, the present Lord.

DACRE, BARON. (Brand.)

Peer of England.

Thomas de Multon, summoned to Parliament in 1307, *d.* 1313; leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, married to

Ralph de Dacre, who was summoned to Parliament by the title of Baron Dacre, in 1321; their three sons, William, Ralph, and Hugh, were the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Lords; the last was succeeded, in 1383, by his son, William, 6th Lord; to whom succeeded his son Thomas, 7th Lord. He *d.* in 1457, leaving Joan, only child of his son Thomas, heir to the Barony; she married

Richard Fiennes, co-heir of the Barony of Saye, and, in her right, 8th Lord Dacre; their son, Sir John Fiennes, *d.* in his father's lifetime; having married Alice, eldest daughter and at length co-heir of Henry, 5th Baron Fitz-Hugh, by writ, 1321, and co-heir of one moiety of the Barony of Marmion, by writ 1313, by whom he was father of Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather as 9th Lord Dacre. He *d.* in 1534, having survived his eldest son Thomas, whose son Thomas succeeded as 10th Lord; he was executed in 1541, in his 24th year, for murder, as having been one of a party engaged in shooting deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park, when an affray took place, in which one of the park-keepers was unfortunately killed, but not by the Lord Dacre, who was even in a distant part of the park at the time. His title was of course forfeited, but his two children, Gregory and Margaret, were restored in blood in 1559. Gregory, who thus became 11th Lord, *d.* without issue, in 1594, and in 1604,

Margaret, his sister and heir, wife of Samson Lennard, Esq., claimed and was allowed the Barony. She *d.* in 1611, and was succeeded by her son, Henry Lennard, 13th Lord. His son, Richard Lennard, 14th Lord, succeeded him in 1616, and *d.* in 1630, leaving two sons; 1 Francis, 15th Lord, father of Thomas, 16th Lord, who succeeded him in 1662, and in 1674 was created Earl of Sussex, which title became extinct on his death in 1715, when the Barony fell into abeyance, between his two daughters and co-heirs, but emerged in 1741, on the death, without issue, of the elder daughter Barbara, when her sister Ann succeeded to the dignity. 2 Richard, whose grandson and heir, Richard-Barrett Lennard, Esq. *m.* the above Ann, 17th Baroness; by whom he had Thomas Barrett, 18th Lord. The Baroness *m.* 2ndly, Henry Roper, 8th Lord Teynham, to whom she was 3rd wife, and by whom she had Charles Roper, father of Trevor-Charles, 19th Lord, and of Gertrude, 20th Baroness; and 3rdly, the Hon. Robert Moore, 6th son of Henry, 3rd Earl of Drogheda. She was succeeded, in 1755, by her eldest son, Thomas-Barrett Lennard, 18th Lord, and he, in 1786, by his nephew,

Trevor-Charles Roper, 19th Lord; to whom, in 1794, succeeded his sister,

Gertrude, 20th Baroness, wife of Thomas Brand, Esq., and mother of Thomas, the present and 21st Lord, who succeeded her in 1819.

His Lordship is co-heir with Lord Clinton, of the ancient Barony of Saye, and co-heir of the Barony of Fitzhugh, also of one moiety of the Barony of Marmion.

DALHOUSIE, EARL OF. (Ramsay.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

Simon de Ramsay settled in the Lothians under King David I.; from him descended Alexander Ramsay, of Dalhousie, a celebrated warrior, for whose important services against the English, King David II. injudiciously bestowed upon him the office of Sheriff of Teviotdale, then held by Sir William Douglas, of Liddisdale. Douglas, in revenge, attacked Ramsay when in the exercise of his judicial functions in the church at Hawick, and carrying him prisoner to the Castle of Hermitage, left him to perish with famine in a dungeon. His representative, in the 12th generation, was George, created, in 1619, Baron Ramsay of Dalhousie; to whom succeeded, in 1629,

William, his son, and 2nd Lord, created, in 1633, Earl of Dalhousie, and Lord Ramsay of Kerington. He *d.* 1674, leaving two sons:

1 George, 2nd Earl; to whom, in 1675, succeeded his son, William, 3rd Earl, father of George, 4th Earl, who succeeded him in 1682, and *d. unm.* in 1696, and of William, 5th Earl, on whose death, in 1710, the male line of the 2nd Earl became extinct.

2 John, whose son William succeeded, in 1710, as 6th Earl, and *d.* in Oct. 1739.

George, Lord Ramsay, eldest son of the 6th Earl, *d.* in May 1739, in his father's lifetime; having *m.* Jane, 2nd daughter of the Hon. Harry Maule, brother of James, 4th Earl of Panmure; by whom he had two sons;

1 Charles, who succeeded his grandfather as 7th Earl, and *d. unm.* in 1764.

2 George, 8th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and in 1782 became possessed, in life-rent, with remainder to his second son, of the large estates of the Earl of Panmure, in virtue of a settlement made by his uncle, William, last Earl of Panmure, who *d.* in that year. His marriage, issue, &c., are described in *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* in 1787, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, present and 9th Earl, who was created, in 1815, Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, Co. Edinburgh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; and the Hon. William Maule, his 2nd son, brother of the present Earl, and successor to the Panmure estates, was created, in 1831, Baron Panmure.

DARNLEY, EARL OF. (Bligh.)

Peer of Ireland and of England.

Gervase Clifton, 1st Lord Clifton, of Layton Bromswold, a branch of the ancient family of Clifton of Clifton, Co. Notts, was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1608; in 1618, he was committed to the Tower for having expressed regret that he had not stabbed the Lord Keeper, Sir Francis Bacon, who had decided a chancery suit against him, and he soon afterwards killed himself. His Lordship married Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Darcie, of Brimham, Co. York, and left a daughter and sole heir, Catherine, who *m.* Esme Stuart, Duke of Richmond; their 2nd son George, Lord Aubigny, fell at the battle of Edgehill, in 1642, leaving by his wife, Lady Catherine Howard, daughter of Theophilus, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, a daughter, Catherine, wife of Henry O'Brien, son and heir of Henry, Earl of Thomond; she became at length heir to her grandmother, and in 1674 claimed and was allowed the Barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 1st Lord; Catherine, her sole daughter and heir, *m.* Edward Hyde, 3rd Earl of Clarendon, and *d.* in the lifetime of her mother, leaving only one surviving daughter and heir,

Theodosia, Baroness Clifton, wife of John Bligh, Esq., grandson of John Bligh, who settled in Ireland in Cromwell's time, and was supposed to be a descendant of an ancient family of the name in Yorkshire. He was created, in 1721, Baron Clifton, of Rathmore, Co. Meath, in 1723, Viscount Darnley of Athboy, and in 1725, Earl of Darnley, in the Peerage of Ireland. He *d.* in 1728; leaving two sons,

1 Edward, 2nd Earl, who inherited his mother's English Peerage in 1722; succeeded his father in 1728, and *d. unm.* 22 July 1747.

2 John, 3rd Earl, who succeeded his brother; he was *b.* Oct. 1719, and *d.* 31 July 1781; having *m.* 11 Sept. 1766, Mary, daughter and heir of John Stoyte of Street, Co. Westmeath, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 27 March, 1803, he left the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John, 4th Earl, *b.* 30 June 1767, *m.* 26 Aug. 1791, Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of the Right Honourable William Brownlow, who *d.* 23 Dec. 1831. The Earl *d.* 17 March 1831, having had by her, the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and his eldest surviving son, Edward, 5th Earl, who *d.* in 1835, and was succeeded by his minor son, John Stuart, present and 6th Earl.

DARTMOUTH, EARL OF. (Legge.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The family of Legge is said to have originated in Italy. This branch was seated at Legg's Place, near Tunbridge, for many generations before Thomas Legge, who lived there in the reign of Edward III., and was ancestor, in the 5th degree, of William Legge, Esq., Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles I., in all whose battles he fought with distinguished gallantry, and on the night after the first battle of Newbury, when attending the king in his bedchamber, received from him, in memorial of his services in that day's fight, the hanger the King had himself worn in it, the handle of which was an agate set in gold: it was preserved as an heir-loom in the family, till their house at Blackheath was robbed in 1693, when it was lost, with other valuable property. Mr. Legge remained to the last with his royal master, who desired the Duke of Richmond to report of him, to the Prince of Wales, that he was the "faithfullest servant ever prince had!" After the King's death, he narrowly escaped condemnation for high treason, but being permitted to go abroad, speedily joined King Charles II., and was again taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and would inevitably have forfeited his life for his loyalty, but that his wife contrived to convey to him the clothes of an old woman, in which he escaped from prison. After the Restoration, the King informing him of the message he had received through the Duke of Richmond from his royal father, offered him an Earldom, preparatory to the coronation, but Mr. Legge, pleading his small income and large family, declined the honour. He however obtained several grants of lands in England and Ireland, and in the sunshine of royal favour the circumstances of his family became so far improved, that in 1682, his eldest son, George, was enabled to accept a Peerage, and was created Baron Dartmouth, of Dartmouth, Co. Devon, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother, William Legge, and his issue male. His Lordship was father of William, 2nd Lord, who succeeded him in 1691, and was created, in 1711, Viscount Lewisham, Co. Kent, and Earl of Dartmouth, Co. Devon: he *d.* in 1750, having had, besides other issue, the three sons following;

1 George, Viscount Lewisham, who *d.* before his father, in 1732, leaving a son, William, 2nd Earl.

2 Hon. Heneage Legge, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, who *d.* in 1759, and his only son, Heneage Legge, Esq., in 1827.

3 The Right Hon. Henry-Bilson Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1754, and again, from 1757 to 1762; he *d.* in 1764, having *m.* Mary, daughter and sole heir of Edward, 4th Lord Stawell, who, after that title had become extinct by the death of her father, in 1755, was created Baroness Stawell, in 1760; she *d.* in 1780, and was succeeded by their only son, the Right Hon. Henry-Stawell Bilson, 2nd Baron Stawell, *b.* 22 Feb. 1757, on whose death, 25 Aug. 1820, the title became extinct; he *m.* 1 July 1779, the Hon. Mary Curzon, 2nd daughter of Asheton, 1st Viscount Curzon, who was *b.* 11 Feb. 1760, and *d.* 19 Sept. 1804; leaving an only daughter, Mary, the wife of John Dutton, 2nd Lord Sherborne.

William, 2nd Earl, succeeded his grandfather; he was *b.* 20 June 1731, and *d.* 15 July 1801; having *m.* 11 Jan. 1755, Frances-Catherine, only daughter and heir of Sir Charles-Gunter Nichol, K.B., by whom, who *d.* 24 July 1805, he had the

family described in *The Peerage Volume;* he was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE, 3rd EARL, K.G., father of WILLIAM, the present and 4th EARL, who attained the title in 1810.

DE BLAQUIERE, BARON. (DE BLAQUIERE.)

Peer of Ireland.

ANTHONY DE BLAQUIERE, a French noble of Guienne, *m.* Elizabeth de Montiel, and by her had a son, Florence, who settled at Loreze, Languedoc, and was father of John, who took refuge in England, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685; he *m.* Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Peter de Verennes, and *d.* in 1753; having had issue by her, who *d.* in 1780, 1 Lewis, *d. unm.* in 1754; 2 Matthew, *d.* in the East Indies; 3 John-Elias, *d.* an infant; 4 James, Lieut.-Col. of the 13th Dragoons, *d.* in 1763; 5 SIR JOHN, K.B., 1st LORD; 6 Catherine, *d.* 10 June 1735; 7 Jane, *d.* 27 May 1741; 8 Mary, *m.* 1 Dec. 1758, John-Taurius Savary, Esq., and *d.* in 1795; 9 Susanna, *m.* Samuel de Mewron, Counsellor of State in Swisserland.

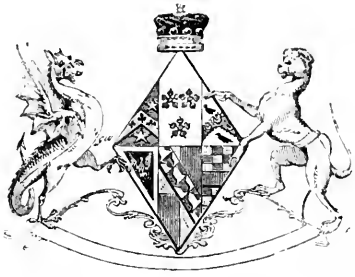
JOHN, the 5th and youngest son, was *b.* 15 May 1732, appointed Secretary to His Majesty's embassy to the Court of France in 1771, and principal Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1772; invested with the Order of the Bath 3 Aug. 1774; created a Baronet 6 July 1784, and advanced to the Peerage of Ireland by the title of BARON DE BLAQUIERE of Ardkill, Co. Londonderry, in 1800. For his marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* in 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, the present and 2nd LORD.

DECIES, BARON. (HORSLEY-BERESFORD.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE Most Rev. WILLIAM DE-LA-POER BERESFORD, 1st BARON, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, his Lordship's father, was 3rd son of Marcus, 1st Earl of Tyrone, and brother of George, 1st Marquis of Waterford; under which title his pedigree will

be found. He was created, in 1812, Baron Decies, Co. Waterford; and *d.* in 1819, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and having had several other children, who *d.* young. His Grace was succeeded in the Peerage by his eldest son, John, present and 2nd Lord, who, having *m.* the daughter and heir of Robert Horsley, Esq., of Bolam House, Co. Northumberland, has assumed the additional name of Horsley.



DE CLIFFORD, BARONESS. (Russell.)

Peeress of England.

Robert De Clifford, 1st Baron, summoned to Parliament in 1299, *d.* in 1314, leaving two sons, successive Barons, viz.: Roger, 2nd Lord, and Robert, 3rd Lord. The latter *d.* in 1344, leaving also two sons, who successively inherited the Barony, viz., Robert, 4th Lord, who *d.* under age in 1357, and Roger, 5th Lord, who *d.* in 1390, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas, 6th Lord; he *d.* in 1392, and was followed by a line of Barons in direct paternal descent, viz.: John, 7th Lord, K.G., who *d.* in 1422; Thomas, 8th Lord, who *d.* in 1454; John, 9th Lord, who *d.* in 1461, having forfeited his honours by attainder; but Henry, 10th Lord, his son, was restored in blood, and *d.* in 1523; Henry, 11th Lord, K.G., his son, was created Earl of Cumberland in 1525, and *d.* in 1542; Henry, 12th Lord, and 2nd Earl of Cumberland, *d.* in 1569; and George, 13th Lord, and 3rd Earl, *d.* in 1605. With him ended this long-continued male line. He left an only daughter, who succeeded him in the Barony, the celebrated Lady Anne, *m.* 1st, to Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, by whom she had two daughters, the Ladies Margaret and Isabella; and 2ndly, to Philip, Earl of Pembroke, by whom she had no issue, and she *d.* in 1675. Isabella, wife of James, Earl of Northampton, her 2nd daughter, *d.* in 1661, leaving one only surviving child, the Lady Alathea, who *d.* without issue in 1678; when the issue of Margaret, wife of John Tufton, Earl of Thanet, her eldest daughter, became heirs to the Barony, which was accordingly inherited, though not assumed, by her four sons, Nicholas, John, Richard, and Thomas, all successively Earls of Thanet; Richard, *d.* in 1684, and Thomas Tufton, of right 13th Lord, and 6th Earl of Thanet, her 4th son, claimed and was allowed the Barony in 1691. He *d.* in 1729, leaving five daughters his co-heirs, amongst whom the Barony fell into abeyance, which the Crown terminated in 1734, in favour of Margaret, wife of Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, the 3rd daughter, who *d.* without issue 1775.

In 1775, the King again called the Barony out of abeyance, in favour of Edward Southwell, 20th Lord, son and heir of Edward Southwell, Esq., by Catherine, daughter and heir of Edward Watson, Viscount Sondes, by Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Earl of Thanet, 13th Lord. He *d.* in 1777, and was succeeded by his son, Edward, 21st Lord; on whose death without issue, in 1832, the Barony again fell into abeyance between the heirs of his three deceased sisters, 1 Catherine, wife of Colonel George-Kein-Hayward Coussmaker, by whom she left an only daughter and heir, Sophia, *m.* to John Russell, Esq., Commander R.N.; 2 Sophia, 1st wife of John-Thomas, 2nd Viscount Sidney, and mother by him of two daughters, Sophia-Mary, *m.* to the Hon. Peregrine Cust, and Mary-Elizabeth, *m.* 1st, to George-James Cholmondeley, Esq., and, 2ndly, to Charles, 2nd Earl of Romney; 3 Elizabeth, wife of William-Charles, 4th Earl of Albemarle, by whom she left a numerous issue.

On the 16th of February 1833, the King was pleased to terminate the abeyance, in favour of the eldest co-heir SOPHIA, the present BARONESS, sole daughter and heir of Mrs. Coussmaker, and wife of John Russell, Esq., Commander R.N., 2nd son of Lord William Russell, younger brother of Francis, and John, 5th and 6th Dukes of Bedford.

DE GREY, EARL. (DE GREY.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

JOHN LUCAS was created, in 1644, Baron Lucas of Shenfield, with remainder to his brothers and their heirs male; the title became extinct in 1705, by the death of Thomas, 3rd Lord, his nephew; but the 1st Lord left an only daughter and heir, MARY, wife of Anthony Grey, 11th Earl of Kent. She was created BARONESS LUCAS of Crudwell, Co. Wilts, with remainder of the dignity of Baron Lucas aforesaid to her heirs male by the Earl of Kent, failing which, to the daughters and coheirs of herself by the said Earl. She *d.* in 1700, and was succeeded by her son and heir, HENRY GREY, 12th Earl of Kent, created, in 1706, Viscount Goderich of Goderich Castle, Co. Hereford, Earl of Harold, Co. Bedford, and Marquis of Kent; also, in 1710, Duke of Kent, and in 1740, Marquis de Grey, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Lady Jemima Campbell, only daughter of Lady Amabel Grey, his eldest daughter, by her marriage with John, 3rd Earl of Breadalbane, and her heirs male. He *d.* 5 June 1740, when all his titles became extinct, except those of Marquis de Grey and Baron Lucas, which were inherited by his grand-daughter, LADY JEMIMA CAMPBELL, the wife of Philip, 2nd Earl of Hardwick, on whose death, in 1797, the title of Marquis de Grey became extinct. She left, by the Earl of Hardwicke, two daughters, Ladies AMABEL, and MARY-JEMIMA YORKE.

LADY AMABEL, who succeeded her mother in the Barony of Lucas, was *b.* 22 Jan. 1751, *m.* 16 July 1772, Alexander Hume, Lord Polworth, eldest son of Hugh, 4th and last Earl of Marchmont, who *d.* without issue by her, 9 March 1781. The Baroness was created, in 1816, COUNTESS DE GREY of Wrest, with remainder, failing her issue male, to her sister, Mary-Jemima, widow of Thomas Robinson, 2nd Baron Grantham, and her issue male. She *d.* 4 May 1833, and her sister, the Dowager Lady Grantham, having *d.* before her in 1830, leaving two sons, Thomas-Philip, 3rd Lord Grantham, and Frederick-John, Earl of Ripon, she was succeeded by her nephew THOMAS-PHILIP WEDDELL, Lord Grantham, the present and 2nd EARL.

His Lordship derives his paternal descent from William Robinson, who was Lord Mayor of York in 1581, as was his son William in the reign of JAMES I.; and William, his grandson, was High Sheriff for the County in the reign of CHARLES I. Sir Metcalfe Robinson, eldest son of the latter, was created a Baronet soon after the Restoration, and three times represented the City of York in Parliament, he *d.* without issue in 1689, and the Baronetcy was revived in 1690, in favour of Sir William, his nephew and heir, who was of the Convention Parliament, High Sheriff of the County at the Revolution, and member for the City of York in eight successive Parliaments. Sir Tancred, his 2nd son, who succeeded his elder brother, Sir Metcalfe, was twice Lord Mayor of York and a Rear-Admiral; he left posterity, but the Baronetcy, on the death of his grandson, Sir Norton Robinson, in 1792, devolved on Lord Grantham.

Thomas Robinson, Esq., the younger brother of Sir Tancred, after a long course of diplomatic services, was for a short period, in the reign of GEORGE II., Secretary of State, and being personally agreeable to the King, afterwards filled the situation of Master of the Wardrobe till his Majesty's death. In 1761, he was created BARON GRANTHAM of Grantham, Co. Lincoln, and *d.* in 1770, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS, 2nd LORD. He *m.* the above-mentioned Lady Mary-Jemima Yorke, sister of AMABEL, COUNTESS DE GREY, by whom he left two sons, THOMAS-PHILIP, his successor, 3rd LORD, who having previously changed his family name of Robinson for that of Weddell, assumed the surname of De Grey only, on succeeding to the Earldom, and is the present and 2nd EARL DE GREY; and Frederick-John, created, in 1827, Viscount Goderich; a third son, Philip, *d.* in infancy.

DELAMERE, BARON. (CHOLMONDELEY.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

HIS LORDSHIP represents a younger branch of the Marquis Cholmondeley's family. Thirteenth in descent from Richard de Belward, the patriarch of this family, was Hugh Cholmondeley, Esq., who *m.* Mary, only daughter and heir of Christopher Holford, Esq., of Holford, and had issue Hugh, ancestor of the Marquis Cholmondeley, and Thomas, his 3rd son, who possessed, by gift of his mother, the estate of Vale Royal, in the Co. of Chester. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Minshull, of Minshull, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal, M.P. for the Co. of Chester, in the reign of King CHARLES II. He *m.* 1st, Jane, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash, Bart., and had by her a son, Robert; 2ndly, Anne, daughter of Sir Walter St. John, by whom he had Charles and other issue. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who *m.* Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thomas Vernon, Bart., by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of John Atherton, Esq.; but dying without male issue, he was succeeded by his half-brother, Charles Cholmondeley, Esq. He *m.* Essex, eldest daughter of Thomas Pitt, Esq., of Blandford, Co. Dorset, aunt of the 1st Earl of Chatham, and dying in 1756, was succeeded by his only son,

Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal, Cheshire, who *d.* 2 June 1779: having *m.* Dorothy, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Edmund Cowper, Esq., of Overleigh, Cheshire, by whom, who *d.* 35 May 1786, he had two sons and three daughters. THOMAS, the eldest son, the present Peer, was created, in 1821, BARON DELAMERE, of Vale Royal, Co. Chester.

DELAWARR, EARL. (WEST.)

Peer of Great Britain.

FROM the writ of summons to Parliament to THOMAS, 1st BARON WEST, in 1342, the Barony has continued in his heirs in the direct male line through seventeen generations.

The 1st LORD *d.* in 1343, and was succeeded by his son, THOMAS, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1386. THOMAS, his son, 3rd LORD WEST, *d.* in 1405; having *m.* Joan, daughter of ROGER, 3rd BARON DELAWARR, (who was grandson and heir of ROGER, the 2nd LORD DELAWARR, son and heir of ROGER, 1st LORD DELAWARR, summoned to Parliament by writ in 1299,) and sister and heir of JOHN, 4th LORD, and THOMAS, 5th and last LORD, of the male line of La Warr; the latter *d.* in 1426.

THOMAS, 3rd LORD WEST, and Joan Delawarr, his wife, had two sons, 1 THOMAS, who succeeded as 4th LORD WEST, and *d.* without issue; and 2 REGINALD, 5th LORD WEST, who succeeded his brother in 1415, and his uncle, in 1426, as 6th BARON DELAWARR; he *d.* in 1451, and was successively followed by his son, grandson, and great-grandson, RICHARD, 7th LORD, who *d.* in 1476; THOMAS, 8th LORD, K.G.; and THOMAS, 9th LORD DELAWARR, and 8th LORD WEST; and these two Baronies have ever since continued united in the male descendants of THOMAS, 3rd LORD WEST, and Joan Delawarr; although, on the death of THOMAS, 9th LORD, K.G., without issue, in 1554, there were two daughters living of Sir Owen West, his next brother, who, according to the present rules of succession to baronies by writ, would have been preferred to WILLIAM, 10th LORD, son of Sir George West, younger brother of Owen West. Mary, the eldest daughter, and at length sole heir of the said Owen West, *m.* 1st, Sir Adrian Poynings, and 2ndly, Sir Richard Rogers; she left three daughters, whose descendants still exist.

THOMAS, 8th LORD DELAWARR, and 7th LORD WEST, K.G., *d.* in 1525, leaving the five sons following, viz.:

1 THOMAS, 9th LORD, K.G., above mentioned, who *d.* without issue in 1554.

2 William, who *d.* before his brother without issue.

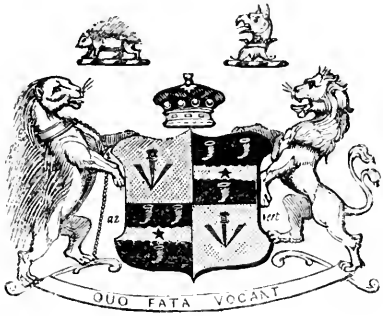
3 Sir Owen, who *d.* in 1551, leaving, as above mentioned, two daughters, Mary and Anne; the latter *d. unm.*, and Mary, the elder daughter, became his sole heir, but did not succeed to the Baronies.

4 Sir George, who *d.* in 1538, leaving two sons: 1 WILLIAM, 10th LORD, who succeeded his uncle to the exclusion of the daughters of Sir Owen, the elder brother; 2 Sir Thomas West, who *d.* in 1622, leaving an only daughter and heir.

5 Leonard West, ancestor in the 7th degree of James Roberts-West, Esq., of Alscot House, Co. Warwick; for whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

WILLIAM, 10th LORD, having attempted to poison his uncle, the 9th LORD, was disabled by Act of Parliament from succeeding him in title and estate, but was subsequently, in 1579, created Baron Delawarr by patent, and took his seat in the House of Peers as junior Baron; he was restored in blood; and *d.* in 1595, when he was succeeded by his son, THOMAS, 11th LORD, who claimed and was allowed the ancient Baronies of DELAWARR and WEST, and took his seat accordingly. He *d.* in 1602, and was followed in uninterrupted lineal succession, by THOMAS, 11th LORD, who *d.* in 1618: HENRY, 12th LORD, *d.* 1628: CHARLES, 13th LORD, *d.* 1687: JOHN, 14th LORD, *d.* 1723: and JOHN, 15th LORD: this last was created, in

1761, Viscount Cantalupe and Earl Delawarr; he *d.* in 1776, and was succeeded by his son, John, 2nd Earl, who *d.* 22 Nov. 1777, having *m.* 8 Aug. 1756, Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. John Wynyard, by whom, who *d.* 27 Oct. 1784, he left, besides the issue given in *The Peerage Volume*, 1 William-Augustus, his successor, 3rd Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1783; 2 John-Richard, 4th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1795; he was father of George-John, the present and 5th Earl.



DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY, BARON. (Sidney.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

According to tradition the ancestor of his Lordship's paternal family of Shelley came into England with William the Conqueror, but the first of the name from whom the pedigree is regularly deduced is John Shelley, whose eldest son John was father of three sons, Sir John, Sir Thomas, and Sir William. To Sir John, the eldest son, was granted, in consequence of his services on the coast of France, three whelk-shells, with which the family coat-armour is charged; this Sir John and his brother Sir Thomas were both attainted in consequence of an attempt to replace King Richard II. upon the throne after his deposition, and lost large estates.

Sir William, the 3rd son, was great-grandfather of John Shelley, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Michelgrove, Esq., of Michelgrove, in Sussex, by whom he had four sons, viz.

1 Sir William Shelley, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, whose great-grandson John Shelley, Esq., was created a Baronet in 1611, and from him is lineally descended Sir John Shelley, of Maresfield Park, the present Baronet.

2 Edward Shelley, Esq., of Worminghurst, Co. Sussex, ancestor in the seventh degree, of Sir Bysshe Shelley, of Castle Goring, Co. Sussex, who was created a Baronet in 1806, and was grandfather of the present Lord.

3 Richard, ancestor of the Shelleys of Patcham.

4 Sir John, who was killed at the taking of Rhodes.

Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., was *b.* 21 June 1731, *m.* 1st, in 1752, Mary-Catherine, only daughter and heir of the Rev. Theobald Mitchell, of Horsham, Co. Sussex; and 2ndly, in 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of William Perry, Esq., of Penshurst Place, Kent, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Colonel Thomas Sidney, younger son of Robert, 4th Earl, and brother of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Earls of Leicester of that family. Sir Bysshe Shelley had issue,

By 1st marriage,

1 Sir Timothy Shelley, his successor, the present Baronet, of Castle Goring.

2 Helen, *m.* to Robert Parker, Esq., of Maidstone.

3 Mary-Catherine, *d. unm.*, in July 1784.

By 2nd marriage,

4 Ariana, *m.* to Francis Aikin, Esq.

5 Sir John Shelley-Sidney, Bart., father of Lord de Lisle and Dudley.

6 Percy-John-Borlace, *d.* young.

7 Elizabeth-Jane-Caroline, *m.* the Rev. Joseph Harris, of Turville, Co. Bucks.

8 Philip, who assumed the name and arms of Sidney only, and *d.* in Aug. 1799, *unm.*

9 Robert, *b.* 1779.

10 Algernon-Bysshe, *b.* and *d.* in 1781.

Sir John Shelley Sidney, the eldest son by 2nd marriage, is in right of his mother one of the co-heirs of the Barony of L'Isle, created by writ to Gerard de L'Isle in 1357. His son and heir, Warine, 2nd Lord, left at his death, in 1381, an only daughter and heir,

Margaret, who by her marriage with Thomas, 12th Baron Berkeley, had a daughter and heir,

Elizabeth, who *m.* Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by whom she had three daughters, her co-heirs, amongst whom this Barony fell into abeyance.

Margaret, the eldest of these daughters, *m.* John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, and her son and heir, John Talbot, was created, by patent, Baron and Viscount L'Isle; the latter title became extinct on the death of Thomas, his son and heir.

His daughter Elizabeth, finally became the sole heir of her brother; the 2nd Viscount; she *m.* Edward Grey, (2nd son of Edward, Lord Grey, of Groby,) who in her right was created Viscount L'Isle, which title also became extinct on the death of John, their son and heir, in 1512.

Elizabeth Grey, daughter of the 1st, and at length sole heir of her brother, the 2nd Viscount L'Isle, *m.* John Dudley, created in her right Viscount L'Isle; he was afterwards Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland; but he was attainted and beheaded in 1553, when all his honours were forfeited. He left two sons, Ambrose, created Baron L'Isle and Earl of Warwick, which titles became extinct on his death without issue in 1589; and Robert, Earl of Leicester, who also *d.* without issue in 1588; and a daughter,

Elizabeth, ultimately the sole heir of her father and brothers; she *m.* Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., and by him was mother of Robert Sidney, created Baron Sidney of Penshurst, Viscount Lisle and Earl of Leicester; he was succeeded in 1626, by his son Robert, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1677, and was succeeded by his son Philip, 3rd Earl, who was followed, in 1698, by his son Robert, 4th Earl, the father of Philip, John, and Josceline, successive Earls, the last of whom *d.* without issue in 1743, when his titles became extinct; and of Colonel Thomas Sidney, whose daughters and co-heirs ultimately became the representatives of Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, originally one of the three co-heirs of the ancient Barony of L'Isle.

We have seen that Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart., *m.* a granddaughter of Col. Sidney, and his son, Sir John Shelley, Bart., has assumed the additional name and arms of Sidney: his marriage and issue are described in *The Peerage Volume*. His only son, Philip-Charles, was created, in 1835, Baron de L'Isle and Dudley, of Penshurst, Co. Kent, and is the present Peer.

DENBIGH, EARL OF. (Feilding.)

Peer of England and of Ireland.

His Lordship derives his origin from the ancient Counts of Hapsburgh, in Germany, from whom the Emperors of Germany of the house of Austria Hapsburg, were also descended. Sir Geoffrey, a younger son of Geoffrey, Count of Hapsburg, served under King Henry III., and, settling in England, assumed the surname of Feilding. Fourth in descent from him was Sir William Feilding, of Lutterworth, Co. Leicester, who lost his life fighting on behalf of King Henry VI., at the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, having *m.* Agnes, daughter and heir of John St. Liz, a

branch from the noble family of St. Liz, formerly Earls of Northampton and Huntingdon. Sixth in descent from them was

Sir William Feilding, created, in 1620, Baron Feilding of Newnham Paddox, Co. Warwick, and Viscount Feilding; and in 1622, Earl of the county of Denbigh. He adhered stedfastly to King Charles I. in his civil wars, and proved himself a stout and valiant soldier in numerous engagements, till being mortally wounded in a sharp skirmish with the enemy, near Birmingham, in April 1643, he *d.* within a few days. He *m.* Mary, daughter of Sir George Villiers, and sister of the celebrated George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham of that name, by whom he left two sons:

1 Basil, 2nd Earl, who, unswayed by the loyal principles of his father, connected himself with the leaders of the great rebellion, and held a considerable command in the Parliamentary army; he gave up his commission, however, in 1645, and from that time remained in retirement till the period of the Restoration; in which, weary of fluctuations and democratic rule, he heartily concurred. He was created, in 1664, in respect of his descent from the ancient and noble family of that name, Baron St. Liz, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the heirs male of his father. He *d.* in 1675, without issue.

2 George, created Baron Feilding, of Lecaghe, and Viscount Callan, in Ireland, in 1619; and in 1682, Earl of Desmond, in Ireland, in reversion after the death of Sir Richard Preston, then Earl of Desmond. He *d.* in 1655, leaving five sons, none of whom had issue male, except William, the eldest son, ancestor of the present Earl; and the Hon. and Rev. John Feilding, D.D., from whom male descendants still exist. Of this branch was the celebrated author, Henry Feilding, Esq.

The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, William, 2nd Earl of Desmond, who also succeeded to all the honours of his uncle, Basil, 2nd Earl of Denbigh. He *d.* in 1685, and was succeeded by his son Basil, 4th Earl of Denbigh and 3rd Earl of Desmond, who *d.* in 1717, leaving issue, besides his eldest son, William, 5th Earl, a 2nd son, Charles, who *d.* in 1746, leaving two sons; William, a Colonel in the army, who *d. unm.*, and Charles, a Captain in the R. N., who *d.* 11 Jan. 1783, having *m.* 29 Feb. 1772, Sophia, 3rd daughter of the Hon. William Finch, and sister of George, 9th Earl of Winchilsea; by whom, who *d.* in 1815, he left issue, Captain Charles Feilding, R.N., for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

William, 5th Earl, who succeeded his father, and *d.* in 1755, was father of Basil, 6th Earl, his successor. He *d.* in 1800, and having survived his only son, William-Robert, Viscount Feilding, who *d.* in 1799, leaving several children, (see *The Peerage Volume,*) was succeeded by his eldest grandson, William-Basil-Percy, the present and 7th Earl of Denbigh, and 6th Earl of Desmond, in Ireland.

DENMAN, BARON. (Denman.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

A pedigree of the family of Denman, one branch of which, connected with high families, terminated in females about the middle of the 17th century, is to be found in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire.

Lord Denman's grandfather, John Denman, came from the neighbourhood of Retford, in that county, and settled as an apothecary at Bakewell, in Derbyshire. He left two sons; 1 Joseph, who practised as a physician at Boston, was many years Justice of the Peace for the County of Derby, and *d.* 21 July 1812, in his 83rd year, leaving a widow and son; and 2 Dr. Thomas Denman, the well-known London physician, for whose marriage and issue see *The Peerage Volume.* Thomas, his only son, the present Lord, was bred to the bar, and having been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, in 1832, was raised to the Peerage 21 March 1834, by the title of Baron Denman, of Dovedale, Co. Derby.

DERBY, EARL OF. (Smith-Stanley.)

Peer of England.

The original surname of this noble family was Aldelegh, or Audley. Adam or Alan de Audley, who flourished in the reign of King Henry I., was father of

1 Lydulph, ancestor of Nicholas de Audley, summoned to Parliament in 1297.

2 Adam, whose son William took the name of Stanley from his seat Stanley, in Derbyshire; 4th in descent from him was Sir William de Stanley, who became possessed, in right of his wife, of the Bailiwick of Wyrall Forest. His grandson, Sir William Stanley, was father of Sir William, his eldest son, ancestor in direct lineal descent of the present Sir Thomas Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, Co. Chester; and of Sir John Stanley, his 2nd son, K.G., who, in memory of his marriage with the heiress of Lathom, assumed the present family crest of an eagle preying upon an infant in its cradle. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was much in favour with King Henry IV., whom he had assisted in acquiring the Crown, and from whom he obtained, on the forfeiture of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, a grant of the Isle of Man in fee. He *d.* in 1414. His eldest son, Sir John Stanley, was father of

Thomas, 1st Lord Stanley, K.G., summoned to Parliament by writ in 1456. From John, his younger son, is descended Sir John-Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park, Co. Chester, Bart.

Thomas, his eldest son and heir, 2nd Lord, K.G., *m.* 1st., Eleanor, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and sister to the famous Richard Neville, Earl of Somerset, (See the Royal Genealogy,) widow of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother of King Henry VII., on whose head the Lord Stanley had himself the gratification of placing the royal crown found on the field of Bosworth, after the great battle in which King Richard lost his life, 22 Aug. 1485. His Lordship was, in the October of the same year, created Earl of Derby, which Earldom had merged in the Crown on the accession of Henry IV., having been a part of the inheritance of the Royal house of Lancaster. The Earl was likewise made Lord High Constable of England for life. He *d.* in 1504. He had several sons, of whom two only left issue:

1 George, Lord Stanley and Strange, who *d.* before him.

2 Sir Edward Stanley, who commanded the rear of the English army at Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, and by the force of his archers first compelled the Scots to open their ranks, thus leading to the memorable victory of that bloody field, in which King

James IV. and so large a portion of his nobility lost their lives. For his important service on this occasion he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Monteagle. His male line failed in 1581, by the death of his grandson, William, 3rd Lord, whose only daughter and heir carried the Barony into the family of Parker, Baron Morley, and it is now in abeyance between the representatives of her two granddaughters.

George, Lord Stanley, K.G., eldest son of the 1st Earl, *m.* Johanna, daughter and sole heir of John, 8th Lord Strange of Knockyn, [by writ 1299,] co-heir of the Barony of Mohun; [by writ 1299;] he was summoned to Parliament, in her right, by writ, in 1482, as Baron Strange of Knockyn, and *d.* in his father's life-time, in 1497, leaving issue: 1 Thomas, 2nd Earl, whose male line failed in 1736; 2 Sir James, ancestor of the present Earl.

Thomas, his son and heir, 2nd Earl of Derby, succeeded to the Earldom and Baronies, and *d.* in 1521; he was succeeded by his son Edward, 3rd Earl, K.G., so celebrated for his magnificence and liberality, that Camden says that "with Edward Earl of Derby's death, the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep;" he is also reported by Hollingshed and Stow to have fed, twice a-day, three score and odd poor persons, and all comers thrice a-week, on appointed days; besides giving, on every Good Friday, to two thousand seven hundred persons, meat, drink, and money. He *d.* in 1574, and his funeral was as splendid as his manner of living. He was succeeded by his son and heir Henry, 4th Earl, K.G., who *d.* in 1592, leaving two sons. Ferdinando, 5th Earl, his successor, and William, 6th Earl. The 5th Earl *d.* without issue male in 1594, when the Baronies of Strange of Knockyn, and Stanley, and his moiety of the Barony of Mohun, fell into abeyance between his three daughters and co-heirs. He was succeeded in the Earldom by William, 6th Earl, his brother and heir male, whose son and heir James, 7th Earl, K.G., was summoned to Parliament by writ, 1628, in his father's lifetime, as Baron Strange, on the presumption that such Barony still accompanied the Earldom, which not being the fact, this writ created a new Barony in fee; his Lordship succeeded his father as 7th Earl in 1642. He gave numerous proofs of his valour and loyalty throughout the civil war, especially at the memorable fight in Wigan-lane, 26 Aug. 1651, from which, notwithstanding the immense disproportion between his small band of resolute followers and the enemy to whom he was opposed, and notwithstanding several wounds he himself received in the encounter, he made his way, with the residue of his men, to join King Charles II., in time to take part, on Sept. 3, in the battle of Worcester; here he was taken prisoner, and, notwithstanding quarter for his life had been given him, was beheaded at Bolton, Oct. 15 following. While the Earl was thus unfortunate in his loyal efforts, his illustrious wife, Charlotte de la Tremouille, daughter of Claude, Duc de Thouars, Peer of France, by Charlotte, daughter of William I., Prince of Orange, by Charlotte, daughter of Louis, Duc de Montpensier, of the Royal House of Bourbon, already distinguished for her gallant defence of Lathom House against the Parliamentary forces, in 1644, was holding the Isle of Man with a courage and fidelity worthy of a happier result; and when at length the total destruction of the Royal army at Worcester, and the execution of her gallant Lord, left her without hope of assistance, she yielded with reluctance to the necessity of a surrender, and retained, says Hume, "the glory of being the last person in the three kingdoms, and in all their dependent dominions, who submitted to the victorious rebels." Charles, 8th Earl, their son and heir, *d.* in 1672, leaving two sons; 1 William-George-Richard, 9th Earl, his successor, who *d.* without issue male, in 1702, when the Barony of Strange, by writ of 1628, fell into abeyance between his two daughters and co-heirs, Henrietta and Elizabeth: the latter *d. unm.* in 1714, when the Barony devolved on her sister, who *d.* in 1718, leaving by John, Lord Ashburnham, an only daughter and heir, Anne, who *d. unm.* in 1732; 2 James, 10th Earl, who succeeded his brother in the Earldom, and his niece, Anne Ashburnham, in the Barony of Strange. On his death in 1736, without issue, the male descendants of Thomas, 2nd Earl, eldest son of George, Lord Stanley and Strange, son of the 1st Earl, became extinct, and the Barony of Strange, with the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, devolved on the heir-general, James Murray, 2nd Duke of Atholl, grandson and heir of John, 1st Marquis of Atholl, by the Lady Amelia-Sophia, 3rd daughter, and now, by the extinction of descendants from all his other children, sole heir of the body of James, 7th Earl of Derby.

The Earldom was inherited by the heir male, Sir Edward Stanley, Bart., of Bickerstaff, 6th in descent from Sir James, youngest son of George, Lord Stanley and Strange. This Sir James Stanley left two sons, 1 Sir George, whose two sons

Edward and Henry, both died without issue, and 2 Henry Stanley, Esq., who *m.* Margaret, only daughter and heir of Peter Stanley, Esq., of Bickerstaff, Co. Lancaster, by whom he was father of Sir Edward, created a Baronet in 1627; which Sir Edward had several sons, of whom Sir Thomas, the eldest son, was ancestor of the present Earl; and Henry, the 2nd son, was great-grandfather of Charles Stanley, who left several daughters, some of whom are still living, and one son, the Rev. James Stanley, whose issue (see *The Peerage Volume*) form the second collateral branch of this noble family.

Sir Thomas, the 2nd Baronet, eldest son of Sir Edward, had two sons: 1 Sir Edward, his successor, father of Sir Thomas, whose son, Sir Edward, 5th Baronet, became the 11th Earl of Derby; 2 Peter, great-grandfather of James Stanley, Esq. who was father of Edward Stanley, Esq., of Cross-hall, Co. Lancaster, head of the first collateral branch of the family. See *The Peerage Volume.*

Edward, the 11th Earl of Derby, who succeeded, in 1736, on the extinction of the male line of the elder branch, had three sons; the two younger he lost in their infancy, and the elder, James, improperly styled Lord Strange, *d.* before him in 1771; having *m.* Lucy, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Hugh Smith, Esq., of Weald Hall, Essex, and, in consequence, assumed the additional name of Smith. The Earl *d.* 24 Feb. 1776, and was succeeded by his grandson, Edward, 12th Earl, who also, in respect of his mother's inheritance, bore the name of Smith, as does his eldest son, Edward, present and 13th Earl, who succeeded him in 1834.

DE ROOS, BARON. (Fitzgerald-de-Roos.)

Peer of England.

The present Lord is the eldest son of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, (3rd son of James, 1st Duke of Leinster,) by Charlotte, late Baroness de Roos, the only daughter and heir of the Hon. Captain Robert Boyle, R.N., [6th son of Henry, 1st Earl of Shannon,] who assumed the name of Walsingham, and *d.* in Oct. 1779; by his marriage, 17 July 1759, with Charlotte, who *d.* 1790, 2nd daughter and co-heir [with her elder sister Frances, wife of William-Anne Holles, 4th Earl of Essex, and mother of the 5th Earl of Essex] of Sir Charles-Hanbury Williams, K.B., by

Lady Frances Coningsby, daughter, and at length sole heir of Thomas, Earl of Coningsby, by

Lady Frances Jones, daughter, and at length sole heir of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh, by

The Hon. Elizabeth Willoughby, daughter, and at length sole heir of

Francis, Lord Willoughby of Parham, son and heir of William, Lord Willoughby of Parham, by

Lady Frances Manners, 2nd daughter, and at length co-heir [with her elder sister, Lady Bridget, wife of Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, Esq.] of John, 4th Earl of Rutland, 2nd son, and at length heir of Henry, 2nd Earl of Rutland, and 14th Baron Roos, great-grandson of Sir Robert Manners, by Eleanor, daughter, and at length heir of Thomas, 10th Baron Roos.

This Barony was created by writ of summons, in 1264, to Robert, Lord De Roos, whose five preceding ancestors had been Barons, by tenure of their Barony of Roos, in Holderness, from the reign of Henry I. He *m.* Isabel, daughter and heir of William de Albini, Lord of Belvoir Castle, and *d.* in 1285. He was followed by his son and grandson, the 2nd and 3rd Lords, each named William; the latter *d.* in

1343, leaving two sons, successive Barons de Roos, WILLIAM, 4th LORD, who *d.* in 1352, and THOMAS, 5th LORD, who succeeded his brother; he *d.* in 1384, and was also successively followed by his two sons, JOHN, 6th LORD, who *d.* in 1393, and WILLIAM, 7th LORD, who *d.* in 1414, leaving also two sons, JOHN, 8th LORD, who *d.* under age in 1421, and THOMAS, 9th LORD, who *d.* in 1431. THOMAS, 10th LORD, his son, succeeded; he was attainted in 1461, and his son EDMUND, 11th LORD, though he obtained, in 1485, a reversal of the attainder, was never summoned to Parliament; he *d.* without issue in 1508, when the Barony fell into abeyance between his three sisters, but devolved, on the death of the two younger without issue, on

GEORGE MANNERS, 12th LORD, son and heir of Sir Robert Manners, by Eleanor de Roos, the elder sister; he *d.* in 1513. THOMAS, his son and heir, 13th Lord, K.G., was created Earl of Rutland, and dying in 1543, left two sons, HENRY, 2nd Earl, and Sir John Manners, whose grandson John, became 8th Earl of Rutland. HENRY, 2nd Earl of Rutland, and 14th LORD, K.G., the eldest son, *d.* in 1563, leaving also two sons:

1 EDWARD, 3rd Earl and 15th LORD, K.G., who dying in 1587, left an only daughter and heir, his successor in this Barony, ELIZABETH, wife of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, eldest son of the 1st EARL of EXETER, and afterwards himself 2nd Earl of Exeter; their only son, WILLIAM CECIL, succeeded his mother in 1591, as 17th LORD, and obtained a confirmation of the Barony in 1616, but *d.* without issue before his father and grandfather, in 1618, when the Barony returned to the House of Rutland.

2 John, 4th Earl, who as heir male, succeeded his brother in the Earldom; he *d.* in 1588, leaving the following issue:

1 Roger, 5th Earl of Rutland; *d.* without issue in 1612.

2 FRANCIS, who succeeded his brother as 6th Earl of Rutland, and his cousin, WILLIAM CECIL, as 18th BARON ROOS, K.G.; he *d.* without male issue in 1632, when the Barony devolved on his only daughter and heir, KATHERINE, widow of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham of that family, and mother of GEORGE, the 2nd Duke and 20th BARON ROOS, who succeeded his mother in the Barony in 1666, and *d.* without issue in 1687, when this Barony fell into abeyance.

3 George, 7th Earl of Rutland, who as male heir succeeded his brother in the Earldom, and *d.* without issue in 1641, when the male heirs of the 2nd Earl of Rutland, becoming extinct, the Earldom devolved on JOHN, 8th Earl, grandson of Sir John Manners, 2nd son of THOMAS, 1st Earl of Rutland, and 13th BARON ROOS.

4 Lady Bridget, wife of Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, Esq., whose heir general is Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.

5 Lady Frances, wife of William, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, whose co-heirs, as shown above, are the Earl of Essex and the present LORD.

The Barony having thus fallen into abeyance, on the death, without issue in 1687, of GEORGE VILLIERS, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, 20th LORD, heir general of FRANCIS, 6th Earl of Rutland, and 18th LORD, between the representatives of the Ladies Bridget and Frances, the two sisters and co-heirs of the said 6th Earl, so remained till 9 May 1806, when the King was pleased to terminate the abeyance in favour of CHARLOTTE, the late BARONESS, on whose death in 1831, HENRY-WILLIAM, the present LORD, her eldest son, succeeded.

DESART, EARL OF. (Cuffe.)

Peer of Ireland.

The family of Cuffe, from which sprang Henry Cuffe, the unfortunate Secretary of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, who, in 1601, suffered death for his participation in his master's rebellion, originated in Somersetshire. Maurice Cuffe, of the same family, settled at Ennis, Co. Clare, and *d.* in 1638, leaving issue, Joseph Cuffe, Esq., of Castle Inch, Co. Kilkenny, who, having joined the army under Cromwell, was rewarded for his services by considerable grants of lands. He *m.* Martha, daughter of Colonel Agmondesham Muschamp, by whom he had a numerous issue, and dying in 1679 was succeeded by his eldest son, Agmondesham Cuffe, Esq., attainted by King James's Parliament in 1689; his estates, which had been sequestrated by the same Parliament, were afterwards restored to him by King William. He *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir John Otway, of London, widow of John Warden, Esq., of Burnchurch, Co. Kilkenny, by whom he was father of

John, created in 1733, Baron of Desart, Co. Kilkenny; who *d.* 26 June 1749, having *m.* 1st, Margaret, only daughter and heir of James Hamilton, Esq., of Carnesure, Co. Down, by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly, Dorothea, eldest daughter of General Richard Georges of Kilbrew, Co. Meath; by the latter lady he left several sons, of whom,

John, 2nd Lord, 3rd but eldest surviving son, *m.* in 1752, Sophia, daughter and heir of Brettridge Bodham, Esq., of Rockfield, Co. Cork, and widow of Richard Thornhill, Esq.; and *d.* without issue male in 1767;

Otway, 3rd Lord, the 4th son, was created Viscount Desart in 1781, and Earl of Desart and Viscount Castlecuffe, in 1793. He *m.* 18 Aug. 1785, Lady Anne Browne, eldest daughter of Peter, 2nd Earl of Altamont, and sister of the 1st Marquis of Sligo, who *d.* 16 Aug. 1814; and the Earl dying 9 Aug. 1804, was succeeded by his son, John-Otway, 2nd Earl, who dying in 1820, was succeeded by his infant son, John-Otway-O'Connor, present and 3rd Earl;

The Hon. and Rev. Hamilton Cuffe, 6th son, was father, besides other children who *d.* young, of the late John-Otway Cuffe, Esq., of Williamstown House, Co. Meath, who *d.* 15 March 1833, and whose issue, if any, are the only collateral heirs to the title.

DE SAUMAREZ, BARON. (Saumarez.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The Norman descent, claimed by this family, is corroborated by its name, which is evidently of French extraction; and its founder is said to have followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror from Normandy, and to have finally settled in the Island of Guernsey. The original name was de Sausmarez, which is still used by the eldest branch; but towards the close of the last century, the younger branches in England dropped the *de* and *s* in order to give a more Anglicised appearance to their name. A French pedigree of the family records the following members of it, as of note in the Island, but without describing the affiliation of many of them.

Matthieu de Sausmarez, Lord or Seigneur of that place in the Island of Guernsey, living in 1331.

Colin de Sausmarez living in 1361, as appears by a document under the seal of the Island; a Colin de Sausmarez, but whether the same or not is not stated, held a Court for this Lordship in 1390, by his seneschal and vavasours, in order to ascertain the rents, chief-rents, homages, services, &c. due from the various tenants; a Colin de Sausmarez was also living in 1416.

Nicholas de Sausmarez living in 1429, and 1461; a partition of his estates was made by a deed dated 6 Sept. 1520, between his three sons, viz.: 1 Thomas, whose only son, George, *d.* without issue; 2 Michael, who continued the family; 3 William, who *d.* without issue.

Michael de Sausmarez left two sons; 1 Nicholas, from whom descend the elder branch of the family now seated in the Island of Guernsey; and 2

Jean, who by Marguerite, daughter of Guille Bailly, was father of Thomas, *m.* to Rebecca Handcock de la Pole, by whom he had Michael, who, by Bertranne Fautran, daughter of —— Cardvin, had a son Thomas, who *m.* Martha Nichole, daughter of Thomas, 3rd son of the above Nicholas de Sausmarez. Their son, *m.* Charlotte, daughter of —— Le Marchant, and had a son,

Matthew, who by Anne, daughter of Philip Durell of Jersey, had three sons;

1 Matthew, father of Lord De Saumarez.

2 Philip, a Capt. R.N.; he sailed with Lord Anson in his expedition to the South Seas, was made captain of the captured Galleon, and being afterwards promoted to the *Nottingham* of 74 guns, gloriously fell in the command of that ship in Lord Hawke's engagement 14 Oct. 1747.

3 Thomas, also a Capt. R.N., and a companion of Lord Anson in his expedition; he was afterwards appointed to the *Antelope* of 50 guns, with which he captured the French ship *Belliqueux* of 64 guns. King George III., when Mr., now Lord, Saumarez, then acting captain on board the *Preston*, was introduced to him on his visit to the Nore, enquired of the Admiral if he was related to Anson's gallant companions of that name.

Matthew Saumarez, Esq., the eldest son, was lost at sea in his passage from Guernsey, having *m.* 1st, Susannah, daughter of Thomas Dumaresq, of the Island of Jersey, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter; and 2ndly, Carteret, daughter of James le Marchant, Esq., by whom he had, besides other issue,

Sir James, G.C.B., (for whom see *The Peerage Volume*,) created a Baronet in 1801, and Baron De Saumarez, of the Island of Guernsey, in 1831. He *d.* in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son James, the present and 2nd Lord.

DE TABLEY, BARON. (Leicester.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The family of O'Byrne claims descent from the ancient chieftains of Ireland. Sir Gregory Byrne, of Timoge, Queen's County, created a Baronet in 1671, was grandfather of Sir John Byrne, 2nd Baronet, who *d.* in 1742; having *m.* in 1728, Meriel, widow of Fleetwood Legh, Esq., and daughter and heir of Sir Francis Leicester, Bart.; (13th in descent from Sir Nicholas Leicester, living in 1276;) she was *b.* 25 Nov. 1705, and *d.* in 1740; their son,

Sir Peter Byrne, Bart., succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather, assumed the name of Leicester; he was *b.* Dec. 1732, and *d.* 12 Feb. 1770, having *m.* Katherine, 3rd daughter and co-heir of Sir William Fleming, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 8 Dec. 1786, he had issue,

1 Sir John-Fleming Leicester, created Baron de Tabley of Tabley House, Co. Chester, in 1826; he *d.* in 1827, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, the present and 2nd Lord.

2 Henry-Augustus, who *d.* 18 July 1816, having *m.* 16 Feb. 1791, Letitia-Sophia, 2nd daughter of Nicholas-Owen Smyth-Owen, Esq., by whom he left issue.

3 Charles, who *d.* June 1815; having been twice married, 1st, 24 Jan. 1792, to Mary, 2nd daughter of Philip Egerton, Esq., who *d.* 3 April 1797; 2ndly, in 1798, to Louisa-Harriet, another daughter of Nicholas-Owen Smyth-Owen, Esq.; he left, besides other issue, the Rev. Frederick Leicester, *m.* in July 1828, to the Dowager Lady de Tabley.

4 Katherine, *m.* 1st, Rev. Christopher Atkinson; and 2ndly, Rev. Thomas Jee, Vicar of Thaxted, Essex.

DE VESCI, VISCOUNT. (Vesey.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is descended from Eustace, younger son of John, Earl of Comyn, whose eldest son, Harlowen, was ancestor of the Marquis of Clanricarde. The above

Eustace was great-grandfather of William, who *m.* Beatrice, daughter and heir of Ivo, Lord De Vesci, whereupon he assumed the name and arms of Vesey. The first of the family who settled in Ireland, was William Vesey, Esq., in the reign of Elizabeth; he *m.* a daughter of the family of Ker of Cessford, and was succeeded by his only son, the Rev. Thomas Vesey, Archdeacon of Armagh; father of the most Rev. John Vesey, D.D., Archbishop of Tuam, and three times one of the Lords Justices of Ireland. He left, besides other issue, three sons; viz.:

1 Thomas, his successor.

2 Agmondisham, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, who left two daughters, his co-heirs.

3 John, Archdeacon of Kilfenora, grandfather of Catherine, Baroness Fitz-Gerald and Vesey. *See* that title.

Thomas, the eldest son, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, and afterwards of Ossory, was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1698; he *m.* Mary, only surviving daughter and heir of Denny Muschamp, Esq., of Horsley, Co. Surrey, and dying in 1730, was succeeded by his only son,

Sir John-Denny Vesey, who was created a Peer of Ireland in 1750, by the title of Baron of Knapton, Queen's Co., and *d.* 25 June 1761. His Lordship *m.* in 1732, Elizabeth, daughter of William Brownlow, Esq., of Lurgan, by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James, 6th Earl of Abercorn, by whom he had three daughters; 1 Elizabeth, *b.* 1733, *m.* 1st, 4 July 1751, Robert Hancock, of Waterstown, Co. Westmeath, Esq.; and 2ndly, 27 Oct. 1762, Edmund, Viscount Pery; 2 Anne, *m.* 25 Aug. 1753, Thomas, Viscount Northland, and *d.* 14 Oct. 1803; 3 Jane, *m.* 1776, Sir John Staples, Bart.; and an only son,

Thomas, 2nd Lord, who was created Viscount de Vesci, of Abbey Leix, Queen's County, in 1776, and was father of John, the present and 2nd Viscount, who succeeded him in 1804.

DEVON, EARL OF. (Courtenay.)

Peer of England.

Of this illustrious family, the first who settled in England was Reginald de Courtenay, who came over from France in the reign of Henry II.

Reginald de Courtenay, in common with the ancient Counts of Boulogne, who bore the same arms as the house of Courtenay, viz. Or, three torteaux; and from whom proceeded Godfrey I. and Baldwin I., Kings of Jerusalem, claimed his descent from Pharamond, founder of the French Monarchy. His immediate ancestor was Athon, who, about the year 1000, fortified the town of Courtenay, in Gastinois, in the Isle of France, and thence took his surname. Josceline de Courtenay, his son and heir, had two sons; of whom, Josceline, the younger, engaging in the crusades, became Count of Edessa, and was father and grandfather of two Joscelines, Counts of Edessa, who, like himself, were celebrated in the history of the crusades. Milo, the elder son of the first Josceline, was father of Reginald, who was also a crusader; he had a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, *m.* to Peter, youngest son of Louis VI., King of France, who assumed the name and arms of Courtenay, and was father, by her, of Peter, Emperor of Constantinople, whose male line failed in his grandchildren, and of other sons, of whom Robert continued the princely line of Courtenay in France, now extinct.

The said Reginald de Courtenay, afterwards came into England, and married, for his 2nd wife, Hawyse, daughter and heir of Robert de Abrincis, hereditary Sheriff of Devonshire, Baron of Oakhampton, and Governor of the Castle of Exeter, which title and offices he afterwards held in right of his said wife. His son, Robert de Courtenay, *m.* Mary, daughter of William de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire, and in 1293, Hugh de Courtenay, the great-grandson of the said Robert Courtenay and Mary Redvers, became the representative of the Redvers family. This Hugh Courtenay was summoned to Parliament, as a Baron, in 1299, and in 1335 was allowed the Earldom of Devon in consequence of his descent from the former Earls. He *d.* in 1340, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1377; having *m.* Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, by the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I., by whom he had six sons: viz. 1 Sir Hugh Courtenay, K.G., summoned as a Baron to Parliament; he *d.* before his father, in 1374, leaving Hugh, his son and heir, who *d.* before his grandfather, in 1377. 2 Sir Edward, from whom the succeeding Earls descended; he likewise *d.* before his father, but left two surviving sons. 3 William, successively Bishop of Hereford and London, and Archbishop of Canterbury; he *d.* in 1396. 4 Humphrey, *d.* young. 5 Sir Peter Courtenay, K.G., distinguished as a Privy Counsellor of King Edward III., and companion in arms of the Black Prince; he *d. unm.* in 1409. 6 Sir Philip, of Powderham Castle, Co. Devon, from whom, in the direct male line, the present Earl descends; and through whom, to the present day, he inherits Powderham and other lands which were settled, by the 2nd Earl, on himself and his issue male.

Sir Edward Courtenay, 2nd son of Hugh, the 2nd Earl, left two sons: 1 Edward, 3rd Earl; 2 Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccomb.

Edward, the 3rd Earl, succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1419; he was succeeded by his son Hugh, 4th Earl; and he, in 1422, by his son, Thomas, 5th Earl; the latter *m.* Lady Margaret Beaufort, 2nd daughter of John, 1st Earl of Somerset, and by her had three sons, and two daughters, who became the co-heirs of their brothers. The Earl sided with the house of Lancaster, in the civil wars, and *d.* in 1451, leaving his allegiance to that house a fatal legacy to his three sons, namely;

1 Thomas, 6th Earl, taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, and beheaded at York, by order of King Edward IV., 3 April 1461; and after his death, attainted by Act of Parliament, together with King Henry VI., the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and fourteen other Peers; the titles of all the other Lords, except the Earl of Devonshire, were restored in, or before, the reign of King Henry VII. He *d. unm.*

2 Henry, who, but for this attainder, would have succeeded as 7th Earl; he also was attainted and beheaded at Salisbury, 4th March 1466, *unm.*

3 John, who, on the temporary restoration of Henry VI. in 1470, was restored to the Earldom of Devon. He was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury, 4 May 1471, and *d. unm.*, when the male line of Edward, 3rd Earl, failed.

Sir Hugh of Haccomb, the 2nd son of Edward Courtenay, and brother of Edward the 3rd Earl, left two sons; Edward, his heir, who *d.* without issue, and Sir Hugh of Boconnock, who also lost his life at the battle of Tewkesbury. His son and heir, Sir William Courtenay, the then heir male of his house, was implicated in the Duke of Buckingham's conspiracy for setting the Earl of Richmond upon the throne, and was attainted in 1484; he escaped, however, to Brittany, where the Earl of Richmond then was; and, landing with him that same year in Wales, was present at the battle of Bosworth, which transferred the crown to Richmond by the name of Henry VII. Sir Edward's attainder was immediately reversed, but not that of the 6th Earl of Devon, the chief part of whose estates were conferred on him, which would otherwise have been inherited by that Earl's heirs general; and Sir Edward was created Earl of Devonshire in 1485, and honoured with the garter. In 1497 he held the city of Exeter for Henry VII. against Perkin Warbeck, and *d.* in 1509, leaving a son, Sir William, who *m.* the Princess Katherine, youngest daughter and co-heir of King Edward IV., and sister of the Queen consort. He was attainted in 1502, on suspicion of holding a treasonable correspondence with his wife's kinsman, Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, a Yorkist, who had fled into Flanders; and he was detained a prisoner till the death of King Henry VII. Henry VIII. liberated him as soon as he came to the throne; and as, in consequence of the attainder, he could not legally inherit his father's Earldom, he was on the 10th May 1511, created Earl of Devon, by a new patent. He did not, however, long enjoy his honours and the King's favour, but *d.* of a fever on the 9th June following: leaving one son, Henry, K.G., 11th Earl of Devon, in

the order of succession. He inherited his father's Earldom of the creation of 1511, and having the following year obtained a reversal of his father's attainder, inherited also the Earldom of 1485. He was created Marquis of Exeter in 1525, and in 1532 declared by King HENRY VIII. next heir to the crown; a short-lived honour, as in the following year his Lady stood sponsor to the Princess, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, whom her father declared his successor immediately upon her birth, in default of his own male issue. He fell, however, under the displeasure of that jealous tyrant, towards the close of his reign; and, after presiding in Westminster Hall, at the trial and condemnation of the Lords D'Arcy and Hussey, for high treason, in 1538, he was himself tried for his life in the same place, in the December following, on a charge of conspiring to raise Cardinal Reginald Pole to the throne, found guilty, beheaded upon Tower Hill, 9 Jan. 1539, and attainted. He left an only son, EDWARD, who was prevented from inheriting his father's honours by the Marquis's attainder; though only twelve years of age at his father's death, he was committed to the Tower, and continued a prisoner throughout the reign of King EDWARD VI. Queen MARY, who is supposed to have entertained an affection for him, released him immediately upon her accession, and created him EARL of DEVON, with remainder to his "heirs male for ever," by patent dated 3 Sept. 1553; the same year he was restored in blood by Act of Parliament, but as the attainder of his father was never reversed, he did not succeed to any of his honours. Queen MARY, jealous of an imagined attachment between the Earl and her sister, the Princess Elizabeth, threw them both into the Tower upon an accusation of being privy to Sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion, but released them on her marriage with King Philip, and the Earl of Devon, fearful of again falling under the royal displeasure, quitted his country, and *d. unm.* at Padua, 4 Oct. 1556.

In this unfortunate nobleman ended the splendour, interrupted by so many misfortunes, of the illustrious house of Courtenay, and with him failed the male descendants of Edward, the 2nd son of Hugh, the 2nd Earl, and the three intermediate sons of the said 2nd Earl having died without issue, the heirs male of this last Earl, on whom, by the patent of 1553, the Earldom was entailed, must be sought for in the issue of Philip, his 6th and youngest son.

This Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, was ancestor of a line, which, during the troubles and prosperity of the elder branch, had flourished in respectability, though not in splendour, in the privacy of their Devonshire retirement, through six generations. Sir William Courtenay, the proprietor of Powderham Castle, at the death of Edward, Earl of Devon, in 1556, would, according to the construction recently given to the patent of 1553, have succeeded him in the title of Earl of Devon; he *d.* in 1557, and was succeeded by his son Sir William Courtenay, to whom in 1630 succeeded his son Francis. He *d.* in 1638, and was succeeded by his son Sir William, to whom the dignity of a Baron was offered in April 1689, but which he appears to have declined. He was created a Baronet, but not affecting that title, as conscious of the much higher dignities which of right pertained to him, never took out his patent; he was, however, always styled Baronet in the commissions sent him by the King. He *d.* in 1702, and Francis, his eldest son, having *d.* before him, he was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir William-Smyth, 2nd Baronet, who *d.* in 1735, leaving two sons, viz.;

1 Sir WILLIAM, his successor, who was created, in 1762, VISCOUNT COURTENAY, of Powderham Castle, Co. Devon, and *d.* only ten days after his elevation to the Peerage, when he was succeeded by his only son, WILLIAM, 2nd VISCOUNT, who *d.* in 1788, leaving the thirteen daughters described in *The Peerage Volume*, and an only son, WILLIAM, 3rd VISCOUNT, to whom the Earldom of Devon was adjudged under the patent of 1553 by the House of Lords, 15 March 1831, and who, though only the 2nd EARL who had borne the title under that patent, was the 9th who had been entitled to it, and the 20th of his family in hereditary succession from the 1st Earl. His sisters immediately assumed the title and rank of Earl's daughters, their father having been unquestionably entitled to that dignity. The Earl *d. unm.* in 1835.

2 Henry-Reginald, who *d.* in 1763; having *m.* Lady Catherine, daughter of Allan, 1st Earl Bathurst, by whom he had two sons, both in holy orders; William, the eldest son, *d. unm.* in Nov. 1783, and Henry-Reginald, Bishop of Exeter, the younger, *d.* 9 June 1803; he *m.* 26 Jan. 1774, Lady-Elizabeth Howard, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Effingham, and by her left the issue described in *The Peerage Volume;* of whom the eldest son, WILLIAM, the present, and by right 10th EARL, succeeded his cousin in 1835.

DEVONSHIRE, DUKE OF. (Cavendish.)

Peer of England.

This family was founded by Robert de Gernon, a noble Norman, who came into England with William the Conqueror: 6th in descent from him was Roger de Gernon, who acquired by marriage the Lordship of Cavendish; and his issue, in consequence, assumed that name. Sir John Cavendish, his eldest son, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench by King Edward III., in 1365, was beheaded in the reign of Richard II. by some rebels, in an insurrection in the County of Suffolk in 1381, the animosity of the mob being chiefly directed against the lawyers, and more especially against the Lord Chief Justice, whose son, John Cavendish, being the Esquire of the Body to the King, had a very short time preceding, dispatched the rebel Wat Tyler in Smithfield, after he had been struck from his horse by the Lord Mayor. Fourth in descent from this John Cavendish, the son, was Sir William Cavendish, a confidential attendant on Cardinal Wolsey, under whose patronage he laid the foundation of a large augmentation of his fortune, which was afterwards greatly forwarded in the service of the Kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI., from both of whom he obtained considerable grants of abbey and other ecclesiastical lands. Sir William married to his 3rd wife. (having had daughters only by his two former marriages,) Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, Esq., and co-heir of her brother James Hardwick, of Hardwick, Co. Derby, who had been married at fourteen years of age to Robert Barley, of Barley, Co. Derby, by whom she was shortly after left a widow, his large estates being settled upon her and her heirs. In complaisance to her, Sir William Cavendish sold his property in Suffolk and other parts, and purchased estates in the county of Derby, where he commenced, near his wife's paternal mansion of Hardwick, the building of the noble house of Chatsworth, which was completed by her after his death; she *m.* 3rdly, Sir William St. Loe, of Tormarton in Gloucestershire, Grand Butler of England, by whom she had no issue, but whose large estates were also settled on herself and her children; and 4thly, George Talbot, K.G., 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and Earl Marshal of England, by whom also she had no issue; but he having children by a former marriage, she procured the union of her youngest daughter with Gilbert his son and heir, the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, and of Henry her eldest son with the Lady Grace his daughter. Sir William had by her, besides Henry Cavendish, Esq., his eldest son and heir, who *d.* without issue in 1616, and three daughters, all matched into the noblest families of the kingdom, two other sons, viz.:

1 William, 1st Earl.

2 Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck Abbey, Co. Nottingham, who *d.* in 1617; leaving by his 2nd marriage with Catherine, afterwards Baroness Ogle, daughter and at length sole heir of Cuthbert, 7th Baron Ogle by writ 1461, a son, William, K.G., created in 1620 Baron Ogle of Bothal, and Viscount Mansfield, Co. Nottingham; also Baron Cavendish of Bolsover, and Earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1628; succeeded to his mother's Barony of Ogle in 1629, was farther created Marquis of Newcastle, Co. Northumberland, in 1643; was signally active in the cause of Charles I., under whom, and subsequently under King Charles II., after the Restoration, he held several offices of high trust and honour, and was finally, in 1664,

created Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle, both Co. Northumberland. He *d.* in 1676, leaving one son, Henry, 2nd Duke, on whose death, in 1691, all his honours became extinct except the Barony of Ogle by writ, which fell into abeyance between his three daughters and co-heirs.

William, the 2nd son of Sir William Cavendish, was created Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, Co. Derby; he was one of the first adventurers who planted colonies in Virginia and the Island of Bermudas; in 1616 he obtained a large increase to his already considerable fortune, by the death of Henry, his elder brother, whom he succeeded in the whole of his estates, and was created Earl of Devonshire, in 1618; he *d.* in 1625, and was succeeded by his son William, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1628, leaving, besides his eldest son and successor, William, 3rd Earl, a 2nd son, Lieut.-general Charles Cavendish, who after many gallant achievements in the Royal army during the Civil War, was killed in an action against Cromwell in 1643, in the 24th year of his age. William, 3rd Earl, after attending the King's Parliament at Oxford, and supplying him with money, retired beyond the seas, where he remained till the mandate of the victorious Parliament compelled him to return. He *d.* in 1684, and was succeeded by his son.

William, 4th Earl, K.G.; he was the intimate friend of William, Lord Russell, who suffered death in the reign of Charles II., was himself a strenuous supporter of the Protestant religion against the encroachments of Popery under that King and James II., and exerted himself to the utmost to secure the accession of William III., and the settlement of the constitution on the principles of Protestantism and theoretical liberty. He was created Marquis of Hartington, Co. Derby, and Duke of Devonshire, in 1694, and dying in 1707, was succeeded by his eldest son, William, 2nd Duke, K.G., who *d.* in 1729, leaving, besides his successor, William, 3rd Duke, a younger son, Lord Charles Cavendish, a well known Member of the Royal Society, and a Trustee of the British Museum; he was father of Henry and Frederick Cavendish, Esqs., both of whom *d. unm.*, the latter in 1812, and the former, a celebrated natural philosopher and chemist, in 1810, leaving behind him a name, of which a competent judge, the late Sir Humphrey Davy, has declared, that it will remain imperishably illustrious in the annals of science, and be an immortal honour to his house, to his age, and to his country.

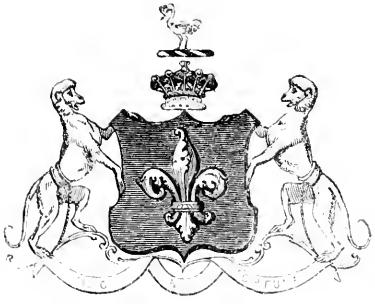
William, 3rd Duke, K.G., *d.* in 1755, and was succeeded by his son, William, 4th Duke, K.G., who *d.* 2 Oct. 1764; having *m.* 28 March 1748, Lady Charlotte Boyle, only daughter and heir of Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, 4th Baron Clifford, and 4th Earl of Cork, in Ireland, great grandson and heir of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, 5th Earl of Cumberland, who had been summoned to Parliament, by writ in 1628, in the lifetime of his father, Francis, 4th Earl of Cumberland, as Baron Clifford, under the presumption that the ancient Barony of Clifford, by writ 1299, was vested in the 4th Earl of Cumberland; but the right to this Barony, now possessed by Lord de Clifford, proving to be in the heirs general of George, 3rd Earl of Cumberland, elder brother of the 4th Earl, this writ of 1628, constituted a new Barony in fee to the 1st Lord, which was claimed by and allowed in 1737, to Richard, 3rd Earl of Burlington, 4th Lord Clifford, as his heir general. On the death of this Earl without issue male, in 1753, his Irish titles devolved on the heir male, Roger, Earl of Orrery, and 5th Earl of Cork; the other English titles became extinct, but the Barony of Clifford by writ descended to his daughter Charlotte, Duchess of Devonshire; she *d.* 8 Dec. 1754, leaving, by the Duke, the following issue:

1 William, 5th Duke, K.G., see *The Peerage Volume:* he succeeded his mother in the Barony, and his father in 1764 in the Dukedom, and *d.* in 1811, when he was succeeded by his only son, William-Spencer, present and 6th Duke, K.G.; in case of whose death without issue, the Barony of Clifford would fall into abeyance between his two sisters, the Countess of Carlisle and the Viscountess Granville.

2 Lord Richard, *b.* 19 June 1751, *d. unm.* 7 Sept. 1781.

3 Lady Dorothy, *d.* in 1794, having *m.* the late Duke of Portland.

4 Lord George-Augustus-Henry, who was created in 1831, Earl of Burlington, &c. and *d.* in 1834, when he was succeeded by his grandson, William, present Earl of Burlington, heir presumptive to the Dukedom; see title *Burlington.*



DIGBY, EARL. (DIGBY.)

Peer of Great Britain and of Ireland.

THIS family originally bore the name of Tilton, derived from a parish in and near which they possessed a large estate in Leicestershire in the reign of King HENRY II.; in that of HENRY III. they removed to Digby, Co. Lincoln, and assumed that name. Robert de Digby, living in the time of EDWARD III., was grandfather of Everard Digby, who, with three brothers, all lost their lives in the battle of Towton, in 1461, fighting for King HENRY VI. This Everard Digby left seven sons, who all fought resolutely at Bosworth, on the side of King HENRY VII. Sir Everard, the eldest of these seven sons, was ancestor of a family long seated also at Tilton: Sir Edward, 4th in descent from him, was executed in 1605, as a conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot; he was father of the well-known Sir Kenelm Digby, whose sons left no male issue.

Sir Simon Digby, the 2nd son of Everard, killed at Towton field, was ancestor in the fourth generation of Sir George Digby of Coleshill, Co. Warwick, father of

1 Sir Robert, father of ROBERT, 1st LORD DIGBY, in the Peerage of Ireland, and ancestor of the Earl.

2 John, created Baron Digby of Sherborne 1618, and Earl of Bristol 1622. He was Ambassador in Spain at the time of the journey thither of King CHARLES I., then Prince of Wales, and after his return home, he and the Duke of Buckingham mutually accused each other as the cause of failure in the Prince's design of a marriage there. He *d.* in 1653, and was succeeded by his son George, 2nd Earl, K.G., who, as Lord Digby, took so conspicuous a part in the troubles of the reign of King CHARLES I., and was during his exile the chief councillor of CHARLES II., till he lost his offices in the Royal service by openly reconciling himself to the church of Rome. He *d.* in 1676, and was succeeded by his son John, 3rd Earl, on whose death, in 1698, his honours became extinct.

Sir Robert, eldest son of Sir George Digby *d.* in 1618; having *m.* Lettice, created Baroness Offaley for life, (daughter and heir of Gerald, Lord Offaley, who *d.* before his father Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare;) ROBERT, their eldest son, was created Baron Digby of Geashill, King's County, in the Peerage of Ireland, in 1620; he *d.* in 1642, and was succeeded by his son KILDARE, 2nd Lord; he *d.* in 1661, leaving three sons, ROBERT, SIMON, and WILLIAM, successive Lords. ROBERT, 3rd LORD, *d.* in 1676, *unm.*; SIMON, 4th LORD, in 1685, without issue male; and WILLIAM, 5th LORD, in 1752, having had four sons; of whom the two elder, John and Robert, *d.* before him, *unm.*; Edward, the 3rd son, also *d.* before him, but was ancestor of the Earl; and Wriothesley, the 4th son, *d.* in 1767, leaving issue: see *The Peerage Volume*.

The Hon. Edward Digby, 3rd son, but, after the death of his brothers, heir apparent of the 5th Lord, *d.* also before his father, 2 Oct. 1746; having *m.* 10 July 1729, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, and sister of the 1st Earl of Ilchester, by whom, who *d.* Nov. 1778, he had one daughter, Charlotte, who *d.* *unm.*, and the six sons following, to whom was granted the precedency of sons of a Baron:

1 EDWARD, 6th LORD, who succeeded his grandfather in Dec. 1752, and *d.* *unm.* 30 Nov. 1757.

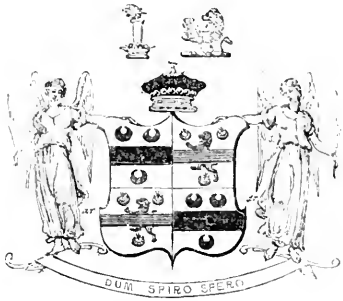
2 Henry, 7th Lord Digby, in the Peerage of Ireland; he was created in 1765, Baron Digby of Sherborne, Co. Dorset, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father, the Hon. Edward Digby; and was afterwards created, in 1790, Viscount Coleshill, Co. Warwick, and Earl Digby, Co. Lincoln. He was father of Edward, the present and 2nd Earl, who succeeded him in 1793.

3 The Hon. Admiral Robert, *b.* 1732, *d.* 25 Feb. 1814; having *m.* 19 Aug. 1784, Eleanor, daughter of Andrew Elliott, Esq., and widow of —— Jauncy, Esq.; she *d.* 28 July 1830.

4 The Hon. and Very Rev. William, LL.D., Dean of Durham, who *d.* 18 Sept. 1788; having *m.* 14 April 1766, Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Cox, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 27 June 1793, he left a numerous issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

5 The Hon. Colonel Stephen, *b.* 10 May 1742, is deceased; having *m.* 1st, 1 Oct. 1771, Lady Lucy Fox-Strangways, 4th daughter of Stephen, 1st Earl of Ilchester, who was *b.* 15 Dec. 1748, and *d.* 16 Aug. 1787; and 2ndly, 6 Jan. 1790, Charlotte-Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Gunning, Bart., who was *b.* 5 Jan. 1759, and *d.* in 1794; his issue, by both marriages, are stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

6 The Hon. and Rev. Charles, *b.* 22 April 1743, *d.* 10 Sept. 1811; having *m.* 5 Jan. 1775, Priscilla, daughter of William Mellior, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 15 Oct. 1811, he had one daughter—see *The Peerage Volume.*



DILLON, VISCOUNT. (Dillon-Lee.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship derives his descent from Logan (3rd son of O'Neal, Monarch of Ireland, of the blood Royal of Herimon) surnamed Dilune or Delion, (the Valiant,) who having killed in single combat his kinsman Coleman, King of Timoria in Hibernia, passed over into France, where he obtained in marriage the daughter and heir of the Duke of Aquitaine, by which marriage he and his posterity became Princes of Aquitaine, till they were dispossessed by King Henry II. of England, in 1172, when Thomas Dillon, Duke of Aquitaine, was killed in battle, and his sons Henry and Thomas were brought while infants into England. Sir Henry Dillon, the eldest son, attended King John into Ireland in 1185, where he obtained by grant divers lands, thence called "Dillon's Country," which name was changed by the statute of 34th Henry VIII., for that of the Barony of Kilkenny West. Eighth in descent from the above Sir Henry, called "Premier Dillon," was Gerald Dillon of Drumrany, living in the 14th century, whose younger son, Sir James, was ancestor of the Earl of Roscommon and Lord Clonbrock; and from Maurice, his eldest son, descended in the 6th degree, Sir Theobald Dillon, created, in 1622, Viscount Dillon of Castello Dillon. He *d.* in 1624, leaving eight sons, of whom the two eldest were ancestors of all the succeeding Viscounts, viz.:

1 Christopher, *d.* before his father, leaving, besides other sons,

1 Lucas, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1629, at nineteen years of age, leaving an infant son and heir, Theobald, 3rd Viscount, who *d.* in 1630.

2 Thomas, who succeeded his nephew as 4th Viscount, and at his death left only one survivor of six sons, Thomas, who succeeded him as 5th Viscount, and *d* in 1674 without surviving issue.

3 Theobald, who left a son, Lucas, 6th Viscount; he succeeded his cousin

in 1674, and *d.* without issue in 1682, when the whole male line of Christopher, eldest son of the 1st Viscount, became extinct.

2 Lucas, whose son, Robert, was father of

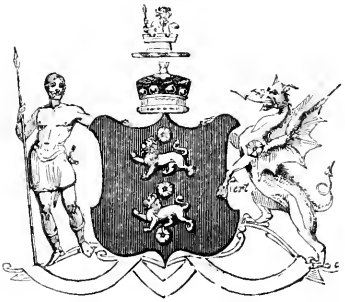
Theobald, 7th Viscount. He was outlawed in 1690, in consequence of his adherence to King James II.; he *d.* in 1691, and although his successor obtained a reversal of the outlawry, the Viscounts have generally, as well as the junior branches of the family, resided abroad, and been distinguished in the military service of foreign sovereigns. The 7th Viscount, besides several other sons, was father of the two following:

1 Henry, 8th Viscount, who *d.* in 1713, leaving one son, Richard, 9th Viscount; he *d.* in 1737, without issue male.

2 Arthur, a Lieut.-General in the French service: he *d.* in 1732, leaving, besides other issue, among whom was a son, Arthur, Archbishop of Thoulouse, the following:

1 Charles, 10th Viscount, who *d.* without surviving issue in 1741.

2 Henry, 11th Viscount, who *d.* 3 Nov. 1787; having *m.* 26 Jan. 1745, Lady Charlotte Lee, eldest daughter, and at length heir, of George-Henry, 2nd Earl of Lichfield, *b.* 1720, *d.* 11 June 1794, leaving, besides other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, Charles, 12th Viscount, who established his claim to the title before the House of Lords in Ireland, in 1788. He was father of Henry-Augustus, 13th Viscount, who succeeded him in 1813, and *d.* in 1832, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles-Henry, the present and 14th Viscount.



DINORBEN, BARON. (Hughes.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Hugh Hughes, Esq., of Llyniog, *m.* a daughter of —— Owen, Esq.; by whom he was father of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kenmell Park, in the Counties of Flint and Denbigh, and of Llystulas, Co. Anglesey; he *m.* Mary, 2nd daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Robert Lewes, Chancellor of Bangor, and sole heir (her sisters having succeeded as co-heiresses to the property of collateral relatives) to William Lewes, Esq., of Llystulas, Co. Anglesey, her father's elder brother; and at his death in 1815, left issue, by her, three sons, 1 William-Lewis, the present Peer, 2 Hugh-Robert, a banker, in the city of Chester, and Major of the Royal Chester Local Militia, and 3 Lieut.-Colonel James Hughes; also four daughters.

William-Lewis Hughes, Esq., the eldest son and heir, was advanced to the Peerage in 1831, by letters patent creating him Baron Dinorben, of Kenmell Park, Co. Denbigh.

DONEGAL, MARQUIS OF. (Chichester.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

His Lordship's first known ancestor was Walleran de Cirencester, (said to be descended from a brother of Robert de Cirencester, Bishop of Exeter, who *d.* in 1150,) 13th in descent from Walleran, was

Sir John Chichester, of Raleigh, Co. Devon, father of, 1 John, ancestor of Sir Arthur Chichester, of Raleigh, Bart.; 2 Arthur, created Baron Chichester, of Belfast, in 1612, which title became extinct by his death, without issue, in 1624; 3

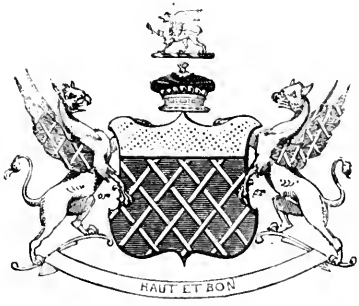
Edward, created Viscount Chichester, of Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim, in 1625, and *d.* in 1648, leaving two sons:

1 Arthur, 2nd Viscount, created during his father's lifetime, in 1647, Earl of Donegal, with remainder to the issue male of his father; he *d.* in 1674, without surviving male issue.

2 John, father of 1 Arthur, who succeeded his uncle as 2nd Earl; and was succeeded, in 1697, by his son, Arthur, 3rd Earl; and 2 John, from whom male descendants exist.

Arthur, 3rd Earl, *d.* in 1706, leaving issue, 1 Arthur, 4th Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1756; 2 John, who *d.* in 1746; he was father of

Arthur, 5th Earl, created in 1790, Baron Fisherwick, Co. Stafford, in the Peerage of Great Britain; and advanced in 1791, to the dignities of Earl of Belfast and Marquis of Donegal in that of Ireland. He *d.* in 1799, leaving issue, 1 George-Augustus, the present and 2nd Marquis; and 2 Lord Spencer-Stanley Chichester, whose eldest son, Arthur, was created, in 1831, Baron Templemore—*see* that Title.



DONERAILE, VISCOUNT. (St. Leger.)

Peer of Ireland.

The ancient family of St. Leger was of French extraction, and derived its descent from Sir Robert Sent Legere, Knt., according to tradition, one of the companions

in arms of William the Conqueror, and present at the battle of Hastings. His lineal descendant, Sir Arthur St. Leger, was made a Knight of the Garter by King Henry VIII., for his eminent services as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under three successive sovereigns, and was ancestor of

Arthur St. Leger, Esq., of Doneraile in Ireland, and of Eggesford, Co. Devon, who was created in 1703, Baron of Kilmadon, and Viscount Doneraile. His Lordship left issue;

1 Arthur, 2nd Viscount Doneraile, father of Arthur-Mohun, 3rd Viscount, who *d.* without issue in 1749.

2 Hayes, who succeeded his nephew as 4th Viscount Doneraile, and *d.* without issue in 1767, when the titles became extinct, but the estates descended to the issue of his sister,

3 Elizabeth, *m.* to Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket, Co. Cork.

The present Viscount's paternal ancestor, Sir Richard Aldworth, Knt., settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and held the Manors of Newmarket and Ballyhooly, Co. Cork, of which he obtained a patent of confirmation from King James I. His grandson, Sir Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, Knt., was appointed Provost Marshal and Vice-President of Munster; he was grandfather of the above-mentioned Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket, Esq., who *m.* the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, only daughter of Arthur, 1st Viscount Doneraile, and sister and heir of Hayes, 4th Viscount, and by her was father of St. Leger Aldworth, Esq., who, succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Hayes, 4th Viscount Doneraile, assumed the name of St. Leger, and was created, in 1776, Baron Doneraile; and, in 1785, Viscount Doneraile, Co. Cork. He *d.* 15 May 1787, leaving by his marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of Redmond Barry, Esq., who *d.* 3 March 1778, the numerous issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Hayes, 2nd Viscount, who *d.* in 1819, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Hayes, present and 3rd Viscount.

DONOUGHMORE, EARL OF. (Hely-Hutchinson.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

The family of Hely or O'Healy, of Donoughmore, Co. Cork, descended, according to the ancient Irish genealogists, from the M'Carthys, Princes of Desmond, forfeited large possessions from its adherence to the cause of James II. in 1689. The Earl's grandfather, Francis Hely, Esq., of Gortroe, Co. Cork, (son of John Hely of Gortroe,) *m.* the daughter of Christopher Earbury, Esq., and was father of the Right Hon. John Hely, Secretary of State for Ireland, who *d.* in 1794; having assumed the name of Hutchinson in consequence of his marriage with Christian, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, Esq., of Murray, Co. Wicklow, and niece and heiress of Richard Hutchinson, Esq., of Knocklofty, Co. Tipperary; which Lady was created Baroness Donoughmore of Knocklofty, in 1783, and *d.* in 1788; when she was succeeded by her eldest son, Richard, created in 1797, Viscount Donoughmore of Knocklofty, and in 1800, Viscount Suirdale and Earl of Donoughmore, all with remainder to the heirs male of his mother Christian, Baroness Donoughmore, deceased; and, in 1821, he was farther created a Peer of the United Kingdom by

the title of Viscount Hutchinson of Knocklofty, with the same limitation. He *d.* in 1825, and was succeeded in all his honours by JOHN, the 2nd EARL, his next brother, who in consequence of his gallantry in the battle of Alexandria, in Egypt, where, on the death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, the command in chief of the British forces devolved on him, had been created, in 1801, Baron Hutchinson of Alexandria and Knocklofty, Co. Tipperary, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; this honour became extinct at his Lordship's death in 1832, when he was succeeded in the Irish Earldom and in the title of Viscount Hutchinson, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom by his nephew JOHN, the present and 3rd EARL, eldest son of the late Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, third son of the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson and Christian, the 1st Baroness.

DORCHESTER, BARON. (CARLETON.)

Peer of Great Britain.

THIS family had existed for fifteen generations in the North of England, before the reign of CHARLES I., when Launcelot Carleton, Esq., of Brampton-foot, Cumberland, settled in the Co. of Fermanagh, Ireland. His grandson Christopher Carleton, Esq., of Newry, *m.* Catherine, daughter of Henry Ball, Esq., and was father, by her, of General Guy Carleton, who, having greatly distinguished himself by his military services, particularly in the American war, was, in 1786, created LORD DORCHESTER, Baron of Dorchester, Co. Oxford; he *d.* in 1808, having survived his five eldest sons, Guy, Thomas, Christopher, William, and Launcelot; the two first *d. unm.*, the 4th and 5th *d.* young, and the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Christopher Carleton, the 3rd son, who was *b.* 23 July 1775, *d.* 4 Feb. 1806, having *m.* 9 June 1797, Priscilla-Martha, daughter of William Belford, Esq., by whom, who was drowned with Maria Pelham, her only surviving daughter, in the *Sir William Curtis* Packet, which ran aground and struck against the pier-head of Ostend, 29 Oct. 1815, he left an only son,

ARTHUR-HENRY, who succeeded his grandfather as 2nd LORD, was *b.* 20 Feb. 1805, and *d. unm.* 3 June 1826.

George, Charles, and Dudley, the 1st LORD'S 6th, 7th and 8th sons, are likewise deceased; the two latter *d. unm.*, and the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel George Carleton, (for whose issue see *The Peerage Volume*,) *d.* in 1814. His eldest son, Guy, *d.* young, 3 Sept. 1811, and GUY, his 2nd and only surviving son, is the present and 3rd LORD, having succeeded his cousin, Arthur-Henry, 2nd Lord, in 1826.

DORMER, BARON. (Dormer.)

Peer of England.

Geffrey Dormer, of West Wycombe, Co. Bucks, the first of this family on record, was ancestor in the 6th degree of

Sir Robert Dormer, created a Baronet 10 June 1615, and Baron Dormer, of Wenge, Co. Bucks, on the 30th of the same month, and *d.* in 1616, having had three sons:

1 Sir William, who *d.* before him, leaving a son Robert, who at the age of six years succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Lord, and was created, in 1628, Viscount Ascott, and Earl of Carnarvon; he was a valiant soldier and excellent commander in the armies of Charles I., and eminently distinguished for his sense of honour and justice; he was killed in the first battle of Newbury, 20 Sept. 1643, to the great loss of the royal cause. He left an only son, Charles, 3rd Lord, and 2nd Earl of Carnarvon, who *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1709, when the Earldom and Viscounty became extinct.

2 Anthony, of Grove Park, Co. Warwick. He left four sons none of whom had issue: Rowland, his eldest son, surviving his cousin Charles, 2nd Earl of Carnarvon, succeeded him as 4th Lord Dormer, and *d. unm.* in 1712, being the last male of his father's issue.

3 Robert Dormer, of Peterley, Co. Bucks. Charles, his eldest surviving son, dying in 1677, was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, who also succeeded his cousin as 5th Lord, and *d.* in 1726. He had nine sons, of whom the two eldest were successive Lords; 1 Charles, his successor, 6th Lord, who *d.* in 1761; and 2

John, 7th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1785, leaving three surviving sons:

1 Charles, 8th Lord, his successor, *b.* in 1723. He *m.* 1st, 2 Aug. 1749, Lady Mary Talbot, 2nd daughter of George, 14th Earl of Shrewsbury, who *d.* 18 May 1753; 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Hamilton, Esq., and widow of General Mordaunt, she *d.* Sept. 1797. His Lordship dying 29 March 1804, left by the 1st marriage, Charles, 9th Lord, his successor, who *d. unm.* in 1819; and by the 2nd marriage, besides other issue, (for whom see *The Peerage Volume*,) John-Evelyn-Pierrepont, 10th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and on whose death without issue in 1826, the male descendants of the 8th Lord failed.

2 Hon. John Dormer, a General in the Austrian service; he *d.* in 1795, leaving one son, Joseph-Thaddeus, present and 11th Lord Dormer, who succeeded his cousin in 1826.

3 Hon. James, *b.* 27 May 1735, *d.* 7 June 1817; having *m.* Mary, daughter of Patrick Purcel, Esq., by whom he had issue.

DORSET, DUKE OF. (Sackville-Germain.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Herbrand de Sackville, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and settled at Buckhurst, in Sussex, was ancestor, after 13 descents, of John Sackville, of Chiddingleigh, Co. Sussex, who *d.* in 1557, possessing extensive estates in various counties. He *m.* Anne, 2nd daughter of Sir William Boleyn, Knt., and sister of Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, whose daughter, Anne, was mother of Queen Elizabeth. He was father by her of Sir Richard Sackville, who, having lived in great honour, held several important offices under King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and, in the early part of her reign, Queen Elizabeth, and greatly increased his possessions, *d.* in 1556, and was succeeded by his son,

Thomas, afterwards Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset, K.G. He stood high in the favour of Queen Elizabeth, his kinswoman, was by her created Baron of Buckhurst, and continued throughout his life faithfully and with ability to serve her Majesty, and King James, her successor, as all his descendants, Earls and Dukes of Dorset, have done by their respective sovereigns, holding the highest offices of trust and dignity under the government, and supporting the Crown and Constitution throughout all difficulties, with what has been termed the hereditary talent of the House of Sackville; till, at the close of the last century, the death of the 3rd Duke left his honours and estates to an infant. Thomas, 1st Earl, Lord Treasurer, yet more famous as a poet than as a statesman, was created by Queen Elizabeth, Baron Buckhurst, Co. Sussex, in 1567, and by James I. in 1603, Earl of Dorset. He *d.* in 1608, and was succeeded by his son Robert, 2nd Earl, father of Richard and Edward, successively 3rd and 4th Earls. The 3rd Earl *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1624; and the 4th Earl, K.G., his brother, was succeeded, in 1652, by his son Richard, 5th Earl. He *d.* in 1677, having *m.* Frances, daughter of Lionel Cranfield, 1st Earl of Middlesex, and at length heir of Lionel, 3rd Earl, her brother, whose titles became extinct on his death in 1674. By her he was father of Charles, his successor, 6th Earl, K.G., who during his father's lifetime had been created, in 1675, Baron Cranfield of Cranfield, Co. Bedford, and Earl of Middlesex; he *d.* in 1706, and was succeeded by his son,

Lionel, 7th Earl, K.G., created Duke of Dorset in 1720; he *d.* in 1763, leaving three sons:

1 Charles, 2nd Duke, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1769.

2 Lord John-Philip, who *d.* in 1765, leaving a son, John-Frederick, who succeeded his uncle as 3rd Duke, and *d.* 19 July 1799; he left issue, George John-Frederick, 4th Duke, his successor, who *d. unm.*, by a fall from his horse, 14 Feb. 1815, a few months after attaining his majority, and two daughters, the Countesses of Plymouth and Delawarr, co-heirs to their brother.

3 Lord George, so remarkable for his military and political career, in both which he was honourable and unfortunate; he assumed, by Act of Parliament, in 1770, the surname of Germain, having succeeded, by the wills of Sir John Germain, of Drayton, Bart., and the Lady Betty, his widow, to their noble property in Northamptonshire. He was created, in 1782, Baron de Bolebroke, Co. Sussex, and Viscount Sackville of Drayton, Co. Northampton; and *d.* in 1785, when he

was succeeded by his eldest son, CHARLES, 2nd VISCOUNT, who likewise succeeded to the Dukedom on the death of his young cousin, and is the present and 5th DUKE, and K.G.

DOUGLAS, BARON. (DOUGLAS.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship is, by paternal descent, of the illustrious House of Stewart; and, in common with its royal and other noble branches, traces his pedigree from Alexander, 6th Lord High Steward of Scotland; this Alexander was ancestor, through his eldest son, James, of the Kings of Scotland, whose male line ended in JAMES V.; and through his second son, Sir John, of Bonkill, of the house of Lennox, which succeeded to the throne of Great Britain. From Sir James, the 4th son of Sir John of Bonkill, the 12th in descent was

Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart., who *m.* 1st, 13 Jan. 1725, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Mackenzie, by whom he was father of Sir John, and great-grandfather of the present Sir John-Archibald Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart.; 2ndly, 4 Aug. 1746, Lady Jane Douglas, only daughter of James, 2nd Marquis of Douglas, and sister and heir of Archibald, Duke of Douglas; she was *b.* 17 March 1698, and *d.* 22 Nov. 1753; Sir John *m.* 3rdly, the Hon. Helen Murray, 6th daughter of Alexander, 4th Lord Elibank, who *d.* without issue 28 Dec. 1809. Sir John *d.* 14 June 1764; the only surviving issue of the second marriage was

ARCHIBALD, the late Peer, who, after the death of his uncle, Archibald, Duke of Douglas, without issue, 21 July 1761, was served nearest and lawful heir of entail and provision in general, to the said Duke; a reduction to this service was raised by the Duke of Hamilton, the next heir, on the allegation of Mr. Stewart not being the child of Lady Jane Douglas; the Scotch Courts determined in favour of the Duke of Hamilton, and Mr. Stewart appealed to the House of Lords, which, on the 27th of February 1771, reversed the Scottish judgment; Mr. Stewart, thus succeeding to the Douglas estates, assumed the name and arms of DOUGLAS; he was created, in 1790, BARON DOUGLAS of Douglas Castle, Co. Lanark, and *d.* in 1827, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, ARCHIBALD, present and 2nd LORD.

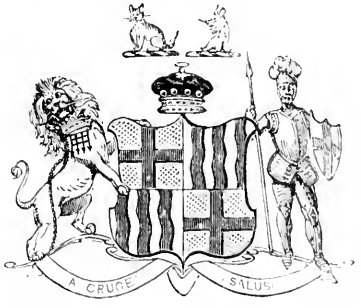
DOWNE, VISCOUNT. (Dawnay.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir Payan Dawnay, of Dawnay Castle, in Normandy, came into England with William the Conqueror, and was ancestor of John, living in the reign of Edward I.; 13th in descent from whom was Sir Christopher Dawnay, who, in reward for his loyalty and services, was created a Baronet by King Charles I. in 1642; he *d.* without issue, and was succeeded in title and estate by his brother, Sir John, created, in 1680, Viscount Dawnay of the county of Downe; he *d.* in 1695, and was succeeded by his only son, Henry, 2nd Viscount, who *m.* Mildred, daughter of William Godfrey, Esq., of Thunick, Co. Lincoln, and *d.* in 1741; his eldest son, John, *d.* before him, leaving, by Charlotte-Louisa, daughter of Robert Pleydell, Esq., of Ampney-Crucis, Co. Gloucester, two sons:

1 Henry-Pleydell, 3rd Viscount, who succeeded his grandfather, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 25th Regiment of foot, which he commanded at the battle of Minden in 1759, and again at the battle of Campen, 16 Oct. 1760, when he received a mortal wound of which he *d. unm.*, on the 9th of December following.

2 John, 4th Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1780; he *m.* Laura, only daughter and heir of William Burton, Esq., of Luffenham, Co. Rutland, and by her had two daughters, both deceased *unm.*, and the four sons stated in *The Peerage Volume;* of whom John-Christopher, the eldest son, succeeded him as 5th Viscount, assumed the additional name of Burton, was created, in 1796, Baron Dawnay, of Cowick, Co. York, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and *d.* without issue 18 Feb. 1832, when the English Barony became extinct, but he was succeeded in his Irish title by his next brother, the Hon. and Rev. William-Henry Dawnay, the present and 6th Viscount.



DOWNES, BARON. (Burgh.)

Peer of Ireland.

The family of Downes was seated at Debenham, in Suffolk, as early as the 14th century; a branch from it settled at Lavenham in Norfolk, of which place was

Francis Downes, whose son, Dive Downes, Esq., of East Haddon, Co. Northampton, *d.* in 1629. His son, the Rev. Lewis Downes, Rector of Thornby, in Northamptonshire, was father of the Right Rev. Dive Downes, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross, who *m.* 1st, Sarah, daughter of Henry Dodwell, of Athlone, Esq.; 2ndly, Anne Carleton; 3rdly, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beecher, Esq., of Sherkin, Co. Cork, and widow of Horatio Townshend, Esq.; and 4thly, Catherine, sister of Robert Fitzgerald, 19th Earl of Kildare. He *d.* in 1709; leaving issue by his 3rd marriage, a daughter Elizabeth, and by the 4th, a son and daughter, viz:

1 Robert Downes, Esq., of Donnybrook, who *m.* in 1737, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Twigge, Esq., of Donnybrook, and *d.* 25 June 1754; he was father of the Rev. Dive Downes, LL.D., who *d. unm.* in 1798, and of WILLIAM, 1st LORD, *b.* in 1751; appointed, on the death of Lord Kilwarden in 1803, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, which office he resigned in February 1822, and was in the same year created BARON DOWNES, of Aghanville, King's Co., with remainder, failing his issue male, to his cousin, Sir Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B; he *d. unm.* 2 March 1826.

2 Anne, *m.* Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert, Co. Kildare, grandson of Ulysses Burgh, Bishop of Ardagh, descended from the noble family of Burgh, of which the Marquis of Clanricarde is the head; she had issue by him, 1 Margaretta, created Viscountess Ferrard (*see* title Ferrard); 2 Thomas, who *d.* in June 1810, having *m.* Anne, only daughter of David Aigoin, Esq., by whom he was father of SIR ULYSSES BURGH, the present and 2nd LORD, who succeeded his cousin in 1826.

DOWNSHIRE, MARQUIS OF. (HILL.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

THIS family is said to have been of Norman extraction, and anciently called De la Montagne, which name its members exchanged in the reign of King EDWARD III. for that of Hill. Its first certain ancestor was Sir Moyses Hill, the younger son of a branch which had been long seated in Devonshire; he went to Ireland with the army under the Earl of Essex, in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, and settled at Hillsborough; his great grandson,

The Right Hon. Michael Hill, *m.* Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John Trevor, of Brinkinalt, Co. Denbigh, Master of the Rolls and Speaker of the House of Commons, and *d.* in 1699, leaving issue by her: 1 TREVOR, 1st VISCOUNT; 2 Arthur, 1st Viscount Dungannon, grandfather of the present Viscount Dungannon.

TREVOR HILL, Esq., eldest son, was created, in 1717, Baron Hill of Kilwarlin, and VISCOUNT HILLSBOROUGH, both in the county of Down. He *d.* in 1742, and was succeeded by his son

WILLS, 2nd VISCOUNT, who was *b.* 10 June 1718 and created in 1751, Viscount Kilwarlin and Earl of Hillsborough; in 1756 he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of LORD HARWICH, Baron of Harwich, Co. Essex, and farther advanced to the dignities of Viscount Fairford, Co. Gloucester, and EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH, in 1772; in 1789 he was also created MARQUIS of DOWNSHIRE, in the Peerage of Ireland. He *m.* 1st, 1 March 1747, Lady Margaretta Fitzgerald, 4th daughter of Robert, 19th Earl of Kildare, and sister of the 1st Duke of Leinster, who *d.* 15 Jan. 1766, and he *m.* 2ndly, 14th Oct. 1768, Mary Baroness Stawell, only daughter and heir of Edward, 4th Lord Stawell, and widow of the Right Hon. Henry-

Bilson Legge, of Dartmouth, who *d.* without issue 29 July 1780. The Marquis *d.* 7 Oct. 1793, and was succeeded by his son, ARTHUR, 2nd MARQUIS; to whom, in 1801, succeeded his eldest son, ARTHUR-BLUNDELL-SANDYS-TRUMBULL, the present and 3rd MARQUIS.

DROGHEDA, MARQUIS OF. (MOORE.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

THE Marquis's first known ancestor came into England from France soon after the Conquest; the family were settled at Moor Place, Co. Kent, as early as the reign of HENRY II. Thomas Moore, living in the reign of Edward II., was ancestor, after ten generations, of John Moore, of Benenden Place, Co. Kent, living, in 1519, who had issue, 1 Sir Edward, who settling in Ireland, was father of Garrett, 1st Viscount Moore; 2 Sir Thomas, from whom descended, in the 5th degree, John Lord Moore of Tullamore, father of Charles, Earl of Charleville, on whose death, without issue, in 1764, his titles became extinct; and of Jane, who, by marriage with William Bury, Esq., was grandmother of the present Earl of Charleville.

SIR GARRETT MOORE, of Mellefont, rendered distinguished assistance to the government of Queen ELIZABETH, in quelling the Irish rebellion, and received at Mellefont the submission of the Earl of Tyrone; he was created Baron Moore, of Mellefont, in 1616, and in 1621, VISCOUNT MOORE of DROGHEDA; he *d.* in 1627, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son CHARLES, 2nd VISCOUNT, who, after performing several signal services against the Irish Catholics, in their great rebellion in the reign of CHARLES I., was killed in an engagement at Postlester, Co. Meath, in 1643, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HENRY, 3rd VISCOUNT, who, though he continued his services, and materially assisted in the suppression of the rebellion after all hope of retrieving the royal cause had been abandoned, had his estate sequestered by Parliament, for his known loyal dispositions, and was reduced to great distress, when his house and park, and 300 acres of land adjoining, were released to him for the maintenance of himself and family. King CHARLES II., after the Restoration, created him, in 1661, EARL of DROGHEDA. He *d.* in 1675; leaving, besides other issue, two sons, viz., CHARLES, 2nd EARL, who *d.* without issue, in 1679; and HENRY, 3rd EARL, distinguished for his services to King WILLIAM in Ireland, at the time of the Revolution. He *d.* in 1714, having only a few days survived his eldest son, Charles, Lord Moore. The latter left two sons;

1 HENRY, 4th EARL, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* without surviving issue in 1727;

2 EDWARD, 5th EARL, who succeeded his brother; *b.* in 1701, and was lost, with his 4th son, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Moore, on his passage from London to Dublin, 28 Oct. 1756. He *m.* 1st, 22 April 1727, Lady Sarah Ponsonby, 3rd daughter of Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough, who was *b.* 4 March 1711, and *d.* 19 Jan. 1737; and 2ndly, 30 Sept. 1737, Bridget, daughter of William Southwell, Esq., brother of Thomas Lord Southwell, who *d.* 27 July 1761; and had issue,

By the 1st marriage:

1 Henry, Viscount Moore, *b.* 1 May 1728, *d.* before his father, in Aug. 1752.

2 CHARLES, 6th EARL, who succeeded.

3 Hon. Ponsonby, *b.* 29 June 1730, *d.* 10 Aug. 1819; having *m.* 1st, 24 Nov. 1768, the Hon. Elizabeth Moore, 3rd daughter of Stephen, 1st Viscount Mountcashel,

who was *b.* 7 Sept. 1736, and *d.* without issue in Aug. 1777 ; and 2ndly, 3 April 1781, Catherine, eldest daughter of Frederick Trench, Esq., and sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he had the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Lady Sarah, *m.* 13 Aug. 1748, William Pole, Esq.

5 Hon. and Rev. Edward, *b.* 29 Dec. 1736, Chaplain to the House of Commons, lost with his father, 28 Oct. 1758.

By the 2nd marriage :

6 Hon. Robert, who *d.* in 1831, leaving issue,—see *The Peerage Volume.*

Charles, 6th Earl, who succeeded his father, was created Marquis of Drogheda in 1791 ; also, in 1801, Baron Moore, of Moore Place, Co. Kent, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. He was *b.* 29 June 1730, and *d.* 22 Dec. 1821 ; having *m.* 15 Feb. 1766, Lady Anne Seymour, eldest daughter of Francis, 1st Marquis of Hertford, by whom, who *d.* 4 Nov. 1784, he had issue, besides the daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*, two sons, Edward, his successor, 2nd Marquis, who *d. unm.* in 1837 ; and Lord Henry-Seymour Moore, who *d.* in 1825, leaving an infant son, Henry-Francis-Seymour, who succeeded his uncle, and is the present and 3rd Marquis.

DUCIE, EARL OF. (Reynolds-Moreton.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's paternal name is Reynolds.

Edward Moreton, Esq., of Moreton and Engleton, Co. Stafford, *m.* Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Robert Ducie, Esq., of Little Ashton in the same county, and niece and heir of William, Viscount Ducie, in the Peerage of Ireland, which title became extinct in 1690. Their son, Matthew, Vice-Treasurer and Paymaster of Ireland in 1717, was created Lord Ducie, Baron of Morcton, Co. Stafford, in 1720 ; he *m.* Arabella, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Restwick, Bart., and was father by her of

1 Matthew, 2nd Lord, who obtained, in 1763, a new patent, creating him Baron Ducie, of Tortworth, Co. Gloucester, with remainder to the issue male of his sister Elizabeth ; he *d.* without issue, 27 Dec. 1770, when the Barony of 1720 became extinct.

2 Elizabeth (eldest daughter ;) she *m.* 1st, Richard Syms, Esq., of Blackheath ; and 2ndly, 5 Feb. 1730, Francis Reynolds, Esq., who *d.* 8 Aug. 1773 ; by her 2nd marriage she had two sons, Thomas, and Francis, successively Lords Ducie, who, on the death of their uncle, Matthew, 1st Lord of the new creation, assumed the name of Moreton.

Thomas Reynolds-Moreton, 2nd Lord of the new creation, was *b.* 26 Oct. 1733, succeeded 27 Dec. 1770, and *d.* 11 Sept. 1785 ; having *m.* 11 Feb. 1774, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., who *d.* 9 May 1786. His Lordship, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his brother Francis, 3rd Lord, father of Thomas, the present and 4th Lord, who succeeded him in 1808 ; and was advanced, in 1837, to the dignities of Baron Moreton of Tortworth, Co. Gloucester, and Earl of Ducie in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE, BARON. (Blackwood.)

Peer of Ireland.

The Rev. Hans Hamilton, Vicar of Dunlop in Scotland, left two sons, James and Archibald. Sir James Hamilton, the eldest son, was sent, by King James VI. of Scotland, into Ireland, to keep up a correspondence with the English nobility in that country, and to secure his interest there when the Queen should die. He finally settled at Killyleagh, in the County of Down, and was raised to the Irish Peerage by the title of Viscount Claneboye, in 1622. He *d.* in 1643, and was succeeded by his only son, James, 2nd Viscount, created in 1647, Earl of Clanbrassil. He was succeeded by his only son, Henry, 2nd Earl of Clanbrassil, and 3rd Viscount Claneboye, on whose death without issue in 1675, these titles became extinct.

Archibald Hamilton, of Haleraig, Co. Lanark, 2nd son of the Rev. Hans Hamilton, and brother of the 1st Viscount Claneboye, left five sons, of whom the three eldest were;

1 John, whose estate, for want of male issue, passed to his next brother.

2 James; he also had no male issue, his two elder daughters *d.* without issue, and Anne, his 3rd and youngest daughter, became at length sole heir of her father; she *m.* Hans Stevenson, Esq., of Ballyrott, by whom she had a son James, whose daughter, and at length sole heiress, Dorcas, widow of Sir John Blackwood, Bart., was created Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye.

3 Gawen, father of Archibald, and grandfather of Gawen, Hamilton, Esquires, of Killyleagh Castle; the latter *d.* in 1805, leaving a son, Archibald Hamilton-Rowan, Esq., who has assumed the latter name in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, William Rowan, Esq.

His Lordship's paternal ancestor, John Blackwood, Esq., of an ancient family in Scotland, went over to Ireland in the 17th century, and settled at Ballyliedy, in the Co. of Down. From him descended Sir Robert Blackwood, of Ballyliedy, who was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1763, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Blackwood, Bart.; he *m.* Dorcas, daughter of James Stevenson, Esq., of Killyleagh, and *d.* in 1799. His widow was created in 1800, Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye of Ballyliedy and Killyleagh, Co. Down, in the Peerage of Ireland; she *d.* in 1807, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Sir James Blackwood, Bart., to whom, in 1836, succeeded his next surviving brother, Hans, present and 3rd Lord.

DUFFUS, BARON. (Dunbar.)

Peer of Scotland.

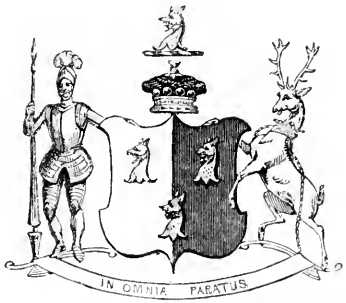
Kenneth, 3rd Earl of Sutherland, 5th in descent from Freskin, the first of the family of Sutherland who settled in Scotland, was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, leaving two sons: 1 William, 4th Earl, ancestor, through the family of Gordon, of the Countess of Sutherland; 2 Nicholas, who *m.* Mary, daughter and heir of Reginald Cheyne, with whom he got the Barony of Duffus, in the County of Elgin. The 9th in descent from him was Alexander Sutherland, created Baron Duffus, in 1650, whose only son

James, 2nd Lord, was father of

1 Kenneth, 3rd Lord, by whose attainder in 1715, the Peerage was forfeited; he *d.* in 1734, and his only son, Eric, who should have been 4th Lord, *d.* in 1768. The latter left one son, James, 5th Lord, to whom the title was restored by Act of Parliament, in 1826, and on whose death, in 1827, the issue male of the 3rd Lord failed.

2 James, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir William Dunbar, of Hempriggs, Bart., assumed the name of Dunbar, and was created a Baronet, in 1706; their only son,

Sir William Dunbar of Hempriggs, *d.* 1792; having *m.* 1st, in 1744, Elizabeth, only daughter of Alexander Dunbar, Esq., by whom he had no issue male; 2ndly, Jean, daughter of David Sinclair, Esq., by whom he had no surviving issue; and 3rdly, Henrietta, daughter of Hugh Rose, Esq., of which marriage, Benjamin, the present and 6th Lord, who succeeded on the death of his cousin, in 1827, is the only son.



DUNALLEY, BARON. (Prittie.)

Peer of Ireland.

The founder of this family in Ireland was Henry Prittie, Esq., who obtained Dunalley Castle, by grant from King Charles II. His son and successor Henry,

m. Honor Foley, and by her was father of Henry Prittie, Esq., who was attainted by King James II.'s Irish Parliament, and afterwards sustained a siege in his castle of Dunalley, against the disbanded soldiery of that King. After twenty-one days, the besiegers entered the castle, and threw Mr. Prittie from its battlements; providentially, he escaped unhurt. He *m.* Elizabeth, sister of Charles Alcock, Esq., and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Col. James Harrison of Cloughjordan, by whom he had an only son,

Henry Prittie, Esq., of Dunalley Castle and Kilboy, Co. Tipperary, who *m.* in 1736, Deborah, eldest daughter and co-heir of the very Rev. Dr. Benjamin O'Neale, Archdeacon of Leighlin, widow of John Bayley, Esq., by whom he had issue;

1 Henry, his successor, 1st Lord Dunalley.

2 Deborah, *m.* to Matthew Bunbury, Esq., of Kilfeacla.

3 Elizabeth, *m.* to Peter Holmes, Esq., of Peterfield.

4 Catherine, *d. unm.*

5 Martha, *m.* 1st to Thomas Otway, Esq., of Castle Otway; and 2ndly, to the Rev. John Parker, D.D., of Ballyvalley.

6 Margaret, *m.* Michael Head, Esq., of Derry.

7 Hannah, *m.* Francis Brooke, Esq., brother of Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, Bart., and father by her of Sir Henry, created a Baronet of Great Britain in 1822.

Henry Prittie, Esq., the eldest son, was created in 1800, Baron Dunalley, of Kilboy, Co. Tipperary; and was father of Henry, present and 2nd Lord, who succeeded him in 1801.

DUNBOYNE, BARON. (Butler.)

Peer of Ireland.

Theobald Butler, 4th in descent from Herveius Fitzwalter, the patriarch of this noble family, was father of 1 Edmund, Earl of Carrick, ancestor of the Marquis of Ormonde, and the Earls of Kilkenny, Glengall, and Carrick; 2 Thomas le Botiller, who *m.* Sinolda le Petit, daughter and heir of William, Lord Dunboyne; from this marriage descended Edmund, created in 1541 Baron of Dunboyne, Co. Meath; he *d.* in 1566; his son and successor, James, 2nd Lord, *d.* in 1624, having had issue:

1 John, who *d.* in his father's life-time, and was father of Edmund, 3rd Lord; whose son James, 4th Lord, succeeded him in 1641; being implicated in the rebellion of that unfortunate period, he was outlawed, and dying without issue, the male line of John, eldest son of the 2nd Lord, failed in him.

2 Pierce, grandfather of Pierce, who was also outlawed, and, on the death, in 1800, of whose great-grandson, the Rev. Dr. John Butler, who but for the outlawries would have been 12th Lord, the male descendants of Pierce, 2nd son of the 2nd Lord, became extinct;

3 James, whose male issue failed in the third generation;

4 Edward, great-grandfather of James Butler, Esq., of Cragnagowra, Co. Clare, who *d.* in 1784, leaving an only son James, the present and 13th Lord, who having petitioned the King, and having proved his pedigree to the satisfaction of the Law Officers of the Crown in Ireland, to whom the petition was referred, obtained, in virtue of his Majesty's warrant, a reversal of the outlawries, in the Court of King's Bench in Dublin, in Michaelmas term 1827.

DUNCANNON, BARON. (Ponsonby.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

John-William Ponsonby, commonly called Viscount Duncannon, eldest son of Frederick, present Earl of Bessborough, was raised to the Peerage in 1834, by the title of Baron Duncannon of Bessborough, Co. Kilkenny. For his Lordship's ancestry see the title Bessborough in this Volume, and for his marriage and issue the same title in *The Peerage Volume.*

DUNDAS, BARON. (Dundas.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Uchtred, a younger son of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, ancestor by his eldest son, Gospatrick, of the extinct Earls of Dunbar, and of the Earl of Home, was progenitor of the family of Dundas, who assumed their surname from the lands of Dundas, granted to Helias, son of Uchtred, by the chief of his family. To him succeeded in direct lineal descent, Serlo, Helias, Radulphus, and Saer de Dundas; the latter died before the year 1300, leaving a son and successor, Sir Hugh, a man of remarkable courage and merit. He was a companion of the brave Sir William Wallace, and eagerly embraced every opportunity of defending the liberties of Scotland, and of signalising himself against the enemies of his country. He *d.* in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and was succeeded by his son, Sir George, also a steady friend of King Robert, in defence of whose son, King David, he lost his life at the battle of Duplin, in 1332. He was succeeded by his son James, who was excommunicated on account of an obstinate dispute with the Abbot of Dumfermline, about his right to some islands in the Forth; but these differences being at length compromised, he was absolved in the year 1342. His son, John de Dundas, of Fingask, was father of

James Dundas of Dundas, who *d.* in 1430, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 James, *d.* without issue.

2 Sir Archibald, ancestor of James Dundas, Esq., of Dundas, and, by a junior branch, of Viscount Melville.

3 Alexander, who succeeded to the Barony of Fingask, and left five sons, all killed at the battle of Flodden, in 1513. Alexander, the eldest of these, left a son, Alexander, his successor at Fingask, who was killed in the battle of Pinkie, in 1547. Fifth in descent from him was

Thomas Dundas, Esq., of Fingask, who left two sons:

1 Thomas, father of 1 Major Gen. Thomas Dundas, who *d.* in 1794, leaving a son, Thomas Dundas, Esq., of Fingask and Carron Hall, and 2 Charles Dundas, Esq., M.P. for Berks., who in May 1832 was created Baron Amesbury, and *d.* in June the same year, without issue male, when his title became extinct; *see* Baron Amesbury amongst the Extinct Peers in *The Peerage Volume*.

2 Sir Lawrence, created a Baronet in 1762, and *d.* in 1781. He was father of Sir Thomas, created, in 1794, Baron Dundas of Aske, Co. York, *d.* in 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lawrence, the present and 2nd Lord.

DUNDONALD, EARL OF. (Cochrane.)

Peer of Scotland.

Alexander Blair, a younger son of John Blair of Blair, *m.*, about the year 1600, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William Cochrane of Cochrane, a gentleman of an ancient family in the County of Renfrew, and thereupon assumed the name and arms of Cochrane. Sir William Cochrane, their son, was created, in 1647, Baron Cochrane of Dundonald, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, and subsequently, in 1669, Earl of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, failing which, to the eldest heirs female of his body without division, and the heirs male of such heirs female, bearing the name and arms of Cochrane. The Earldom, however, was continued in the heirs male of the 1st Earl. This nobleman, in his old age, was accused before the Privy Council of Scotland, though without any ill consequences, of having, in the year 1679, kept a chaplain about his son, Lord Cochrane, then dying, who prayed for the success of the rebels in the west; those Covenanters who, in the same year, routed the dragoons of Captain Graham, of Claverhouse, afterwards the celebrated Viscount Dundee; and who himself, so inviolably faithful to James VII. in his misfortunes, was, in the commencement of that Prince's reign, deemed unfit to be trusted with the secrets of his Council, because he had married a daughter of this very Lord Cochrane. The Earl *d.* in 1686; he had two sons, William, Lord Cochrane, and John, each of whom having been ancestor to succeeding Earls, their pedigree will be successively traced.

William, Lord Cochrane, *d.* before his father in 1679, leaving, besides other issue, two sons, viz.:

1 John, 2nd Earl, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1690, leaving issue, 1 William, 3rd Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1705; and John, 4th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1720, leaving one son, William, his successor, 5th Earl. He *d. unm.* in 1725, when the male line of the 2nd Earl became extinct.

2 William, *d.* in 1717; he had one son, Thomas, who succeeded as 6th Earl, and *d.* in 1737, leaving two sons, of whom the youngest *d. unm.* in 1748, and the eldest, William, 7th Earl, succeeded his father. He was a Captain in the 17th regiment of foot, and was killed at the siege of Louisbourgh, in America, in 1758:

he *d. unm.*, and with him ended the male issue of William, Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the 1st Earl.

Sir John Cochrane, of Ochiltree, 2nd son of the 1st Earl, was grandfather, by his son William, of Thomas, 8th Earl, who succeeded in 1758, and was twice married: 1st, to Elizabeth, daughter of James Ker, Esq., who *d.* in 1743, without surviving issue; and 2ndly, 6 Sept. 1744, to Jane, eldest daughter of Archibald Stuart, Esq., who *d.* 21 March 1808. The Earl *d.* 27 June 1778, leaving by his second marriage a numerous issue, of whom, all who lived to maturity will be found in *The Peerage Volume;* he was succeeded by his eldest son, Archibald, 9th Earl, to whom, in 1831, succeeded his eldest son, Thomas, the present and 10th Earl.

DUNGANNON, VISCOUNT. (Hill-Trevor.)

Peer of Ireland.

The Viscount is a younger branch of the family of the Marquis of Downshire, under which title his extraction will be found. The Right Hon. Michael Hill *d.* in 1699; having *m.* Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John Trevor, of Brinkinalt, Co. Denbigh, Speaker of the House of Commons in England, and had two sons, 1 Trevor, 1st Viscount Hillsborough, great-grandfather of the Marquis of Downshire; 2 Arthur, who, succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather, assumed the name and arms of Trevor, was created in 1766, Baron Hill of Olderfleet, Co. Antrim, and Viscount Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, and *d.* in 1771; having *m.* 1st, Anne, 3rd daughter of Joseph Deane, Esq., Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, by whom he had no surviving issue; and 2ndly, 12 Jan. 1737, Anne, daughter of Edmund-Francis Stafford, Esq., who *d.* 13 Jan. 1799. Their only son, the Hon. Arthur Trevor, was *b.* 24 Dec. 1738, and *d.* before his father, 21 June 1770; he was father of Arthur, the present and 2nd Viscount, by his marriage 27 Feb. 1762, with Hon. Letitia Morres, eldest daughter of Henry, 1st Viscount Mountmorres; she *d.* 7 Dec. 1801, having *m.* 2ndly, Randall-William, 1st Marquis of Antrim, father by her of the two late Countesses of Antrim.

DUNMORE, EARL OF. (Murray.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

The Earl is a branch of the family of the Duke of Atholl, under which title his ancestry is stated. Lord Charles Murray, 2nd son of John, 1st Marquis of Atholl, was created, in 1686, Earl of Dunmore, Viscount of Fincastle, Lord Murray of Blair, Moulin, and Tillemot, and *d.* in 1710; having *m.* Catherine, daughter of Robert Watts, Esq., of Hertford, by whom he was father of John, 2nd Earl, who *d. unm.* 18 April 1752, and of William, 3rd Earl. This nobleman was engaged in the rebellion of 1745, and in April 1746 surrendered himself to justice; he was tried in December following, pleaded guilty, and immediately received his Majesty's pardon. He succeeded his brother in 1752; *m.* Catherine, daughter of his uncle Lord William Murray, who had become Lord Nairne by his marriage with the Honourable Margaret Nairne, daughter and sole heiress of Robert, 1st Lord Nairne; and *d.* in Dec. 1756, when he was succeeded by his eldest son John, 4th Earl, to whom, in 1809, succeeded his son George, 5th Earl; his Lordship *d.* in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander-Edward, present and 6th Earl.

DUNRAVEN, EARL OF. (Wyndham-Quin.)

Peer of Ireland.

The descent of the Earl of Dunraven from the ancient Milesian Princes is certified by the recognition of the pedigree of his ancestor, Thady Quin, Esq., of Adare, in a record entered in Ulster's office, by Sir Richard Carney, Knt., Ulster King at Arms, in 1688.

Con Cead Caha, or Con of the hundred battles, described by the Irish Genealogists as King of Ireland in the 2nd century, is represented as founder of the family of Quin; his grandson Cormac, who is said to have reigned A.D. 254, was the first who adopted the surname of Quin, which signifies a descendant of Con. The family certainly possessed large territories in Ireland, and governed as hereditary chieftains.

before the invasion of the English in the reign of King HENRY II. The Earl descends from a branch which for many centuries possessed great feudal power in the county of Clare, whence his ancestors were finally expelled by the more powerful family of O'Brien, and settled in the county of Limerick.

James Quin of Kilmallock, Co. Limerick, whose brother John resigned the Bishopric of Limerick in 1551, was father of Donough Quin, whose son Donough *d.* in 1671, having *m.* the daughter and sole heir of O'Riordan, an Irish Chieftain, by whom he left a son, the above-mentioned Thady Quin, Esq., who had a grant from King CHARLES II., confirming to him the estate of Adare, Co. Limerick. He *d.* in 1726, leaving by his 3rd wife Catharine, daughter of Piers Morony, Esq., Valentine, his successor at Adare. Valentine Quin, Esq., *m.* Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Widenham, Esq., of the Court, Co. Limerick, and *d.* in 1744, leaving by her a son, Windham Quin, Esq., of Adare. He *d.* in 1789, having *m.* Frances, only daughter of Richard Dawson, Esq., of Dawson Grove, Co. Monaghan by whom he was father of

SIR VALENTINE-RICHARD QUIN, created a Baronet of Great Britain in 1781; Baron Adare of Adare, Co. Limerick, in 1800; Viscount Mount-Earl, Co. Limerick, in 1816; and EARL of DUNRAVEN and MOUNT-EARL, and Viscount Adare, in 1822. He *d.* in 1824, and was succeeded by his son WINDHAM-HENRY, the present and 2nd EARL, who, having *m.* Caroline, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Wyndham, of Dunraven Castle, Co. Glamorgan, assumed the additional name of Wyndham in 1815.

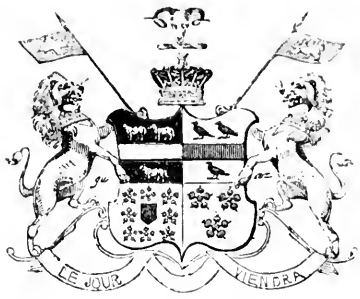
DUNSANY, LORD. (PLUNKETT.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is descended from John Plunkett of Bewley, in the reign of King Henry III., whose eldest son, John, was ancestor of Lord Louth, and his younger son, Richard, was grandfather of

Sir Christopher Plunkett, who, by marriage with Joan, heiress of the Lordships of Killeen, Dunsany, and Gerardstown, had issue: John, Lord Killeen, ancestor of the Earl of Fingall, and CHRISTOPHER, 1st LORD DUNSANY, who was followed in uninterrupted succession, from father to son, through the eight following generations: by JOHN, 2nd LORD; JOHN, 3rd LORD; EDWARD, 4th LORD; ROBERT, 5th LORD; CHRISTOPHER, 6th LORD; PATRICK, 7th LORD; CHRISTOPHER, 8th LORD; and PATRICK, 9th LORD.

Edward, son of the latter nobleman, *d.* before his father, leaving two sons, CHRISTOPHER, 10th LORD, who *d. unm.*, in 1668, and RANDALL, 11th LORD, who succeeded his brother. He adhered to the cause of King JAMES II., and was in consequence outlawed in 1691; being included in the treaty of Limerick, he was restored to his estates, but neglecting the forms necessary to re-establish himself in the privileges of parliament, did not recover his seat in the House of Lords. He *d.* in 1735, and was succeeded by his son, EDWARD, 12th LORD; to whom, in 1781, succeeded his son RANDALL, 13th LORD, who, in 1791, claimed and was allowed his seat in Parliament, which had not been demanded by any Lord Dunsany since the outlawry of the 11th LORD. His Lordship *d.* in 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest son, EDWARD-WADDING, present and 14th LORD.



DURHAM, EARL OF. (Lambton.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

"No earlier owners of the Manor of Lambton are on record than the ancient and honourable family which still bears the local name," says Surtees, in his history of the Co. of Durham, and thus proceeds: "The regular pedigree can only be traced from the 12th century, many of the family records being destroyed in the civil wars; but the previous residence of the family is well proved by attestations of charters and incidental evidence, from a period very nearly approaching the Norman Conquest." They have always possessed a leading influence in the county and city of Durham, one or other of which they have generally represented in Parliament from the earliest exercise of the elective franchise in those places.

From Robert de Lambton, Lord of Lambton, who *d.* in 1350, the eleventh in lineal descent was Sir William Lambton, Col. of a regiment of foot, in the service of King Charles I., who was killed in the battle of Marston Moor, 2 July 1644; his 2nd son William was also slain in the King's service, and his 3rd son Sir Thomas was Col. of the Horse of the Bishopric of Durham. He was succeeded by his eldest son Henry, who *d.* in 1693, leaving, besides other issue, William, his successor, who was Member for the county of Durham in seven Parliaments, and *d. unm.* in 1724; and Ralph, who *d.* before his brother in 1717, leaving four sons:

1 Henry, who succeeded his uncle at Lambton, was Member for the city of Durham in four Parliaments, and *d. unm.* in 1761.

2 Hedworth, who *d. unm.* in 1758.

3 William, who succeeded his eldest brother, and also *d. unm.* in 1774.

4 John, who succeeded his brother William, and dying in 1794, left issue, by his marriage with Lady Susan Lyon, daughter of Thomas, 8th Earl of Strathmore,

William-Henry Lambton, Esq., of Lambton, his Lordship's father, who *d.* in 1797, leaving, besides other issue, John-George, his eldest son and successor, the present Peer, created in 1828, Baron Durham of the City of Durham, and of Lambton Castle, Co. Palatine of Durham; and in 1833 Earl of Durham, and Viscount Lambton.

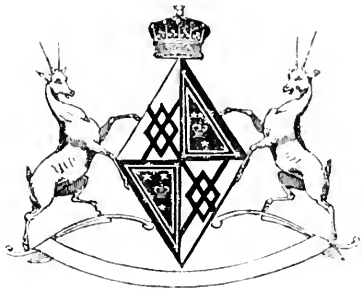
DYNEVOR, BARON. (Rice.)

Peer of Great Britain.

An illuminated pedigree of the family of Rice in the possession of Lord Dynevor, drawn and attested in 1600 by Ralph Brooke, York Herald, and continued by different hands to the present time, makes Sir Rhys Ap-Thomas Fitz-Urian, K.G., to be eighteenth in paternal descent from Vryan Reged, Lord of Kidwelly, Carunllou and Yskenen, in South Wales, and Margaret La-Faye, his wife, daughter of Gorlois, Duke of Cornwall. Of this distinguished person, Fuller, in his Worthies, writes; "Sir Rhys Ap-Thomas of Elmalin in Carmarthenshire, was never more than a knight, yet little less than a prince in his native country; to King Henry VII., on his landing with a contemptible force at Milford Haven, Sir Rhys repaired with a considerable accession of choice soldiers, marching with them to Bosworth field, where he right valiantly behaved himself. That thrifty King, according to his cheap course of remuneration, (rewarding churchmen with church preferment, and swordmen with honour,) afterwards made him a knight of the order; and well might he give him a garter, by whose effectual help he had recovered a crown." At the battle of Bosworth, however, Henry made him a Knight Banneret, and it was in the 21st of that King's reign that he was elected a Knight Companion of the most noble order of the Garter. In the next reign he was Captain of the Light Horse at the battle of Therouenne, and at the siege of Tournay in 1513. Sir Griffith Rice, his son and heir, was made a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales, in 1501, and the eighth in lineal descent from him was the Right Honourable George Rice of Newton, Co. Carmarthen, father of the present Peer.

William Talbot, 1st Baron Dynevor, 1st Earl and 2nd Lord Talbot, *m.* Feb. 1734, Mary, daughter and heir of Adam de Cardonnell, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 5 April 1787, he had an only daughter, Lady Cecil; he was created Baron Dynevor of Dynevor, Co. Carmarthen, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his daughter Cecil, and her issue male. On his death in 1782, the Earldom became extinct; the Barony of Talbot devolved on his nephew, John Chetwynd, 3rd Lord, in whose favour the Earldom was revived, and the Barony of Dynevor on his daughter,

Lady Cecil Talbot, 2nd Baroness, wife of the above Right-Hon. George Rice, by whom she was mother of George-Talbot, her successor, the present and 3rd Lord.



DYSART, COUNTESS. (Tollemache.)

Peeress of Scotland.

William Murray, (descended from Patrick, 3rd son of Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, whose eldest son, William, was ancestor of the Duke of Atholl,) was created Earl of Dysart; Elizabeth, his eldest daughter and heir, had the Patent renewed, with the former precedence, to herself and such of her issue as she might nominate, and the heirs of such nominee, the eldest always succeeding without division, if a female. The Countess *m.* 1st, Sir Lionel Talmash, Bart., (descended from a family seated at Bentley, Co. Suffolk, in the reign of King John,) and 2ndly, John, Duke of Lauderdale; by the 2nd marriage, she had no issue; but by the 1st, was mother of Lionel, 3rd Earl, who succeeded her in 1697, and *d.* in 1727; Lionel, Lord Huntingtower, his only son, *d.* before him in 1712, leaving one son,

Lionel, 4th Earl, who was *b.* June 1707, succeeded his grandfather 3 Feb. 1727, and *d.* 19 March 1770, having *m.* 22 July 1729, Lady Grace Cartaret, 2nd daughter of John, 1st Earl of Granville, by whom, who was *b.* in 1713, and *d.* 23 July 1755, he had, besides other children who *d.* young,

1 Lionel, Lord Huntingtower, *b.* 1730, *d.* 26 June 1731.

2 Lionel, Lord Huntingtower, *d.* an infant.

3 Lionel, 5th Earl, his successor, who was *b.* 1736, and *d.* 22 Feb. 1799; having *m.* 1st, 2 Oct. 1760, Charlotte, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., who *d.* 5 Sept. 1789; and 2ndly, 29 April 1791, Magdalena, daughter of Edward Lewis, Esq.; she was *b.* in 1748, and *d.* 2 Feb. 1823.

4 Wilbraham, 6th Earl, who succeeded his brother; he was *b.* Oct. 1739, and *d.* 9 March 1821; having *m.* 4 Feb. 1773, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of David Lewis, Esq., *b.* 1745, *d.* 14 Sept. 1804.

5 Hon. George, *b.* in 1745, was killed by falling from the mast-head of the Modeste, man-of-war, Oct. 1760.

6 Hon. John, Capt. R.N., *b.* 1750, killed at New York in a duel, 25 Sept. 1777; he *m.* Lady Bridget Henley, daughter of Robert, 1st Earl of Northington, and widow of the Hon. George Fox-Lane, only son of Lord Bingley; by whom, who *d.* 13 March 1796, he had an only son,

Lionel-Robert, Ensign 1st foot guards, who was killed in the siege of Valenciennes, 14 July 1793, *unm.*

7 Hon. William, also in the naval service; he was lost in the Repulse frigate in a hurricane in the Atlantic, 16 Dec. 1776.

8 Lady Frances, *b.* 1737, *d. unm.* 13 Dec. 1807.

9 Lady Louisa, *b.* 1745; she succeeded to the family honours on the death of her brother Wilbraham, 6th Earl, and is the present Countess; for her Ladyship's marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

10 Lady Jane, *b.* 1750, *d.* 28 Aug. 1802; having *m.* 1st, 23 Oct. 1771, John-Delap Halliday, Esq., who was *b.* 29 Sept. 1749, and *d.* 24 June 1794; she *m.* 2ndly, 4 March 1802, George-David Ferry, Esq. By her 1st marriage her Ladyship was mother of Vice-Admiral John-Richard Tollemache, and of Capt. Francis-Alexander Halliday, R.N.

EFFINGHAM, EARL OF. (Howard.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Lord William Howard, K.G., 9th son of Thomas, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, was created, in 1554, Baron Howard of Effingham, Co. Surrey. He was much favoured by King Henry VIII., till his niece, Catherine Howard, that Monarch's fifth Queen, was executed for treason, when the Lord William, and many other of her relatives, were tried and convicted of misprision of treason, and condemned to forfeiture and perpetual imprisonment, but he was soon after pardoned. He held offices of high trust and honour throughout the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and also in the reign of Elizabeth, to the close of his life in 1573. He left, besides other issue, two sons, Charles, 2nd Lord, his successor, and Sir William Howard, ancestor of the present Lord.

Charles, 2nd Lord, K.G., was Lord High Admiral of England, and Commander of that fleet which defeated and destroyed the armada sent by Spain for the invasion of England in 1588; for this great achievement he was created Earl of Nottingham in 1596. He lived to a great age in the utmost splendour and magnificence, keeping seven houses, all in the state becoming his high rank, his expenses being provided by the profits, very considerable at that period, of his office of Admiral. He served the state in many other important situations, and enjoyed, in a high degree, the favour of Queen Elizabeth; this he probably in some measure owed to the dignity of his person, which was remarkable. He *d.* in 1624, having had three sons who lived to maturity; viz., 1 William, summoned to Parliament in the lifetime of his father, but *d.* before him in 1615, without issue male; having *m.* Anne, only daughter and heir of John, Lord St. John of Bletsho, heiress of the Barony of Beauchamp of Bletsho, by writ, which their only daughter, Elizabeth, carried by marriage to the Earls of Peterborough; 2 Charles, 3rd Lord, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, who succeeded his father, and *d.* without issue in 1642; 3 Charles, 4th Lord and 3rd Earl of Nottingham, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* also without issue in 1681, when the Earldom of Nottingham, and the male line of Charles, 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham, became extinct.

This Barony devolved on the heir male of Sir William Howard, 2nd son of the 1st Lord; his grandson, Charles, was father of Francis, 5th Lord Howard of Effingham, who succeeded the Earl of Nottingham in the Barony; and of George Howard, whose son, Lieut.-General Thomas Howard, was father of

1 Sir George Howard, K.B.; he *d.* 16 July 1796; having *m.* 1st, in 1747, Lady Anne Wentworth, 2nd daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl, and sister and co-heir of William, 2nd Earl of Strafford, by whom, who *d.* 27 April 1771, he had an only surviving daughter, Anne, who *d.* 2 Aug. 1784; she *m.* 20 April 1780, General Richard Vyse, who *d.* 30 May 1825; Sir George *m.* 2ndly, 21 May 1776, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, Esq., and widow of Thomas, 8th Lord, and 2nd Earl of Effingham, who *d.* without issue by him 12 Oct. 1791.

2 Henry Howard, Esq., of Arundel, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* he was father of Kenneth-Alexander, the present and 11th Lord.

Francis, 5th Lord, who succeeded on the death of Charles, 3rd Earl of Nottingham, *d.* in 1695, leaving two surviving sons; 1 Thomas, 6th Lord, his successor, who *d. unm.* in 1725; 2 Francis, 7th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and was

created 1731, Earl of Etlingham, Co. Surrey; he *d.* in 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Thomas, 8th Lord, and 2nd Earl of Etlingham; he *d.* 19 Nov. 1763; having *m.* 14 Feb. 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Beckford, Esq.; she *d.* 12 Oct. 1791, having *m.* 2ndly, in 1776, Sir George Howard, K.B. *See above.* The Earl had issue by her,

1 Thomas, 9th Lord and 3rd Earl, *b.* 13 Jan. 1747, *d.* 15 Nov. 1791; having *m.* 14 Oct. 1765, Catherine, daughter of Metcalfe Proctor, Esq., who *d.* 15 Oct. 1791; they had no issue.

2 Richard, 10th Lord and 4th Earl, who succeeded his brother; he was *b.* 21 Feb. 1748, and *d.* also without issue 11 Dec. 1816; having *m.* 14 June 1785, a daughter of John March, Esq., who *d.* 7 March 1827.

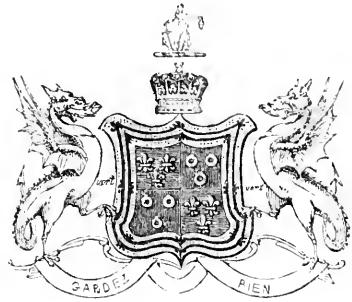
3 Lady Elizabeth, *b.* 10 Nov. 1750, *d.* 31 Oct. 1815; having *m.* 26 Jan. 1774, the Right-Reverend Henry-Reginald Courtenay, Lord Bishop of Exeter, who *d.* 9 June 1803. See *The Peerage Volume*, title Devon.

4 Lady Anne, *b.* 4 May 1752, *d.* July 1800, having *m.* Lieut.-Colonel Christopher Carleton, brother of the 1st Lord Dorchester.

5 Lady Maria, *b.* 31 Aug. 1753, *d.* 14 March 1836, having *m.* 21 May 1772, Guy, 1st Lord Dorchester, who *d.* 10 Nov. 1808.

6 Lady Frances-Herring, *b.* 22 May 1755, *d.* 16 June 1796.

On the death of Richard, 10th Lord, and 4th Earl of Ellingham, in 1816, that Earldom became extinct, and the Barony devolved upon Major-General Sir Kenneth-Alexander Howard, the present and 11th Lord, descended, as above shown, from George Howard, Esq., younger brother of the 5th Lord, and 2nd son of Charles, grandson of Sir William Howard, 2nd son of the 1st Lord Howard of Etlingham; and the title of Earl of Effingham was revived in his favour 24 Jan. 1837.



EGLINTOUN, EARL OF. (Montgomerie.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

Roger de Montgomerie, who came into England with William the Conqueror, was Earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, and gave his name to the town and County of Montgomery in Wales. Robert de Montgomerie, supposed to be his grandson, settled in Scotland, and obtained from Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, the manor of Eglisham, in the County of Renfrew, which is still possessed by the Earl of Eglintoun. Sixth in descent from him was John de Montgomerie of Eglisham, who, in 1388, made prisoner, at the battle of Otterbourn, the celebrated Henry, Lord Percy, commonly called Hotspur. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Hugh de Eglintoun, with whom, besides other considerable property, he obtained the Baronies of Eglintoun and Ardrossan, which also are still in possession of the Earl of Eglintoun. His grandson, Sir Alexander, was created Lord Montgomery about the year 1448. Alexander, eldest son of the 1st Lord, *d.* before his father, leaving two sons; Alexander, 2nd Lord, who succeeded his grandfather; and Robert, whose grandson Sir Hugh Montgomery, was created in 1622, to the Peerage of Ireland, by the title of Viscount Montgomery of Great-Ardes, Co. Down; Hugh, son of the Viscount, was advanced in 1661, to the dignity of Earl of Mount-Alexander in the same County, and both titles became extinct in 1758.

To Alexander, 2nd Lord, succeeded his son Hugh, 3rd Lord, created in 1507.

Earl of Eglintoun; he *d.* in 1545. His two eldest sons *d.* before him; John, Master of Eglintoun, the 2nd, was killed, in 1520, in an affray in the streets of Edinburgh, between the Earls of Arran (with whom were the Montgomeries) and Angus, and their partisans; his eldest son Archibald, Master of Eglintoun, also *d.* before his grandfather, and Hugh, his 2nd son, succeeded as 2nd Earl. He *d.* in 1546, and was succeeded by his son, Hugh, 3rd Earl, a zealous partisan of Queen Mary, on whose behalf he was engaged at Langside. He *d.* in 1585, leaving the two sons and two daughters following: 1 Hugh, his successor, 4th Earl, who was killed in a feud with the Cunninghams in 1586, leaving an only child Hugh, 5th Earl, then in his infancy, who, while still a minor, was affianced to the Lady Gabriela Stewart, sister of Ludowick, Duke of Lennox, and second cousin paternally to King James VI., which Lady, however, *d.* before the marriage, and the Earl *m.* his cousin, Margaret Montgomerie, and *d.* without issue in 1612; 2 Robert, who *d.* 1596; he was father of the said Margaret, his only child, who, after the Earl's death, *m.* Robert, 6th Lord Boyd, and *d.* without issue; 3 Margaret, *m.* to Robert, 1st Earl of Wintoun, by whom she had issue: 4 Agnes, *m.* to Robert, 4th Lord Sempill, by whom she had issue.

Hugh, 5th Earl of Eglintoun, resigned his Earldom, and, in 1611, had a new grant of it, (a practice not unusual in the Scottish Peerage,) with the former precedeney, to him and to the heirs male of his body, failing which, to Sir Alexander Seton, Thomas Seton, and John Seton, 3rd, 4th, and 5th sons of Robert, 1st Earl of Wintoun, by Lady Margaret Montgomerie, his aunt; and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, which failing, to his heirs male whatsoever.

The present Earl is paternally descended from one of the considerable Norman families in England of the name of Saye. Secher de Saye emigrated to Scotland in the reign of David I., and called his lands Saytoun, whence his posterity derived their surname of Seton. In the 7th generation, Margaret, a daughter and heir, carried the estate by marriage to Alan de Wintoun, supposed to be a collateral of the same house; their only son, Sir William Seton, had two sons; 1 Sir John, who *d.* in 1441; 2 Alexander, who, by marriage with Elizabeth de Gordon, was ancestor of the Duke of Gordon.

Sir John, the eldest son, was grandfather of George, 1st Lord Seton; 7th in descent from whom was Robert, 6th Lord Seton, and 1st Earl of Wintoun, who *m.* the above-mentioned Lady Margaret Montgomerie, eldest daughter of Hugh, 3rd Earl of Eglintoun, and by her had five sons, viz.:

1 Robert, 2nd Earl of Wintoun, who *d.* without issue.

2 George, 3rd Earl of Wintoun, who continued the line of the Earls of Wintoun, forfeited in 1716, and extinct in 1726, by the death of James, 3rd Viscount Kingston, the last male descendant of the 3rd Earl of Wintoun.

3 Alexander, who assumed the name of Montgomerie, and became, in pursuance of the patent above recited, 6th Earl of Eglintoun.

4 Sir Thomas Seton, ancestor of the Setons of Olivestob.

5 Sir John Seton, who left an only daughter, *m.* to Alexander Menzies, of Coulterallers.

Alexander, 6th Earl, popularly called Grey Steel, on account of his intrepid courage, was a ruling elder of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1642, when the solemn league and covenant was resolved on; and in the following year had a command in the Scottish army, which was sent to the assistance of the English Parliament. The fatal tragedy was consummated in England by the murder of the King; but the Earl, like many other noblemen of his principles in Scotland, by no means desired the abolition of Royalty, and when, in 1650, Charles II. came to Scotland, he waited upon him, and was appointed his Master of the Horse. In the following year, raising forces in the West for the King's service, he was surprised by a party of English horse, and sent prisoner first to Hull, and afterwards to Berwick, where he remained in confinement till the Restoration. He *d.* in 1661, leaving five sons; of whom Hugh, the eldest, succeeded him, and became 7th Earl; James, 3rd son, was ancestor of the present Earl; and Robert, 5th son, after commencing his career in politics and war on the side of the English Parliament, repaired to the standard of King Charles II., and was Major-General of the Horse at the battle of Worcester, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined in the castle of Edinburgh, whence he escaped in 1659, went abroad to the King, and returned with him at the Restoration; he left male issue.

Hugh, 7th Earl, was a stanch Royalist in the civil war, and commanded a troop of horse raised by himself, in the King's army, at the battle of Marston Moor,

where his father was engaged on the opposite side; he *d.* in 1669, and was succeeded by his son ALEXANDER, 8th EARL, to whom, in 1701, succeeded his son, ALEXANDER, 9th EARL; he *d.* in 1729, leaving two sons, ALEXANDER, 10th, and ARCHIBALD, 11th EARLS; the latter succeeded his brother in 1769, and *d.* without issue in 1796, when the male line of the 7th Earl became extinct.

By the death of the 11th EARL, and the extinction of the male line of the 7th EARL, the title devolved on the representative of Colonel James Montgomerie, of Coylsfield, 3rd son of the 6th EARL. He was father of Hugh, and grandfather of Alexander Montgomerie, both of Coylsfield; the latter *d.* 28 Dec. 1783, having *m.* Lillias, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie, Bart., heiress of the branch of Montgomerie, of Skelmorly, descended from the 2nd son of the 1st LORD MONTGOMERIE; by whom, who *d.* 18 Nov. 1783, he had the following issue:

1 HUGH, who succeeded as 12th EARL, and was created in 1806, Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan, Co. Ayr, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; he *d.* in Dec. 1819; he had two sons, who both *d.* before him: Archibald, Lord Montgomerie, the eldest, having *m.* Lady Mary, daughter and heir of the 11th EARL, by whom he had a son and heir, which *d.* the day of its birth, 13 Dec. 1803; another son and heir, Hugh, *b.* 24 Jan. 1811, who became Lord Montgomerie on the death of his father, 4 Jan. 1814, and *d.* before his grandfather, 13 July 1817; and ARCHIBALD-WILLIAM, the present and 13th EARL, who succeeded his grandfather. The Earl's 2nd son was the Hon. Robert Montgomerie, a Lieutenant, R.N., who *d.* at Port Royal, in Jamaica, in Jan. 1799, *unm.* The Earl had also two daughters, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Alexander Montgomerie, Esq., of Annick Lodge, in the naval service of the East India Company; he *d.* 8 July 1802, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Taylor, by whom he had the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Archibald Montgomerie, Esq., of Stair, in the civil service of the East India Company; he *d.* 5 Jan. 1831, having *m.* Miss Maria Chantry, by whom he had issue as in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Lieutenant-General James Montgomery, *b.* 1756, *d.* April 1829; having *m.* 1810, Harriet-Isabella, daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq.

5 Frances, *m.* 1753, James Ritchie, Esq.; they are both deceased.

6 Lillias, *m.* John Hamilton, Esq.; they are both deceased.

7 Margaret, *m.* 1772, John Dalrymple-Hamilton, Esq., who *d.* 12 Feb. 1796.—See *The Peerage Volume*, title Stair.

EGMONT, EARL OF. (PERCEVAL.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

ROBERT DE IVERY, supposed to have sprung from a younger son of Eudes, Duke of Brittany, was amongst the most powerful Barons who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and obtained from that Prince considerable estates in Somersetshire and elsewhere; he *d.* in Normandy in 1083. Ascelin, his eldest son, sometimes called Gonel de Perceval, and, from the violence of his temper and actions, surnamed Lupus, or the Wolf, was continually in rebellion against Robert, Duke of Normandy, and HENRY I., King of England, and at war with his fellow-nobles; he at one time held out his castle of Brecherval, by his own resources alone, against the united power of the King of France and the Duke of Normandy,

with all the force they could raise, until, wearied with the tediousness, and disgusted with the difficulties of the siege, they agreed to a treaty with Ascelin; he *d.* in 1119. William Gonel de Perceval, his son, surnamed Lupellus, or the Lesser Wolf, whence the surname of Luvel, and at length Lovell, was assumed by his descendants, immediately on coming to his inheritance, joined with Waleran, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, in rebellion against King Henry I.; and after a defeat in Normandy, narrowly escaped being taken, by exchanging his dress with some peasants, and so accomplishing a passage over the river Seine, he reached his castle of Ivery in safety, and found means to reconcile himself to the King. From this time he resided chiefly in England, and fortified his Castle at Kary, in Somersetshire, against King Stephen. On his death his five sons divided his inheritance; they were,

1 Walleran, Lord of Ivery, and Chief Butler of Normandy; he succeeded to all his father's possessions in that duchy, and transmitted them to his descendants, who flourished in direct male succession of great and eminent men, till the line terminated, in the 15th century, in heiresses, who have carried the inheritance of Ivery, by repartition amongst their co-heirs, into many of the most illustrious, princely houses of Europe.

2 Ralph Lovell, Baron of Castle Kary; he inherited the principal part of his father's English possessions, but died without issue.

3 Henry Lovell, who added his brother's inheritance to his own share, and succeeded as Baron of Castle Kary; in which he was followed by eight successive Barons, his descendants to the sixth generation; Richard, the last of them, received summons to Parliament, by writ in 1348, and *d.* in 1351, having survived his son James, and his grandson Richard; Muriel, sister of the latter, became heir to her grandfather, and carried the Barony into the family of St. Maur, whence it passed by an heiress into that of Zouche of Harringworth, amongst the co-heirs of which it is still in abeyance.

4 William Lovell, who for his share of the inheritance obtained the Manor of Tichmarsh, in Northamptonshire, and was also Lord of Minster Lovell, in Oxfordshire. John, Lord Lovell, of Tichmarsh, his descendant in the direct male line through four generations, was summoned to Parliament in 1299, and transmitted the honour also in uninterrupted descent to his great grandson, John, Lord Lovell, who *d. unm.* in 1361, and was succeeded by his brother, another Lord John. This latter *m.* Maud, grand-daughter and heir of Robert, 2nd Lord Holland, by writ 1314, and the united Baronies descended in uninterrupted male succession through other four generations to Francis, Lord Lovell and Holland, K.G., who was created Viscount Lovell, in 1483; in 1487 he was killed in the battle of Stoke, in support of Lambert Simnel, the counterfeit Duke of York, against King Henry VII., and being attainted, all his honours were forfeited, including, besides those of Lovell and Holland, the Baronies of Deincourt and Gray, of Rotherfield, inherited from his grandmother; he left two sisters, his co-heirs, married into the families of Stapleton, of Carlton, which still exists in male descent, and Norres, which was attainted in the next generation. The male line of this branch inherited, however, another Peerage, that of Morley, created by writ in 1299, and centering in Alianore, daughter and heir of Robert de Morley, the 6th Baron, who *m.* William Lovell, 2nd son of William, 7th Baron Lovell, of Tichmarsh, and uncle of Francis Viscount Lovell; he was summoned to Parliament in her right in 1469, and left a son, Henry, who *d.* without issue in 1489; and a daughter, Alice, heir to her brother, who, by marriage with Henry Parker, carried the Barony of Morley into the family of Parker, in which it continued till 1686, when, together with that of Monteagle, which the Parkers, Barons Morley, inherited from the Courtenay family, it fell into abeyance between the aunts and co-heirs of the last Lord. But the male descendants of Alice Lovell, by her marriage with Henry Parker, continued to flourish till they finally failed in 1740, by the death of Sir Philip Parker à Morley Long, Bart., whose sister and heir, Catherine, *m.* John, 1st Earl of Egmont.

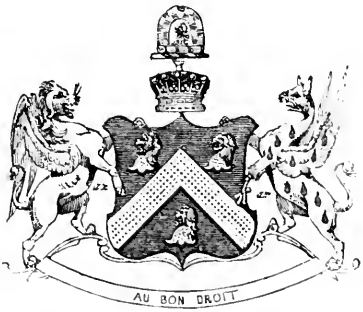
5 Richard; he received for his share of the inheritance some lands in Somersetshire, and took the name of Perceval, which has been ever since borne by his descendants; he went with King Richard to the holy wars, and returned thence in consequence of being disabled, by the loss of a leg, in battle against the Saracens. Richard, his son, was with him in the Holy Land, and having succeeded to his patrimony, left three sons: 1 Robert de Perceval, who settled in Ireland, and was summoned to the Irish Parliament in 1285: he left two sons, Richard and Robert, successive Barons; the latter left one son, Thomas, 4th Lord Perceval, on whose death, in 1312, the title became extinct; 2 Hugh, of whom nothing farther is

known ; 3 John de Perceval, who possessed the chief part of the family inheritance in Somersetshire ; he *d.* in 1281.

Thirteenth in descent from this John was Richard de Perceval, who settled in Ireland in the reign of King JAMES I., sold a part of his ancient patrimony, and with the proceeds bought to great advantage considerable property in the County of Cork, including the castles of Canturk and Lohort. Sir Philip, his youngest son and eventual heir, took a distinguished part in the military and political events of the troublous times in which his lot was cast ; during which he lost property, according to a minute specification submitted to government by his son, to no less an amount than £248,004. 9*s.* 1*d.* In the first eruption of the rebellion, he vehemently opposed the Irish Catholics, but being sent for by the King into England to assist at the conferences for the pacification of that unhappy kingdom, he became involved in English politics, and took his seat in Cromwell's Parliament. Here he soon became obnoxious to the ruling party, and saw everything verging either to tyranny or democracy, till finally, worn out by the anxiety the ruin of the country and of his private affairs created, he *d.* in London in 1647. John, his eldest son, was created a Baronet in 1661, and was grandfather of

Sir John Perceval, Bart., created, in 1715, Baron Perceval of Burton, Co. Cork ; in 1722, Viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, in the same county ; and, in 1733, EARL of EGMONT. He *d.* in 1748 ; having *m.* as mentioned above, Catherine, daughter of Sir Philip Parker à Morley, by whom he was father of JOHN, 2nd EARL, created, in 1762, a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of BARON LOVELL and HOLLAND of Enmore, Co. Somerset. He *d.* 20 Dec. 1772 ; having *m.*, 1st, Lady Catherine Cecil, 2nd daughter of James, 5th Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had issue, JOHN-JAMES, 3rd EARL, his successor, the Hon. Edward Perceval, who was *b.* 19 April 1744, and *d.* 13 Feb. 1829 ; having *m.* 25 July 1775, Sarah, daughter of John Howarth, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 30 April 1808, he had the daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*. The Earl had also by his first marriage one daughter, Lady Catherine, *b.* 20 Feb. 1746, *d.* June 1782, wife of the 1st Lord Newborough. He *m.* 2ndly, 26 Jan. 1756, Catherine, 3rd daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, and sister to Charles and Spencer, late Earls of Northampton, by whom, who was created, in 1770, a Peeress of Ireland, by the title of Baroness Arden, of Lohort Castle, Co. Cork, and *d.* 11 June 1784, he was father of Charles-George, present Baron Arden, and other issue. See ARDEN, in *The Peerage Volume*.

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN-JAMES, 3rd EARL, who *d.* 8 Sept. 1821, and was succeeded by JOHN, 4th EARL, his only issue ; to whom, 31 Dec. 1835, succeeded his only child, HENRY-FREDERICK-JOSEPH-JAMES, the present and 5th EARL.



EGREMONT, EARL OF. (WYNDHAM.)

Peer of Great Britain.

ALGERNON SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset and Earl of Northumberland, was created, in 1749, Baron of Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, both in the County of Cumberland, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart., and Percy Wyndham, and their issue male. The Duke was succeeded in this Earldom, in 1750, by Sir CHARLES, his eldest nephew, 2nd EARL.

His Lordship is of a Saxon family, seated, soon after the Conquest, at Wyndham, Co. Norfolk. From Ralph de Wyndham, living in the reign of King EDWARD I., the 8th in descent was

Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, Co. Somerset, a Cadet of the House. His 2nd son, Edmund, was father of Sir Thomas Wyndham, of Kentsford, of whom it is related, that, shortly before his death, in 1636, he called his children together; emphatically warned them that they were likely to see cloudy and troublesome times: and added, "I command you to honour and obey our gracious Sovereign, and in all times to adhere to the Crown; and, although the Crown should hang upon a bush, I charge you forsake it not." Most of his sons engaged accordingly in the service of King CHARLES I., and Colonel Francis Wyndham, his 4th son, Governor of Dunstar Castle, is memorable for having conducted King CHARLES II., after the battle of Worcester, to his house at Trent. After the restoration he was created a Baronet; which title became extinct in 1719, by the death of his last male descendant, Sir Francis Wyndham, of Trent, Bart.

John, the eldest son of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, *d.* in his father's lifetime, leaving an only son, Sir John, who succeeded his grandfather, and afterwards to the estates of Felbrigg, &c., in Norfolk, on the extinction of the senior line of the house; he had nine sons, three of whom *d. unm.*, the others were.

1 John, who succeeded to his estate in Somersetshire, and was father of Sir William, created a Baronet in 1661.

2 Thomas, ancestor of the Wyndhams, of Felbrigg, Co. Norfolk, from whom proceeded the late Right Hon. William Wyndham.

3 Humphrey, ancestor of the Wyndhams, of Dunraven Castle, Co. of Glamorgan, whose heir female has carried that estate by marriage to the Earl of Dunraven.

4 Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Silton, one of the Barons of the Exchequer; he was three times married, but *d.* in 1684, without surviving issue male.

5 Sir Wadham Wyndham, appointed, in 1660, one of the Judges of the King's Bench; he was ancestor of the Wyndhams of Norrington, Dinton, Salisbury, and Spargrove.

6 Sir George, from whom the Wyndhams of Cromer descend.

Sir William Wyndham, created, as we have said, a Baronet in 1661, was father of Sir Edward, his successor, and grandfather of Sir William Wyndham, Bart., who, in 1708, *m.* Lady Catherine Seymour, sister of the above-mentioned ALGERNON, Duke of Somerset, 1st EARL of EGREMONT, and was father by her of, 1 CHARLES, 2nd EARL; 2 Percy, he inherited the estate of Henry, 8th Earl of Thomond, who had married his maternal aunt, the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, and whose titles became extinct by his death in 1741; assumed, in consequence, the name and arms of O'Brien, and was created Earl of Thomond, and Viscount Ibrickan, which titles failed at his death in 1774, *unm.*

CHARLES, 2nd EARL, succeeded to the titles on the death of his uncle, the 1st EARL, in 1750, and *d.* in 1763, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-O'BRIEN, the present and 3rd EARL.

ELDON, EARL OF. (SCOTT.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THIS venerable and highly respected nobleman is the younger son of William Scott, Esq., a merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who *d.* 6 Nov. 1776; having *m.* Jane,

daughter of Henry Atkinson, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* in 1709, and *d.* 18 July 1800, he had issue,

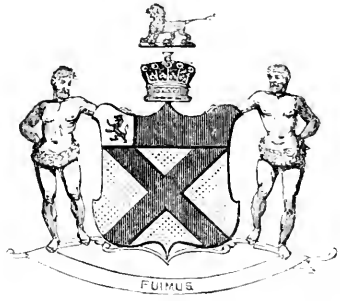
1 Sir William Scott, late Lord Stowell, so universally respected for his profound knowledge of the civil law, and for his luminous and discriminating decisions as a judge; to which important station he rose through the usual gradations; having studied with high distinction at Corpus Christi and University Colleges, Oxford, whence he entered the Civil Law Courts as an Advocate in 1779; was appointed in 1787 King's Advocate-General, Judge of the Consistory Court of London, Vicar-General of the province of Canterbury and Master of the Faculties. In 1788 he received the honour of Knighthood; in 1798 was appointed Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and in 1802 was elected to Parliament by the University of Oxford, and continued to represent that learned body in the House of Commons till he was elevated to the Peerage in 1821, by the title of Baron Stowell of Stowell Park, Co. Gloucester.

2 Henry, *d.* 3 Dec. 1779; having *m.* Mary, daughter of John Cook, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 3 June 1825, he had an only daughter, Mary, *m.* 8 July 1794, to Joseph Forster, Esq.

3 John, the present Earl, who has worked his way through the labours of the law to the first honours of the land, and to a reputation, both as an indefatigable and upright judge, and as an honest politician, which will last as long as the records of British history. On being appointed, in 1799, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, he was created Baron Eldon of Eldon, Co. Durham. In 1801 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor; and, with an interruption of fourteen months only, in the years 1806 and 1807, retained the custody of the great seal till the year 1827. In 1821 he was farther created Viscount Encombe of Encombe, Co. Dorset, and Earl of Eldon, Co. Durham.

4 Barbara, twin with Lord Stowell; she *d. unm.*

5 Jane, who *d.* 8 May 1822, having *m.* Sir Thomas Burdon, Knt.



ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, EARL OF. (Bruce.)

Peer of Scotland.

Robert de Bruys, of Clackmannan, is styled by King David II. his cousin. Sir David Bruce, of Clackmannan, 6th in direct male descent from him, had, amongst other issue,

Edward Bruce, of Blairhall (his 2nd son) who had three sons;

1 Robert, of Blairhall, whose male line is extinct.

2 Edward, created, in 1603, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever; he *d.* in 1611, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, 2nd Lord, who was killed in a duel by Sir Edward Sackville, afterwards Earl of Dorset, in 1613, *unm.*; Thomas, 2nd son of the 1st Lord, 3rd Lord Bruce of Kinloss, was created, in 1633, Earl of Elgin, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever; in 1641 he was also created a Peer of England, by the title of Baron Bruce of Whorlton, Co. Cork, and *d.* in 1663. Robert, 2nd Earl, his son, was created, in 1664, Baron Bruce of Skelton, Co. Cork, Viscount Bruce of Ampthill, Co. Bedford, and Earl of Ailesbury, Co. Buckingham; he *d.* in 1685, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, 3rd Earl; to him succeeded, in 1741, Charles, his son, 4th

Earl, on whose death, in 1747, the issue male of the 1st Lord Bruce of Kinloss failed, and the above-mentioned English honours became extinct. He had been created, in 1746, Baron Bruce of Tottenham, Co. Wilts, with remainder to his nephew, Thomas Brudenell, 4th son of his sister Elizabeth, by George, 3rd Earl of Cardigan: who assumed the name of Bruce, succeeded to the Barony, and was father of the present Marquis of Ailesbury.

3 Sir George Bruce of Carnock, who *d.* in 1625, leaving two sons;

1 George, whose eldest son, Sir Edward Bruce, was created, in 1647, Earl of Kincardine, and Lord Bruce of Torry, to him and his heirs male. He *d.* without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Alexander, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1680, and his issue male failed on the death, in 1705, of his son, Alexander, 3rd Earl.

2 Robert, father of Alexander, who succeeded his cousin as 4th Earl, and was father of Robert, Alexander, and Thomas, the 5th, 6th, and 7th Earls; the two former left no issue male, and the latter was succeeded in March 1740, by his son William, 8th Earl, who, dying in Sept. the same year, was succeeded by his son,

Charles, 9th Earl of Kincardine. He succeeded also, in 1747, as 5th Earl of Elgin, and *d.* 14 May 1771; when he was succeeded by his eldest son William-Robert, 6th Earl of Elgin, and 10th of Kincardine, who dying the 15th of July in the same year, 1771, was succeeded by his next brother Thomas, the present Earl.

ELIBANK, BARON. (Murray.)

Peer of Scotland.

From John de Moravia, probably the son of William, taken prisoner with King David II. in 1346, descended, in the 6th generation, Andrew Murray of Blackbarony, who had issue: 1 John, ancestor of Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, Bart.; 2 Gideon, a Lord of Session, and Treasurer Depute of Scotland; having been charged by James Stuart, Lord Ochiltree, with offences committed in this latter office, a day was appointed for his trial, which he took so much to heart, that he abstained for several days from food, and *d.* in consequence, 28 June 1621. He was father of Sir Patrick Murray of Elibank, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628, and Baron Elibank in 1643. He *d.* in 1649, and was succeeded by his son, Patrick, 2nd Lord, who was succeeded, in 1661, by his son, Patrick, 3rd Lord, and he, in 1687, by his son Alexander, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1736, leaving five sons; viz.

1 Patrick, 5th Lord, who *d.* in 1778, without issue.

2 George, 6th Lord, an Admiral in the R.N.; he succeeded his brother in 1778, and *d.* without issue male, 12 Nov. 1785, having *m.* in Jan. 1760, Lady Isabel Mackenzie, daughter and heir of George, 3rd Earl of Cromartie, by whom, who was *b.* 30 March 1725, and *d.* 28 Dec. 1801, he had the two daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*, who, succeeding to the noble estates of the Cromartie family, have assumed the name of Mackenzie.

3 The Hon. and Rev. Gideon Murray, D.D., Prebendary of Lincoln and Durham, Vicar of Gainsborough, Co. Lincoln, and Rector of Carlton, Co. Nottingham. He *d.* 21 June 1776, leaving two sons:

1 Alexander, who succeeded his uncle as 7th Lord, and *d.* in 1820, when he was succeeded by his son, Alexander, 8th Lord, who, dying in 1830, was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander-Oliphant, present and 9th Lord.

2 David Murray, Esq., who was *b.* 10 May 1748, and *d.* 8 May 1794; having *m.* 8 Oct. 1783, Elizabeth, 5th daughter and co-heir of the Hon. Thomas Harley of Oxford, by whom, who was *b.* April 1763, and *d.* 9 July 1824, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 The Hon. Alexander Murray, who rendered himself very conspicuous by his vehemence on the popular side in the contested election for Westminster in 1750, and was afterwards imprisoned in Newgate, with circumstances of great severity, by the House of Commons; he *d. unm.* in 1777.

5 The Hon. Lieutenant General James Murray, who greatly distinguished himself in 1759-60, in the war then carrying on in America against the French; and afterwards, in 1781, in the government of Minorca, when that Island was invaded by an overpowering force of French and Spaniards. He *d.* 18 June 1794; having *m.* 1st, Cordelia, daughter of John Collier, Esq., who *d.* 26 June 1779, without issue; and 2ndly, Anne, daughter of Abraham Whitham, Esq., by whom he had the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

ELLENBOROUGH, BARON. (Law.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is descended from a family that has long been seated at Askham, Co. Westmoreland.

His grandfather, Edmund Law, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, was *b.* in 1703, and *d.* 14 Aug. 1787. He was appointed Archdeacon of Carlisle in 1743, and Master of Peterhouse in 1756; in 1768 he was consecrated Bishop of Carlisle; he was the author of many learned works on religious and scientific subjects. He *m.* Mary, daughter of John Christian, Esq., of Unerig, Co. Cumberland; by whom, who *d.* in 1762, he had issue,

1 John, Lord Bishop of Elphin, who *d.* without issue, 19 March 1810, having *m.* Anne, daughter of —— Wallace, Esq., and widow of —— Tomlinson, Esq.; she *d.* 13 March 1831.

2 Mary, who *m.* the Rev. James-Stephen Lushington; he *d.* in June 1801.

3 Ewan Law, Esq., *d.* 24 April 1829; having *m.* Henrietta-Sarah, eldest daughter of the most Rev. William Markham, Lord Archbishop of York, by whom he had issue.

4 Edward, created, in 1802, Baron Ellenborough of Ellenborough, Co. Cumberland, on his appointment as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; he *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, 2nd and present Lord.

5 Joanna, *d.* 4 Jan. 1823; having *m.* 21 May 1772, Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart., who *d.* 9 Nov. 1791.

6 Thomas, *m.* Miss Anne Curtis, of South Carolina.

7 The Right Rev. George-Henry, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; he *m.* Jane, eldest daughter of General Adeane, who *d.* 27 Sept. 1826, leaving issue by him.

ELPHINSTONE, BARON. (Elphinstone.)

Peer of Scotland.

This family was existing at Elphinstone as early as 1250; Sir William Elphinstone, living in 1399, was great-grandfather of Alexander, created Baron Elphinstone, in 1509. He fell at the battle of Flodden, so fatal to the King and Nobility of Scotland, 9 Sept. 1513, and was succeeded by his son Alexander, 2nd Lord, who was slain at the battle of Pinkie, 10 Sept. 1547. He was succeeded by his son, Robert, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1602, leaving three sons, viz.: 1 Alexander, his successor, 4th Lord; 2 George, a priest, Rector of the Scottish College at Rome; 3 James, created Lord Balmerinoch in 1604; he had been Secretary of State to King James in Scotland, before his accession to the throne of England, and in that capacity surreptitiously obtained the King's signature to a letter to the Pope, expressing his regard for the Papacy; which afterwards coming to the King's knowledge, his Lordship was tried at St. Andrew's for high treason, in 1609, convicted, and sentenced to be beheaded; his life, however, was spared, and he *d.* a prisoner in his own house at Balmerinoch, in 1612. He left two sons: John, 2nd Lord Balmerinoch; and James, created Lord Coupar in 1607, with remainder, failing his heirs male, to the male heirs of his father; he *d.* in 1669, without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew John, 3rd Lord Balmerinoch. John, 2nd Lord Balmerinoch, was restored in blood after the death of his father, and fell himself into equal trouble, being tried and capitally convicted, in 1634, for abetting and dispersing a petition to King Charles I., declared to be a seditious libel, and concealing the author; he was pardoned, however, but continued inveterately hostile to the King, assisting with all his ability in the rebellion, till his death in 1650. John, 3rd Lord Balmerinoch, his son and heir, succeeded to an estate ruined by his father's expenditure on behalf of the covenanters, and still further reduced after the restoration, by fines imposed for his own compliance under the usurpation, and for nonconformity; he succeeded to the title and estates of his uncle, Lord Coupar, in 1669, and *d.* in 1704, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, John, 4th Lord Balmerinoch, who *d.* in 1736; he was succeeded by his eldest son John, 5th Lord, who dying without issue, 5 Jan. 1746, was succeeded by his only surviving brother, Arthur, 6th and last Lord Balmerinoch. This nobleman had been engaged in the rebellion of 1715, had obtained a pardon at the earnest intercession of his father, so late as the year 1733; and was again engaged in the army of the Pretender, when he succeeded to the title of Lord Balmerinoch by the death of his brother, and was taken prisoner a few weeks afterwards, at the battle of Culloden. He was attainted of high treason, condemned, and on the 18 Aug. 1746, beheaded on Tower Hill; his titles would have been of course forfeited, but with him ended this branch of the house of Elphinstone, which had been remarkable for so many vicissitudes of fortune.

Alexander, 4th Lord Elphinstone, elder brother of the 1st Lord Balmerinoch, *d.* in 1648, having sided with the Parliament in the civil wars; he had, besides other issue, two sons: 1 Alexander, 5th Lord, his successor, who *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1649, leaving an only daughter and heir, Lillias; 2 James, whose son Alexander, 6th Lord, succeeded his uncle as heir male; *m.* his cousin Lillias, the heir of line, and *d.* in 1654, having so strongly evidenced his loyalty

as to be excepted from Cromwell's act of grace and pardon. He left two sons; ALEXANDER, who succeeded him as 7th LORD, and *d.* without issue in 1669; and JOHN, 8th LORD. The latter had thirty-six children by his wife, Lady Isabel Maitland, eldest daughter of Charles, 3rd Earl of Lauderdale, but all the sons *d. num.* except CHARLES, 9th LORD; who *d.* in 1757; and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

CHARLES, 10th LORD, who *d.* 2 April 1781; having *m.* in 1735, Lady Clementina Fleming, only child of John, 6th Earl of Wigton, by whom, who was *b.* in 1719, and *d.* 1 Jan. 1799, he had issue:

1 JOHN, 11th LORD, his successor, who was *b.* in 1739, and *d.* 19 Aug. 1794, leaving by his marriage with the Hon. Anne Ruthven, eldest daughter of James, 3rd Lord Ruthven, who *d.* 1 Aug. 1828, the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, 12th LORD, who *d.* in 1813, and was succeeded by his only child, JOHN, present and 13th LORD.

2 Charles, who was lost in the Prince George of 90 guns, in 1758, when that vessel was burnt on the passage from England to Gibraltar.

3 William, who having *m.* Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Fullerton, of Carstairs, Co. Lanark, and heiress of her uncle, John Fullerton, of Carberry, Co. Edinburgh, assumed the additional name of Fullerton: his issue are described in *The Peerage Volume*.

4 Lockhart, *d.* young.

5 George, created VISCOUNT KEITH, *see* that title; he *d.* in 1823.

6 Eleonora, *b.* 1749, *d.* 4 Feb. 1800, having *m.* 7 May 1777, the Right Hon. William Adam, Chief Commissioner of the Scotch Jury Court, Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross-shire.

7 Clementina, *d.* 31 Aug. 1822; having *m.* 31 March 1785, James, Lord Perth, who was *b.* 24 Sept. 1744, created Baron Perth in 1797, and *d.* 2 July 1800, when the title became extinct; they left an only daughter, the Hon. Clementina Drummond, married to Peter-Robert, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

ELY, MARQUIS OF. (LOFTUS.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

EDWARD LOFTUS, Esq., of Swineshead, Co. York, had two sons:

1 Robert, whose son Adam, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, was created, in 1622, Viscount Loftus of Ely. He was succeeded by his son EDWARD, 2nd VISCOUNT, whose son ARTHUR, 3rd VISCOUNT, dying without surviving issue male, in 1725, the title became extinct.

2 Adam, Archbishop of Dublin in 1567, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1578; he *d.* in 1605; leaving a son, Sir Dudley Loftus, of Rathfarnham, who *d.* in 1616; leaving, besides other issue, 1 Sir Adam, grandfather of Sir Adam, created, in 1685, Viscount Lisburne and Baron of Rathfarnham; he was killed before Limerick, at which siege he commanded a regiment in King WILLIAM's army, in 1691; and dying without issue, his titles became extinct; 2 Nicholas, grandfather of

Nicholas, created, in 1751, Baron Loftus of Loftus Hall, and in 1756, Viscount Loftus of Ely; he *d.* in 1763, leaving, besides other issue,

1 Nicholas, 2nd Viscount, created Earl of Ely in 1766, whose son Nicholas, 2nd

Earl, succeeded him 23 Oct. 1766, and *d.* without issue in 1769, when the Earldom became extinct.

2 Henry, 4th Viscount, created in 1771, Earl of Ely; he *d.* without issue in 1783, when his title became extinct.

3 Elizabeth, *d.* in 1754; having *m.* 31 Dec. 1736, Sir John Tottenham, of Tottenham Green, Co. Wexford, who was created a Baronet in 1780, and *d.* in 1787. Their son, Sir Charles, on succeeding to the estates of his uncle Henry, Earl of Ely, assumed the name of Loftus; he was created, in 1785, Baron Loftus of Loftus Hall, Co. Wexford; in 1789, Viscount Loftus of Ely; in 1794, Earl of Ely; in 1800, Marquis of Ely; and in 1801 was farther advanced to the dignity of a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Loftus of Long Loftus, Co. York. His Lordship *d.* in 1806, and was succeeded by his son John, present and 2nd Marquis.

ENNISKILLEN, EARL OF. (Cole.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

This nobleman is stated to be descended from a distinguished family in the County of Hants, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The 1st of his Lordship's ancestors who settled in Ireland was Sir William Cole of Enniskillen, living in 1611. His grandson, Sir Michael Cole, *m.* in 1671, his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Cole, of Newland, Co. Dublin, created a Baronet for his strenuous exertions in assisting the restoration of King Charles II.; and sister of Sir Arthur Cole, who was attainted by King James II. in 1689, and created Baron of Ranelagh by King George I. in the first year of his reign, which title became extinct by his Lordship's death in 1754. John, the son and heir of Sir Michael Cole and Elizabeth, his wife, *m.* 1st, in 1707, Florence, only daughter of Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart., of Trebitch, Co. Cornwall, and 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Robert Saunderson, Esq., of Castle Saunderson, and *d.* in 1726, leaving by his 1st marriage, a son and heir,

John Cole, Esq., of Florence Court, who was created, in 1760, Baron Mount-florence, and *d.* 30 Nov. 1767; having *m.* in Oct. 1728, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hugh-Willoughby Montgomery, Esq., of Carrow, Co. Fermanagh, by whom, who *d.* in April 1771, he had issue,

1 William-Willoughby, his successor, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Hon. Arthur, *b.* 8 Aug. 1750, *m.* in 1780, Letitia, daughter and heir of Claudius Hamilton, Esq., whose surname he assumed in addition to that of Cole, and left by her the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Hon. Mary-Anne, *d. unm.*, 30 June 1792.

4 Flora-Caroline, *d.* 20 Oct. 1757, having *m.* 13 Dec. 1755, Colonel William Irvine, who *d.* 12 May 1814.

5 Hon. Catherine, *m.* 6 Oct. 1770, Richard Browne, Esq.

6 Mary, *d.* 4 April 1755.

7 Hon. Elizabeth.

William-Willoughby, 2nd Lord, succeeded his father, and was created, in 1776, Viscount Enniskillen, and in 1789, Earl of Enniskillen; he *d.* in 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John-Willoughby, present and 2nd Earl, who, in 1815, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Grinstead of Grinstead, Co. Wilts.

ERNE, EARL OF. (Creighton.)

Peer of Ireland.

This name was originally assumed from the Barony of Crichton, Co. Edinburgh. William de Crichton, living about 1240, was ancestor of the Viscounts of Frendraught in Scotland, extinct in 1698, and of John Creighton, Esq., of Crum Castle, Co. Fermanagh, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Sir Gerard Irvine, of Castle Irvine. Their son, Abraham, commanded a regiment of foot in King William's service in the battle of Aghrim; he represented the County of Fermanagh in Parliament, and *d.* in 1705, leaving by his wife, Mary, daughter of James Spottiswood, Bishop of Clogher, an only son, David, who distinguished himself in the same war, when only eighteen years of age, by his gallant defence of his family seat, Crum Castle, against King James's army of 6000 men: having repulsed the assailants, he made a sally from the castle at the moment that a corps of Enniskilleners was advancing to its relief, which movement, placing the besiegers between two fires, caused their total defeat with immense slaughter. He afterwards rose to the rank of Major-General in the army, was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of foot, and Governor of Kilmainham Castle. He *m.* Catherine, 2nd daughter of Richard Southwell, Esq., and sister of the 1st Lord Southwell, and, dying in 1728, was succeeded by his only son Abraham, created in 1768, Baron Erne of Crum Castle, Co. Fermanagh. He *m.* 1st, in July 1729, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Rogerson, Esq., Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and by her, who *d.* 6 Aug. 1760, left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He *m.* 2ndly, 7 Sept. 1762, Jane, only daughter of John King, Esq., of Charlestown, Co. Roscommon, and widow of Arthur Acheson, Esq., by whom he had no issue.

His Lordship *d.* in 1772, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Lord, who was created in 1781, Viscount Erne, and in 1789, Earl of Erne, he *d.* in 1828, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Abraham, present and 2nd Earl.

ERROL, EARL OF. (Hay.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

William de Haya, descended from a branch of the Anglo-Norman family of Hay, settled in Scotland at the end of the 12th century. He was butler to Kings Mal-

COLM IV, and WILLIAM the Lion, and had two sons: 1 William, ancestor to the Hereditary Constables of Scotland, and Earls of Errol; 2 Robert, ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

The office of Hereditary Constable of Scotland, granted in 1314, to Sir Gilbert Hay, the 4th in direct male descent from the 2nd William de Haya, mentioned above, descended through five more generations to WILLIAM HAY of Errol, who was created EARL of ERROL in 1453. His son NICHOLAS, 2nd EARL, *d.* in 1740, and was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, 3rd EARL. He *d.* in 1506, leaving issue:

1 WILLIAM, his successor, 4th EARL, slain, with his Royal Master, at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513. He was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, 5th EARL, who *d.* without surviving issue male, but left a daughter, Jane, who *m.* the 7th Earl.

2 Thomas Hay, of Logyalmond; he was father of GEORGE, 6th EARL, to whom succeeded his son,

ANDREW, 7th EARL; he *m.* Lady Jane Hay, daughter and heir of the 5th EARL, and *d.* in 1585; leaving by her, besides other issue, the two sons following:

1 FRANCIS, 8th EARL, who, adhering to the Popish religion, entered into a treasonable correspondence with the court of Spain, with a view to the restoration of that faith in Scotland; was brought to trial, convicted of repeated acts of treason, but pardoned, after a short confinement; entered into rebellion again, and, conjointly with the Earl of Huntley, defeated a royal army of 700 men, under the Earl of Argyll, at Glenlivat, in 1594; but on the King's advancing against them, the two Earl's besought and obtained permission to go abroad; and the Earl of Erroll being once more pardoned, in 1596, returned home, and henceforth continued a peaceable and loyal subject till his death, in 1631. He was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, 9th EARL.

2 George Hay, of Killour, (the 4th son,) father of Sir Andrew, and grandfather of Sir JOHN HAY, of Killour, who succeeded as 11th EARL.

WILLIAM, 9th EARL, *d.* in 1636, and was succeeded by his only son, GILBERT, 10th EARL, who was Colonel of horse in the "Engagement" for the rescue of King CHARLES I., in 1648, and raised a regiment for the service of CHARLES II. He *d.* without issue in 1674; having, in 1666, obtained a charter, settling the Earldom, together with the office of High Constable, on himself, and the heirs male or female of his body, which failing, to the heirs he should appoint, under which clause the present Earl inherits.

He was succeeded, according to his own appointment, by his next heir male, JOHN, 11th EARL, grandson of George Hay, of Killour, 4th son of ANDREW, 7th EARL; he *d.* in 1704, leaving three sons: CHARLES, 12th EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1717; James and Thomas, who also *d.* without issue; and two daughters, MARY, who succeeded her brother, and *d.* without issue in 1758; and

Margaret, who *m.* James Livingstone, 5th Earl of Linlithgow, and 4th of Callendar, attainted in 1715, by whom she had an only daughter and heir,

Anne, *m.* to WILLIAM BOYD, 4th EARL of KILMARNOCK, by whom she had JAMES, who succeeded his great-aunt, as 14th EARL of ERROL.

His Lordship derives his paternal descent from Robert, surnamed BOYD, from the fairness of his complexion, son of Simon, the brother of Walter, 1st High Steward of Scotland: (from whom sprang the Royal House of Stuart:) 10th in descent from him, was ROBERT BOYD, of Kilmarnock, who was created a Peer of Parliament by the title of LORD BOYD, in 1459; in 1460 he was appointed one of the Council of Regency during the minority of JAMES III., and in 1466, Governor of the Kingdom of Scotland, till the Sovereign came of age. In 1469, however, the King's mind being alienated from himself and family, he had recourse to arms, but was overpowered; his brother Alexander was taken and beheaded, but the Lord Boyd himself escaped to England, and *d.* at Alnwick in 1470; his estates and honours became forfeited. He left two sons:

1 THOMAS, who, during the continuance of his father's power, was *m.* to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of JAMES II., with whom he had the Earldom of Arran; on the suppression of his father's rebellion, he escaped into Denmark, and thence wandering into England and other countries, he found an early death and an obscure tomb. JAMES, Earl of Arran, his only son, *d.* young in 1484.

2 Alexander, to whose son ROBERT the title of LORD BOYD was restored in 1536. His son,

ROBERT, 5th LORD, was a supporter of Queen MARY, and, as well as his son and successor, THOMAS, 6th LORD, was in her army at the defeat at Langside. The 6th LORD *d.* in 1611; his son Robert, Master of Boyd, *d.* before him, leaving two sons: 1 ROBERT, 7th LORD, who *d.* in 1628, and his only son ROBERT, 8th LORD,

d. without issue, in 1640; 2 ROBERT, 9th LORD, who, as a steady adherent of King CHARLES I., was compelled to submit to a fine for the recovery of his estates; he *d.* in 1654, and was succeeded by his only son,

WILLIAM, 10th LORD BOYD, created, in 1661, Earl of Kilmarnock; he *d.* in March 1692, and was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, who *d.* in May the same year. WILLIAM, 3rd EARL, his son, succeeded, and was so zealous in the cause of the House of Hanover, that when the rebellion of 1715 broke out, he joined the King's army at the head of 500 volunteers, and brought with him in arms, in the same cause, his son WILLIAM, Lord Boyd, though but eleven years of age. The same Lord Boyd having, in 1717, succeeded his father as 4th EARL, unfortunately in his maturer years adopted contrary principles, and joining the Pretender's army in 1745, was taken prisoner at Culloden, attainted and beheaded on Tower-hill, together with the Lord Balmerinoch, 18 Aug. 1746. His honours were forfeited, but he *m.* the Lady Anne Livingstone, through whom, as above stated, the Earldom of Errol passed to his son,

JAMES, Lord Boyd, 14th EARL of ERROL, celebrated for the extraordinary size of his stature and the symmetrical proportions of his figure, his manly grace and strength, and the accomplishments of his mind as well as of his person. Horace Walpole, in adverting to the Coronation of GEORGE III., makes the following remarkable observation concerning this nobleman: "One there was, the noblest figure I ever saw, the High Constable of Scotland, Lord Errol; as one saw him in a space capable of containing him, one admired him; and it added to the energy of his person that we considered him acting so considerable a part in the very hall where, so few years ago, one saw his father, Lord Kilmarnock, condemned to the block." He was *b.* 20 April 1726, and *d.* 3 July 1778, having been twice married; 1st, 15 Sept. 1749, to Rebecca, daughter of Alexander Lockhart, Esq., Lord Covington, who *d.* 2 May 1761; and 2ndly, 10 Aug. 1762, to Isabella, daughter of Sir William Carr, Bart., who *d.* 3 Nov. 1808. The only issue of the first marriage was Lady Mary Scott, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*; by the 2nd, his Lordship had issue, besides several children who *d.* young, GEORGE, his successor, WILLIAM, the 16th EARL, the other daughters described in *The Peerage Volume*, and his youngest son, the Hon. Capt. James Hay, of the East India Company's naval service, who was drowned in passing ashore, in a boat, from his ship, the *Henry Dundas*, lying in the Thames, 19 May 1797, *unm.* GEORGE, 15th EARL, the eldest son, *b.* 13 May 1767, succeeded his father, and *d.* without issue 14 June 1798; having *m.* 25 Jan. 1790, Elizabeth Jemima, 2nd daughter of Joseph Blake, Esq., and sister of Joseph-Henry, 1st Lord Wallscourt, who *d.* 17 Jan. 1831, having *m.* 2ndly, the Right Hon. John-Hookham Frere, of Roydon, Co. Norfolk. The Earl was succeeded by his brother WILLIAM, 16th EARL, who *d.* in 1819, leaving the numerous issue, described in *The Peerage Volume*, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, WILLIAM-GEORGE, the present and 17th EARL, and 21st hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. He was created, in 1831, a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Kilmarnock of Kilmarnock, Co. Ayr.

ERSKINE, BARON. (ERSKINE.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE HON. THOMAS ERSKINE, 3rd son of Henry-David, 10th Earl of Buchan, and uncle to the present Earl of Buchan, having distinguished himself beyond his co-

temporaries by his exquisite eloquence at the English bar, was, on being appointed Lord High Chancellor, created in 1806, Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle, Co. Cornwall. He *d.* in 1824, and was succeeded by his eldest son, DAVID-MONTAGU, the present and 2nd LORD.

ESSEX, EARL OF. (CAPEL-CONINGSBY.)

Peer of England.

HIS Lordship is descended from an ancient family, Lords of the Manor of Capel' Co. Suffolk, for many generations before John Capel, Esq., of Stoke Neyland in that county, whose 2nd son, Sir William, was Lord Mayor of London, in 1503, and ancestor, in the 6th degree, of ARTHUR CAPEL, created in 1641, BARON CAPEL of Hadham, Co. Hertford. From the first indication of a civil war, he devoted himself and his fortunes, in the senate and in the field, to the service of the Crown; and at length, when all the other garrisons were lost, and all the royal armies dispersed, his Lordship, joining his forces with those of George Goring, Earl of Norwich, and Sir Charles Lucas, for the purpose of making a last effort for the rescue of the King, was besieged in Colchester, which he vigorously defended for ten weeks, till, after suffering the utmost extremities of famine, they were compelled to surrender, under articles, it is true, for the town, but, for themselves, to the mercy of the conquerors. Mercy they found not; Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were shot upon the spot, notwithstanding the spirited remonstrances of the Lord Capel. He was himself reserved for no better fate; but being committed to the Tower, he lived to learn the iniquitous execution of his royal master, and being shortly after brought before the tribunal, miscalled the High Court of Justice, was condemned to suffer death, and was decapitated in Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 9 March 1648-9; leaving behind him a reputation on which Lord Clarendon remarks, "Whoever shall after him deserve best of the English nation, he can never think himself undervalued when he shall hear that his courage, virtue, and fidelity is laid in the balance with, and compared to that of the Lord Capel." Sir Henry Capel, his second son, was created in 1692, Baron Capel of Tewkesbury, Co. Gloucester; but dying without issue in 1696, at Dublin Castle, in the exercise of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the title became extinct.

ARTHUR, 2nd LORD, eldest son of the first Lord Capel of Hadham, was created, in 1661, Viscount Malden, Co. Essex, and EARL of ESSEX. He was of the popular party in the Parliamentary struggles of the reign of CHARLES II.; was accused in 1683 of high-treason, with the Lord Russell, and committed to the Tower, where he was found, a few days afterwards, with his throat cut: a mysterious transaction, which, though much investigated, has never been satisfactorily elucidated. ALGERNON, 2nd EARL, his only surviving son and successor, *d.* in 1692, and was succeeded by his only son, WILLIAM, 3rd EARL, to whom, in 1743, succeeded his only son, WILLIAM-ANNE-HOLLIS, 4th EARL; he *m.* Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir *(with her sister Charlotte, wife of the Hon. Capt. Robert Boyle Walsingham, and mother of the late Baroness de Roos)* of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, by Lady Frances Coningsby, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Earl Coningsby, and co-heir by her mother, of the Barony of Roos; by whom his Lordship had the issue enumerated in *The Peerage Volume.* He was succeeded, in 1799, by his eldest son GEORGE, present and 5th EARL, who, having succeeded to the estates of the Earl Coningsby, has assumed the additional surname of CONINGSBY.

EXETER, MARQUIS OF. (Cecil.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family springs from Robert Sitsilt, who assisted in the conquest of Glamorganshire in 1091; 17th in lineal descent from him was William Cecil, the 1st and great Lord Burghley, K.G.; who was *b.* 13 Sept. 1520; entered of Gray's Inn in the 21st year of his age, after an academical education at Cambridge, and married three months afterwards to Mary, sister of the erudite Sir John Cheke, Preceptor to King Edward VI. Through the influence of his brother-in-law he was appointed Secretary of State by the Protector Somerset; he shared the fall of that distinguished nobleman, and was for some months a prisoner in the Tower; but was replaced in his office of Secretary of State by the Duke of Northumberland in the latter end of King Edward's reign. During the ensuing reign of Mary his religious opinions held him at a distance from Court, but he was recalled by Queen Elizabeth on her accession, and again appointed Secretary of State. He was created Baron Burghley, in 1571, and in 1572 was appointed Lord High Treasurer. This great statesman having retained to the last the favour and confidence of his Royal Mistress, and displayed an unshaken rectitude and profound sagacity in the administration of the government, *d.* 4 Aug. 1598, leaving two sons; Thomas, 2nd Lord, ancestor of the present Marquis; and Robert, created Earl of Salisbury, ancestor of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Thomas, 2nd Lord, K.G., was created Earl of Exeter in 1605, and *d.* in 1622, leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following:

1 William, 2nd Earl, K.G.; he *m.* 1st Lady Elizabeth Manners, only daughter and heir of Edward, 3rd Earl of Rutland and Baron Roos, to which Barony her Ladyship succeeded on the death of her father in 1587, and transmitted it, on her death in 1591, to her only son William, 16th Lord Roos, who dying without issue before his father and grandfather in 1618, the Barony returned to the house of Rutland. The Earl took a second wife, but had no male issue by her, and, on his death in 1640, was succeeded by the son of his next brother.

2 Sir Richard Cecil, *d.* in 1633, leaving a son David, who succeeded his uncle as 3rd Earl.

5 Sir Edward Cecil, a distinguished general, was created in 1625, Baron Cecil of Putney, and in 1626, Viscount Wimbledon, Co. Surrey; he *d.* in 1638, without surviving issue male, and his titles became extinct.

David, 3rd Earl, *d.* in 1643, and was followed by his descendants to the 4th generation, in uninterrupted succession from father to son, all named John; the 4th Earl *d.* in 1678; the 5th in 1700; the 6th in 1721; and John, 7th Earl, in 1722, when he was succeeded by his brother Brownlow, 8th Earl; he *d.* in 1754, leaving two sons; 1 Brownlow, 9th Earl, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1793; 2 Thomas-Chambers, who *d.* in 1777, leaving an only son,

Henry, 10th Earl, created in 1801, Marquis of Exeter; he *d.* in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son Brownlow, present and 2nd Marquis.

EXMOUTH, VISCOUNT. (Pellew.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's father, Samuel Humphrey, 3rd son of George Pellew, Esq., of Hushing, Co. Devon, *m.* Constance, daughter of Edward Langford, Esq., and by her (who *m.* 2ndly Mr. Woodis, and *d.* 31 Jan. 1812) had issue; 1 Samuel-Humphrey, who *m.* Jane Budden, by whom he had one son, Samuel; 2 Sir Edward, the 1st Viscount; 3 Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B., distinguished, like his gallant brother, for his naval services; he was captain of the *Cleopatra* Frigate on duty in the West Indies in 1801, and commanded the *Conqueror*, of 74 guns, in the memorable victory of Trafalgar. He was *b.* 25 Aug. 1759, and *d.* 19 July 1832, having *m.* Mary-Ellen, daughter of George Gilmore, Esq., by whom he had an only son Edward, a Captain in the Life Guards, *b.* 15 July 1793, killed in a duel at Paris, with Lieutenant Walsh of the same regiment, 6 Oct. 1819; 4 Catherine, late wife of Charles-Louis, Count Jegerskjold, of Sweden, deceased; 5 Jane, late wife of Lieutenant Spriddle, R.N., deceased.

Sir Edward Pellew, the 2nd son, whose exploits so honourably earned the rank to which he attained, entered early into the Royal Navy, became a Lieutenant in 1780, and in 1782 a Post Captain, having already signalised himself in the command of the *Resolution* cutter of 12 guns by the capture of the Dutch Privateer, the *Flushing* of 14 guns. Early in the French revolutionary war he took the Frigate *Cleopatra* of a very superior force to the *Nymph* which he commanded; he was created a Baronet in 1796, and the abilities and zeal which he continued to display to the end of the war obtained for him the honours of the Peerage; he was created Baron Exmouth of Canonteign, Co. Devon, in 1814, and finally Viscount Exmouth as aforesaid, after his gallant bombardment and destruction of the fleet and arsenal at Algiers in 1816. He *d.* 23 Jan. 1833, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Pownoll-Bastard, 2nd Viscount; who dying also, the 2nd Dec. of the same year, was followed by his eldest son Edward, the present and 3rd Viscount.

FAIRFAX, BARON. (Fairfax.)

Peer of Scotland.

This family is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was settled at Torchester, Co. Northumberland, at the Conquest. Richard Fairfax was seated in Yorkshire in 1205, where his descendants continued to flourish through several generations. Richard, living in 1401, was father of William, (eldest son,) ancestor in the 5th degree of Sir Thomas Fairfax of Walton, created in 1629, Viscount and Baron Fairfax of Emely, Co. Tipperary, in the Peerage of Ireland, which titles became extinct in 1772, by the death of Charles-Gregory, 8th Viscount, his last male descendant; and of Sir Guy, (3rd son,) from whom descended in the 4th degree, Sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton, employed by Queen Elizabeth, in diplomatic affairs, especially in her intercourse with the King of Scotland; and afterwards created a Peer of Scotland, by the title of Baron Fairfax of Cameron, in 1627; four of his younger sons were killed in arms abroad in the year 1621, two in the Palatinate, one at Rochelle, and one in Turkey. His 2nd son, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Fairfax, was father of the 4th Lord; and his eldest son, Ferdinando, 2nd Lord, succeeded him in 1640; taking arms in support of the Parliament, he was, in the beginning of the civil war, appointed General for the County of York, which County he represented in Parliament; he was very successful in his military career, but his fame was entirely eclipsed by that of his eldest son, Thomas, 3rd Lord, who succeeded him in title and estate in 1647, and was the celebrated rebel General. He defeated the Royal troops in many engagements, especially in the decisive battle at Naseby. He besieged and took the City of Colchester, the last which resisted the Republican arms, and shortly after, refusing to sit in judgment upon his Sovereign, and declining to command the army destined to act against Scotland, after that kingdom had declared for King Charles II., he retired from public life to his seat in Yorkshire. After the death of Cromwell, he joined the promoters of the Restoration, and being again returned to Parliament, was one of the Committee appointed to wait upon the King at the Hague, and invite him into England; he then returned to his retirement, and *d.* in 1671. The Lady Fairfax, his wife, who rendered herself so remarkable at the trial of King Charles, by exclaiming, when the words in the impeachment, "All the good people of England," were read, "No, not the hundredth part of them;" was Anne, daughter and co-heir of Horace, Lord Vere of Tilbury, by whom he had no male issue. He was succeeded by

Henry, 4th Lord, son, as before-mentioned, of Henry, 2nd son of the 1st Lord; he *d.* in 1688, leaving, besides other issue, two sons:

1 Thomas, 5th Lord, who *d.* in Jan. 1710, and was father of Thomas, 6th Lord; who *d.* in Feb. 1782; and of Robert, 7th Lord, who *d.* 15 July 1793.

2 Hon. Henry, who *d.* in 1708; and was father of William Fairfax, Esq. This gentleman having undertaken the management of some large estates in Virginia, which had devolved on his cousin, the 6th Lord Fairfax, acquired property himself in New England and settled there. He *d.* in 1757, leaving two sons, of whom Bryan, the younger son, in holy orders, alone survived the 7th Lord, after whose death he came to England, and having made good his claim to the title as 8th Lord, before the House of Lords, returned to America, where he and his family have since continued to reside.

FALKLAND, VISCOUNT. (Cary.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

Adam de Carey was 1st Lord of Castle Carey, Co. Somerset, in the 13th century; the 7th in descent from him was Thomas Cary, who had two sons,

1 Sir John, grandfather of Henry, 1st Viscount.

2 William, whose male issue became extinct in 1765; he *m.* the sister of Queen Anne Bullen, and was father by her of Henry, Lord Hundson, K.G., created Baron Hunsdon, of Hunsdon, Co. Herts, in 1559; he *d.* in 1596, leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following, *viz.*

1 George, 2nd Lord Hunsdon, K.G.; he *d.* without male issue, in 1603.

2 John, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1617, and was succeeded by his son Henry, 4th Lord, created in 1621, Viscount Rochford, and in 1628, Earl of Dover; and *d.* in 1668, when he was succeeded by his only son, John, 2nd Earl of Dover, on whose death, in 1677, without issue male, the Earldom became extinct, but the Barony devolved on the heir male, as below.

3 Sir Edmund; he had, besides other issue, two sons, Sir Robert and Ferdinand, whose son William, was father of the last Lord Hunsdon. Sir Robert, his eldest son, was father of, 1 Horatio, whose son Robert, became 6th Lord, on the extinction of the male line of the 3rd Lord, and *d.* without issue in 1692; 2 Ernest, father of Robert, 7th Lord, who was so unprepared for the remote dignity which awaited him, that, on his accession to the Peerage, he was pursuing the humble occupation of a weaver; he also *d.* without issue, in 1702. The next and last heir male of this family was then found in the person of Ferdinand-William, grandson of Ferdinand, younger son of Sir Edmund Carey; he succeeded as 8th Lord Hunsdon, and on his death, without issue, in 1765, the title became extinct.

4 Robert, created in 1622 Baron Cary of Leppington, Co. York, and in 1626 Earl of Monmouth; he *d.* in 1639, leaving two sons; Henry, his successor, 2nd Earl of Monmouth, on whose death in 1661, the title became extinct; and Thomas, who having been Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles I., and having zealously served him throughout the civil wars, took his afflicting death so much to heart, that he fell sick and *d.* very shortly afterwards, in 1648-9.

Sir Henry, son of Sir Edward Cary, and grandson of the Sir John Cary mentioned above, was created Viscount Falkland in 1620; he *d.* in 1633, and was succeeded by his son, Henry, 2nd Viscount, who makes so conspicuous a figure in the early history of the civil war. The increasing troubles of the times drew him from domestic retirement, and a course of intense study, in which he had become a proficient in classical and ecclesiastical learning, to place him in the vortex of political and even military activity; resigning his whole soul to the promotion of his country's good, he entered ardently into the war, when that first object of his desires was no longer to be obtained by milder measures, and was among its noblest victims; he was killed in the first battle of Newbury, 20 Sept. 1743, in the 34th year of his age. He was followed in regular succession from father to son by his descendants to the fourth generation, viz.: Henry, 3rd Viscount, who *d.* in 1663; Anthony, 4th Viscount, *d.* in 1694; Lucius-Henry, 5th Viscount, *d.* in 1730; and Lucius-Charles, 6th Viscount. The latter *d.* in 1785, having survived his only son,

Lucius-Ferdinand, who *d.* 20 Aug. 1780, in the exercise of his office as Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Tobago, leaving by his marriage in March 1760, with Anne, daughter of Colonel Charles Leith, several daughters, for whom *see The Peerage Volume*, and two sons; 1 HENRY-THOMAS, 7th VISCOUNT, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d. unm.* 22 May 1796; and 2 CHARLES-JOHN, who succeeded his brother, as 8th VISCOUNT, and being unfortunately killed in a duel in 1809, was succeeded by his eldest son, LUCIUS, present and 9th VISCOUNT FALKLAND.

FALMOUTH, EARL OF. (BOSCAWEN)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

HIS Lordship's ancestors assumed their surname from the Lordship of Boscawen-Rose, Co. Cornwall, which they possessed in the reign of King JOHN. From Henry Boscawen, living in 1292, the inheritance passed, through thirteen generations, to

HUGH BOSCAWEN, Esq., created Baron of Boscawen-Rose, and VISCOUNT FALMOUTH, both in the County of Cornwall, in 1720. He *d.* in 1734; having had eight sons, viz.:

1 HUGH, his successor, 2nd VISCOUNT, was *b.* in 1707, and *d.* without issue 4 Feb. 1782; having *m.* 6 May 1736, Hannah-Catherine-Maria, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Worplesdon, Co. Surrey, Esq., and widow of Richard Russell, Esq.

2 Charles, *b.* 12 June 1710, *d.* young.

3 The Hon. Admiral Edward Boscawen, who first distinguished himself in the naval service of his country at the age of 18, in Admiral Vernon's squadron in the West Indies, and from that period to the end of his life, a continued train of successes brought his gallantry and abilities conspicuously before the country. He was *b.* 19 Aug. 1711, and *d.* 10 Jan. 1761; having *m.* Dec. 1742, Frances, daughter of William-Evelyn Glanville, of St. Clere, Co. Kent, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 26 Feb. 1805, he had issue, besides two elder sons who *d. unm.*, 1 GEORGE-EVELYN, 3rd VISCOUNT, who succeeded his uncle, and *d.* in 1808; when he was succeeded by his eldest son EDWARD, present and 4th VISCOUNT, who, in 1821, was created EARL of FALMOUTH; 2 Frances, *b.* 7 March 1746, *d.* 14 July 1801, having *m.* 6 July 1773, the Hon. Admiral John-Leveson-Gower, (brother to Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford,) who *d.* 15 Aug. 1792; 3 Elizabeth, *b.* 23 May 1747, *d.* 15 June 1828, having *m.* Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort, K.G.

4 The Hon. General George Boscawen, *b.* 1 Dec. 1712, *d.* 3 May 1775; having *m.* July 1743, Anne, daughter of John-Morley Trevor, Esq., by whom he had issue the two sons stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and two daughters, the Hon. Anne Boscawen, *b.* Oct. 1744, Maid of Honour to Queen CHARLOTTE, who *d.* 14 Feb. 1831; and Charlotte, *b.* May 1747, *d.* July 1829.

5 The Hon. Major-General John Boscawen, *b.* Jan. 1714, *d.* 30 April 1767; having *m.* Dec. 1748, Thomasina, daughter of Robert Surman, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 17 Jan. 1750, he had a son, Colonel William-Augustus-Spencer Boscawen, who was *b.* 7 Jan. 1750, and *d.* 13 June 1828; having *m.* Mary-Anne, daughter of —— Hughes, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 21 Sept. 1821, he left the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

6 Hon. William-Frederick, *d. unm.* in the service of the East India Company.

7 Hon. Henry, *d. unm.*

8 Hon. and Rev. Nicholas, D.D., Dean of St. Burien, in Cornwall, a Prebendary

of Westminster, and Chaplain to the King; he was *b.* 16 Aug. 1723, and *d.* 4 July 1793; having *m.* Jane, daughter of —— Woodward, Esq., and widow of —— Hatton, Esq., by whom, who *d.* Jan. 1797, he had one son, Nicholas. See *The Peerage Volume.*

FARNBOROUGH, BARON. (Long.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family is of considerable antiquity in the County of Wilts, where it has flourished in numerous branches. John Long, Esq., of Netheravon, was grandfather of Samuel, who settled in Jamaica in 1655, and whose only son, Charles Long, Esq., of Longville, Jamaica, *d.* in 1723, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 Samuel, who *m.* Mary, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Bartholomew Tate, Esq. His representatives (three daughters and co-heirs of his eldest son, Robert Long, who *d.* in 1779) are co-heirs with the issue of the late Lord Zouche of that Barony. His 2nd son, Edward Long, Esq., Chief Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Jamaica, left a numerous issue.

2 Charles, of Saxmundham, who *d.* in 1760; he was father of Charles Long, Esq., who *m.* his cousin Jane, sister of Lord Farnborough, and *d.* in 1813, without surviving issue; and of Dudley Long, Esq., who assumed the name of North, *m.* the Hon. Sophia Anderson-Pelham, sister of Lord Yarborough, and *d.* in 1829.

3 Beeston Long, Esq., of Carshalton, Co. Surrey; he was *b.* in 1710, and *d.* 21 Jan. 1783; having *m.* 24 Jan. 1745, Susannah, daughter and heir of Abraham Crop, Esq., who *d.* in 1789. They had the following issue:

1 Samuel, *d.* 19 Oct. 1807; having *m.* 22 Dec. 1787, Lady Jane Maitland, 4th daughter of James, 7th Earl of Lauderdale; she *m.* 2ndly, 5 Nov. 1808, Lieut.-General Sir William Houston, G.C.B., and died at Gibraltar, 1 June 1833, leaving issue by Mr. Long.

2 Beeston Long, Esq., a Bank Director; he was *b.* in 1757, and *d.* 8 Aug. 1820; having *m.* 10 July 1786, Frances-Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Neave, Bart., by whom he had issue.

3 The Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, G.C.B., created in 1826, Baron Farnborough, of Bromley-Hill Place, Co. Kent, the present Peer.

4 George, killed at the storming of Trincomalee.

5 The Rev. William Long, a Canon of Windsor.

6 Richard, *d. unm.*

7 Sarah, *d.* 13 July 1817; having *m.* 23 April 1774, Sir George-William Prescott, Bart., *d.* 22 July 1801.

8 Jane, *m.* 26 Dec. 1786, her cousin, Charles Long, Esq., eldest son of Charles, elder brother of Beeston Long, Esq., above.

9 Susannah, *d.* 12 June 1815; having *m.* 1 Nov. 1787, the Rev. George Chamberlain.

FARNHAM, BARON. (Maxwell.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is of the same ancestry with the Earls of Nithisdale in Scotland, forfeited in 1716. Sir John Maxwell, 4th in descent from Marcus, the son of Unwin, who obtained estates in Scotland from King David I., was ancestor of John Maxwell, whose 2nd son, Robert, was Dean of Armagh in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and great grandfather of

John Maxwell, Esq., created Baron Farnham of Farnham, Co. Cavan, in 1756; he *d.* in 1759; having *m.* Judith, daughter and heir of James Barry, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 5 April 1771, he had issue:

1 Robert, 2nd Lord, created Viscount Farnham in 1760, and Earl of Farnham in 1763. He *d.* 16 Nov. 1779, without surviving issue male, when the Earldom and Viscounty became extinct. He *m.* 1st, 27 Dec. 1759, Henrietta, daughter and sole heiress of Philip Cantillon, Esq., and widow of William-Matthias, Earl of Stafford; by her, who *d.* 30 Aug. 1761, he had issue, John, Lord Maxwell, who *d.* in 1777; and Lady Henrietta, who *m.* 5 July 1780, the Right Hon. Dennis Daly of Dunsandle, Co. Galway; he *d.* Oct. 1791. The Earl *m.* 2ndly, 1 Dec. 1771, Sarah, daughter of Pole Cosby, Esq., sister of Dudley-Alexander-Sydney, Lord Sydney, and widow of Arthur Upton, Esq., of Castle Upton.

2 Barry, 3rd Lord, created Earl of Farnham, and Viscount Maxwell in 1785, and *d.* 7 Oct. 1800; he *m.* 1st, 15 Jan. 1751, Margaret, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Robert King, Esq., of Drewstower, Co. Meath, who *d.* 4 Dec. 1766; and 2ndly, 5 Aug. 1771, Grace, daughter of Arthur Burdett, Esq., who *d.* 8 March 1816. He had issue by both marriages, and by his first Lady was father of John-James, 4th Lord, and 2nd Earl, on whose death, 24 July 1823, the Earldom and Viscounty again became extinct.

3 Henry, Bishop of Meath, father of John, the present and 5th Lord, who succeeded to the Barony on the death of his cousin.

4 Lady Anne, who *d.* 16 Feb. 1813, having *m.* the Right Hon. Owen Wynne, who *d.* in 1789.

FERRARD, VISCOUNT. (Skeffington-Foster.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

John Foster, Esq., of Dunlear, Co. Louth, *d.* 16 May 1747, having *m.* Elizabeth, youngest daughter of William Fortescue, Esq., of Newragh, Co. Louth, and aunt of William-Henry, 1st Earl of Clermont; by whom, who *d.* 29 Oct. 1762, he had besides other issue, Anthony, and the Rev. Thomas Foster, whose son John-Thomas *m.* Lady Elizabeth Hervey, afterwards Duchess of Devonshire, by whom he left issue.

Anthony Foster, Esq., the eldest son, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was *b.* 12 Dec. 1705, and *d.* 3 April 1778; having *m.* 1st, 25 Feb. 1736, Elizabeth, daughter of William Burgh, Esq., who *d.* 30 July 1744; 2ndly, 29 July 1749, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq. By his first marriage he was father of

1 Margaret, *b.* 1737, *d.* 16 March 1792; having *m.* the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Maxwell, Lord Bishop of Meath, by whom she was mother of John, 5th Lord Farnham.

2 The Right Hon. John Foster, who was created Baron Oriel in the Peerage of England in 1821, and *d.* in 1828, having *m.* Margaretta, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., of Bert, Co. Kildare, and aunt of Lord Down; she was created in 1790, Baroness Oriel of Collon, Co. Louth, and in 1797, Viscountess Ferrard, both in the Peerage of Ireland, and *d.* in 1824; when she was succeeded by her only surviving son, Thomas-Henry, present and 2nd Viscount; who also succeeded his father, in 1828, as 2nd Baron Oriel. He *m.* Lady Harriet Skeffington, Viscountess Massereene, by whom, who *d.* in 1831, he had several children; John, their eldest son, succeeded his mother, and is the present and 10th Viscount Massereene.

3 The Right Rev. William, Lord Bishop of Clogher, *d.* 1796; having *m.* Catherine-Letitia, daughter of the Rev. Henry Leslie, D. D., by whom he left issue.

FERRERS, EARL. (Shirley.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The 1st of his Lordship's ancestors on record is Sasuvalo, an Anglo-Saxon, who possessed large estates immediately after the Conquest. Sixth in descent from him was Henry, who assumed the name of Shirley, from his estate, and was ancestor in the 11th degree of Sir George, created a Baronet in 1611, and *d.* in 1622.

Sir Henry Shirley, Bart., his son, *m.* Dorothy, 2nd daughter of Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and co-heir of her brother Robert, 3rd Earl of Essex, and 11th Baron Ferrers of Chartley, on whose death, in 1646, the Barony of Ferrers of Chartley fell into abeyance, which was terminated by the Crown in 1677, in favour of Sir Robert Shirley, grandson and heir of Sir Henry and Lady Dorothy Shirley, and son of Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., who, being imprisoned by Cromwell for his loyalty, *d.* in the Tower. Sir Robert the grandson, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, was created in 1711, Viscount Tamworth, Co. Stafford, and Earl Ferrers, and had thirteen sons, of whom, Robert, Viscount Tamworth, the eldest son, *d.* before his father, leaving Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, who *m.* James Compton, 5th Earl of Northampton; and her daughter, Lady Charlotte, carried the Barony of Ferrers of Chartley into the family of the Marquis of Townshend; Washington, 2nd Earl, also *d.* without issue male in 1729; Henry, 3rd Earl, *d. unm.* in 1745; Laurence (10th son) was father of Laurence, 4th Earl, Washington, 5th Earl, and Robert, 6th Earl; and George, (13th son,) was grandfather of Evelyn-John Shirley, Esq., of Eatington-Park, Warwickshire, M.P.; for all his surviving descendants, see *The Peerage Volume.*

The Hon. Laurence Shirley, 10th son of the 1st Earl, and grandfather of the present Earl, was *b.* 26 Sept. 1693, and *d.* 27 April 1743; having *m.* Anne, 4th daughter of Sir Walter Clarges, Bart., and by her had the five sons following:

1 Laurence, who succeeded his uncle as 4th Earl; he *m.* 16 Sept. 1752, Mary, youngest daughter of Amos Meredith, Esq.; from whom he was separated, and she was allowed a separate maintenance by Act of Parliament. After his Lordship's decease, she *m.* 2ndly, Lord Frederick Campbell, 3rd son of John, 4th Duke of Argyll, and was unfortunately burnt to death 25 July 1807. His Lordship being liable to sudden starts of passion, much resembling madness, in one of these shot Mr. Johnson, his steward; his Peers adjudged him guilty of murder, and he suffered death accordingly on 5th May 1760, leaving no issue.

2 Washington, 5th Earl, *d.* without issue 1 Oct. 1773; having *m.* Anne, daughter of —— Elliott, Esq., who *d.* in 1791.

3 Robert, 6th Earl, who *d.* in 1787, leaving two sons, Robert and Washington. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, 7th Earl, *b.* 21 Sept. 1756, *d.* 2 May 1827; having *m.* 1st, 13 March 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of John Prentiss, Esq., who *d.* 14 Sept. 1799; and 2ndly, 28 Sept. 1799, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wrightson Mundy, Esq., who *d.* 22 Feb. 1827. He had issue by his 1st marriage, Robert-Sewallis, Viscount Tamworth, *b.* 9 Nov. 1778, *d.* 6 June 1824, having *m.* 5 Aug. 1800, the Hon. Sophia-Caroline Curzon, eldest daughter of Lord Scarsdale. The Earl, dying without surviving issue, was succeeded by his only brother, Washington, the present and 8th Earl.

4 Walter, in Holy Orders, *b.* 28 Sept. 1725, *d.* 7 April 1786; having *m.* 27 Aug. 1766, Henrietta-Maria, daughter of John Phillips, Esq., who *d.* 15 Dec. 1792, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Admiral Thomas, *b.* 6 April 1733; *m.* 1st, 30 March 1773, the widow of Sir Stephen Anderson, Bart.; 2ndly, 6 Nov. 1809, Anne, daughter of —— Hele, Esq. The Admiral *d.* 6 April 1814, and his widow re-married Colonel John Tuffnell.

FEVERSHAM, BARON. (Duncombe.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Alexander Duncombe, Esq., of Drayton, Co. Bucks, the only son who left issue of William Duncombe, Esq., of Ivinghoe, Co. Bucks, *m.* in 1465, Mary, daughter of —— Pawlye, Esq., of Whitchurch, Co. Bucks, by whom he had, besides other issue,

1 Sir Charles, Lord Mayor of London 1709, *d. unm.* in 1711, leaving very considerable estates, in the North and West of England, to the sons of his brother and sister.

2 Anthony, whose only son Anthony, inherited his uncle's property in the West, and was created in 1747, Lord Feversham, which title became extinct on his death in 1763, without issue male; his only daughter, Anne, *m.* Jacob, 2nd Earl of Radnor.

3 Mary, *m.* Thomas Browne, Esq., who took the name of Duncombe; they had issue, Mary, wife of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, and

Thomas, heir to his uncle's estates in Yorkshire; he *d.* in 1746, leaving issue:

1 Thomas, *d.* 25 Nov. 1779, without surviving issue male, having been three times married. His daughter, and at length sole heir, Anne, *m.* Robert Shafto, of Whitworth, Co. Durham, Esq.; Charlotte, his widow, *m.* 2ndly, Thomas, 2nd Earl Onslow.

2 Charles-Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., *d.* 11 Sept. 1803; having *m.* Isabel, daughter of —— Soleby, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 13 April 1800, he had three sons, Charles, Thomas, and Slingsby, who all have issue.

Charles Duncombe, Esq., the eldest son, was created in 1826, Baron Feversham, of Duncombe Park, and is the present Lord.

FIFE, EARL OF. (DUFF.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

MACDUFF, Thane of Fife, was created Earl of Fife by MALCOLM CANMORE. The Earldom vested, in the 13th generation, in Isabel, only daughter of the 12th Earl, who, having no issue by either of her three marriages, resigned it to the King, and obtained a renewed patent, with remainder after herself, to Robert, Duke of Albany, 3rd son of King ROBERT II., and brother of her 2nd husband Walter Stuart. Upon the attainder of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, son of the above Robert, in 1425, the Earldom was forfeited, and afterwards annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament, although the male descendants of Hugo, 2nd son of Gillmichael, 4th Earl, still exist. The Earl of Wemyss is his heir male.

WILLIAM, son of William Duff, Esq., of Dipple, descended from the ancient Earls, though the line cannot be precisely traced, was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland, in 1735, by the title of Baron Braco of Kilbride, Co. Cavan, and in 1759 was further created EARL OF FIFE and Viscount Macduff. He *m.* 1st, Lady Janet Ogilvie, 2nd daughter of James, 4th Earl of Findlater and Seafield, and widow of Hugh Forbes, Esq., who *d.* in 1722, without issue; and he *m.* 2ndly, in 1722, Jean, daughter of Sir James Grant, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 16 Jan. 1788, he had a numerous issue. The Earl *d.* 8 Sept. 1763, and was succeeded by his son JAMES, 2nd EARL, who was created, in 1790, Baron Fife, in the Peerage of Great Britain. He *m.* 5 June 1759, Lady Dorothea Sinclair, only child of Alexander, 9th Earl of Caithness, who *d.* 30 Sept. 1818; and he *d.* without issue 28 Jan. 1809, when the English Barony became extinct, and the Irish Earldom devolved on his brother, ALEXANDER, 3rd EARL, father of JAMES, present and 4th EARL, by whom he was succeeded in 1811, and who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1827, by the title of Baron Fife, Co. Fife.

FINGALL, EARL. (PLUNKETT.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

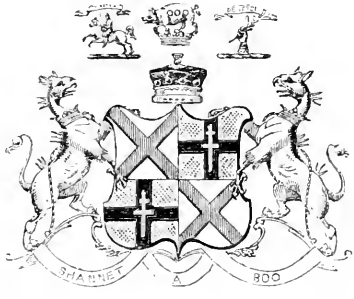
JOHN PLUNKETT, of Bewley, in the reign of HENRY III., had two sons; 1 John, ancestor of Lord Louth; 2 Richard, whose son, Sir Christopher Plunkett, *m.* Joan.

daughter and heir of Sir Lucas Cusack, Lord of Killeen, Dunsany, and Gerardstown, and is generally considered to have been raised to the Peerage about 1430, but no patent of this creation exists. John, their eldest son, Lord Killeen, was father of Christopher, Lord Killeen, and grandfather of EDMUND, summoned to Parliament in 1486 as BARON KILLEEN, of Killeen Castle, Co. Meath, from whom the Earl descends in the 10th generation; and their younger son, Christopher, was 1st Lord Dunsany, and ancestor of the present Lord Dunsany.

EDMUND, 1st BARON, *d.* in 1510; JOHN, his son, 2nd LORD, in 1550; and was succeeded by his son, PATRICK, 3rd LORD, father of CHRISTOPHER, 4th LORD, who *d.* without issue male, and of JAMES, 5th LORD, who succeeded his brother, and dying in 1595, was succeeded by his son CHRISTOPHER, 6th LORD, who *d.* in 1613.

LUKE, 7th Lord, who succeeded his father, was created EARL of FINGALL, and *d.* in 1637. He had four sons, of whom the male issue of the 2nd and 3rd are extinct; CHRISTOPHER, the eldest son, succeeded him; and George, the 4th son, was grandfather, by his eldest son James, of ROBERT, 6th EARL. CHRISTOPHER, 2nd EARL, *d.* in 1649, and was successively followed by his son, grandson, and great-grandson, in direct descent, viz.: LUKE, 3rd EARL, who *d.* in 1682; PETER, 4th EARL, who *d.* in 1717; and JUSTIN, 5th EARL, on whose death in 1734, without issue, the male line of the 2nd Earl failed.

ROBERT, 6th EARL, son of James Plunkett, the eldest son of George, youngest son of the 1st EARL, succeeded; he *d.* in 1733, and was succeeded by his son, ARTHUR-JAMES, 7th EARL, who was *b.* in July 1731, and *d.* 21 Aug. 1793; having *m.* 18 March 1755, Henrietta-Maria, only daughter and heir of William Woolascot, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 12 April 1803, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. His eldest son ARTHUR-JAMES, 8th EARL, succeeded him; he was created Baron Fingall, of Woolhampton Lodge, Co. Berks, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1831, and *d.* in 1836, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, ARTHUR-JAMES, present and 9th EARL.



FITZ-GERALD AND VESEY, BARON. (VESEY-FITZ-GERALD.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

JOHN VESEY, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, who *d.* in 1716, had, besides other issue (*see* De Vesci,) two sons; Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ossory, father of John, 1st Lord Knapton, grandfather of the present Viscount de Vesci; and

John, Archdeacon of Kilfenora, who *m.* a daughter of Fielding Shaw, Esq., by whom he had three sons, John, Henry, and Agmondesham. The elder and younger died without issue; and the 2nd son,

The Rev. Henry Vesey, *m.* Mary, daughter and co-heir of George Gerry, Esq., and *d.* in 1774, leaving by her one son and two daughters, viz.:

1 John Vesey, Esq., of Oranmore, Co. Galway, who succeeded to the estates of his two uncles John and Agmondesham Vesey, and dying unmarried in 1779, bequeathed his property to his sisters, with an injunction that their heirs male, to whom his estates might descend, should bear the surname and arms of Vesey.

2 Mary, *m.* James Irvine, Esq., by whom she had an only son James-John-Vesey Irvine, Esq., who *d. unm.* in 1804, and a daughter, Mary, *m.* to Lieut.-Colonel Pole Hickman-Vesey.

3 CATHERINE, *m.* to the Right Hon. James Fitz-Gerald, formerly prime Serjeant of Ireland and a Privy Councillor for that Kingdom. This gentleman finding him-

self in decided opposition to the government on the question of the Union, resigned all his offices under the Crown, and retired from the House of Commons, of which he had been a member in ten successive Parliaments. His Lady was created, in 1826, a Peeress of Ireland, by the title of Baroness Fitzgerald and Vesey, of Clare and Inchicronan, Co. Clare; and dying in 1832, was succeeded by her eldest son, the Right Hon. William Vesey-Fitz-Gerald, the present Peer, who was created Baron Fitz-Gerald, of Desmond and Clan-Gibbon, Co. Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1835.

FITZ-WILLIAM, EARL. (Wentworth-Fitz-William.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

The ancestor of this noble house was William Fitz-Godric, whose son and heir, William Fitz-William, gave the surname to his descendants. Twelfth in lineal male descent from this William Fitz-William, was

Sir John Fitz-William, whose sixth son, John, of Milton, Co. Northampton, was father of Sir William Fitz-William, Sheriff of London in 1506, who was knighted by King Henry VIII., in a manner equally creditable to that Sovereign and his magnanimous subject; Mr. Fitz-William, who had been a retainer of Cardinal Wolsey in his youth, gave refuge to that Prelate at Milton, after his fall, and on being interrogated by the King on his presuming to entertain so great an enemy to the state, pleaded his gratitude to the Cardinal, his former master, and who had been the chief founder of his fortune. His Majesty, instead of resenting this reply, observed that he had few such servants, knighted him, and made him one of the Privy Council.

His grandson, Sir William Fitz-William, was Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and Constable of Fotheringay Castle at the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, from whom, in acknowledgment of his attention, he received a portrait of her son King James I., which is still in possession of the family. His grandson William Fitz-William, Esq., of Milton, Co. Northampton, created in 1620, Baron Fitz-William, of Litford, Co. Donegal, in the Peerage of Ireland, *d.* in 1644, and was succeeded by his son, William, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1658. To him succeeded his son, William, 3rd Lord, created in 1716, Viscount Miltown, Co. Westmeath, and Earl Fitz-William, Co. Tyrone; he *d.* in 1719, and was succeeded by his son, John, 2nd Earl, to whom followed in 1726, his son William, 3rd Earl. The latter was created in 1742, Lord Fitz-William, Baron of Milton, Co. Northampton, and in 1746, Viscount Milton and Earl Fitzwilliam, of Norborough, Co. Northampton, all in the Peerage of Great Britain; he was *b.* 15 Jan. 1719, and *d.* 10 Aug. 1756; having *m.* 22 June 1744, Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest sister and co-heir of Charles, 2nd Marquis of Rockingham, and daughter of Thomas, the 1st Marquis of Rockingham, who was the 2nd son of Edward Watson, 2nd Lord Rockingham by the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Strafford, and sister of William, 2nd Earl of Strafford, who *d.* without issue in 1695, leaving by will his estates to his nephew Thomas Watson, afterwards 1st Marquis of Rockingham, who therefore assumed the name and arms of Wentworth. By Lady Anne, the Marquis's daughter, who *d.* 30 Aug. 1769, the Earl had a numerous issue, of whom, his eldest son and successor, William, 4th Earl, having enjoyed the honours of the Peerage nearly seventy-seven

years, *d.* in 1833, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was succeeded by his only son, CHARLES-WILLIAM, the present and 5th EARL.

FOLEY, BARON. (FOLEY.)

Peer of Great Britain.

THE first of this family on record is Edward Foley, of Stanbridge, Co. Worcester, whose son Richard *d.* in 1657. The latter was father of Thomas Foley, Esq., who had two sons: 1 Thomas, created Baron Foley of Kidderminster, Co. Worcester, in 1711, which title became extinct on the death of his son Thomas, 2nd Lord, in 1766: 2 Paul, great-grandfather of Thomas Foley, Esq., in whose favour the Peerage was revived. He was *b.* 10 Aug. 1716, created BARON FOLEY, of Kidderminster, Co. Worcester, in 1776, and *d.* 14 Nov. 1777; having *m.* 28 March 1740, Hon. Grace Granville, daughter and co-heir of George, Lord Lansdowne, by whom, who *d.* 1 Nov. 1769, he had issue:

1 THOMAS, his successor, 2nd LORD.

2 Hon. Grace, *b.* 17 Jan. 1744, *d.* 9 Jan. 1813; having *m.* 21 May 1774, James Hamilton, late Earl of Clanbrassil, *b.* 13 Aug. 1729, *d.* 6 Feb. 1798.

3 Hon. Edward, *b.* 16 March 1747, *d.* 22 June 1803; having *m.* 1st, 20 Oct. 1778, Lady Anne-Margaret Coventry, 2nd daughter of George-William, 6th Earl of Coventry, *b.* 18 March 1756, from whom he was divorced in May 1787, and she *re-m.* 15 July 1788, Capt. Samuel Wright. He *m.* 2ndly, 21 March 1790, Eliza-Maria, daughter and heir of John Hodgetts, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 9 July 1805, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Hon. Andrew, *d.* 29 July 1818; having *m.* 1773, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Boulter Tomlinson, Esq., [by Sarah, daughter of Thomas Foley, Esq., and half-sister of THOMAS, 1st LORD,] *d.* 22 July 1811: for their issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Hon. Mary, *b.* 8 Feb. 1750, *m.* Richard Clarke, Esq.

6 Hon. Elizabeth, *b.* 13 Oct. 1756, *d. unm.* 13 Oct. 1776.

7 Hon. Anne, *b.* 9 May 1760, *d.* 9 Dec. 1794; having *m.* 12 Sept. 1776, Sir Edward Winnington, Bart., who was *b.* 14 Nov. 1749, and *d.* Jan. 1805.

THOMAS, 2nd LORD, was *b.* 7 July 1742, and *d.* 2 July 1793; having *m.* 15 March 1776, Lady Henrietta Stanhope, 4th daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Harrington, by whom, who *d.* 2 Jan. 1781, he had issue, besides two sons, William-Charles, and Charles, successively his heirs apparent, who both *d.* young before him, THOMAS, his successor, 3rd LORD, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, he *d.* in 1833, and was succeeded by his eldest son THOMAS-HENRY, present and 4th LORD.

FORBES, BARON. (Forbes.)

Peer of Scotland.

This ancient family descends from John de Forbes, possessed of the lands of Forbes, in the reign of William the Lion. Alexander de Forbes defended the Castle of Urquhart in 1304, with such obstinacy against King Edward I. that the King, on taking it, put all the garrison to the sword; but this family was continued by the delivery of Alexander's wife of a posthumous son, Alexander, who was killed at the battle of Duplin in 1332; and had also a posthumous son, Sir John, whose eldest son was Alexander, 1st Lord, from whom the present Peer is 12th in descent; and his 2nd son was William, ancestor of the Lords Forbes of Pitsligo in Scotland, which title was forfeited by the accession of Alexander, 4th Lord, to the rebellion of 1745; his only son, John, Master of Pitsligo, dying without issue in 1781, the line became extinct.

Alexander, 1st Lord, *d.* in 1448, and was succeeded by his son James, 2nd Lord, who had three sons: 1 William, 3rd Lord, his successor; 2 Duncan, ancestor of the present Sir John Stuart Forbes, of Pitsligo, Bart., and other existing families; 3 Patrick, ancestor of Sir John Forbes, of Craigievar, Bart., and of the Earl of Granard: *see* that title.

William, 3rd Lord, also left three sons: 1 Alexander, 4th Lord, who taking up arms to revenge the death of King James III., displayed the bloody shirt of the murdered monarch to incite the people to join him; but after the defeat of the Earl of Lennox at Tillymoss, he submitted to James IV.; 2 Arthur, 5th Lord, who succeeded, on his brother's death without issue; and dying also without issue himself, was succeeded by his youngest brother; 3 John, 6th Lord. His Lordship was, in 1536, committed to the Castle of Edinburgh, with his eldest son, John, Master of Forbes, on an accusation of high treason, and afterwards tried on an indictment, charging both father and son of conspiracy to murder the King, by the shot of a culverin, in Aberdeen, and of other treasonable acts, all comprised within the one charge of aiding the King's English enemies; the father was fully exculpated and released, after a tedious confinement, but the son was convicted and executed in 1537; he *d. unm.*; and the 6th Lord was succeeded by his 2nd son, William, 7th Lord; he *d.* in 1593, and was succeeded by his eldest son. John, 8th Lord. His eldest son, John, 9th Lord, entered into a religious order abroad, and *d.* without issue; he was succeeded by his brother, Arthur, 10th Lord; to whom succeeded his son, grandson, and great grandson, Alexander, 11th Lord, William, 12th Lord, and William, 13th Lord. The latter succeeded his father in 1691, and *d.* in 1716, leaving, besides other issue, 1 William, his successor, 14th Lord, who *d.* in 1730, leaving an only son, Francis, 15th Lord, who *d.* in his 13th year, in 1734; 2 James, who succeeded his nephew as 16th Lord. He was succeeded, in 1761, by his only son, James, 17th Lord, father of James-Ochoncar, present and 18th Lord, his successor.

FORESTER, BARON. (Forester.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family claims for its patriarch one Richard Forestarius, who lived about the reign of King Henry III. His descendant John Forester, Esq., of Watling-street, Co. Salop, had a grant from King Henry VIII., of the privilege of wearing his hat in the King's presence; the original of which grant is now in the possession of Lord Forester. From him deseended Francis Forester, Esq., of Dothill, Co. Salop, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Richard, Lord Newport of High Ercall, Co. Salop, and great aunt of the three last Earls of Bradford of that family.

Sir William Forester, his son and heir, *m.* Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of James, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, and by her was father or William Forester, Esq., who by his marriage in 1714, with Catharine, daughter of William Brook, Esq., had two sons;

1 Brook, *d.* in 1774, having *m.* in 1734, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of George Weld, Esq., of Willey Park, Co. Salop, by whom he had one son George, who dying unmarried in 1811, bequeathed his large estates to his cousin the late Lord Forester.

2 Cecil, *m.* Anne, daughter and co-heir of Robert Townshend, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 24 May 1825, he was father of

1 Cecil-Weld, created in 1821, Baron Forester of Willey Park, Co. Salop; he *d.* in 1828, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John-George-Weld, present and 2nd Lord.

2 Francis Forester, Esq., *m.* Lady Louisa-Catherine-Barbara Vane, daughter of the Marquis of Cleveland, who *d.* in 1821, leaving issue.

FORTESCUE, EARL. (Fortescue.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship's ancestor, Sir Richard Le-Fort, is said to have assumed his family name and motto, from having, with his shield, preserved the life of William the

Conqueror, at the battle of Hastings. Sir Adam, a son of Sir Richard, settled at Wriston, Co. Devon, where Adam Fortescue was seated in the reign of King Edward I. Sixth in descent from him was Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of King Henry VI., and well known for his legal work entitled "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ." He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Miles Stapleton, and by her had a son Martin Fortescue, Esq., who by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynsell, Esq., of Filleigh, Co. Devon, had two sons; 1 John, from whom descended in the 5th degree, Hugh Fortescue, Esq; 2 William, ancestor of the late Viscount Clermont.

The said Hugh Fortescue, Esq., *m.* 1st, Bridget, only daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, Esq., and co-heiress of the Barony of Clinton; and 2ndly, Lucy, daughter of Matthew, Lord Aylmer. By his 1st marriage he had one son, Hugh, 1st Lord, summoned to Parliament as Baron Clinton, and created in 1746, Earl Clinton, and Baron Fortescue, of Castle Hill, Co. Devon, with limitation of the Barony to his half-brother, Matthew, and his issue male. He *d.* 2 May 1751, when the Earldom became extinct; the Barony of Clinton fell again into abeyance; and that of Fortescue devolved on Matthew, 2nd Lord, only son of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., by his second marriage. He *d.* in 1785, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, the present Earl, who was created in 1789, Viscount Ebrington, Co. Gloucester, and Earl Fortescue.

FRANKFORT, VISCOUNT. (De-Montmorency.)

Peer of Ireland.

Redmond, or Reymond Morres, Esq., father of the 1st Viscount, was younger brother of Harvey, 1st Viscount Mountmorres, (which article *see* for his Lordship's pedigree;) he *d.* Aug. 1784, leaving issue, by his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Francis Lodge, Esq.,

1 Lodge-Evans Morres, Esq., created in 1800, Baron Frankfort of Galmoye, Co. Kilkenny, and in 1816, Viscount Frankfort de-Montmorency; he resumed the ancient family name of De-Montmorency in 1815, and dying in 1822, was succeeded by his only son, Lodge-Reymond, present and 2nd Viscount.

2 Eleanor, *d.* 1819; having *m.* 27 March 1762, Robert Browne, Esq., who is deceased.

3 Frances, *m.* Andrew Prior, Esq.

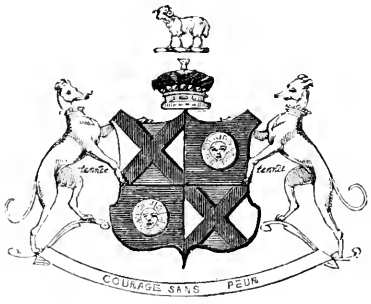
4 Elizabeth, *m.* Ephraim Hutchinson, Esq.

5 Rev. Reymond, *m.* Mary-Eyre, daughter and heir of Edward D'Alton, Esq. by whom he left issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

FFRENCH, BARON. (Ffrench.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is paternally descended from Sir Theophilus Ffrench, who is said to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The original settlement of the family in Ireland, was in the County of Wexford, whence they removed to Galway about 1425. Peter-Martin Ffrench, Esq., of Cloher, Co. Galway, living in 1579, was father of Oliver Ffrench, Esq., who had two sons: 1 Sir Oliver, who signed the capitulation of Galway to Cromwell's forces in 1652, and who *d.* without issue; 2 Jasper, who built the Castle of Cloher, now called Castle Ffrench, in 1635. Sir Charles Ffrench, of Castle Ffrench, great-grandson of this Jasper, was created a Baronet in 1779, and *d.* in 1784. His widow, Dame Rose Ffrench, daughter of Patrick Dillon, Esq., of Killeen, Co. Roscommon, descended from the same ancestry as the Earls of Roscommon, was elevated to the Peerage in 1798, by the title of Baroness Ffrench of Castle Ffrench, Co. Galway, and *d.* in 1805, when she was succeeded by her only son, Thomas, 2nd Lord, to whom, in 1814, succeeded his eldest son, Charles, present and 3rd Lord.



GAGE, VISCOUNT. (Gage.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

This family is of Norman extraction. Gaga or Gage, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and obtained from him lands in the forest of Dean, Co. Gloucester; he was ancestor of John Gage, living in the reign of King Henry IV.; 4th in descent from whom was Sir John Gage, K.G., eminent in the service of King Henry VIII., and of his daughter Queen Mary; he *d.* in 1555. His grandson, Sir John Gage of Firle, was created a Baronet in 1622, and *d.* in 1633, leaving four sons, of whom, Thomas, the eldest, succeeded him, and Sir Edward, 3rd son, ancestor

of the present Sir Thomas Gage of Hengrave, Baronet, was created a Baronet in 1662.

Sir Thomas, the eldest son, was great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Gage, 8th Baronet of the 1st creation, who in 1720, was created Viscount Gage of Castle Island, Co. Kerry, and Baron of Castlebar, Co. Mayo; his Lordship *d.* in 1754, leaving two sons:

1 William-Hall, his successor, 2nd Viscount, who *d.* without surviving issue, in 1791, having been created in 1780, Baron Gage of Firle, Co. Sussex, in the Peerage of Great Britain, which title became extinct on his death, and in 1790, Baron Gage of High-Meadow, Co. Gloucester, also in the Peerage of Great Britain, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his nephew, Henry Gage, Esq.

2 General Thomas Gage, who *d.* 2 April 1788, having *m.* 8 Dec. 1758, Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 9 Feb. 1824, he left a son Henry, and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

Henry, his eldest son, succeeded his uncle as 3rd Viscount, and in consequence of the limitation of the British Barony of 1790, succeeded to that also; he *d.* in 1808, and was followed by his eldest son, Henry-Hall, present and 4th Viscount.

GALLOWAY, EARL. (Stewart.)

Peer of Scotland and of Great Britain.

Alan Fitz Fleald, a noble Norman, came into England in the suite of William the Conqueror. He had three sons; 1 William, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel; 2 Walter, who settled in Scotland, and obtained the office of Lord High Steward; 3 Simon, ancestor of the family of Boyd, now represented by the Earl of Errol. Alexander, 6th High Steward of Scotland, great-grandson of Walter, *d.* in 1283, leaving two sons; 1 James, from whom sprang the Kings of Scotland, extinct in the male line in King James V.; 2

Sir John Stewart of Bonkyll; he was killed at the battle of Falkirk, 22 July 1298, leaving seven sons, the issue of Sir Hugh and Sir Robert, the two youngest of whom have not been ascertained: the five elder sons were,

1 Sir Alexander, from whom descended the extinct Earls of Angus.

2 Sir Alan, grandfather of another Sir Alexander, who had two sons; 1 Sir John, founder of the Royal House of Lennox-Stuart, extinct in Cardinal York, in 1807; 2 Sir William of Jedworth (if this latter was not a descendant from Sir John of Jedworth below).

3 Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton, whose great grand-daughter and heir *m.* the ancestor of the Earl of Galloway.

4 Sir James, whose grandson, Sir John, had issue; 1 Robert, founder of the extinct House of Lorn; 2 Sir James, who *m.* Jane, Queen Dowager of Scotland, widow of King James I., and mother of King James II.; and was ancestor of the Earls of Atholl and Buchan, both extinct in the male line, but from a legitimated son of the latter, the Earl of Traquair descends; 3 Alexander, ancestor of Sir John-Archibald Stewart of Grandtully, Bart., and of Lord Douglas.

5 Sir John of Jedworth, killed at Halidon Hill, 19 July 1333, by some supposed

to be grandfather, by his son John, of the Sir William, whose pedigree is otherwise deduced above.

This Sir William Stewart, of Jedworth, was father of John, who *m.* the great-grand-daughter and heir of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton above, and had, besides other issue; 1 Sir Alexander, 6th in descent from whom was ALEXANDER, 1st EARL of GALLOWAY, ancestor in the 6th generation of the present Earl; 2 Thomas, ancestor of Lord Blantyre.

SIR ALEXANDER STEWART, of Garlies, was created Lord Garlies, in 1607, and EARL of GALLOWAY in 1623; he *d.* in 1649, having had two sons; 1 Alexander, Lord Garlies, who *d.* before him in 1638, leaving one son, Alexander, Lord Garlies, who also *d.* before his grandfather in 1642. 2 JAMES, his successor, 2nd EARL. He was father of ALEXANDER, 3rd EARL, who succeeded him in 1671; and left, besides other issue, ALEXANDER, 4th EARL, who *d. unm.*, and JAMES, 5th EARL; the latter succeeded his brother in 1694, and *d.* in 1746, when he was succeeded by his son ALEXANDER, 6th EARL; he *d.* in 1773, having had six sons, of whom Alexander and James, the two eldest, *d. unm.* before him; JOHN, 3rd son, succeeded as 7th EARL; George, a Lieutenant in the army, was killed at Triconderoga in 1758; William *d.* young, and Keith, 6th son, *b.* in 1739, *d.* 5 May 1795; having *m.* 13 May 1782, Georgiana-Isabella, daughter of — Simha d'Aguilar, Esq., by whom, who *m.* 2ndly, 16 Feb. 1797, Captain Richard Fitzgerald, he had the sons mentioned in *The Peerage Volume.*

JOHN, 7th EARL, was created in 1796, a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Stewart of Garlies, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Where so many are deserving of a panegyric, it is difficult to particularize, yet it is equally, if not more difficult, to pass unnoticed a character so eminent for every domestic, patriotic, and christian virtue, as this nobleman has left on record; he was *b.* 15 March 1736, and *d.* 14 Nov. 1806; having *m.* 1st, 14 Aug. 1762, Lady Charlotte-Mary Greville, 3rd daughter of Francis, 1st Earl of Warwick, who *d.* 31 May 1763, leaving an infant son, who did not long survive her; and the Earl *m.* 2ndly, 13 June 1764, Anne, 2nd daughter of Sir James Dashwood, Bart., who survived him until 1830, when she *d.* at the advanced age of 88, having lived to see one hundred and thirty-seven of her own descendants, namely, sixteen children, eighty-six grand-children, and thirty-five great-grand-children. GEORGE, Viscount Garlies, their eldest son, succeeded his father, and *d.* in 1834, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, RANDOLPH, the present and 9th EARL.

GALWAY, VISCOUNT. (MONCKTON.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE VISCOUNT is said to be descended from Simon Monckton of Monckton, Co. York, in 1326; ancestor of Thomas Monckton, living in the reign of King HENRY VI., by whose marriage with Elinor, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Moston, Esq., of Munscote, Co. Warwick, (by his wife Johanna, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Bosvile, by Catherine his wife, only daughter and heir of John De Cavil,) the Lordship of Cavil came to the family of Monckton, by which it is still possessed. Robert Monckton of Cavil, the eldest son of this marriage, was ancestor in the 6th degree of Sir Philip Monckton, who suffered severely during the great

Rebellion for his loyalty, and received from King CHARLES II. a letter, written by that Prince's own hand, in 1656, promising that, if God restored him, Sir Philip should share with him. His son, Robert Monckton, Esq., went over to Holland to King WILLIAM, and returned with him in 1688. He was father of

JOHN MONCKTON, Esq., created, in 1727, VISCOUNT GALWAY, and Baron of Killard, Co. Clare. He *d.* 15 July 1751, having *m.* 1st, Lady Elizabeth Manners, 3rd daughter of John, 2nd Duke of Rutland, whose sister, Lady Frances, (the Duke's 2nd daughter,) *m.* Richard Arundel, 2nd son of John, Lord Arundel, of Trerice, (which title became extinct in 1768.) Lady Elizabeth *d.* 22 March 1730, and the Viscount *m.* 2ndly, 15 Nov. 1734, Jane, only daughter of Henry Westenra, Esq., who *d.* in May 1788; his issue were,

By 1st marriage,

1 WILLIAM, 2nd VISCOUNT, who assumed the name of ARUNDEL, pursuant to the will of his maternal aunt, Lady Frances Arundel; he *m.* 12 Aug. 1747, Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph Da Costa Villa Real, Esq., who *d.* 2 Jan. 1792; for his issue by her see *The Peerage Volume*; the Viscount dying 18 Nov. 1772, was followed successively by his two sons, HENRY-WILLIAM, 3rd VISCOUNT, who was *b.* 15 May 1749, and *d. unm.* 2 March 1774, and ROBERT, 4th VISCOUNT.

2 Hon. Robert, a Lieutenant General; he *d.* Governor of New York 3 May 1782.

3 John, *d.* an infant.

4 Elizabeth, *d.* an infant.

By 2nd marriage,

5 Hon. John, *b.* 2 Aug. 1739, *d.* 3 Jan. 1830, having *m.* Miss Adams, by whom, who *d.* 21 Sept. 1803, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

6 Hon. Henry, *b.* 13 Feb. 1740, killed in the American War.

7 Hon. Edward, *b.* 3 Nov. 1744, *d.* July 1832, having *m.* in 1776, the Hon. Sophia Pigot, daughter of George, late Lord Pigot; for his issue by her see *The Peerage Volume.*

8 Hon. Mary, *b.* 21 May 1746, who still survives, the widow of Edmund, 7th Earl of Cork, to whom she was married 17 April 1786.

ROBERT, 4th VISCOUNT, was *b.* 4 July 1758, *m.* 1st, 1 March 1779, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Mathew, Esq., who *d.* 19 Nov. 1801, leaving the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.* His Lordship *m.* 2ndly, 24 May 1803, Bridget, only child of Pemberton Milnes, Esq. and widow of Peter-Auriol Hay-Drummond, Esq., brother of Robert-Auriol, 9th Earl of Kinnoul; she was *b.* in 1755, and *d.* without issue 15 Nov. 1835. The Viscount was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM-GEORGE, 5th VISCOUNT, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*; he *d.* 2 Feb. 1834, and was succeeded by his eldest son GEORGE-EDWARD-ARUNDEL, present and 6th VISCOUNT.

GARDNER, BARON. (GARDNER.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

THEOPHILUS GARDNER of Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, was father of Captain William Gardner, who commanded a company in the army of King WILLIAM III., in defence of the city of Londonderry. His son and heir, William Gardner, Esq., *d.* 14 Aug. 1762, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Valentine Farrington, M.D., of Preston, Co. Lancaster, by whom he had twelve children.

The gallant Admiral, Sir Alan Gardner, their 4th son, was created a Baronet in 1794; and for his eminent naval services, particularly in the memorable battle of the 1st of June 1794, was raised to the Irish Peerage, by the title of Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter, in 1800; in 1806 he was also created Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter, Co. Stafford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom. He was *b.* 12 April 1742, *m.* 20 May 1769, Susannah Hyde, only daughter and heir of Francis Gale, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* in 1749, and *d.* in April 1823, he had the issue mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*, and others who *d.* young. His Lordship *d.* 30 Dec. 1808, and was succeeded by his eldest son, ALAN-HYDE, 2nd LORD, a warrant issued for whose creation to the dignity of Viscount of the United Kingdom was published in the Gazette, but his Lordship dying 27 Dec. 1815, before the patent had passed the Great Seal, it never took effect. He was succeeded by his infant son, ALAN-LEGGE, the present and 3rd LORD, the issue of his second marriage, whose right was confirmed by a vote in the House of Lords on an appeal from Henry-Fenton Gardner, otherwise Jadies, the son of the 2nd Lord's divorced wife by Mr. Jadies.

GARVAGH, BARON. (CANNING.)

Peer of Ireland.

THIS family originated in England, and had been seated at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, since the marriage, in the time of HENRY VI., of Thomas Canning, with the heiress of the Le-Marshalls; the elder branch still continues there represented by Francis Canning, Esq.; 12th in descent from the said Thomas Canning. George Canning, Esq., son of Richard Canning, Esq., of Foxcote, having removed into Ireland in the time of Queen ELIZABETH, settled at Garvagh, Co. Londonderry, and *d.* in 1646: he was father of William, and grandfather of George Canning, Esquires, of Garvagh; the latter of whom was father of another George, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Londonderry Militia, who, by his marriage with Abigail, daughter of Robert Stratford, Esq., of Baltinglass, and aunt of John, 1st Earl of Aldborough, had a son,

Stratford Canning, Esq., of Garvagh, who *m.* Letitia, daughter and heir of Obadiah Newburgh, Esq., of Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, and *d.* 30 Sept. 1775, having had by her three sons, viz.:

1 George, whom he disinherited, and who *d.* before him, 11 April 1771, father of the late Right Hon. George Canning, whose widow is the present Viscountess Canning.

2 Paul, who succeeded his father at Garvagh, and *d.* in Nov. 1784, leaving by his marriage with Jane, 2nd daughter of Conway Spencer, Esq., and sister of the late General Sir Brent Spencer, G.C.B., who was *b.* in 1753, and *d.* 24 Oct. 1825, an only surviving son, GEORGE, the present Peer; created, in 1818, BARON GARVAGH of Garvagh, Co. Londonderry.

3 Stratford, who *d.* in May 1787, leaving besides other issue, the Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B., successively his Majesty's Envoy and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to the Swiss and American Republics, to the Porte, and to the Courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid; he *m.* 3 Sept. 1825, Eliza-Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Alexander, Esq., cousin to the Earl of Caledon, and has issue.

GIFFORD, BARON. (Gifford.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Robert Gifford, Esq., a native of the city of Exeter, where his mother *d.* at the advanced age of 88, 1 Dec. 1823, worked his way by his legal talents and political integrity, to the dignity of the Peerage, to which he was elevated by the title of Baron Gifford of St. Leonard's, Co. Devon, in 1824, on occasion of his appointment as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was brought up to the bar, and distinguishing himself early by his knowledge and ability, became a Bencher of the Middle Temple; he was appointed Solicitor-General in May 1817, Attorney-General in July 1819, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in January 1824, and finally Master of the Rolls, and Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, in April following; which latter important offices he retained till his lamented death in September 1826; he was also Recorder of Bristol. He was succeeded in the Peerage by his minor son, Robert-Francis, the present and 2nd Lord.

GLASGOW, EARL OF. (Boyle.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

This family was seated at Kelburn, Co. Ayr, as early as the reign of King Alexander III.; 7th in descent from John Boyle of Kelburn, who was killed in the battle of Bannockburn, in 1488, was David Boyle of Kelburn, created Lord Boyle of Kelburn, Stewartoun, Cumbra, Largs, and Dalry, in 1699; and farther created, in 1703, Earl of Glasgow, Viscount of Kelburn, and Lord Boyle of Stewartoun, Cumbraes, Finnick, Largs, and Dalry. His Lordship, on the alarm of invasion by the Pretender in 1715, raised, and throughout the ensuing rebellion, maintained at his own expense, a regiment of 1000 men for the service of the Government. He *d.* in 1733, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1740, leaving, besides John, 3rd Earl, his successor, and other issue, his 3rd son, the

Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, who *d.* 26 Feb. 1793; having *m.* 1st, Agnes, daughter of William Mure, Esq., who *d.* 27 June 1758, without issue; and he *m.* 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Dunlop, Esq., by whom he had, besides the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, two other sons and two daughters, who all *d.* in their youth *unm.*

JOHN, 3rd EARL, *d.* in 1775; and his eldest son John, Lord Boyle, *b.* 26 March 1756, having *d.* young, he was succeeded by his only surviving son, GEORGE, the present and 4th EARL; he left also two daughters, Lady Elizabeth, who was *b.* in 1759, and *d.* 15 Feb. 1801; having *m.* Sir George Douglas, Bart., of Springwood Park, who *d.* 4 June 1821; and Lady Jane-Mary, who *d. unm.*, 30 Aug. 1823. The present EARL was created in 1815, BARON ROSS, of Hawkhead, Co. Renfrew, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

GLENELG, BARON. (GRANT.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE surname of Grant is of great antiquity in Scotland, and its earliest history is lost in traditional uncertainty; but so early as the reign of ALEXANDER II., Gregory de Grant, from whom the pedigree of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Glenelg is uninterruptedly deduced, was Sheriff of Inverness.

His son, Dominus Laurentius de Grant, is witness to an extant deed, dated 1258. This Laurence had two sons, Sir John and Ralph, who, firmly attached to the interest of Bruce, against Baliol, joined the brave Sir William Wallace in defence of the liberties of their country, and were at length carried prisoners by King EDWARD I. to London, from whence they were liberated upon bail in 1297. From Sir John, the elder of these brothers, proceeded through seven uninterrupted male descents,

John Grant of that Ilk, who being a good poet, obtained in the family archives, the surname of *the Bard.* He got four charters of land under the Great Seal, all dated 3 Dec. 1509. He left

1 James Grant of that Ilk, ancestor in the direct male line through nine descents, of Lewis-Alexander, now Earl of Seafield.

2 John, called John Oig, that is, John the younger, who, in the year 1509, obtained a charter from King JAMES IV. of certain lands in Glenurquhart, Inverness-shire, called the Braes. He was followed by his son, John Oig Grant of the Braes, whose eldest son, Alexander of Shewglie, was father of

Robert Grant, also of Shewglie. He had 3 sons;

1 Robert, killed at Auldern.

2 James, who carried on the line of Shewglie and Redcastle.

3 Patrick, the ancestor of Lord Glenelg. He *m.* a daughter of Hugh Fraser of Erebet, by whom he had issue, Robert, who by his wife, the niece of — Chisholm, chief of that name, had Alexander, who *m.* Margaret, daughter of Donald Macbean, and by her was father of the late Charles Grant, Esq., for whose marriage and issue see *The Peerage Volume.* His eldest son, CHARLES, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was created a Peer in 1835, by the title of BARON GLENELG of Glenelg, Co. Inverness; and is the present Lord.

GLENGALL, EARL OF. (Butler.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship represents a collateral branch of the Marquis of Ormonde's family. James, 3rd son of James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde, was great-grandfather of

Thomas Butler, Esq., of Caher, who had two sons; 1 Thomas, created Baron of Caher, Co. Tipperary, in 1543, which title became extinct on the death of his only son, Edmund, 2nd Lord, in 1560; 2 Pierce, father of

Theobald Butler, Esq., in whose favour the Peerage was revived in 1583; he *d.* in 1596, having had six sons, of whom the three elder were,

1 Thomas, 2nd Lord, who *d.* without issue male in 1627.

2 Pierce, father of Thomas, 3rd Lord; his issue male failed in 1676, on the death of Pierce, 4th Lord, grandson and successor of the 3rd Lord, being the son of his only son Edmund, who *d.* before him.

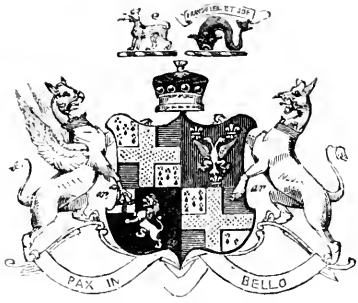
3 Edmund, father of Theobald, 5th Lord, and ancestor, by a younger son, of the present Lord.

Theobald, 5th Lord, who succeeded on the extinction of the line of the 1st Lord's 2nd son, *d.* in 1700; he was succeeded by his son, Thomas, 6th Lord, father of James, 7th Lord, who succeeded him in 1744, and *d.* without issue in 1786; and of Pierce, 8th Lord, in whom failed the line of Theobald, 5th Lord. He *d.* without issue 10 June 1788; when the title devolved on James, 9th Lord, son of Richard Butler, Esq., of Ballynahinch, grandson of the above Edmund, by a younger son; he was in India at the time of his predecessor's death, and dying in July 1788, before the news of his elevation reached him, never bore the title. By his marriage with Miss Sarah Nicholls, who *d.* 18 April 1814, he was father of Richard, 10th Lord, who was created in 1816, Earl of Glengall and Viscount Caher, Co. Tipperary; he *d.* in 1819, and was succeeded by his only son Richard, present and 2nd Earl.

GLENLYON, BARON. (Murray.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

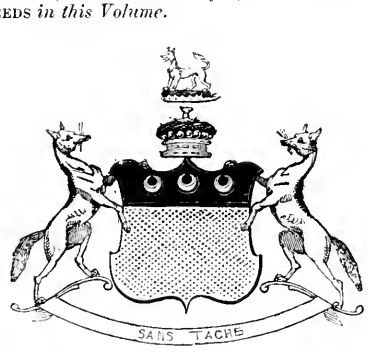
Lord James Murray, the 2nd son of John, 4th Duke of Atholl, was created in 1821, Baron Glenlyon of Glenlyon, Co. Perth, and is the present Peer.



GODOLPHIN, BARON. (Osborne.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is brother of George-William-Frederick, Duke of Leeds, and 2nd son of Francis Godolphin, 5th Duke, who was the only surviving issue of Thomas, 4th Duke of Leeds, by his marriage with Lady Mary Godolphin, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Francis 2nd, and last Earl Godolphin. Sidney Godolphin, Baron Godolphin of Rialton, Co. Cornwall, to which title he was created in 1684, became Lord High Treasurer of England in 1702, and was advanced in 1706 to the dignities of Viscount Rialton and Earl Godolphin. He *d.* in 1712, and was succeeded by his son Francis, 2nd Earl, on whose death, in 1766, without issue male, all these titles became extinct. Francis-Godolphin, the present Peer, his great-grandson, was created in 1832, Baron Godolphin, of Farnham Royal, Co. Bucks. For his paternal ancestry, *see the title* Leeds *in this Volume.*



GORMANSTON, VISCOUNT. (Preston.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship's first known ancestor was Philip de Preston, living in the 13th century. Fourth in descent from him was Sir Robert Preston, who in the reign of Edward III., was Lord of the Manor of Preston, in Lancashire, and, going over into Ireland, was constituted a Baron of the Exchequer; his son, Sir Christopher, was father of Sir Robert, created, in 1478, Baron of the Naas, Co. Kildare, and Viscount Gormanston, Co. Meath, being descended from an heiress of the family of Laundress, which formerly bore those titles. He *d.* in 1503, and his son and successor William, 2nd Viscount, in 1532. Jenico, 3rd Viscount, his son, *d.* in 1569, leaving, besides other issue, two sons: 1 Christopher, 4th Viscount, his successor; 2 Martin, ancestor in the 8th degree of John Preston, Esq., created, in 1800, Baron Tara, of Bellinter, Co. Meath, which title had been previously, as we shall see, held by another Cadet of the family, and again became extinct on his death in 1821.

Christopher, 4th Viscount, *d.* in 1600; he was father of, 1 Jenico, 5th Viscount; 2 Thomas, created Viscount Tara in 1650, which title failed in 1671, on the death of his grandson, Thomas, 3rd Viscount Tara.

Jenico, 5th Viscount, *d.* in 1637, and was succeeded by his son, Nicholas, 6th Viscount, father of, 1 Jenico, his successor, 7th Viscount, who was outlawed for his adherence to King James II., and *d.* in 1691, without issue male, leaving an only daughter, Mary, the wife of her cousin, the 9th Viscount; 2 Nicholas, who left issue, Jenico, 8th Viscount, who succeeded his uncle, and *d.* without issue, and Anthony, 9th Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1716, leaving by his marriage with his cousin above-mentioned, an only son, Jenico, 10th Viscount, who *d.* in 1757. He had, besides other issue, 1 Anthony, his successor, 11th Viscount; 2 The Hon. James Preston, who *m.* Purefoy, 2nd daughter of Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart., by whom, who *d.* in 1792, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

Anthony, 11th Viscount, *d.* 15 Dec. 1786; having *m.* Honnetta, daughter of Lieutenant-General John Robinson, of which marriage, Jenico, the present and 12th Viscount, is the only issue; the Viscountess re-married the late Lieutenant-General Christopher Jeaffreson, and *d.* 6 Feb. 1826.

GORT, VISCOUNT. (Vereker.)

Peer of Ireland.

This branch of the family of Vereker, in Brabant, settled in Ireland early in the 17th century. John Vereker, Esq., of Roxborough, Co. Limerick, who *d.* in 1671, was ancestor in the 4th degree of

Thomas Vereker, Esq., who, by his marriage with Juliana, eldest daughter of Charles Smyth, Esq., and sister of John-Prendergast, 1st Viscount, was father of Charles, the present Viscount, and other issue: for whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

William Smyth, Esq., of Rossdale, Co. York, removed to Dundrum, Co. Downe, in Ireland, in the reign of Charles I.; he was grandfather, by his younger son, Ralph, of William Smyth, Bishop of Kilmore, in 1693. His eldest son, William Smyth, Esq., of Dundrum, left two sons, Thomas and James, the latter was father of Edward Smyth, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. Thomas, the eldest son, entered into Holy Orders, and became Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, whence he was advanced to the see of Limerick, in 1695; he died in 1725, leaving six sons, 1 William, Dean of Ardfert, who *d.* without issue; 2 Charles; 3 John, and 4 Henry, both in Holy Orders; 5 George, a Baron of the Exchequer; and 6 Arthur, Archbishop of Dublin.

Charles, the second son, succeeded his elder brother at Dundrum, and was forty-five years Representative in Parliament of the City of Limerick; he *d.* in 1784, having *m.* Elizabeth, widow of John Dixon Harman, Esq., daughter of Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bart., and sister and heir of the last Baronet of that name, and was father by her of

John-Prendergast Smyth, Esq., who was created, in 1810, Baron Kiltarton, Co. Galway, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his nephew, the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, and his issue male; and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Gort, of Limerick, in 1816, with the same limitation.

He *d.* in 1817, and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Vereker, Esq., the present and 2nd Viscount, who was most honourably distinguished in 1798, by his gallant opposition at Coloony to the French force sent to invade Ireland.

GOSFORD, EARL OF. (Acheson.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

The Earl is of an ancient Scotch family. Sir Archibald Acheson, of Gosford, Co. Haddington, Secretary of State in Scotland, obtained a large grant of lands in the County of Antrim, in Ireland, in the year 1611, and in the following year another grant in the County of Cavan; he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628, and *d.* in 1634.

From him descended, in the 4th generation, Sir Arthur Acheson, the 5th Baronet, who *d.* in 1748, leaving issue by his wife, Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Philip Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland; 1 Sir Archibald, his successor, 1st Viscount Gosford, 2 Arthur, a Captain in the Army, who *d.* without issue in 1758; 3 Anne, *d.* in 1785, having *m.* Walter Cope, Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns: 4 Nichola, *d.* in 1761, having *m.* Robert Trench, Esq., of Moniava Castle, Co. Galway.

Sir Archibald, his eldest son and successor, the 6th Baronet, was created, in 1776, Baron Gosford of Market Hill, Co. Armagh, and in 1785, Viscount Gosford; he was *b.* 1 Sept. 1718, and *d.* 5 Sept. 1790, having *m.*, in 1740, Mary, youngest daughter of John Richardson, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in May 1792, he had, besides his eldest son, Arthur, the 1st Earl, John and Archibald, who *d.* young; George, who *d.* before him, *unm.* 16 March 1778; and the daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

His Lordship was succeeded by his only surviving son, Arthur, 2nd Viscount, created Earl of Gosford in 1806; he *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest son Archibald, the present and 2nd Earl, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1835, by the title of Baron Worlingham, of Beccles, Co. Suffolk.

GRAFTON, DUKE OF. (Fitz-Roy.)

Peer of England.

Anne Villiers, only daughter and heir of William, 2nd Viscount Grandison, in Ireland, and wife of Roger Palmer, Esq., created Earl of Castlemaine, in the Peer-

age of Ireland, was created by King CHARLES II. in 1670, Baroness of Nonsuch, Co. Surrey, Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland, Co. York, with remainder to Charles Fitz-Roy and George Fitz-Roy, her natural sons by that Prince. The Earl of Castlemaine *d.* in 1705; and the Duchess afterwards, in the same year, *m.* Robert Feilding, Esq., and *d.* in 1709, without issue by either of her husbands: but leaving by King CHARLES the following issue:

1 Anne Palmer-Fitz-Roy, *m.* to Thomas Lennard, Baron Dacre, created, in 1674, Earl of Sussex; who *d.* without issue male in 1715, when the Earldom became extinct.

2 Charles Fitz-Roy, *b.* June 1662, called Earl of Southampton, as heir apparent to his mother, after her creation, in 1670, to the Ducal title; he was himself created, in 1674, Baron of Newbury, Co. Berks, Earl of Chichester, Co. Sussex, and Duke of Southampton. He succeeded as Duke of Cleveland on the death of his mother, in 1709, and *d.* in 1730, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, William, 2nd Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, on whose death, in 1774, without issue, all these titles became extinct; but the Lady Grace Fitz-Roy, one of his sisters and co-heirs, having *m.* Henry, 1st Earl of Darlington, her grandson William-Henry, 3rd Earl of Darlington, was, in 1827, created Marquis of Cleveland, has since quartered the arms, and borne the crest and supporters, of Fitz-Roy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, and was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Cleveland in 1833.

3 HENRY FITZ-ROY, *b.* 20 Sept. 1663, was created, in 1672, Baron Sudbury, Viscount Ipswich, and Earl of Euston, all in the county of Suffolk, and further created DUKE of GRAFTON, Co. Northampton, in 1675.

4 George Fitz-Roy, created, in 1674, Baron of Pontefract, Co. York, Viscount Falmouth, Co. Cornwall, and Earl of Northumberland; and in 1683, Duke of Northumberland. He *d.* without issue, in 1716, when these titles became extinct.

5 Charlotte Fitz-Roy, *m.* to Edward Lee, Earl of Lichfield, so created in 1674.

6 Barbara Fitz-Roy, a nun.

HENRY, 1st DUKE of GRAFTON, was killed at the siege of Cork, where he commanded King WILLIAM'S army in 1690. He *m.* in 1672, LADY ISABELLA BENNET, daughter and heir of HENRY BENNET, created, in 1664, Baron Arlington, of Arlington, Co. Middlesex; and further, in 1672, Viscount Thetford, Co. Norfolk, and Earl of Arlington, Co. Middlesex, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the heirs of his body. The Earl *d.* in 1685, when he was succeeded by the Duchess of Grafton, his daughter, on whose death, in 1723, her son, CHARLES, inherited the same titles, having previously, in 1690, succeeded his father as 2nd DUKE of GRAFTON. He *d.* in 1757, having survived all his five sons. George, Earl of Euston, the 2nd of whom, *d.* in 1747, without issue; having *m.* in 1741, Lady Dorothy Boyle, daughter of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Corke, who *d.* in 1742. Lord Augustus, the 3rd son, *d.* before his elder brother; being in the naval service, he commanded the *Orford* man-of-war in the attack upon Carthagena, in Feb. 1741, and fell under the effects of fatigue in that unhealthy climate in May following. He left two sons; AUGUSTUS-HENRY, who succeeded his grandfather as 3rd DUKE; and Charles, who, in 1781, was created Lord Southampton, and was grandfather of the present Lord Southampton.

AUGUSTUS-HENRY, 3rd DUKE, *d.* in 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-HENRY, present and 4th DUKE.

GRANARD, EARL OF. (Forbes.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is from a younger branch of the family of Lord Forbes, and is descended from Patrick, 3rd son of James, 2nd Lord Forbes. Patrick was great-grandfather of William Forbes, Esq., of Corse, whose 4th son, Sir Arthur Forbes, having obtained from the Crown extensive grants of land in Ireland, together with a per-centage upon the profits of several Royal fisheries in the province of Ulster, settled at Castle Forbes, Co. Longford, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and having accompanied his regiment to Germany, to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was killed in a duel at Hamburgh, in 1632, when he was succeeded by his son Sir Arthur, who having zealously supported the Royal cause during the great rebellion, was created, in 1675, Baron of Clanehugh, and Viscount Granard, Co. Longford; and in 1684, Earl of Granard. From his Lordship to the present Earl, the Peerage has been uninterruptedly inherited in direct descent from father to son. The succession has been as follows: the 1st Earl *d.* in 1696; Arthur, 2nd Earl, *d.* in 1734; George, 3rd Earl, *d.* in 1765; he left, besides the 4th Earl, a second son, the Hon. Admiral John Forbes, who *d.* in 1796, leaving by Lady Mary Capel, 4th daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Essex, who *d.* in 1782, the two daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*. George, 4th Earl, *d.* in 1769; and George, 5th Earl, in 1780, when he was succeeded by his eldest son George, 6th Earl, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1806, by the title of Baron Granard of Castle Donington, Co. Leicester; he *d.* in 1837, and, having survived his eldest son George-John, Viscount Forbes, was succeeded by his grandson, George-Arthur, present and 7th Earl.

GRANTLEY, BARON. (Norton.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship is descended from Egbert Conyers, of the Norman family of that name, whose son Roger, marrying Margaret, only daughter and heir of Richard Norton, of Norton, Co. York, assumed her name. Sixth in descent from them was Richard

Norton, of Norton, Esq., who, in 1569, joined with the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland in that rebellion against Queen ELIZABETH, in which they proposed to restore the ancient religion of the country. It was soon suppressed by the Queen's forces, and many of the principal malcontents were convicted of treason and attainted. Among them were this Richard Norton and his brothers, Christopher, Marmaduke, and Thomas. Seventh in descent from him was Sir Fletcher Norton, of Grantley, who was bred to the bar, and having served the office of Attorney-General to the King, was elected in 1769, Speaker of the House of Commons, which honourable office he continued to fill till, in 1782, he was created a Peer by the title of LORD GRANTLEY, Baron of Markenfield, Co. York. He was *b.* 23 Jan. 1716, and *d.* 1 Jan. 1789; having *m.* 21 May 1741, Grace, daughter of Sir William Chapple, who was *b.* in 1708, and *d.* 30 Oct. 1803; they had issue, besides two sons, who *d. unm.*

1 WILLIAM, 2nd LORD, *b.* 19 Feb. 1742, *d.* without surviving issue, 12 Nov. 1822; having *m.* 27 Sept. 1791, Anna-Margaretta, daughter of Jonathan Midgeley, Esq., who *d.* 23 April 1795.

2 Hon. Fletcher, a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, father of FLETCHER, the present and 3rd LORD, who succeeded his uncle in 1822, and of the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Hon. Grace, *d.* 13 Nov. 1813, Countess of Portsmouth.

GRANVILLE, EARL OF. (LEVESON-GOWER.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

LORD GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, the 2nd son of Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford, and half-brother of the 1st Duke of Sutherland, (which Article *see* for his Lordship's pedigree,) was created, in 1815, Viscount Granville of Stone Park, Co. Stafford, and, in 1833, EARL of GRANVILLE, and Baron Leveson of Stone, Co. Stafford, and is the present Peer. His Lordship's father, the late Marquis of Stafford, was grandson of John, 1st Lord Gower, son of Sir William Gower, Bart., by Lady Jane Granville, eldest daughter of John, 1st Earl of Bath, and Viscount Granville, and co-heir of her nephew William-Henry, 3rd Earl of Bath. *See* the titles Sutherland, Carteret, and Lansdown.

GRAVES, BARON. (Graves.)

Peer of Ireland.

James Graves, Esq., descended from a good family in Yorkshire, *m.* a daughter and co-heir of Sir John Herdman of Stannington, Co. Northumberland, by whom he was father of

1 Samuel Graves, Esq., whose eldest son, Thomas, has left male issue seated at Castle Dawson, in Ireland: and his younger son John, reckoned among his sons four Admirals and one Captain in the Royal Navy.

2 Rear-Admiral Thomas Graves, of Thankes, Co. Cornwall, who was *b.* in 1680, *m.* 1st in 1713, Miss Warne, who *d.* without issue in 1718; and 2ndly, in 1723, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Budgell, D.D., by whom, who *d.* in 1755, he had issue, 1 William, a Master in Chancery, who *d. unm.* in 1801; 2 Thomas, 1st Lord; 3 Anne, who *d. unm.* in 1794.

Thomas, the second son, entered early into the Royal Navy, and rendered himself conspicuous by a long series of distinguished services, especially in the glorious victory of the 1st of June 1794, when, as Admiral of the Blue, he led the van of the British fleet, and received a wound in his arm. He was immediately created Lord Graves, Baron of Gravesend, Co. Londonderry. He *d.* 9 Feb. 1802, having *m.* in 1771, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Peere-Williams, Esq., by whom he left issue:

1 Thomas-North, 2nd Lord, on whose melancholy death, in 1830, his eldest son, William-Thomas, present and 3rd Lord, succeeded.

2 Hon. Peere-Williams Graves, *d. unm.* in Jan. 1804.

3 Hon. Elizabeth-Anne, *d.* 12 Feb. 1803; having *m.* 22 Dec. 1802, William Bagwell, Esq.

4 Hon. Anne-Elizabeth, *d.* 11 Sept. 1823; having *m.* 15 Jan. 1803, Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., who *d.* Feb. 1834.

5 Hon. Margaret-Anne, *d.* 7 Sept. 1808; having *m.* Nov. 1802, Capt. Christopher-John-Williams Nesham, R.N.

GRAY, BARON. (Gray.)

Peer of Scotland.

His Lordship is of the same family with Earl Grey, though the connexion cannot be distinctly traced. A younger son of the Greys of Northumberland settled in Scotland, as early as the 12th century, and was ancestor of Sir Andrew, who joined Robert Bruce in 1306. Fourth in descent from him was Sir Andrew Gray, of Broxmouth, created Lord Gray in 1445. Andrew, his son and successor, 2nd Lord, *d.* in 1469; he had two sons, viz.:

1 Patrick, Master of Gray, *d.* before his father, leaving a son, Andrew, who succeeded his grandfather as 3rd Lord.

2 Andrew, ancestor of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, and through him of the 9th and succeeding Lords Gray.

Andrew, 3rd Lord, *d.* in 1514; his two elder sons were, 1 Patrick, 4th Lord, who *d.* without issue male; 2 Gilbert, father of Patrick, who succeeded his uncle as 5th Lord. He was taken prisoner at the rout of Solway, by Dacre and Musgrave, and committed to the custody of the Archbishop of York, but soon admitted to ransom. He was one of the first Scotch noblemen who countenanced the Reformation, and joined the association in support of James VI. in 1567. He *d.* in 1582, and was succeeded by his eldest son Patrick, 6th Lord, to whom, in 1609, succeeded his son Patrick, 7th Lord, who *d.* in 1612. His son and successor, Andrew, 8th Lord, *d.* in 1663, without surviving issue male; and his eldest daughter, Anne, having *m.* William, eldest son of Sir William Gray, of Pittendrum, his Lordship made, in 1639, a resignation of his honours into the hands of King Charles I., from whom he obtained a renewed charter of the Peerage to himself, with remainder to the said William Gray, husband of Anne, his eldest daughter, and the heirs male of their marriage, failing which, to the nearest heirs male whatever of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum.

This Sir William Gray descended from Andrew, 2nd son of the 2nd Lord, *d.* in 1648, in consequence of the troubles of the Royal family and the country, and of his own share in them, having been imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, for corresponding with the Marquis of Montrose, and heavily fined. He left two sons:

1 William, who *m.* as above-mentioned, Anne, eldest daughter of the 8th Lord, and in her right was Master of Gray; he commanded a regiment chiefly raised at his own charge, in the Royal army at the battle of Worcester; and was killed in a duel by the Earl of Southesk, in 1660, in the lifetime of his father-in-law, but had survived Anne, his wife, by whom he was father of Patrick, 9th Lord, whose only daughter and heir, Marjory, *m.* her cousin, John Gray.

2 Robert, whose son, John, 10th Lord, *m.* the said Marjory, daughter and heir of the 9th Lord; which Patrick, 9th Lord, having no issue male, surrendered his honours into the hands of Queen Anne, and obtained a new patent, with the former precedency, settling the Barony on John Gray, husband of his daughter Marjory, and the heirs male or female, without division, of their marriage, which failing, to the nearest heir male of himself, the said Patrick, Lord Gray; he *d.* in 1711, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, John, 10th Lord; he *d.* in 1724, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 11th Lord, to whom, in 1738, succeeded his son, John, 12th Lord, who *d.* in 1782, having had issue,

1 Hon. Andrew Gray, *d. unm.* 23 May 1767.
2 Charles, 13th Lord, his successor, *b.* in 1752, *d. unm.* 18 Dec. 1786.
3 William-John, 14th Lord, *b.* March 1754, succeeded his brother and *d.* also *unm.* 12 Dec. 1807.
4 Francis, present and 15th Lord, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*
5 Hon. Jean, *d.* 19 Feb. 1786, having *m.* Francis, 10th Earl of Moray.
6 Hon. Helen, *d.* 29 July 1775; having *m.* 1 Oct. 1765, William Stirling, Esq.
7 Hon. Margaret Gray, *d. unm.* 12 July 1806.
8 Hon. Barbara Gray, *d. unm.* 5 Oct. 1794.
9 Hon. Elizabeth, *b.* 1755, *d.* 24 Aug. 1787; having *m.* in 1771, Sir Philip Ainslie, who was *b.* 1728, and *d.* 19 May 1802.
10 Hon. Anne, *d.* 10 Sept. 1802; having *m.* 30 Dec. 1776, George Paterson, Esq.

GREY, EARL. (Grey.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family is supposed to have come into England from Normandy, with William the Conqueror, and settled in Northumberland, whence a younger branch emigrated to Scotland in the 12th century, and founded the family of Lord Gray.

Sir John Grey, living in 1372, was father of Sir Thomas, who had two sons:

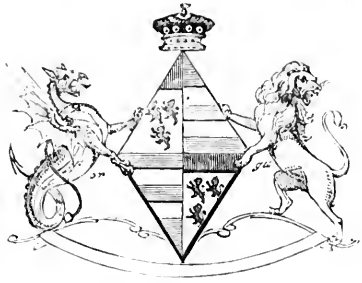
1 John, Earl of Tankerville in Normandy, *m.* Joan, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Lord Cherleton of Powis; his male line failed in 1552, and Lord Scarsdale, as his heir general, is eldest co-heir of the Barony of Cherleton of Powis.

2 Sir Thomas; 4th in descent from him was

Sir Ralph Grey, who had two sons,

1 Sir Ralph, father of William, created Baron Grey of Werke, which title became extinct in 1706, by the death of his grandson Ralph, 4th Lord, whose elder brother, Ford, 3rd Lord, had been created in 1695, Viscount Glendale and Earl of Tankerville; he *d.* without issue male, in 1701, leaving an only daughter, Lady Mary, *m.* to Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston, who was created Earl of Tankerville, and was ancestor of the present Earl of Tankerville.

2 Sir Edward Grey of Howick, from whom the 5th in descent was Sir Henry Grey of Howick, created a Baronet in 1746. His eldest son, Sir Henry Grey, Bart., *d. unm.* in 1808. His younger son, General Sir Charles Grey, K.B., was created in 1801, Baron Grey of Howick, Co. Northumberland; and in 1806, Earl Grey, and Viscount Howick; he *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, present and 2nd Earl.



GREY DE RUTHYN, BARONESS. (Rawdon-Hastings.)

Peeress of England.

Roger de Grey, younger son of John, 3rd Baron Grey de Wilton, (*see* Earl of Stamford,) was summoned, by writ 1324, as Baron Grey of Ruthyn. He *d.* in 1353, and was succeeded by his son Reginald, and he, in 1388, by another Reginald, his son, who *d.* in 1440, having survived his eldest son, Henry, whose son Edmund succeeded his grandfather as 4th Lord; he was created Earl of Kent in 1465, and *d.* in 1488, and the Barony continued merged in the Earldom, through five generations of his descendants. George, 2nd Earl, his son, *d.* in 1504, and his two sons, Richard, who *d.* in 1523, without issue, and Henry, who *d.* in 1562, were successively 3rd and 4th Earls, though the latter was, from his poverty, unable to use any title of honour; Henry, his eldest son, *d.* before him, leaving three sons, Reginald, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1572; Henry, 6th Earl, who *d.* in 1615, and Charles, 7th Earl, who *d.* in 1625; Henry, 8th Earl of Kent, and 11th Baron, son of the 7th Earl, *d.* without issue, in 1639, when the Earldom devolved on his cousin and male heir, Anthony Grey, ancestor of the extinct Duke of Kent and the Countess de Grey, and the Barony on his only sister.

Susan, wife of Sir Michael Longueville, by whom she had a son and heir, Charles, 13th Lord, who claimed and was allowed the Barony in 1640; he *d.* in 1643, leaving a daughter and heir,

Susan, *m.* to Sir Henry Yelverton, Bart.; she *d.* in 1676, leaving two sons, Sir Charles, 15th Lord, who *d.* without issue in 1679, and Henry, 16th Lord, who was created Viscount Longueville in 1690, and *d.* in 1704. Talbot, 17th Lord, his son and successor, was created in 1717, Earl of Sussex. He *d.* in 1731, leaving two sons, 1 George-Augustus, 18th Lord, and 2nd Earl of Sussex, who *d.* without issue in 1758, and 2

Henry, 4th Viscount, 3rd Earl, and 19th Lord, *b.* 7 July 1729, succeeded 8 Jan. 1758, *d.* 22 April 1799, without issue male; having *m.* 1st, Hester, daughter of John Hall, Esq., *b.* 1735, *d.* 11 Jan. 1777, by whom he had one daughter, Lady Barbara: 2ndly, 29 Jan. 1778, Mary, daughter of John Vaughan, Esq., who *d.* 6 June 1796. On the Earl's death his other honours became extinct, but this Barony devolved on Henry-Edward Gould, 20th Lord, his grandson.

Lady Barbara Yelverton, only daughter and heir of the 3rd and last Earl of Sussex, 19th Lord Grey of Ruthyn, was *b.* 19 June 1760, and *d.* 8 April 1781; having *m.* 27 Oct. 1775, Edward-Thoroton Gould, Esq., who *d.* 15 Feb. 1830. They had a daughter, Mary, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Powis, (see *The Peerage Volume*,) and an only son, Henry-Edward, 20th Lord, who assumed the name of Yelverton, and *d.* in 1810, leaving his infant daughter, Barbara, present Baroness, his heir; her Ladyship is now the wife of George-Augustus-Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2nd Marquis of Hastings.

GUILFORD, EARL OF. (NORTH.)

Peer of Great Britain.

ROBERT NORTH, who *d.* in 1470, was father of Thomas North, Esq., of Walkringham, Co. Notts, which Thomas, was grandfather of Edward, 1st Lord North, summoned to Parliament in 1554, and high in the favour and confidence of HENRY VIII., from whom he received considerable grants of land. He continued to hold office under EDWARD VI. and Queen MARY, although he was one of the Council who signed the letter to that Queen wherein they acknowledged the Lady Jane Grey for the lawful Sovereign. He *d.* in 1564, and was succeeded by his son Roger, 2nd Lord North, to whom, in 1600, succeeded his grandson Dudley, (son of John, his eldest son;) this Dudley, 3rd Lord North, was succeeded, in 1666, by his son, Dudley, 4th Lord North, who *d.* in 1677, leaving, besides other issue, the two sons following:

1 Charles, summoned to Parliament as Baron Grey of Rolleston, in 1673, succeeded his father, in 1677, as 5th Lord North, and *d.* in 1690, when he was succeeded by his son, William, 6th Lord North, and 2nd Lord Grey of Rolleston; he entered the army, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, having served under the Duke of Marlborough in all his campaigns; in the battle either of Hochset or Blenheim he had his right-hand shot off; he *d.* without issue in 1734, when the Barony of Grey of Rolleston became extinct; but that of North devolved on FRANCIS, 3rd BARON GUILFORD, grandson of his next brother,

2 SIR FRANCIS NORTH, who having with the highest reputation passed through various gradations of legal offices, was appointed, in 1682, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and, in 1683, was created BARON GUILFORD, of Guilford, Co. Surrey. Called to the Privy Council with no other patronage than that which his own talents and sound political principles had acquired him, his advancement does honour to the judgment of CHARLES II., by whom alone it was effected. Steady in his loyalty to the Crown, yet firm in his disapprobation of the unprincipled men and measures of his times, the uneasiness of his mind, after he accepted the custody of the Great Seal, and more especially after the accession of JAMES II., hastened his end, and he *d.* in Sept. 1685, leaving behind him an exalted character for learning, integrity, and christian piety, which is admirably portrayed in the memoirs of his life written by Mr. Roger North, his brother. He was succeeded by his son, FRANCIS, 2nd LORD, to whom, in 1729, followed his son,

FRANCIS, 3rd LORD, who also succeeded in 1734, as 7th Lord North, and was created EARL of GUILFORD, in 1752. He *d.* in 1790, leaving two sons, Frederick, Lord North; and Brownlow, Bishop of Winchester, father of the present EARL; and was succeeded by his eldest son, FREDERICK, 2nd EARL, K.G., better known as Lord North, having held the reins of Government for twelve years as Prime Minister, while bearing his father's second title. His administration was unfortunate, and, after a vain effort for its support by a most unpopular coalition with his vehement opponent, Charles Fox, it sank at length before the rising brightness of Mr. Pitt's talents; and this truly admirable Nobleman retired to grace, with his wit, cheerfulness, and virtues, the domestic hearth. He *d.* in 1792, leaving three sons, successively EARLS of GUILFORD, who all *d.* without surviving issue male; they were, 1 GEORGE-AUGUSTUS, 3rd EARL, who had the misfortune to lose four successive

heirs apparent by two marriages, in their earliest infancy, and has left three surviving daughters, amongst whom, on his death in 1802, the ancient Barony of North fell into abeyance. 2 Francis, 4th Earl; he *d.* without issue in 1817, and his Countess is also deceased. 3 Frederick, 5th Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1827, when the Rev. Francis North, eldest son of Brownlow, late Lord Bishop of Winchester, succeeded, and is the present and 6th Earl.

GUILLAMORE, VISCOUNT. (O'Grady.)

Peer of Ireland.

The family of O'Grady as well as that of O'Brien claim their descent from the ancient Princes of Ireland.

Darby O'Grady, *m.* a daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Standish, of Bruff, Co. Limerick, and of Sandon Cheyne, Co. Surrey. Their son, Thomas O'Grady, Esq., *m.* Frances, daughter of John Anketel, Esq., of Farriby, Co. Limerick, and of Compton, Co. Wilts. John, his son and heir, *m.* 1st, Katherine, daughter of Thady Quin, Esq., of Adare, Co. Limerick, by whom he had a son Thomas, ancestor of the O'Gradys of Kilballyowen: and 2ndly, Anne, daughter of Patrick Allan, Esq., by whom he was father of Standish O'Grady, Esq., who *m.* a daughter and co-heir of Jeremiah Hayes, of Caher Guillamore, Esq., by whom he had a numerous issue.

Darby O'Grady, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Co. Limerick, was the 5th son of this marriage, but ultimately became the heir of his parents by the failure of issue to his four elder brothers; he *m.* Mary, daughter of James Smith, Esq., of Limerick, and *d.* in 1804, leaving nine sons and several daughters.

The Right Honourable Standish O'Grady, his eldest son, was brought up to the bar, and after passing with honour through the various gradations of legal preferment, presided for several years as Chief Baron in the Irish Court of Exchequer, and was created a Peer of Ireland in 1831, by the titles of Baron O'Grady of Rockbarton, and Viscount Guillamore of Caher Guillamore, in the County of Limerick.

HADDINGTON, EARL OF. (HAMILTON.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

FROM the Hamiltons of Innerwick, a branch of the ancient family of Hamilton, afterwards Dukes of Hamilton, of which the Marquis of Abercorn is the present male representative, descended SIR THOMAS HAMILTON of Priestfield, who, being bred to the bar, was admitted Advocate in 1587, and appointed a Lord of Session in 1592, by the title of Lord Drumcairn; he was afterwards Lord Clerk Register of Scotland and Secretary of State, and was raised to the dignity of the Peerage in 1613, by the title of Lord Binning and Byres. Being subsequently Lord President of the Court of Session, he was, in 1619, advanced to the rank of EARL of Melrose, and in 1627, changed that title for HADDINGTON, by patent, retaining the former precedence. He *d.* in 1637, and was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS, 2nd EARL; siding with the Covenanters in the civil war, he was appointed Colonel of one of their regiments, and was killed in 1640, by the explosion of a considerable magazine of gunpowder in the castle of Dunglass, which, demolishing one of the castle walls, buried him, and numerous other persons, in its ruins. He left two sons, 1 THOMAS, 3rd EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1645; and 2 JOHN, 4th EARL, who was succeeded, in 1669, by his only son CHARLES, 5th EARL. He *m.* Margaret, in her own right Countess of Rothes, eldest daughter of John, Duke of Rothes, and by her, who *d.* in 1700, had two sons, John and Thomas. John, the eldest son, succeeding to the Earldom of Rothes, resigned that of Haddington, which was re-granted to his brother THOMAS, 6th EARL of HADDINGTON. The Earl of Rothes had eight sons; and, dying in 1722, was succeeded by his eldest son John, 9th Earl of Rothes, who *d.* in 1767, and was succeeded by his son John, 10th Earl, on whose death, in 1773, his sister, Jane-Elizabeth, became Countess of Rothes; but his uncle, the Hon. Andrew Leslie, 8th son of the 8th Earl of Rothes, became heir male and representative of the 1st Earl of Haddington. He *d.* however, in 1776, and as all his brothers, the eldest only excepted, had done, he *d. unm.*, and the Earl of Haddington again became the heir male of his house.

THOMAS, 6th EARL, succeeded his father, according to the new arrangement of the entail, in 1685. He zealously supported the Treaty of Union; on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, appeared in arms in defence of the house of Hanover; and was wounded, and had a horse shot under him at the battle of Sheriffmuir. He afterwards became remarkable for his extensive plantations, and other improvements on his estates, and *d.* in 1735, having survived Charles, Lord Binning, his eldest son, who *d.* in 1733, leaving three surviving sons, viz.:

1 THOMAS, who succeeded his grandfather as 7th EARL; he *d.* in 1794, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, CHARLES, 8th EARL, who, in 1827, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Melros of Tyninghame, Co. Haddington, and *d.* in 1828, when he was succeeded by his only son, THOMAS, present and 9th EARL.

2 Hon. George Hamilton, who, succeeding to the large estates of his maternal grandfather, George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, Co. Lanark, and of Mellerstain, Co. Roxburgh, assumed the name of BAILLIE. He was *b.* in 1723, and *d.* 16 April 1797, having *m.* Miss Elizabeth Andrews, by whom, who *d.* 24 April 1799, he had the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

HAMILTON AND BRANDON, DUKE OF.
(Hamilton-Douglas.)

Peer of Scotland and of Great Britain.

The first ancestor on record of the illustrious House of Douglas appears to be Theobald the Fleming, to whom the lands of Douglas were granted in 1160.

Archibald, his grandson, was father of 1 William, who continued the line; 2 Andrew, ancestor of the Earl of Morton.

Sir William Douglas, surnamed The Hardy, son of the above William, swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1291, but was in arms against him as governor of Berwick, when Edward invaded Scotland in 1296. He was then compelled to surrender the town upon capitulation, and again swore fealty to Edward; he however joined Sir William Wallace the following year, for which his estate was laid waste, and his wife and children carried off. Having afterwards himself made his submission to Edward, he was sent to England, and *d.* at York in 1302. He left three sons, the good Sir James; Hugh, of whom, though he succeeded to the family possessions, little mention is made; and Archibald, who carried on the line.

Of the good, and it may be added the great, Sir James Douglas, it is impossible to speak sufficiently in so concise a history as the present. This illustrious Patriot, the companion and friend of King Robert Bruce, is to be traced in all the signal actions of this eventful time. In the decisive battle of Bannockburn he took a prominent part; and a variety of minor engagements, besides the surprise of the English garrison in Douglas Castle, the taking of Roxburgh Castle and the town of Berwick by escalade, bear witness to his military talents and valour; and Scotland being cleared of the English invasions, England itself was destined to record his prowess. In 1319, he routed the Archbishop of York at Mitton, near Boroughbridge; in 1322, forced the English camp at Byland in Yorkshire, and put its defenders to flight; and in another invasion, when he headed 20,000 men, he, with two hundred horsemen, forced his way in the night to the Royal tent, in the English camp at Stanhope Park, and narrowly missed securing the person of King Edward III. Robert Bruce on his death-bed, in 1329, requested Douglas to carry his heart to Jerusalem, and deposit it in the sepulchre of our Saviour. Sir James set out with his precious charge, but, passing through Spain, could not resist the temptation of joining in battle with the Moors on behalf of Alphonzo XI., King of Castile and Leon. Seeing the enemy wavering and about to give way, he threw the casket which contained the heart of his Royal master towards them, exclaiming, "Pass thou onward, as thou wert wont—Douglas will follow thee or die!" The Moors rallied, and overwhelmed by superior numbers, Sir James Douglas fell, and his body, together with the heart of the King, were re-conveyed to Scotland. He *d.* in 1330, *unm.*; but an illegitimate son, Archibald, finally carried on the line of Earls of Douglas.

He was succeeded by his next brother, Hugh, who *d.* without issue; but Archibald, his younger brother, became Regent of Scotland in the minority of David II., and, in pursuance of the war with England, led an army to Halidon Hill, where his forces were totally defeated, and himself mortally wounded, living only long enough to be made prisoner; he *d.* in 1333. William, his son, obtained the family estates

in 1342, by the resignation of his uncle Hugh. With hereditary hostility to the English, he led the war upon the borders, and, in April 1356, concluded a truce with the Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Marches, to continue till Michaelmas, that he might have time to go on a pilgrimage. In passing through France, he was present in aid of King JOHN at the battle of Poictiers, and being wounded, was carried off the field by his attendants. In the following February he was created Earl of Douglas, and continued to make war, generally with success, upon the English on the borders, till his death in 1384. He was twice married; 1st, to Margaret, sister and heir of Thomas, 13th Earl of Marr, by whom he had a son, James, 2nd Earl of Douglas and 15th Earl of Marr, and a daughter, Isabel, who inherited the Earldom of Marr on the death of her brother. The Earl, before his second marriage, appears to have made a settlement of the Earldom of Douglas, failing the issue male of his son, the 2nd Earl, upon Archibald, the illegitimate son of the good Sir James Douglas. He married 2ndly, Lady Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, sister and heir of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Angus, and relict of the above-mentioned Thomas, 13th Earl of Marr, by whom he had an only son, GEORGE, who, on his mother's resignation, obtained a grant of the Earldom of Angus in 1389, and was the 1st EARL of ANGUS of this family.

James, his eldest son, Earl of Douglas and Marr, succeeded; Fordun calls him "Miles acerrimus et Anglis semper infestissimus;" he made an incursion as far as the gates of York, and, with the rest of his spoil, brought off in one of his skirmishes the banner of Henry (Hotspur) Lord Percy, which he proposed to elevate on the pinnacle of his castle. This brought Percy, with a large force, after him, and the battle of Otterbourn ensued, 19 Aug. 1388. The utmost exertions of valour were displayed on both sides, and Douglas fell, mortally wounded, "thanking God that few of his ancestors had died in chambers;" but his victory was complete, and Hotspur made prisoner. He *m.* Margaret, eldest daughter of King ROBERT II., but had no surviving issue by her; the Earldom of Marr devolved on his sister, that of Douglas, by the already-mentioned settlement probably, on Archibald Douglas the Grim, Lord of Galloway, the illegitimate son of the good Sir James. This Earl himself left two illegitimate sons, William, ancestor of the house of Queensberry, and Archibald, of the Douglasses of Cavers.

Pity it is that our limits utterly preclude a digression of suitable length on the various fortunes of this powerful and warlike family under the descendants of Archibald the Grim, 3rd Earl of Douglas; sometimes seated at the summit of the political system, with all but the regal title, swaying the destinies of the kingdom; sometimes suffering under the axe of the executioner. The title passed, in an incredibly short space of time, through seven inheritors.

Archibald, 3rd Earl of Douglas, *d.* in 1401, leaving two sons, Archibald, 4th Earl, and James, 7th Earl. Archibald, 4th Earl, *d.* in battle in France in 1424, and was succeeded by his only son, Archibald, 5th Earl, who *d.* in 1439; leaving two sons, William, 6th Earl, and David his brother, both beheaded in 1440, when the elder was but seventeen years of age. James, 7th Earl, 2nd son of the 3rd Earl, succeeded, and *d.* in 1443, leaving six sons, all cut off without posterity, viz. 1 William, 8th Earl, killed in 1452, receiving his first wound from the hand of King JAMES II.; 2 James, 9th and last Earl; 3 Archibald, Earl of Moray; 4 Hugh, Earl of Ormond; 5 Sir John Douglas, Lord of Balvenie; 6 Henry, a priest.

At length the whole inheritance was lost through the necessity under which JAMES II. found himself, in 1455, of deciding, by force of arms, whether himself or his too powerful subject, whom he had offended beyond hope of reconciliation, should rule the kingdom. The haughty rebel, James, 9th Earl of Douglas, at the head of 40,000 men, bade defiance to an equal number of the royal troops; but his arrogance offended his principal supporters; the Lord Hamilton set the example of desertion; a panic spread, and suddenly Douglas found himself in front of the King's army, with his own hereditary forces only. He fled with precipitation, and escaped imprisonment and death, but his titles and estates were declared forfeited, nor did JAMES disband his troops till every portion of the Douglas domains were in his possession; thus, as with a stroke of magic, sank for ever the power of this great family. Taken prisoner in his old age, after thirty years of exile, in an attempt to re-establish himself by force of arms, JAMES III., in pity to his misfortunes, merely condemned him to the religious retirement of Lindores Abbey: the Earl, muttering, "He who may no better be must be a monk," submitted; and dying there in 1488, with him closed the line of his grandfather, Archibald the Grim, 3rd Earl of Douglas.

To return to GEORGE, 1st EARL of ANGUS of this family, the true continuator of

the line; he was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon in 1402, and *d.* the same year in England. He left two sons; 1 WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, who *d.* in 1437, and was succeeded by his only son JAMES, 3rd EARL, who *d.* without issue by his wife, Lady Johanna Stewart, 3rd daughter of King JAMES I.; 2 GEORGE, who succeeded his nephew as 4th EARL, and *d.* in 1462. He was succeeded by his only son ARCHIBALD, 5th EARL, called "Bell the Cat," from a singular incident, too long to relate here, in an action at the Bridge of Lauder.

> "I mean that Douglas, fifth of yore,
> Who coronet of Angus bore,
> And when his blood and heart were high,
> Did the third James in camp defy,
> And all his minions led to die,
> On Lauder's dreary flat."

When age and infirmities had grown upon him, he accompanied JAMES IV. in his fatal expedition to England in 1513; and, remonstrating against the imprudence of joining battle with the English army at Flodden, was answered by the King, "Angus, if you are afraid, you may go home." The affront was unpardonable. The Earl left the field with tears of indignation, but commanded his two eldest sons, with all his followers, to abide the event; they fell in the battle with 200 gentlemen of their name, and the Earl *d.* in the following year. His two sons killed at Flodden were,

1 George, Master of Angus, father of ARCHIBALD, 6th EARL, and of Sir George, whose eldest son, DAVID, succeeded as 7th EARL; and his second son, James, Earl of Morton, after being many years Regent of Scotland, in the minority of JAMES VI. suffered death upon the scaffold in 1581, for a supposed participation in the murder of King HENRY, before the commencement of his Regency; he *d.* without issue.

2 Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie, father of Sir Archibald, and grandfather through him of WILLIAM, 9th EARL, and of James, ancestor of the late Sylvester, Lord Glenbervie, so created in 1800, and whose title became extinct by his death without surviving issue in 1823; Harriet, the widow of his only son, the Hon. Frederick-Sylvester-North Douglas, who *d.* without issue in 1819, became the wife of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Henry-Hely Hutchinson; see *The Peerage Volume*, title Donoughmore. The said James Douglas was also ancestor (through a younger son of his grandson, Robert, Bishop of Dumblane) of William Douglas, Esq., of Brigton.

Under ARCHIBALD, 6th EARL, grandson and heir of the 5th EARL, the house of Angus nearly succeeded to the power and splendour of the former Earls of Douglas. He *m.* Margaret of England, Queen Dowager of Scotland, widow of King JAMES IV., and mother of JAMES V., in whose minority he was continually struggling against the authority of the Regent Duke of Albany, and finally overthrew it in 1526, by declaring the King's majority at the age of fourteen years. From thenceforth he himself governed in James's name for two years, when the young King, making his escape, issued a proclamation of forfeiture against Angus and his family, and levied an army to put it into execution, and the Earl was obliged to retire into England; but on JAMES's death, in 1542, he returned to Scotland, and obtained a reversal of the sentence of forfeiture. He was mainly instrumental in obtaining the victory of Ancrum-muir against the English, and fought with very different fortune in the battle of Pinkie, in 1547; he *d.* in 1556, without issue male, leaving by the Queen Dowager an only daughter, Lady Margaret, wife of Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, mother of Henry Lord Darnley, in her right Lord Douglas, and grandmother, through him, of JAMES I., King of Great Britain. DAVID, 7th EARL, succeeded his uncle, and *d.* in 1558. He was succeeded by his only son, ARCHIBALD, 8th EARL, who, after the execution of his uncle, the Regent Morton, was twice in rebellion, and once attainted, but obtained a revocation of the act of attainder. He succeeded to the Earldom of Morton, and *d.* in 1588, without surviving issue.

The title of ANGUS then passed to WILLIAM, 9th EARL, son of Sir Archibald, and grandson of Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie, the 2nd son of the 5th EARL; notwithstanding a counter claim set up by JAMES VI. as heir of line, which was decided in favour of the heir male. He *d.* in 1591, leaving several sons, of whom the two eldest were, WILLIAM, his successor, 10th EARL, and Sir Robert, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625, ancestor of Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, Bart.

WILLIAM, 10th EARL, engaged with the Earls of Errol and Huntley in a trea-

sonable correspondence with the King of Spain, for the purpose of restoring the Roman Catholic religion in Scotland, but was pardoned; and, retiring some years afterwards to a monastery in France, *d.* there in 1611, leaving, besides other issue, WILLIAM, 11th Earl, 1st MARQUIS of DOUGLAS, his successor, and Sir James, created, in 1641, Lord Mordingtoun, a title which descended uninterruptedly from father to son, to Charles, 5th Lord, who, in total lack of landed property, did not assume it; he entered into the rebellion of 1745, and, being taken prisoner, was put upon his trial as Charles Douglas, Esq.; but pleading his Peerage, and proving his title to it, the trial was put off, and never resumed. He was the last male of his family, and his only daughter assuming the title after his death, it expired with her in 1791.

WILLIAM, 11th EARL, was created MARQUIS of DOUGLAS, and Baron of Abernethy and Jedburgh Forest, in 1633; he joined Montrose after his victory of Kilsyth in 1645, but escaped from the rout at Philiphaugh, and soon afterwards capitulated with the ruling powers. He *d.* in 1660, having, amongst other issue, had the three sons following:

1 Archibald, Earl of Angus, *d.* before his father in 1655, leaving two sons:

1 JAMES, who succeeded his grandfather as 2nd MARQUIS, and *d.* in 1700. He was succeeded by his only surviving son, ARCHIBALD, 3rd MARQUIS, who was created Duke of Douglas in 1703, and *d.* without issue in 1761, when the Dukedom became extinct, and a contest arose for the other titles, between the Duke of Hamilton, as heir male, and Archibald, late Lord Douglas, as the reputed son of Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, Bart., by the Lady Jane, only sister of the Duke of Douglas. The titles were adjudged to the DUKE of HAMILTON, now become chief of this illustrious house; but the estates passed to Archibald Stewart, Esq., as nephew and heir of line of the Duke of Douglas, and he was created, in 1790, Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle, which Peerage is now enjoyed by his son, Archibald, the 2nd Lord.

2 Archibald, created Earl of Forfar, which title became extinct by the death of Archibald, 2nd Earl, his only son, of the wounds he received in the King's army in 1715, at the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he was made prisoner.

2 WILLIAM, who was created Earl of Selkirk, succeeded as DUKE of HAMILTON, in right of the Duchess Anne, his wife, and was ancestor of the present DUKE.

3 George, created, in 1675, Earl of Dunbarton, which title became extinct on the death of his only son, George, 2nd Earl.

SIR JAMES HAMILTON, 6th in descent from Sir Gilbert, the first of the family of HAMILTON who settled in Scotland, and whose pedigree is given under the Marquis of Abercorn, was created LORD HAMILTON in 1445, and appears to have possessed considerable power and influence. It was an affront offered by the haughty Earl of Douglas to this nobleman that caused him to return to his allegiance to JAMES II., and produced the defection, in one night, of all the other chiefs composing the rebel army, and the consequent total overthrow of the Douglas family. He *d.* in 1479, having *m.* Mary, eldest daughter of King JAMES II., and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, by whom he had one son, JAMES, created EARL of ARRAN in 1503; he was in France, commanding the Scotch troops sent to the aid of Louis XII., when King JAMES IV. was killed at Flodden, and returning immediately to Scotland, was a competitor, though unsuccessfully, with the Duke of Albany for the Regency; he *d.* in 1529; and was succeeded by his eldest son, JAMES, 2nd EARL.

JAMES, 2nd EARL, was declared by Act of Parliament, on the death of King JAMES V., in 1542, to be next in succession to the Crown, Regent of the kingdom, and tutor to the infant Queen. One of the first statutes passed under his regency, was an Act allowing the reading of the Bible in the vulgar tongue. The failure of the treaty of marriage with England, which led to a destructive war between the two nations, induced the Scots to send the young Queen to France for her education, in 1548; and on this occasion the Regent had the title of Duke of Chatelherault conferred upon him. In 1554 he resigned the regency into the hands of Mary of Lorraine, the Queen-mother. He opposed the marriage of the young Queen with Lord Darnley, and thereby so much offended the new King, that he was forced to fly into France, in 1565, and to remain there till recalled by MARY in 1569, with the commission to act against the Regent Moray and her rebel subjects, as Lieutenant-General of the kingdom for her; but Moray, getting possession of

his person, committed him to the Castle of Edinburgh, where he remained till the Regent's death. He afterwards submitted to the Regent Morton, and *d.* in 1574. He left four sons, viz., 1 JAMES, 3rd EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1609; 2 JOHN, 1st MARQUIS of HAMILTON; 3 Lord David, who *d.* without issue in 1611; and 4 Lord Claud, Baron of Paisley, ancestor of the Marquis Abercorn, which family, on the extinction of the elder male line of Hamilton, in 1651, by the death of WILLIAM, 2nd DUKE of HAMILTON, became the male representatives of this illustrious house.

LORD JOHN HAMILTON was banished by the Regent Morton, after the death of his father, the Duke of Chatelherault, for his fidelity to Queen MARY; but, entering Scotland, with other banished noblemen, in 1585, he collected a force sufficient to besiege the King in Stirling Castle; an accommodation was then agreed upon and all acts enforced against the house of Hamilton and their partisans were rescinded. Lord John was created MARQUIS of HAMILTON in 1599, and *d.* in 1604, when he was succeeded by his only son, JAMES, 2nd MARQUIS, K.G., created a Peer of England in 1619, by the title of Baron Innerdale, Co. Cumberland, and Earl of Cambridge, and *d.* in 1625. He left two sons, 1 JAMES, his successor, 1st DUKE of HAMILTON; 2 WILLIAM, who was created, in 1639, Earl of Lanark, Lord Machanshire and Polmont, and succeeded his brother as 2nd DUKE.

JAMES, 3rd MARQUIS, K.G., obtained in 1643 a patent, creating him DUKE of HAMILTON, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran, Lanark, and Cambridge, Lord Aven, Polmont, Machanshire, and Innerdale, remainder to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his brother William, Earl of Lanark, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to the eldest heir female of the 1st DUKE of HAMILTON, remainder to his nearest heirs whatsoever, bearing the name and arms of Hamilton. With the consent of CHARLES I., he led a body of 6000 men to the assistance of Gustavus Adolphus in Germany; landed at the mouth of the Oder in Aug. 1631; contributed greatly to the victory of Leipsic; but, being recalled, quitted the Swedish army in Sept. 1632, shortly before the battle of Lutzen, where Gustavus fell in the arms of victory. He continued high in the King's confidence, but does not appear in any public employment till his appointment in 1638 to be Lord High Commissioner for the affairs of the Scottish Church. This year the Scottish Covenant was adopted, and Episcopacy abolished by the General Assembly, and Charles, determined on reducing the Scots by force, gave the command of the troops destined for this purpose to the Marquis of Hamilton. Nothing of consequence was effected, and the King, by Hamilton's advice, purchased a peace, by conceding the points at issue. Owing to the rivalship between him and the Marquis of Montrose, he was imprisoned by the King during a part of the grand rebellion which shortly followed, but being released in April 1646, by the surrender of Mount St. Michael in Cornwall, to the forces of the Parliament, he hastened to afford what assistance he could to the Royal cause, but his efforts were greatly neutralised by his zeal for the Presbyterian profession. He commanded the forces sent by the Scotch nobility for the relief of the King in 1648, but being defeated at Preston, surrendered, in August that year, to the Parliament General, Lambert, under articles which provided for the lives of himself and his troops. He was spared, however, only to witness the murder of his Sovereign, soon after which, by his heroic death, he set the seal to that fidelity that had been sometimes, though unjustly, considered equivocal. He was beheaded, in defiance of the express terms of his capitulation, on the 9th of March 1649. He had three sons, who all *d.* young, as did his eldest daughter; two younger daughters survived him, viz., LADY ANNE, afterwards DUCHESS of HAMILTON, and Lady Susan, *m.* to John, 7th Earl of Cassillis. He was succeeded by his brother WILLIAM, Earl of Lanark, and 2nd DUKE; the Earl of Lanark made his escape from Oxford in Dec. 1643, when his brother was arrested, and joined the Scotch Covenanters; he was one of the Commissioners sent by the rebels to treat with the King at Newark in 1646, but his endeavours towards conciliation were vain. When his brother marched into England for the rescue of the King in 1648, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Scotland, and after the death of CHARLES I. went abroad to wait upon CHARLES II.; he raised a troop of horse to assist the latter on his expedition into England, and received a wound in the battle of Worcester, of which he *d.* a few days afterwards, 12th Sept. 1651, in the 35th year of his age. He also left no issue male, but had five daughters, four of whom lived to marry.

The titles, according to the terms of the patent of 1643, reverted to LADY ANNE, eldest daughter of JAMES, 1st DUKE, the elder of these two brothers; she *m.* LORD WILLIAM DOUGLAS, whose pedigree has been deduced above, 2nd son of WILLIAM, 1st MARQUIS of DOUGLAS, and who had been himself created, in 1646, Earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleuch; he assumed on his marriage the surname of HAMILTON, and in 1660 he was created DUKE of HAMILTON for life; in 1688, he re-

signed the titles of Earl of Selkirk, Lord Daer and Shortcleuch, to King James VII., who bestowed them by patent on his 3rd son, Lord Charles Hamilton, with remainder to all his younger sons and their issue male. In 1689, he was chosen President of the Convention Parliament at Edinburgh, which declared the throne vacant, and tendered the Crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange. He *d.* in 1694; his Duchess survived him till 1716, but made a surrender of her titles, in 1698, in favour of her eldest son. The male issue of the 3rd Duke and Duchess were,

1 James, 4th Duke.

2 Lord William, who *d.* in France without issue.

3 Lord Charles, Earl of Selkirk; he *d.* in 1739, without issue.

4 Lord John, created a Peer of Scotland, in 1697, by the titles of Earl of Ruglen, Viscount Riccartoun, and Lord Hillhouse, with remainder to the heirs whatsoever of his body; he succeeded his brother Charles as 3rd Earl of Selkirk, and *d.* in 1744, without surviving issue male; his only child, who left issue, was Lady Anne, his eldest daughter, who succeeded as Countess of Ruglen; she *m.* William Douglas, 2nd Earl of March, and *d.* in 1748, leaving an only son, who succeeded her as Earl of Ruglen, William, 4th Duke of Queensberry, on whose death without issue in 1810, this Earldom became extinct.

5 Lord George, created a Peer of Scotland in 1696, by the titles of Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall, and Baron of Deehmont, with remainder to the heirs whatsoever of his body; he *d.* in 1737, without issue male, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Anne, who carried the Earldom of Orkney, by marriage, to the Irish family of O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin; she was grandmother of the present Countess of Orkney.

6 Lord Basil, whose grandson and heir, Dunbar, succeeded as the Earl of Selkirk, on the death of his great uncle, John, Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and was ancestor of the present Earl of Selkirk.

7 Lord Archibald, *b.* 1673, and *d.* 5 April 1754, having *m.* 26 Sept. 1719, Lady Jane Hamilton, 5th daughter of James, 6th Earl of Abercorn, she *d.* 6 Dec. 1753, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 Charles Hamilton, Esq., *b.* 29 Oct. 1721, *d.* 10 Sept. 1771; having *m.* Katherine, youngest daughter of Colonel De Fresne, by whom he left the daughter Mary, noticed in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 The Rev. Frederick Hamilton, *b.* 25 Dec. 1728, *d.* 19 Feb. 1811; having *m.* Miss Daniel, by whom, who *d.* Nov. 1805, he had the Countess Dowager of Aldborough, and an only son, Robert, who *d. unm.* 19 Nov. 1809.

3 The Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K.B., so well known for his Neapolitan Mission; marked by its political effects, his indefatigable exertions, in bringing to light the buried treasures of antiquity, and his philosophical investigations of the phenomena attendant on the eruptions of Mounts Vesuvius and Etna.

James, 4th Duke, K.G., Earl of Arran, attended the Convention Parliament of which his father was the President, and therein delivered his opinion, that the surest way to heal the existing evils of the nation was to address his Majesty to return from France, and call a free Parliament for the security of religion and property; saying, "I can distinguish between his Popery and his person; I dislike the one, but have sworn and do owe allegiance to the other." He was twice committed to the Tower on suspicion of conspiring for the restoration of the abdicated family, but was discharged without prosecution. He continued to support the interests of the House of Stuart, and was a determined opponent of the Treaty of Union, till, suddenly abandoning his opposition, the measure was unexpectedly carried. It is stated that this change of conduct was produced by representations from the Pretender, of his desire that his sister Queen Anne should be gratified in this particular. He was, in 1711, created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron Dutton, Co. Cheshire, and Duke of Brandon, Co. Suffolk. His Grace lost his life in a very tragical manner, 15 Nov. 1712, in a duel with Lord Mohun, in which both parties were killed. He left three sons:

1 James, 5th Duke, his successor.

2 Lord William, *d.* 11 July 1734; having *m.* 30 April 1733, Frances, only daughter and heir of Francis Hawes, of Purley Hall, Berks, by whom, who *m.* 2ndly, William, 2nd Viscount Vane, and *d.* 31 March 1788, he had no issue.

3 Lord Anne, *d.* 25 Dec. 1748; having *m.* Oct. 1742, Anna-Charlotte-Maria, daughter and heir of Charles Powell, of Penybank, Co. Caermarthen, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 26 June 1791, he had two sons:

1 James, *b.* 18 Jan. 1746, *d.* 22 Jan. 1804; having *m.* 29 July 1767, Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd, widow of Sir John Barker, Bart., by whom, who *d.* in Sept. 1790, he had an only son, James, who *d. unm.* 13 March 1802, and one daughter, Lucy-Charlotte, who *d.* 31 Jan. 1833, having *m.* 16 March 1799, Brigadier General Robert Anstruther, who *d.* 14 Jan. 1809; he was eldest son of Sir Robert, and father by her of Sir Ralph Anstruther, Baronets.

2 Admiral Charles-Powell Hamilton, he *d.* in 1825; having *m.* Lucretia, daughter of —— Prosser, Esq.; their issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

James, 5th Duke, *d.* 1 March 1743; having *m.* 1st, 14 Feb. 1723, Lady Anne Cochrane, eldest daughter of John, 4th Earl of Dundonald; by whom, who *d.* 14 Aug. 1724, he had one son, James, 6th Duke. He *m.* 2ndly, in 1727, Elizabeth, 4th daughter of Thomas Strangways, Esq., of Melbury, Co. Dorset, who *d.* without issue 3 Nov. 1729; and 3rdly, 23 July 1737, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, Co. Suffolk, Esq., by whom he was father of Archibald, 9th Duke, who succeeded his nephew, Douglas, 8th Duke.

James, 6th Duke, was *b.* in 1724, and *d.* 18 Jan. 1758; having *m.* Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of John Gunning, of Castle Coote, Co. of Roxburgh, Esq., who was created a Peeress of Great Britain, 4 May 1766, by the title of Baroness Hamilton of Hameldon, Co. Leicester, with remainder to her issue male; she *m.* 2ndly, John, 5th Duke of Argyll, by whom she was mother of George-William, 6th Duke of Argyll, and present and 3rd Lord Hamilton. She *d.* 20 Dec. 1790, and was succeeded in her Barony by her eldest surviving son, Douglas, 8th Duke. Her Grace had, by the Duke of Hamilton, two sons:

1 James-George, 7th Duke, was *b.* 18 Feb. 1755, and, overgrowing his strength, *d.* in his 15th year, 7 July 1769; and was succeeded by his brother;

2 Douglas, 8th Duke, *b.* 24 July 1756, obtained his summons to Parliament as Duke of Brandon, (which had hitherto been denied to his predecessors,) by a decision of the House of Lords in 1782; he *d.* without issue 2 Aug. 1799; having *m.* 5 April 1778, Elizabeth-Anne, 4th daughter of Peter Burrell, Esq., and sister of Peter, 1st Lord Gwydir, from whom he was separated, and she *m.* 2ndly, 19 Aug. 1800, Henry, 1st Marquis of Exeter. The Duke was succeeded by his uncle, Lord Archibald Hamilton, and in the Barony of Hamilton by his half-brother, George-William, present Duke of Argyll.

Archibald, 9th Duke, younger son of the 5th Duke, succeeded, and, on his death in 1819, was followed by his eldest son Alexander, present and 10th Duke.

HARBERTON, VISCOUNT. (Pomeroy.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family is of Norman origin. Ralph de Pomeroy came into England at the Conquest, and settled in Devonshire, where his descendants were Barons by tenure for many generations; but as none of them ever received summons to Parliament, they ceased about the close of the 13th century to be ranked among the Barons of the Realm. They retained, however, their Baronial lands till Berry Pomeroy was alienated, in the reign of Edward VI., to the Protector Duke of Somerset. The

branch from which the Viscount descends continued seated at Engesdon, in Devonshire, in the reign of King JAMES I.

The Very Rev. Arthur Pomeroy, Dean of Cork, came into Ireland in 1672, as Chaplain to Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Osborne, Bart., by whom he was father of the Rev. John Pomeroy, who *m.* in 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond Donellan, Esq., of Cloghan, Co. Roscommon.

Their eldest son, ARTHUR POMEROY, Esq., was created, in 1783, Baron Harberton, of Carbery, Co. Kildare; and in 1791, VISCOUNT HARBERTON; he *d.* in 1798, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HENRY, 2nd VISCOUNT, who *d.* without surviving issue in 1829, and was succeeded by his next brother, ARTHUR-JAMES, 3rd VISCOUNT. He also *d.* without issue in 1832, and was succeeded by his younger brother JOHN, 4th VISCOUNT; to whom succeeded, in 1833, his eldest son, JOHN-JAMES, present and 5th VISCOUNT.

HARBOROUGH, EARL OF. (SHERARD.)

Peer of Great Britain and of Ireland.

SCHIRRARD, from whom this family derive their surname, held great possessions in Cheshire and Lancashire in the reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror.

The 18th in descent from him was SIR WILLIAM SHERARD, created in 1627, BARON SHERARD, of Leitrim, in Ireland; he *d.* in 1640, leaving seven sons, the four younger all *d. unm.*; the three elder were,

1 BENNET, his successor, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1700, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, BENNET, 3rd LORD, created, in 1714, Baron Harborough of Harborough, Co. Leicester, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his uncle Philip Sherard, and his issue male; in 1718 Viscount Sherard, of Stapleford, Co. Leicester; and in 1719 EARL of HARBOROUGH, the latter also with remainder to his said uncle; he *d.* without issue in 1732, when the title of Viscount Sherard became extinct; those of Earl and Baron of Harborough, and the Irish Barony, devolved on his cousin, Philip Sherard, grandson of his said uncle Philip.

2 Philip, on whom, and his issue male, the Earldom and Barony of Harborough were entailed; he *d.* in 1695, leaving issue; 1 Bennet, who *d.* in 1701, and was father of PHILIP, 2nd EARL; and 2 Philip, ancestor of a family of Sherard, seated at Carr-Coulston, Co. Notts.

3 George, ancestor of the Sherards of Glatton; his representative, the Rev. Philip-Castell Sherard, *d.* aged 46, in Nov. 1814, leaving issue.

PHILIP, 2nd EARL, *d.* in 1750, leaving, besides other issue, 1 BENNET, 3rd EARL, who *d.* without surviving issue male, 24 Feb. 1770; having *m.* 1st, 27 June 1748, Lady Elizabeth Verney, eldest daughter of Ralph, Earl Verney, who *d.* 7 June 1756; 2ndly, 3 July 1757, Frances, daughter of William Noel, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 15 Sept. 1760, he had a daughter, Lady Frances, who *m.* Major-General George Morgan; he *m.* 3dly, 31 March 1761, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hill, Esq., (and half-sister of Noel, 1st Lord Berwick;) she *d.* 1 Feb. 1768; and his Lordship *m.* 4thly, 8 Oct. 1768, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart., who *d.* 5 March 1797.

2 ROBERT, 4th EARL, *b.* 21 Oct. 1719, *d.* 21 April 1799, having *m.* 1st, Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Hearst, Esq., who *d.* 5 Feb. 1765; and 2ndly, 10 Jan.

1767, Jane, daughter of William Reeve, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 9 Nov. 1770, he was father of PHILIP, 5th EARL, and of Lady Lucy Pusey, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship *m.* 3rdly, 25th May 1772, Dorothy, daughter of William Roberts, Esq., who *d.* 16 Sept. 1781.

PHILIP, 5th EARL, who succeeded his father, *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his only son, ROBERT, present and 6th EARL.

HARDWICKE, EARL OF. (YORKE.)

Peer of Great Britain.

PHILIP, 1st EARL, K.G., was the only son of Philip Yorke, of Dovor, Attorney-at-Law, who *d.* 18 June 1721. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and created, in 1733, Baron Hardwicke of Hardwicke, Co. Gloucester; in 1737 he became Lord High Chancellor; and in 1754 was created Viscount Royston, and EARL of HARDWICKE; he *d.* in 1764, leaving five sons, viz.:

1 PHILIP, 2nd EARL, *b.* 9 Dec. 1720, *d.* 16 May 1790: having *m.* 22 May 1740, Lady Jemima Campbell, 2nd Marchioness Grey, only daughter of John, 3rd Earl of Breadalbane, and heir of her grandfather, Henry, Duke of Kent; by whom, who was *b.* 9 Oct. 1723, and *d.* 11 Jan. 1797, he had two daughters, Lady Amabel, Countess de Grey, who *d.* without issue in 1833, and Lady Mary-Jemima, who *d.* in 1830, leaving by her marriage with Thomas, 2nd Lord Grantham, Thomas-Philip, who succeeded his aunt as Earl de Grey, and Frederick-John, Earl of Ripon.

2 Charles, *b.* 30 Dec. 1722, was appointed Lord High Chancellor, but *d.* suddenly while the patent of his creation to the Barony of Morden was in progress, 20 Jan. 1770; he *m.* 1st, 19 May 1755, Catherine, only child of William Freman, Esq., who *d.* 10 July 1759; and 2ndly, 30 Dec. 1762, Agneta, daughter and co-heir of Henry Johnson, Esq., who *d.* 31 Dec. 1820. The only issue of the 1st marriage who survived the period of infancy was PHILIP, 3rd EARL, who succeeded his uncle, and for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1834. By the 2nd marriage, he had the daughter and two sons described in *The Peerage Volume*. The elder of the two sons, the Right Hon. Charles-Philip Yorke, *d.* before the 3rd Earl without issue; the younger, Sir Joseph-Sydney Yorke, *d.* also before his elder brother; but he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and his eldest son, CHARLES-PHILIP, succeeded his uncle, and is the present and 4th EARL.

3 Sir Joseph, was a Field-Marshal in the army, and created Baron Dover in 1788, but, dying without issue 2 Dec. 1792, the title became extinct.

4 The Hon. John Yorke, *b.* 27 Aug. 1728, *d.* 4 Sept. 1801; having *m.* 1 Jan. 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Lygon, Esq., (sister of William, 1st Earl Beauchamp,) by whom, who *d.* 17 July 1766, he had an only daughter, Jemima, *b.* 5 June 1763, *d.* 14 July 1804, having *m.* 18 Nov. 1784, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew; who *m.* 2ndly, 4 May 1808, the Hon. Caroline-Anne Lyttelton, 2nd daughter of William-Henry, Lord Lyttelton.

5 The Hon. and Right Rev. James, Lord Bishop of Ely, *b.* 9 March 1730, *d.* 26 Aug. 1808; having *m.* 29 June 1762, Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Isaac Madocks, Lord Bishop of Worcester, by whom, who was *b.* 14 Sept. 1743, and *d.* 30 Dec. 1823, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

HAREWOOD, EARL OF. (Lascelles.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

That this family is of long standing in the County of York, appears from Roger de Lascelles having been summoned to Parliament in 1295 and 1296; he *d.* about 1297, without male issue, and the Barony fell into abeyance between his four daughters and co-heirs.

The Earl's direct ancestor is John de Lascelles of Hindershelf, Co. York, living in 1315.

The 9th in descent from him was Daniel Lascelles, Esq., of Stank, who *d.* in 1734, having *m.* 1st, Margaret, daughter of William Metcalf, Esq., of North Allerton, and 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Edward Lascelles, Esq., of London. By his 1st marriage, he had two sons, George Lascelles, Esq., of Stank Hall, and of Barbados, whose issue became extinct about the year 1790; and Henry, father of Edwin Lascelles, Esq., who was created, in 1790, Baron Harewood of Harewood Castle, Co. York, and *d.* without issue 25 Jan. 1795, when the title became extinct. By his 2nd marriage, Mr. Daniel Lascelles left a 3rd son,

Edward, who was Collector of the Customs at Barbados, and *d.* there in 1747; having *m.* Frances, daughter of Guy Ball, Esq., of Barbados, who *m.* 2ndly, Rear-Admiral Francis Holborne, and *d.* in 1761. Mr. Lascelles had issue by her, 1 Henry, who *d.* in 1755, aged 18; 2 Edward; 3 Daniel, who *d.* young; 4 Francis, a Major-Gen.; 5 Mary, who *d.* young; 6 Frances, who *m.* in 1762, Gedney Clarke, Esq., and *d.* in 1777.

Edward Lascelles, Esq., the 2nd son, but eventually heir to his father and brother, as well as to the two senior lines of the family, was created Baron Harewood of Harewood, Co. York, in 1796, and Viscount Lascelles and Earl of Harewood in 1812. He *d.* in 1820, when Henry, his eldest son, present and 2nd Earl, succeeded.

HARRINGTON, EARL OF. (Stanhope.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This nobleman represents a branch of the Earl of Chesterfield's family, and his pedigree is deduced under that article. Sir John Stanhope, of Shelford, was father of

1 Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield, who had twelve sons, of whom Arthur, 11th son, was ancestor of the present Earl of Chesterfield, and Alexander, 12th son, was father of James, 1st Earl Stanhope, to whose titles of Viscount and Baron Stanhope, the Earl of Harrington is in remainder.

2 Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, great-grandfather of William Stanhope, Esq., who, having distinguished himself by his diplomatic talents, especially in some difficult negotiations with the Spanish Court under Philip V., was created, in 1729, Baron Harrington, Co. Northampton, and, in 1742, Viscount Petersham, Co. Surrey, and Earl of Harrington. He *d.* in 1756, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, 2nd Earl, who was *b.* 18 Dec. 1719, and *d.* 1 April 1779; he was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1829, leaving the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, present and 4th Earl.

HARRIS, BARON. (Harris.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is grandson of the late Rev. George Harris, of Brasted, Co. Kent, who, by his marriage with Sarah, daughter of George Twentyman, Esq., of Baintree, Co. Cumberland, who *d.* 1792, was father of the gallant General Sir George Harris, G.C.B., distinguished by his brilliant success in the conquest of the Mysore in 1799, when he commanded in chief. He was created in 1815, Baron Harris of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, Co. Kent; and *d.* in 1829, when his eldest son, William-George, present and 2nd Lord, succeeded.

HARROWBY, EARL OF. (Ryder.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The Rev. Dudley Ryder, a nonconformist minister, of Bedworth, Co. Warwick, whose grandsons rose to high eminence in their several professions of the law and the church, married Anne, daughter of Richard Bickley, Esq., of Halloughton, Co. Warwick, younger brother of Sir Francis Bickley of Attleborough, Co. Norfolk, Bart., and by her had two sons, viz.:

1 Richard Ryder of the Cloisters, West-Smithfield, Mercer, who, by his 2nd marriage with Elizabeth Marshall, was father of Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

2 Dudley Ryder of Nuneaton, Co. Warwick, *m.* Katherine Shiers, and by her had issue, the most Rev. John Ryder, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

Sir Dudley, the second son of Richard Ryder, after receiving his legal education in the Universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, entered himself at the Temple and became a bencher of that Society. Attaining great eminence at the bar, he was appointed Solicitor-General in 1733, Attorney-General in 1736, and Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in 1754. A warrant for his elevation to the Peerage was signed by the King, 24 May 1756, but he *d.* on the following day, before the completion of the patent. He *m.* Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Newnham, Esq., of Streatham, Co. Surrey, and by her, who *d.* 9 May 1774, had an only son,

Nathaniel, who was created in 1776, Baron Harrowby of Harrowby, Co. Lincoln; he *d.* in 1803, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Dudley, 2nd Lord, who was created in 1809, Viscount Sandon of Sandon, Co. Stafford, and Earl of Harrowby, Co. Lincoln, and is the present Peer.

HARTLAND, BARON. (Mahon.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family claims its descent from the ancient Princes of Munster. Nicholas Mahon, Esq., distinguished for his loyalty in the civil wars, *d.* in 1680; having *m.* Magdalene,

daughter of Arthur French, Esq., of Movilla Castle, Co. Galway. John, his son and heir, *m.* Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., and had five sons, of whom, Nicholas, the eldest, *d.* without issue 3 Dec. 1734, having *m.* 20 July 1720, Susan, daughter of John Ormsby, Esq.; and

Thomas, the second son, heir to his elder brother, *d.* 13 Jan. 1782; having *m.* 16 Jan. 1735, the Honourable Jane Crosbie, eldest daughter of Maurice Lord Brandon, and sister of William, 1st Earl of Glandore, by whom, who *d.* 2 May 1753, he had issue; 1 Maurice, 1st Lord Hartland; 2 The Rev. Thomas Mahon, who *d.* 19 March 1811, having *m.* Honoria, 2nd daughter of Dennis Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly, by whom he left issue; 3 Anne, *m.* David Ross, Esq., of Beaufort; 4 Jane, *m.* George Knox, Esq.; 5 Theodosia, *m.* Conolly M'Causland, Esq.

Maurice Mahon, Esq., the eldest son, was raised to the Peerage of Ireland in 1800, by the title of Baron Hartland of Stokestown, Co. Roscommon, and dying in 1819, left three sons, viz.: 1 Thomas, 2nd Lord, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1835; 2 The Hon. Lieutenant-General Stephen Mahon, who *d.* before his elder brother in 1828; and 3 Maurice, the present and 3rd Lord.

HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF. (Rawdon-Hastings.)

Peer of the United Kingdom and of Ireland.

Paulyn Rawdon had a grant from William the Conqueror of estates in Yorkshire, part of which are still in the Marquis's possession; his descendant, George Rawdon, Esq., was created a Baronet of England in 1665, settled in Ireland, and was great-grandfather of

Sir John Rawdon, 4th Baronet, who was created in 1750, Baron Rawdon of Moira, and in 1761, Earl of Moira, Co. Down, both in the Peerage of Ireland. His Lordship was *b.* in 1720, and *d.* 20 June 1793; having *m.* 1st, 10 Nov. 1741, Lady Helena Perceval, 4th daughter of John, 1st Earl of Egmont, by whom, who *d.* 11 June 1746, he had two daughters, Ladies Catherine and Helena, for whom *see The Peerage Volume;* by his 2nd marriage, 23 Dec. 1746, with the Hon. Anne Hill, only daughter of Trevor, 1st Viscount Hillsborough, who *d.* 1 Aug. 1751, he had no issue; and he *m.* 3rdly, 26 Feb. 1752, Lady Elizabeth Hastings, 16th Baroness Hungerford, &c., eldest daughter of Theophilus, 9th Earl of Huntingdon, and Baron Hungerford, &c., and sole heir of her brother Francis, 10th Earl of Huntingdon, Baron Hungerford, &c., by whom, who *d.* 12 April 1808, he was father of Francis, his successor, and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

Francis, 2nd Earl, was created Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon, Co. York, in the Peerage of England, in 1783; succeeded his father as Earl of Moira in 1793, and his mother as Baron Hungerford, &c., in 1808; was created in 1816, Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquis of Hastings, and *d.* in 1826. He *m.* the Lady Flora-Mure Campbell, Countess Loudoun, (*see* that Title,) by whom, who survives him, he had issue, besides the daughters noticed in *The Peerage Volume*, Francis-George-Augustus, Lord Rawdon and Mauchlane, *b.* 22 Jan. *d.* 13 Feb., 1807; and an only surviving son, George-Augustus-Francis, present and 2nd Marquis, who, by his recent marriage with the Lady Barbara Yelverton, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, may probably, in the next generation, add another ancient Barony to those already merged under the coronet of Hastings.

William, Baron Botreaux, summoned to Parliament by writ in 1368, *m.* Isabel, eldest of the two daughters and co-heirs of John, 3rd Baron Moels; his Barony and the moiety of the Barony of Moels, were inherited by his great-grand-daughter Margaret, daughter and sole heir of William, 3rd Lord Botreaux; she *m.* Robert, 2nd Baron Hungerford, (by writ 1426,) son and heir of Walter, 1st Lord Hungerford, by Catherine, co-heir of the other moiety of the Barony of Moels, being the daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Peverell, by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Courtenay, by Muriel, 2nd daughter and co-heir (with her sister Isabel mentioned above) of John, 3rd Baron Moels.

Robert, 2nd Baron Hungerford, had, by Margaret, Baroness Botreaux, his wife, a son and heir, Robert, 5th Baron Botreaux, and 3rd Baron Hungerford, who was also summoned to Parliament in 1445, as Baron Molines, in right of his wife Alianore, daughter and heir of William, Lord Molines. Thomas, their son, left an only daughter and heir, Mary, who *m.*

Edward, 2nd Lord Hastings, son and heir of William, Lord Hastings, summoned to Parliament by writ in 1461. George, Baron Botreaux, Hungerford, Molines, and Hastings, their son and heir, was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1529. Francis, his son, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, *m.* Katherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole, Lord Montagu; they had two sons, Henry, 3rd Earl, K.G., who *d.* without issue in 1595; and George, 4th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and was succeeded in 1604, by his grandson and heir, Henry, 5th Earl. He *m.* Elizabeth, 3rd daughter and co-heir of Ferdinando, 5th Earl of Derby and 6th Baron Stanley, also 16th Baron Strange, being heir of George Stanley, son and heir apparent of Thomas, 1st Earl of Derby, and himself summoned to Parliament as Lord Strange, in right of his wife Joanna, daughter and sole heir of John, 11th Lord Strange of Knockyn, grandson and heir of John, 9th Lord Strange, by Maude, 3rd daughter and co-heir of John, 2nd Lord Mohun. Through the descendants of this 5th Earl and Elizabeth Stanley, the Baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, Molines, and Hastings, continued merged in the Earldom of Huntingdon till the death of Francis, 10th Earl, in 1789, when they were inherited by Elizabeth, his sister and sole heir, grandmother, as before shown, of the present Marquis; who is also, by the intermarriages related above, co-heir of the Baronies by writ of Strange of Knockyn (1299,) Stanley (1456,) and Montagu (1533,) heir of one moiety and co-heir of the other moiety of the Barony of Moels (by writ 1299,) and co-heir of one moiety of the Barony of Mohun (by writ 1299.)

His Lordship is also the eldest co-heir of George, Duke of Clarence, next brother of King Edward IV., and of the families of Neville, Earl of Warwick, and of Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, being heir general of Francis, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon, by his marriage with Katherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Pole, Lord Montagu, son and heir of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., by Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, sister and heir of Edward, Earl of Warwick, and daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, by Isabel, daughter and at length sole heir of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, (in right of his wife Anne, heir of her brother Henry, Duke of Warwick, and co-heir of her mother Isabel, Baroness Despencer and Burghersh,) son of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, by Alice, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Montagu, Earl of Salisbury.

HATHERTON, BARON. (LITTLETON.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE name of Littleton is derived from South Littleton, a parish in Worcestershire, where a gentleman of this name was seated in the reign of HENRY II. From him descended Thomas de Littleton, living in the reign of HENRY III., with whom the unbroken descent of the family commences. Three Thomases, his son, grandson, and great-grandson, followed him in succession.

The latter *d.* about 1421, leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who in the reign of HENRY VI. *m.* Thomas Westcote, Esq., of Westcote, Co. Devon. Their eldest son assumed his mother's name and arms, and became the well-known Judge Sir Thomas Littleton; he *d.* in 1481, leaving three sons;

1 Sir William, ancestor of Lord Lyttelton; *see that Title.*

2 Richard, ancestor in direct descent of four Sir Edwards, all Knights; the 4th was father of Sir Edward, created a Baronet in 1627.

3 Sir Thomas, whose great grandson was Sir Edward Littleton, made Keeper of the Great Seal by King CHARLES I., in 1640, and created Baron Lyttelton of Mounslow, Co. Salop, which title became extinct by his death in 1645.

Sir Edward Littleton, Bart., the descendant of Richard, 2nd son of the Judge, was father of Sir Edward, his successor, the 2nd Baronet, whose eldest son Edward died before him, leaving, besides other issue, two sons, Sir Edward, the 3rd Baronet, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* without issue in 1742; and Fisher, father of

1 Sir Edward, the 4th Bart., who succeeded his uncle, and *d.* without issue in 1812, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

2 Frances, *m.* to Morton Walhouse, Esq., of Hatherton, Co. Stafford, by whom she had a son Morton, father of EDWARD-JOHN, the present LORD, who succeeded to the estates of his great uncle, on whose death he assumed the name and arms of Littleton; and in 1835, was created BARON HATHERTON of Hatherton, Co. Stafford.

HAWARDEN, VISCOUNT. (Maude.)

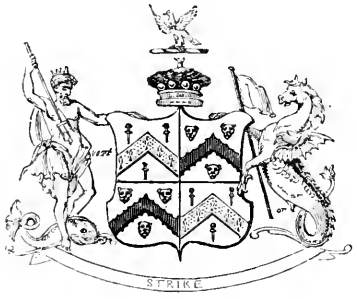
Peer of Ireland.

Eustace de Montealto, the progenitor of this family, came into England from Italy at the period of the Conquest, and for his services, under the conduct of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, had a grant of the castle and lordship of Hawarden, Co. of Flint. His descendant, Robert Maude, Esq., settled in Ireland upon estates which he purchased in the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, and *d.* there in 1685; he was grandfather of

Robert Maude, Esq., created a Baronet of Ireland in 1705; who *d.* 4 Aug. 1750, having *m.* in 1713, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Francis Cornwallis, Esq., of Abermarles, Co. Carmarthen; by whom he had two sons, Sir Thomas and Sir Cornwallis, successive Baronets, both subsequently elevated to the honours of the Peerage.

Sir Thomas, the eldest son, was created Baron de Montalt in 1776, and *d. unm.* in 1777, when the title became extinct.

Sir Cornwallis, the second son, succeeded his brother in the Baronetcy, and was created Baron de Montalt in 1785, and Viscount Hawarden of Hawarden, Co. Tipperary, in 1793. He *d.* in 1803, having had by three marriages, the numerous issue described in *The Peerage Volume;* among whom are two sons, 1 Thomas-Ralph, his successor, 2nd Viscount, who *d.* without issue in 1807; 2 Cornwallis, present and 3rd Viscount, who succeeded his brother.



HAWKE, BARON. (Harvey-Hawke.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The gallant Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, K.B., who was raised to the Peerage in reward of his naval services, was son of Edward Hawke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, by Elizabeth, relict of Colonel Ruthven, and daughter of Nathaniel Bladen, Esq., His Lordship was *b.* 11 March 1716; entered early into the Navy, and having attained the rank of Post Captain, was greatly distinguished by his zeal and intre-

pidity in the command of the *Berwick* of 70 guns, in Admiral Matthew's engagement with the French and Spanish fleets off Toulon, in Feb. 1744, and was soon after promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral; in 1747 he defeated the French fleet in the West Indies, for which signal service he was honoured with the Order of the Bath, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1748 he was appointed Vice-Admiral; in 1759 he obtained another brilliant victory; and in 1765 was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral of Great Britain and First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1776 he was created Baron Hawke, of Towton, Co. York, and *d.* 17 Oct. 1781. By his marriage with Catherine, daughter and heir of Walter Brooke, Esq., who *d.* 28 Oct. 1756, he was father of

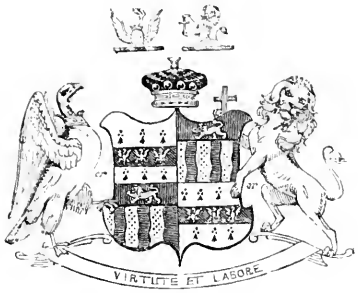
Martin Bladen, 2nd Lord, his successor, who was *b.* 20 April 1744, and *d.* 27 March 1805; having *m.* 6 Feb. 1771, Cassandra, 2nd daughter of Sir Edward Turner, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 18 Nov. 1813, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, 3rd Lord, who, in consequence of his marriage with the daughter and heir of Stanhope Harvey, Esq., assumed the name of Harvey; he *d.* in 1824, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward-William, present and 4th Lord.

HEADFORT, MARQUIS OF. (Taylor.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

This family descends from Thomas Taylor, Esq., who was of Battle in Sussex, and whose grandson, Thomas Taylor, removed to Ireland in 1660. This latter gentleman was Vice-Treasurer and Treasurer-at-War in the reign of Charles II., and *d.* in 1682; having *m.* Anne, daughter of William Axtell, Esq., of Berkhampstead, Co. Herts, by whom he was father of Sir Thomas Taylor, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1704, and was sworn of the Privy Council of that Kingdom in 1726; he *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Cotton, of Combermere, Co. Chester, Bart., and *d.* in 1736. Sir Thomas, his son and heir, the 2nd Baronet, and also a Privy Councillor, *m.* Sarah, daughter of John Graham, Esq., of Platten, Co. Meath, and by her was father of

Sir Thomas, 3rd Baronet, created Baron of Headfort in 1760, Viscount Headfort in 1762, and Earl of Bective of Bective Castle, in 1766. He was *b.* 20 Oct. 1724, and *d.* 14 Feb. 1795; having *m.* 4 July 1754, Jane, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Hercules Rowley, by Elizabeth, Viscountess Langford, by whom, who *d.* July 1813, he had, besides other issue—see *The Peerage Volume*,—Thomas, his heir, and Clotworthy, his 4th son, created Baron Langford.—See *that Article*. The Earl was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who was created in 1800, Marquis of Headfort, and *d.* in 1829, when Thomas, his eldest son, present and 2nd Marquis, succeeded. He was created in 1831, Baron Kenlis of Kenlis, or Kells, Co. Meath, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.



HEADLEY, BARON. (Allanson-Winn.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family derives its descent from George Winn of London, Draper to Queen Elizabeth, who obtained a patent of arms in 1604. His son, Edmund Winn, Esq., *m.* Mary, sister of Sir Robert Berkeley, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, and *d.* in 1645; leaving issue by her, George Winn, Esq., who was High Sheriff of Lincoln in 1657, and a zealous adherent to the Royal cause; he was created a Baronet in 1660, and *d.* in 1667, leaving, besides other issue, Edmund, his successor, from whom descended the late Sir Edmund-Mark Winn, of Nostell, Co. York, on whose death in 1833, that Baronetcy devolved upon Lord Headley; and

George, 2nd son, who by Sarah, daughter of Charles Pelham, Esq., of Brocklesby, Co. Lincoln, was father of Pelham Winn, Esq.; he *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Wighton, by Elizabeth, sister of Charles Allanson, Esq., of Sion, Co. Middlesex, by whom he had issue,

Sir George Winn, who was bred to the Law; called to the bar in 1755, and appointed the English Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland in 1761; he succeeded to the estates of Mark Winn, Esq., of Little Warley, Co. Essex, in 1763, and assumed the additional name of Allanson in 1775, on succeeding to those of his maternal cousin, Charles Allanson, Esq.; he was created a Baronet of England in 1776, and Lord Headley, Baron Allanson and Winn of Aghadoe, Co. Kerry, in 1797. He *d.* in 1798, and was succeeded by his eldest son Charles, present and 2nd Lord.

HENLEY, BARON. (Henley.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir Morton Eden, K.B., who, after a long course of diplomatic services at most of the German Courts, including those of Berlin and Vienna, and afterwards at the

Court of Madrid, was, in 1799, created Baron Henley of Chardstock, was the 5th son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., who *d.* 25 June 1755, and brother of William, 1st Lord Auckland. *See* that title for his Lordship's pedigree. He *d.* in 1830, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Robert-Henley, present and 2nd Lord, who has assumed the name of Henley only.

HENNIKER, BARON. (Henniker-Major.)

Peer of Ireland.

John Henniker, Esq., (son of John Henniker, an eminent merchant,) *m.* Ann e daughter and co-heir of John Major, Esq., of Worlingworth Hall, Co. Suffolk, who was created a Baronet in 1765, with remainder to his said son-in-law. He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1781; was created in 1800, Baron Henniker, of Stratford upon Slaney, Co. Wicklow, and *d.* 18 April 1803; having had, besides other issue,

1 John, 2nd Lord, his successor, *b.* 19 April 1752, *m.* 27 April 1791, Emily, daughter of Robert Jones, Esq., who *d.* 13 Dec. 1819. His Lordship *d.* without issue 5 Dec. 1821, and was succeeded by his nephew, the 3rd Lord.

2 Major, *b.* 9 May 1755, *d.* 2 Feb. 1789; having *m.* 24 June 1776, Mary, daughter of John Phœnix, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 6 Feb. 1803, he had the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 The Hon. Sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, created a Baronet in 1813; he was *b.* 10 Nov. 1767, and *d.* 3 July 1816; having *m.* 25 Sept. 1791, Mary, eldest daughter of William Press, Esq.; for their issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

John-Minet, the eldest son of Major Henniker, Esq., 2nd son of the 1st Lord, succeeded his uncle as 3rd Lord, and assumed the additional surname of Major. For his marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume.* He *d.* 22 July 1832, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, the present and 4th Lord.

HEREFORD, VISCOUNT. (Devereux.)

Peer of England.

This ancient and noble family derive their surname from Evreux, a town in Normandy; the first of them who settled in England was Robert, youngest son of Walter, Earl of Rosmar, who assisted at the battle of Hastings.

Sir Walter Devereux, K.G., 12th in descent from the above Robert, having *m.* Ann, daughter and sole heir of Edmund, 5th Baron Ferrers of Chartley, was summoned to Parliament in her right as Baron Ferrers of Chartley, and *d.* in 1485. Their son John, 7th Baron, *m.* Cecily, sister and at length heir of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, and Baron Bourchier, great-grand-daughter of William Bourchier, Earl of Eu, by his marriage with Anne Plantagenet, widow of Edmund, 5th Earl of Stafford, and daughter and heir of Thomas (son of King Edward III.) Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Buckingham, by Eleanor, daughter and heir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton.

Walter, K.G., son of John, 7th Baron Ferrers of Chartley, and Cecily Bourchier, became, in right of his mother, 8th Baron Bourchier, and was created Viscount of the County of Hereford in 1550; he had, besides other issue, two sons: 1 Sir Richard Devereux, who *d.* before his father, leaving a son Walter, 2nd Viscount; 2 Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle-Bromwich, Bart., ancestor of the present Viscount.

Walter, 2nd Viscount, K.G., was created Earl of Essex in 1572, and *d.* in 1576, in Ireland, whither he had been sent with the title of Earl Marshal, to repress the Irish rebels, but in fact because the Earl of Leicester was jealous of the favour Queen Elizabeth expressed towards him. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, 3rd Viscount, 2nd Earl of Essex, K.G., the celebrated favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Brave and accomplished, but vehement and imprudent, the short and brilliant career of this distinguished nobleman, with its early catastrophe, is too well known to need relating here. He was attainted and beheaded 25 Feb. 1601, in the 34th year of his age, in consequence of his rash attempt to excite the citizens of London to rebellion, and to the inconsolable affliction of the Queen, who but a short time survived the fatal event. His only son, Robert, 4th Viscount, and 3rd Earl of Essex, was restored in blood and honours in 1603. His unfortunate marriage at the age of fourteen, with Lady Frances Howard, eldest daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Suffolk, who, after a series of disgraceful intrigues, was divorced from him, and *m.* Robert Kerr, Earl of Somerset, the unworthy favourite of King James I., (*see* title Lothian,) led to his secession from Court, and, except two campaigns in the Palatinate, where he commanded a regiment raised by himself, he lived in retirement till the breaking out of the great Civil War. He then accepted the command of the rebel army, and lived only long enough heartily to desire the remedy of the evils he had assisted to produce. The republicans, to whom noble birth and aristocratical privileges were highly unacceptable, made ungrateful returns for the services of the Earl of Essex, and he resigned his command, in consequence of the self-denying ordinance, in April 1645. He *d.* in 1646, when the Earldom of Essex became extinct: the Baronies of Ferrers of Chartley, and Bourchier fell into abeyance between his two sisters, Lady Frances, wife of William Seymour, Duke of Somerset, whose heir general is the present Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos; and Lady Dorothy, wife of Sir Henry Shirley, Bart., and mother of Sir Robert Shirley, in

whose favour the abeyance of the Barony of Ferrers was terminated in 1677; her heir general is the present Marquis Townshend, co-heir with the Duchess of Buckingham of the Barony of Bourchier. The title of Viscount Hereford devolved on the heir male, Sir Walter Devereux, son and heir of Sir Edward Devereux, younger son of the 1st Viscount.

This Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle Bromwich, was created a Baronet in 1615, and *d.* in 1622, leaving, besides other issue, the two sons following;

1 Sir Walter, who succeeded as 5th Viscount Hereford; and was succeeded by his son Leicester, 6th Viscount, who *d.* in 1676, leaving two sons: Leicester, 7th Viscount, the eldest, *d.* at nine years of age, in 1683, and was succeeded by his brother, Edward, 8th Viscount, on whose death, in 1700, without issue, the male posterity of the 5th Viscount became extinct.

2 Sir George Devereux, whose eldest son, George Devereux, Esq., of Sheldon Hall, Co. Warwick, had seven sons, the two eldest of whom were,

1 Price, who *d.* in 1666, before his father, leaving a son Price, who succeeded in 1700, as 9th Viscount Hereford; he *d.* in 1740, and was succeeded by his only son, Price, 10th Viscount, the last male descendant of his grandfather; he *d.* in 1748.

2 Vaughan Devereux, Esq., of Namtaribba, Co. Montgomery; he *d.* in 1700, leaving a son Arthur, father of

Edward, 11th Viscount; he *d.* in 1760, leaving two sons, Edward, his successor, 12th Viscount, who *d.* without issue in 1783; and George, 13th Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and was followed in 1804 by his only son, Henry-Fleming, present and 14th Viscount.

HERTFORD, MARQUIS OF. (Seymour-Conway.)

Peer of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Marquis is a collateral branch of the family of the Duke of Somerset. Francis, 1st Lord Conway, his immediate ancestor, was 4th son of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., whose eldest son, by a former marriage, Sir Edward, was father of Edward, 9th Duke of Somerset.

Sir Edward Seymour, the father, took for his second wife Letitia, daughter of Francis Popham, of Littlecote, Co. Wilts, Esq.; whose aunt, Frances Popham, was wife of Edward, 2nd Viscount Conway, and mother of Edward, 3rd Viscount, created, in 1679, Earl Conway; whose titles of Earl Conway, Viscount Conway of Conway Castle, Co. Carnarvon, (1627,) Baron Conway of Ragland, Co. Warwick, (1625,) in the Peerage of England, and Viscount Killultagh, Co. Antrim, in the Peerage of Ireland, (1626,) became extinct by his death without issue in 1683; he devised his estates to the sons in succession of the said Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., of Bury Pomeroy, Co. Devon, by Letitia Popham, his wife, cousin of the Earl, on express condition of their assuming the name of Conway. He was accordingly succeeded by Popham Seymour, Esq., afterwards Conway, the eldest son of this marriage, who *d.* of a wound received in a duel in the 24th year of his age, 1699; and was succeeded by

Francis, his next brother, who also assumed the name of Conway; he was created Baron Conway of Ragland, Co. Warwick, in March 1703, and in June the same year, Baron Conway of Killultagh, Co. Antrim, in the Peerage of Ireland; he

d. in 1732, leaving two sons, Francis, 2nd Lord, and the Right Hon. Henry Seymour-Conway, who, having served in the army with reputation through the several gradations of military rank, and commanded the British forces in Germany in 1761, during the absence of the Marquis of Granby, rose at length to the station of Field-Marshal, and *d.* in 1795, aged 75.

Francis, 2nd Lord, K.G., eldest son and successor, was created, in 1750, Viscount Beauchamp and Earl of Hertford; and in 1793 Marquis of Hertford, and Earl of Yarmouth, Co. Norfolk; he *d.* 14 June 1794, having *m.*, 29 May 1741, Lady Arabella Fitz-Roy, 4th daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Grafton, who was *b.* 19 July 1726, and *d.* 10 Nov. 1782; they had seven sons, and six daughters, who will all be found in *The Peerage Volume*.

Francis, 2nd Marquis, K.G., the eldest son, succeeded his father, and *d.* in 1822, when he was succeeded by his only son, Francis-Charles, present and 3rd Marquis, K.G.

HEYTESBURY, BARON. (A'Court.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family is of Norman origin. Sir Francis de Court, or A'Court, Lord of the Manors of Tuderly and Lockerly, Co. Southampton, and possessor of lands in France and Lombardy, was high in the esteem of King Henry IV., and employed by him in many foreign embassies.

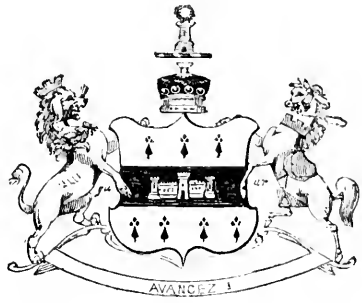
In 1391 he was appointed Governor of Pembrokeshire, which office he held till his death: a commission granted to him as Dominus de Pembroke to treat with Owen Glendower is still extant. John à Court, or de Court, his descendant, was appointed Custos Sigilli in the Viscounty of Evereux in France, in the 6th of Henry V.

In the 14th of Henry VI. Thomas à Court was named Bailiff of Jersey. From him descended John à Court, *b.* in 1448, who took the name of Parys jointly with that of à Court, and possessed considerable estates in the Counties of Dorset and Somerset. William à Court, a descendant from him, *m.* Susan, daughter of John Osborne of Frome, and thus became possessed of the Manor of Grandon, which had formed part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Maiden-Bradley. His son, John à Court of Rodden, Co. Somerset, *b.* 1617, *m.* Lydia, daughter of William Brewer of Lullington, Co. Somerset, and *d.* in 1692; leaving one son John, *b.* 1646, *d.* 1701, having *m.* Mary, daughter of Robert Pierce, of Bath, M.D. They had one son, Pierce, who *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of William Ashe, of Heytesbury, Esq., and *d.* in 1726, leaving, by her, besides other issue, Pierce, his eldest son, who *d.* in Sept. 1763, without issue, and

William, a general in the army, who succeeded his brother in the Heytesbury Estate, and assumed the name of Ashe, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, Edward Ashe. He represented the borough of Heytesbury in many Parliaments, and was one of the members who voted against the peace in 1763; for which he was dismissed from the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards; but, on the Rockingham administration coming into power, he was appointed to the command of the 11th Regiment of Infantry. He *m.* Annabella, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Vernon, Esq., of Twickenham Park, and, dying 2 Aug. 1781, was succeeded by his

only son, Sir William-Pierce-Ashe A'Court, created a Baronet in 1795; he *d.* in 1817, leaving, besides other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*,

Sir William A'Court, Bart., his successor, created, in 1828, Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, Co. Wilts, the present Lord; who has been long employed in distinguished diplomatic missions.



HILL, BARON. (Hill.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This is an ancient and distinguished family in the county of Salop, of which Hugh Hill or Hull, of Hull and Wlonkeslowe, lived in the reign of King Edward II.

Rowland Hill of Hawkestone, 9th in descent from him, a zealous Royalist in the reigns of Kings Charles I. and II., *m.* Margaret, daughter of Richard Whitehall, Esq., and by her had seven sons and seven daughters, amongst whom were the four following:

1 Richard, his eldest son and heir.

2 John, *m.* a Miss Stubbs, and by her was father of Sir Rowland, who continued the line.

3 Elizabeth, *m.* Samuel Barber, Esq., of Flashenbrook, Co. Stafford, and had by him a son, Samuel.

4 Margaret, *m.* 1st, Richard Atcherley, of Morton, Esq., and, 2ndly, Thomas Harwood, Esq., of Tern Hall, Co. Salop; by the latter she had a son, Thomas, ancestor of Lord Berwick.

The Right Hon. Richard Hill, of Hawkestone, the eldest son, was bred to the Church, and took orders; but subsequently became a diplomatist, and in the reigns of King William III., Queen Anne, and George I., was a Privy Counsellor, and a Lord of the Treasury; he *d. unm.* in 1727, leaving considerable property to the three nephews above-mentioned, namely, Rowland Hill, Samuel Barber, and Thomas Harwood, the two latter of whom assumed the surname of Hill.

Sir Rowland Hill, his successor at Hawkestone, was created a Baronet in 1727, with several remainders, and *d.* in 1783. He *m.* Jane, daughter of Sir Bryan Broughton, Bart., and by her was father of Sir Richard, 2nd Baronet, who *d. unm.* in 1809, and of Sir John, 3rd Baronet, father of Rowland, the present distinguished nobleman, who, in consideration of his important military services, was created Baron Hill, of Almarez and of Hawkestone, Co. Salop, in 1814; and again, in 1816, was created Baron Hill of Almarez, and of Hawkestone and Hardwicke, Co. Salop, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his late brother, John Hill, of Hawkestone, Esq., deceased.

HOLLAND, BARON. (Vassal.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Henry, 1st Lord, was younger brother of Stephen, 1st Earl of Ilchester, and his heirs male are in remainder to that title. Profuse and dissipated in his youth, after squandering his patrimony, and spending some years abroad to extricate himself from his embarrassments, Mr. Fox returned to his native country, took his seat in Parliament, and soon displayed his oratorical abilities as the political opponent of William Pitt, afterwards the celebrated Earl of Chatham. Sometimes in office, but more frequently in opposition, Mr. Fox, however, laid the foundation of wealth and greatness for his family; he *m.* 2 May 1744, Lady Georgiana-Caroline Lennox, eldest daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, who was *b.* 27 March 1723, created, in 1762, Baroness Holland, of Holland, Co. Lincoln, and *d.* 24 July 1774. Mr. Fox was himself created, in 1763, Baron Holland, of Foxley, Co. Wilts, and *d.* 1 July 1774, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 Stephen, 2nd Lord, his successor, who, on his death, 26 Dec. 1774, was succeeded by his only son, Henry-Richard, the present and 3rd Lord, who has assumed the name of Vassall only.

2 The late Right Hon. Charles-James Fox, so greatly distinguished for his eloquence and his powerful opposition to the Administration of Mr. Pitt, his hereditary rival. He held office for a short time between the years 1770 and 1774, and again as Secretary of State under Lord Rockingham, in 1782, and in the coalition Administration with Lord North, in 1783; but the star of Pitt now rose upon the horizon, and Fox continued in opposition till it had sunk for ever; he then, for a few months, held the reins of Government, in conjunction with Lord Grenville, till his death, without issue, 13 Sept. 1806.

3 The Hon. General Henry-Edward Fox, *b.* 4 March 1755, *d.* 16 July 1811; having *m.* 14 Nov. 1786, Marianne, 2nd daughter of William Clayton, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* 5 Nov. 1763, and *d.* 15 Oct. 1808, he left the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume.*

HOME, EARL. (Home.)

Peer of Scotland.

Elgiva, daughter of King Ethelred, *m.* Uthred, Earl of Northumberland; their daughter and heir, Algatha, *m.* Maldred, whose son by her, Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, retired, on the Norman conquest, into Scotland. He left three sons; of whom Dolphin, the eldest, Lord of Raby, in England, was ancestor of the Neviles, extinct Earls of Westmoreland, &c., and now Earls of Abergavenny; and Cospatrick, the youngest, who, with his descendants, are styled Earls, was great-grandfather of Waldave, Earl of Dunbar, which title was borne by his male heirs till it was forfeited in 1435, by George, 11th Earl, whose male descendants became extinct in the reign of Queen Mary.

Patrick, second son of the 3rd Earl Cospatrick, and brother of Waldave, 1st Earl of Dunbar, was father of William, who, by his wife, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, became possessed of the lands of Home, from which his descendants took their name. Fifth in descent from them, was Sir Thomas Home, of Home, whose eldest son, Sir Alexander, carried on the elder line of the family; and his second son, Sir David Home, of Wedderburn, was father of, 1 George, whose son Sir David, was ancestor, by his eldest son David, of Sir David Home, of Wedderburn and Polwarth, Bart.; and by his second son, Alexander, was great-grandfather of George Home, created, in 1604, Baron Home and Berwick, and, in 1605, Earl of Dunbar, with remainder to his heirs male. He *d.* without issue male, in 1611, and the title has not since been successfully claimed; 2 Sir Patrick Home, ancestor in the 6th degree of Patrick Home, created Lord Polwarth in 1690, and in 1697, Earl of Marchmont, with remainder to his heirs male; these titles, too, have been dormant since the death, in 1794, of his Lordship's grandson, Hugh, 3rd Earl of Marchmont, no heir having yet been able to substantiate his claim.

Sir Alexander, eldest son of Sir Thomas Home, was grandfather of Sir Alexander, created Lord Home, in 1473, and *d.* about 1490; Alexander, Master of Home, his eldest son, *d.* before him, leaving two sons, 1 Alexander, 2nd Lord, and John Home, of Whiteriggs, ancestor, in the 6th degree of direct paternal descent, of James, 3rd Earl.

Alexander, 2nd Lord, eldest son of the Master of Home, succeeded his grandfather. He was a nobleman of considerable political importance, and had the chief guidance of affairs in the reign of James IV., whose constant favour he enjoyed. He *d.* in 1506. His two eldest sons were: Alexander, 3rd Lord, who, with the Earl of Huntley, led the van of the Scottish army at Flodden, dispersed the English force opposed to him, and was one of the few Scottish nobles who escaped the carnage of that disastrous day. He afterwards joined the party of the Queen-mother and her husband, Angus, and embraced the English interest in opposition to the Regent Albany; he made his peace, however, in March 1516, and venturing to Court in the following September, upon the strength of a treaty with the Regent, was arrested, tried, and executed for high treason, 8 Oct. 1516, leaving no male issue; 2 George, 4th Lord, succeeded his brother, and obtained a restoration of his honours and estates; he *d.* 22 Sept. 1547, of a wound received in a skirmish with the English, the day preceding the battle of Pinkie, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander, 5th Lord, who was taken prisoner in the same skirmish in which his father received his mortal wound. His Lordship, after his liberation, became a warm sup-

porter of the Reformation, and of young JAMES, on his first elevation to the Scottish throne, in opposition to his mother; he led six hundred followers, on behalf of the King, to the battle of Langside, and is said to have decided the fortune of the day by the superiority of his border spearmen over the less practised warriors to whom they were opposed; he was wounded in the face and leg in the conflict. His Lordship afterwards withdrew his support from the Regent Moray, and held out the castle of Edinburgh for the Queen against the King's arms; but was compelled to surrender in May 1573, and was convicted of treason in Parliament, in October following, but it appears was not executed, for he *d.* 11 Aug. 1575. He was succeeded by his only son, ALEXANDER, 6th LORD, who was created in 1605, EARL of HOME, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever; his issue male failed in 1633, on the death of JAMES, 2nd EARL, his son, when the titles devolved on

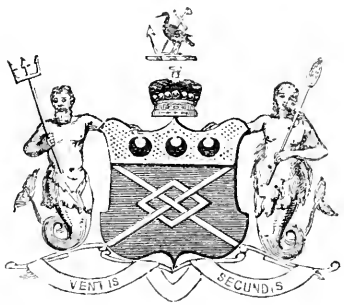
JAMES, 3rd EARL, descended from the above John Home, of Whiteriggs. He joined the association in favour of King CHARLES I. in 1641, and the engagement to attempt that Monarch's rescue in 1648, having at that time the command of the Berwickshire regiment of foot. He *d.* in 1666, leaving three sons, successive Earls, viz.: ALEXANDER, 4th EARL, who *d.* in 1674; JAMES, 5th EARL, who *d.* in 1687, both without issue; and CHARLES, 6th EARL, who *d.* in 1706, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 ALEXANDER, 7th EARL, his successor.

2 The Hon. James Home, of Ayton, who forfeited his estate for engaging in the rebellion of 1715; he *d.* 6 Dec. 1764, having *m.* Janet, daughter of Zerubabel Haig, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 21 Oct. 1777, he was father of Marion, the 2nd wife of ALEXANDER, 9th EARL of HOME, and of Mrs. Hunter.—See *The Peerage Volume.*

3 The Hon. George, who *d.* 20 Sept. 1777, and his widow in Oct. 1795; leaving two daughters, the eldest of whom survives, and Betty, the younger, *d.* 14 Jan. 1819, having *m.* James Murray, Esq.

ALEXANDER, 7th EARL, was committed prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of 1715, in which his brother was involved, and was released only on the expiration of the Act for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act; he *d.* in 1720. Of his six sons, two only, successive Earls of Home, survived the age of infancy; he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, WILLIAM, 8th EARL, who was efficiently active in the service of the government during the rebellion of 1745; he *d.* without issue in 1761, and was succeeded by his brother, ALEXANDER, 9th EARL, a Clergyman of the Church of England, who was succeeded, in 1786, by his only surviving son, ALEXANDER, present and 10th EARL.



HOOD, VISCOUNT. (HOOD.)

Peer of Great Britain and of Ireland.

THIS family of naval heroes, so conspicuous in the annals of King GEORGE III., descends from a respectable ancestry in the county of Dorset, where the Hoods possessed a considerable landed property at the period of the civil wars. Alexander Hood, of Mosterton, Co. Dorset, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Beach, and, besides a son, Arthur, in holy orders, who *d. unm.*, had the two sons following:

1 Alexander, who, by his wife Anne Way, was father of Samuel Hood, Esq., of

Kingsbury, Co. Dorset; he *m.* Anne, daughter of James Bern, Esq., of Westbury, Co. Wilts, by whom he had three sons, viz.:

1 Arthur, Lieutenant of the Pomona, lost in a hurricane in the East Indies.
2 Captain Alexander Hood, R.N., killed in action on board the Mars, 21 April 1796, leaving issue the present Sir Alexander Hood, Bart.
3 The late distinguished Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Bart., who *d.* without issue in 1814.

2 The Rev. Samuel Hood, Vicar of Thorncombe, Co. Devon, who, by Mary, daughter of Richard Hoskins, Esq., was father of two sons, who both attained the honours of the Peerage, for a long series of the most brilliant and successful naval services:

1 Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., created in 1782, Baron Hood of Catherington, in the Peerage of Ireland; Susannah, his wife, daughter of Edward Lindzee, Esq., was created Baroness Hood of Catherington, Co. Hants., in the Peerage of Great Britain, in 1795, and *d.* in 1806, when she was succeeded by her eldest son, the present Viscount. His Lordship also was advanced to the British Peerage, in 1796, by the title of Viscount Hood of Whitley, Co. Warwick, and *d.* in 1816, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Henry, 2nd Viscount, who in 1806 succeeded his mother as 2nd Baron Hood, of Catherington. His issue are described in *The Peerage Volume*, of whom Samuel, his second son, succeeded, in 1814, his great uncle, Alexander, Viscount Bridport, as 2nd Baron Bridport, in the Peerage of Ireland.—*See* that title.
2 Admiral Sir Alexander Hood, K.B., created Baron Bridport in the Peerage of Ireland in 1794, with remainder to his great nephew, Samuel Hood, above mentioned, and his issue male, and other remainders; he was also created Baron Bridport in the Peerage of Great Britain, in 1796, and Viscount Bridport in 1801, which latter titles became extinct on his death in 1814.

The 2nd Viscount *d.* in 1836, having survived his eldest son, the Hon. Francis-Wheler Hood, whose eldest son Samuel, succeeded his grandfather, and is the present and 3rd Viscount.

HOPETOUN, EARL OF. (Hope.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

John de Hope is said to have come into Scotland from France, in the retinue of Magdalen, Queen of James V.; he was grandfather of Henry, a considerable merchant, whose eldest son, Thomas, continued the line in Scotland, and his younger son, Henry, was ancestor of the opulent family of Hope of Amsterdam, of which descends Henry-Thomas Hope, Esq., M.P., of Deepdene, Co. Surrey.

Thomas, the eldest son, was bred to the bar, and living to see two of his sons, Sir John Hope of Craighall, and Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, on the Bench, while he was himself still an Advocate, he had the privilege granted him by the Court of Session, of wearing his hat while pleading, it being judged unbecoming that a father should appear uncovered before his children. He was created a Baronet in 1628, and *d.* in 1646. Sir John, his eldest son, was ancestor of Sir John Hope of Craighall, the present Baronet, and undoubted chief of this family.

Sir James Hope, of Hopetoun, the 6th son, was also a Lord of Session, and was grandfather of CHARLES, created, in 1703, EARL of HOPETOUN, Viscount Aithrie, and Lord Hope, by Patent, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, failing which, to the heirs female of his body; he *m.* Lady Henrietta JOHNSTONE, only daughter of William, 1st Marquis of Annandale, whose male line became extinct in 1793; and his titles are claimed by John-James Hope-Johnstone, Esq., eldest son of Sir William and Lady Anne Johnstone-Hope, heir of line of this marriage. They had, besides other issue, the two sons following:

1 JOHN, 2nd EARL.

2 The Hon. Charles HOPE-VERE, *b.* 8 May 1710, *d.* 30 Dec. 1791; he *m.* 1st, 26 July 1733, Catherine, only daughter and heir of Sir William Weir, Bart., who was *b.* 1 Dec. 1716, and *d.* 5 Dec. 1743; 2ndly, 20 March 1746, Lady Anne Vane, eldest daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Darlington; this marriage was dissolved in 1757, and she re-married the Hon. Gen. George Monson, 3rd son of John, 1st Lord Monson, and *d.* 14 Sept. 1776. He *m.*, 3rdly, 2 April 1766, Helen, daughter of George Dunbar, Esq., who *d.* 18 Sept. 1794. He had issue by each marriage, and his numerous descendants are stated in *The Peerage Volume.* His sons, besides two named Charles, who *d.* infants, were,

1 William, *b.* 17 May 1736, *d.* 8 Sept. 1811, having *m.* 5 Jan. 1775, Sophia, daughter of Joseph Corrie, Esq., by whom, who survived him, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 John, *b.* 7 April 1739, *d.* 21 May 1785; having *m.* 2 June 1762. Mary, only daughter of Eliab Breton, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* 1742, and *d.* 25 June 1767, he left three sons: 1 Charles, Lord President of the Court of Session; 2 Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, G.C.H.; and 3 the late Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., both highly distinguished in the military or naval service: for their marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Brig.-General Henry, *b.* 1746, *d.*, without issue, 13 April 1789, having *m.* Sarah, daughter of the Rev. —— Jones; she *d.* April 1792.

4 Captain Charles Hope, R.N., *d.* 10 Sept. 1808, having *m.* Susan-Anne, daughter of Admiral Herbert Sawyer, who *d.* 10 July 1802, leaving the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Rear-Admiral Sir George JOHNSTONE-HOPE, K.C.B., who *d.* in 1818; his marriages and issue are given in *The Peerage Volume.*

JOHN, the 2nd EARL, *b.* 7 Sept. 1704, succeeded his father 26 Feb. 1742; he *m.* 1st, 14 Sept. 1733, Lady Anne Ogilvie, 2nd daughter of James, 5th Earl of Findlater and Seafield, who *d.* 8 Feb. 1759; 2ndly, 30 Oct. 1762, Jean, daughter of Robert Oliphant, Esq., who *d.* 16 March 1767; and, 3rdly, 10 July 1767, Lady Elizabeth Leslie, 2nd daughter of Alexander, 5th Earl of Leven and Melville, who *d.* 10 April 1788. The Earl *d.* 12 Feb. 1781, leaving a numerous issue, see *The Peerage Volume*, of whom the eldest surviving son by the 1st marriage, JAMES, 3rd EARL, succeeded him. He assumed the additional surname of JOHNSTONE, on succeeding to the Annandale estates, and was created, in 1809, Baron Hopetoun, of Hopetoun, Co. Linlithgow, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of John, 2nd Earl of Hopetoun, his father, whose son, by the 2nd marriage, the Hon. Sir JOHN HOPE, G.C.B., was created, in 1814, for his eminent military services, particularly in the Peninsular War, Baron Niddry, of Niddry, Co. Linlithgow, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; and on the death of the 3rd Earl, his half-brother, without male issue, 29 May 1816, succeeded as 4th EARL of HOPETOUN, in Scotland, and as Baron Hopetoun, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; he *d.* 27 Aug. 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, present and 5th EARL.

HOTHAM, BARON. (HOTHAM.)

Peer of Ireland.

SIR John de Trehouse, ancestor of this ancient family, obtained from WILLIAM the Conqueror the Manor of Hotham in Yorkshire, from which his descendants afterwards took their surname. The 20th in lineal descent from him was Sir John Hotham, created a Baronet in 1621; he and his eldest son, Sir John Hotham, Knt., who had been among the first to oppose themselves to CHARLES I., were beheaded by the republican party for their adherence to his cause in 1643.

Sir Beaumont Hotham, Bart., grandson of Charles, 2nd son of the 1st Bart., had five sons, viz.:

1 Sir Charles Hotham, Bart., who *d.* in 1794, without male issue; Henrietta-Gertrude, his only daughter, *d.* 1816.

2 The Right Rev. Sir John Hotham, Bart., Bishop of Clogher, who succeeded his brother; he was *b.* 16 March 1734, and *d.* 3 Nov. 1795, having *m.*, 11 April 1765, Susan, daughter of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., by whom he left the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Admiral WILLIAM HOTHAM, who was *b.* 8 April 1736, and, for his important naval services, created, in 1797, BARON HOTHAM, of South Dalton, with remainder, failing his issue male, to that of his father, Sir Beaumont Hotham, Bart. His Lordship *d. unm.* 2 May 1813.

4 BEAUMONT, 2nd LORD, *b.* 16 Aug. 1737, succeeded his brother, and *d.* 4 March 1814; having *m.*, 6 June 1767, Susannah, 2nd daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt., and widow of James Norman, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 15 Nov. 1811, he had, besides the issue described in *The Peerage Volume* as the uncles and aunts of the present Peer, an elder son, Beaumont, who *d.* before him, and was father of Beaumont, the present Lord, and of his brother, Capt. George-Frederick Hotham, R.N. His Lordship was succeeded by his grandson BEAUMONT, the present and 3rd LORD.

5 General George Hotham, *b.* 18 Jan. 1741, *d.* 7 Jan. 1806; having *m.* Diana, 9th daughter of Sir Warton Pennyman, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 17 July 1817, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

HOWARD DE WALDEN, BARON. (Ellis.)

Peer of England.

Lord Thomas Howard, K.G., 2nd son of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1597, as Baron Howard de Walden, and created in 1603, Earl of Suffolk. He *d.* in 1626, and was succeeded by his son, Theophilus, 2nd Lord, and 2nd Earl of Suffolk, to whom, in 1640, succeeded his eldest son, James, 3rd Lord, and 3rd Earl of Suffolk. On his death without issue male, in 1706, the Earldom devolved on George Howard, his brother and heir male, and the Barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters and co-heirs, 1 Essex, wife of Edward, Lord Griffin, and 2 Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Felton.

In 1784 the Crown terminated the abeyance in favour of the elder co-heir, John-Griffin Whitwell-Griffin, Esq., son of William Whitwell, Esq., by Anne, grand-daughter and heir of Edward, Lord Griffin, and Lady Essex Howard, his wife. He was summoned to Parliament as Baron Howard de Walden, and was created, in 1788, Baron Braybrooke, with a special limitation; on his death 25 May 1797, the issue of Lady Essex Howard became extinct, and the Barony devolved on the heir general of Sir Thomas Felton, by Lady Elizabeth Howard, the youngest co-heir, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth *m.* John Hervey, 1st Earl of Bristol. Their eldest son, John, *d.* before his father, and Frederick-Augustus, his son and eventual heir, 4th Earl of Bristol, inherited the Barony, which descended, on his death in 1803, to his great-grandson and heir general, Charles-Augustus Ellis, the present Lord, who is son of Charles Rose Ellis, now Lord Seaford, by his marriage with the Hon. Elizabeth-Catherine-Caroline Hervey, only daughter and heir of John-Augustus, Lord Hervey, eldest son of the 4th Earl of Bristol.

The next heirs to the Barony, after his Lordship's brother, are the present Marquis of Bristol and his family.

HOWDEN, BARON. (CARADOC.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

GENERAL SIR JOHN CRADOCK, G.C.B., was raised to the Peerage of Ireland in 1819, by the title of BARON HOWDEN of Grimston and Spaldinton, and of Cradocks-town, Co. Kildare; and, in 1831, was further created Baron Howden of Howden and Grimston, Co. York, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is the only son of the Most Reverend John Cradock, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, who *d.* 11 Dec. 1778, by Mary, daughter of William Blaydwin, Esq., and widow of Richard St.-George, Esq.; she *d.* 15 Dec. 1819. He alleges his descent from Caradoc, and the ancient Princes of Wales, and has, in consequence, in 1832, by license under the Royal Sign Manual, changed the name of Cradock, which he had previously borne, for that of Caradoc. His ancestry is certainly of great antiquity in Wales, and once possessed considerable property in Staffordshire, which has since been carried by heiresses into other families. A collateral ancestor, Sir Matthew Cradock of Swansea, in the County of Glamorgan, *m.* the beautiful and virtuous Lady Katherine Gordon, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Huntley, who, in consequence of her former marriage with the soi-disant Richard, Duke of York, otherwise Perkin Warbeck, had obtained the popular appellation of the White Rose of Scotland. Margaret, the daughter and heir of this marriage, was the wife of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke.

HOWE, EARL. (CURZON-HOWE.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's paternal family is a branch of that of Lord Scarsdale. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., *m.* Sarah, daughter of William Penn, Esq., of Penn, Co. Bucks, and was father of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., who *m.* Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir

Ralph Assheton, of Middleton, Co. Lancaster, Bart., and *d.* in 1758, leaving issue; Nathaniel, 1st Lord Scarsdale, and Assheton, created Baron Curzon of Pennhouse, Co. Bucks, in 1794; and Viscount Curzon in 1802. He was *b.* 2 Feb. 1730; *m.* 1st, in 1756, Esther, only daughter and heir of William Hanmer, Esq., who *d.* 21 July 1764; 2ndly, 6 Feb. 1766, Dorothy, 4th daughter of Sir Robert Grosvenor, Bart., and sister of Richard, 1st Earl of Grosvenor, who *d.* 24 Feb. 1774; and 3rdly, 17 April 1777, Anna-Margaretta, daughter of Amos Meredith, Esq., and widow of Barlow Trecothick, Esq.; she *d.* 13 June 1804, without issue. The Viscount *d.* 21 March 1820, leaving issue by his two first marriages:—see *The Peerage Volume*. His eldest son, by the 1st marriage, the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, *d.* before him, having *m.* Charlotte-Sophia, Baroness Howe, by whom he left a son and heir, Richard-William-Penn Curzon, now Earl Howe, who succeeded his grandfather.

His Lordship's maternal ancestors, of the family of Howe, have long been seated in the Counties of Somerset and Wilts. The will of John How of Stanligth, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, dated 1529, is witnessed by his relation Henry How.

John How, great-grandson of this Henry, had, besides other issue, two sons: Sir Scrope How, Knt., and John, whose son John was created in 1741, Baron of Chedworth, Co. Gloucester, in the Peerage of Great Britain, which title became extinct in 1804, on the death of his grandson, John, 4th Lord.

Sir Scrope How, Knt., eldest son of John How, Esq., was created in 1701, Baron of Clenawley, Co. Fermanagh, and Viscount Howe, in the kingdom of Ireland. He *d.* in 1712, and was succeeded by his only son, Edmund-Scrope, 2nd Viscount, who *d.* in 1735; he was father of

1 George-Augustus, 3rd Viscount, who *d. unm.* 6 July 1758.

2 Richard, 4th Viscount, K.G., the gallant and successful Admiral; a series of brilliant naval services were rewarded, in 1782, with a Peerage of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Howe of Langar, Co. Nottingham; and he was further created in 1788, Baron Howe, of Langar, aforesaid, and Earl Howe, with remainder of the Barony, failing his issue male, to his daughters and the heirs male of their bodies respectively. His Lordship *d.* 5 Aug. 1799, when the Earldom and English Viscounty became extinct, the Irish titles devolved on his next brother, William, 5th Viscount, and the English Barony on his eldest daughter Charlotte-Sophia, the late Baroness.

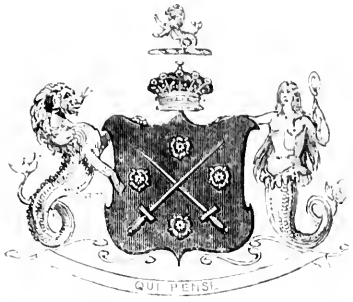
3 William, who succeeded his brother as 5th Viscount: he *m.* Frances, 4th daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown, Co. Kildare, who *d.* 31 Aug. 1817: and the Viscount *d.* without issue 12 July 1814, when the Irish titles also became extinct.

The late Baroness *m.* as above as mentioned the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, and her only surviving issue, Richard-William Penn, the present Peer, having in 1820, succeeded his paternal grandfather, as 2nd Viscount Curzon, assumed by Royal Sign Manual the additional name of Howe, and was, in 1821, created Earl Howe. In 1835, he succeeded also to the Barony of Howe, on the death of his mother, for whose 2nd marriage, &c., see *The Peerage Volume*.

HOWLAND, BARON. (Russell.)

Peer of England.

Francis Russell, Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, was summoned to his father's Barony of Howland of Streatham, Co. Surrey, in 1832.—See *The Peerage Volume*, *title* Bedford.



HOWTH, EARL OF. (St.-Lawrance.)

Peer of Ireland.

This ancient family is of English extraction. Armoricus Tristram obtained the lands and Barony of Howth in the 12th century, and having defeated an army of invading Danes on St. Lawrance's day, changed his name, according to a vow made to that Saint, in the event of his obtaining the victory, for that of St. Lawrance, which has been ever since borne by his descendants.

From Armoricus, 1st Baron, by tenure from King Henry II., the Barony descended uninterruptedly from father to son, through fourteen generations, whose names it would be tedious to enumerate, and whose dates of succession are rarely preserved, to Sir Robert St.-Lawrance, K.G., 15th Lord by tenure, summoned to Parliament in 1461; he was succeeded by his son Nicholas, 16th Lord, who *d.* in 1526. His son,

Christopher, 17th Lord, who *d.* in 1542, had three sons, Edward, Richard, and Christopher, who successively inherited the Peerage.

From Christopher, 20th Lord, who *d.* in 1589, the title again descended uninterruptedly from father to son, through Nicholas, 21st Lord, who *d.* in 1606; Christopher, 22nd Lord, in 1619; Nicholas, 23rd Lord, in 1643; William, 24th Lord, in 1671; Thomas, 25th Lord, in 1727; William, 26th Lord, in 1748; to Thomas, 27th Lord, who was created Viscount St. Lawrance and Earl of Howth, in 1767. He was *b.* 10 May 1730, and *d.* 20 Sept. 1801; having *m.* 17 Nov. 1750, Isabella, 3rd daughter of Sir Henry King, Bart., and sister of Edward, 1st Earl of Kingston, by whom, who was *b.* 2 Aug. 1729, and *d.* 20 Oct. 1794, he had the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume*, and his successor, William, 2nd Earl, father of Thomas, the present and 3rd Earl, and 29th Baron of Howth.

HUNTINGDON, EARL OF. (Hastings.)

Peer of England.

This ancient and noble family derives its name from the port of Hastings, in Sussex, of which Robert de Hastings, the first in their pedigree, is said to have been Port-

grave, and Steward to William the Conqueror. From an elder branch of his descendants, which became extinct in the male line in 1390, sprang the Earls of Pembroke of this name, Barons Hastings by writ, and Bergavenny by marriage.

The 11th in descent from Robert de Hastings, in the junior male line, was Sir William de Hastings, K.G., summoned to Parliament as Baron Hastings, of Ashby de la Zouch, in 1461, the staunch supporter of King Edward IV., and the House of York, and beheaded by the tyrant Richard, in 1483, as too loyal to acquiesce in his intended usurpation. Edward, Lord Hastings, his son, *d.* in 1507; having *m.* Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Hungerford, Baron Botreaux, Hungerford, and Molines, and was father by her of George, Baron Botreaux, Hungerford, Molines, and Hastings, created Earl of Huntingdon, in 1529; he *d.* in 1544.

Francis, 2nd Earl, K.G., his son, *d.* in 1560, leaving three sons:

1 Henry, 3rd Earl, K.G., who *d.* without issue in 1595.

2 George, 4th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1604; his male posterity became extinct by the death of Francis, 10th Earl, in 1789.

3 Sir Edward, from whom the present Earl is 6th in descent.

The 4th Earl was succeeded by his grandson, Henry, 5th Earl, son of Francis, Lord Hastings, who *d.* before his father. The 5th Earl *d.* in 1643; he was succeeded by his son, Ferdinando, 6th Earl, who *d.* in 1655, and was followed by his son, Theophilus, 7th Earl, who *d.* in 1701, leaving two sons, successive Earls; George, who *d.* in 1705, and Theophilus, 9th Earl, who *d.* in 1746; and was succeeded by his son, Francis, 10th Earl, with whom terminated the male line of the 4th Earl. He *d.* in 1789, when the Baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, Molines, and Hastings, devolved on Elizabeth, his sister and heir, whose grandson and heir is the present Marquis of Hastings.

The Earldom, the inheritance of the heir male, fell to the descendant of Sir Edward Hastings, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl. Sir Henry Hastings, his son, *d.* in 1619; his son, Henry Hastings, of Humberston, Co. Leicester, a zealous loyalist, who was taken prisoner by the Parliamentary forces, confined at Leicester, and compelled to pay above £2,000 for the redemption of his estate, *d.* in 1656. His 3rd son, Richard, continued the line, and was father of Henry Hastings, Esq., who *d.* in 1786, leaving two sons, viz., 1 The Rev. Theophilus Hastings, who *d.* without issue in 1804; 2 Lieut.-Colonel George Hastings, who *m.* in 1769, Miss Sarah Hodges, and *d.* in 1802, leaving one surviving son, Hans-Francis, 12th Earl.

On the death of Francis, 10th Earl, the Rev. Theophilus-Henry Hastings, elder brother of George, father of the 12th Earl, was living, and should have been 11th Earl, but he *d.* in 1804, without having claimed the title, and the heir of this dignity remained unascertained till Hans-Francis, the late and 12th Earl, was summoned to Parliament, 14 Jan. 1819, having proved his descent from the said Edward Hastings, 3rd son of Francis, 2nd Earl, and the extinction of all the intervening male descendants. He *d.* in 1828, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis-Theophilus-Henry, the present and 13th Earl.

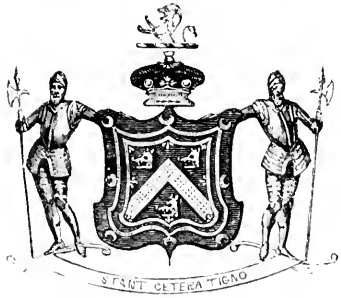
HUNTINGFIELD, BARON. (Vanneck.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family is of Dutch lineage, and his Lordship's ancestors appear upon record as Magistrates in the Dutch Provinces, for nearly three centuries.

Sir Joshua Vanneck, an eminent merchant in London, second son of Cornelius Vanneck, paymaster of the forces of the United Provinces, was created a Baronet in 1751, and *d.* 6 March 1777; having *m.* Mary Daubuz, by whom, who *d.* in 1750, he had issue; 1 Sir Gerard his successor, who *d. unm.* 23 May 1791; 2 Sir Joshua, who succeeded his brother, and was first Lord Huntingfield; 3 Elizabeth, *d.* 9 June 1760, having *m.* the Hon. Thomas Walpole, 2nd son of Horatio, 1st Lord Walpole of Wolterton; 4 Mary-Anne, *m.* Henry Uthoff, Esq.; 5 Gertrude, *d. unm.* 14 March 1793; 6 Margaret, *d.* 9 May 1818, having *m.* the Hon. Richard Walpole, 3rd son of the 1st Lord Walpole of Wolterton.

Sir Joshua Vanneck, the 2nd son of the first Baronet, was created, in 1796, Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall, Co. Suffolk. He *d.* in 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Joshua, present and 2nd Lord.



HUNTLEY, MARQUIS OF. (Gordon.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

The Marquis's paternal name is Seton, and he is a collateral branch of the Earl of Eglintoun's family.

The territory of Gordon, in Berwickshire, was granted in the reign of King David I. to an Anglo-Norman settler, who assumed from it his surname, and was ancestor of Adam de Gordon, killed at the battle of Halidon-hill in 1333, leaving two sons; 1 Sir Alexander, great-grandfather of Sir Adam, who left an only daughter and heir Elizabeth; 2 William, ancestor of the Viscounts of Kenmure.

Sir Alexander Seton, younger brother of Sir John, ancestor of the extinct Earls of Wintoun, and of the Earl of Eglintoun, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the above-mentioned Sir Adam de Gordon. Their son, Alexander, *m.* 1st, Jean, daughter and heir of Robert de Keith; 2ndly, Egidia, daughter and heir of Sir John Hay of Tullibody; and 3rdly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William, Lord Crichton, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. He was created Earl of Huntley in 1450, with remainder to his issue by the said Elizabeth, his 3rd wife, remainder to his heirs whatever; by his 1st marriage he had no issue; by his second he had one son, Alexander, ancestor of the Setons of Touch; the issue of the third marriage assumed the name of Gordon, and in their male descendants the Earldom has since remained.

Alexander, 1st Earl, *d.* in 1470, and was succeeded by his son George, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1502; he had, besides other issue, the daughter and three sons following: 1 Alexander, his successor, 3rd Earl; 2 Adam, who in right of his wife, Elizabeth, sister and heir of John, 9th Earl of Sutherland, whose surname he assumed, was the 10th Earl, and ancestor of all the succeeding Earls of Sutherland; 3 Sir William, ancestor of the Gordons of Gicht, of whom the mother of the late Lord Byron was the heiress; he was slain at Flodden in 1513; 4 Lady Catherine, *m.*, at the desire of King James IV., to Perkin Warbeck, professing to be the Duke of York, son of Edward IV., King of England.

Alexander, 3rd Earl, commanded, in conjunction with the Lord Home, the

left wing of the Scottish army at the battle of Flodden, and was one of the few Scottish nobles who escaped the carnage of that disastrous field. He *d.* in 1524, having survived his eldest son John, Lord Gordon, whose son GEORGE succeeded his grandfather as 4th EARL. During the reign of JAMES V., this Earl commanded the forces employed against the English with alternate success; he completely defeated an army under Sir Robert Bowes, at Haddenrig, in 1542, taking the commander and six hundred men prisoners, and, after greatly annoying for some time the large army of the Duke of Norfolk, was himself taken prisoner at the battle of Pinkie, 10 Sept. 1547; and having rebelled against the government of the Queen Mother, in consequence of several personal injuries, was defeated and killed by the royal forces in the battle of Corrichie, 28 Oct. 1562, and two of his sons, Sir John, and Adam, afterwards Sir Adam, were made prisoners; the former was beheaded; the latter pardoned on account of his youth, and lived to be an active and successful partizan of Queen MARY in the subsequent troubles of her reign. The Earl was succeeded by his son, GEORGE, 5th EARL, who, being delivered up to the government by his father-in-law, the Duke of Chatelherault, to whom he fled after his father's defeat, he was convicted of high treason, and sentenced to execution, but finally pardoned. He subsequently signed the bond to support the authority of JAMES VI., but joined the association in favour of Queen MARY, and was in the North raising forces for her service, when the battle of Langside compelled him to submit to the Regent Moray in 1569; after whose murder, in 1570, he obtained from the Queen the commission of Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and raised forces with a view to her restoration, but was again obliged to submit, upon articles of indemnity. He *d.* in 1576, and was succeeded by his son, GEORGE, 6th EARL, who, following in his father's steps, was repeatedly in rebellion, sometimes successful, but frequently obliged to submit, and as frequently pardoned by King JAMES, who, notwithstanding these political offences, was much attached to him, and considered him a good and loyal subject.

In 1591 when Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, took up arms against the King, and retired into the North, the Earl of Huntley received the Royal Commission to pursue him and his followers with fire and sword; and under pretence of the Earl of Moray being engaged in this rebellion, he killed that nobleman and burnt his house; Huntley thereupon surrendered himself, but was soon after liberated without trial. He was created MARQUIS of HUNTLEY in 1599, and *d.* in 1636; he had, besides other sons, GEORGE, his successor, 2nd MARQUIS, and John, created in 1627, Viscount of Melgum and Lord Aboyne, but was burnt to death in 1630, in the house of Sir James Crichton, at Frendraught, when those titles became extinct.

GEORGE, 2nd MARQUIS, a firm supporter of the Crown throughout the civil wars, was taken prisoner in Dec. 1647, tried, condemned, and beheaded at Edinburgh, 22 March 1649, for levying war against the Parliament on behalf and for the rescue of the King. He had five sons:

1 George Lord Gordon, who was killed serving under the Marquis of Montrose, at the battle of Alford, in 1645, *unm.*;

2 LEWIS, his successor, 3rd MARQUIS;

3 Lord James, who succeeded his father in the title of Viscount of Aboyne, to which the Marquis had been created in 1632, with a special limitation, on his accession to the title of Marquis, of this of Aboyne, to his son James, who, for having zealously served the King in several engagements, was declared a traitor by the Parliamentary government in 1543, and obliged to fly the kingdom; but returning with Montrose, in all whose successes he participated, he escaped again to France, after the defeat of Philiphaugh, and died there in a passion of grief, on hearing the news of the murder of King CHARLES I., early in Feb. 1649;

4 CHARLES, created EARL of ABOYNE, ancestor of the present Marquis, *see below*;

5 Lord Henry, who was many years in the military service of the King of Poland.

LEWIS, 3rd MARQUIS, *d.* in 1653, and was succeeded by his only son, GEORGE, 4th Marquis, in whose favour the act of forfeiture against his grandfather, the 2nd Marquis, was rescinded in 1661, and his estates restored; he was created by patent in 1684, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Huntley, Earl of Huntley and Enzie, Viscount of Inverness, Lord Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Balmore, Auchindoun, Garthie, and Kincardine. At the Revolution he held out the castle of Edinburgh for King JAMES, and when it was no longer tenable, surrendered on capitulation, and made his submission to King WILLIAM, but through the course of that reign was always subject to the suspicions

of the government, and frequently in custody. He *d.* in 1716, and was succeeded by his only son, ALEXANDER, 5th MARQUIS and 2nd Duke, who in 1715 had joined the standard of the Pretender; but capitulating, after the battle of Sheriffmuir, he was not prosecuted by the government; he *d.* in 1728, having *m.* the Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, daughter and eventually heir of Charles, the celebrated General, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, by whom he was father of COSMO-GEORGE, his successor, 6th MARQUIS and 3rd Duke, who *d.* in 1752, leaving three sons;

1 ALEXANDER, 7th MARQUIS, 4th Duke, his successor.

2 Lord William Gordon, late Ranger of the Green Park; *b.* 15 Aug. 1744, and *d.* 1 May 1823; having *m.* 1 March 1781, the Hon. Frances-Ingram Shepherd, by whom he left an only daughter, Frances-Isabella-Kerr, *b.* 6 March 1782, *d. unm.* 2 Sept. 1831.

3 The unhappy Lord George Gordon, who, after the part he took in the riots in London in 1780, was committed to the Tower, and tried on a charge of high treason, but acquitted. He *d. unm.* 1 Nov. 1793.

ALEXANDER, 4th Duke of Gordon, as son and heir of Cosmo-George, 3rd Duke, eldest son of Alexander, 2nd Duke, by Lady Henrietta, daughter of Charles, 3rd Earl of Peterborough and 1st of Monmouth, succeeded to the Baronies of Beauchamp of Bletsho, created by writ in 1363, and of Mordaunt of Turvey, also by writ 1532, on the death, in 1819, of the Lady Mary-Anastasia-Grace, sister and heir of Charles-Henry, 5th Earl of Peterborough. The Duke had been created in 1784, Earl of Norwich and Baron Gordon of Huntley, Co. Gloucester, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and *d.* in 1827, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, the gallant General GEORGE, 8th MARQUIS of HUNTLEY, and 5th Duke of Gordon, on whose death, in 1836, the titles of MARQUIS and EARL of HUNTLEY devolved on the present MARQUIS; the English Baronies, by writ, fell into abeyance between his four surviving sisters, the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, the Lady Madelina Palmer, the Dowager Marchioness Cornwallis, and the Duchess of Bedford, and Viscount Mandeville, the representative of his Grace's third sister, the deceased Duchess of Manchester; and all his other titles became extinct.

His Lordship's immediate ancestor, LORD CHARLES GORDON, 3rd son of GEORGE, 2nd MARQUIS of HUNTLEY, was created Lord Gordon of Strathavon and Glenlivet, and Earl of Aboyne in 1660, in consideration of his faithful services in the Royal cause during the civil wars; he died in March 1681, and was succeeded by his eldest son, CHARLES, 2nd EARL, who was succeeded, in April 1702, by his only son,

JOHN, 3rd EARL, he *d.* in Aug. 1732, having *m.* Grace, daughter of George Lockhart of Carnwath, who *m.* 2ndly, James, 9th Earl of Moray, by whom she was mother of the 10th Earl of Moray; she *d.* 17 Nov. 1736, leaving by the Earl of Aboyne three sons, the surviving issue of all of whom are stated in *The Peerage Volume*; they were,

1 CHARLES, 4th EARL; who succeeded his father, and was father of GEORGE, the present and 5th EARL, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1815, by the title of BARON MELDRUM, of Morven, Co. Aberdeen, and succeeded the late Duke of Gordon in 1836, as 9th MARQUIS of HUNTLEY.

2 Hon. John Gordon, Lieut.-Col. in the army, *b.* 19 June 1728, *d.* 30 Oct. 1778; having *m.* 18 May 1761, his cousin Clementina, daughter of George Lockhart, Esq., of Carnwath, who *d.* 31 March 1803.

3 Hon. Lockhart Gordon, Judge Advocate-General of Bengal, *b.* 1732, *d.* 21 March 1788; having *m.* 3 Oct. 1770, Hon. Catherine Wallop, daughter of John, Viscount Lymington, eldest son of the 1st Earl of Portsmouth, who *d.* May 1813.

ILCHESTER, EARL OF. (Fox-Strangways.)

Peer of Great Britain.

William Fox, Esq., of Farley, Co. Wilts, who *d.* in 1752, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pavey, Esq., of Plaitford, Co. Wilts, had two sons; 1 John, who having been engaged in the Royal cause during the grand rebellion, escaped from the battle of Worcester, and retired to France till the Restoration, after which he was employed in the household of King Charles II., till his death in 1672. His male issue failed about 1699; 2

The Right Honourable Sir Stephen Fox, who retired with his brother to France, and was cofferer to the household during the exile of King Charles II.; after the Restoration he was Lord of the Treasury in the reign of King Charles II., James II., and William III., and first projector of Chelsea Hospital; he *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of William Whittle, Esq., by whom he had a son Charles, who *d.* without issue before him in 1713, having been paymaster of the forces in the reign of King Charles II., and 2ndly, in 1703, Christian, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Charles Hope, by whom he had two sons, Stephen, his heir, and Henry, created Lord Holland; Sir Stephen *d.* 28 Oct. 1716, and was succeeded in his estates by his eldest surviving son.

Stephen, created Baron of Ilchester, Co. Somerset, and Baron of Woodford Strangways, Co. Dorset, in 1741; and in 1747, Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, and Baron of Redlynch, Co. Somerset, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Henry, afterwards 1st Baron Holland; also, in 1756, Earl of Ilchester, with the same remainder. He *m.* in March, 1734, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Horner, Esq., of Mells Park, Dorsetshire, by Susannah, sister and heir of Thomas Strangways, Esq., of Melbury, Co. Dorset; and in consequence assumed the name and arms of Strangways. He was *b.* in 1704, and *d.* 29 Sept. 1776. By his said wife, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Horner, Esq., who was *b.* in 1720, and *d.* 15 Nov. 1792, he was father of Henry-Thomas, 2nd Earl, and other issue. See *The Peerage Volume.* The 2nd Earl *d.* in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son Henry-Stephen, present and 3rd Earl.

JERSEY, EARL OF. (Child-Villiers.)

Peer of England and of Ireland.

This noble family is of Norman origin, and came into England with William the Conqueror. Sir Nicholas de Villiers, a renowned warrior, who was seated at Brookesby, in Leicestershire, followed King Edward I., in the Crusades, and in commemoration of them assumed the Cross of St. George, charged with five escallop shells, for his coat of arms, which has been ever since borne by his descendants. Sixth in descent from him, was Sir John Villiers of Brookesby, who, in 1487, was distinguished for his valour at the battle of Stoke, against Lambert Simnel and the Earl of Lincoln, when he commanded some forces raised by himself in aid of King Henry VII.; he was Esquire of the body of that King, and a Knight of the Bath. His grandson, Sir George Villiers, who *d.* in 1606, was father of five sons.

1 Sir William, created a Baronet in 1619, which title became extinct with his male line on the death of his grandson in 1711.

2 Sir Edward, ancestor of the present Earl.

3 John, created Viscount Villiers of Stoke, and Viscount Purbeck, but *d.* in 1657, without legitimate issue.

4 The celebrated George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, K.G., who by the graces of his person and address rose to a height of power perhaps never possessed by any other British subject, and enjoyed the favour and confidence of two successive sovereigns to a degree of which history can probably present no rival instance. In 1616, he was created Baron of Whaddon, and Viscount Villiers; in 1617, Earl of Buckingham, with remainder, failing his issue male, to two of his brothers; Marquis of Buckingham, in 1618, and Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Coventry, in 1623. In 1618, he was appointed Lord High Admiral of England. Nothing could exceed the attachment expressed toward him by King James I., which the Duke repaid with that familiarity and even disrespect, which, perhaps, was rather agreeable than otherwise to the King; certain it is, at least, that it never diminished his influence, while to the Prince, afterwards Charles I., his conduct was respectful and submissive, a proof that the Duke understood the characters of both Monarchs, and knew how to shape his conduct to suit their respective foibles. "He was of a noble nature," says the Earl of Clarendon, "and generous disposition;" his personal courage was fully displayed in the command of the armament with which he made a descent upon the Isle of Rhé, although the expedition turned out unfortunately; and upon the whole, though he certainly took care of his own fortunes, and promoted his relations to places of profit and honour, it does not appear, notwithstanding that he was represented by the Parliament as the public grievance of the nation, that any very serious misdemeanor can be laid to his charge; which is certainly a favourable circumstance in weighing the character of an individual unexpectedly exalted so far above his original sphere, honourable as that doubtless was, and exposed to such great temptations. He was assassinated when preparing to embark on a new expedition to Rochelle, in 1628, aged 36 years. He had married Lady Katherine Manners, daughter and sole heir of Francis, 6th Earl of Rutland, whom she afterwards succeeded as Baroness de Ros; and by her left a son and successor, George, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, and she was afterward delivered of a second son, Lord

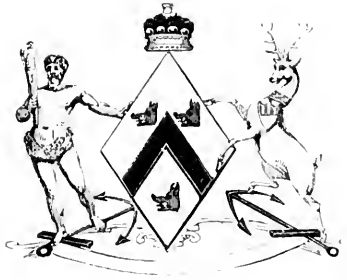
Francis Villiers; who, engaging with the Earl of Holland in 1648, to raise some forces for the rescue of King Charles, fell, in the 20th year of his age, in a skirmish with the rebels near Kingston-upon-Thames, resting his back against an elm, after his horse had been killed under him, and fighting most valiantly against a hopeless superiority of numbers. His brother the Duke, who was but just returned from his travels, was also in the fight, and behaved with great gallantry; but finding all lost, had the good fortune to escape to London, whence he joined the Prince of Wales in Holland. He was received with great favour by the Prince, who now soon became King, and continued with him till after the battle of Worcester, in which he fought at the King's right hand with exemplary valour; and having secured his Majesty's retreat, was himself taken prisoner with the Earls of Derby and Lauderdale, and many gentlemen, but contrived to escape while his captors were employed in plundering his noble associates; he again reached Holland in safety, and soon after rejoined the King. Returning afterwards to England, he married the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, notwithstanding which alliance, he was again taken up as a malignant, and committed to the Tower in Aug. 1658, but released in July 1659; and on the 4th of May 1660, had the whole of his estates restored to him by a resolution of both houses of Parliament. On the King's triumphant entry into London on the 29th of the same month, he rode with General Monk bareheaded before his Majesty. From this time his credit at Court became nearly as great as that of his father had been before him; but his talents, though more versatile, were not equal to sustaining the favour he had acquired, and, gradually losing the affections of the King, he lost also the respect of the people, and having survived his Royal Master little more than two years, died almost in poverty in a cottage in Yorkshire, in 1687, a striking example of the mutability of fortune. He left no issue, and all his titles expired with him, except that of Baron De Roos, which fell into abeyance.

5 Christopher, created Baron Villiers of Daventry, Co. Northampton, and Earl of Anglesey in Wales, in 1623; he *d.* the following year, leaving one son, Charles, his successor, 2nd Earl, who *d.* without issue in 1659, when his titles became extinct.

Having thus slightly touched upon the extraordinary fortunes of that branch of the House of Villiers so highly distinguished under the title of Buckingham, the history of the family must revert to Sir Edward, the second son of Sir George Villiers, and elder brother of the 1st Duke of Buckingham; he was not included in the reversion of that title, but married Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir John St.-John, and niece of Oliver St.-John, created Viscount Grandison in Ireland, with remainder to the heirs male of this Barbara. They had four sons, of whom William, John, and George, were successively Viscounts Grandison, and the male line of the latter failed in 1766, on the death of his grandson and successor, John, 5th Viscount, who had been created Earl Grandison in 1721, which title became extinct, and the Viscounty devolved on the Earl of Jersey, descended from

Sir Edward, 4th son of Sir Edward Villiers, and Barbara St. John, who, engaging heartily in the King's cause during the rebellion, served in several engagements against the Parliamentary forces, and was wounded in the battle of Newbury; he however survived the interregnum, and was, after the Restoration, appointed to the household of King Charles II., and his Lady was governess to the Princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards Queens of Great Britain.

Sir Edward Villiers, their eldest son, was created, in 1691, Viscount Villiers, of Hoo, and Baron Villiers, of Dartford, both in the County of Kent; and Earl of the island of Jersey in 1697; he *d.* in 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, 2nd Earl, who *d.* 1721, leaving two sons: 1 William, his successor, 3rd Earl, and 2 Thomas, created Earl of Clarendon, father of the present Earl of Clarendon. William, 3rd Earl, succeeded in 1776, as 6th Viscount Grandison, in Ireland, and *d.* in 1769, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, George-Bussy, 4th Earl, father of George, the present and 5th Earl, who succeeded him in 1805; and having *m.* Lady Sarah Fane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland, and granddaughter and heir of Robert Child, Esq., an eminent banker, has assumed the additional name of Child by his Majesty's licence.



KEITH, BARONESS. (MERCER-ELPHINSTONE.)

Peeress of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

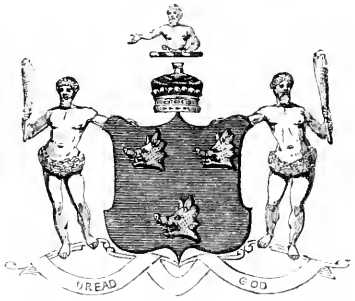
GEORGE KEITH, the late Viscount, her Ladyship's father, was 5th son of Charles, 10th Lord Elphinstone, under which title his ancestry will be found; he *m.* 1st, Jane, eldest daughter and co-heir of Colonel William Mercer, grandson of the 2nd Lord Nairne, and by her had an only daughter, the present Baroness. He was created, in 1797, Baron Keith, of Stonehaven Marischal, in the Peerage of Ireland, with remainder to his only daughter, MARGARET MERCER, and her issue male; and was further created Baron Keith, of Stonehaven Marischal, Co. Kincardine, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1801; and in 1803, BARON KEITH of Banheath, Co. Dumbarton, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his only daughter, MARGARET MERCER, and her issue male. His Lordship *m.* 2ndly, Hester-Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Thrale, Esq., by whom he had a second daughter—see *The Peerage Volume*. In 1814, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Keith, which title, as well as the Barony of 1801, became extinct on his death in 1823; when his eldest daughter, MARGARET, the present BARONESS, succeeded to the Barony of 1803, and to the Irish Peerage.

KENMARE, EARL OF. (BROWNE.)

Peer of Ireland.

HIS LORDSHIP'S family was of note in Lincolnshire in the reigns of King EDWARD VI. and Queen MARY. Sir Valentine Browne, of Crofts, Auditor-General of Ireland, *d.* 1567. Sir Valentine, his son and heir, purchased large estates in the Counties of Desmond, Kerry, and Cork. He *m.* Thomasine, sister of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and aunt of Francis, the great Lord Verulam, Lord Chancellor in the reign

of Queen ELIZABETH, by whom he was father of Sir Nicholas Browne, of Totteridge Park, Co. Herts, and of Rossie, Co. Kerry, who *d.* in 1616. Sir Valentine, his son and successor, was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1621; and was father of another Sir Valentine who *d.* in 1640, and whose son and heir, Sir Valentine Browne, was created in 1689, by JAMES II., after his abdication, Baron of Castlerosse, and Viscount Kenmare, and was attainted and outlawed for his attachment to the cause of the fallen Monarch. His son, Sir Nicholas, called the 2nd Viscount, was also attainted; he *m.* his cousin Ellen, daughter and heir of Thomas Browne, Esq., 2nd son of the first Baronet, who, out of her large estates was allowed £400 per annum for the maintenance of herself and children. His son Valentine, called 3rd Viscount, regained a large portion of his estates, by means of fines and recoveries; he, as well as his son, Thomas, and his grandson, VALENTINE, continued to bear, as his predecessor had done, the titles conferred upon them by King JAMES, though they were not legally recognised, till the latter, called the 5th Viscount, had them granted to him in 1798; he was afterwards advanced to the dignity of EARL of KENMARE and Viscount Castlerosse, in 1800, and *d.* in 1812; he was father of VALENTINE, the present and 2nd EARL, his successor.



KENMURE, VISCOUNT. (GORDON.)

Peer of Scotland.

THE territory of Gordon, in Berwickshire, appears to have been granted during the reign of DAVID I. to an Anglo-Norman settler, who assumed from it the surname of Gordon. Richard and Adam de Gordon, his sons, are the first of this name on record; Alicia, great granddaughter and heir of Richard, *m.* Adam, grandson and heir of Adam, and their son Adam re-united the family estates.

His son, Sir Adam, had two sons; 1 Sir Alexander, whose male line failed in 1402, when the lands of Gordon were carried into the family of Seton by the marriage of the heiress, from whom the present Duke of Gordon descends; 2 William, of whom the present Viscount is the male representative; the 7th in descent from him was.

Sir James Gordon, of Lochinvar, who had two sons:

1 John, father of Sir Robert, whose son JOHN was created, in 1633, VISCOUNT KENMURE, and Baron of Lochinvar, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever; his male issue failed in 1629, by the death of his only son, JOHN, 2nd VISCOUNT: 2 James, father of JOHN, who succeeded as 3rd VISCOUNT, and of ROBERT, 4th VISCOUNT, who both *d. unm.*, the 3rd Viscount in 1643, and the 4th Viscount, who suffered many hardships on account of his loyalty, and was excepted from Cromwell's act of grace and pardon, in 1663.

2 William, great-grandfather of ALEXANDER, 5th VISCOUNT, who went to King JAMES II. at St. Germains after his abdication, but was not well received by his Majesty; he *d.* in 1693, and was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, 6th VISCOUNT. His Lordship, on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, set up the standard of the Pretender at Lochmaben, and took the chief command of the rebel forces in the south of Scotland; marching with them into England, he was taken prisoner in the defeat at Preston, attainted and beheaded, after trial before his Peers, in Feb. 1716. His son JOHN, who, but for the attainder, would have been 7th VISCOUNT,

d. in 1769, leaving, besides other issue, JOHN, the present VISCOUNT, to whom the titles were graciously restored under King GEORGE IV., by Act of Parliament in 1824.

KENSINGTON, BARON. (EDWARDES.)

Peer of Ireland.

HIS Lordship derives the chief of his property, and with it his elevation to the Peerage, from his descent from the extinct family of Rich, who for several generations bore the title of Earl of Warwick. The greatness of that family originated with Richard Rich, who, as Solicitor-General to King HENRY VIII., obtained an unenviable distinction by the duplicity of his conduct in the prosecution of the Chancellor Sir Thomas More; he was afterwards created Baron Rich of Leeze, in 1547, and became Lord Chancellor in the same year; he *d.* in 1568; and was succeeded by his son Robert, 2nd Lord Rich, who was employed by Queen ELIZABETH in France and Ireland; he *d.* in 1581. His son and successor, Robert, 3rd Lord Rich, was created Earl of Warwick in 1618, and *d.* the same year, leaving two sons;

1 Robert, 2nd Earl; one of the principal leaders of the Republican party, and the particular friend of Oliver Cromwell, under whose administration he greatly improved his estates. Robert, and Charles, his sons, the 3rd and 4th Earls, both *d.* without issue, the latter in 1673.

2 Henry, *m.* Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Cope of Holland House, Kensington, and was created in 1622, Baron Kensington, and in 1625, Earl of Holland; he was in great favour with King CHARLES I. and was Governor of Windsor Castle, but wavered in his loyalty, in the subsequent misfortunes of the country, and twice went over to the Parliament; but at length being taken in an attempt to rescue the King, was beheaded with the Duke of Hamilton and others, in 1649. He was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, 2nd Earl of Holland, who also, in 1673, succeeded his cousin as 5th Earl of Warwick; he *d.* in 1675, leaving issue;

1 Edward his successor, 6th Earl of Warwick, who, in 1701, was succeeded by his only son, Edward-Henry, 7th Earl, who *d. unm.* 1721. He was succeeded in the title by his cousin Edward, 8th Earl of Warwick, and 5th Earl of Holland, son of Cope Rich, Esq., and grandson of Cope, second son of the 1st Earl of Holland, and brother of the 5th Earl of Warwick. He *d.* in 1759, without male issue, when the title became extinct.

2 Lady Elizabeth, who *m.* Francis Edwardes, Esq., of a very ancient family in Wales; and their son

WILLIAM, 1st LORD, inherited the estates of his maternal ancestors in 1721, on the death of his first cousin, Edward-Henry, 7th Earl of Warwick; he was created BARON KENSINGTON in 1776; and *d.* in 1801, when he was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, present and 2nd LORD.

KENYON, BARON. (KENYON.)

Peer of Great Britain.

THIS is an ancient family in Lancashire, of which Jordan Kenyon was Lord of Kenyon, in the parish of Winwick, in the time of HENRY III.; but this property was carried out of the family by an heiress. The branch which continued the male line was afterwards resident at Park-head near Blackburn, till its representative, Roger Kenyon, Esq., settled at Peele, in consequence of his marriage with Alice, daughter and heir of George Rigby, Esq., of Peele. Thomas, a younger son of this marriage, removed into Flintshire, early in the last century, on his marriage with Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Luke Lloyd, Esq., of Bryn, Co. Flint, and *d.* in 1731, leaving a son Lloyd, who *m.* Jane, daughter and co-heir of Robert Eddowes, of Eagle Hall, Co. Chester, Esq., with whom he obtained the mansion and estate of Gredington, in Flintshire; he *d.* in 1773, leaving two sons, LLOYD, the 1st LORD, who, by his marriage with his cousin, Mary, 3rd daughter of George Kenyon, Esq., of Peele, re-united the two principal branches of the family; and Roger, who married and left issue.

SIR LLOYD KENYON, the eldest son, father of the present LORD, was bred to the Bar, and after passing with honour through the subordinate legal offices, was appointed, in 1788, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. His profound legal erudition, his inflexible integrity, his spirit and firmness in the administration of justice, and, above all, his unprecedented zeal in the cause of morality and virtue, have acquired for him a character, which will always be considered as one of the fairest ornaments of the English Bench; he was appointed Master of the Rolls, and created a Bart. in 1784; and in 1788, on his appointment as Chief Justice, was created LORD KENYON, Baron of Gredington, Co. Flint; having survived his eldest son, the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon, whose death affected him so deeply that it is supposed to have accelerated his own, he *d.* in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, GEORGE, the present and 2nd LORD.

KILKENNY, EARL OF. (BUTLER.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is of a younger branch of the Marquis of Ormonde's family. (*See that article* for the earlier part of his Lordship's pedigree.) RICHARD, 2nd son of Pierre, 8th Earl of Ormonde, was created, in 1550, Baron of Kells, Co. Meath, and VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRET, Co. Wexford; he *d.* in 1571, and was followed in the direct line of paternal descent by EDMUND, 2nd VISCOUNT; RICHARD, 3rd VISCOUNT; EDMUND, 4th VISCOUNT; and RICHARD, 5th VISCOUNT; the latter was outlawed, and lost his estate and seat in Parliament, by his adherence to King JAMES II. at the Revolution, and *d.* in 1707; EDMUND, his successor, 6th VISCOUNT, was restored in blood and honours in 1721, and *d.* in 1735, leaving three sons, successive Viscounts: RICHARD, 7th VISCOUNT, who *d.* without issue in 1736; JAMES, 8th VISCOUNT, who *d.* also without issue in 1749; and EDMUND, 9th VISCOUNT, who *d.* in 1750, and was succeeded by his only son, EDMUND, 10th VISCOUNT; he *d.* in 1778, leaving three sons; 1 EDMUND, his successor, 11th VISCOUNT; 2 The Hon. and Rev. Richard Butler, who *d.* in 1795; 3 The Hon. Simon Butler, who *d.* 19 May 1797; having *m.* 18 Jan. 1795, Eliza, second daughter of Edward Lynch, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 27 Feb. 1800, he was father of Edward-Lynch Butler, Esq.

EDMUND, 11th VISCOUNT, *d.* in July 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest son, EDMUND, 12th VISCOUNT, who was created EARL of KILKENNY in Dec. 1793, and is the present EARL.

KILMAINE, BARON. (BROWNE.)

Peer of Ireland.

SIR Anthony Browne was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King RICHARD II. His descendant, Sir Anthony Browne, was created Viscount Montague in 1554, which title became extinct in 1797, by the death of Mark-Anthony 9th Viscount.

William Browne, Esq., a descendant of the same family, settled in Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth. His son and heir, Richard Browne, Esq., of the Neale, Co. Mayo, lost his life in an affray with the native Irish, in the execution of his duty as High Sheriff of the county of Mayo, to which office he was the first person appointed. He *d. unm.*, and was succeeded by his nephew Josiah, whose son, John Browne, Esq., of the Neale, Co. Mayo, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1632. He was father of Sir George, his successor, and of John, from whom the Marquis of Sligo is descended.

Sir George, 2nd Baronet, was great-grandfather of Sir John Browne, Bart., who was created, in 1789, Baron Kilmaine of the Neale, Co. Mayo; he *m.* 23 April 1764, the Hon. Alice Caulfeild, second daughter of James, 3rd Viscount Charlemont, and sister of the 1st Earl of Charlemont; and *d.* 7 June 1794, leaving by her the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, James-Caulfeild, 2nd Lord, father of John-Cavendish, the present and 3rd Lord, who succeeded him in 1825.

KILMOREY, EARL OF. (Needham.)

Peer of Ireland.

This name was anciently spelt Nedham, which spelling is still preserved by the descendants of Thomas Nedham, brother of the 1st Viscount. The family is descended from William de Nedham, Lord of Staunton, Co. Chester, in 1102, and has long been seated at Shenton, Co. Salop. Sir Robert Needham, of Shenton, created, in 1625, Viscount Kilmorey, Co. Clare, *d.* in 1627; his son Robert, 2nd Viscount, *d.* in 1653, leaving, besides other issue, Robert, 3rd Viscount, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1657, and Charles, 4th Viscount; the latter *d.* in 1660, leaving also two sons, Robert, 5th Viscount, who *d. unm.* in 1668, and Thomas, 6th Viscount, who was succeeded by his son,

Robert, 7th Viscount; he left three sons;

1 Robert, 8th Viscount, he *d.* an infant, in 1717;

2 Thomas, 9th Viscount, he *d.* without issue, in 1768;

3 John, 10th Viscount, he *d.* 29 May 1791, having *m.* 11 Jan. 1738, Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Hurleston, Esq., and widow of Peter Shakerley, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 9 Aug. 1786, he had three sons:

1 Thomas, who *d. unm.*, 19 April 1773.

2 Robert, 11th Viscount, his successor, who *d.* without issue 30 Nov. 1818, having *m.* 10 Jan. 1792, Francis, eldest son of Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart., and sister of Viscount Combermere; she *d.* 26 Nov. 1818.

3 Francis, who succeeded his brother, was created, in 1822, Earl of Kilmorey, and Viscount Newry and Morne, and dying in 1832, aged 85, was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis-Jack, present and 2nd Earl.

KING, BARON. (King.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Peter, 1st Lord King, was son of Jerome King, a tradesman of the city of Exeter, but of good family in the county of Somerset, by a sister of the great John Locke. Having made such great progress in his studies, while destined only to succeed to his father's business, as to excite the admiration of his illustrious uncle, he was, in pursuance of his advice, suffered to continue his education at the University of Leyden; he afterwards entered at the Inner Temple, where, besides attaining great distinction in his profession, he acquired considerable reputation by the publication of some theological works. He was chosen Recorder of London in 1708, appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1714, and was constituted Lord High Chancellor in 1725, when he was also created Lord King, Baron of Ockham, Co. Surrey. Having resigned the seals in Nov. 1733, in consequence of a paralytic attack, he *d.* 27 July 1734. He *m.* Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, Esq., of Boverton, Co. Glamorgan; by whom, who *d.* in 1767, he left four sons, who all successively inherited the title: namely, John, 2nd Lord, who *m.* in 1726, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fry, Esq., of Yearley, Co. Devon, who brought him no issue, and *d.* in 1734; he *d.* in 1740: Peter, 3rd Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1754: William, 4th Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1767: and Thomas, 5th Lord, who *m.* Wilhelmina-Katherina, daughter of John Troye, Esq., of Brabant; she *d.* 3 June 1784, and his Lordship 4 April 1779, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Peter, the 6th Lord, who was *b.* 6 Oct. 1736, and *d.* 23 Nov. 1793, leaving by his marriage, 24 Nov. 1774, with Charlotte, daughter of Edward Tredcroft, Esq., who *d.* his widow, 1 Nov. 1829, two sons, Peter and George, for the marriage and issue of both of whom see *The Peerage Volume*. Peter, the eldest son, 7th Lord, succeeded him, and dying 4 June 1833, was followed by his eldest son, William, the present and 8th Lord.

KINGSALE, BARON. (De Courcy.)

Peer of Ireland.

This noble family claims a direct male descent from Charlemagne, who was ancestor in the 6th degree of Charles, Duke of Lorraine, father of 1 Otho, Duke of

Lorraine, who *d.* without issue; 2 Louis, founder of the line of Landgraves of Thuringia in Germany, extinct in 1248; Charles, by some called Hugh, father of Wigerius, father of

Baldricus, who coming into Normandy, in the time of Duke Richard 2nd, was surnamed Teutonicus, from his German origin. He had six sons, of whom Nicholas, the eldest, was ancestor of the Warrens, Earls of Warren and Surrey, and of the Mortimers, Earls of March and Ulster; and Robert, 3rd son, Lord of Courcy in Normandy, was father of

Richard de Courcy, who accompanied WILLIAM the Conqueror to England, and besides many other Lordships had that of Stoke, Co. Somerset, from which his descendants took the title of Barons of Stoke Courcy. The 4th in descent from him was John, Baron of Stoke Courcy, who, serving King HENRY II. in his Irish wars, conquered the province of Ulster, and was created Earl of Ulster, but having fallen under the displeasure of King JOHN, was deprived of his Earldom, and confined in the Tower of London for a year, during which time it was that Philip-Augustus, King of France, proposed to refer to the arbitration of single combat the disputes subsisting between the French and English Crowns, and named his champion; to meet whom King John thought no subject of his of sufficient strength and valour except the imprisoned Earl of Ulster; he spurned, however, the proposal, alleging the ingratitude of the King for his past services; but was at length prevailed on, for the honour of the nation, to take up the Frenchman's gauntlet. So great, however, was his strength, and so superior his stature, that the French Champion, at the last charge of the trumpets, set spurs to his horse and fled, leaving the victory to the Earl of Ulster. King Philip, desirous of seeing some proof of the Earl's reputed strength, an helmet of excellent proof was laid on a block of wood, which the Earl cleft asunder, and with the same blow struck so deep into the wood, that no person present but himself could withdraw his sword. The king would now have restored his Earldom, which was held back by Hugh de Lacy, who refused to surrender it, and King JOHN could only accede to the Earl the permission to repair to Ireland to reconquer it for himself; at the same time granting to him and his heirs male the privilege of appearing covered in the presence of the Kings of England, which the Barons of Kingsale exercise to this day. Contrary winds prevented his succeeding in fifteen several attempts to cross the seas to Ireland; and MYLES, his son and heir, being unable to recover his father's Earldom, was created, in 1181, LORD KINGSALE, Baron Courcy of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, all in the County of Cork; he *d.* in 1223; and was succeeded by his son PATRICK, 2nd LORD; and he by his son NICHOLAS, 3rd LORD, father of EDMUND, 4th LORD, and JOHN, 5th LORD; the latter was killed in battle in the island of Inchiduiny, Co. Cork, against the Irish chieftain, Daniel Moel Mac Carty, in the year 1295. He was followed without interruption by seven generations of Barons in direct paternal descent to NICHOLAS, 12th LORD, who *d.* in 1474; his two eldest sons were

1 JAMES, 13th LORD, his successor, who *d.* in 1491, leaving one son, EDMUND, 14th LORD, who *d.* without issue.

2 DAVID, 15th LORD, who, besides other issue, had two sons, viz.:

1 JOHN, 16th LORD; he *d.* in 1535, and was succeeded by his only son GERALD, 17th LORD, who *d.* without issue male in 1599.

2 Edmund, father of Edmund Oge De Courcy, and grandfather of

JOHN, 18th LORD; he *d.* in 1628; leaving, besides other issue, GERALD, his successor, 19th LORD, who *d.* without issue male in 1642; PATRICK, 20th LORD; and David, whose son Miles was father of JOHN, 25th LORD.

PATRICK, 20th LORD, *d.* in 1663, leaving, besides other issue,

1 JOHN, his successor, 21st LORD; he *d.* in 1667, leaving two sons; PATRICK, 22nd LORD, who *d.* at nine years of age, in 1669; and ALMERICUS, 23rd LORD, who asserted in presence of King WILLIAM III. the privilege of his ancestors of appearing before the Kings of England with their heads covered, which has since been frequently claimed and exercised by his successors. He *d.* without issue in 1719.

2 Miles, father of GERALD, 24th LORD, who succeeded his cousin, and *d.* without issue male, in 1759; when the male line of the 20th Lord became extinct.

JOHN, 25th LORD, *m.* 26 Oct. 1746, Martha, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Heron, and *d.* 3 March 1776, leaving issue by her, besides two daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and two others who *d. unm.*, 5 sons; viz.

1 JOHN, his successor, 26th LORD, for whose marriage and issue see *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* in 1822, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, THOMAS, 27th LORD, who *d. unm.* in 1832, and was succeeded by his nephew, JOHN STAPLETON, the present and 28th LORD, eldest son of his next brother, the Hon. Michael De Courcy, Captain R.N., who *d.* in 1813.

2 William, who *d. unm.* 16 Feb. 1823.

3 Michael, Admiral of the Blue, *d.* 22 Feb. 1824; having *m.* 24 Oct. 1786, Anne, daughter of Conway Blennerhasset, Esq., and sister of Susan, Lady Kingsale, the wife of his eldest brother; by whom, who *d.* 21 March 1826, he had the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 James, Lieut.-General of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, who *d. unm.* 13 Jan. 1824.

5 Gerald, in Holy Orders, who *d. unm.* May 1792.

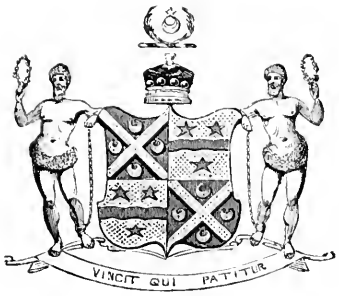
KINGSTON, EARL OF. (King.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

Of an ancient family, formerly of Yorkshire, of which Sir John King passed into Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Robert King, his son, was father of Sir John, who, in reward for the zeal with which he promoted the restoration of King Charles II., was created, in 1660, Baron Kingston of Kingston, Co. Galway, which title became extinct in 1761, by the death of his grandson, James, 4th Lord; and of

Sir Robert, who was created a Baronet in 1682, and *d.* in 1708; he was successively followed by his son Sir John, who *d.* in 1720, and his grandson, Sir Henry, who *d.* in 1740. The latter left two sons, Sir Robert and Sir Edward, both successively elevated to the Peerage. Sir Robert, 4th Bart., the eldest son, was created Baron Kingsborough, which title became extinct on his death in 1755; he was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his brother,

Sir Edward, 5th Bart., who was created, in 1764, Baron Kingston of Rockingham; in 1766, Viscount Kingsborough; and, in 1768, Earl of Kingston, all in the Peerage of Ireland. He *m.* 2 Jan. 1752, Jane, daughter of Thomas Caulfield, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in April 1784, he had, besides his eldest son Robert, two younger sons: Henry, who *d. unm.* 6 Aug. 1785, and William, who *d.* 11 June 1762; and the four daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume.* The Earl *d.* 8 Nov. 1767, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Robert, 2nd Earl, for whose marriage and issue see *The Peerage Volume*, father of George, the present and 3rd Earl, who succeeded him in 1799, and was created, in 1821, Baron Kingston of Michelstown, Co. Cork, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; and of Robert-Edward, the present Viscount Lorton.



KINNAIRD, BARON. (KINNAIRD.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

RADULPHUS, patriarch of this family, had a charter from King WILLIAM the Lion, of the Barony of Kinnaird, in Perthshire, from which his descendants took their surname.

SIR GEORGE KINNAIRD, 16th in descent from him, was created, in 1682, BARON KINNAIRD, of Inchture; he *d.* in 1689, leaving six sons, of whom PATRICK, the eldest, succeeded as 2nd LORD, and George, the youngest, was ancestor of the present Lord.

PATRICK, 2nd LORD, *d.* in 1701, leaving two sons: 1 PATRICK, 3rd LORD; he *d.* in 1715, and was succeeded by his only son CHARLES, 4th LORD, who *d.* without issue in 1728; 2 CHARLES, 5th LORD, who succeeded his nephew, and *d.* in 1758, without issue, when the male line of the 2nd Lord, eldest son of the 1st Lord, became extinct; and the four succeeding sons of the 1st Lord having *d.* without issue, the title devolved on the male heir of George, 6th and youngest son of the 1st Lord.

George, son of the said Hon. George Kinnaird, was father of CHARLES, 6th LORD, who succeeded on the death of the 5th LORD, and *d.* in 1767; when he was succeeded by his eldest son GEORGE, 7th LORD. He *m.* 23 July 1777, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Griffin Ransom, Esq., of New Palace Yard, Westminster, by whom, who *d.* 21 Oct. 1805, he had the issue mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship *d.* 11 Oct. 1805, when he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, CHARLES, 8th LORD, in 1826, to whom succeeded his eldest son, GEORGE-WILLIAM-FOX, present and 9th LORD. He was advanced to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Rossie of Rossie, Co. Perth, in 1831.

KINNOUL, EARL OF. (DRUMMOND-HAY.)

Peer of Scotland and of Great Britain.

THE Hays of Scotland are a branch of the Anglo-Norman Hays, who came into England with WILLIAM the Conqueror; and of which family William de Haya

settled in Lothian towards the close of the 12th century; he had two sons, 1 William, and 2 Robert, ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

William, the eldest son, was father of David de Haya, who had two sons: 1 Gilbert, ancestor of the Hereditary Constables of Scotland, and Earls of Errol, both which dignities are enjoyed by the present Earl of Errol, as heir-general of the last male descendant from the 1st Earl; and 2 William, whose descendant,

Peter Hay, of Melginch, had two sons: 1 Peter, his successor at Melginch, and ancestor of the Earl of Kinnoul; and 2

Sir James Hay, of Kingash, who accompanied King James I. into England, and was through life high in the favour of that Monarch and of King Charles I.; from the latter he obtained a grant of the Island of Barbadoes, and by the former he was created Baron Hay of Sawley, Co. Cumberland in 1615, Viscount Doncaster in 1618, and Earl of Carlisle in 1622. He was a fine gentleman and accomplished courtier; preferred pleasure to business, and is chiefly remarkable for having squandered in the most profuse magnificence and sumptuous profligacy, the vast sums obtained from the liberality of his Prince; he *d.* in 1636, leaving an only son, James, who, with his titles, inherited no other property than the island of Barbadoes; he *d.* without issue in 1660, when all his titles became extinct.

Peter Hay, of Melginch, the eldest son, was father of

1 Patrick, ancestor of the Hays of Pitfour.

2 George, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1622, and created in 1633, Earl of Kinnoul, Viscount of Dupplin, and Baron Hay of Kinfauns, with remainder to his heirs male for ever; he *d.* in 1635, and was succeeded by his only surviving son George, 2nd Earl; who was succeeded, in 1644, by his only son William, 3rd Earl, a zealous loyalist, who was twice taken prisoner by the rebels, but escaped with his life; he *d.* in 1677, leaving two sons, who both *d.* without issue: 1 George, 4th Earl, *d.* 1687, and 2 William, 5th Earl, who obtained, in 1704, a charter limiting the honours to himself for life; failing him, to Thomas, Viscount of Dupplin, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his heirs of tailzie and provisions succeeding him in the lands and Barony of Dupplin; he *d.* in 1709, when the issue male of the first Earl became extinct.

3 Peter, whose great-grandson, Thomas Hay, was created, in 1697, Viscount of Dupplin, to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his heirs of entail, he succeeded in 1709 as 6th Earl, and *d.* in 1719; he was father of

George, 7th Earl, who was created, in 1711, a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Hay of Pedwardine, Co. Hereford; he *d.* in 1758, leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following:

1 Thomas, 8th Earl, *b.* in 1710, *d.* 12 Dec. 1787, having *m.* 12 June 1741, Constantia, only daughter and heir of John Kyrle Ernle, Esq., of Whetham, Co. Wilts, and Much Marcle, Co. Hereford; she *d.* 15 July 1753, having brought his Lordship an heir, *b.* 12 Aug. 1742, *d.* an infant.

2 Robert, Lord Archbishop of York, who assumed the name of Drummond. He was *b.* 10 Nov. 1711, and *d.* 10 Dec. 1776; having *m.* 31 Jan. 1748, Henrietta, daughter and co-heir of Peter Auriol, Esq., a merchant of London, by whom, who *d.* 22 April 1773, he had issue:

1 Abigail, *b.* 1750, *d.* 1766.

2 Robert-Auriol, who succeeded his uncle as 9th Earl, and *d.* in 1804, when Thomas-Robert, his eldest son, present and 10th Earl, succeeded.

3 Thomas-Auriol, *b.* 7 Aug. 1752, *d.* 7 April 1773.

4 Peter-Auriol, Lieut.-Col. of the West York Militia, *b.* 21 Jan. 1754, *d.* without issue 21 March 1799; having *m.* 28 Nov. 1775, Bridget, only child of Pemberton Milnes, Esq., who *m.* 2ndly, Robert, 4th Viscount Galway.

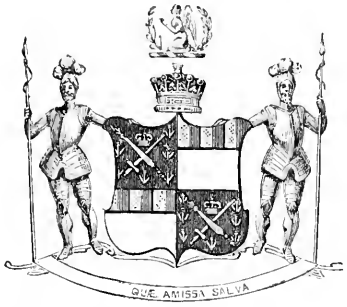
5 John-Auriol, a Master and Commander in the Royal Navy, lost in a hurricane, 11 Oct. 1780.

6 The Very Rev. Edward-Auriol, D.D., Dean of Bocking, Prebendary of York and Southwell; *b.* 10 April 1758, *d.* 30 Dec. 1829, having *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of William de Visme, Esq., who *d.* 14 Feb. 1790; and 2ndly, 24 May 1791, Amelia, daughter of James Auriol, Esq.; for his issue by both marriages, see *The Peerage Volume*.

7 The Rev. George-William-Auriol, *b.* 13 March 1761, *m.* 12 April 1785, Elizabeth-Margaret, daughter of Sir Samuel Marshall, Capt. R.N., who *d.* 15 Feb. 1799, and he *d.* 7 Dec. 1807, leaving a son and a daughter, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

3 The Hon. Edward, who was *b.* 14 June 1722, and *d.* 21 Oct. 1779; having *m.*

1st, 8 Oct. 1752, Mary, daughter of Peter Flower, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* 27 Oct. 1727, and *d.* 11 Oct. 1775, he had the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume*; he *m.* 2ndly, 24 Jan. 1779, Mary-Harborn, daughter of —— Barnwell, Esq., who after his death *m.* General Kyd, and is since deceased.



KINTORE, EARL OF. (KEITH-FALCONER.)

Peer of Scotland.

THE FALCONERS of Halkertown, Lords Falconer, derive their descent from Ranulphus, who obtained from King WILLIAM the Lion the office of King's Falconer, from which his descendants took their surname. SIR ALEXANDER FALCONER, a Lord of Session, who had the honour of being superseded in that office in 1649 for what was then termed malignancy, and was reinstated at the Restoration, was created in 1647, BARON FALCONER of Halkertown, with limitation to his heirs male whatsoever; he *d.* in 1671, and was succeeded by his only son, ALEXANDER, 2nd LORD, to whom, in 1684, succeeded his only son, DAVID, 3rd LORD; he *d.* in 1724, when the issue male of the 1st Lord became extinct, and the title devolved on the male heir of Sir David Falconer, his next brother, in whose male descendant it has since continued.

This Sir David, brother of the 1st Lord, left two sons:

1 Sir Alexander, created a Baronet in 1671; he was father of ALEXANDER, 4th LORD, who *d.* without issue in 1727.

2 Sir David Falconer of Newton, a Lord of Session; he was father of DAVID, 5th LORD, ancestor, in the 5th degree, of the present Earl.

The family of KEITH, Earl Marischal, of which Alexander Keith, Esq., of Dunottar and Ravelstown, is the male representative, derive their descent from Robert, a chief of the Catti, who, emigrating from Germany, was signally serviceable to King MALCOLM II., against the Danes, and was created heritable Marshal of Scotland.

His descendant, Sir William Keith, was created Earl Marischal in 1442, which title was forfeited by the attainder of George, 10th Earl, in 1715.

SIR JOHN KEITH, 3rd son of William, 6th Earl Marischal, was created, in 1677, EARL OF KINTORE, and Lord Keith of Inverary and Keith Hall, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, and of the body of George, 8th Earl Marischal, his brother, which failing, to the heirs female of his body; he *d.* in 1714, and was succeeded by his only son, WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, who *d.* in 1718, leaving issue:

1 JOHN, 3rd EARL, who *d.* in 1758, without issue.

2 WILLIAM, 4th EARL, who *d.* also without issue, 1761.

3 Lady Catherine-Margaret Keith, *m.* to DAVID, 5th LORD FALCONER.

The Earldom, on the death of the 5th Earl, devolved, according to the provisions of the patent, on GEORGE, 10th Earl Marischal, grandson and heir of George, 8th Earl Marischal, brother of the 1st Earl of Kintore; he had been attainted for joining in the Rebellion of 1715, and his estates and titles forfeited; but having taken refuge in Prussia, where he was received with distinction, and employed as his Prussian Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, he had there an opportunity of performing signal service to the English Government, and obtained his pardon, together with an act of Parliament enabling him to inherit any real or personal estates not-

withstanding his attainder, but without any provision for the inheritance of titles of honour; when, therefore, he became, by the extinction of the male heirs of the 1st Earl, 5th Earl of Kintore, that title in fact remained dormant till his death in 1778. He ended his days in Prussia, enjoying the full confidence and favour of Frederick the Great. He was the last male descendant of the 8th Earl Marischal, and the title of Kintore accordingly devolved on the heir female of the 1st Earl of Kintore.

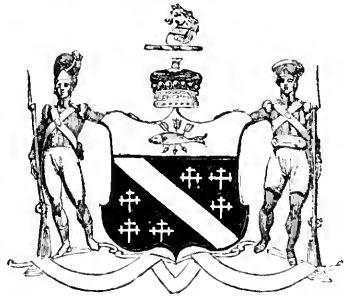
David, 5th Lord Falconer, by his marriage with Lady Catherine-Margaret Keith, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Kintore, had, besides other issue, the three sons following:

1 Alexander, 6th Lord, who succeeded his father in 1751, and *d.* without issue in 1762.

2 William, 7th Lord, who settled in Holland; succeeded his brother, and *d.* at Groningen, 12 Dec. 1776, leaving by his marriage with a Dutch lady, who *d.* 22 Oct. 1779, three sons: 1 Anthony-Adrian, his successor, 8th Lord, who, on the death of the Earl Marischal, 5th Earl of Kintore, succeeded as 6th Earl; 2 William, killed in battle at Quebec; 3 The Hon. Charles Falconer—see *The Peerage Volume.*

3 The Hon. Captain George Falconer, R.N.; he *d.* 3 May 1780, leaving by his marriage with Hannah, daughter of —— Ivie, Esq., and widow of Lieut. Hardy, R.N., who *m.* 3rdly, 23 Sept. 1786, John Mill, Esq., a son, George Falconer, Esq.

Anthony-Adrian, 6th Earl of Kintore, and 8th Lord Falconer, *m.* Christina-Elizabeth, daughter of —— Sighterman, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 26 March 1809, he was father of William, 7th Earl, and the seven daughters mentioned in *The Peerage Volume.* He *d.* 30 Aug. 1804; and was succeeded by his only son, William, 7th Earl, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* and who, on his death in 1812, was succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony-Adrian, present and 8th Earl.



LAKE, VISCOUNT. (Lake.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Almaric Lake, Esq., of Southampton, had two sons, Sir Thomas, and Arthur Bishop of Bath and Wells; the latter, who was author of "Divine Meditations" and a Prelate of exemplary character, *d.* in 1626.

Sir Thomas Lake, the eldest, was bred to the business of the State, in the wary court of Queen Elizabeth, and became Secretary of State in the reign of James I.; but was nearly ruined by the issue of a lawsuit instituted against him by the Earl of Exeter; on account of the defamation of his second wife and the Lord Roos his son, by the wife and daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, the latter of whom was married to Lord Roos, who had separated himself from her. Sir Thomas *d.* in 1630, having purchased the estate of Canons in Middlesex, which was successively inherited by his two sons, Sir Thomas, who *d.* without issue in 1653, and

Sir Launcelot, who *d.* in 1680; he also had two sons, Sir Thomas and Warwick; Sir Thomas, the eldest son, left a daughter, eventually his sole heiress, Mary, who *m.* John, Duke of Chandos, to whom she carried the estate of Canons.

Warwick Lake, Esq., the second son, *d.* in 1712, leaving a son, Launcelot-Charles, father of Warwick Lake, Esq., a Commissioner of Stamps, who *d.* 13 Jan. 1821, and of

The gallant General GERARD LAKE, who for his military services, especially in the command of the army in India, was created, in 1804, Baron Lake of Delhi and Laswary, and of Aston Clinton, Co. Bucks, and in 1807, VISCOUNT LAKE as aforesaid. He *d.* in 1808, and was succeeded by his eldest son, FRANCIS-GERARD, 2nd VISCOUNT; who *d.* in 1836, without issue, and his next brother, the Hon. George-Augustus-Frederick Lake, having been killed at the battle of Vimiera in 1808, WARWICK, the present and 3rd VISCOUNT, only surviving son of the 1st Viscount, succeeded his brother.

LANESBOROUGH, EARL OF. (BUTLER.)

Peer of Ireland.

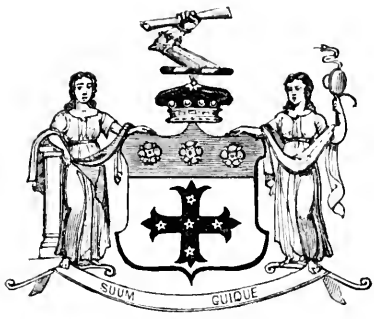
HIS Lordship's ancestor, John Butler, was seated at Waresley, Co. Huntingdon, in 1376. Sir Stephen Butler removed into Ireland in the reign of JAMES I., and was grandfather of Francis Butler, Esq., who had two sons: 1 THEOPHILUS, created in 1715, BARON of NEWTOWN-BUTLER, Co, Fermanagh, with remainder to the heirs male of his father; 2 BRINSLEY, who succeeded his brother, and was created, in 1728, VISCOUNT LANESBOROUGH; he *d.* in 1735, leaving the four sons following:

1 HUMPHREY, his successor, 2nd Viscount, created, in 1756, EARL of LANESBOROUGH; he *d.* in April 1768, having *m.* in May 1726, Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Berry, Esq., of Wardenstown, Co. Westmeath; by whom he had an only son, BRINSLEY, 2nd EARL, who was *b.* 4 March 1728, and *d.* 24 Jan. 1779; having *m.* 26 June 1754, Lady Jane-Isabella Rochfort, only daughter of Robert, 1st Earl of Belvedere, by whom, who *d.* Feb. 1828, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, ROBERT-HERBERT, 3rd EARL, to whom, in 1806, succeeded his only surviving son. BRINSLEY, present and 4th EARL.

2 The Hon. Thomas Butler, Governor of Limerick; he *d.* 16 Dec, 1753, having *m.* 11 June 1730, Mary, eldest daughter and heir of Duncan Cummin, Esq., and widow of John Ormsby, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 28 Dec. 1758, he was father of Mrs. St. Leger—see *The Peerage Volume*.

3 Hon. Robert, *m.* Mary Howard, sister of the 1st Viscount Wicklow.

4 Hon John, *b.* 1707, *d.* 12 Dec. 1739; having *m.* 7 June 1735, the widow of —— Harrison, Esq., by whom he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*,



LANGDALE, BARON. (Bickersteth.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Henry Bickersteth, Esq., died in May 1821; having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Batty, Esq., by whom he left four sons and two daughters, viz.: 1 John; 2 Henry; 3 Edward; 4 Robert; 5 Mary-Anna; 6 Charlotte.

Henry Bickersteth, Esq., the second son, was bred to the Bar, and having been appointed Master of the Rolls, was, in 1836, created Baron Langdale of Langdale, Co. Westmoreland, and is the present Peer.

LANGFORD, BARON. (Rowley.)

Peer of Ireland.

The family of Rowley was of Saxon origin, and settled in Ireland in the reign of King James I.

John Rowley *m.* Mary, eldest daughter and heir of Sir Hercules Langford, and by her was grandfather of the Right Hon. Hercules-Langford Rowley, whose wife, Elizabeth, only daughter of Clotworthy Upton, Esq., was created Viscountess Langford in 1766. They had issue:

1 Hercules, 2nd Viscount, on whose death in 1791, the title became extinct.

2 Clotworthy, who *d.* in 1781, leaving an only daughter Frances, heir to the Viscount, her uncle.

3 Jane, *m.* Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective, by whom she had Thomas, Marquis of Headfort: and Clotworthy, (for whose paternal ancestry see the article *Headfort*,) who, having *m.* Frances Rowley, his cousin above mentioned, assumed the name and arms of Rowley, was created, in 1800, Baron Langford, of Summerhill, Co. Meath, and *d.* in 1825, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Hercules-Langford, the present and 2nd Lord.

4 Catherine, *m.* Edward-Michael, 2nd Lord Longford.

LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF. (PETTY-FITZMAURICE.)

Peer of Great Britain and of Ireland.

WALTER FITZ-OTHER, Castellan of Windsor, in the reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror, for whose descent see the pedigree of the Duke of Leinster, was father of Gerald Fitz-Walter, ancestor, by his eldest son Maurice, of the family of Fitz-Gerald, Duke of Leinster, and, by his second son William, of that of Fitz-Maurice, Earl of Kerry.

Reymond, 2nd son of this William, was greatly instrumental in the conquest of Ireland in the reign of King HENRY II.; he was father of Maurice, who obtained a large tract of land in the County of Kerry, and from whom his descendants adopted the surname of Fitz-Maurice. His son, THOMAS FITZ-MAURICE, 1st LORD of KERRY, Baron of Lixnaw, *d.* in 1280; his son, MAURICE, 2nd LORD, *d.* in 1303, and was succeeded by his son, NICHOLAS, 3rd LORD, who *d.* in 1324, leaving two sons, successive Lords, viz.: 1 MAURICE, 4th LORD, taken prisoner by Maurice, Earl of Desmond, for joining with the Irish and disturbing the peace of the country, and was starved to death in prison in 1339; 2 JOHN, 5th LORD, who *d.* in 1348, and was succeeded by his eldest son, MAURICE, 6th LORD, who *d.* in 1393. To him succeeded in direct hereditary descent, PATRICK, 7th LORD, who *d.* in 1410; THOMAS, 8th LORD, he *d.* in 1469; EDMOND, 9th LORD, *d.* in 1498; and EDMOND, 10th LORD, who *d.* in 1543. The latter was father of four sons, who in the end all inherited the Barony, viz.:

1 EDMOND, 11th LORD; he was created, in 1537, Baron of Odorney and Viscount of Kilmaule, which title became extinct upon his death in 1541, when the Barony of Kerry devolved on his next brother,

2 PATRICK, 12th LORD, who *d.* in 1547, leaving two sons, successive Lords, THOMAS, and EDMOND, who both *d.* in their minority in 1549.

3 GERALD, 15th LORD, succeeded his nephew, and *d.* in 1550.

4 THOMAS, 16th LORD; he was *b.* in 1502, and was a soldier in the Imperial service at Milan, when the rapid occurrence of deaths in his family called him to the succession, for which, however, he was indebted to the fidelity and enterprise of an aged dependant. One Gerald Fitz-Maurice entered, as next heir male, upon the family estates, and would probably have kept possession, but that the LORD THOMAS's nurse, knowing where to find him, set out, accompanied by her daughter, on the journey, at that period both difficult and tedious; she sailed from Dingle, landed on the French coast, traversed that country, and reached Milan in safety, but died on her journey homewards. LORD THOMAS, after much trouble and opposition, obtained his Peerage and estate. He did not, however, hold it more peaceably than had been usual with his ancestors. The English Governor holding him in some suspicion, intercepted the provisions destined for his castle of Lixnaw, and scarcely allowed him the means of subsisting his household, which so provoked his Lordship, that he rose in arms, and was with some difficulty subdued; but, through the intercession of the Earl of Ormonde, obtained his pardon; he *d.* in 1590. PATRICK, 17th LORD, his eldest son and successor, waged continual war against the English, and having pulled down his castle of Beaulieu, lest it should fall into the hands of his enemies, *d.* in 1600, of grief for the loss of his castle of Lixnaw, which was taken by surprise. THOMAS, 18th LORD, his eldest son, succeeded, and continued in rebellion to the end of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, whose Lieutenants reduced Listowell, his last remaining castle, took possession of all his estates, and

drove him out of Kerry; he was excluded, with the Earl of Desmond and a few others, from every act of grace issued during the reign of ELIZABETH, but obtained a full pardon from King JAMES, with the restoration of his estates. He *d.* in 1630, and was succeeded by his eldest son, PATRICK, 19th LORD, who *d.* in 1661. WILLIAM, his eldest son and successor, 20th LORD, *d.* in 1697, leaving three sons; viz.

1 THOMAS, his successor, 21st LORD and 1st EARL of KERRY.

2 William, father of John Fitz-Maurice, Esq., of Springfield, Co. Limerick, whose only son, Capt. John Fitz-Maurice, *d.* before him, leaving a daughter, Anne, sole heir of her grandfather, who *m.* Sir Robert Tilson Deane, Bart., 1st Lord Muskerry.

3 James, whose only son Harman Fitz-Maurice, Esq., of Bannagh, Co. Kerry, left one son, James.

THOMAS, 21st LORD, was created, in 1723, Viscount Clanmaurice, Co. Kerry, and EARL of KERRY; he *d.* in 1741, having *m.* Anne, only daughter of the celebrated philosopher and mechanician, Sir William Petty, M.D., Secretary for Ireland to Oliver Cromwell, who, in that capacity, made a minute survey of all the forfeited and crown lands of Ireland, and acquired a large fortune by the per-centage allowed upon the survey; she was sister and heir of Henry Petty, created Earl of Shelburne in 1719; on whose death, without surviving issue, in 1751, the title became extinct. The EARL of KERRY had by her, besides other issue, two sons:

1 WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, father of FRANCIS-THOMAS, 3rd EARL, who succeeded him in 1747, and on whose death, without issue, 4 July 1818, his titles devolved on his cousin, the present Marquis.

2 John, appointed heir of his maternal uncle, Henry Petty, Earl of Shelburne, upon whose death he assumed the name and arms of PETTY. He was created, in 1751, BARON of DUNKERRON, and VISCOUNT FITZ-MAURICE, and in 1753, EARL of SHELBURNE. In 1760 he was farther advanced to the dignity of the British Peerage, by the title of BARON WYCOMBE, of Chipping-Wycombe, Co. Bucks, and *d.* in 1761; leaving two sons: 1 WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, his successor; 2 The Hon. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, who *m.* Mary, late Countess of Orkney.—See *Orkney.*

WILLIAM, 2nd Earl of Shelburne, is well known in the politics of the early part of the reign of GEORGE III.; having for a short time guided the helm of the state, he was displaced by the coalition of North and Fox, and never afterwards held any share in the administration. Having *m.* Lady Sophia Carteret, 6th daughter of John, 2nd Earl Granville, son of George, 1st Lord Carteret, by Lady Grace Granville, created Countess of Granville, aunt and co-heir of William-Henry, 3rd Earl of Bath, Viscount Lansdowne and Baron Granville; he was created, in 1784, Viscount Calne and Calnstone, Co. Wilts, Earl of Wycombe, Co. Bucks, and MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, Co. Somerset; he *d.* in 1805, leaving, by his said 1st marriage, JOHN-HENRY, his successor, 2nd MARQUIS, who *d.* without issue in 1809; and by his 2nd marriage with Lady Louisa Fitz-Patrick, daughter of John, 2nd Earl of Upper Ossory, HENRY, the present and 3rd MARQUIS, who succeeded his half-brother.

LAUDERDALE, EARL OF. (MAITLAND.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

THIS family is of Anglo-Norman lineage, the first of their ancestors on record is Thomas de Matulant, who *d.* in 1228; his grandson, Sir Richard de Mautland, held

the Barony of Thirlestane, and other property in the shire of Berwick, in the reign of ALEXANDER III. Ninth in descent from him was Sir Richard Maitland of Leithington and Thirlestane, a Lord of Session and Keeper of the Privy Seal, who was employed in public offices for a great number of years, under JAMES IV., JAMES V., Queen MARY, and JAMES VI.; he *d.* in 1586. His two elder sons were, 1 William, a Lord of Session and Secretary of State, who was several times sent Ambassador into England, as the medium of communication between the two Queens, and was a staunch adherent of Queen Mary, in whose behalf he entered into an intrigue tending to her release, by means of her marriage with the Duke of Norfolk. After various differences with the successive Regents, Moray, Marr, and Morton, he was at length proclaimed a traitor, and being taken in the Castle of Edinburgh when it surrendered to Morton's arms, he died by his own hand, to avoid a public execution, which, from his attachment to the cause of his Royal mistress, and the personal enmity of the Regent, he knew awaited him. He *d.* in 1573, in his father's lifetime, leaving one son, James, a Roman Catholic, who sold his estate to his uncle John, went abroad, and *d.* without issue. 2 Sir John Maitland, who, though forfeited in 1570 for his adherence to Queen MARY, afterwards rose high in the favour of JAMES VI. He was a Lord of Session, Lord High Chancellor and Secretary of State, and was created LORD MAITLAND of Thirlestane in 1590; he *d.* in 1595, and was succeeded by his only son,

JOHN, 2nd Lord, who was created Viscount of Lauderdale, in 1616; EARL of LAUDERDALE, Viscount Maitland, Lord Thirlestane and Boltoun, in 1624; and *d.* in 1645, leaving three sons:

1 JOHN, 2nd EARL, his successor; at the commencement of the civil war he joined the Covenanters, was much trusted in the management of affairs, and endeavoured to bring about a pacification to the advantage of all parties; but failing in this object, he entered into the engagement for the rescue of the King in 1648, and went over to Holland to invite the Prince of Wales to join the army assembled for that purpose; meanwhile the defeat at Preston destroyed all hopes from the confederation, and the Earl remained with the Prince, who now soon became King, till he repaired to Scotland, whither, and in his ill-fated expedition into England, he accompanied his Majesty, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. He remained in confinement nine years, and, after the Restoration, being high in the confidence of CHARLES II., he was nearly the supreme governor of Scotland, till, falling under the displeasure of the Duke of York, he lost all his offices and influence. He was created Marquis of March and Duke of Lauderdale, 1672, and a Peer of England 1674, by the title of Baron of Petersham and Earl of Guilford, which titles became extinct on his death, without issue male, 24 Aug. 1682.

2 Robert, whose male issue failed in 1664.

3 CHARLES, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1672, and succeeded his brother as 3rd EARL, in 1682. He *d.* in 1691, leaving two sons, who successively inherited the Peerage; namely, RICHARD, 4th EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1695; and JOHN, 5th EARL, who *d.* in 1710.

CHARLES, 6th EARL; his eldest surviving son and successor, *d.* 15 July 1744, having *m.* Lady Elizabeth Ogilvie, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Findlater and Seafield, by whom, who *d.* 24 Sept. 1778, he had eight sons, who lived to maturity, viz.:

1 JAMES, his successor, 7th EARL, who *d.* in 1789—see *The Peerage Volume.* He was succeeded by his eldest son, JAMES, present and 8th EARL; who, in 1806, was created Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestane, Co. Berwick, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

2 Hon. Charles, *d.* 28 Nov. 1795; having *m.* 1st, Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Barclay, of Towie, and, in consequence, assumed the name of BARCLAY; she *d.* 23 Oct. 1761, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.* He *m.* 2ndly, in April 1765, a daughter of Patrick Haldane, Esq., of Gleneagles; and 3rdly, 11 Feb. 1768, Janet, 3rd daughter of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart., who *d.* 6 Nov. 1799; he had no issue by the two last marriages.

3 Hon. and Rev. George, *d. unm.* Sept. 1764.

4 Hon. Colonel Richard, *b.* 10 Feb. 1724, *d.* 24 Aug. 1772; having served with the army in America, and *m.* an American lady, by whom he left the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Hon. General Sir Alexander Maitland, Bart., *b.* 1725, *d.* 13 Feb. 1820; having *m.* 27 June 1754, Penelope, daughter of Colonel Martin Madan, by whom, who *d.* 22 Dec. 1805, he had the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume.*

6 Hon. Capt. Frederick-Lewis Maitland, R.N., *b.* 19 June 1730, *d.* 16 Dec. 1786; having *m.* 27 Aug. 1767, Margaret, daughter of James Dick, Esq., and

heiress of the family of Makgill, of Rankeillour and Lindores, *b.* 16 Nov. 1749, *d.* 17 March 1825; they had the issue described in *The Peerage Volume.*

7 Hon. Patrick, *b.* 10 April 1731, *d.* 14 May 1797; having *m.* 29 Sept. 1774, Jane, 2nd daughter of Captain Maitland, and widow of John, 10th Earl of Rothes, by whom he left issue—see *The Peerage Volume.*

8 Hon. Colonel John Maitland, *d.* at Savannah, 12 Oct. 1779, of a fever brought on by his fatigues in the American campaign of that year, in which he had served with great distinction.

LE DESPENCER, BARONESS. (Stapleton.)

Peeress of England.

Edward Despencer, 5th Lord, descended in the direct male line from Hugh, 1st Baron, by writ of summons in 1264, (for whose pedigree see Duke of Marlborough,) *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Bartholomew de Burghersh, summoned to Parliament as Baron de Burghersh, in 1357. Thomas, their son, Earl of Gloucester, 6th Baron Despencer, and, in the right of his mother, 3rd Baron Burghersh, was attainted and beheaded in 1400. Richard, his son and heir, who, but for the attainder, would have been 7th Lord, *d.* without issue in 1414.

Isabel, his sister and sole heir, had, by her first marriage with Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and 2nd Baron Abergavenny, an only daughter, Elizabeth; and, by her second marriage with Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, a son, Henry, Duke of Warwick, whose issue failed in 1449; and a daughter, Anne, *m.* to Richard Nevil, in her right Earl of Warwick, whose co-heirs are existing. The attainder being reversed in 1461, and the Barony of Despencer called out of abeyance, in favour of Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of the 1st marriage of the said Isabel, Countess of Worcester and Warwick, she carried it, with the Barony of Abergavenny, to her husband,

Edward Nevil, 4th son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland. Their great-grandson, Henry Nevil, 12th Baron Ledespencer, and 13th Baron Abergavenny, *d.* without issue male in 1587; and in 1603,

Mary, his daughter and heir, wife of Sir Thomas Fane, claimed and was allowed the Barony of Ledespencer, (that of Abergavenny being confirmed to Edward Nevil, the heir male of the last Baron.) Her son and heir, Francis Fane, 14th Lord, was created Earl of Westmoreland, and the Barony of Le Despencer continued in his male descendants, till the death of John, 20th Lord, and 7th Earl of Westmoreland, in 1762, when it fell into abeyance between his sisters, Lady Mary, who *m.* Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart.; and Lady Catherine, who *m.* William Paul, Esq., and had by him an only daughter and heir, Catherine, *m.* to Sir William Stapleton, Bart., who *d.* 27 June 1753, father by her of

Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart., who *d.* 1 Jan. 1781; having *m.* 27 Nov. 1765, Mary, daughter of Henry Fane, Esq., brother of Thomas, 8th Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he was father of Thomas, 22nd Lord, and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

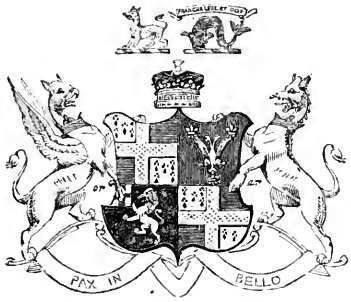
In 1763, the King called the Barony of Ledespencer out of abeyance, in favour of Sir Francis Dashwood, 21st Lord, son and heir of Lady Mary; on his death

in 1781, it again fell into abeyance between his sister and heir, Rachel, wife of Sir Robert Austen, Bart., and Sir Thomas Stapleton. The abeyance was terminated by the death, 16 May 1788, of Lady Austen, the only surviving descendant of Lady Mary Dashwood, when the Barony vested in

Sir Thomas Stapleton, 22nd Lord. He *d.* in 1831, having survived his three eldest sons, Thomas, William, and Miles-John; the 2nd of whom *d. unm.*; he was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his fourth and youngest son, the Hon. Sir Francis-Jervis Stapleton; and in the Barony by his grand-daughter, the present Baroness, Mary-Frances-Elizabeth, only surviving child of the Honourable Thomas Stapleton.

The Honourable and Reverend Miles-John Stapleton has also left four daughters, who, in the event of her Ladyship's dying without issue, would be co-heirs of the title.

The Baroness is also the eldest co-heir of the Barony of Burghersh by writ, 1357; the other moiety of this Barony being in abeyance between the co-heirs of Anne, Countess of Warwick, daughter of Isabel, Countess of Worcester and Warwick, by her 2nd marriage.



LEEDS, DUKE OF. (Osborne.)

Peer of England and of Scotland.

His Grace derives his descent from Sir Edward Osborne, eldest son of Richard Osborne, by Jane, daughter of John Broughton of Broughton, Esq. He was apprenticed in his youth to Sir William Hewit, one of the most considerable merchants in London, whose only child, Anne, he had the good fortune to save from death in her infancy. The nursemaid playing with the child at an open window of his house on London Bridge, accidentally dropped it from her arms into the Thames; young Osborne leaped instantly into the river, and brought the infant safe to land. She grew up, and was given, with a large estate, in marriage to her preserver. He was knighted in 1582, when Lord Mayor of London, and *d.* in 1591. Sir Hewit Osborne, his son, *d.* in 1614, leaving a son, Sir Edward, created a Baronet in 1620; he was Vice-President of the Council in the North to Charles I., under the Earl of Stafford, and on the breaking out of the great rebellion, was appointed Lieutenant-General of the King's forces there. Sir Thomas, his son and successor, a zealous loyalist, co-operating in the restoration, filled several offices of trust in the administration under Charles II., till he rose, in 1673, to the post of Lord High Treasurer. He was created in the same year, Baron Osborne of Kiveton, Co. York, and Viscount Latimer of Danby, being descended, through his mother, a daughter of Thomas Walmesley, Esq., from the Neviles, formerly Barons Latimer. In 1674, he was further created Earl of Danby, Co. York; and in 1675, made a Peer of Scotland, by the title of Viscount Dumblane. He was accused of treating with France for a pension for the King, and became highly unpopular; was impeached of high treason, and, notwithstanding the precaution of procuring a pardon under the Great Seal, a bill of attainder was brought in by the Commons, and the Earl of Danby was committed to the Tower, where he remained for five years, when he was admitted to bail. He afterwards took an active part in bringing about the Revolution, and was in great credit with King William and Queen Mary, by whom

he was created Marquis of Carmarthen in 1689, and advanced in 1694 to the dignity of Duke of Leeds—having thus, in his own person, from a simple Baronet, passed through all the gradations of the Peerage to its summit. He *d.* in 1712, and was succeeded by his son Peregrine, 2nd Duke, who *d.* in 1729. Peregrine, 3rd Duke, his son, succeeded, and *d.* in 1731; he was succeeded by his son Thomas, 4th Duke, K.G. He *m.* Mary, youngest daughter and co-heir of Francis, 2nd Earl Godolphin, by Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, eldest daughter and co-heir of the great Duke of Marlborough; and dying in 1789, was followed by his eldest son, Francis-Godolphin, 5th Duke. He *d.* in 1799; having *m.* Lady Amelia D'Arcy, only daughter and heir of Robert, 4th Earl of Holderness, and heiress of the Barony of Conyers, by writ 1509; she was divorced from the Duke of Leeds, and afterwards *m.* John Byron, Esq., father (by another marriage) of the great poet Lord Byron; and on her death in 1784, transmitted the Barony of Conyers to her son by her 1st marriage, George-William-Frederick, present and 6th Duke, K.G.

LEINSTER, DUKE OF. (Fitz-Gerald.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

Walter Fitz-Other was Castellan of Windsor in the reign of William the Conqueror, but genealogists are disagreed as to his pedigree, which some deduce from Otho, a noble from Italy, who came into England with that King, and others from Othoere, a powerful Lord in the reign of Alfred, whose ancestor was of Norwegian origin. This Walter Fitz-Other was, however, ancestor, by his sons William and Gerald, of the families of Windsor, now represented in the female line by the Earl of Plymouth; and of Fitz-Gerald.

Gerald was father of Maurice, from whom the Duke descends, and of William, ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

This Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the eldest son, was one of the adventurers who, in 1169, undertook the conquest of Ireland under the guidance of Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. He obtained large grants of lands, among which was the Barony of Offaley, for his good services, and assumed the title of Lord Offaley; he *d.* in 1177. His eldest son, Gerald, was created Baron of Offaley in 1205, and dying in the same year, was succeeded by his son Maurice, 2nd Lord. He was Lord Justice of Ireland, and on the defection of Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, from the cause of King John, he waged battle with him, in which the Earl was defeated and slain. The Lord Offaley also obtained several victories over the Irish Princes. He *d.* in 1257, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1260, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, 4th Lord, who was killed in 1261 with his brother Maurice, and Maurice his eldest son, in a battle at Callan in Desmond, against Maccarthy More. His said eldest son, Maurice, left a son then nine months old, Thomas, 6th Lord. The 4th Lord had several other sons, of whom Gilbert, his 2nd son, was ancestor of the Earl of Clare. Thomas, 6th Lord, *d.* in 1296, leaving two sons: 1 John, 7th Lord, his successor; 2 Maurice, created Earl of Desmond.

This Maurice, 1st Earl of Desmond, possessed considerable power and influence, and refusing to obey a summons to Parliament, he, once of his own authority, and again in conjunction with the Earl of Kildare, summoned a Parliament in oppo-

sition to that called by the Lord Justice in Dublin; he showed, however, that he had received injury from the Lord Justice, and had influence sufficient to procure his removal. He levied coigne, livery, and black-rents, after the Irish fashion, and, making a distinction between English of blood and English of birth, almost separated himself from the English government. In this proceeding he was much outdone by his posterity, who, flourishing through six generations and sixteen successions, continually increased their power and greatness by encroachments upon the rights of government, till at length they acquired and retained the strange privilege, that the Earls of Desmond should never come to any Parliament or Grand Council, nor within any walled town, but at their own will and pleasure. Waging frequent war against the state, they were sometimes successful and sometimes overpowered; one of them, Thomas, 8th Earl, was beheaded in 1467, but his estates and honours were restored to his son James, 9th Earl. Gerald, 16th Earl, one of the greatest subjects in Europe, was attainted in 1582, and forfeited his prodigious estate, which commanded nearly four counties, his lands, whereupon were several strong castles, extending 110 miles in length. His son James, 17th Earl, was restored in blood and honours, but *d. unm.* in 1601, and with him ended the acknowledged line of the Earls of Desmond. The father of the 16th Earl, had, however, by a former marriage, a son Thomas, older than Gerald, his successor; this Thomas he disinherited, and his son James, on the death of the 17th Earl, assumed the title, but *d.* in the Tower, without issue, in 1608; his brother John was afterwards called Earl of Desmond, and left an only son Gerald, called also Earl of Desmond, an officer in the Imperial army, who *d.* in Germany in 1632, without issue, and was the last who bore this title.

John, 7th Lord Offaley, elder brother of the 1st Earl of Desmond, having a personal quarrel with William Vesey, Lord of Kildare, Lord Justice of Ireland, laid his complaints before King Edward I., and challenged Vesey to single combat. The latter, not approving this mode of settling the question, took refuge in France, when the King gave judgment in favour of the Lord Offaley, and granted to him the Lordship of Kildare and divers other lands thus forfeited by Vesey; in May 1316, he was created Earl of Kildare, and *d.* in September the same year. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1328, leaving two sons. Richard, 3rd Earl, the eldest, succeeded his father, and *d.* at twelve years of age in 1329, leaving the title to his only surviving brother Maurice, 4th Earl, Lord Justice of Ireland. That nobleman *d.* in 1390, and was succeeded by his son Gerald, 5th Earl, to whom, in 1410, succeeded his son John, 6th Earl; he *d.* in 1427, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, 7th Earl, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who *d.* in 1478, when his son Gerald, 8th Earl, succeeded.

The lives of all these nobles were passed in continual wars, sometimes with the Irish Chieftains, and sometimes with the English government, with various success, of course, but, upon the whole, with progressively increasing power, till this Gerald, 8th Earl, became so formidable that the Kings of England considered that the safest means of retaining him and the whole of their Irish conquests in subjection, would be to delegate their authority to him. He was accordingly, at several times, for thirty-three years, chief governor of Ireland, and once, in that capacity, levied actual war against King Henry VII., in aid of the impostor Lambert Simnel, professing to be the Earl of Warwick, son of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV., whom Henry retained, at this time, a close prisoner in the Tower. The Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy, assisted at the coronation of this youth by the name of King Edward VI., which was performed with great solemnity, in 1487, by the Archbishop of Dublin, in Christ Church, Dublin, in presence of many Anglo-Irish nobles, who entertained a particular regard for the Prince thus represented, from his having been born amongst them when his father was deputy of Ireland. The whole island followed the example of the capital, and not a sword was raised on behalf of Henry's crown: but when, emboldened by this success, they ventured on an invasion of England, assisted by two thousand Germans, furnished by the Duchess of Burgundy and some English malcontents, the army thus raised, and commanded by the Earl of Lincoln, experienced a total defeat at Stoke, in Nottinghamshire; Lambert Simnel was taken prisoner, and the Earl of Lincoln, together with Thomas Fitz-Gerald, Chancellor of Ireland, brother of the Earl of Kildare, was killed. Sir Richard Edgecumbe, comptroller of the King's household, was now sent into Ireland to receive anew the oaths of allegiance and fidelity; a general amnesty was granted; the Earl of Kildare made his submission; with many other of the chief nobles he was required to attend the King, who, after laying before them all the particulars of the imposture, as confessed by Simnel, and reproaching them that they would at last crown apes, dismissed them all with assurances of

his favour upon their future good behaviour, and continued the Earl of Kildare as his Deputy. It was not long, however, before cause of fresh suspicion arose on the appearance of Perkin Warbeck, counterfeiting Richard, Duke of York, and the Earl, as a known adherent of the house of York, was removed from his high office. He now fell into some very irregular proceedings; was attainted of high-treason, and his motto, "Crom a Boo," with others of a similar nature, used by some powerful families, were suppressed by law. He was again summoned to England to answer for the various misdemeanours he was alleged to have committed. When accused before the King and Council, of burning the church of Cashel, and expected to defend himself against the charge, he not only confessed the fact, but averred that he should never have burnt the church had he not believed the Archbishop was in it. While the Council was astonished at the boldness of this declaration, the King professed himself convinced that a man of so open a character could not be guilty of the conspiracies charged against him; but the Bishop of Meath, his chief accuser, continuing to urge against him sundry important matters, the Earl waved the inquiry by asserting that he was not sufficiently learned to answer. The King thereupon required him to choose a counsellor, to which he consented, provided he was allowed to command the services of the good fellow he should name; the King assured him that he should, adding, it behoved him to choose very good counsel, for he doubted his cause was very bad. "I will choose," said the Earl, "the best counsel in England," and named the King himself, who, pleased with the freedom, undertook the cause. The Bishop still persevering in his complaints, concluded with the observation, "You see what a man he is, all Ireland cannot rule him." "Then," replied the King, "it is meet that he rule all Ireland:" and so terminated this curious investigation. The Earl was sent back to Ireland, restored to his honours, estate, and vice-regal command, and thenceforth conducted himself as a loyal subject, expending his restlessness upon the Irish in hostility to the English pale, over whom he gained several important victories, his very name being described as more terrible to the Irish than an army. In the year 1490, he received, as a present of great rarity and value, from Germany, six hand-guns or muskets, with which his guard were armed when they stood sentinels before his residence of Thomas-Court. He was continued by King Henry VIII. in his office of Deputy, and *d.* in 1513, from the effect of a wound he had received in battle some time before, against the O'Mores of Leix. In his more advanced years, repenting of his former outrages against religion, he rebuilt the church of Cashel which he had formerly burnt.

He was succeeded by his son Gerald, 9th Earl, who was appointed Deputy of Ireland, in his father's room, and was eminently successful in reducing the Irish to subjection; being, however, vehemently opposed by the jealousy of the Anglo-Irish nobility, he was superseded, in 1519, by the appointment of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A great feud breaking out between him and the Butlers, with the Earl of Ormond at their head, his Lordship, who had been reinstated in his office of Deputy in 1524, was summoned to England, in 1526, and committed to the Tower till he should clear himself of the offences imputed to him by Ormond; Cardinal Wolsey being opposed to him, it was not till 1530 that he obtained his release and returned to Ireland. Here he continued his hostilities against the Irish chiefs and the Butlers, and was again appointed Lord Deputy in 1532; but his proceedings tending rather to embroil the country than to its good government, he was again required to repair to England with permission to name a Deputy in his absence. He appointed his son, Thomas, Lord Offaley, to this important office, and departed, furnishing all his castles with artillery and munition of war out of the King's stores. This act being construed as an intention of levying war against the King, and his affairs in England wearing an unfavourable appearance, a report was spread in Ireland that the Earl was beheaded, and that the same fate was intended for his son and brothers; the Lord Offaley, resigning his government, entered into open rebellion, laid siege to Dublin, engaged and defeated several detachments sent to its aid, and maintained a fierce war for several months, but was at length totally defeated near Naas, made prisoner, and with his five uncles sent to England, where all six were executed at Tyburn, 2 Feb. 1536. The Earl, his father, *d.* before him in the Tower, in Dec. 1534, oppressed with grief at the tidings of his inconsiderate rebellion, and with his son and brothers, was attainted of high treason, by Act of Parliament, in May 1536. He left three sons; viz.

I Thomas, Lord Offaley, whose unfortunate history has been related, but who succeeded his father as 10th Earl, the act of attainder not having passed till after his own decease.

2 Gerald, who, being restored to the title, was 11th Earl.

3 Edward, father of Gerald, 14th Earl; and of Thomas, whose son George became the 16th Earl.

Gerald, 11th Earl, being but 10 years of age at the time of his father's death, was preserved from the enmity of King Henry VIII., by the care of his female relatives and of his tutor Thomas Leverons, his father's foster-brother; but strict search being made for him in Ireland, he was conveyed to the Continent, and wandered from Court to Court, requisitions from England for his surrender still following him everywhere, till at length Cardinal Reginald Pole, a near relation of his mother (the Lady Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Thomas, Marquis of Dorset) sent for him into Italy, and took charge of the completion of his education. After the death of Henry VIII. he returned to England, obtained from Edward VI. a grant of part of his estates; and, on his benefactor, Cardinal Pole's restoration to the country by Queen Mary's accession, was reinstated in all his honours and estates. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the act of attainder against his father, brother, and uncles was repealed. He proved a faithful servant of the Crown, and was extremely active in suppressing its Irish opponents. He *d.* in 1585, having had three sons, viz.

1 Gerald, Lord Offaley, who *d.* before his father in 1580, leaving an only daughter and heir, Lettice, who was created Baroness Offaley, for life; she *m.* Sir Robert Digby, carried considerable property into that family, and was mother of the first Lord Digby.

2 Henry, 12th Earl, who succeeded his father, and left a daughter, Bridget, *m.* 1st, to Rory O'Donel, created Earl of Tyreonnel; and 2ndly, to Nicholas Barnewall, 1st Viscount Kingsland; he *d.* without issue male in 1597.

3 William, who succeeded his brother as 13th Earl; he was drowned in his passage from England to Ireland in 1599, and *d. unm.*

Gerald, 14th Earl, eldest son of Edward Fitz-Gerald, brother of the 11th Earl, succeeded. He *d.* in 1612, and was succeeded by his infant son Gerald, 15th Earl, who *d.* in 1620, in the 9th year of his age.

He was succeeded by his cousin George, 16th Earl, only surviving son of Thomas, brother of the 14th Earl; he was *b.* in 1611, and was consequently of the same age as the last Earl. His Lordship opposed the Irish rebels with all his power, and was a great sufferer in the troubles produced by their general insurrection in 1641. He *d.* in 1660, leaving two surviving sons:

1 Wentworth, 17th Earl, his successor; he *d.* in 1664, leaving an infant son, John, 18th Earl, who *d.* without issue in 1707.

2 Robert Fitz-Gerald, who having incurred suspicion from the government of King James II., was in confinement in Dublin Castle, when the news of the victory of the Boyne instantaneously set him at liberty, and operated a general revolution in the city. Mr. Fitz-Gerald, who was considered by the Protestants as a sort of martyr to their cause, immediately acquired a powerful influence over them, and by the energy of his measures, prevented all the excesses into which the two parties were ready to break out, and preserved the peace of the city, for which he received the public thanks of King William on his arrival in Dublin. He *d.* in 1698, leaving two sons: 1 George, who *d. unm.* very shortly after his father; 2 Robert, who succeeded as 19th Earl of Kildare, and *d.* in 1744.

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son James, 20th Earl, who was created, in 1747, Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, Co. Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; also, in 1761, Marquis of Kildare and Earl of Offaley, and in 1766 Duke of Leinster, in Ireland. He was *b.* 29 May 1722, and *d.* 19 Nov. 1773; having *m.* 7 Feb. 1747, Lady Mary Lennox, 3rd daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond, who *m.* 2ndly, in 1774, William Ogilvie, Esq., and *d.* 27 March 1814. By this lady the Duke had eighteen children, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*. His Grace was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William-Robert, 2nd Duke, to whom, in 1804, succeeded his eldest son Augustus-Frederick, present and 3rd Duke.

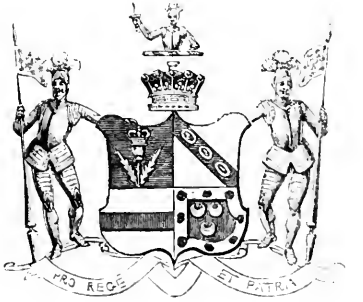
LEITRIM, EARL OF. (Clements.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's family is originally from France, where Albert Clements, one of his ancestors, is said to have been a Marshal in 1183. His descendants were settled in the county of Cavan in Ireland, at the period of Cromwell's usurpation.

Robert Clements was attainted by the Irish Parliament convoked by King James II. in 1689, but was restored to his estates in Cavan on the establishment of the government of King William, and appointed Deputy Vice Treasurer of Ireland. He *m.* Mary, eldest daughter of Theophilus Sandford, Esq., an ancestor of the Lords Mount-Sandford; by whom he had three sons: 1 The Right Hon. Theophilus Clements, a Privy Counsellor and Teller of the Exchequer in Ireland, he *d.* without issue. 2 Robert, who *d.* in 1723, leaving a son Henry, who *d.* without issue in 1747. 3 The Right Hon. Nathaniel Clements, Deputy Vice Treasurer of Ireland, and a Teller of the Exchequer, who ultimately became the representative of the family, and by his marriage with Hannah, daughter of the Very Rev. William Gore, Dean of Down, was father of

Robert Clements, Esq., created, in 1783, Baron Leitrim of Manor Hamilton, Co. Leitrim; in 1793, Viscount Leitrim; and in 1795, Earl of Leitrim. He *d.* in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nathaniel, present and 2nd Earl, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1831, by the title of Baron Clements of Kilmacrenan, Co. Donegal.



LEVEN AND MELVILLE, EARL OF. (Leslie-Melville.)

Peer of Scotland.

Galfrid de Maleville, who founded the church of Melville in the reign of Malcolm IV., is the first of this family on record, but whether of Anglo-Norman, or as it is said by some, of Hungarian origin, is not ascertained.

Sir John Melville of Raith, 11th from him, was one of the first who embraced the reformed religion. At the time of the war between King HENRY VIII. and the Scottish government, in the minority of Queen MARY, all correspondence being forbidden between the two kingdoms, a letter from this Sir John Melville to his son, who was in England for his education, was intercepted, and the Catholic party then in power had him taken up, and upon this trifling incident, tried and executed for high treason in 1549. He left several sons, of whom the three eldest were,

1 John Melville of Raith, his successor, grandfather of JOHN, 3rd LORD, who was ancestor of all the Earls of Melville.

2 Sir Robert Melville of Murdocarny, a Privy-Counsellor to King JAMES VI.; he was appointed Ambassador to England in 1562, and again in 1587, to endeavour to prevent the execution of Queen MARY. He discharged that commission with such fidelity and zeal, that Queen ELIZABETH, highly offended, threatened his life, and would have imprisoned him, but that his colleague, the Master of Gray, had sufficient influence with her to prevent this violation of the international law. He was created in 1616, BARON MELVILLE of Monymail, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the heirs male of John, his elder brother. He *d.* in 1621, leaving one son, ROBERT, 2nd LORD, who *d.* without issue in 1635.

3 Sir James Melville of Hallhill, Co. Fife, the well-known ambassador from MARY to ELIZABETH, a Privy-Counsellor to JAMES VI. He *d.* in 1617, leaving male issue.

JOHN, 3rd LORD, son of John Melville of Raith, and grandson of John, elder brother of the first Lord, succeeded, on the extinction of the male issue of the first Lord, according to the provisions of the patent; he *d.* in 1643, and was succeeded by his son GEORGE, 4th Lord. Firmly attached to the Presbyterian worship, and weary with the oppression to which that profession was subjected during the reign of CHARLES II., he was in London, holding some clandestine intercourse with the Duke of Monmouth, when the detection of the Ryehouse Plot warned him to make a timely escape into Holland; thence he accompanied the Duke of Monmouth on his fatal expedition to England in 1685, and had again the good fortune to escape on the discomfiture of that enterprise. He returned to England with King WILLIAM: his forfeiture was rescinded, and his estates restored; he was created in 1690, EARL of MELVILLE, Viscount of Kircaldy, Lord Raith, Monymail, and Balwearie; and he continued high in favour and office to the end of that Monarch's life, when he finally retired from public business. He *d.* in 1707. His marriage with the heiress of the Earldom of Leven brought that title, of which some account must now be given, into his family.

Seventh in descent from George Leslie of Balquhain, 4th son of Sir Andrew Leslie of Rothes, ancestor of the family of Leslie, Earls of Rothes, was ALEXANDER LESLIE, 1st EARL of LEVEN, so created in 1641, with remainder to his heirs whatsoever. He early embraced the profession of arms, and by that excellent judge of military ability, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, King of Sweden, was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal, for his eminent services in the German wars. He continued, after that King's death, in the service of Queen Christina, reaping glory from his successful enterprises, till invited into Scotland in 1639 by the Covenanters, to take the command of their rebellious army; he stormed the Castle of Edinburgh and brought the forces assembled at Dunse Law into the most efficient state of military discipline, but by the pacification which ensued, both parties agreed to disband. The peace was, however, of short duration; a fresh army was raised; General Leslie was appointed Commander-in-Chief; he invaded England in Aug. 1640, routed the royal army at Newburn, and obtained military possession of the counties of Northumberland and Durham; a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, and a treaty followed, which was ratified in 1641, and General Leslie was created Lord Balgony and EARL of LEVEN. In 1643 he was appointed General of the Scotch forces sent to the assistance of the English Parliament, and defeated the Royalists at Marston Moor in the following year; but when an army was raised in 1648, for the rescue of the King, the Earl of Leven refused to take the command: being, nevertheless, suspected of an intention to join that preparing for the assistance of CHARLES II. in 1651, he was surprised by a detachment from the garrison at Dundee, and carried prisoner to the Tower of London, but was released at the intercession of the Queen of Sweden in 1654. He *d.* in 1661, having had two sons, who both *d.* before him: Gustavus, the eldest, without issue; and Alexander Lord Balgony, the youngest, leaving a son and a daughter, viz. ALEXANDER, 2nd EARL, and CATHERINE, at length COUNTESS of LEVEN, the wife of the 1st EARL of MELVILLE.

ALEXANDER, 2nd EARL, who succeeded his grandfather, *d.* in 1664: he left two

daughters, who successively inherited his title, viz. MARGARET, 3rd COUNTESS, who *m.* in 1674, the Hon. Francis Montgomery, 2nd son of Hugh, 7th Earl of Eglintoun, but *d.* in minority, the same year, without issue; and CATHARINE, 4th COUNTESS, who *d. unm.* in 1706.

CATHERINE, her aunt, only daughter of Lord Balgony, succeeded her as 5th COUNTESS; she *m.*, as before observed, GEORGE, 1st EARL of MELVILLE, and *d.* in 1713, leaving two surviving sons: DAVID, who succeeded her as 6th EARL of LEVEN, and his father as 2nd EARL of MELVILLE; and James, who left male issue.

DAVID, 6th EARL, *d.* in 1728; he had two sons, of whom the eldest, George, Lord Balgony, *d.* before him in 1721, leaving one son DAVID, 7th EARL, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in his 12th year; and ALEXANDER, the younger son, succeeded his nephew, as 8th EARL in 1729, and *d.* in 1754, leaving two sons: DAVID, 9th EARL; and Lieut.-General the Hon. Alexander Leslie, who served with high distinction in the American war, and was second in command to Lord Cornwallis at the battle of Guildford in 1781; he *d.* 27 Dec. 1794; leaving by his marriage 23 Dec. 1760, with Mary, 2nd daughter of Walter Tullidelph, Esq., who *d.* 14 Dec. 1761, one daughter, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

DAVID, 9th EARL, was *b.* 4 March 1722, and *d.* 9 June 1802; having *m.* 29 July 1747, Wilhelmina, posthumous daughter of William Nesbit, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 10 May 1793, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and ALEXANDER, 10th EARL, his successor, to whom, in 1820, succeeded his eldest son DAVID, present and 11th EARL.

LICHFIELD, EARL OF. (ANSON.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE family of Anson had been seated at Dunstown in Staffordshire for many generations before the mansion of Shugborough was purchased by William Anson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, an eminent Barrister, in the reign of JAMES I.; to him succeeded his son William, and subsequently his grandson William Anson, Esq., who *d.* in 1720, leaving two sons and a daughter, viz:

1 Thomas, his successor at Shugborough, who *d.* without issue in 1773.

2 The celebrated circumnavigator Admiral GEORGE ANSON, created Baron Anson 1747, which title became extinct at his death, 6 June 1762; he *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Philip, first Earl of Hardwicke, but had no issue.

3 Janetta *d.* in 1771, having *m.* Sambrooke Adams, Esq., of Sambrooke, Co. Stafford. The only surviving issue of this marriage was

George Adams, Esq., who assumed the name and arms of ANSON, by Royal Sign Manual in 1773, having inherited the property of both his maternal uncles. He *m.* 5 Jan. 1763, the Hon. Mary Vernon, daughter of George, 1st Lord Vernon, *b.* 19 Dec. 1739, *d.* 11 Dec. 1821; by whom he had the numerous issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, as brothers and sisters of the 1st Viscount; and

THOMAS, his eldest son and heir, who was created in 1806, VISCOUNT ANSON of Shugborough and Orgrave, Co. Stafford, and Baron Soberton of Soberton, Co. Hants; his marriage and issue are described in *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* 31 July 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS-WILLIAM, the 3rd Viscount, who in 1831, was advanced to the dignity of EARL of LICHFIELD, Co. Stafford, and is the present Peer.

LIFFORD, VISCOUNT. (Hewitt)

Peer of Ireland.

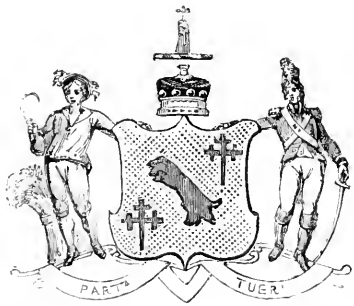
James Hewitt, of a gentleman's family in Warwickshire, was bred to the law, and having distinguished himself at the bar was made King's first Serjeant, and afterwards a Judge of the King's Bench, whence he was advanced to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; on assuming this last office, in 1768, he was created Baron Lifford of Lifford, Co. Donegal, and in 1781, Viscount Lifford; he was *b.* in 1709, and *d.* 28 April 1782; having *m.* 1st, the only daughter of the Rev. Rice Williams, D.D., who *d.* in 1765; and 2ndly, Ambrosia, daughter of the Rev. Charles Bayley, of Knavestock, Co. Essex; by whom, who *d.* in March 1807, he had a son and two daughters, who all *d. unm.* By his 1st marriage he had four sons:

1 James, his successor, 2nd Viscount, who was succeeded, in 1830, by his eldest son, James, present and 3rd Viscount.

2 Hon. William-Williams, who *d.* April 1793; having *m.* 16 Feb. 1774, Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Strettell, Esq., by whom he had the issue noticed in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Joseph, one of the Judges of the King's Bench in Ireland, who *d. unm.* 1 April 1794.

4 The Hon. and Very Rev. John, Dean of Cloyne, who *d.* 14 May 1804; having *m.* Jane, daughter of Dr. Moore, by whom he had issue—see *The Peerage Volume.*



LILFORD, BARON. (Powys.)

Peer of Great Britain.

William Powys, who lived in the reign of King Edward II., was ancestor of John Powys of Myvolt, Montgomeryshire, great-grandfather of Thomas Powys of Snitton, Co. Salop, who *d.* in 1639.

Thomas Powys of Henley, Co. Salop, his son and heir, was a Serjeant-at-Law, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Adam Littleton of Stoke-Milburgh, Co. Salop, and had, besides other issue, two sons eminent in the profession of the Law, viz.:

1 Sir Littleton Powys, who was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer, in 1695; a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1697, and of the King's Bench in 1700, from which station he retired in 1724, at the advanced age of 78.

2 Sir Thomas Powys, *b.* in 1649, was appointed Solicitor-General in 1686, Attorney-General in 1687, Prime Serjeant-at-Law in 1702, and a Judge of the Queen's Bench in 1713. He *d.* in 1719, and Matthew Prior has left on his tomb in Lilford Church this noble eulogium, that "whether he was greater as an advocate or as a judge, was the only cause he left undecided." He purchased the manor of Lilford in Northamptonshire, in which he was succeeded by his only son, Thomas Powys, Esq., who *d.* in 1767.

Thomas, his son and heir, was created, in 1797, Baron Lilford, Co. Northampton. He was *b.* 4 May 1743, *m.* 31 March 1772, Eleanor, daughter of Galfridus Mann, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in March 1822, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship *d.* 26 Jan. 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas-Atherton, present and 3rd Lord.

LIMERICK, EARL OF. (Pery.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

Edmund Pery, of a Devonshire family, settled at Limerick, and *d.* in 1655, having *m.* Susannah, only daughter and heir of Stephen Sexten, Esq., by whom he was father of Colonel Edmond Pery, of Stackpole, Co. Clare, who *d.* in 1721; his son,

The Rev. Stackpole Pery, *d.* in 1739, having *m.* 2 April 1716, Jane, daughter and heir of the Rev. William Twigg, Archdeacon of Limerick; (by Diana, daughter and heir of Sir Drury Wray, Bart., son of Sir Christopher Wray, Bart., by Albinia, daughter and co-heir of Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon, 3rd son of the 1st Earl of Exeter:) by this Lady, who *d.* in 1767, he had a numerous issue. Their surviving sons were,

1 Edmond-Sexten Pery, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland, created in 1785, Viscount Pery of Newtown Pery, Co. Limerick; he was *b.* 3 April 1719, and *d.* 24 Feb. 1806, when his title became extinct; having *m.* 1st, 11 June 1756, Patty, youngest daughter of John Martin, Esq., who *d.* without issue in 1757; and 2ndly, 27 Oct. 1762, the Hon. Elizabeth Vesey, eldest daughter of John, 1st Lord Knapton, sister of Thomas, 1st Viscount de Vesci, and widow of Robert Hancock, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* in 1732, and *d.* 4 April 1821, he left the two daughters mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*.

2 William-Cecil, Bishop of Limerick, who was created, in 1790, Baron Glentworth of Mallow, Co. Cork, and *d.* in 1794, when he was succeeded by his only son, Edmund-Henry, 2nd Lord, who was created, in 1800, Viscount Limerick, of the County of Limerick, and in 1803, Earl of Limerick; also in 1815, a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Foxford of Stackpole Court, Co. Clare, and is the present Earl.

LINDSEY, EARL OF. (BERTIE.)

Peer of England.

THOMAS BERTIE, Esq., Captain of Hurst Castle, in the latter end of the reign of HENRY VII., was father of Richard Bertie, Esq., who had the good fortune to marry Katherine, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, widow of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and daughter and heir of William Willoughby, 7th Lord Willoughby de Eresby. This Lady, being a zealous supporter of the Reformation, had so much cause of alarm when the persecution of the Protestants became a favourite measure with the advisers of Queen MARY, that Mr. Bertie found it necessary to make with her a precipitate escape to the Continent, and they suffered the severest hardships during their compulsory travels. The Hansetown of Wesel afforded them the protection they requested, and there, in a hired lodging, their son and heir was born, who, from the circumstances of his parents at the time, received the name of Peregrine. They were soon afterwards compelled to quit their retreat, in consequence of learning that a design was on foot to seize them at Wesel, and they sought refuge in the territories of the Elector Palatine, where they lived in obscurity till their means of procuring the necessaries of life nearly failed them; in this emergency, it fortunately occurred that SIGISMUND II., King of Poland, heard of their distress, and hospitably invited them into his dominions; where he maintained them in security and ease, till the death of Queen MARY enabled them to return to their country. Mr. Bertie *d.* in 1582, having survived his Lady, on whose death, in 1580, her son, Peregrine, claimed and was allowed the Barony of Willoughby de Eresby. He was much in favour with Queen ELIZABETH, served with distinction in her armies, and attained the rank of General; he *d.* in 1601, having *m.* Mary, daughter of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, by whom he was father of

ROBERT, 10th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, K.G., his successor. In 1625, Lord Robert inherited from his cousin Henry, 18th Earl of Oxford, the hereditary office of Lord Chamberlain of England, which, from the reign of HENRY II., had been possessed by that ancient and noble family, and in 1626, was created EARL OF LINDSEY. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed General of the Royal forces, received his death wound, and was made prisoner at the battle of Edgehill, 23 Oct. 1642, and *d.* the same night. Two of his eight sons also fell in the King's service before this fatal war was brought to a close.

MONTAGU, 2nd EARL, his eldest son and successor, was taken prisoner at Edgehill, in a fruitless attempt to rescue his father, and received on this occasion from King CHARLES a letter of condolence, expressive of his Majesty's high regard for the deceased Earl's memory, and grief for his loss. After several months' imprisonment, Earl Montagu was liberated; he commanded the King's guards in several battles, and was wounded at Naseby; he attended upon the King to the last; and when he found that the rebels actually intended to murder their Sovereign, he, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertfort, and the Earl of Southampton, offered themselves to suffer in his stead, as the Counsellors who had advised all the measures imputed to him as criminal. Their magnanimous proposition, however, answered no other purpose than that of procuring them the melancholy satisfaction of interring his remains. He continued to reside in England during the interregnum, strictly watched by the party in power; and after the restoration was elected a Knight of the Garter, the only favour he received from the Crown. He *d.* in 1666, having *m.*

1st, Martha, daughter of Sir William Cockayn of Rushton, Co. Northampton, and widow of John Ramsay, Earl of Holderness; she *d.* in 1641, and he *m.* 2ndly, Bridget, Baroness Norreys of Rycote, widow of Edward Sackville, Esq., 2nd son of Edward, Earl of Dorset, and daughter and heir of Edward Wray, Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Francis, Lord Norreys of Rycote, and Earl of Berkshire. By his first marriage he had five sons; 1 ROBERT, 3rd EARL, his successor; 2 Peregrine, who *d.* without issue male; 3 Richard, and 4 Vere, who both *d. unm.*; 5 Charles, ancestor of the present Earl. By his 2nd marriage, the Earl had, besides other issue, a son James, Baron Norreys of Rycote and Earl of Abingdon, ancestor of the present Earl.

ROBERT, 3rd EARL, *d.* in 1701, and was succeeded by his eldest son, ROBERT, 4th EARL, created Marquis of Lindsey in 1706, and Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, in 1715; he *d.* in 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son PEREGRINE, 5th EARL, and 2nd Duke, who *d.* in 1742; he left three sons, of whom the 2nd son, Lord Albemarle Bertie, *d. unm.* in 1765; the other two, both Dukes of Ancaster, were;

1 PEREGRINE, 6th EARL, and 3rd Duke, his successor, who *d.* 12 Aug. 1778, having *m.* 1st, 22 May 1735, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Blundell, Esq., and widow of Sir Charles-Gunter Nicol, K.B., who *d.* without issue in Dec. 1743; and 2ndly, 7 Nov. 1750, Mary, daughter of Thomas Panton, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 19 Oct. 1793, he left the late Baroness Willoughby de Eresby—for whom see that title in *The Peerage Volume*—the present Marchioness Dowager Cholmondeley; and

ROBERT, 7th EARL, and 4th Duke, who succeeded his father; he was *b.* 17 Oct. 1756, and *d.* 8 July 1779, when he was succeeded in the Dukedom by his uncle BROWNLOW, 5th Duke; in the office of Great Chamberlain by his two sisters jointly, who exercise it alternately; and between whom the Barony of Willoughby de Eresby fell into abeyance, but was called out by the Crown in favour of the elder sister, Lady Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, in 1780.

2 BROWNLOW, 8th EARL, 5th and last Duke of Ancaster, *b.* 1 May 1729, succeeded his nephew in 1779, and *d.* 8 Feb. 1809; having *m.* 1st, 6 Nov. 1762, Harriet, daughter and sole heir of George Morton-Pitt, Esq., who *d.* without issue, 23 April 1763; 2ndly, 2 Jan. 1769, Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of Major Peter Layard, who *d.* 11 Jan. 1804; by his 2nd marriage the Duke had a daughter, Lady Mary-Elizabeth, *b.* 24 July 1771, *d.* 10 Feb. 1797, Viscountess Milsington, see *The Peerage Volume*, title *Portmore*. On the Duke's death the titles of Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, and Marquis of Lindsey, became extinct, and the Earldom devolved on

ALBEMARLE, 9th EARL, eldest surviving son of Peregrine Bertie, son of Charles, eldest son and heir of the Hon. Charles Bertie, 5th son of MONTAGU, 2nd Earl; he *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK-ALBEMARLE, present and 10th EARL.

LISBURNE, EARL OF. (VAUGHAN.)

Peer of Ireland.

SIR JOHN VAUGHAN, an eminent lawyer and popular advocate, whose ancestors had been seated at Trawscoed, in Cardiganshire, for many generations, retired from Par-

liament, when that body levied war against King Charles I.; and during the interregnum altogether declined the practice of his profession, asserting that "he considered it the duty of every honest man to discountenance all jurisdiction that did not originate in his lawful Sovereign." On the restoration he resumed his seat in Parliament for the county of Cardigan, and was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1663. He *d.* in 1674. Edward Vaughan, Esq., his son and heir, *d.* in 1683; he was father of

John Vaughan, Esq., who was created, in 1695, Lord Vaughan, Baron of Fethers, and Viscount Lisburne, Co. Antrim; his two sons, John, who *d.* in 1741, and Wilmot, were successively 2nd and 3rd Viscounts; the latter *d.* in 1766, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Wilmot, 4th Viscount, who was created Earl of Lisburne, in 1776; he *d.* in 1800, having been twice married; 1st, in July 1754, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Joseph-Gascoyne Nightingale, Esq., who *d.* in childbed 19 May 1755; and secondly, 19 April 1763, to Dorothy, eldest daughter of John Shafto, Esq., who *d.* 12 Sept. 1805. By the first lady he had one son, his successor, Wilmot, 2nd Earl, who was *b.* 9 May 1755, and *d.* 6 May 1820. By the second, he had two daughters who will be found in *The Peerage Volume*, and a 2nd son, John, 3rd Earl, who succeeded his half-brother, and *d.* in 1831, when he was followed by his eldest son, Ernest-Augustus, present and 4th Earl.

LISLE, BARON. (Lysaght.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family alleges its descent from the ancient House of O'Brien, in the Co. of Clare, and derives its surname from the appellation Guilysaght, conferred on one of its ancestors, on account of his prowess displayed in the provincial wars.

John Lysaght, Esq., of Mountnorth, distinguished himself against the Irish rebels in 1641, as a cornet of horse in the army commanded by the Lord Inchiquin; and having attained a superior rank in the army, was again conspicuous for his valour and judgment at the battle of Knocknoness, Co. Cork, in 1647. His son Nicholas Lysaght commanded a troop of horse in King William's own regiment at the battle of the Boyne. He *m.* Grace, daughter of Colonel Holmes of Kilmallock; by whom he left a son and heir,

John Lysaght, Esq., who was created Baron Lisle of Mountnorth, Co. Cork, in 1758, and *d.* 15 July 1781, having been twice married; 1st, in 1725, to Catherine, 3rd daughter and co-heir of Joseph Deane, Esq., by Margaret Boyle, sister of Henry, 1st Earl of Shannon, who *d.* 5 July 1743; and 2ndly, in 1746, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Moore, Esq., who *d.* in Nov. 1788. His Lordship had issue by both marriages—See *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1798, leaving two sons; 1 John, his successor, 3rd Lord; and 2 George, present and 4th Lord.

LISMORE, VISCOUNT. (O'Callaghan.)

Peer of Ireland.

This ancient Irish family claims for ancestor, Callaghan, a Prince of Munster, renowned for his exploits against the Danes. Cornelius O'Callaghan, from whom his Lordship descends, was Lord of Poble Callaghan, in Munster, in 1594.

Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., a Member of Parliament, remarkable for his great abilities at the bar, *d.* 6 June 1757, having *m.* Maria, daughter of Robert Jolly, Esq., who was interred with him in the family vault at Shanbally, where a monument is extant to his memory; they left issue:

1 Robert, Member of Parliament for Fethard, *m.* 24 April 1735, Alicia, daughter and co-heir of Edward Worth, Esq., of Rathfarnham, and *d.* without issue in 1761.

2 Cornelius, a Master in Chancery, and after the death of his elder brother, Member of Parliament for Fethard, *d. unm.* in 1769.

3 Thomas, *m.* 7 April 1740, Sarah, daughter of John Davis, Esq.; by whom, who *d.* 13 Aug. 1745, he had issue, Cornelius, the 1st Lord, and a daughter, who *m.* Robert Longfield, Esq., of Castle-Martyr.

Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., became heir to both his uncles, and was created, in 1785, Baron Lismore of Shanbally, Co. Tipperary; he *d.* in 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Cornelius, 2nd Lord; who was created, in 1806, Viscount Lismore of Shanbally, Co. Tipperary, and is the present Peer.

LISTOWEL, EARL OF. (Hare.)

Peer of Ireland.

John Hare, Esq., his Lordship's grandfather, who removed from the County of Norfolk into Ireland, and fixed his residence at Ennismore, early in the last cen-

tury, *m.* Mary, daughter of William Bussell, Esq., of Taunton, Co. Somerset. Their 3rd son, Richard, *d.* in 1792; having *m.* Margaret, daughter of Samuel Maylor, Esq., by whom he had issue

1 William, the present Peer.

2 John, who *d. unm.* in 1774.

3 Mary, *m.* 4 Feb. 1774, John Bagwell, Esq., of Marlefield, Co. Tipperary.

4 Margaret-Anne, *m.* Edward Croker, Esq., of Ballynegard, Co. Limerick.

William Hare, Esq., the eldest son, was created in 1800, Baron Ennismore of Ennismore, Co. Kerry; in 1816, Viscount Ennismore and Listowel, Co. Kerry; and in 1822, Earl of Listowel. He survived his eldest son, Richard, Viscount Ennismore, who *d.* in 1827, leaving six sons, of whom William, the eldest, succeeded his grandfather in 1837, and is the present and 2nd Earl.

LIVERPOOL, EARL OF. (Jenkinson.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Anthony Jenkinson, an eminent navigator and merchant in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, was Ambassador from England to Constantinople and the Czar of Muscovy, and returning with much wealth, vested it in lands in the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. Sir Robert Jenkinson, of Walcot, Co. Oxon, knighted in 1618, of an ancient family, and maternally descended from the Carlisles of Cumberland, is stated to have been his descendant; he was father of Sir Robert, who was created a Baronet in 1661, and appointed by the will of the celebrated Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, trustee of his estates and guardian of his grandchildren; he *d.* in 1677. Sir Robert, his successor, 2nd Baronet, *d.* in 1709, leaving two sons, viz.; 1 Sir Robert, 3rd Baronet, *d.* in 1717; he was grandfather of Sir Banks Jenkinson, 6th Baronet, on whose death, in 1789, the Baronetcy devolved on the 1st Earl of Liverpool; and 2

Colonel Charles Jenkinson, who *d.* in 1750, having *m.* Aramantha, daughter of Captain Wolfran Cornwall, R.N., by whom, who *d.* in 1785, he had issue.

1 Charles, 1st Earl.

2 Colonel John Jenkinson, *d.* 1 May 1805, having *m.* Frances, daughter of Admiral John Barker, by whom, who *d.* 28 Aug. 1811, he had the Right Rev. John-Banks Jenkinson, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. David's, and other issue, see *The Peerage Volume*.

3 Elizabeth, *d.* 8 March 1809; having *m.* the Right Hon. Charles-Wolfran Cornwall, who *d.* in 1784.

Charles, eldest son of Colonel Charles Jenkinson, was many years employed under the successive administrations of the reign of George III., and was especially distinguished for his knowledge of the finances of the country, of the principles of commerce, and of finance, on which subjects he has left several valuable tracts. He was created, in 1786, Baron Hawkesbury of Hawkesbury, Co. Gloucester, and in 1796, Earl of Liverpool. He *d.* in 1808, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert-Banks, 2nd Earl, who entered in very early life into the public service, and rose through its various gradations, till, on the assassination of Mr. Perceval, in 1812, he was appointed Prime Minister, which important office he held without in-

terruption, and with the confidence of the nation, till a paralytic affection deprived the country of his talents in Feb. 1827, and terminated his life in Dec. 1828. He was succeeded by his only surviving half-brother, CHARLES-CECIL-COPE, the present and 3rd EARL.

LONDONDERRY, MARQUIS OF. (VANE-STEWART.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

THIS nobleman is believed to be a branch of the noble house of Stewart, Earl of Galloway, but separated from it before the creation of either Peerage. The first of the family who settled in Ireland was John Stewart, who, in the reign of CHARLES I., erected Ballylawn Castle, in the County of Donegal. His great-grandson, William Stewart, was active in his exertions in the Protestant interest at the period of the Revolution, and raised, at his own expense, a troop of horse for the relief of the city of Londonderry; his 2nd son, Alexander, succeeded at Ballylawn Castle, on the death without issue of his elder brother Thomas, in 1740; he was *b.* in 1700, and *d.* 21 April 1781; having *m.* 30 June 1737, Mary, daughter of John Cowan, Esq., by whom, who *d.* April 1788, he had, besides other issue, two surviving sons, viz.

1 ROBERT, who was created, in 1789, Baron Stewart of Londonderry, Co. Londonderry; in 1795, Viscount Castlereagh; in 1796, Earl of Londonderry; and in 1816, MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY. He *d.* in 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest son, ROBERT, 2nd MARQUIS, better known as the celebrated Minister of State, Viscount Castlereagh. He *d.* in consequence of the exhaustion produced by unremitting attention to his complicated duties during a long and harassing session of Parliament in 1822; and was succeeded by his half-brother, CHARLES-WILLIAM, present and 3rd MARQUIS, who, for his signal military services, had been advanced to the British Peerage in 1814, by the title of Baron Stewart of Stewart's Court and Ballylawn, Co. Donegal. On occasion of his 2nd marriage with Lady Frances-Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry-Vane Tempest, Bart., by the late Countess of Antrim, in 1819, his Lordship was authorised by royal sign-manual to assume the surname of VANE; and was created, in 1823, Viscount Seaham, Co. Durham, and EARL VANE, with remainder to his issue male by his second Lady.

2 Alexander, who was *b.* 26 March 1746, and *d.* in Sept. 1831; having *m.* 2 Oct. 1791, Lady Mary Moore, 3rd daughter of Charles, 1st Marquis of Drogheda; for their numerous issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

LONGFORD, EARL OF. (Pakenham.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

William de Pakenham was seated in Suffolk in the reign of King Edward I. The 7th in descent from him was

Sir Hugh Pakenham, who *d.* in the reign of King Henry VII., leaving issue;

1 Sir John, his successor, whose daughter and heir, Constance, carried the estate of Lordington, Co. Sussex, to her husband, Sir Geoffrey Pole, son of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., by his wife, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV.

2 Nicholas, whose grandson, Sir Edward, accompanied his cousin, Sir Henry Sidney, to Ireland, in 1576, and settling there, his grandson, Henry Pakenham, Esq., was seated at Pakenham Hall, Co. Westmeath, in the reign of Charles II.

3 Anne, *m.* Sir William Sidney, by whom she was mother of Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., Lord Deputy of Ireland.

The 7th in descent from the above Nicholas Pakenham was Thomas Pakenham, of Pakenham Hall, Co. Westmeath, who was created, in 1756, Baron of Longford, and *d.* in 1766, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Michael Cuffe, Esq., by the sister and heir of Ambrose Aungier, 2nd Earl of Longford, [which title became extinct on his death in 1704,] she was created, in 1785, Countess of Longford, and *d.* in 1794. They had issue:

1 Edward-Michael, 2nd Earl.

2 Hon. Robert, *d. unm.* in 1775.

3 William, *d.* young.

4 Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.B., *b.* 1757, *d.* 2 Feb. 1836, having *m.* 24 June 1785, Louisa-Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, by Henrietta, daughter of William Conolly, Esq., who *d.* March 1833; their issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

5 Lady Elizabeth, *b.* in 1742, *d. unm.* in 1818.

6 Hon. Frances, *d.* in 1772, having *m.* in June 1766, John-Ormesby Vandeleur, Esq., who *d.* in 1779.

7 Hon. Helena, *d.* in 1774, having *m.* in June 1768, William Sherlock, Esq., who *d.* in 1788.

8 Hon. Mary, *d.* in 1775, having *m.* in March 1770, Thomas Fortescue, Esq.

Edward-Michael, 2nd Lord, their eldest son, succeeded his father in the Barony, he was *b.* 1 April 1743, *m.* 25 June 1768, Hon. Catherine, 2nd daughter of the Right Hon. Hercules-Langford Rowley, by Elizabeth, Viscountess Langford, and by her, who *d.* 12 March 1816, had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume;* his Lordship *d.* before his mother, 3 June 1792; when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who likewise succeeded his grandmother in the Earldom; he was created, in 1821, Baron Silchester, Co. Southampton, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; and *d.* in 1835, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward-Michael, present and 3rd Earl.

LONSDALE, EARL OF. (Lowther.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family is of great antiquity in the County of Westmoreland. Lord Crofton springs from a junior branch of it. From Sir Gervase de Lowther, who flourished in the time of Henry III., the 14th in descent was Sir John Lowther, who had three sons:

1 Sir John, his heir, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1640, *d.* in 1675: he was father of

- 1 Colonel John Lowther, who *d.* before his father; his son John was created Baron Lowther of Lowther, Co. Westmoreland, and Viscount Lonsdale, in 1696. He *d.* in 1700, leaving three sons, Richard, Henry, and Anthony, who all *d. unm.*, the latter in 1741; the two former were successive Viscounts, and the title became extinct in 1751, on the death of the 2nd son, Henry, 3rd Viscount.
- 2 Richard, grandfather of Sir James Lowther, who succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of the 3rd Viscount, and was created Baron Lowther, of Lowther, and Baron of Kendal, Co. Cumberland, Baron of Burgh, Co. Westmoreland, Viscount of Lonsdale and Viscount Lowther, Co. Westmoreland, and Earl of Lonsdale, 1784; all which titles became extinct on his death without issue, 24 May 1802. But he was also created, in 1797, Baron and Viscount Lowther of Whitehaven, Co. Cumberland, with remainder to the heirs male of the body of the Rev. Sir William Lowther, Bart., in which titles he was succeeded by the present Earl, son and heir of the said Sir William.

2 Sir Christopher, created a Baronet in 1641, which title became extinct, with his male issue, by the death of his grandson, Sir James, the 4th Baronet, in 1755.

3 Sir William Lowther of Swillington; he *d.* in 1687; his eldest son, Sir William, *d.* in 1705, having had eight sons, of whom only two left male issue, viz.

- 1 Sir William, his successor at Swillington, created a Baronet in 1715, which title became extinct on the death of his son, Sir William, 2nd Baronet.
- 2 Christopher, who *d.* in 1718, leaving issue, Sir William, in holy orders, rector of Swillington; he succeeded to the estate of his cousin, Sir William, and was created a Baronet in 1764; he *d.* in 1788, and the titles of Viscount and Baron Lowther were entailed upon his issue male in 1797. He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir William, who also succeeded in 1802, as 2nd Viscount Lowther; was created Earl of Lonsdale, Co. Westmoreland, in 1807; and is the present Peer.

LORTON, VISCOUNT. (King.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is the 2nd son of Robert, 2nd Earl of Kingston, (under which article his pedigree is deduced,) and brother of the present Earl; he was created, in 1800, Baron Erris of Erris, Co. Roscommon; and in 1806, Viscount Lorton of Boyle, Co. Roscommon.

LOTHIAN, MARQUIS OF. (Kerr.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

The House of Kerr is of Anglo-Norman lineage. The Kers of Cessford, and the Kerrs of Fernihirst, from the latter of whom the present Marquis of Lothian descends, were the issue of two brothers who settled in Scotland in the 13th century, but which was the eldest is unknown.

Walter Ker of Cessford, who *d.* in 1501, had two sons, 1 Sir Robert, ancestor of the 1st Earl of Roxburghe, who *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1650; 2 Mark, whose son Mark Kerr was created Lord Newbottle in 1591, and Earl of Lothian in 1606, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; he *d.* in 1609. Robert, 2nd Earl, his son, *d.* in 1624; having no male issue, he had obtained a confirmation of his title to the Lady Anne, his eldest daughter, and the heirs male of her body; she *m.* William, eldest son of Robert, 1st Earl of Ancrum.

Ralph Kerr, the first on record of the House of Fernihirst, settled in Teviotdale about 1330.

The 8th from him was Sir Andrew Kerr, of Fernihirst, who was much distinguished in the reigns of James IV. and V. for his resistance to the power of England upon the borders, and particularly for his gallant defence of his castle of Fernihirst against the Earl of Surrey and Lord Dacre, to whom, after a long

siege, he was compelled to surrender it in Sept. 1523. He *d.* in 1545, leaving two sons:

1 Sir John, who retook his castle of Fernihirst from the English, by storm, in 1549, and is accused of being accessory, with Sir Walter Kerr, to the nocturnal murder of Sir Walter Scott, of Branxholm, in the streets of Edinburgh, in 1552; he *d.* in 1562. His eldest son, Sir Thomas, was a loyal and active adherent of Queen Mary; he joined her at Hamilton, after her escape from Lochleven in 1568; and the defeat of Langside having frustrated all hope of serving her in Scotland, he, in conjunction with Sir Walter Scott, of Buccleugh, carried fire and sword into England, in hopes of rendering her some assistance there; the Lord Hunsdon and the Earl of Sussex, in retaliation, demolished the castle of Fernihirst, and laid waste the adjacent country. He joined the gallant Kirkaldy in the defence of the castle of Edinburgh, whither he removed the charter chest of his family, which, on the surrender of the fortress to the Regent Morton, was seized and never recovered. He was then obliged to take refuge in France, but was permitted to return with a full pardon as soon as James VI. assumed the reins of government. In 1585, having, as Warden of the middle marches, met the English Warden on the borders, a fray took place, in which Sir Francis Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford, was killed; he was, to appease Queen Elizabeth, committed to ward in Aberdeen, where he *d.* in 1586. His youngest son was the celebrated and infamous favourite of King James I., Robert Kerr, created Viscount Rochester in 1612, and Earl of Somerset in 1613; imprisoned in the Tower, and convicted, in 1616, of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, but pardoned in 1624; he *d.*, without issue male, in 1645, having *m.* Lady Frances Howard, the divorced wife of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. The eldest son of Sir Thomas Kerr of Fernihirst, and elder brother of the Earl of Somerset, was Sir Andrew, created, in 1622, Lord Jedburgh, with remainder to his heirs male. He *d.* in 1628 without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother, Sir James, 2nd Lord; he *d.* in 1645, and was succeeded by his son Robert, 3rd Lord, who obtained, in 1670, a charter, limiting the title to William, Lord Newbottle, eldest son of Robert, 4th Earl, afterwards Marquis of Lothian, and, after him, to the eldest son of the Earl of Lothian, for the time, as a distinct Peerage for ever. He *d.* in 1692, when the male line of Sir John, eldest son of the above Sir Andrew Kerr of Fernihirst, became extinct, and the Barony devolved on the said William, Lord Newbottle, eldest son of Robert, 4th Earl, afterwards 1st Marquis of Lothian.

2 Robert Kerr, of Anerum, *d.* in 1588; his son and successor, William, was assassinated in 1590, by Robert Kerr, the younger, of Cessford, when the disputes about seniority between the houses of Cessford and Fernihirst were at the highest. Sir Robert Kerr, his eldest son, was gentleman of the bedchamber to King Charles I., by whom he was created, in 1633, Earl of Anerum, Lord Kerr of Nisbet, Long Newton, and Dolphingston, with remainder to his issue male by his 2nd marriage, failing which to his heirs male. He was faithful to his Royal master throughout all his troubles, and, after his murder, was compelled to take refuge in Holland; there, having sacrificed all his means in his Sovereign's cause, he passed the remainder of his days in solitude and poverty, all his afflictions being aggravated by the reflection, that his favourite son, the Earl of Lothian, had taken up arms in opposition to the sacred cause in which he himself was so severely suffering. He *d.* in 1654, leaving two sons; viz.:

By the 1st marriage,

1 William, who *m.* the above-mentioned Lady Anne, Countess of Lothian, and was created Earl of Lothian in 1631.

By the 2nd marriage,

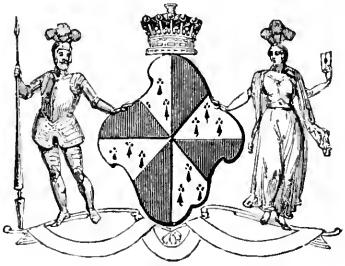
2 Charles, who succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Anerum, and on whose death without issue, the title devolved on his nephew, Robert, 4th Earl of Lothian, and 3rd Earl of Anerum, afterwards created Marquis of Lothian.

William, Earl of Lothian, the eldest son, from the commencement of the differences between the King and Parliament, manifested great zeal for the Covenant, and was engaged in all the actions of the Scotch army till 1643, when he was sent on a mission to France, and, on his return, repaired to Oxford to give an account of his embassy to the King; here he was arrested on an unfounded suspicion of treachery, and confined for several months in Bristol Castle. In the following year he was joined with the Marquis of Argyll in command of the forces sent to oppose Montrose, but soon surrendered his commission. In 1648 he protested against the engagement for the rescue of the King, but as soon as the proposition for bringing his Majesty to trial became known, he was one of the com-

missioners sent from Scotland to remonstrate against any violence or indignity being committed upon his sacred person. On his return he received the thanks of Parliament for his honest, though ineffectual, efforts, and for the solemn protest of abhorrence and detestation which, in the name of the Scottish nation, he had made against the proceedings of the English rulers, and was soon after dispatched to invite King CHARLES II. into Scotland. He *d.* in 1675, leaving, by the COUNTESS of LOTHIAN, his consort, besides other issue, a son Charles, ancestor of the Kerrs of Abbotrule, still existing in the male line; and his eldest son and heir,

ROBERT, who succeeded his mother as 4th Earl of Lothian, and his uncle, Charles, 2nd Earl, as 3rd Earl of Ancrum. He was created, in 1701, MARQUIS of LOTHIAN, and *d.* in 1703. WILLIAM, 2nd MARQUIS, his eldest son and successor, a libertine and without religion, was, however, a patriot, and an active supporter of the revolution in 1688. He *d.* in 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, 3rd MARQUIS, whose 2nd son, Lord Robert Kerr, a Captain in the King's army, was killed at the battle of Culloden. The 3rd Marquis *d.* in 1767, and was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM-HENRY, 4th MARQUIS. He commanded the cavalry on the left wing of the Royal army at the battle of Culloden when his brother fell, and he *d.* in 1775.

WILLIAM-JOHN, his eldest son, 5th MARQUIS, succeeded; he was *b.* 13 March 1737, and *m.* 9 June 1763, Elizabeth, only daughter of Chichester Fortescue, Esq., by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Lord Mornington, who *d.* 30 Sept. 1780. The Marquis *d.* 4 Jan. 1815, and was succeeded by his eldest son WILLIAM, 6th MARQUIS; who was raised to the Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Kerr of Kerraheugh, in 1821, and to whom, in 1824, succeeded his eldest son JOHN-WILLIAM-ROBERT, present and 7th MARQUIS.



LOUDOUN, COUNTESS OF. (CAMPBELL-RAWDON-HASTINGS.)

Peeress of Scotland.

SIR Colin More Campbell, the common ancestor of the families of Argyll, Breadalbane, and Loudoun, was father of Sir Niel, who *d.* in 1316; and of Sir Donald, from whom, the 12th in paternal descent, was SIR HUGH CAMPBELL, created LORD CAMPBELL of LOUDOUN, in 1601, and who *d.* in 1622. His only son George *d.* before him in 1612, leaving a daughter and heir, MARGARET, BARONESS of LOUDOUN, who succeeded her grandfather.

From Sir Niel, eldest son of Sir Colin More, the 4th in descent, was Duncan, 1st Lord Campbell, who had two sons:

1 Archibald, ancestor of the Duke of Argyll.

2 Sir Colin; father of Sir Duncan, his eldest son, ancestor of the Earl of Breadalbane, and of John, his 2nd son, from whom descended, in the 5th degree,

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, who *m.* MARGARET, BARONESS OF LOUDOUN, above mentioned, and was created, in 1633, EARL of LOUDOUN, Lord Farrinycan and Machline. In 1640, being engaged in active opposition to the Court, he was imprisoned in the Tower by the King's order, on account of a letter signed by him and other nobles to the King of France, imploring his assistance; he was however soon after liberated, at the intercession of the Marquis of Hamilton. His Lordship took a principal part against the Royal authority in the troubles that ensued, till, having been one of the commissioners sent to treat with the King in the Isle of Wight in 1647, the result of

that treaty proved to him and his colleagues, the Earls of Lauderdale and Lanark, that the party now in power in England had ulterior objects in which the Scottish nation would never acquiesce, and the engagement for the King's rescue was immediately proposed and adopted; the Earl of Loudoun concurred in it, but, dissatisfied with his associates and their plans, soon withdrew. After the defeat of CHARLES II. he retired to the Highlands, and joined Lord Glencairn and the Royalists, but, on their dispersion, submitted to General Monk. He *d.* in 1663.

JAMES, 2nd EARL, his eldest son, not concurring in the measures of Government under CHARLES II., went abroad, and *d.* at Leyden in 1684. Two of his sons left issue; viz.,

1 HUGH, 3rd EARL, his successor; he obtained a confirmation of his titles, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, remainder to the heirs whatsoever of the body of the 1st Earl. He *d.* in 1731, and his only son and successor JOHN, 4th EARL, who served in the army with great distinction against the rebels in 1745, and commanded in chief the army opposed to the French in America in the years 1756-7, *d.* without issue in 1782, when the issue of his father became extinct.

2 Lieut.-General Sir James Campbell, of Lawers, served in the army under the Duke of Marlborough, and, by his gallantry, contributed signally to the successful issue of the battle of Malplaquet. He was killed in the battle of Fontenoy, where he commanded the British horse, 30 April 1745. His only son, JAMES-MURE, succeeded as 5th EARL, and *d.* in 1786, leaving an only child, FLORA-MURE, present COUNTESS, now the widow of Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquis of Hastings.

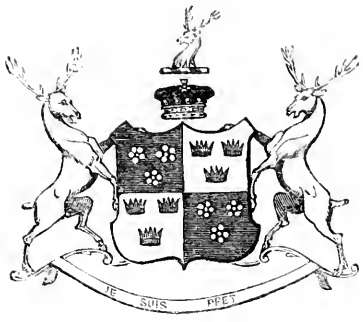
LOUTH, BARON. (PLUNKETT.)

Peer of Ireland.

THIS ancient family, of which Lord Louth is the chief, is of Danish extraction. Sir Hugh de Plunkett came from England into Ireland in the reign of King HENRY II., and was ancestor of John, living in the reign of HENRY III., who had two sons, 1 John, ancestor of OLIVER, 1st LORD LOUTH; 2 Richard, ancestor of the Earl of Fingall and Dunsany.

John Plunkett of Bewley, Co. Louth, the eldest son, was father of Richard, his heir, and grandfather of Walter Plunkett of Bewley, who was sheriff of Louth in 1409, and *d.* in 1436. His son and heir, Walter, was successively followed by his son Walter, his grandson Sir John, and his great grandson Sir Patrick Plunkett of Kilfaran, Bewley, and Talanston, Sheriff of Louth in 1497. He *d.* in 1508.

SIR OLIVER PLUNKETT, of Kilfaran, his son, was created BARON of LOUTH, Co. Louth, in 1541; he was succeeded by his son THOMAS, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1571, leaving two sons: PATRICK, 3rd LORD, his eldest son and successor, *d.* without issue male in 1575, and was succeeded by his brother OLIVER, 4th LORD, who *d.* in 1607, and was successively followed in uninterrupted paternal descent by eight generations of Barons to the present Lord, whose grandfather OLIVER, 10th LORD, succeeded in 1754, and *d.* 4 March 1763; having *m.* Margaret, daughter of Luke Netterville, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in 1787, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. Having survived his two eldest sons Oliver and Luke, he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, THOMAS, 11th LORD, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, father of THOMAS-OLIVER, the present and 12th LORD, who succeeded him in 1823.



LOVAT, BARON. (Fraser.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The affinity of the family of Lovat with that of Saltoun is undoubted, although it cannot be accurately traced. The first ascertained ancestor of Lord Lovat is Simon Fraser, who with his brother James fell at the battle of Halidon Hill, 19 July 1333. The received opinion is that these brothers were the sons of Sir Alexander Fraser, slain at Duplin, (see the title Saltoun *in this Volume*,) by his marriage with Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert I. But this is inconsistent with the fact upon record that this Simon Fraser was a married man in 1330, as Sir Niel Campbell of Lochow, the 1st husband of the Lady Mary Bruce *d.* in 1316. It is therefore probable that he was the brother rather than the son of the above-mentioned distinguished chieftain.

He left an infant son Hugh, who is styled Dominus de Lovat, and is supposed to have been created a Peer of Parliament in 1431, by King James I., with whom he was in great favour. He was succeeded by his son Hugh, 2nd Lord, and he by his son Thomas, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1524. His eldest son Thomas, Master of Lovat, was killed at Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, *unm.*, and he was succeeded by his 2nd son Hugh, 4th Lord. His Lordship was the Queen's Justiciary in the North, and was, with his eldest son Hugh, Master of Lovat, killed in a bloody encounter with the Macdonalds, in which not more than ten on both sides remained alive; at Lochlochy in Inverness-shire, 2 June 1544.

Alexander, 5th Lord, his eldest surviving son, succeeded; he *d.* in 1558, leaving three sons; viz.

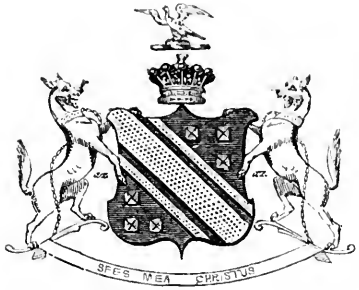
1 Hugh, his successor, 6th Lord.

2 Thomas Fraser of Knocker and Strichen, ancestor in the direct male line of the present Peer.

3 James Fraser of Ardachie.

Hugh, 6th Lord, *d.* in 1576: and to him succeeded his son Simon, 7th Lord, who *d.* in 1633. Hugh, 8th Lord, his son, *d.* in 1646, and was succeeded by his grandson Hugh, 9th Lord, who *d.* in 1672, leaving an only son Hugh, 10th Lord, on whose death without issue male in 1696, his great-uncle Thomas, younger son of Hugh, 9th Lord, succeeded as 11th Lord Lovat. His son Simon, 12th Lord, was executed on Tower Hill, 9 April 1747, for his accession to the Rebellion of 1745, and his estates and titles were forfeited to the crown. The estates were, however, restored in 1774, by Act of Parliament, to his eldest son, the Hon. Simon Fraser, upon payment of 20,983*l.* He *d.* without issue, and was succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Archibald-Campbell Fraser, who *d.* in Dec. 1815, without surviving issue male; and all the male descendants of Hugh, 6th Lord, having shortly afterwards become extinct, the representation of the family devolved on

Thomas-Alexander Fraser, the lineal descendant and heir male of Thomas Fraser of Knocker and Strichen, 2nd son of the 5th Lord, on whom, in 1837, King William IV. was pleased to confer the dignity of a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Lovat of Lovat, in the Co. of Inverness.



LUCAN, EARL OF. (Bingham.)

Peer of Ireland.

Of this ancient family, which is said to be of Saxon origin, was Sir John de Bingham, who was seated at Bingham's Melcomb, Co. Dorset, in the reign of Henry I. From him descended, in the time of King Henry VIII.,

Robert Bingham, whose eldest son Robert, continued the line at Melcomb, which still exists; his 2nd son, Sir Richard, was one of Queen Elizabeth's military council; having greatly distinguished himself in the command of some troops sent to to quell the insurrection in Ireland, he was appointed, in 1598, Marshal of Ireland and Governor of Leinster, and *d.* at Dublin soon after, leaving an only daughter; and his 4th son,

George, accompanied his brother Sir Richard into Ireland, and was Governor of Sligo, where he was killed about the year 1596 by Ensign Ulick Burgh, who surrendered the castle to O'Donnel. He had issue, Sir Henry Bingham, of Castlebar, Co. Mayo, eldest son, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1632; and John, youngest son, ancestor of Lord Clanmorris.

Sir Henry, 1st Baronet, was succeeded by his son Sir George, who was father of Sir Henry and Sir George, successive Baronets; the latter was succeeded by his son, Sir John, the 5th Baronet, who *m.* Anne, daughter and co-heir of Agmondesham Vesey, Esq., by Charlotte, only daughter and heir of William Sarsfield, Esq., brother of William Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan; by whom he left issue, Sir John his successor, who *d. unm.* in 1752, and

Sir Charles Bingham, Bart., who was created in 1776 Baron Lucan of Castlebar, Co. Mayo, and Earl of Lucan in 1795; he *d.* in 1799, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, present and 2nd Earl.

LUDLOW, EARL. (Ludlow.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

The family of Ludlow derives its surname from the town of Ludlow in Salop, where it was originally seated. William Ludlow, of this family, took up his residence at

Hill Deverell, Co. Wilts, in the middle of the 14th century. From him descended in the 7th generation, Sir Henry Ludlow, of Maiden-Bradley, Co. Wilts, who, by Letitia, daughter of Thomas West, Lord Delawar, had two sons; 1 Edmund, the celebrated Parliament General in the great rebellion, and author of his own "Memoirs;" and 2 Henry, whose son Stephen settled in Ireland, and *d.* in 1721. He *m.* Alice, daughter and heir of Peter Lachard, Esq., who brought him considerable property in Wales, and by her was father of

Peter Ludlow, Esq., who *d.* in 1750; leaving by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heir of John Preston, Esq. of Ardsalla, Co. Meath;

1 Peter, 1st Earl Ludlow.

2 Alice, who *d.* 7 Jan. 1788, having *m.* John Preston, Esq., of Bellinter.

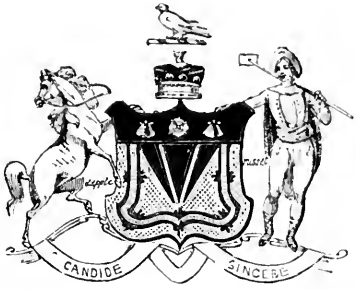
3 Mary, who *d.* 6 Sept. 1755, having *m.* Sir Robert Rich, Bart., of Waverley, Co. Warwick.

Peter Ludlow, Esq., the eldest son, was created, in 1755, Baron of Ardsalla, Co. Meath; and in 1760 Viscount Preston and Earl Ludlow. He *d.* in 1803, leaving two sons, viz.: 1 Augustus, his successor, 2nd Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1811: 2 George-James, present and 3rd Earl, who succeeded his brother, and was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1831, by the title of Baron Ludlow.

LYNDHURST, BARON. (Copley.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is the only son of John-Singleton Copley, Esq., Royal Academician, an artist of great merit, well known by his historical compositions, the best of which have been engraved: Major Pierson, by Heath; Gibraltar, by Sharpe; and especially the Death of Lord Chatham, by Bartolozzi. The latter is a splendid composition, forming the best and most dignified representation we possess of that august assembly, over which, probably, the artist had little suspicion that his own son was destined one day to preside. He *d.* at an advanced age, 9 Sept. 1815, having *m.* the daughter of Richard Clarke, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters; of whom two sons and one daughter *d.* infants. Another daughter *m.* Gardener Green, Esq., of Boston in America, and the only surviving son is the present Peer, Sir John-Singleton Copley, who, having passed through the offices of Solicitor and Attorney-General, was advanced from the Mastership of the Rolls to be Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in 1827, and was at the same time created Baron Lyndhurst of Lyndhurst, Co. Hants.; he resigned the Great Seal in 1830, and in 1831, was appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.



LYNEDOCH, BARON. (Graham.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is descended from a branch of the family of the Duke of Montrose. Sir William Graham of Kincardine (10th in descent from William Graham, patriarch of the family,) *m.* 1st, Mariota, daughter of Sir John Oliphant, and had by her two sons, of whom Alexander, the eldest, was great-grandfather of the 1st Earl of Montrose, from whom the present Duke descends; and 2ndly, Mary Stewart, 2nd daughter of King Robert III., and relict of George, Earl of Angus, and by her, besides two younger sons, had issue,

1 Sir Robert Graham of Strathearron, ancestor in the 7th degree of the gallant John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, of whom the incomparable Sir Walter Scott has left us so striking a portrait in his tale of "Old Mortality;" and who *d.* on the field of battle at Killikrankie, after achieving the last victory on behalf of King James II., on the 17th June 1689.

2 Patrick, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and the Pope's nuncio in Scotland, much esteemed for his piety and learning. He *d.* in 1678, in the Castle of Lochleven, where he was imprisoned by King James II.

3 William Graham, whose lineal descendant, James Graham, purchased the estate of Balgowan, Co. Perth, towards the close of the sixteenth century. From him descended, in the 4th degree, Thomas Graham, Esq., of Balgowan, who *d.* 6 Dec. 1766; leaving by his marriage with Lady Christian Hope, 6th daughter of Charles, 1st Earl of Hopetoun, an only son, the gallant General Sir Thomas Graham, G.C.B., who was created in 1814, in consequence of his eminent military services, especially in the Peninsular war, Baron Lynedoch of Balgowan, Co. Perth, and is the present Peer.

LYTTELTON, BARON. (Lyttelton.)

Peer of Great Britain and of Ireland.

His Lordship is paternally descended from the ancient family of Westcote, seated at Westcote, in Devonshire; of which Henry de Westcote held lands there in 1314.

Thomas de Westcote, a descendant of this Henry, *m.* Elizabeth, heiress of Thomas de Luttleton, of Frankley in Worcestershire, and assumed her surname, though their three younger sons continued the family name of Westcote. Their eldest son was the famous Judge, Sir Thomas Lyttleton, who *d.* in 1481. The 5th in descent from him was

John Lyttleton, Esq., of Frankley; who, being a Roman Catholic, was induced by some gentlemen of that persuasion to join in the conspiracy against the government of Queen ELIZABETH, which cost the Earl of Essex his life. He was convicted of high treason, though the evidence against him amounted only to his having joined the conspirators at Drury House, towards the close of a treasonable consultation. He was condemned to die, but the interest of Sir Walter Raleigh, said to have been procured by a considerable bribe, saved his life for a few months, and he *d.* of disease in the King's Bench prison, in 1601. All his estates were forfeited, but King JAMES, soon after his accession, willing to ingratiate himself with the people, who retained great regard for Essex's memory, restored them to his widow and family. Muriel, his widow, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, survived him eight-and-twenty years; disencumbered his estates from the debts her husband's political enterprizes had created, and had the good fortune, or prudence, to breed up her children in the reformed religion. Her eldest son, Sir Thomas, was created a Baronet in 1618; he was active in the cause of King CHARLES I., and a member of the Oxford Parliament, but was taken prisoner by the rebels at Bewdley in 1643, and confined in the Tower of London till 1649, within which period his estates were sequestered by Parliament, and his house at Frankley burnt to the ground by Prince Rupert, who had garrisoned it for the King, lest, on his being compelled to abandon it, the enemy should take the same advantage of it. He *d.* in 1649. His son and heir, Sir Henry, was arrested by Cromwell in 1654, and confined for seventeen months in the Tower, on suspicion of a design to subvert the Government, a large quantity of arms having been discovered in a private room in his house at Hagley. He *d.* in 1693, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Charles, who was not less distinguished for his zeal in the Royal cause, during the continuance of the civil contests. He was in the town of Colchester when it was besieged by the rebel forces, and on its surrender escaped to France. He was made prisoner in 1659, on the miscarriage of Sir George Booth's attempt upon Shrewsbury; but being shortly after released, was employed by the King as his medium of communication with those friends in England who so materially facilitated the great work of Restoration. He held office under Government during the reigns of CHARLES II. and JAMES II., but resigned his employments at the Revolution, rather than take another oath of allegiance. He *d.* in 1714; having *m.* Christian, 2nd daughter of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., and sister of Richard, 1st Viscount Cobham, whose titles of Viscount and Baron Cobham, are entailed on her and her issue male, failing the issue male of her elder sister Hester, afterwards created Countess Temple, the wife of Richard Grenville, Esq., from whom the Duke of Buckingham, now Viscount Cobham, descends. By this Lady, besides two sons who *d.* young, Sir Thomas Lyttelton had issue:

1 George, created Baron Lyttleton in 1757. This elegant poet and most amiable man *d.* in 1773, leaving an only son, Thomas, 2nd Lord, a nobleman of great talents, but very profligate habits; he *d.* in 1779, when the title became extinct.

2 Charles, Bishop of Carlisle, *d. unm.* 1768.

3 Lieut.-General Sir Richard Lyttelton, K.B., *d.* without issue in 1770; having *m.* Rachael, daughter of Wriothesley, 2nd Duke of Bedford, and widow of Scroop, 1st Duke of Bridgewater.

4 William-Henry, created, in 1776, Baron Westcote of Baltamar, Co. Longford, in the Peerage of Ireland; he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his nephew, Thomas, Lord Lyttelton, and was created LORD LYTTELTON, Baron of Frankley, in 1794. He *d.* in 1808, having had six sons, of whom only two survived him, viz. 1 GEORGE-FULKE, his successor, 2nd LORD, who *d. unm.* in 1828; 2 WILLIAM-HENRY, 3rd LORD, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1837, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-WILLIAM, present and 4th LORD.

MACCLESFIELD, EARL OF. (Parker.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The first certain ancestor of the Earl is Thomas Le Parker, a person of ample possessions in the reign of Edward III. The 8th in descent from him was Sir Thomas Parker, who rose to the office of Lord High Chancellor in 1718, having been constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in 1710, and on the demise of her Majesty, one of the Lord's Justices pending the arrival of King George I. He was created, in 1716, Baron Parker of Macclesfield, Co. Chester; and in 1721, Viscount Parker of Ewelme, Co. Oxford, and Earl of Macclesfield, Co. Chester, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Heathcote, Esq., and her issue male: in consequence of which limitation, Sir William Heathcote of Hursley, Bart., heir male of the said Lady Elizabeth, is next in succession to the Earldom, after the existing male descendants of the 1st Earl, who are described in *The Peerage Volume*. A numerous family of Heathcotes also descend in the male line from the said Lady Elizabeth, and are in remainder to the titles. The Earl was impeached in June 1725, on charges of corruption, tried by his Peers and found guilty; he was removed from his high office, and fined £30,000. He *d.* in 1732, and was succeeded by his only son George, 2nd Earl. This nobleman, who had passed several years on the Continent, and was highly scientific, was greatly instrumental in procuring the change of style in England, and gave considerable assistance in the Act of Parliament by which it was effected. He *d.* in 1764, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1795; when George, his eldest son, present and 4th Earl, succeeded.

MACDONALD, BARON. (Bosvile-Macdonald.)

Peer of Ireland.

Somerled, of ancient Norwegian ancestry, Thane of Argyll, the patriarch of this family, early in the 12th century, acquired the Western Islands, by his marriage with Effrica, daughter of Olavus, King of Man; and assumed the designation of

King of the Isles, which his successors held, independent of the Scottish Kings, till his great-grandson, Angus, acknowledged his subjection, and styled himself Lord of the Isles. This title continued in his heirs male, till Alexander, Lord of the Isles, 5th in descent from him, who had a maternal claim on the kingdom of Ross, having levied war against King James I., and burnt the town of Inverness, was totally defeated by the King in Lochaber, in 1429. On his humble submission, however, his life was spared, but his honours and estates were forfeited. They were restored in 1431; but his son John, Earl of Ross, having carried on a treasonable correspondence with Edward IV., King of England, again forfeited them in 1475; but was pardoned, and obtained a renewed charter of his estates, and the title of Lord of the Isles to himself and the heirs male of his body, failing which, to Angus his natural son, on the extinction of whose descendants the title was suppressed. From Hugh, his brother, 2nd son of Alexander, Earl of Ross, the 6th in descent was Sir Donald Macdonald of Slate, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625, and *d.* in 1643. Sir James Macdonald, his son, joined the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, and sent some troops to the assistance of Charles II., when he marched into England in 1651; he *d.* in 1678. Sir Donald, his eldest son, left two sons:

1 Sir Donald, his successor, who joining in the rebellion of 1715, was attainted by Act of Parliament, and *d.* in 1718, leaving one son, Sir Donald, who *d. unm.* in 1720.

2 Sir James, who succeeded his nephew in the Baronetcy, and *d.* in 1723.

Sir Alexander Macdonald, only son and successor of Sir James, was almost the only person of consideration in the Western Isles who did not join the Pretender in 1745. He *d.* in 1746, leaving three sons, viz.

1 Sir James, who *d. unm.* in 1766.

2 Sir Alexander, who succeeded his brother, and was created Baron Macdonald of Slate, Co. Antrim, in 1776; he *m.* 3 May 1768, Elizabeth-Diana, eldest daughter and co-heir of Godfrey Bosvile, Esq., of Gunthwaite, Co. York, who *d.* 18 Oct. 1789. His Lordship *d.* 12 Sept. 1795, leaving, besides other issue,—for whom see *The Peerage Volume*—

1 Alexander-Wentworth, his successor, 2nd Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1824.

2 Godfrey, 3rd Lord, who succeeded his brother, assumed the additional surname of Bosvile, and *d.* 13 Oct. 1832, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Godfrey-William-Wentworth, present and 4th Lord.

3 The Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *b.* 1747, *d.* 18 May 1826; having *m.* 26 Dec. 1777, Lady Louisa-Leveson-Gower, eldest daughter of Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford, by whom, who was *b.* 22 Oct. 1749, and *d.* 29 Jan. 1827, he left issue.

MALMESBURY, EARL OF. (Harris.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship's ancestors have been for several generations gentlemen of the city of Salisbury. James Harris, Esq., of the Close, Salisbury, *m.* Gertrude, daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Townson, Bishop of Salisbury, and *d.* in 1679, leaving by her, Thomas Harris, Esq., of the Close, Salisbury; who by his second wife Joan, daughter of Sir Wadham Wyndham of Orchard Wyndham, Co. Somerset, had his

son and heir, James; he *m.* Lady Elizabeth Ashley-Cooper, daughter of Anthony, 2nd Earl of Shaftesbury, and sister to the Author of *The Characteristics*. He *d.* in 1731; leaving by her his son and heir James Harris, Esq., of the Close, Salisbury, the celebrated philologer, successively a Lord of the Admiralty and of the Treasury, and Secretary and Comptroller of the Household to the Queen. He *d.* 21 Dec. 1780, having *m.* in 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of John Clarke, Esq., of Sandford, Co. Somerset, by whom, who *d.* 8 July 1757, he had issue;

1 Sir James Harris, his heir, the 1st Earl.

2 Elizabeth, *b.* July 1748, *d.* 13 April 1749.

3 John-Thomas, *b.* in 1751, *d.* 9 Dec. 1752.

4 Catherine-Gertrude, *d.* 8 June 1834, having *m.* June 1785, the Hon. Frederick Robinson, 2nd son of the 1st Lord Grantham, who *d.* 23 Dec. 1792.

5 Louisa-Margaret, *d. unm.* 26 May 1826.

Sir James Harris, K.B., the eldest son, having sustained with great credit his high diplomatic stations of Minister Plenipotentiary, or Ambassador, to the Courts of Madrid, St. Petersburg, and the Hague, was created, in 1788, Baron Malmesbury of Malmesbury, Co. Wilts; and in 1800, Viscount Fitz-Harris of Heron Court, Co. Southampton, and Earl of Malmesbury; he *d.* in 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James-Edward, present and 2nd Earl.

MANCHESTER, DUKE OF. (Montagu.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The founder of the illustrious family of Montagu was Drogo de Montacute, one of those noble warriors who came into England with William the Conqueror; he obtained considerable grants of land in the County of Somerset. Sixth in descent from him was Simon de Montacute, summoned to Parliament in 1300; he was father of William Lord Montacute, and grandfather of William, created Earl of Salisbury in 1337; to the beauty of whose Countess Catherine, daughter of William Lord Grandison, the gallantry of King Edward III. dedicated his noble institution of the Garter. He was father of William, 2nd Earl, K.G., grandfather of John, 3rd Earl, and great-grandfather of Thomas, 4th Earl of Salisbury, K.G., a series of heroes of whose exploits the annals of our history are the immortal records; the 4th Earl *d.* in 1428, and his only daughter and heir, Alice, carried this Earldom, by marriage, into the family of Neville. It was forfeited by the attainder of her son Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, K.G., in 1471, and his eldest daughter Isabel, having married George Duke of Clarence, brother of King Edward IV., the honours of this powerful house at length expired in a daughter of the blood Royal, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, their daughter and eventual heir; who was created Countess of Salisbury in 1513, attainted in 1539, and beheaded in 1541, leaving a numerous issue by her husband, Sir Richard Pole, K.G.

It is not accurately decided whether the subsequent family of Montagu descended from Simon, a younger brother of John, 3rd Earl of Salisbury, or from James, a natural son of Thomas, the 4th Earl. One of these was ancestor of Sir Edward Montagu, Speaker of the House of Commons, of whose influence in that

assembly King HENRY VIII. had so high an opinion, that requiring, according to the arbitrary tenor of his government, the immediate passing of a bill of subsidies, which the Commons were unwilling to grant, he thus addressed Sir Edward Montagu, who was kneeling before him; "Get my bill to pass by such a time to-morrow, or this head of yours (laying his hand upon Sir Edward's head) shall be off." Sir Edward, considering the danger in which he stood under so imperious a Prince, exerted himself so effectually, that the bill passed by the time appointed. In 1537 he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and *d.* in 1557. Edward Montagu, Esq., of Boughton, Northamptonshire, his son and heir, left six sons, three of whom were,

1 Sir Edward, eldest son, his successor, created, in 1621, Baron Montagu of Boughton; his son Edward, 2nd Lord, was father of Ralph, 3rd Lord, created in 1689 Viscount Monthermer, and Earl of Montagu, and in 1705 Marquis of Monthermer, and Duke of Montagu; in his son John, 2nd Duke, who *d.* in 1749, the male line of the 1st Baron Montagu of Boughton became extinct. Mary, 2nd daughter, and at length sole heir of the 2nd Duke, *m.* George Brudenell, 4th Earl of Cardigan, who was created Duke of Montagu; their only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, conveyed the large estates of this branch of the house of Montagu into the ducal family of Buccleuch, and James, her younger son, is the present Lord Montagu of Boughton.

2 Sir Henry, (3rd son,) ancestor of the Duke of Manchester.

3 Sir Sidney, (6th son,) ancestor of the Earl of Sandwich.

SIR HENRY MONTAGU, 3rd son of Edward Montagu, Esq., and grandson of the Lord Chief Justice, was bred to the bar, and became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1616. He was for a short time Lord Treasurer of England, in the reign of JAMES I.; was created, in 1620, Baron Montagu of Kimbolton, Co. Huntingdon, and Viscount Mandeville; and in 1626, EARL of MANCHESTER. He was Lord Privy Seal under King CHARLES I., and *d.* in 1642; he left five sons, viz.:

1 EDWARD, 2nd EARL.

2 Walter, who professed the Romish religion, entered into a monastery in France, and was made Abbot of Pontoise; he was employed by the Queen to raise contributions for the Royal cause among the Roman Catholic gentry of England, and was arrested at Rochester when on such a mission in 1643, and kept a prisoner for four years. Being then exiled and forbidden to return to England under pain of death, he retired to his abbey, and there entertained Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, whose education the Queen-mother had entrusted to his care.

3 James, *m.* Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Baynard, of Lackham, Co. Wilts. He *d.* in 1665; having had twelve sons, of whom the eldest, who survived him, was James, his successor at Lackham, who *d.* in 1675. He left four sons, the two eldest of whom were, Edward, his successor, who *d.* in 1701; and James, who succeeded his brother at Lackham, and *d.* in 1747, leaving three surviving sons:

1 James Montagu, Esq., of Lackham, who was *b.* Jan. 1713, and *d.* 25 April 1790; leaving by his marriage in 1742, with Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hedges, Esq., who *d.* Aug. 1786, several daughters—for the survivors of whom, see *The Peerage Volume*—and two sons, viz.: James, his successor at Lackham, who *d. unm.* 12 July 1797; and Lieut.-Colonel George Montagu, *m.* Anne, daughter of William Courtenay, Esq., by Lady Jane Stuart, daughter of the 2nd Earl of Bute. He *d.* at his seat, Knowle, Co. Devon, 19 June 1815, leaving by her, who *d.* 10 Feb. 1816, George-Conway-Courtenay Montagu, Esq., present head of the collateral branch of this noble house, and two daughters, for all of whom see *The Peerage Volume*; he had also a son, Frederick, a Captain in the 23rd Foot, who was killed in the battle of Albuera, 16 May 1811.

2 Edward, a Master in Chancery, who *d.* 21 Sept. 1798, leaving a son Gerard, deceased; for whose issue, by his marriage, 5 June 1785, with Mary-Anne, daughter of —— Doughty, Esq., see *The Peerage Volume.*

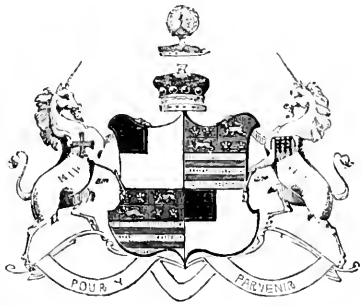
3 Admiral John Montagu, *b.* in 1719, *d.* Sept. 1795; having *m.* 11 Dec. 1748, Sophia, daughter of James Wroughton, Esq., of Wilcot, Wilts; by whom he left (see *The Peerage Volume*) a daughter, Lady Thomas, having also had the four sons following: 1 The Rev. John Montagu, D.D., *d. unm.* in 1818; 2 Sir George Montagu, G.C.B., *b.* 12 Dec. 1750, and *d.* 24 Dec. 1829, having *m.* 9 Oct. 1783, Charlotte, daughter and co-heir of George Wroughton, Esq.; for their issue—see *The Peerage Volume*; 3 James, Captain R.N., *b.* 12 July 1752, killed in Lord Howe's action 1 June 1794; 4 Edward, a Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery in the East India Company's service, *b.* 20 Nov. 1755, was killed at the siege of Seringapa-

tam, 8 May 1799, having *m.* 17 May 1792, Barbara, daughter of John Fleetwood, Esq.; for their issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Henry, Master of St. Catherine's Hospital, *d.* without issue.

5 George, who left, besides other issue, two sons, Edward and Charles; the latter, a statesman, a wit, and an author, was created, in 1700, Baron Halifax, Co. York, with remainder, failing his issue male, to George, son and heir of his elder brother Edward. He was a Knight of the Garter, and was also created, in 1714, Earl of Halifax and Viscount Sunbury; the latter titles became extinct on his death in 1715, when the Barony devolved on his nephew, George, created, in 1715, Viscount Sunbury and Earl of Halifax; he *d.* in 1739, and was succeeded by his son and heir, George, last Earl of Halifax, K.G., a Secretary of State, and 1st Lord of the Admiralty. He *d.* without surviving issue male in 1772, when all his honours became extinct.

Edward, 2nd Earl, eldest son of the 1st Earl, was called up to the House of Peers in his father's life-time, by the title of Lord Kimbolton; and was so forward in the first measures of opposition to the King's government, that he was accused by the Attorney-General before the House of Lords of high treason, at the same time with five Members of the House of Commons. The impeachment failed, and the Lord Kimbolton, who soon after succeeded his father as Earl of Manchester, took the command of the Parliamentary army, and was successful in all his actions against the Royal troops. Cromwell, however, his Lieut.-General, taking advantage of the first check his arms experienced, in the King's relieving Donnington Castle, after the battle of Newbury, preferred an accusation against him before the House of Peers, in 1744, of having been backward in reducing the King's power; this had no immediate effect, but the self-denying ordinance of the following year, by removing from commands in the army all the Members of either House of Parliament, relieved Cromwell of a General who had hitherto been a great check upon his ambitious projects. His Lordship was Speaker of the House of Lords, and in that capacity used his utmost endeavours to bring about a pacification upon moderate terms; but after the murder of the King, he never again sat in Parliament till the convention of Peers in April 1660, when he was again called to the chair, and the restoration of King Charles II. was voted. As first Commissioner of the Great Seal and their Speaker, the Earl of Manchester was appointed by the House of Lords to offer their congratulations to his Majesty on his joyful entry into London, which he did in a memorable speech addressed to the King in the banqueting-house at Whitehall, on the 29th of May 1660, and received a most gracious reply. He *d.* in 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1682. He was succeeded by his son, Charles, 4th Earl, who was created, in 1719, Duke of Manchester, and *d.* in 1722, leaving two sons, William, his successor, 2nd Duke, who *d.* without issue in 1739; and Robert, 3rd Duke, who succeeded his brother; he *d.* in 1762, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, 4th Duke, to whom, who *d.* in 1788, succeeded his eldest son, William, present and 5th Duke.



MANNERS, BARON. (Manners.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Thomas Manners, the present Lord, is the 6th son of Lord George Manners-Sutton, 3rd son of John, 3rd Duke of Rutland, (under which title his Lordship's pedigree is

traced,) and is younger brother of Charles, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. He was appointed, in 1807, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was at the same time created Baron Manners of Foston, Co. Lincoln.

MANSFIELD, EARL OF. (Murray.)

Peer of Great Britain and of Scotland.

The Earl is of the same family with the Duke of Atholl. Ninth in descent from Sir John de Moravia, was their common ancestor, Sir William Murray of Tullibardine, who *d.* about 1511, leaving his eldest son, William, from whom the Duke of Atholl descends, and Sir Andrew, 2nd son, whose son

Sir David, was father of, 1 Sir Andrew, grandfather of Andrew, 1st Lord Balvaird, who was so created in 1641, and *d.* in 1644; and 2

Sir David Murray, created Baron of Scone in 1603, and Viscount Stormont, in 1621, with remainder, failing his heirs male, to several heirs of entail. He *d.* in 1631, without issue, as did Sir Mungo Murray of Drumcairn, 2nd Viscount, 4th son of John, 1st Earl of Tullibardine, and James Murray, 2nd Earl of Annandale, who succeeded as 3rd Viscount, when, according to the entail, the Peerage devolved on

David, 4th Viscount, 2nd Lord Balvaird, son of Andrew, 1st Lord. He *d.* in 1668, and was succeeded by his son,

David, 5th Viscount, who *d.* in 1731; amongst his six sons, were

1 David, 6th Viscount, (eldest son,) *b.* in 1689, *d.* 23 July 1748; having *m.* 20 Jan. 1726, Anne, only daughter and heir of John Stewart, Esq., by whom he was father of David, 7th Viscount and 2nd Earl.

2 William, 1st Earl, (4th son,) the celebrated statesman and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was *b.* 2 March 1705, and *d.* 20 March 1793; having *m.* 20 Nov. 1738, Lady Elizabeth Finch, 7th daughter of Daniel, 6th Earl of Winchilsea, who *d.* 10 April 1784. He was created in 1776, Earl of Mansfield, Co. Nottingham, with remainder, failing the heirs male of his body, to Louisa, Viscountess Stormont, wife of his nephew, David, 7th Viscount, and her issue male by the Viscount; this Earldom is now enjoyed by the above Lady, mother of the Earl; but the 1st Earl obtained a renewal of his patent in 1792, with remainder to the said David, 7th Viscount, who succeeded him as 2nd Earl in 1793, and *d.* in 1796, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, William, the present and 3rd Earl.

MANVERS, EARL OF. (PIERREPONT.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

ROBERT PIERREPONT was created Baron Pierrepont of Holme-Pierrepont, Co. Notts, and Viscount Newark, Co. Notts, in 1627, and Earl of Kingston in 1628. Henry, his son, 2nd Earl, was created Marquis of Dorchester in 1643, which title became extinct on his death in 1680, but the Earldom devolved on Robert, 3rd Earl, grandson and heir of William, the Marquis's next brother; he *d.* in 1682, and was successively followed by his two brothers, William and Evelyn.

The said Evelyn, 5th Earl, was created Marquis of Dorchester in 1706, and Duke of Kingston-upon-Hull, in 1715. He *m.* 1st, Lady Mary Feilding, daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Denbigh, and 2ndly, Lady Isabella Bentinck, daughter of William, 1st Earl of Portland; and *d.* in 1726, having had, by his first marriage, three daughters, the eldest of whom was the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, and one son, William, Earl of Kingston, who *d.* in 1713, while his father was only Marquis of Dorchester, leaving, by his wife Rachel, daughter of Thomas Bayntun, Esq., one son Evelyn, 2nd Duke, who succeeded his grandfather, and on whose death 22 Sept. 1773, all his titles became extinct; and one daughter, Lady Frances, *b.* 1711, who *m.* in May 1734, Philip Meadows, Esq., and *d.* in Dec. 1795.

Sir Philip Meadows, 5th son of Daniel Meadows, Esq., of Chatsham, Co. Suffolk, was Ambassador to the Courts of Denmark and Sweden; he *d.* in 1718, leaving one son, Sir Philip, Knight Marshal of the Palace, who *d.* in 1767. Philip Meadows, Esq., who *m.* Lady Frances Pierrepont, sister and heir of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, was the 3rd son of Sir Philip. He *d.* in Aug. 1781, leaving by Lady Frances, besides other issue,

CHARLES, the 1st EARL MANVERS, who succeeded to the estates of the Duke, his uncle, on the death of his Grace's widow, Elizabeth, Duchess of Kingston, in Oct. 1788, when he assumed the name of PIERREPONT. He was created Baron Pierrepont of Holme-Pierrepont, Co. Notts, and Viscount Newark in 1796, and EARL MANVERS in 1806; he *d.* in 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, CHARLES-HERBERT, present and 2nd EARL.

MAR, EARL OF. (ERSKINE.)

Peer of Scotland.

HENRY DE ERSKINE was proprietor of the Barony of Erskine on the Clyde in the reign of ALEXANDER II. The 6th from him was Sir Thomas Erskine, whose marriage with Janet, only child of Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, by Christian, daughter of Sir John Menteith, by Lady Elyne Mar, daughter of Gratney, 11th Earl of Mar, eventually brought the Earldom into his family; his son SIR ROBERT, assumed the title, and should have been 17th EARL, but did not obtain possession of the Earldom; and the date from which his descendants take precedence as Earls of Mar, according to a charter granted by Queen MARY, to JOHN, 5th LORD ERSKINE, and who should have been 6th Earl of this family, obliges us to reckon THOMAS, 1st LORD ERSKINE, son of this SIR ROBERT, as the 1st EARL.

The origin of this Earldom is lost in antiquity. Martieus, the 1st Earl on record, flourished in the reign of Malcolm Canmore; this male line failed in 1377, by the death of Thomas, 13th Earl, whose sister, Margaret, succeeded, and by William, Earl of Douglas, had issue James, Earl of Douglas, and 15th Earl of Mar, who *d.* without issue in 1388, and Isabel, who succeeded her brother; she *m.* 1st, Sir Malcolm Drummond of Drummond, who *d.* in 1403; and 2ndly, Alexander Stewart, natural son of Alexander, Earl of Buchan, 4th son of King ROBERT I. The Countess *d.* without issue in 1419, when the Earldom should have devolved on SIR ROBERT ERSKINE, of right 17th Earl, the heir of line as above stated; but King JAMES I., then reigning, desirous to sap the foundations of a formidable Aristocracy, was endeavouring to unite the ancient Earldoms to the Crown, and seized this opportunity to require a surrender of the Earldom of Mar, from Alexander Stewart, widower of the Countess. Alexander, conscious that he possessed at best but a life interest in the Earldom, resigned it to the King, who regranted it to him and his heirs male. Upon his death, without issue, in 1435, Sir Robert Erskine claimed the title, but was prevented from taking the estates, on pretence of the minority of King JAMES II. On his coming of age, the cause was heard in Parliament, and the Earldom decreed, in 1457, to the King, under various pleas, of which the chief was his right as legal heir to Alexander, the last Earl, who was a bastard. The Earldom was after some years bestowed on John, 3rd son of King JAMES II.; then on Cochrane, a favourite of King JAMES III.; next on Alexander, 3rd son of King JAMES III., and lastly on James Stewart, Prior of St. Andrews, a natural son of King JAMES V. At length the rightful proprietor, John, Lord Erskine, obtained permission from the Crown to have the question respecting the succession to the dignity re-tried, and, after a lapse of one hundred and thirty years, obtained a verdict in his favour; upon which the Queen granted, in 1565, a charter to him and his heirs of the Earldom of Mar, with precedency from the year 1457; against which clause, the Earls of Mar have always protested, averring it to be the most ancient Earldom of Scotland.

Sir Thomas Erskine of Erskine was father, as before stated, by Janet Keith, at length heiress of Mar, of SIR ROBERT ERSKINE, who claimed the Earldom, and should have been 1st Earl of this family; he *d.* however in 1453, before the Parliament had finally decided against him, leaving a son, THOMAS, who was dispossessed of it by the decree of 1457, but had the title of Lord Erskine; as however the precedency of this title dates from that decree, this THOMAS, Lord Erskine,

must be reckoned as 1st Earl. He was succeeded by his only son, Alexander, 2nd Earl; whose son, Robert, 3rd Earl, was killed at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513. His son and successor, John, 4th Earl, was entrusted with the keeping of the young King James V., whose favour he always retained; he *d.* 1552: his eldest son, Robert, Master of Erskine, was killed at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, in his father's lifetime, and his 2nd son, Thomas, Master of Erskine, Ambassador to England, also *d.* before him; his 3rd son John, succeeded him; and his 4th son, Sir Alexander, was father of Sir Thomas, created, in 1603, Baron of Dirleton, in 1606 Viscount of Fentoun, and in 1619, Earl of Kellie, all with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. He was ancestor of all the succeeding Earls of Kellie, till his male issue became extinct in 1829, by the death of Methuen-Kellie, 10th Earl, when the Earl of Mar, as next heir male, succeeded to his titles. John, 5th Earl of Mar, obtained the recognition of his right from Queen Mary and the Parliament. Being Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh at the period of the birth of King James VI., his mother, Queen Mary, desirous to put the castle into the hands of the Earl of Bothwell, offered to commit the young Prince to the custody of the Earl of Mar, provided he would surrender the Castle. The Earl consented to these conditions, and conveyed the Royal child to the Castle of Stirling, of which also he was the Keeper; peremptorily refusing to yield him up again to Bothwell, who used both artifice and force to recover possession of his person, but in vain; the Earl of Mar thus effectually preserving from the power of this ambitious man a life of so much importance to the Scottish nation at that unquiet period, and from which have sprung all the succeeding Kings of Great Britain. The Earl was chosen Regent of Scotland on the death of the Regent Lennox, but *d.* in the following year, 1572, leaving to his successor, John, 6th Earl, the custody of the young King's person. The latter joined the Ruthven conspiracy in 1582, for obtaining possession of the King, who had now some years since assumed the reins of Government, and for this was attainted, but restored by Act of Parliament in 1585. He accompanied the King into England in 1603, and continued in favour to the end of James's reign. He *d.* in 1634, having had a grant of the Barony of Cardross to himself, his heirs and assigns, which he assigned accordingly to Henry his 3rd son, and his heirs male. He left eight sons, viz.:

1 John, 7th Earl, ancestor of all the succeeding Earls of Mar.

2 James, who *m.* Mary, Countess of Buchan, and became, in her right, 6th Earl of Buchan; his issue male became extinct in 1695, by the death of William, 8th Earl of Buchan, his grandson.—*See* Buchan.

3 Henry, to whom the Barony of Cardross was assigned, but he *d.* before his father, and David, his only son, succeeded to the Barony, and on his sons Henry William, John, and Charles, the Earldom of Buchan was entailed. He was ancestor of the present Earl of Buchan, and of the existing collaterals of that family, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, title Buchan.

4 Sir Alexander, *d.* in 1640, without issue.

5 Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, also in the entail to the Buchan title. His son, Sir Charles, was father of, 1 Sir John Erskine, of Alva, Bart., grandfather of the Earl of Rosslyn; and 2 Charles, a Lord of the Session, by the title of Lord Tinwald, whose son, James, was also a Lord of Session, and took the title of Lord Alva, and was father of John Erskine, of Cambus, Esq., deceased, for whom, and the female issue of Lord Alva, see *The Peerage Volume*.

6 Sir John Erskine, of Otterstoun, Co. Fife, who left male issue.

7 Sir Arthur Erskine, of Scotscraig, who also left male issue.

8 William, in remainder in the entail to the Buchan Peerage, but *d.* without issue.

John, 7th Earl, *d.* in 1654; his son, and successor, John, 8th Earl, joined the Marquis of Montrose in 1645, and was at the rout of Philliphaugh, whence he escaped to Mar; his estates were put under sequestration after his father's death, and he lived till the Restoration in a cottage at the gate of his house at Alloa. He *d.* in 1668. Charles, 9th Earl, his son, *d.* in 1689, and was succeeded by his son John, 10th Earl, who, 1715, set up the standard of the Pretender, at Braemar, and, on the unsuccessful issue of that enterprise, escaped to the continent, where he *d.* in 1732, having been attainted, in 1716, by Act of Parliament, and his titles forfeited. Charles, called Lord Erskine, his son, who should have been 11th Earl, *d.* without issue in 1766, and should have been succeeded by his cousin Charles, eldest son of James, 2nd son of Charles, 9th Earl. He *d.* in 1774, and was succeeded by his brother James, 13th Earl; and he was succeeded, in 1735,

by his eldest son, JOHN-FRANCIS, 14th EARL, to whom the titles, forfeited by the attainder of JOHN, 10th EARL, in 1716, were graciously restored under his late Majesty, King GEORGE IV., by Act of Parliament in 1824. He was *b.* in 1741, and *d.* 20 Aug. 1825, having *m.* Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyer, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 20 Dec. 1798, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*; he was followed by his eldest son, JOHN-THOMAS, 15th EARL, to whom, in 1828, succeeded his only son, JOHN-FRANCIS, present and 16th EARL.

MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF. (SPENCER-CHURCHILL.)

Peer of England.

To dilate upon the services of JOHN CHURCHILL, the first and great DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, K.G., which so long as the British name and nation last will remain among our proudest remembrances, is the province of the British historian, and is a theme to which so limited a space as could be here allotted to it would be altogether insufficient; taking it then for granted, that his merits are well known to every reader, it need only be observed, that he was derived from a very ancient family, of which Roger de Courcil, a noble Norman, came into England with WILLIAM the Conqueror, and obtained from that monarch grants of lands in the West of England. Fourteenth in descent from this Roger, was Sir Winstan Churchill, who suffered from sequestration in the grand rebellion as a strenuous partisan of the Royal cause. He *d.* in 1688, having had a numerous issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, Bart., of Ashe, in Devonshire, at which place, in consequence of the ruin of her husband's fortune, all her children were born. JOHN CHURCHILL, the 2nd but eldest surviving son of this family, was the hero whose talents, civil and military, raised him to the highest rank amongst the subjects of his native country, and acquired him an immortal fame throughout Europe. He *m.* Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Richard Jennings of Sandridge, Co. Hertford—a lady of great abilities and excessive haughtiness, whose influence for some years held the mind of Queen ANNE almost in bondage, and enabled her to be eminently serviceable in promoting the political views of her husband at home, while he was conquering the enemies of the country abroad. Other influence however arose, which at length incited the Queen to cast off the subjection in which her haughty favourite had held her, and the downfal of the Marlborough and Whig party was the result. The Duchess *d.* 18 Oct. 1744. Their issue were:

1 John, Marquis of Blandford, *b.* 13 Jan. 1690, *d.* 20 Feb. 1703.

2 Lady HENRIETTA, *m.* Francis, 2nd Earl Godolphin, and succeeded her father as DUCHESS of MARLBOROUGH.

3 Lady Anne, *m.* Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, and *d.* 15 April 1716, leaving issue, CHARLES, 3rd DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, and John, father of the 1st Earl Spencer.

4 Lady Elizabeth, *m.* Scroop Egerton, 1st Duke of Bridgwater, and *d.* 22 March 1714, without surviving issue.

5 Lady Mary, *m.* John, Duke of Montagu, and *d.* without issue male.

The Duke rose through all the gradations of the Peerage from his original rank of a simple gentleman; he was first created a Peer of Scotland, by the title of Lord Churchill of Eyemouth, Co. Berwick, in 1682, and was introduced to the Peerage of England in 1685, by the title of Baron Churchill of Sandridge, Co. Herts;

created Earl of Marlborough, Co. Wilts, in 1689; Marquis of Blandford and Duke of Marlborough, in 1702. After the death of his only son, all his English honours, with the Manor of Woodstock and house and lands of Blenheim, were, by act of Parliament, in 1706, settled on his daughters according to their seniority of birth, and their issue male respectively. He *d.* 16 June 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter,

HENRIETTA, DUCHESS of MARLBOROUGH, wife of Francis, Earl Godolphin; she *d.* 24 Oct. 1733, having survived her only son, William, Marquis of Blandford, who *m.* 25 April 1729, Maria-Catherine, daughter of Peter D'Jong of Utrecht, and *d.* without issue, 24 Aug. 1731. She left two daughters, Henrietta, *m.* to Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and Mary to Thomas Osborne, Duke of Leeds. As the Duchess left no surviving issue male, the inheritance passed, according to the Act of Parliament, to the eldest son of her next sister, Anne, Countess of Sunderland, who was herself deceased.

The ancestors of the family of Spencer were of noble degree in Normandy before the Conquest. Robert le Despencer, one of the Barons who came into England with WILLIAM the Conqueror, was Steward, or Despencer, to that Monarch; his successors, William and Thurstan, enjoyed the same office under King HENRY I., and from it the family derived a surname which speedily became famous in the English annals. Hugh, the 1st Baron Ledespencer, by writ of summons in 1264, was great-grandson of this Thurstan; he was appointed Grand Justiciary of England by the Barons, in opposition to King HENRY III., and was killed at the battle of Evesham in 1265, fighting under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, against the assertors of the Royal authority. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh, 2nd Lord Despencer, created, in 1322, Earl of Winchester; and who, with Hugh Despencer the younger, his son, Earl of Gloucester, (in right of his wife, Alianore, eldest daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and niece of King EDWARD II.) occupy so large a space in the history of that reign; both the most powerful persons of their time, possessors of the greatest estates in England, and the unhappy favourites of an unhappy Monarch. How far the unpopular measures of King EDWARD might be attributed to these ministers, historians must decide; but certain it is that, with gratitude not always the consequence of court favour, they faithfully adhered to their Royal master through all the vicissitudes of his fortune. Both were put to death in 1326, by the Barons in arms against the Crown, without even the form of a trial—the father in October, having been delivered to his enemies by the garrison of Bristol, which city he was holding for the King, and the son in November, after a stout defence of the castle of Caerfili, which he at length surrendered upon capitulation, expressly guaranteeing the safety of his life. Hugh Despencer, his son and heir, was summoned to Parliament by King EDWARD III. in 1338; he *d.* without issue in 1349, and was succeeded by his nephew, Edward, who, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Bartholomew, 4th Baron Burghersh, left one son, Thomas, 6th Baron Le Despencer, who obtained the reversal of the Act of Parliament by which his ancestors, the Earls of Winchester and Gloucester, had been attainted, after their deaths, and was created, in 1397, Earl of Gloucester: he owed his elevation to King RICHARD II., and continued his allegiance to that Monarch after the superior fortune of HENRY IV. had driven him from the throne. He took up arms for that Prince's restoration, in conjunction with many other nobles: but Henry obtained a premature knowledge of the conspiracy; met them with an irresistible force; and the Earl of Gloucester, who had taken refuge at Bristol, was given up by the citizens, attainted and beheaded in 1400. He left an infant son, Richard, on whose death, in 1414, the male descendants of the first Baron Le Despencer became extinct. The Barony is now enjoyed by the heir-general of the 1st Baron.

From Geffrey Le Despencer, brother of Hugh, the 1st Baron, and also great-grandson of Thurston, the patriarch of this family, descended, in the 18th degree, SIR ROBERT SPENCER, created, in 1603, BARON SPENCER of Wormleighton. He *d.* in 1627, and was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1636. HENRY, his son, 3rd LORD, was created EARL of SUNDERLAND in 1643. Though a very young man, he had heartily embarked in the cause of King CHARLES I., and lost his life in the battle of Newbury, 20 Sept. 1643, being then but twenty-three years of age. He left an infant son, ROBERT, 2nd EARL, K.G., who, on attaining the age of maturity, was employed some years on foreign embassies, and recalled in 1679, to take the chief lead in the administration at home; from this time he retained his office of Secretary of State almost without intermission, till near the close of the reign of JAMES II. His public life is marked with so many instances

of change of policy, and apparently of change of principle, that, though his abilities were confessedly great, history does not hold him in much respect. King WILLIAM, though he did not employ him in administration, trusted him privately as a political partisan, and he *d.* in 1702.

He was succeeded by his son, CHARLES, 3rd EARL, K. G., who, as already noticed, *m.* Lady Anne Churchill, 2nd daughter of the 1st Duke of Marlborough. Under the patronage of his father-in-law, he was introduced in a diplomatic character at several foreign courts, and was, in 1706, appointed Secretary of State. He did not, however, long enjoy this office, for the Duke of Marlborough's power soon after, began to give way under the Tory influence which marked the latter years of Queen ANNE. He resigned in 1710, but was re-appointed under King GEORGE I., and held for a short time the situation of President of the Council; he *d.* in 1722, leaving, as noticed above, by Anne, his Duchess, three surviving sons, viz.:

1 ROBERT, 4th EARL, his successor, who *d. unm.* 27 Nov. 1729.

2 CHARLES, 5th EARL, who succeeded his brother in 1729, and became 3rd DUKE, on the death of his aunt, Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, in 1733.

3 John, ancestor of the Earl Spencer.

CHARLES, 3rd DUKE, a General in the Army, was appointed, in July 1758, to command the British forces sent to serve in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, but *d.* at Munster, of a fever, in October the same year; he left three sons:

1 GEORGE, his successor, 4th DUKE, who *d.* in 1817, and was succeeded by his son, GEORGE, the present and 5th DUKE, who has assumed, by Royal sign-manual, the additional surname of CHURCHILL.

2 Lord Charles, *b.* 31 March 1740, *d.* 15 June 1820; having *m.* 2 Oct. 1762, the Hon. Mary Beauclerk, only daughter of Vere, Lord Vere, and sister of Aubrey, 5th Duke of St. Albans, by whom, who was *b.* 4 Dec. 1743, and *d.* 31 Jan. 1812, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

3 Lord Robert, *b.* 3 May 1747, *d.* without issue 23 June 1831; having *m.* 2 Oct. 1811, Henrietta, only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkener, K.B., widow of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, brother of William, 1st Earl of Radnor; she was *b.* Jan. 1750, and *d.* 17 Nov. 1825.

MARYBOROUGH, BARON. (WELLESLEY-POLE.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE Right Hon. WILLIAM WELLESLEY-POLE, 2nd son of Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington, and brother of the Marquis Wellesley, (which article *see* for his Lordship's pedigree,) the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Cowley, was created BARON MARYBOROUGH of Maryborough, Queen's County, in 1821; he assumed the surname of Pole on succeeding to the estates of his cousin, William Pole, Esq., of Ballyfin; and his only son, the Hon. William Wellesley-Pole, assumed the additional surnames of Tilney-Long, on his marriage with Catherine, eldest daughter and heir of Sir James Tilney-Long, Bart., of Draycot House, Co. Wilts, and of Wanstead House, Co. Essex.

MASSEREENE, VISCOUNT. (Skeffington-Foster.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir John Clotworthy, in reward of his valuable services in promoting the restoration of King Charles II., was created, in 1660, Baron of Lough Neagh, and Viscount of Massereene, both in the County of Antrim, with remainder, on failure of his issue male, to his son-in-law Sir John Skeffington, husband of his only daughter Mary, and his issue male by the said Mary, and failing such, to the heirs general of Sir John Clotworthy. The Viscount *d.* in 1665.

The family of Skeffington derives its name from Skeffington in Leicestershire, where Simon Skeffington was seated in the time of King Edward I. His lineal descendant Sir William Skeffington, was created a Baronet in 1626, and was ancestor in the 4th degree of Sir John Skeffington, who *m.* the daughter and heir of the 1st Viscount, and succeeded as 2nd Viscount Massereene; he *d.* in 1695, and was succeeded by Clotworthy, his son, 3rd Viscount, who *d.* in 1713; Clotworthy, his son, 4th Viscount, *d.* in 1738; his son and successor, Clotworthy, 5th Viscount, was created Earl of Massereene, in 1756, and *d.* in 1757. He was father of Clotworthy, Henry, and Chichester, successive Earls; the last of whom *d.* in 1816, when the Earldom became extinct. All the male issue of Sir John Skeffington, 2nd Viscount, thus failed, and Lady Harriet, only daughter and heir of Chichester, 4th Earl and 8th Viscount, succeeded as Viscountess, being heir-general of Sir John Clotworthy, 1st Viscount. She *m.* Thomas-Henry, 2nd Viscount Ferrard, and *d.* in 1831, leaving several children, of whom her eldest son John, succeeded as 10th Viscount, and is the present Peer.

MASSY, BARON. (Massy.)

Peer of Ireland.

The family of Massy is alleged to have flourished in Normandy from the period of the conquest of that Province, by Duke Rollo, in 876, and to have derived their

surname from the town and Lordship of Massy. After the Norman invasion of England, the Masseys were seated at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire; and the first of the family who settled in Ireland was General Hugh Massey; he held a military command in 1641, and was grandfather of Colonel Hugh Massy of Duntryleague, Co. Limerick, who was father of HUGH, created, in 1776, Baron Massy of Duntryleague, Co. Limerick, and of Eyre, 1st Lord Clarina; *see* that title.

HUGH, 1st LORD, *m.* 1st, Mary, daughter and heir of Colonel James Dawson of Bellinacourty, Co. Tipperary; and 2ndly, Rebecca, daughter of Frances Dunlap, Esq., of Antigua, and *d.* in 1788, leaving issue by his 1st marriage, 1 HUGH, 2nd LORD; 2 James, who assumed the name of Dawson, and *m.* Mary, daughter of John Lenard, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 26 May 1805, he was father of James-Hewitt Massy-Dawson, Esq., for whom see *The Peerage Volume.* His Lordship, by his 2nd marriage, had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

He was succeeded by his eldest son HUGH, 2nd LORD, who was *b.* 14 April 1733, and *d.* 10 May 1790, having *m.* in Sept. 1760, Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Edward Taylor, Esq., who *d.* 16 Aug. 1791; their issue are given in *The Peerage Volume.*

His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son HUGH, 3rd LORD, *b.* 24 Oct. 1761, *d.* 20 June 1812, having *m.* 12 March 1792, Margaret-Everina, youngest daughter of William Barton, Esq., she *d.* 14 Sept. 1820; for their issue see *The Peerage Volume.* His eldest son HUGH-HAMMON, 4th LORD, succeeded: he *d.* in 1836, and was succeeded by his eldest son HUGH-HAMMON-INGOLDSBY, present and 5th LORD.

MAYNARD, VISCOUNT. (MAYNARD.)

Peer of Great Britain.

IT appears from the Roll of Battle Abbey that Mainard accompanied WILLIAM the Conqueror into England. From him descended John Maynard of Axminster, Co. Devon, who served under Edward the Black Prince in France. The 8th in descent from him was

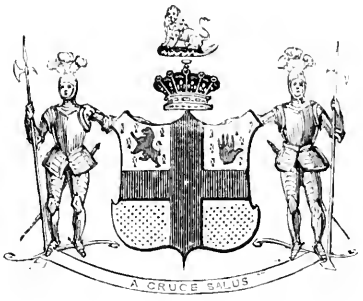
Sir Henry Maynard, Secretary to the famous Lord Burghley; he *d.* in 1610, leaving six sons, four of whom *d.* without issue; the other two were,

1 William, created Baron Maynard of Wicklow, in the Peerage of Ireland, in 1620, and Baron Maynard of Estaines ad Turrim, Co. Essex, in the Peerage of England, in 1628, he *d.* in 1639, and was succeeded by his son William, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1698, and was succeeded by his son Banastre, 3rd Lord; he *d.* in 1718, leaving three surviving sons: Henry, 4th Lord, his successor, who *d. unm.* in 1742; Grey, 5th Lord, who *d.* also *unm.* in 1745; and Charles, 6th Lord.

2 Charles, *d.* in 1665; Sir William Maynard of Walthamstow, Co. Essex, his eldest surviving son, was created a Baronet in 1681, and *d.* in 1685; Sir William and Sir Henry, his sons, were successive Baronets; the latter *d.* in 1738, and was succeeded by his only son Sir William, on whom the titles of Viscount and Baron were entailed by the new patent of 1766; he *d.* in 1772, and was succeeded by his son Sir Charles, who also succeeded as 2nd Viscount in 1775.

CHARLES, 6th LORD, was created, in 1766, Baron Maynard of Much Easton, Co. Essex, and VISCOUNT MAYNARD of Easton Lodge, Co. Essex, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Sir William Maynard, Bart., descended from Charles Maynard, Esq., the only brother who left issue, of William, 1st Lord. On the death of the

1st Viscount, 30 June 1775, the original English and Irish Baronies became extinct; and the titles of Viscount and Baron of the new creation devolved on Sir Charles Maynard, Bart., the 2nd Viscount, eldest son of Sir William Maynard, Bart.; he *d.* in 1824, and was succeeded by his nephew Henry, the present and 3rd Viscount, son of his brother the Rev. Henry Maynard.



MAYO, EARL OF. (Bourke.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship derives his descent from the family of the Marquis of Clanricarde. On the failure of its elder male line by the death of William, 3rd Earl of Ulster, in 1333, whose daughter and heir *m.* Lionel, Duke of Clarence, (*See* the article Clanricarde,) two sons of Sir William de Burgh, who was the son of William, younger brother of Walter, 1st Earl of Ulster of this family, seized upon as much of the inheritance as they could appropriate by force of arms, and divided it into two parts, which they severed from the jurisdiction of England, changed their name to Bourke, and adopted the Irish custom of Tanistry for the inheritance, by which the succession is not lineal but passes to the eldest and worthiest man of the blood and name of the deceased. Sir William, the elder brother, and ancestor of the Marquis of Clanricarde, assumed the title of Lord Mac-William Eighter or of the South; and Sir Edmund, the younger brother, that of Mac-William Oughter or of the North. He was the immediate ancestor of the Earl of Mayo; and of Theobald Bourke, a junior of the house, who in the reign of Charles I. was the Mac-William of the time, and, surrendering that title and the tanistry system of inheritance, was raised to the Peerage, in 1627, by the title of Viscount Mayo, which became extinct 1767.

John Bourke, Esq., 11th in direct paternal descent from Sir Edmund, the first Mac-William Oughter, was created, in 1776, Baron of Naas; in 1781 Viscount Mayo of Monycrower; and in 1785 Earl of Mayo. He *d.* in 1790, leaving two sons, John, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1792, and Joseph-Deane, 3rd Earl, father of John, present and 4th Earl, by whom he was succeeded in 1794.

MEATH, EARL OF. (Brabazon.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

The surname of Brabazon is derived from the province of Brabant, whence James Le Brabazon came to the assistance of William the Conqueror, in his descent upon England. The first of the family who settled in Ireland was Sir William Brabazon, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, 12th in descent from the above James; he *d.* in 1552. Sir Edward, his eldest son, was created, in 1618, Lord Brabazon, Baron of Ardee, Co. Louth, and *d.* in 1625; he was father of William, 2nd Lord, created, in 1627, Earl of the County of Meath; he *d.* in 1651, and was succeeded by his only son Edward, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1675, leaving three sons, who all succeeded to the Peerage; viz., 1 William, 3rd Earl, he *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1684; 2 Edward, 4th Earl, *d.* without issue in 1707; and 3

Chambre, 5th Earl; he *m.* Juliana, only child of the last Viscount Chaworth, and *d.* in 1715, leaving two sons, successive Earls: viz. Chaworth, 6th Earl, who *d.* in 1763 without issue; and Edward, 7th Earl, who *d.* in 1772, leaving two sons: viz.

1 Anthony, 8th Earl, his successor, who *d.* in 1790; and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William, 9th Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1797, when his only surviving brother, John-Chambre, present and 10th Earl, succeeded; he was created, in 1831, Baron Chaworth of Eaton Hall, Co. Hereford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

2 Hon. William, *b.* Aug. 1723, *d.* 29 Nov. 1790; having *m.* 10 May 1764, Catherine, daughter and sole heir of Arthur Gifford, Esq., by whom, who *m.* 2ndly John St. Georgio, Esq., and *d.* 1 Feb. 1833, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

MELBOURNE, VISCOUNT. (Lamb.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

Sir Matthew Lamb, of Brocket Hall, Co. Herts, (brother of the Rt. Rev. Robert Lamb, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough, who *d.* in 1769,) was created a Baronet

of Great Britain, in 1755. He was a member of the Board of Trade and Plantations and Custos Rotulorum of the liberty of Peterborough, and *d.* 6 Nov. 1768; having *m.* Charlotte, only daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Coke, and heir of her brother, George-Lewis Coke Esq., of Melbourne, Co. Derby, by whom he had issue,

1 Sir Peniston, his successor, 1st Viscount.
2 Anne, *d.* young.
3 Charlotte, *b.* 1 Nov. 1743, *d.* 2 April 1790, having *m.* 29 May 1766, Henry, 2nd and last Earl Fauconburg, who *d.* without issue male, 23 March 1802.

Sir Peniston was created, in 1770, Lord Melbourne, Baron of Kilmore, Co. Cavan; and in 1781 Viscount Melbourne. In 1815, he was also created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Melbourne of Melbourne, Co. Derby; and *d.* in 1828, when he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William, present and 2nd Viscount.

MELVILLE, VISCOUNT. (Saunders-Dundas.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is of a branch from the ancient family of Dundas, of Fingask—see the pedigree of Lord Dundas. Sir Archibald Dundas, of Dundas, 2nd son of James Dundas, of Fingask, who *d.* in 1436, was ancestor in the 4th degree of George Dundas, of Dundas, who had two sons: 1 Sir Walter, whose lineal representative is James Dundas, Esq., of Dundas, *m.* to a daughter of the late Viscount Duncan; and 2 Sir James Dundas of Arniston, father of Sir James Dundas of Arniston, who, early in the Civil War, signed the National Covenant; he lamented the violent measures to which the leading men of his own persuasion had recourse, but never would abjure his engagement. After the Restoration, he was appointed a Lord of Session, although he had not been bred to the law, from the high opinion entertained of his probity and abilities; but being required by Act of Parliament to subscribe a declaration that the National Covenant was an illegal association, which he would only concede so far as that it had led to actual rebellion, he refused compliance, and never took his seat on the bench; he *d.* in 1679. Robert, his eldest son, *d.* in 1727. His eldest surviving son,

Robert Dundas of Arniston, was Lord President of the Court of Session; he *d.* in 1753, leaving, besides other issue, three sons, viz.

1 The Right Hon. Robert Dundas, also Lord President of the Court of Session, he *d.* 13 Dec. 1787; having *m.* 1st, 17 Oct. 1741, Henrietta, daughter of Sir James Carmichael; she *d.* 14 May 1755, and he *m.* 2ndly, Jane, daughter of William Grant, Esq., by whom he had the issue given in *The Peerage Volume.* By his 1st marriage he had the four daughters following;

1 Elizabeth, *m.* 6 Sept. 1762, Sir John-Lockhart Ross, Bart., who *d.* 9 June 1790; she *d.* in June 1819.
2 Henrietta, *m.* Adam, 1st Viscount Duncan, and had issue.
3 Margaret, *m.* General John Scott, of Balcomie—See *Viscountess Canning.*
4 Anne, *m.* George Buchan, of Kelso, Esq.

2 Lieut.-Colonel William Dundas, *m.* Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Byam, D.D., of St. John's, Antigua; by whom he left issue—See *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Henry, Treasurer of the Navy, President of the Board of Control, and Se-

cretary of State; all which offices he resigned on Mr. Pitt's secession in 1801. He was created, in 1802, Baron Dunira, Co. Perth, and Viscount Melville of Melville, Co. Edinburgh. In 1806, an impeachment was instituted against him for malversation in his office of Treasurer of the Navy, of which he was acquitted after a solemn trial by his Peers. He *d.* in 1811, and was succeeded by his only son, Robert, present and 2nd Viscount, who, in consequence of his marriage with a co-heir of Dr. Huck Saunders, sister of the Countess of Westmoreland, has assumed the additional name of Saunders.

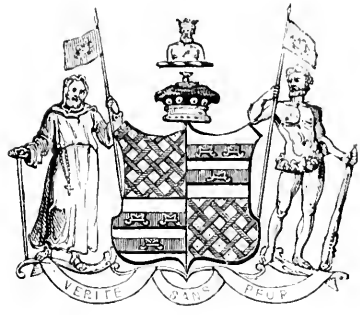
MEXBOROUGH, EARL OF. (Savile.)

Peer of Ireland.

Of an ancient family which appears to have been seated in Yorkshire as early as the 12th century; and which had been ennobled in two of its branches previous to the creation of the present Earldom.

Thomas Savile, living in the 13th century, had two sons, Sir John and Sir Henry. Sir John, the eldest son, was ancestor of Sir George Savile, who was created Baron Savile of Eland, and Viscount Halifax in 1668, Earl of Halifax in 1679, and Marquis of Halifax in 1682; all which titles became extinct in 1700, by the death of his son and heir William, 2nd Marquis of Halifax; of John Savile, created Baron Savile of Pontefract, Co. York, in 1628, in which title he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was created Viscount Savile in the Peerage of Ireland, and Earl of Sussex in England in 1644, all which titles became extinct in 1671, by the death of his son James, 2nd Earl of Sussex; and of the Baronets of Thornhill in Yorkshire, which title was created in 1611, and became extinct in 1784, by the death of Sir George Savile, to whose estates the present Earl of Scarborough, his nephew, has succeeded.

Henry, the second son of Thomas Savile, was ancestor in the fifth degree of Sir John Savile, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; who *d.* in 1606, leaving two sons, Sir Henry, created a Baronet in 1611, which title became extinct on his death; and John, whose grandson Charles Savile, Esq., of Methley, was father of Sir John Savile, K.B., created, in 1753, Baron Pollington of Longford; and in 1766, Viscount Pollington of Terns, and Earl of Mexborough of Lifford, Co. Donegal. He *d.* in 1778, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1830, and was succeeded by his only son, John, present and 3rd Earl.



MIDDLETON, BARON. (Willoughby.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Sir John de Willoughby, a Norman Knight, had the Lordship of Willoughby in Lincolnshire, by gift of William the Conqueror; 6th in descent from him was Robert, summoned to Parliament in 1313, as Baron Willoughby de Eresby; he *d.* in 1316. John, 2nd Lord, his son, *d.* in 1349; and John, 3rd Lord, his son, in 1372: when he was succeeded by his son,

Robert, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1396; he had issue, 1 William, 5th Lord, his successor; 2 Sir Thomas, whose great-grandson and heir, Robert, was summoned to Parliament in 1492, as Baron Willoughby de Broke; his male line failed in 1522, on the death of Robert, 2nd Lord, his son, and the Barony is now inherited by his heir-general.

William, 5th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *d.* in 1409, leaving two sons: 1 Robert, 6th Lord, whose line failed in 1505; 2 Thomas, grandfather of

Sir Christopher Willoughby, who, besides other issue, had three sons:

1 William, who succeeded as Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and *d.* without issue male in 1525, when the Barony devolved on his only daughter, whose heir-general is the present Baron Willoughby de Eresby.

2 Christopher, whose only son, William, was created, in 1547, Lord Willoughby of Parham, which title became extinct by the failure of his male line in 1779.

3 Thomas, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas under King Henry VIII.: he *d.* in 1545. The 5th in descent from him was Francis Willoughby, of Wollerton, Esq., an admired author, especially on natural history. He *d.* in 1672, aged thirty-seven, leaving two sons: 1 Francis, who was created a Baronet in 1677, with remainder to his brother, and *d. unm.* in his 20th year, in 1688; 2

Thomas, who succeeded to the Baronetcy, and was created, in 1711, Baron Middleton of Middleton, Co. Warwick; he *d.* in 1729, leaving four sons, of whom the two eldest were.

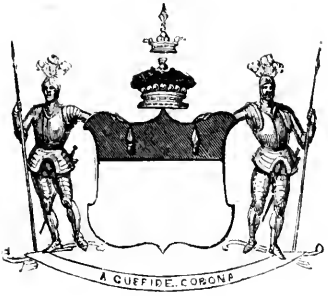
1 Francis, his successor, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1758; he had two sons: Francis, 3rd Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1774, and Thomas, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* without issue in 1781.

2 Thomas, who *d.* in 1742; his sons who left issue were,

1 Henry, 5th Lord, who succeeded his cousin in 1781; he was *b.* 19 Dec. 1726, and *d.* 14 June 1800, having *m.* 25 Dec. 1756, Dorothy, daughter and co-heir of George Cartwright, Esq., who *d.* 19 July 1808; for their issue—see *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship was succeeded by his only son, Henry, 6th Lord, who *d.* in 1835, and was succeeded by his cousin Digby, present and 7th Lord.

2 Francis, for whose marriage—see *The Peerage Volume*: he was father of Digby, present and 7th Lord, and of other issue—See *The Peerage Volume*.

3 The Rev. James Willoughby, who *d.* in March 1816; having *m.* 1 Nov. 1772, Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of James Hobson, Esq., by whom he was father of Henry Willoughby, Esq., of Settrington House, Co. York, and other issue—See *The Peerage Volume*.



MIDLETON, VISCOUNT. (BRODRICK.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

GEORGE DE BRODRICK, ancestor of this family, came into England in the reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror.

Sir Thomas Brodrick, his descendant, had two sons, both of whom obtained considerable grants of land in Ireland. Sir Alan, the eldest son, was appointed by patent, surveyor, estimator, and extensor-general for that Kingdom, after the restoration of King CHARLES II.; he continued the family at Wandsworth, in Surrey. Sir St.-John, the younger, going into Ireland during the troubles of 1641, took an active part in the service of the Crown, and finally settled at Midleton, Co. Cork. He was father of

ALAN BRODRICK, Esq., an eminent lawyer, successively Solicitor and Attorney-General, and Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland; he was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in that Kingdom in 1710, and afterwards Lord High Chancellor there. He was created Baron Brodrick of Midleton, Co. Cork, in 1715; VISCOUNT MIDLETON in 1717; and *d.* 29 Aug. 1728; having *m.* 1st, Catherine, daughter of Redmond Barry, Esq., of Rathcormack, Co. Cork, by whom he had a son, the Right Hon. St.-John Brodrick, who *d.* before him, in 1727, leaving five daughters; 2ndly, Alice, daughter of Sir Peter Courthope, who was mother of ALAN, 2nd VISCOUNT, his successor; and 3rdly, Anne, daughter of Sir John Trevor, by whom he had no issue.

ALAN, 2nd VISCOUNT, was *b.* in Jan. 1701, *m.* 7 May 1729, Lady Mary Capel, daughter of Algernon, 2nd Earl of Essex, and dying 8 June 1747, was succeeded by his only son, GEORGE, 3rd VISCOUNT, who was *b.* 3 Oct. 1730, and *d.* 22 Sept. 1765, having *m.* 1 May 1752, Albinia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Townshend, sister of Thomas, 1st Viscount Sydney, by whom, who *d.* 16 Sept. 1808, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. He was followed by his eldest son, GEORGE, 4th VISCOUNT, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* he was created, in 1796, Baron Brodrick of Pepper Harrow, Co. Surrey, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and *d.* in 1836, when he was succeeded by his only son GEORGE-ALAN, present and 5th VISCOUNT.

MILTOWN, EARL OF. (Leeson.)

Peer of Ireland.

Hugh Leeson, of a good family at Whitfield in Northamptonshire, went into Ireland as a military officer, but marrying in 1673, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Richard Tighe, alderman of Dublin, he retired from the service and settled in that city as a brewer. His son Joseph amassed a large fortune in the same business, and dying in 1741, left an only son,

Joseph Leeson, Esq., created Baron Russborough of Russborough, Co. Wicklow, in 1756; Viscount Russborough in 1760; and Earl of Miltown, Co. Dublin, in 1763. He was *b.* 11 March 1712; *m.* 1st, 20 Jan. 1729, Cecilia, eldest daughter of Frances Leigh, Esq.; 2ndly, 20 Oct. 1738, Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Preston, Esq., who *d.* 17 Jan. 1766; 3rdly, 10 Feb. 1768, Elizabeth, 4th daughter of William French, Esq. His issue by the three marriages will be found in *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* 22 Oct. 1783, and was successively followed by his two sons by the first marriage, Joseph, 2nd Earl, who *d. unm.* 27 Nov. 1801; and Brice, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his grandson, Joseph, present and 4th Earl.

MINTO, EARL OF. (Elliot.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The family of Elliot of Stobs in Roxburghshire are said to have settled there in the reign of King James. Gilbert Elliot of Stobs, had six sons; of whom William, the eldest, was father of Sir Gilbert, created a Baronet in 1666, ancestor of the present Sir William-Francis Elliott, of Stobs, Bart., and of George-Augustus, the celebrated General Elliot, whose title of Baron Heathfield became extinct by the death of his son, Francis-Augustus, 2nd Lord, in 1813; and Gavin, the 4th son,

who was father of Sir Gilbert Elliot, a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Minto, who was created a Baronet in 1700, and was grandfather of

Sir Gilbert, the 3rd Baronet, who was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1756, Treasurer of the Chamber in 1762, Keeper of the Signet for Scotland in 1767, and Treasurer of the Navy in 1770. He was a man of considerable political reputation and of poetical taste. He *d.* in 1777, having *m.* Agnes Murray-Kynynmond, heiress of Melgund, Co. Forfar, and of Lochgelly and Kynynmond, Co. Fife; by whom he had issue

1 Sir Gilbert, his successor, 1st Earl.

2 The Right Hon. Hugh, Governor of Madras.

3 Alexander-Kynynmond, who *d.* in 1777, in the East India Company's service.

4 Robert, in Holy Orders, who *d.* in 1824.

5 Eleanor, who *d.* in 1818, having *m.* William Eden, 1st Lord Auckland.

Sir Gilbert, the eldest son, was created, in 1797, Baron of Minto, Co. Roxburgh, and in 1813, Viscount Melgund and Earl of Minto. His Lordship was appointed Viceroy of the Island of Corsica in 1795; was afterwards Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna; and from 1807 to 1812, Governor-General of India. He *d.* in 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Gilbert, the present and 2nd Earl.

MOLESWORTH, VISCOUNT. (Molesworth.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family was seated in the County of Northampton in the reign of Edward I. William Molesworth of Helpston, Co. Northampton, was father of Robert Molesworth, who *m.* Judith, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Bysse, Lord Chief Justice of the Exchequer in Ireland, and was father by her of Robert Molesworth, Esq., of Edlington, Co. York, a man of talents and learning, who having been Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark, published an account of that country, much esteemed at the time, and was author of several other valuable pieces chiefly political. He early distinguished himself by his zeal in the cause of the Revolution, and having always warmly supported the Hanoverian succession in Parliament, was appointed to office under the Administration in the reign of George I., and was created Viscount Molesworth of Swords, Co. Dublin, and Baron of Philipstown, King's County, in 1716. He *d.* in 1725, leaving seven sons, viz.

1 John, 2nd Viscount, who *d.* without male issue in 1726.

2 Richard, 3rd Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* 13 Oct. 1758; having *m.* 1st, Jane, daughter of — Lucas, Esq., who *d.* 1 Oct. 1742; and 2ndly, 7 Feb. 1743, Mary, daughter of the Rev. William Usher, Archdeacon of Clonfert, who *d.* 6 May 1763; he left issue by both marriages, as stated in *The Peerage Volume;* his three eldest daughters only were by the 1st marriage. He was succeeded by his only son, by the 2nd Lady, Richard-Nassau, 4th Viscount, who *d. unm.* in 1793.

3 William, *d.* 6 March 1770; having *m.* 25 July 1726, Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Adair, Esq., who *d.* in June 1767, and leaving by her the daughters mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*, and three sons, viz.

1 Robert, who succeeded his cousin as 5th Viscount; he was *b.* 22 Nov. 1729, and *d.* 29 Jan. 1813; having *m.* 18 Aug. 1761, Mary-Anne, daughter

of Israel Alleyne, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 2 Aug. 1819, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*; he was succeeded by his eldest son, William-John, 6th Viscount, who *d.* without issue in 1815.

2 John, who *d.* without issue.

3 Richard, who *d.* in 1799; he was father of Richard-Pigot, present and 7th Viscount, and of the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

4 Edward, *d.* in 1768; his two sons are mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*.

5 Walter, *d.* in 1773; he was married and had issue.

6 Coote, M.D., *d. unm.* in 1782.

7 Bysse, *d.* in 1779; having *m.* 7 Dec. 1731, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cole, Esq., and widow of Edward Archdall, Esq., *b.* 27 Oct. 1712, *d.* 6 Jan. 1770. They had eight sons, all now deceased, but several of whom have left issue—See *The Peerage Volume*. Arthur, his eldest son, *d.* 21 Aug. 1803, having *m.* in Sept. 1764, Catherine, daughter of Sir Walter Fletcher, Bart., who *d.* 15 Dec. 1816; they left a son, Bysse, Major in the 47th Regt., who *d.* in India 4 Dec. 1819, leaving a son Arthur, and other issue. Robert, 2nd son of the Honourable Bysse Molesworth, *m.* in 1770, Miss Rose.

MONSON, BARON. (Monson.)

Peer of Great Britain.

John Monson, his Lordship's ancestor, was of East Reson, in Lincolnshire, in 1378. Fourth in descent from him was William Monson, Esq., of South Carlton, Co. Lincoln, whose 2nd son, Robert, a judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, *d.* in 1583; and his eldest son, who *d.* before him in 1552, was father of Sir John Monson, who had also two sons, Sir Thomas, created a Baronet in 1611, and Sir William, an Admiral, greatly distinguished for his bravery and public spirit, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.

Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, *d.* in 1641; leaving Sir John, his heir; and Sir William, created Viscount Castlemain in Ireland, but degraded from his honours in 1661, for having assisted at the tribunal which condemned King Charles I.; he left no male issue.

Sir John Monson, 2nd Baronet, proved his loyalty throughout the civil wars, and suffered much loss on the King's behalf; he was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Henry, who was grandfather of

Sir John, created in 1728, Baron Monson of Burton, Co. Lincoln; he *d.* in 1748, having *m.* Lady Margaret Watson, daughter of Lewis, 1st Earl of Rockingham, by whom he was father of

1 John, 2nd Lord, his successor, who was *b.* 23 June 1727, and *d* 20 July 1774, having *m.* 23 June 1752, Theodosia, daughter of John Maddison, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* 15 June 1725, and *d.* 20 Feb. 1821, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

2 Lewis, who assumed the name of Watson, and was created Baron Sondes in 1760.—*See* Sondes.

John, 2nd Lord, was succeeded by his son John, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1806, and was succeeded by his son John-George, 4th Lord, to whom in 1809 succeeded his only son, Frederick-John, present and 5th Lord; for all of whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

MONTAGU, BARON. (Montagu-Scott.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Henry-James Montagu-Scott, present and 2nd Lord Montagu, is the 2nd son of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, by Lady Elizabeth Brudenell-Montagu, only surviving child of George, 1st Lord, Duke of Montagu, and 4th Earl of Cardigan, who was created, in 1786, Baron Montagu of Boughton, Co. Northampton, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his grandson, Henry-James Montagu-Scott, 2nd son of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, by Elizabeth Montagu, his only daughter.

This Barony is derived through successive creations from the family of Montagu, the junior descendants of which have since become Earls and Dukes of Manchester. Sir Edward Montagu, elder brother of the 1st Earl of Manchester, was created in 1621, Baron Montagu of Boughton. His son Edward, 2nd Lord, was father of Ralph, 3rd Lord, created, in 1689, Viscount Monthermer and Earl of Montagu, and in 1705, Marquis of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu. In his son, John, 2nd Duke, who *d.* in 1749, the male line of the 1st Baron Montagu of Boughton became extinct.

Mary, 2nd daughter, and at length sole heir, of the 2nd Duke, (by his marriage with Lady Mary Churchill, 4th daughter and co-heir of John, the great Duke of Marlborough,) *d.* 1 May 1775, having *m.* 7 July 1730, George, the above-mentioned 4th Earl of Cardigan, who in 1766 was created Marquis of Monthermer and Duke of Montagu, and in 1786 Baron Montagu of Boughton. The Duke was *b.* 26 July 1712, and *d.* 28 May 1790, without surviving issue male; when he was succeeded by his grandson, Henry-James, present and 2nd Lord.

MONTFORT, BARON. (Bromley.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Sir Walter Bromleghe, who was seated at Bromleghe, Co. Stafford, in the reign of King John, is the patriarch of this family, which flourished in honour through several

centuries before its elevation to the Peerage, spreading itself in the Counties of Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.

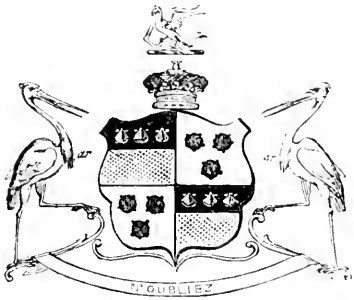
Sir Thomas Bromley, 12th in descent from Sir Walter, was one of the most eminent Lawyers of the reign of ELIZABETH, so prolific in talent. After passing through the offices of Recorder of London and Solicitor-General, he was, in 1577, appointed Lord High Chancellor, and retained his elevated station till his death in 1587. His son and heir, Sir Henry Bromley, of Holt Castle, Co. Worcester, *d.* in 1615, and was succeeded by his son Sir Henry, to whom, in 1611, succeeded his son, Henry Bromley, Esq., who *d.* in 1652. His son Henry *d.* in 1670, and was followed by his son, William Bromley, Esq., of Holt Castle, M.P. for the County of Worcester; he *d.* in 1707, leaving two daughters, his co-heirs; namely, Mercy and Dorothy; the latter *m.* John Jennings, Esq. of Hayes, Co. Middlesex, and *d.* without issue.

Mercy, the eldest daughter, thus became the eventual sole heir of her father; she *m.* 10 Aug. 1704, John Bromley, Esq., of Horseheath, Co. Cambridge, of the same family, by whom, who *d.* in November 1718, she had an only son,

HENRY BROMLEY, 1st LORD, who was *b.* 20 Aug. 1705; created in 1741, LORD MONTFORT, Baron of Horseheath; and *d.* 1 Jan. 1755; having *m.* Frances, daughter of Thomas Wyndham, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 11 Feb. 1733, he had issue,

1 Frances, who *d.* in May 1763; having *m.* Charles, 1st Earl Cadogan.

2 THOMAS, 2nd LORD, who succeeded his father, and *d.* in 1799, when he was followed by his eldest son, HENRY, present and 3rd LORD.



MONTROSE, DUKE OF. (GRAHAM.)

Peer of Scotland and of Great Britain.

THIS noble family traces its descent from William de Graham, who settled in Scotland in the reign of King DAVID I., and obtained from him the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith; from his eldest son Peter, several families of Grahams descend; and 9th in descent from John, his 2nd son, was Sir William Graham of Kincardine, whose eldest son Alexander was father of PATRICK, created Baron Graham in 1445; and his 5th son, William, was ancestor of Lord Lynedoch.

PATRICK, 1st LORD GRAHAM, *d.* in 1465, and was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1472, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM, 3rd LORD, created in 1505, EARL of MONTROSE, and killed at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513. His son WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, succeeded him and *d.* in 1571; he outlived his eldest son Robert, Lord Graham, who fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10 Sept. 1547, and to whom was afterwards born a posthumous son, JOHN, who succeeded his grandfather as 3rd EARL. He was appointed Viceroy of Scotland in 1604, and *d.* in 1608, when he was succeeded by his eldest son JOHN, 4th EARL, who *d.* in 1626, and was followed by his only son,

JAMES, 5th EARL, and 1st MARQUIS, K.G., commonly called the great Marquis of Montrose. He was *b.* in 1612, and completed his education, after his father's death, with great diligence; first making great proficiency in the learned languages, under preceptors in his own house, and afterwards spending several years abroad in acquiring the modern languages, and all the polite exercises of the age. He returned, remarkable for his accomplishments and the variety of his knowledge, but was not received at Court with all the distinction he expected; this rebuff, acting

upon a vehement character, led him into opposition to the Government, and he was at first among the most zealous supporters of the Covenant; he fought, always with success, in several engagements; but the principles of his associates being little in unison with his ardent and chivalrous temper, he abandoned the cause, and retired to his own residence, some private rivalship with the Marquis of Hamilton preventing his immediately enlisting in the King's service. However, in 1643, he waited upon the King at Oxford, was favourably received, created Marquis of Montrose, and, from that time, devoted all the energies of his great mind to the support of the Royal cause. No enterprise was too perilous, no exertion too arduous, for his spirit and intrepidity. With what undisciplined troops the influence of his name procured him, he defeated large armies sent against him, and with little assistance from the immediate neighbourhood of his exploits, and no resources beyond it, he maintained a desultory war in the north of Scotland, till the unparalleled successes of his arms, and the confidence they inspired, placed him at the head of a considerable force, with which he was enabled to march southwards, and even to obtain temporary possession of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Had the King's affairs now been in a state to afford effectual assistance, Scotland would doubtless have been reduced under the Royal authority; but Montrose's energetic character prompted him to advance, and the nature of the troops he led on, rendering them liable to total dispersion on the first check, he was surprised and defeated at Philliphaugh, on his march towards England, 13 Sept. 1645, and compelled, almost alone, to take refuge in the north. His exertions, however, soon placed him at the head of another army, but a command from the King, who was now a prisoner to the Scottish rebels, caused him to disband it, and he retired to the continent. At Brussels the melancholy tidings of his Sovereign's fate reached him, and he immediately repaired to the Hague to offer his services to CHARLES II., who gave him a commission to act as his Lieutenant in Scotland, and procured him the assistance of six hundred Germans. With these he landed in Orkney in the spring of 1650, and his army speedily increased to 1400 men. He then marched southwards, but was met at Invercharron, and totally defeated by Strachan, on the 27th of April. He was himself betrayed by Macleod, of Assyn, in whose house he had taken refuge, and delivered to General Leslie, who conducted him to Edinburgh, where, with every imaginable indignity, he was put to death, meeting the insults of his enemies with a calmness and magnanimity, and his end with an unfeigned cheerfulness, which true religion and the consciousness of a good cause only could impart. He was hanged on the 21st of May 1650, at the age of 38. To this short sketch of the hero's career, must be added that he displayed eminent proofs of an elegant genius; he spoke eloquently, and wrote gracefully and perspicuously, and a few of his small metrical pieces have been preserved, which exhibit taste and true poetical imagination.

He left but one surviving son, JAMES, his successor, 2nd MARQUIS, who *d.* in 1669, and was succeeded by his son JAMES, 3rd MARQUIS; he *d.* in 1684, when his son JAMES, 4th MARQUIS, succeeded, and was created, in 1707, DUKE of MONTROSE, Marquis of Graham and Buchanan, Earl of Kincardine, Viscount of Dundaff, Lord Aberruthven, Mugdock, and Fintrie, all by patent, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, failing which, to the eldest heir female of his body without division. He *d.* in 1742. James, Marquis Graham, his eldest son, *d.* in his infancy; and David, Marquis Graham, his 2nd son, having been created, in 1722, Earl and Baron Graham of Belford, Co. Northumberland, in the Peerage of Great Britain, with remainder to his brothers, Lords William and George Graham, *d.* also before him in 1731; Lord George, his youngest son, *d. unm.* in 1747; and WILLIAM, Marquis Graham, the only survivor, who had succeeded to his brother's British Peerage, also succeeded his father as 2nd DUKE; he *d.* in 1790, and was followed by his only son JAMES, 3rd DUKE; to whom in 1836, succeeded his eldest son, JAMES, present and 4th DUKE.

It is worthy of remark, that since the elevation of this family to the Peerage, the coronet has descended uninterruptedly, without one collateral succession, for a period of twelve generations; also that the wives of these noble Peers have been, without a single exception, taken from the daughters of the Peerage, and of the noblest houses that adorn it.

MORAY, EARL OF. (STEWART.)

Peer of Scotland and of Great Britain.

THE Earl descends from the same ancestor as the Earl of Castle-Stuart; viz. Walter, legitimated son of Sir James Stewart, 4th son of Murdock, Duke of Albany, 3rd son of King ROBERT II. Andrew, Lord Avandale, son of Walter, was father of Andrew, 3rd Lord Avandale, ancestor of the Earl of Castle-Stuart; and of

Sir James Stewart of Beath, whose son, SIR JAMES STEWART, was created LORD DOUN in 1581; his son, JAMES, 2nd LORD, *m.* Lady Elizabeth Stewart, eldest daughter and co-heir of the Regent, JAMES STEWART, created, in 1561, EARL of MORAY, natural son of King JAMES V.; upon this marriage the Lord Doun assumed the title of the EARL of MORAY; he was killed in an attack made on his house by the Earl of Huntly, during the troubles raised in the North of Scotland by the rebellion of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, and JAMES, 3rd EARL, his son by the Lady Elizabeth Stewart, obtained, in 1611, a charter of the Earldom to himself and his heirs male.

HENRY, 2nd son of the 1st Lord Doun, and brother of the 2nd Earl of Moray, was created, in 1611, Baron of St. Colme, with remainder to his heirs male; his only son, JAMES, 2nd LORD, succeeded him, and was succeeded by his cousin,

JAMES, 3rd EARL of MORAY, who *d.* in 1638. JAMES, 4th EARL, his only son, succeeded him, and was father of ALEXANDER, 5th EARL, and of Archibald, from whom descends James Stuart, Esq., of Duncarn; and was succeeded, in 1653, by his eldest son, ALEXANDER, 5th EARL, who *d.* in 1700. James, Lord Doun, his eldest son, *d.* before him, and CHARLES and FRANCIS, his younger sons, were successive EARLS. CHARLES, 6th EARL, *d.* without issue in 1735, and FRANCIS, 7th EARL, *d.* in 1739; his 3rd son, Francis, has left a daughter, widow of the Bishop of Meath —see *The Peerage Volume*; his eldest son, JAMES, 8th EARL, succeeded him; he *d.* in 1767, and was succeeded by his eldest son, FRANCIS, 9th EARL; who was created in 1796, Baron Stuart of Castle-Stuart, Co. Inverness, in the Peerage of Great Britain; he *d.* in 1810, and was succeeded by his eldest son, FRANCIS, present and 10th EARL.

MORLEY, EARL OF. (Parker.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Edmund Parker, Esq., of an ancient family in Devonshire, who was seated at North Molton, in that County, in 1611, was succeeded by his grandson Edmund, son of his eldest son, John, who *d.* before him. Edmund, the grandson, left thirteen children, of whom his eldest son Edmund was ancestor of the Earl of Morley; and William, who had an estate at Hoberton, Co. Devon, was father of Hugh, who settled in London, and had three sons, 1 Thomas, a barrister of Gray's Inn, who *d.* without surviving issue male; 2 Sir Hugh, an Alderman of London, who was created a Baronet in 1681, with remainder to his nephew Henry Parker, and *d.* without issue in 1697; 3 Henry, whose only son Henry succeeded his uncle, *m.* Margaret, daughter of the Right Rev. Alexander Hyde, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and was grandfather of Sir Harry Parker, Bart., and of Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; the latter famous for his naval victories off St. Lucia and the Dogger Bank, was lost at sea in the *Cato* in Dec. 1782; he was father of the distinguished Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, who *d.* in 1807, and great-grandfather of present Sir Hyde Parker, Bart.

Edmund Parker, Esq., of Boringdon, eldest son of the above Edmund, was grandfather of John Parker, Esq., who *d.* 18 April 1768, having *m.* 26 June 1725, Lady Catherine, daughter of John, 1st Earl Poulett, by whom, who *d.* 16 Aug. 1758, he had two sons: 1 John, 1st Lord Boringdon, 2 Montagu-Edward, who *m.* in 1775, Charity, daughter of Paul Ourey, Esq., and *d.* in Jan. 1813, leaving two sons, Montagu and Francis.

John Parker, Esq., the eldest son, was created, in 1784, Baron Boringdon of Boringdon, Co. Devon; he *d.* in 1794, and was succeeded by his only son John, 2nd Lord, who was created, in 1815, Viscount Boringdon of North Molton, Co. Devon, and Earl of Morley, in the same County, and is the present Peer.

MORTON, EARL OF. (DOUGLAS.)

Peer of Scotland.

ARCHIBALD DE DOUGLAS, grandson of Theobald, the Fleming, the 1st known ancestor of the House of Douglas, had two sons: 1 William, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, and Earl of Selkirk; 2 Andrew, whose great-grandson,

Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith, had two sons: 1 Sir James, great-grandfather of JAMES, 1st EARL; 2 Sir Henry, of Lochleven, from whom the 7th in lineal descent was WILLIAM, 6th EARL, on whom, and his heirs male, the Earldom was entailed by charter, 1564; the present Earl is 7th in descent from him.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Lord Dalkeith and Aberdour, was created EARL of MORTON in 1458: he was succeeded by his son JOHN, 2nd EARL; to whom succeeded his son JAMES, 3rd EARL. He *d.* in 1553, without issue male; having obtained, in 1543, a Royal charter of the Earldom in favour of his son-in-law, James Douglas, brother of David, 7th Earl of Angus; David Douglas, his brother, (afterwards 7th Earl of Angus,) George Douglas his father; Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus; Richard Douglas, brother of the Earl of Morton himself, besides several other substitutes and their heirs male respectively. In consequence of this settlement, the Earldom devolved upon

JAMES DOUGLAS, 4th EARL; son-in-law of the 3rd EARL, son of George Douglas, of Pittendriech, grandson of George, Master of Angus, and brother of David, 7th Earl of Angus. He was the principal actor in the murder of Rizzio in 1566, and was in consequence obliged to fly the kingdom. The influence of the Earl of Bothwell, however, obtained his pardon in the same year, and on his return he refused to concur with Bothwell in the proposed murder of Lord Darnley. In 1567, he entered into the association for the defence of the royal infant JAMES, whom the malcontent nobles had just proclaimed King; was appointed in the November following Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; and in 1568, commanded the van of the King's army in the battle of Langside. In 1572, on the death of the Earl of Mar, the office of Regent of Scotland was conferred upon him, and he administered the Government in the name of King JAMES VI. till 1578, when he resigned the Regency into the hands of the young King. Still, however, retaining an authority in the state which no other person had influence or ability sufficient to wrest from him, his political enemies, seeing no other means of ridding themselves of his ascendancy, accused him in Parliament of being a party to the murder of Lord Darnley, and obtained his condemnation, which was immediately followed by his execution, 2 June 1581. He died with the penitence, resignation, and courage of a great man and a good Christian, leaving one of the most notable examples on record of the mutability of fortune. He left no legitimate issue, and by his attainder his Earldom was forfeited. He had obtained, in 1564, a new charter, by which the Earldom was entailed, failing his issue male, on Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus; William Douglas of Lochleven; Francis Douglas of Longniddry; William Douglas of Whittinghame, William Douglas and James his brother, sons of the deceased; Richard Douglas, brother of the 3rd Earl of Morton, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively; failing which, to his own legitimate heirs male for ever. But in consequence of his forfeiture, John Lord Maxwell, grandson of the 3rd Earl, through his 2nd daughter, obtained, in June 1581, a charter of the Earldom; a general act of indemnity, how-

ever, passed in 1585, and a letter of rehabilitation of James, Earl of Morton, issued under the Great Seal, which deprived Lord Maxwell of his title, by restoring the rights of the heir of entail.

Archibald, 8th Earl of Angus, and 5th Earl of Morton, succeeded as the next substitute in the entail of 1564, but *d.* without surviving issue in 1588, when the Earldom devolved, according to the same charter, on Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, 6th Earl, descended from Sir Henry Douglas of Lochleven, mentioned above as younger son of Sir John Douglas of Dalkeith. Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, eldest son of the said Sir Henry, was father of the heroic Elizabeth Douglas, maid of honour to Queen Joanna, wife of King James I.; who, running to secure the door of the Royal apartment against the intrusion of the assassins of that King, unable to find the bar, thrust her arm into its place, but in vain; the murderers broke her arm, forced their way through, and accomplished their bloody purpose. Sir William was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry, whose son, Robert Douglas of Lochleven, was killed in the battle of Flodden, in 1513. He was followed by his son and grandson, both Sir Roberts. The latter fell in the battle of Pinkie, in 1547.

Sir William, his son, succeeded, and was the same mentioned above as successor to the 5th Earl. Queen Mary was committed to his custody at Lochleven Castle, in 1566; he *d.* in 1606, and was succeeded by his grandson William, 7th Earl, only son of his eldest son Robert, who was lost at sea, on his voyage to Holland, in 1584, before his father's accession to the Earldom. This Earl, before the breaking out of the great rebellion, was one of the richest subjects in the kingdom. Espousing the Royal cause with zeal, he advanced considerable sums for its support, disposing, for that purpose, of the noble property of Dalkeith and other estates, to the value of no less than £100,000 Scots of yearly rent. On the entire failure of the Royal arms, he retired to Orkney, and *d.* there in 1648. His eldest son, Robert, succeeded as 8th Earl, and *d.* also in Orkney, in 1649; his son, William, 9th Earl, *d.* without surviving issue in 1681, when the title devolved on James, 10th Earl, second son of the 7th Earl; he *d.* in 1686, and was father of James, 11th Earl, Robert, 12th Earl, and George, 13th Earl; the two former *d. unm.*, the first in 1715, and the second in 1730; George, 13th Earl, *d.* in 1738, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, 14th Earl, who, being in France in 1746, was imprisoned in the Bastille for reasons never avowed, with his wife and child, and a sister of the Countess travelling with them, and after three months' confinement were released and permitted to proceed to England. He sold his large property in Orkney and Zetland to Sir Laurence Dundas; was elected, in 1764, President of the Royal Society; and *d.* in 1768, leaving two surviving sons:

1 Sholto Charles, 15th Earl, his successor, *d.* in 1774, and was succeeded by his son George, 16th Earl, who *d.* without issue in 1827.

2 John, who *d.* in 1818; he was father of George-Sholto, the present and 17th Earl, who succeeded his cousin in 1827.

MOSTYN, BARON. (Lloyd.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family alleges its descent from Marshud-ap-Cynan, the founder of one of the fifteen Patrician tribes of North Wales. Grillith-Gethin, said to be one of the pos-

terity of Marshud, *m.* in the time of Edward I., Alswene, daughter and heir of Sienhin-ap-Pigot, Lord of Denbigh and Forest. From this marriage proceeded the Lloyds of Forest, a junior line of which family was founded by Robert-ap-William Lloyd, grandfather of

John Lloyd, Esq., of Pontryffyd, Co. Flint, *d.* 2 May 1729, leaving, by his marriage with Rebecca, daughter and heir of William Owen, Esq., of Plasissa, Co. Monmouth, who *d.* in May 1724, besides other issue, two sons, viz.:

1 William, *m.* Frances, daughter and heir of Bell Jones, Esq., of Plasmaur, Co. Flint, by whom he was father of Bell Lloyd, Esq., who, by Anne, daughter and heir of Edward Pryce, Esq., of Bodfack, was father of Edward Pryce, Lord Mostyn, and other issue.

2 Sir Edward Lloyd, of Pengwern, Co. Flint, created a Baronet in 1773, with remainder to his nephew, Bell Lloyd, Esq.; he *d.* without issue 26 May 1795, and was succeeded by his great nephew,

Sir Edward-Pryce Lloyd, eldest son of the above Bell Lloyd. He was created, in 1831, Baron Mostyn of Mostyn, Co. Flint, and is the present Peer; he *m.* Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of the late Sir Roger, and sister and co-heir of the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn Hall, Bart.; and since the decease of the latter in 1831, the Hon. Edward-Mostyn Lloyd, his Lordship's eldest son, has assumed the additional name of Mostyn.

MOUNT-CASHELL, EARL OF. (Moore.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family descends from Thomas de Moore, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, held a command in the battle of Hastings, and settled in the West of England. His posterity migrated into various counties, and from a branch, which very early obtained the inheritance of Linley Hall, in the parish of More, Shropshire, proceeded Richard Moore, the first of the family who came into Ireland; he took up his residence at Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, in the reign of King Charles I., was great-grandfather of Stephen Moore, Esq., who was created, in 1764, Baron Kilworth of Moore Park, Co. Cork, and in 1766, Viscount Mount-Cashell, of Cashell, Co. Tipperary, and *d.* in 1766, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 Stephen, his successor, 2nd Viscount, who was created, in 1781, Earl of Mount-Cashell; he was *b.* 25 July 1730, and *d.* 14 May 1790, having *m.* 3 June 1769, Lady Helena Rawdon, daughter of John, 1st Earl of Moira, who *d.* 3 June 1792; the Earl was succeeded by his eldest son, Stephen, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1822, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Stephen, present and 3rd Earl.

2 The Hon. William, *b.* 15 June 1738, *d.* 21 Nov. 1810; having *m.* Anne, daughter and co-heir of Digby Fowkes, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in March 1800, he had the issue given in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 The Hon. and Rev. Robert, *b.* 25 Nov. 1739, *d.* in April 1817; having *m.* Isabella, only daughter of Richard Odell, Esq., by whom he had several children; the survivors of whom are stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

MOUNT-EDGECUMBE, EARL OF. (Edgecumbe.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This family is denominated from its ancient residence, the Manor of Edgecomb, in Devonshire, whence, in the reign of Edward III., William de Edgecomb removed to Cotehele, in Cornwall.

His great-grandson, Sir Richard Edgecumbe, was a person of note in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III.; he joined Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in his rebellion against the latter monarch, and was reduced, after its suppression, to great extremities; he had the good fortune to escape to Brittany, to the Earl of Richmond, in whose suite he returned to England, displayed great intrepidity at the battle of Bosworth, and was taken into the household and confidence of the new King. On the suppression of the Earl of Kildare's rebellion, he was sent into Ireland, to receive the renewed allegiance of the Irish nobility, and performed that difficult commission with great good fortune and address. He was afterwards frequently employed in political commissions by Henry VII., and obtained from that monarch, in reward for his many important services, large grants of land in Devonshire and Cornwall. He *d.* in 1489, and his estates devolved on his eldest son,

Sir Piers Edgecumbe; he was made a Knight banneret by Henry VIII. in his expedition into France, for his gallant behaviour at the battle of the Spurs. He *d.* in 1539; Sir Richard, his son and heir, built that splendid mansion at Stonehouse, in Devonshire, called Mount-Edgecumbe, of which it is recorded, that the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the Commander of the Armada sent for the invasion of England, observing from the sea its noble situation, fixed upon it for his own, in his intended division of his conquest: the choice, at least, was creditable to his taste. His great-grandson, Colonel Piers Edgecumbe of Mount-Edgecumbe, firmly attached to the Church and King, endeavoured to support both in the civil wars to the utmost of his power and fortune; so great, indeed, was the enmity of the popular leaders against him, that Sir Alexander Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall, was tried at Guildhall, condemned, and beheaded, solely upon a charge of corresponding by letter and personal conference with Colonel Edgecumbe; he *d.* in 1660. His eldest son, Sir Richard Edgecumbe, K.B., who *d.* in 1688, was father of

Richard, created in 1742, Baron Edgecumbe of Mount-Edgecumbe, Co. Devon; he *d.* in 1758, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, 2nd Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1761, and was succeeded by his only brother, George, 3rd Lord; he was created in 1781, Viscount Mount-Edgecumbe and Valletort, Co. Devon, and in 1789, Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe. He *d.* in 1795, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, present and 2nd Earl.

MOUNTMORRES, VISCOUNT. (De Montmorency.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family claims its descent from Hervé de Montmorency, Grand Butler of France; from whose elder son descended the French Barons of Montmorency, Dukes of Luxemburgh, Beaumont, and Laval; his younger son, Geoffrey de Montmorency, was father of the branch which came into England with William the Conqueror, and settled in the Isle of Anglesey, whence Hervey de Monte-Mariscoe and his brother Geoffrey, went over to Ireland in the reign of Henry II., and obtained grants of land in Wexford, Kerry, and Tipperary. Hervey *d.* without issue; and the descendants of Geoffrey came in time to bear the name of Morres, which the Viscount and his relation, Viscount Frankfort, have exchanged, by Royal licence, for the original family name of De Montmorency.

Sir John Morres of Knockagh, was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1631, and *d.* in 1648. Sir Reymond, his son and successor, *d.* in 1650, leaving, besides other issue, two sons:

1 Sir John, his successor, whose issue male became extinct in 1794, by the death of Sir Nicholas Morres, 8th Baronet.

2 Hervey, whose son Francis had issue:

1 Hervey, created, in 1756, Baron Mountmorres, of Castle-Morres, Co. Kilkenny; and in 1763, Viscount Mountmorres; he *d.* 6 April 1766, having *m.* 3 Nov. 1742, Lady Letitia Ponsonby, 4th daughter of Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough, who *d.* 9 Feb. 1754; and 2ndly, in July 1755, Mary, eldest daughter of William Wall, Esq., and widow of John Baldwin, Esq., who *d.* in Sept. 1779. By the 1st marriage, he had a son, Hervey-Redmond, 2nd Viscount, his successor, who *d. unm.* 17 Aug. 1797, and two daughters, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* and by the 2nd marriage, he had two sons, Francis-Hervey, 3rd Viscount, who succeeded his half-brother; and William-Mary, who was drowned near Dublin in 1809, having *m.* Anne, daughter of —— Clarke, Esq., by whom he left a daughter.

2 Sir William-Evans Morres, created a Baronet in 1758; he was father of the two successive Baronets, Sir Heydock-Evans, and Sir William-Evans-Ryves Morres; on the death of the latter, in April 1829, the Baronetcy became extinct.

3 Redmond, father of Lodge-Evans, 1st Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.

Francis-Hervey, 3rd Viscount, *d.* 23 March 1833, when he was succeeded by his only son, Hervey, present and 4th Viscount.

MOUNTNORRIS, EARL OF. (Annesley.)

Peer of Ireland.

This ancient family derives its surname from the manor of Annesley in Nottinghamshire, of which it was possessed before the Conquest. A younger branch settled at Newport-Pagnel in Bucks, whence Robert Annesley removed to Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and was father of

Sir Francis Annesley, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1620; in 1622, he had a singular patent granted to him of the dignity of Viscount of Valentia, Co. Kerry, to hold after the death of Henry Power, then Viscount Valentia, without issue, which title accordingly devolved upon him on that event occurring in 1642; but meanwhile he was created, in 1629, Baron Mountnorris of Mountnorris, Co. Armagh. He was afterwards, in 1635, by an extraordinary act of power on the part, as has been said, of the Lord Deputy Wentworth, better known by his subsequent title of Earl of Strafford, sentenced to lose his head for an inconsiderate expression, construed by his judges into purpose of evil against the Lord Deputy; the sentence, however, was not executed, but he was kept a close prisoner in Dublin Castle till April 1637, when the King's pardon was extended to him, and this affair was made one of the articles of impeachment against the Earl of Strafford in 1640. He seems to have been alienated from the Royal cause by this arbitrary act, but took no active part in the rebellion. He *d.* in 1660, leaving several sons; from Arthur, his eldest son, all the succeeding inheritors of the title have descended; and Francis, his 6th son, left a son Francis, who *d.* in 1750, having had seven sons, three of whom have left male issue; viz., 1 Francis, the eldest son, Rector of Winwick, Co. Lancaster, who *m.* Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Gayer of Stoke Poges, Co. Bucks, by whom he was father of Arthur Annesley, Esq., of Bletchington Park, Co. Oxon, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, the next heir to the title of Valentia after the present Earl and his son; 2 Martin, (3rd son,) Rector of Frilsham, Bucks; he was grandfather of the Rev. Arthur Annesley, now Rector of Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire; 3 William, (6th son,) 1st Viscount Glerawley.—*See* Earl of Annesley.

Arthur, 2nd Viscount, his eldest son and successor, was among the loyal members who met in the Parliament summoned at Oxford in 1643: but, the Royal cause having become almost hopeless, he was one of the five Commissioners appointed by the two Houses to settle the affairs of Ireland, and at length heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. In 1661 he was created Baron Annesley of Newport-Pagnel, Co. Buckingham, and Earl of Anglesey, in the Peerage of England. He held the office of Privy Seal during many years of the reign of Charles II., and was removed from it in 1682, on account of the zeal with which he promoted the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne. He *d.* in 1686; leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following:

1 James, 3rd Viscount, and 2nd Earl of Anglesey; he *d.* in 1690, and his three sons, James, John, and Arthur, successively inherited the title, and all *d.* without male issue; Arthur, the youngest son, 6th Viscount and 5th Earl of Anglesey, *d.* in 1737.

2 Altham, created, in 1681, a Peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Altham of Altham, Co. Cork, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his younger brothers; he *d.* in 1699, and was succeeded by his only son James-George, 2nd Lord Altham, who *d.* an infant.

3 Richard, who succeeded his nephew as 3rd Lord Altham: he *d.* in 1701, leaving two sons:

1 Arthur, 4th Lord Altham, who *d.* in London in 1727; having *m.* in 1707, Mary, a natural daughter of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who *d.* in 1729. His Lordship was supposed to have died childless, and his brother thereupon assumed the title of Altham; but in the year 1743 a young man, calling himself James Annesley, Lord Altham, introduced himself to Admiral Vernon in Jamaica, with so plausible a tale of his birth as the son of Lord and Lady Altham, that Admiral Vernon sent him to England with such representations in his favour as induced many persons of eminence and probity to support a suit, which was immediately commenced in the King's Courts in Dublin for the restitution of his rights. It was made to appear in evidence that he was born to Lady Altham at Dunmain in Ireland in 1715: that Lord and Lady Altham subsequently separated, his Lordship retaining the child; that Lady Altham being afterwards reduced to great distress, went to reside in London on the bounty of the Duchess of Buckingham: that Lord Altham, connecting himself with another woman, who considered the boy as an obstacle to her views, was by her induced to board him in the house of a poor person, and afterwards wanting to raise money upon his estates, which he could only do in conjunction with his next heir, being of full age, found it convenient to disown his son: that upon his Lordship's death the title was assumed by his brother and the child kidnapped, put on board an American ship, carried to the river Delaware, and there sold as a slave: and that it was not till after thirteen years of slavery that he found means to escape to Jamaica, where he made his case known to Admiral Vernon. All these circumstances, and many others, being established to the satisfaction of the jury, a verdict was given in his favour, which however was set aside upon a writ of error, and his claim was not decided when he *d.* 5 Jan. 1760, leaving two daughters and one son; the latter was *b.* 7 Jan. 1757, and *d.* 5 Nov. 1763.

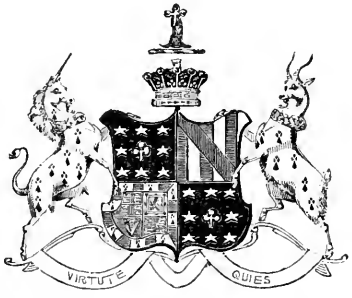
2 Richard, who, as shown above, succeeded his brother as 5th Lord Altham, and on the death of Arthur, 5th Earl of Anglesey, and 6th Viscount Valentia, succeeded also to those titles; to all which, by the death of the young claimant in 1763, he acquired an indisputable right. He *d.* 14 Feb. 1761; having *m.* 1st, 24 Jan. 1715, Anne, daughter of Capt. John Prust, who *d.* without issue 31 Aug. 1741; and 2ndly, 15 Sept. 1741, Juliana, daughter of Cornelius Donovan, Esq.; she *d.* 20 Nov. 1776; (having *m.* 2ndly, Matthew Talbot, Esq.) The Earl's 2nd marriage, of which the first Earl of Mountnorris was the only issue, was disputed after the death of the Earl of Anglesey, when the House of Lords in England decided against it, and adjudged the English honours to be extinct; and the House of Lords in Ireland decided in its favour, and adjudged the Irish honours to his son Arthur, 8th Viscount, who was created, in 1793, Earl of Mountnorris. He *d.* in 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, present and 2nd Earl.

MOUNT-SANDFORD, BARON. (Sandford.)

Peer of Ireland.

Theophilus Sandford, Esq., descended from a good family in Yorkshire, obtained grants of land in Ireland, and settled at Castlerea in the 17th century, and was ancestor of Colonel Henry Sandford, who, in 1692, *m.* Elizabeth, sister of Robert Fitz-Gerald, nineteenth Earl of Kildare, and *d.* 1733. His son Robert Sandford, Esq., of Castlerea, *m.* in 1717, Henrietta, daughter of William O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, and *d.* in 1730; leaving issue by her, Henry, his successor, Robert, a Major-General in the army, and Governor of Galway; and Henrietta, who *m.* Edward Nicholson, Esq., of Primrose-Grange. Henry, his eldest son and successor, *m.* in 1750, Sarah, eldest daughter of Stephen Moore, Viscount Mount-Cashell, by Alicia, sister and heir of Robert Colville, Esq., of Newtown, Co. Downe, and *d.* in 1797, leaving three sons, Henry-Moore, William, and George.

Henry-Moore Sandford, Esq., the eldest son, succeeded his father at Castlerea, and was created, in 1800, Baron Mount-Sandford, of Castlerea, Co. Roscommon, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers and their issue male; he *d.* in 1814, and was succeeded by his nephew, Henry, 2nd Lord, only son of the Rev. William Sandford, his Lordship's next brother, who dying *unm.* in 1828, was succeeded by his uncle, George, the present and 3rd Lord, only surviving brother of the 1st Lord.



MULGRAVE, EARL OF. (Phipps.)

Peer of the United Kingdom and of Ireland.

Sir Constantine Phipps, appointed in 1710 Lord High Chancellor of England, *d.* in 1723. His son William married Lady Catherine Annesley, only child of James, Earl of Anglesey, by his wife Lady Catherine Darnley, a natural daughter of King James II., who *m.* to her 2nd husband, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and was mother by him of the last Duke of Buckingham of that family. Constantine Phipps, Esq., their son and heir, was created, in 1768, Baron Mulgrave of New

Ross, Co. Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland. He *m.* 26 Feb. 1713, the Hon. Lepel Hervey, eldest daughter of John, Lord Hervey, son and heir of the 1st Earl of Bristol, by whom, who *d.* in Feb. 1780, he had issue: CONSTANTINE-JOHN, his successor, 2nd LORD; HENRY, the late EARL; and other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship *d.* 13 Sept. 1775, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

CONSTANTINE-JOHN, 2nd Lord, who was created, in 1790, BARON MULGRAVE of Mulgrave, Co. York, in the Peerage of Great Britain: for his marriage, and only daughter, see *The Peerage Volume*; he *d.* without male issue 10 Oct. 1792, when the British Peerage became extinct, but the Irish Barony devolved on his next surviving brother, HENRY, 3rd Lord. He was created, in 1794, Baron Mulgrave of Mulgrave, Co. York, and in 1812 Viscount Normanby of Normanby, Co. York, and EARL of MULGRAVE; he *d.* in 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son CONSTANTINE-HENRY, present and 2nd EARL.

MUNCASTER, BARON. (PENNINGTON.)

Peer of Ireland.

GAMEL DE PENNINGTON, ancestor of this ancient House, was seated at Penitone, in Lancashire, before the Conquest, a manor and estate which continues to the present day in the possession of his posterity. From him descended, in the direct male line, Sir John de Pennington, who being steadily attached to the House of Lancaster, received and concealed King HENRY VI., at his castle of Muncaster in Cumberland, in that Prince's flight from the victorious Yorkists, after the battle of Hexham. Henry, in gratitude for this service, presented Sir John with a curiously wrought glass cup, with the blessing that his family should prosper, and never want a male heir so long as this cup should continue unbroken in their possession. It is still carefully preserved by Lord Muncaster, and is called "The Luck of Muncaster."

Fourth in descent from this Sir John, was Sir William Pennington of Muncaster, created a Baronet of England in 1676; his grandson, Sir Joseph, who *d.* in 1793, was father of

1 SIR JOHN, created, in 1783, BARON MUNCASTER, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother Lowther, and his issue male. His only son Gamel Pennington, *d.* young; and his Lordship *d.* in 1813, when he was succeeded by his only brother,

2 LOWTHER, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his only son LOWTHER-AUGUSTUS-JOHN, present and 3rd LORD.

MUNSTER, EARL OF. (FITZ-CLARENCE.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

COLONEL GEORGE FITZ-CLARENCE, eldest son of his late Majesty King WILLIAM IV., by Mrs. Jordan, was created, in 1831, EARL of MUNSTER, Viscount Fitz-Clarence, and Baron of Tewkesbury; with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers, the Lords Frederick, Adolphus, and Augustus Fitz-Clarence, and their issue male respectively.

MUSKERRY, BARON. (DEANE.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship's ancestors were seated in Somersetshire, whence Matthew, 3rd son of Matthew Deane, Esq., came into Ireland and settled at Dromore, Co. Cork, in which neighbourhood he purchased considerable estates. He was created a Baronet in 1709, and *d.* in 1710, when he was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert, who, in 1714, was followed by his son, Sir Matthew. The latter *d.* in 1747, leaving two sons, Sir Matthew, his successor, who *d.* without male issue in 1751, and the Right Honourable Sir Robert, who followed his brother in the Baronetcy; he *d.* in 1770, and he was succeeded by his son,

SIR ROBERT-TILSON DEANE, Bart., created, in 1781, BARON MUSKERRY of Dromore, Co. Cork. He *m.* Anne, only child of Captain John Fitz-Maurice of the Royal Dragoons, who was the only son of John Fitz-Maurice, Esq., of Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick, son and heir of William, next brother of the 21st Lord, and 1st Earl of Kerry, from whom the present Marquis of Lansdowne descends; the said Captain John Fitz-Maurice dying before his father, his daughter became the sole heir of her grandfather, and succeeded to the estates and manor of Farraky, in the county of Limerick, comprising Springfield castle and ten thousand acres of land. The 1st LORD *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son JOHN-THOMAS-FITZ-MAURICE, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1824, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother, MATTHEW, present and 3rd LORD.

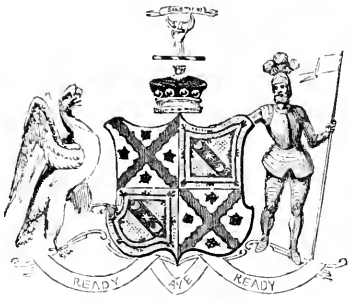
NAIRNE, BARON. (Nairne.)

Peer of Scotland.

His Lordship is of a younger branch of the Duke of Atholl's family, and descended from Lord William Murray, 4th son of John, 1st Marquis of Atholl, by his marriage with the Hon. Margaret Nairne, only daughter and heir of Robert Nairne of Strathord, who having been taken prisoner at Alyth, by the English army, in 1651, when concerting measures with the Earls of Crawford and Leven, and other noblemen, for raising an army for the invasion of England, and the restoration of King Charles II., was committed to the Tower, and remained in custody there till 1660; was appointed a Lord of Session in 1661; and in consideration of his sufferings in the cause of Royalty, and other merits, was raised to the Peerage, in 1681, by the title of Lord Nairne, with limitation to the said Lord William Murray, and the heirs of his body by Margaret Nairne his wife.

He was succeeded by the said Lord William, 2nd Lord, who assumed the name of Nairne; he did not take the oaths to Government, nor his seat in Parliament, after the Revolution; but engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, in which his nephews, the Marquis of Tullibardine, and Lord Charles Murray, were also implicated. He was taken prisoner at Preston, sent to the Tower, attainted, tried, and condemned to death, but respited and afterwards pardoned. He *d.* in 1725, when, but for the attainder, his eldest son, John, would have succeeded as 3rd Lord; his second son, Robert, *m.* Jean, heiress of the ancient family of Mercer of Aldie, and assumed her surname. He engaged in the Rebellion of 1745, and was killed in the battle of Culloden, which saved his estates from forfeiture. His eldest son, Colonel William Mercer of Aldie and Meikleour, *m.* Margaret Murray, heiress of Pitkeathly, and *d.* in 1790, leaving three daughters, of whom Jane, the eldest, was the 1st wife of George, late Viscount Keith, and mother of Margaret, now Baroness Keith, heiress of Aldie and Meikleour, who, in addition to her paternal name of Elphinstone, has assumed that of Mercer.

John, 3rd Lord, was *b.* in 1691, *m.* Lady Catherine Murray, 3rd daughter of Charles, 1st Earl Dunmore, who *d.* 9 May 1754. He engaged with his father in the Rebellion of 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, and attainted, but pardoned; he engaged again in the Rebellion of 1745, and was included in the act of attainder of 1746. He passed the remainder of his life in France, and *d.* there in 1770, when his eldest surviving son John, should have succeeded as 4th Lord, but, in consequence of the attainders of his father and grandfather, never assumed the title, which was graciously restored under King George IV., by Act of Parliament, in 1824, to William, his only surviving son, 5th Lord; he *d.* in 1830, and was succeeded by his son William, present and 6th Lord.



NAPIER, BARON. (Napier.)

Peer of Scotland.

From John de Napier, who swore fealty to King Edward I., in 1296, descended, in the 11th degree, John Napier, of Merchistoun, the celebrated author of the logarithms, who, after finishing his studies at the University of St. Andrews, and making the tour of Europe, returned to his house at Merchistoun, where he resided in privacy and retirement, chiefly inhabiting a small room at the top of the tower, and devoting his life to the study of the holy Scriptures and of mathematics, and here he constructed the logarithms. He was looked upon by the common people as a warlock, and even the superior classes entertained ideas of his possessing a superhuman sagacity, and applied to him for the resolution of doubts which were beyond the reach of the ordinary powers of man. It is probable, indeed, that he amused himself by encouraging the popular belief of his skill in necromancy, that he might be the less interrupted in his meditations. He *d.* in 1617.

Sir Archibald Napier, his son and heir, was created Lord Napier of Merchistoun, in 1627, with remainder to his heirs male. He *m.* a sister of the great Marquis of Montrose, and taking a decided part in favour of the Royal cause, was imprisoned by the Covenanters, with his son, the Master of Napier, and others of his family, in Holyrood House, whence the Master effected his escape, and joined the Marquis of Montrose; the rest of the family remained in closer confinement, first in the Castle of Edinburgh, and afterwards in the prison of Linlithgow, whence they were liberated by the Master of Napier after Montrose's victory of Kilsyth. Lord Napier accompanied the Marquis to the south, and, after the defeat of Philliphaugh, escaped with him into Atholl, where he *d.* in 1645.

His son Archibald, the gallant Master of Napier, succeeded as 2nd Lord, and devoted himself, with unlimited attachment, to the fortunes of his heroic uncle. He fortified the Marquis's house at Kincardine, and stood a siege against the army of General Middleton and a train of artillery, till the failure of water and provisions rendered capitulation necessary, when he escaped before the surrender of the garrison, and rejoined Montrose. He went abroad with him, when the King recalled his commission, and, after the unfortunate issue of his second expedition, continued in Holland till his death, which took place before the Restoration in 1660.

Archibald, 3rd Lord, his son and successor, being the last heir male of the 1st Lord, procured, in 1677, an extension of the patent of Peerage to his three sisters, with remainder to the heir male, failing which, to the eldest heir female, without division, of each of them respectively. The issue of Jane, the eldest sister, failed in her son, Sir Thomas Nicholson, 4th Lord, who succeeded his uncle in 1683, and *d. unm.* in 1686; and Mary, the youngest sister, *d. unm.*; Margaret, the second, became 5th Baroness; she *m.* John Brisbane, Esq., and had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir William Scott of Thirlestane, Bart., son of Sir Francis Scott, created a Baronet in 1666, and 10th in paternal descent from Arthur Scott, of Howpaisley in Eskdale, a junior, it is presumed, of the family of Scott of Buccleuch. Their son

Francis, succeeded his grandmother, in 1706, as 6th Lord, and assumed the surname of Napier. He *d.* in 1773, leaving a very numerous family, of whom the four sons following have left issue:

1 William, 7th Lord, who succeeded his father; he *d.* in 1775, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Francis, 8th Lord, who *d.* in 1823, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, 9th Lord; to whom, in 1834, succeeded his eldest son, Francis, present and 10th Lord.

2 Hon. Charles, *b.* 19 Nov. 1731, *d.* 19 Dec. 1807; having *m.* 1st, 19 Dec. 1763, Grizel, daughter of Sir John Warrender, Bart., who *d.* without issue 15 Nov. 1774; and he *m.* 2ndly, 2 July 1777, Christian, daughter of Gabriel Hamilton, Esq., by whom, who *d.* Feb. 1815, he has left the surviving issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Hon. Major-General Mark, *b.* 30 Dec. 1738, *d.* 10 June 1809; having *m.* 1st, 24 Feb. 1761, Anne, daughter of John Nielson, Esq., by whom he had no surviving issue; 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of Alexander Symson, Esq.; his surviving issue by her are described in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Hon. George, *b.* 11 March 1751, *d.* 13 Oct. 1801; having *m.* 1st, 22 Jan. 1775, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Robert Pollock; and 2ndly, 27 Aug. 1781, Lady Sarah Lennox, 7th daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Richmond and Lennox, whose former marriage with Sir Thomas-Charles Bunbury, Bart., was dissolved by Act of Parliament, 14 May 1776; she *d.* 20 Aug. 1826. His surviving issue by both marriages are described in *The Peerage Volume.*

NELSON, EARL. (Nelson.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

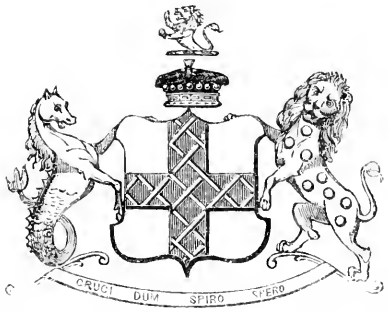
The name of Nelson is of considerable standing in the Co. of Norfolk, where his Lordship's family have long been patrons of the church of Hillborough, of which his grandfather was Rector; and have been connected by marriage with many families of distinction.

William Nelson, of Dunham Parva, in Norfolk, *m.* Mary Shene, and *d.* 27 Jan. 1713. His son, the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Hillborough, *m.* Mary, daughter of John Bland, Esq., and *d.* in 1747. His son, the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe, Co. Norfolk, was father of the illustrious Admiral Viscount Nelson, by his marriage with Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Maurice Suckling, D.D., by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., by Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq., and sister of Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., 1st Earl of Orford.

Horatio, the 1st and great Viscount Nelson, whose heroic exploits are too recent and too intimately connected with the most glorious pages of English history, to need recapitulation in a space far too limited to do them even a moderate degree of justice, was created, in 1798, Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, Co. Norfolk, and Viscount Nelson in 1801; also, in 1801, Baron Nelson of the Nile, and of Hillborough, Co. Norfolk, with remainder to his father, the Rev. Edmund Nelson, and his heirs male; remainder to the issue male of his sisters Susannah and Catherine. On his Lordship's glorious death at Trafalgar, after a victory which finally swept the seas of every fleet inimical to Great Britain, the Viscounty and the Barony of 1798 became extinct; but the Barony of 1801 devolved on his brother William, who was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Merton and Trafalgar, of Merton, Co. Surrey, and Earl Nelson of Merton and Trafalgar, with the same remainder.

Of his Lordship's two sisters, whose male issue are thus included in the limitation of the titles, Susannah, the eldest, is deceased, having *m.* Thomas Bolton, Esq.; and Catherine, the youngest, *m.* George Matcham, Esq., who *d.* in 1833. He was a great traveller in the East, and a very accomplished man; among the improvements which he recommended were the plan of breakwaters by piles, and the laying out St. James's Park in pleasure gardens.

Mrs. Bolton, for whose issue see *The Peerage Volume*, was mother of Thomas, 2nd Earl, who succeeded on the decease of his uncle, 28 Feb. 1835, and took the name of Nelson only according to the Act of Parliament of 1806; he *d.* in Nov. 1835, and was succeeded by his eldest son Horatio, present and 3rd Earl, a minor.



NETTERVILLE, VISCOUNT. (Netterville.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir Formal de Netterville, an Anglo-Norman Knight, settled in Ireland in the reign of Henry II.; and from him descended

Nicholas Netterville, created, in 1622, Viscount Netterville of Dowth, Co. Meath; he *d.* in 1654, having had eight sons, of whom, John, the eldest son, succeeded him as 2nd Viscount; Lucas, the 2nd son, *d.* without issue; and Patrick, 3rd son, was ancestor of the present Viscount.

John, 2nd Viscount, *d.* in 1659, and was followed in direct male descent, by Nicholas, 3rd Viscount, who *d.* in 1689; John, 4th Viscount, who *d.* in 1727; Nicholas, 5th Viscount, he *d.* in 1750; and John, 6th Viscount, on whose decease, in 1826, the whole male issue of John, 2nd Viscount, eldest son of the 1st Viscount, became extinct.

Patrick, 3rd son of the 1st Viscount, *d.* in 1676, leaving a son Nicholas, who *d.* in 1719; his son James *d.* in 1782, and his eldest son Nicholas, in 1788, leaving an only son,

James, who, after the decease of the 6th Viscount, claimed the titles, which were finally adjudged to him by the House of Lords in 1831, and his Lordship is the present and 7th Viscount.

NEWBOROUGH, BARON. (Wynn.)

Peer of Ireland.

This ancient Welsh family alleges its descent from three of the Chiefs who were heads of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. In the male line from Collwyn-ap-Tangno, Lord of Ardudwy, who resided at Harlech Castle, then called Brownwer's tower, and was ancestor of the Wynns of Bodvean; and in two female lines, from Cilmin-Droed-Ddu, nephew of Mervin, King of Man, and patriarch of the family of Glyn of Glynn-Llifon, his residence is said to have been on the site of the principal seat of that family; and from Marchudd-ap-Cynan, to whom the Wynns of Melai trace their pedigree.

John Wynn-ap-Hugh, Standard Bearer in the attack on the city of Norwich, by which the formidable insurrection, headed by Robert Ket, in 1549, was suppressed, was rewarded by King Edward VI. for his services on that occasion with the Island of Bardsey, in the county of Carnarvon, which is still in possession of the family.

Fifth in descent from him was Sir Thomas Wynn of Bodvean, created a Baronet in 1742, he *m.* Frances, daughter, and eventually heiress, of John Glynn, Esq. of Glyn-Llifon, Co. Carnarvon, and by her had issue, Sir John Wynn, Bart., his successor. He *m.* Jane, daughter and heir of John Wynne, Esq. of Melai, Co. Denbigh, and by her was father of

Sir Thomas, 3rd Baronet, who was created, in 1776, Baron Newborough; he *d.* in 1807, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Thomas-John, 2nd Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1832, and was succeeded by his only brother, Spencer-Bulkeley, present and 3rd Lord.

NEWBURGH, EARL OF. (Eyre-Livingston.)

Peer of Scotland.

Sir James Livingston, a Royalist of untainted principles and honour, was created, in 1647, Viscount of Newburgh, and in 1660, by King Charles II., with whom he

had resided abroad during the period of his exile, Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kinnaird, and Baron Livingston of Flacraig, with remainder to his heirs whatsoever. He *d.* in 1670, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles, 2nd Earl; and he, in 1694, by his only daughter, Charlotte-Maria, 3rd Countess. She *m.* 1st, Thomas, eldest son and heir of Hugh, Lord Clifford, by whom she had two daughters, Lady Frances, who *d. unm.*, in 1771, and Lady Anne, who quitted the kingdom, and *m.* 1st, Count Mahoni, and 2ndly, Count Carlo St. Severino, both Italian noblemen; by the 2nd she had no issue: she *d.* 28 April 1793, leaving by her 1st marriage an only daughter, Cecilia, *b.* at Naples in Dec. 1740, and *m.* in 1757, to the Prince Giustiniani of Rome, by whom she left issue, all *b.* in Italy. The Countess *m.* 2ndly, 24 June 1724, the Hon. Charles Radcliffe, brother of James, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, with whom he engaged in the rebellion of 1715. The Earl was executed, and his title and noble estates forfeited, which have since been applied to the maintenance of Greenwich Hospital. Charles, his brother, was taken at Preston, tried for high treason, and condemned, but contrived to escape out of Newgate. He retired to France, and on the young Chevalier's landing in Scotland in 1745, embarked to join him on board the *Esperance* privateer, and was taken by the *Sheerness* man-of-war, and thereupon committed to the Tower, and beheaded, in pursuance of his former sentence, 8 Dec. 1746. He left issue by the Countess of Newburgh, three sons and four daughters, of whom the two youngest sons, and the three eldest daughters, *d. unm.* She *d.* 4 Aug. 1755, and was succeeded by her eldest son, James-Bartholomew, 4th Earl, on whose death, in 1786, his only surviving issue was Anthony-James, 5th Earl, who *d.* in 1814, when

Francis-Eyre, the 6th Earl, succeeded, being eldest son of Francis Eyre, Esq., by Lady Mary Radcliffe, the 4th, but only *m.* daughter of the 3rd Countess, by her 2nd marriage. He assumed the title under the sanction of the concurring opinions of two eminent Counsel that the heir of the elder daughter being an alien, and incapable of inheritance, the dignity devolved, as a matter of right, upon the heir of the younger. He *d.* in 1827, and was followed by his eldest son, John-Thomas, 7th Earl; to whom, in 1833, succeeded his only brother Francis, the present and 8th Earl.

NEWCASTLE, DUKE OF. (Pelham-Clinton.)

Peer of Great Britain.

William de Villa Tancredi, Chamberlain of Normandy, had three sons: Osbert, Renebald, and William, who all accompanied William the Conqueror into England. The male line of Osbert failed in 1233. Among other lands granted by William to Renebald, was the Lordship of Clinton, in Oxfordshire, from which his descendants took their surname.

The 6th in descent from Renebald was John de Clinton, summoned to Parliament by writ 1299; from which period it is observable that his male descendants have sat uninterruptedly as Peers of Parliament to the present day; and that consequently, with the exception of the families of Berkeley and Neville, they are the oldest members of the House of Lords in the paternal line. The family of Courtenay, now Earl of Devon, is entitled to a similar distinction, but its misfortunes in the 16th century produced a long intermission of its rights.

To John, 1st Lord Clinton, succeeded, in direct paternal descent, a line of eight Lords, all men of considerable note in their time, and some of them particularly

distinguished for the commands entrusted to them in the French and Scottish wars, and for their zeal on behalf of the House of York, in the civil contests for the Crown.

Edward, 8th Lord Clinton, K.G., was thirty years Lord High Admiral of England; an elevation to which he arrived, not, as was frequently the case in those times, as the due meed of his birth and power, but through a series of active and important services in naval command. Queen Elizabeth conferred on him, in 1572, the dignity of Earl of Lincoln. He *d.* in 1585, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry, 2nd Earl, who was also highly esteemed by Queen Elizabeth, and towards the close of her reign, was one of the noblemen whom she employed to seize the Earl of Essex in his house. He *d.* in 1616, leaving, besides other issue, three sons, viz.:

1 Thomas, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1619, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Theophilus, 4th Earl. He took part with the Parliament against King Charles I., and, like most others of the same party, met with an ungrateful return for his services; the Commons impeaching him of high treason, for endeavouring to promote a treaty with the King. He *d.* in 1667, and, having survived his son Edward, was succeeded by his grandson Edward, 5th Earl, and 12th Lord Clinton, K.G., on whose death without issue in 1692, the ancient Barony fell into abeyance between his aunts, the daughters of Theophilus, 4th Earl, and is now possessed by the heir-general of Lady Arabella, the 4th daughter, and the only one whose descendants survive. The Earldom devolved on Francis Clinton, 6th Earl, his cousin and heir male.

2 Sir Edward, whose eldest son, Robert, *m.* and *d.* without issue; and his 2nd son, Francis, was father of Francis, who succeeded as 6th Earl.

3 Sir Henry Fynes-Clinton, who had five sons, of whom only Norreys, the 3rd son, left male issue. This Norreys had six sons. The five younger left no known issue; but Norreys, the eldest son, was father of another Norreys, who *d.* in 1764, leaving by Martha, daughter of —— Thompson, Esq., two sons, viz. the late Rev. Dr. Charles Fynes-Clinton, and Kendall Fynes-Clinton, Esq. The said Rev. Charles Fynes-Clinton, D.D., Sub-Dean of Westminster, eldest son of the third Norreys Fynes-Clinton, Esq., *d.* 13 Nov. 1827, leaving by Emma, his wife, daughter of Job Brough, Esq., who *d.* 15 Aug. 1831, Henry Fynes-Clinton, Esq., and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

Francis, 6th Earl, grandson of Sir Edward Clinton, 2nd son of the 2nd Earl, *d.* in 1693, leaving two sons, viz.:

1 Henry-Fiennes, his successor, 7th Earl, K.G., *m.* Lucy, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister of Thomas, 1st Duke of Newcastle, and *d.* in 1723, leaving two sons, George, his successor, 8th Earl, who *d.* in 1730; and Henry, 9th Earl, and 2nd Duke of Newcastle.

2 The Hon. Admiral George Clinton, who *d.* in 1761, leaving one surviving son, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B.; he *d.* 13 Dec. 1795, having *m.* Harriet, daughter and co-heir of —— Carter, Esq. by whom he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart., for whose pedigree see the Earl of Chichester, was created Baron Pelham of Laughton, Co. Sussex, in 1706; Thomas, 2nd Lord, his son, the Prime Minister of Kings George I. and II., was created Viscount Pelham of Houghton, Co. Nottingham, and Earl of Clare in 1714; in 1715 Marquis of Clare, and Duke of Newcastle, Co. Northumberland; and subsequently, in 1756, Duke of Newcastle-under-Lyne, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Henry, Earl of Lincoln, son of his sister Lucy, Countess of Lincoln, and his issue male by Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Pelham, deceased, and niece of the Duke; the Duke was also created, in 1762, Baron Pelham of Stanmer, Co. Sussex, with remainder to Thomas Pelham, Esq., grandson of Henry Pelham, younger brother of Thomas, 1st Baron Pelham of Laughton. The Duke *d.* without issue, 17 Nov. 1768, when all his titles became extinct, except the Barony of Pelham of Stanmer, which devolved on the said Thomas Pelham, Esq., grandfather of the present Earl of Chichester; and the Dukedom of Newcastle-under-Lyne, which devolved on

Henry-Fiennes, 9th Earl of Lincoln, the 2nd Duke, K.G., son of Henry, 7th Earl, by the Hon. Lucy Pelham, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Pelham, and sister of the 1st Duke. He was *b.* 24 April 1720, succeeded his brother George, 8th Earl, 30 April 1730, and his uncle Thomas, 1st Duke, 17 Nov. 1768, and *d.* 22 Feb. 1794; having *m.* 16 Oct. 1744, Catherine, eldest surviving daughter and co-

heir of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, only brother of THOMAS, 1st DUKE, by whom, who was *b.* 24 July 1727, and *d.* 27 July 1760, he had, besides other issue, two sons, viz.:

1 Henry, Earl of Lincoln, *b.* 5 Nov. 1750, *d.* 22 Oct. 1778; having *m.* 22 May 1775, Lady Frances Seymour-Conway, 4th daughter of Francis, 1st Marquis of Hertford, by whom, who *d.* 11 Nov. 1820, he left issue:

1 Catherine, *b.* 6 April 1776, *d.* 17 May 1804; having *m.* 2 Oct. 1800, William, Viscount Folkestone, now Earl of Radnor.

2 Henry, Earl of Lincoln, who was *b.* 23 Dec. 1777, *d.* 23 Sept. 1779.

2 THOMAS, who having survived his brother and nephew, became Earl of Lincoln, and succeeded his father as 3rd DUKE; he *d.* in 1795, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HENRY-PELHAM, present and 4th DUKE, K.G.

NORBURY, EARL OF. (TOLER.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE family of Toler was originally of Norfolk, and settled in Ireland during the troubles of the reign of CHARLES I., when an ancestor of the Earl, a successful soldier of Cromwell's army, obtained a grant of lands in the county of Tipperary, and settled at Beechwood; his descendants distinguished themselves by their attachment to the cause of WILLIAM III.

Daniel Toler, Esq., of Beechwood, *m.* Letitia, daughter of Thomas Otway, Esq., of Castle Otway, and left two sons, Daniel, and JOHN, the 1st EARL of NORBURY.

Daniel, the eldest son, succeeded at Beechwood, *m.* Rebecca, daughter of Paul Minchin, Esq., and *d.* in 1796, leaving three daughters, his co-heirs, viz.

1 Harriet, *m.* to Sir Henry Osborne, Bart.

2 Sarah, *m.* to Robert Curtis, Esq.

3 Eliza, *m.* to Thomas Taylor Rowley, Esq.

JOHN TOLER, Esq., the second son, entered upon the profession of the law, and acquired a great, though somewhat eccentric, reputation, as Attorney-General during the horrors of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and afterwards, for many years, as Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. On his elevation to the Bench in 1800, he was created Baron Norbury of Ballyorenode, Co. Tipperary, and on his retirement from it in 1827, was advanced to the titles of Viscount Glandine of Glandine, King's County, and EARL of NORBURY, with remainder to his 2nd son, Hector-John-Graham Toler, and his heirs male. He *m.* GRACE, daughter of Hector Graham, Esq., a descendant from the family of Montrose, by his marriage with Grace, daughter of Robert Maxwell, Esq., brother of John, 1st Lord Farnham. This Lady, while her husband was still only Solicitor-General of Ireland, was created, in 1797, BARONESS NORWOOD, of Knockalton, Co. Tipperary, and *d.* in 1822, when she was succeeded by her eldest son, DANIEL, 2nd LORD NORWOOD; who also succeeded his father as 2nd Lord Norbury, in 1831, when the Earldom and Viscounty, according to the limitation in the patent, devolved on HECTOR-GRAHAM, the 2nd son of the 1st Earl, and now 2nd EARL of NORBURY. The Earl also succeeded to the Baronies of Norwood and Norbury on the death of his elder brother in 1832.

NORFOLK, DUKE OF. (Howard.)

Peer of England.

Sir William Howard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward I., whose pedigree is variously deduced by different authorities, is the first certain ancestor of this noble House. The 4th in descent from him was

Sir Robert Howard, who *m.* Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, son of John, 4th Lord Mowbray, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John, Lord Segrave, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, 5th son of King Edward I. On the death of John Mowbray, 5th Duke of Norfolk, grandson of John, 3rd Duke, brother of the above Margaret, the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave devolved on Anne, his only daughter and heir; who dying without issue, they fell into abeyance between the heirs of her two great aunts, viz. this Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Howard, and Isabel, wife of James, 6th Lord Berkeley. The Barony of Mowbray was called out of abeyance in 1639, in favour of Henry, (7th Duke of Norfolk by descent,) Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk. The son and heir of Sir Robert Howard and Margaret his wife was

John Howard, K.G., summoned to Parliament as Baron Howard in 1470, and created hereditary Earl Marshal of England and Duke of Norfolk in 1483; he was high in the Favour of King Edward IV., and filled various offices of trust and honour throughout the reign of that Monarch, and of Richard III. He lost his life in the cause of the latter Prince at the battle of Bosworth-field, in 1485, and was subsequently attainted in Henry VII.'s 1st Parliament, and his honours forfeited.

Thomas, 2nd Duke, K.G., his eldest son, was created Earl of Surrey in 1483, at the same time that his father was created Duke of Norfolk. He fought with great valour at the battle of Bosworth, but was made prisoner, attainted, and confined for three years in the Tower, but afterwards liberated by Henry VII., restored to the Earldom of Surrey in 1489, and, distinguished by that Monarch's confidence, held the highest offices under his government and that of King Henry VIII. He was Earl Marshal and Lord HighTreasurer of England; in 1513, he had the command of the army which was assembled to meet the Scotch invasion under King James IV., and on the 9th of Sept. obtained that great and decisive victory at Flodden, in which the Scots' King and so many of his nobles lost their lives. In memorial of this victory, Henry VIII. granted to the Earl, as an augmentation to his arms, the inescutcheon charged with a demy lion within a double tressure flory counter flory, which is borne by all his descendants upon the bend in their shield. In the following year, 1514, he had a renewed patent of the Dukedom of Norfolk, and *d.* in 1524. This Duke had ten sons, of whom only three left issue, viz., 1 Thomas, (eldest son,) 3rd Duke; 2 Lord Edmund Howard, (3rd son,) Marshal of the Horse in the battle of Flodden-field; he was father of Queen Catherine, 5th wife of Henry VIII., of three sons who all *d.* without issue, and of four other daughters, all married to private gentlemen; 3 Lord William, (9th son,) K.G., ancestor of the present Lord Howard of Effingham, and of the extinct Earls of Nottingham and Effingham.—*See* Lord Howard of Effingham.

Thomas, his eldest son, 3rd Duke, was appointed in 1513 Lord Admiral of England, and acting, as was then usual, in a military capacity both by sea and land, commanded in the North, against the Scotch many years in his father's lifetime,

bearing then the title of Earl of Surrey, to which he had been created. He was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1521, in which station he served with great distinction, and resigned it in 1523; in that year he was raised to the office of Lord Treasurer, and at the commencement of the next, was again invested with the command of an army against the Scots, which he held at the period when, by his father's decease, he became Duke of Norfolk; he was afterwards intrusted with other important employments in the service of King HENRY VIII. At length, that tyrannical Prince becoming jealous, towards the close of his reign, of the Duke's great power, which he imagined might be dangerous to his infant successor, having borne no good will to the family since the discovery of the dissolute manners of Catherine Howard, his fifth wife and the Duke's niece, before her marriage, and perhaps urged on by the Earl of Hertford and the Protestant party, who were desirous of arrogating to themselves the chief authority under the expected minority, caused him and his eldest son Henry, Earl of Surrey, the most accomplished nobleman of his time, and one of the earliest English poets, to be attainted on the most frivolous pretences; and the aged Duke had the misery of seeing his son beheaded, narrowly escaping the same fate himself by the opportune death of the King. He remained, however, a prisoner in the Tower till the accession of Queen MARY, who liberated him on the day of her first entry into London in 1553, and, without any pardon or restitution in blood, allowed his titles, and put him in possession of his estates. He raised two hundred horse and six hundred foot for the suppression of Sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion; but these forces, after defeating Knevet, who was on his way to join Wyat, deserted from him, and went over to the rebels. He continued, however, his services in the suppression of the insurrection, and when it was accomplished, retired to his seat in Norfolk, and *d.* there in 1554, having seen the reigns of eight English sovereigns. He had two sons who survived their infancy, viz.:

1 Henry, before mentioned, Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded in 1547, leaving two sons: 1 THOMAS, 4th DUKE, who succeeded his grandfather; 2 Henry, K.G., created Earl of Northampton in 1604, a bad, but fortunate, man. He *d.* without issue in 1614, when the title became extinct.

2 Lord Thomas, created Viscount Bindon in 1559. He *d.* in 1582, leaving two sons, Henry, 2nd Viscount, and Thomas, 3rd Viscount, K.G.; the former *d.* without issue male in 1590, and the latter without issue in 1619, when the title became extinct.

THOMAS, 4th DUKE, K.G., was employed by Queen ELIZABETH in the early part of her reign as Lieut.-General of the North; and this office bringing him into frequent communication with the leading men of the Scotch nation, some of them induced him to enter into intrigues with Queen MARY for her restoration and marriage with him. These were discovered by ELIZABETH, and the Duke promised to cease all correspondence with MARY, but being again detected in similar plots, was brought to trial, found guilty of high treason, and beheaded in 1572, being then only thirty-six years of age, and his honours forfeited. That he was ambitious of this Royal alliance, and pursued it with imprudent zeal, is beyond all question, but his ambition aimed at no injury to his sovereign, and his character is in all other respects eminently loyal and honourable. He was married before the death of his grandfather to Mary, daughter and at length sole heir of HENRY FITZALAN, 19th EARL of ARUNDEL, who *d.* in 1557, at sixteen years of age, in childbirth of her only son PHILIP, afterwards EARL of ARUNDEL. He *m.* 2ndly, Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, Lord Audley, of Walden, who also *d.* a few years after her marriage; he *m.* again in 1666, and was a third time left a widower in the following year. His male issue were:

1 PHILIP, (by the 1st marriage,) who in right of his mother inherited the Earldom of Arundel.

2 Lord Thomas, (by the 2nd marriage,) who was summoned to Parliament in 1597, as Baron Howard of Walden, and was created, in 1603, Earl of Suffolk.—*See* the titles Suffolk and Howard de Walden.

3 Lord William, whose eldest son, Sir Philip, was ancestor of the Earl of Carlisle —*see that title;* and his second son, Sir Francis, of Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby Castle, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

The Earldom of Arundel was granted in 1139, by the tenure of the castle of Arundel, to Queen Adeliza, widow of King HENRY I., who *m.* William de Albini, in her right Earl of Arundel. From them descended, in the male line, the subsequent Earls of Arundel to HUGH DE ALBINI, 5th EARL, their grandson, on whose death this Earldom devolved on his nephew, JOHN FITZALAN, Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre, whose male line failed in 1579, by the death of HENRY, 19th Earl.

Mary, the daughter and heir of this 19th Earl, *m.*, as before mentioned, Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk, and by him was mother of PHILIP, who, but for his father's attainder, would have been 5th DUKE; he succeeded his grandfather in 1579, as 20th EARL of ARUNDEL, and was through life distinguished by that title. Equally unfortunate with his predecessors, he was twice taken up on suspicion of treasonable practices for the restoration of the Romish worship; and at length having, when in the Tower, expressed some satisfaction in the prospect of the Spanish invasion, from which he hoped his liberation, he was tried for high treason and condemned. The Queen, finding that all the charges proved against him had reference to his religion only, did not execute the sentence, but detained him in the Tower, where he *d.* under attainder in 1595, after more than ten years' imprisonment.

THOMAS, K.G., his only son, by descent 6th DUKE of NORFOLK, did not at first bear any other title than Lord Maltravers, in consequence of the attainder of his father; but was by Act of Parliament in 1603, restored in blood, and to all the honours forfeited by his father, also to the title of Earl of Surrey, and the Baronies which had been possessed by his grandfather, the 4th Duke of Norfolk. He was a great promoter of the fine arts, and the first collector of paintings and sculpture, especially of the antiquities of Greece and Rome, amongst our nobility; his purchase of the celebrated Arundel Marbles, presented by his grandson, HENRY, 9th DUKE, to the University of Oxford, afforded important additions to modern knowledge on the chronology of Greece. When the disputes between the King and Parliament became so serious as to threaten a civil war, the Earl left the country, spent some years in foreign travels, and *d.* in 1646. By act of Parliament in 1627, the Baronies of Fitz-Alan, Clun, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers, were annexed to the Earldom of Arundel, and with it settled upon this THOMAS HOWARD, EARL of ARUNDEL and SURREY, and the heirs male of his body, failing which, to the heirs of his body; remainder in like manner to his uncle, LORD WILLIAM HOWARD, (from whom descends the Earl of Carlisle,) remainder to the heirs of the said THOMAS, EARL of ARUNDEL and SURREY. He was also created EARL of NORFOLK in 1644. He *m.* Alithea, daughter and at length sole heir of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury; 12th Baron Talbot, 1331; 12th Baron Furnival, 1295; and 16th Baron Strange of Blackmere, 1308; all by writ. He had issue by her, besides four other sons who *d. unm.*,

1 HENRY-FREDERICK, his successor, EARL of ARUNDEL, SURREY, and NORFOLK, who also succeeded in right of his mother to the Baronies of Furnival, Strange, and Talbot.

2 Sir William Howard, *m.* Mary, sister and heir of Henry, 4th Baron Stafford, (from the creation of that Barony, by Act of Parliament in 1547, in favour of Henry, son and heir of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Stafford, attainted and beheaded in 1521,) was with her created Baron and Baroness Stafford, in Sept. 1640, with remainder to the heirs of their bodies; and was himself advanced to the dignity of Viscount Stafford in Nov. of the same year. He was accused in 1678 of being concerned in the Popish plot, convicted on Oates's evidence, and beheaded. His issue male, afterwards Earls of Stafford, failed in 1762; and his attainder having been reversed in 1824, the Barony of Stafford is now enjoyed by his heir general, George-William Jerningham-Stafford, the 8th Baron, by descent.—*See* Stafford, for a more full account of the successors of this family.

HENRY-FREDERICK, the eldest son, who should have been 7th DUKE, succeeded his father as EARL of ARUNDEL, SURREY, and NORFOLK. He was called to the House of Peers as Baron Mowbray, in 1639; and steadily adhered to the King both in his Parliamentary conduct, and by serving as a volunteer in his army, till summoned in 1646 to join his father in Italy. He was at Padua, with the Earl his father at the period of his death in that year, when he returned to England, and, finding the King's affairs in a desperate condition, made a composition with the Parliament for the recovery of his estates, which had been confiscated, and retiring wholly from public life, *d.* in 1652. Amongst his male issue were the five sons following:

1 THOMAS, who should have been 8th DUKE, obtained an act of Parliament in 1660, renewed and confirmed by another in 1661, restoring him to the title of DUKE of NORFOLK, with sundry limitations of the honour which had the effect of settling it upon the heirs male of THOMAS, 4th DUKE. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, not having borne the title, this THOMAS is generally styled the 5th DUKE. He *d. unm.* at Padua, in 1677.

2 HENRY, who should have been the 9th DUKE, K.G., was created, in 1669, Baron Howard of Castle-Rising, and in 1672, Earl of Norwich; he had also at the same time the appointment of EARL MARSHAL of England to himself and his heirs male, with numerous remainders, including all the male descendants then existing of

John, 1st Duke. He succeeded his brother in the Dukedom in 1677, and is commonly called the 6th Duke; thus coming into possession of the family property, he presented the Arundel Marbles to the University of Oxford. He *d.* in 1684; having had six sons, of whom the four younger *d.* without issue, the two elder were,

1 Henry, 10th Duke, K.G., a staunch Protestant; "Being once," says Burnet, "required by King James II. to carry the Sword of State before him into a Popish chapel, he stood at the entrance; upon which the King said to him, 'My Lord, your father would have gone further;' to which the Duke answered: 'Your Majesty's father was the better man, and he would not have gone so far.'" His Grace joined in the invitation to the Prince of Orange to come over to England, and on his landing declared for him, influencing the resolutions of Norfolk, and other counties, in the same cause; he *d.* in 1701, without issue.

2 Lord Thomas Howard, a Roman Catholic, and an adherent of King James, in whose service he was shipwrecked on a voyage from Ireland to France in 1689; he left five sons, two of whom *d. unm.* The other three were: 1 Thomas, 11th Duke, who succeeded his uncle, and *d.* without issue in 1732; 2 Edward, 12th Duke, on whose death, without issue, in 1777, the Earldom of Norwich, and Barony of Howard of Castle-Rising, became extinct; 3 Philip, *d.* in 1750; leaving one son Edward, whose death, in 1767, was deeply lamented by the Duke, his uncle, and the whole family, and two daughters, Winifred, Lady Stourton, and Anne, Lady Petre, between whom the Baronies of Mowbray, Furnival, Strange, Talbot, and Howard, fell into abeyance upon the death of Edward, 12th Duke, and continue in abeyance between their heirs; these ladies also became by the same event, co-heirs to one moiety of the Baronies of Segrave, 1264, Greystock, 1295, Boteler of Wemme, 1295, Giffard of Brimmesfield, 1295, and Dacre of Gillesland, 1482, Verdun, 1295, Braose of Gower, 1299, and Lisle, 1357; to all which Baronies, by the intermarriages of his ancestors, the said 12th Duke was co-heir.

3 Philip, a Cardinal of the Romish Church, generally styled the Cardinal of Norfolk, and sometimes the Cardinal of England; he was Almoner to the Queen of Charles II., till the general objection to Popery in England induced him to retire to Rome, where he was much consulted by the English Catholics in the reign of James II., to whom he always advised moderate measures, predicting the consequences of their precipitate proceedings. He *d.* at Rome in 1694.

4 Charles Howard, of Greystoke, Co. Cumberland; he *d.* in 1713, leaving one son, Charles, who *d.* in 1720, and was father of Charles, who succeeded as 13th, or, as he is more commonly called, 10th Duke, in 1777. He *d.* in 1786, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles, 14th Duke, who *d.* without issue in 1815.

5 Bernard Howard of Glossop, Co. Notts; he was father of Bernard, and grandfather of Henry Howard, Esq., of Glossop, and the latter, who *d.* in 1787, was father of Bernard-Edward, the present and 15th Duke, who succeeded in 1815.

NORMANTON, EARL OF. (Agar)

Peer of Ireland.

The Most Rev. Charles Agar, Lord Archbishop of Cashell, and afterwards of Dublin, brother of James, 1st Viscount Clifden, (and son of Henry Agar, Esq.,

by Anne, sister of Welbore Ellis, created Lord Mendip, with remainder to his sister's sons—*see Clifden*,) was created in 1795 Baron of Somerton, Co. Kilkenny; in 1800 Viscount Somerton; and in 1806 Earl of Normanton, Co. Kilkenny. He *d.* in 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Welbore-Ellis, the present and 2nd Earl.

NORTHAMPTON, MARQUIS OF. (Compton.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The ancestor of this family was Alwyne, of the race of the Saxon Earls of Warwick, and contemporary with Edward the Confessor, whose son, Turchil, was dispossessed of his Castle of Warwick by William the Conqueror; he assumed the name of Compton, from his Lordship of Compton, in Warwickshire.

Sir William Compton, 13th in descent from Alwyne, laid the foundation of the renovated fortune of his family, by the favour of King Henry VIII., in whose household he had been bred in the quality of Page, from the King's childhood and his own; he *d.* in 1528. Sir Henry Compton, his grandson, was summoned to Parliament, as Baron Compton, in 1572, and *d.* in 1589; William, his son and heir, 2nd Baron, K.G., was created Earl of Northampton, in 1618; he obtained a great fortune with his wife, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Spencer, Lord Mayor of London, and *d.* in 1630, leaving an only son, Spencer, 2nd Earl; who, from the first appearance of hostility to King Charles's Government, devoted himself to its support in Parliament; and on the breaking out of the Civil War, repaired to his Majesty's standard at Nottingham, with a force of 2,000 of the best disciplined troops that were in the army at the battle of Edge Hill. He secured the arms, ammunition, and garrisons, in the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Northampton, and held those three counties in subjection to the King, till, on the 19th of March 1643, he fell in the battle of Hopton Heath, in which, with about 1,000 soldiers under his command, he routed a force of more than double that number under Sir John Gell. He left six sons, of whom the five eldest were as actively and zealously engaged in the Royal cause throughout that unhappy war as he had himself been in its commencement. Sir William, the 3rd son, though liberated after having been made prisoner at Colchester, into which town he had thrown himself and his followers, as the last place in which he could serve his master, kept a constant correspondence with the King, and from that time to the Restoration, there was no loyal plot nor pretended plot in which he was not engaged. Henry, the 6th son, was too young to bear arms during the Civil Wars, and was bred to the Church; and, being Bishop of London in the reign of James II., proved himself as zealous in the defence of the Protestant Church as his father and brothers had been in support of the Throne.

James, 3rd Earl, the eldest son, continued to exert his utmost abilities in support of the sinking cause of Royalty till nothing further could be done, when he was admitted to compound for his estates, and lived in retirement till the Restoration. He *d.* in 1681, leaving two sons; George, 4th Earl, his successor; and Sir Spencer, Speaker of the House of Commons, created, in 1727, Baron Wilmington, and in 1730 Viscount Pevensey, and Earl of Wilmington; he *d. sans.* in 1743.

George, 4th Earl, the eldest son, *d.* in 1727; leaving three sons, viz.

1 James, 5th Earl, and 6th Baron Compton; he *m.* Elizabeth, 13th Baroness Ferrers of Chartley, grand-daughter and heir of Robert, 1st Earl Ferrers, and 12th Baron Ferrers of Chartley; she *d.* in 1741, and the Earl in 1754; when the Baronies of Ferrers of Chartley and Compton became united in their only surviving child, Charlotte, wife of George, 4th Viscount and 1st Marquis Townshend, and are now inherited by the Marquis Townshend, her grandson.

2 George, 6th Earl, who succeeded his brother as heir male, and *d.* without issue in 1758.

3 Charles, who *d.* in 1755; leaving two sons:

1 Charles, who succeeded his uncle as 7th Earl, and *d.* in 1793, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, late Countess of Burlington.

2 Spencer, who succeeded his brother as 8th Earl, and was succeeded in 1796, by his only son,

Charles, 9th Earl, created, in 1812, Baron Wilmington of Wilmington, Co. Sussex, Earl Compton of Compton, Co. Warwick, and Marquis of the County of Northampton. He *d.* in 1828, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Spencer-Joshua-Alwyne, present and 2nd Marquis.

NORTHESK, EARL OF. (Carnegie.)

Peer of Scotland.

In the reign of David II., John de Balinhard obtained a charter of the lands of Carnegy, from whence he took the name of Carnegy. Sixth in descent from Duthac de Carnegy, who was living in 1410, was David Carnegy of Panbride, who *d.* in 1593, and was father of

1 Sir David, created, in 1616, Lord Carnegy of Kinnaird, and in 1633 Earl of Southesk; he *d.* in 1658, leaving, besides other issue, the two sons following:

1 James, his successor, 2nd Earl of Southesk; to whom succeeded, in direct paternal descent, Robert, 3rd Earl; Charles, 4th Earl, and James, 5th Earl; the latter, engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, was attainted, and his estates and honours forfeited; he *d.* without surviving issue in 1729, when the male line of the 2nd Earl of Southesk became extinct.

2 Sir Alexander Carnegy of Pitarrow, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1663; he was father of Sir David, grandfather of Sir John, and great-grandfather of Sir James Carnegy, Baronets; the latter succeeded in 1729, as the male representative of this family, on the death of the forfeited Earl of Southesk, and, but for the attainder, would have been 6th Earl; he *d.* in 1765, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir David, to whom succeeded, in 1805, the present Baronet, Sir James Carnegie of Southesk, who, but for the attainder, would be 8th Earl of Southesk.

2 Sir John, created Lord Lour in 1639; and Earl of Ethie, Lord Lour and Egglismadie in 1647; which titles were exchanged by patent, in 1662, for those of Earl of Northesk, and Lord Rosehill; he *d.* in 1667.

David, 2nd Earl, his eldest son and successor, *d.* in 1677, leaving, besides other issue, two sons, whose representatives still subsist, viz.:

1 David, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1688, and was succeeded by his son David,

4th Earl; he *d.* in 1729, leaving David, 5th Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1741, and George, 6th Earl, an Admiral. He succeeded his brother, and *d.* 22 Jan. 1792; having *m.* 30 April 1748, Lady Anne Leslie, eldest daughter of Alexander, 5th Earl of Leven and Melville, by whom, who *d.* 8 Nov. 1779, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. The 6th Earl was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, the distinguished Admiral William, 7th Earl, whose gallant services at Trafalgar, where he was third in command, and on many other occasions, received the most honourable marks of approbation from his sovereign and both Houses of Parliament. His Lordship *m.* Mary, daughter of William-Henry Rickets, Esq., and niece of Earl St. Vincent, whose title of Viscount is in remainder to her male issue by the Earl of Northesk, failing the issue male of her only surviving brother, the present Viscount St. Vincent:—*See St. Vincent*. The Earl *d.* in 1831, and, having lost his eldest son George, Lord Rosehill, in his 16th year, a midshipman on board the *Blenheim*, bearing Admiral Troubridge's flag, when she sank in the Indian Seas in Feb. 1807, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, William-Hopetoun, present and 8th Earl.

2 Patrick Carnegy of Lour, Co. Forfar, ancestor of the only existing collateral branch, descended from the first Earl of Northesk, *d.* in 1723, having been father of twenty children, most of whom *d. unm.* James, 11th son, was ancestor of a number of Carnegys in the County of Forfar and elsewhere. Patrick, his eldest son and successor at Lour, had five sons, of whom only one left issue, viz.: Patrick, the eldest, who succeeded his father in 1729, and *d.* in 1799, leaving only one surviving son, Patrick, who *d.* in 1819, leaving a numerous issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, and was succeeded by his eldest son, the present Patrick Carnegy, Esq., of Lour.

NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKE OF (Percy.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The first ancestor of the original house of Percy was Mainfred de Percy, a Danish nobleman, who settled in Normandy before the conquest of that province by Duke Rollo. The 6th from him was William de Percy, surnamed Alsgernons, or, with the whiskers, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and obtained large grants of lands in the counties of Lincoln and York, the latter being part of the forfeited estates of Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, a Saxon Nobleman, whose daughter Emma he married, and who having levied war unsuccessfully against the Normans, was obliged to fly into Scotland: his male line was continued in England by the house of Neville, and in Scotland by that of Dunbar, Earls of Dunbar and March, now represented by the Earl of Home. William de Percy was founder of the famous Abbey of St. Hilda in Yorkshire; and *d.* about 1096. Alan, his son and heir, was father of William, who having survived four sons, left his large patrimony to be divided between two daughters, his co-heirs, the lady Maud, *m.* to William de Placetis, Earl of Warwick, without issue; and the Lady Agnes, in whose posterity the whole inheritance centred.

She *m.* Josceline de Louvaine, younger son of Godfrey I., Duke of Brabant, and brother of Adeliza, 2nd Consort of King Henry I.; he assumed the name of Percy, and obtained from Queen Adeliza, his sister, a grant of the honour of Petworth in Sussex, formerly a member of Arundel, which was afterwards confirmed by King Henry II. He left, by the Lady Agnes, besides other issue,

1 Henry, who succeeded him at Petworth, and *d.* before his mother, leaving a son, William.

2 Richard, who after the death of his father and brother got possession of the inheritance of his aunt, the Countess Maud, and subsequently of great part of that of his mother; he was one of the 25 Barons appointed in 1215 to enforce the observance of Magna Charta; he had long litigations with his nephew William respecting the succession to the family possessions, which was at length compromised, after a solemn hearing before King HENRY III. in person, at Kennington, in 1234, the estates being equally divided between the two parties during Richard's life, and the whole after his death being secured to his nephew, though Richard left male issue which failed in his grandsons.

Henry, Lord Percy, great-grandson of William, was summoned to Parliament in 1299. He purchased of Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, the Barony of Alnwick in the Co. of Northumberland; he was appointed by King EDWARD I. Governor of Galloway and Ayr in Scotland, having signalised himself in the Scotch wars. He *d.* in 1315, and was succeeded by his son Henry, 2nd Baron Percy by writ, to whom, in 1316, King EDWARD II. granted the lands in Northumberland of Patrick Dunbar, Earl of Dunbar and March (a male descendant of Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, above mentioned,) who having been an adherent of England, had made his peace with King Robert Bruce, and was now in arms against EDWARD. He was one of the Barons who leagued to obtain the reform of abuses occasioned by the power of the Spencers, and was, in 1327, appointed of the Council to King EDWARD III.; in 1328 he obtained a grant from that King of the Castle and Barony of Warkworth. He was in the battle of Halidown Hill, and was on the subsequent day appointed Governor of Berwick. He continued to distinguish himself in the wars both in France and Scotland till his death in 1352.

Henry, 3rd Lord Percy, his son and successor, *d.* in 1368, having *m.* the Lady Mary Plantagenet, 6th daughter of Henry, 3rd Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King HENRY III., by whom he had two sons:

1 Henry, 4th Lord, and 1st Earl of Northumberland.

2 Thomas, K.G., who throughout the reign of King RICHARD II. was employed in offices of high trust in France and England, and was a successful commander by sea and land. He was created, in 1397, Earl of Worcester; HENRY IV. appointed him Ambassador to the French King; gave him a military command in France; and afterwards made him his Lieutenant in Wales for the suppression of Owen Glendour's insurrection. Having never thoroughly approved the revolution which placed Henry on the throne, he took the opportunity of this Welsh war to declare for the rights of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March; and entering into compact with Glendour, was joined by the forces of his brother and nephew; the latter was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, and the immediate consequence was the total rout of this hitherto conquering army; the Earl of Worcester was taken prisoner and beheaded soon afterwards, in July 1402. He *d. unm.*

Henry, 4th Lord Percy, K.G., was distinguished in the French wars in the reign of King EDWARD III., but was at one time in danger of losing his life as a great favourer of the famous reformer Wickliff. He was created Earl of Northumberland in 1377, by King RICHARD II., with remainder to his heirs general. About the year 1399, King RICHARD having suspicions instilled into him respecting his fidelity, sent him an order to attend him, which the Earl refusing to obey, he was proclaimed a traitor and banished the kingdom. Upon this he joined the standard of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, not, as he averred, to depose the King, but to obtain a more equitable system of government. The Duke of Lancaster, however, was not to be restrained, and being successful against King RICHARD, chiefly through the assistance of the Earl of Northumberland, persuaded him to acquiesce in the transfer of the crown; but the jealousy which so naturally subsisted between a Monarch and a too powerful subject, in times when a privilege and prerogative were not very accurately defined, threw the Earl of Northumberland again into rebellion. Having, with his gallant son Henry, Lord Percy, defeated the Scotch at Homildon, and taken their leader, the Earl of Douglas, prisoner, he entered into an alliance with him, and, assisted by some forces from Scotland, and a great number of his own retainers, he proposed to join Owen Glendour and his brother, the Earl of Worcester, in Wales. He was, however, confined by indisposition at Berwick, when a battle was fought at Shrewsbury, by the rebel troops under his son, against King HENRY's army, which ending in Percy's death, and the total defeat of his party, the Earl was compelled to throw himself on the King's mercy, and was pardoned. Again in 1405 he was implicated in a project of treason, for which Thomas Mowbray, Earl Marshal, and Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, were beheaded; the Earl of Northumber-

land, with young Henry Percy, his grandson and heir, took refuge in Scotland, and returning some time afterwards, raised a small force, with which he recovered some of his castles and Lordships, but being suddenly attacked by the Sheriff of Yorkshire, with the posse-comitatus, was killed, after a sharp fight, on Bramham Moor, near Hazelwood, in February 1508, and being attainted, his estates and titles were forfeited.

Henry, Lord Percy, K.G., his eldest son, commonly called Hotspur, commenced his career of glory at the age of 14; when, at the storming of Berwick by his father, he is said to have been prematurely distinguished. From that time he was foremost in every battle in which English prowess was engaged, and became so famous for his military skill and valour, that he is said by a foreigner, whose notes of that transaction are preserved in the Harleian MSS., to have been, at the period of Henry IV.'s coronation, the most valiant and approved knight in England. At the battle of Otterbourne, in which James, Earl of Douglas, the opposed commander, was killed, Hotspur was made prisoner by the Lord Montgomery, but paying an immense sum for his ransom, was speedily liberated. Many years after this, at the battle of Homildon, he took Archibald, Earl of Douglas, prisoner, and the fatal consequence of the association thereby produced, which ended in his death at the battle of Shrewsbury in July 1402, has been already described. He *d.* at 37 years of age, leaving an only son,

Henry, 2nd Earl of Northumberland. He was educated in Scotland with the greatest kindness and hospitality, under the Regent, Duke of Albany, and was recalled and restored to his honours and estates by King Henry V., in 1414. During the wars of that King in France, he was left in charge of the eastern border against the Scots, towards whom, in remembrance of their early kindness, he is said to have always acted with friendship and generosity; he had, however, his private feuds with individuals of that nation, and the battle of Pepperden, fought between him and William Douglas, Earl of Angus, with a small army of retainers on each side, and in which the latter had the advantage, is said to have given rise to the ballad of "Chevy Chase." The breaking out of the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster enabled him to show, in his adherence to Henry VI., the son of his Royal benefactor, another instance of his gratitude for past favours; and he was soon afterwards, 23 May 1455, killed in the battle of St. Albans, where the Lancastrian forces were routed, and the King himself made prisoner. He had nine sons, of whom three died young; two were in the Church, and all the other four fell in the cause adopted by their father; Sir Thomas Percy, 5th son, was created Baron Egremont, in 1449, and was killed in the battle of Northampton, 1460, when his title became extinct; Sir Ralph Percy, 7th son, died at Hedgeley Moor, in 1464, fighting at the head of some forces raised by himself, against the Yorkist General, Lord Montacute, leaving male descendants who continued to the third generation; Sir Richard Percy, 8th son, was killed with his eldest brother, the Earl of Northumberland, at the battle of Towton, in 1461.

Henry, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, was of the same age with King Henry VI., and, at five years old, received the honour of Knighthood from the infant Monarch, who had himself just before been knighted by his uncle, the Regent Duke of Bedford. After the decease of his father, whom he succeeded in title and estates, this Earl was the chief supporter of the Lancastrian interests in the north till the bloody and decisive battle of Towton, 29 March 1461, in which, after fighting with unwearied courage for ten hours, he was killed, and victory declared for the Yorkists. He was attainted in the November following by Act of Parliament; his estates and honours forfeited, and the Earldom of Northumberland was soon after conferred on John Neville, brother of Richard, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. The 3rd Earl *m.* Eleanor, daughter and sole heir of Richard Poynings, who *d.* in his father's lifetime, eldest son and heir of Robert, 5th Lord Poynings, by writ in 1337; this marriage brought the Barony of Poynings to the House of Percy, and, as it has been asserted, those of Fitz-payne and Bryan also.

Henry, 4th Earl of Northumberland, K.G., their son and heir, being a minor at the time of his father's death, was committed a prisoner to the Tower, but was released by King Edward IV., in 1469; his father's attainder was reversed soon afterwards, and the Earldom of Northumberland, surrendered by John Neville, who was created Marquis of Montacute, was restored to him. He was appointed Warden of the East and Middle Marches, and, as such, had the chief command, under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, of the army which invaded Scotland in 1482, and took the city of Edinburgh. King Richard III. sent to command the Earl to attend him with the forces of the north on the invasion of the Earl of Richmond, and he was on the field of battle at Bosworth; but, unwilling to lend his assistance

to the King, withheld his troops from engaging, which acquired him the favour of King HENRY VII. He was killed, in 1489, in a tumult of the people, excited by King HENRY's imposition of some heavy taxes, from which the Earl had vainly endeavoured to dissuade him. From Josceline, his 4th son, descended a branch of Percys of Beverley, extinct in the senior line in the 4th generation, which continued, however, at Cambridge in the junior line much longer, but is now extinct; an ancestor of the junior line was the Thomas Percy concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, grandson of this Josceline.

1 Henry-Algernon, 5th Earl of Northumberland, K.G., was also Lord Warden of the Marches; he was renowned for the splendour and hospitality of his manner of living, and was a generous patron of genius and learning. He *d.* in 1527, leaving three sons, of whom Sir Ingelram, the youngest, *d.* without legitimate issue in 1538; the two elder sons were,

1 Henry-Algernon, 6th Earl, K.G., the happiness of whose life was overshadowed by an early and ill-fated passion for the beautiful Anne-Boleyn, afterwards the unfortunate wife of King HENRY VIII. Urged by the Royal mandate, the Earl, his father, compelled him to renounce the choice of his heart, and to marry a daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, from whom he separated himself without having had any living issue by her. The misfortunes which fell on the house by the attainder of his next brother, from whom its heirs descended, so affected him that his constitution was unable to support the shock, and he *d.* 30 June 1537, the same month that his brother was executed, when the Earldom became extinct, on account of the attainder, as did the ancient Baronies by writ, of Percy, created in 1299, and Poynings in 1337.

2 Sir Thomas Percy, who, unfortunately involving himself in Aske's rebellion, in 1536, was taken, tried for high-treason, condemned, and executed in June 1537, and was afterwards attainted. He left two sons, Thomas and Henry, both Earls of Northumberland.

Thomas, 7th Earl of Northumberland, K.G., eldest son of Sir Thomas Percy, was created by Queen MARY, in 1557, Baron Percy, of Cockermouth and Petworth, Baron Poynings, Lucy, Bryan, and Fitz-Payne, with remainder, in default of issue male, to his brother Henry and his issue male, and Earl of Northumberland, with the same remainder;' the estates of his family were restored to him, and he was appointed Warden of the Marches. Being a steady Catholic, he was disaffected to the government of Queen ELIZABETH, and, after the miscarriage of several conspiracies, broke out in 1570 into open rebellion, in conjunction with the Earl of Westmoreland, for the avowed purpose of restoring the Roman Catholic religion in this country. He was attainted, and having taken refuge in Scotland, was delivered up by the Earl of Morton, and beheaded in 1572. He *d.* without issue male, but left four daughters, who, but for the attainder of their father and grandfather, would have been co-heirs of the ancient Baronies of Percy and Poynings.

Henry, 8th Earl, K.G., succeeded to the Earldom and the Baronies created in 1557, which, but for the limitation of the patent, would have been forfeited by his brother's attainder. He distinguished himself against the Scots in the reigns both of Mary and Elizabeth, and, on his brother's rebellion, held true to his allegiance; but falling under suspicion, as a Catholic, of having plotted, with Sir Francis Throckmorton and Lord Paget for the liberation of the Queen of Scots, he was committed to the Tower, where he was some time afterwards found dead in his bed, shot in the breast with three pistol-bullets, by his own hand, according to the verdict of a coroner's inquest. He *m.* Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Neville, 4th Lord Latimer, by the writ of 1432; co-heiress also to one moiety of the Baronies of Plaitz by writ 1317, and Lisle by writ 1357, which co-heirships have descended on their heir general the present Duke of Northumberland.

Henry, 9th Earl, K.G., their son and heir, was, at the commencement of the reign of King JAMES I., in high favour with that Monarch; but on the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, in which his relative, Mr. Thomas Percy, was concerned, the Earl was supposed to be privy to it, and was, by the Star Chamber, condemned to pay a fine of £30,000, and to be imprisoned in the Tower for life—a sentence which clouded the remainder of his days; the payment of £20,000, which was exacted, greatly impairing his fortune, and an imprisonment of fifteen years materially injuring his health. He *d.* in 1632. He left two surviving sons, of whom Henry, the younger, was created Baron Percy of Alnwick, in 1643, and was a zealous supporter of the Royal cause during the civil wars, till he was taken prisoner at Andover in 1645. After his liberation, being unable to attend his royal master, who was himself a prisoner, and all hope of the restoration of his affairs being at an end, he went over to the Hague, and remained with the Prince of Wales,

afterwards King CHARLES II., till his death in 1659, when his title became extinct.

Algernon, 10th Earl, K.G., the eldest surviving son of the 9th Earl, was Lord High Admiral of England, and one of King CHARLES's Ministers of State, till the discussions between the King and Parliament came to an open rupture, when he remained in the councils of the rebels, actuated probably by the unhappy persecution his father had so long endured. He was entrusted with the care of the King's children when they fell into the hands of the Parliament, and treated them with great respect and kindness; was wholly averse to the trial and murder of the King; and after that event he retired to his house at Petworth, where he resided till the Restoration, in which he concurred, and was afterwards of the Privy Council to King CHARLES II. He *d.* in 1668, and was succeeded by his only son,

Josceline, 11th Earl, who *d.* at Turin, on his travels, in 1670, in his twenty-sixth year, without issue male, when the Earldom of Northumberland, and the Baronies created by the patents of 1557, became extinct. He left an only surviving child, heiress to his large possessions.

The Lady Elizabeth Percy; she was *b.* 26 Jan. 1667, *m.* 1st, in 1679, to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle, son and heir of Henry Duke of Newcastle, who assumed the name of Percy, and *d.* in 1680; 2ndly, to Thomas Thynne, Esq., of Longleate, Co. Wilts, who was assassinated in 1682, by foreigners hired by Count Konigsmark, himself a pretender to the hand of the young heiress; and 3rdly, 30 May 1682 (having been thus twice a widow and the third time a wife, when little more than fifteen years of age) to Charles Seymour, 7th Duke of Somerset; she *d.* 23 Nov. 1722, and the Duke *d.* 2 Dec. 1748. They had thirteen children, of whom three daughters lived to marry, but only two sons survived the period of childhood, viz. Lord Percy Seymour, the 6th son, who *d. unm.* in 1721, aged twenty-five; and their son and heir,

ALGERNON SEYMOUR, Earl of Hertford, who was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1722, on the decease of his mother, as Baron Percy. He succeeded his father as Duke of Somerset in 1748, and was created, in 1749, Baron Warkworth of Warkworth Castle, Co. Northumberland, and Earl of Northumberland, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., and the heirs male of his body by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, sole daughter of the said Duke of Somerset; he was also created Baron Cockermouth, and Earl of Egremont, with a special remainder—*See Earl of Egremont.* He *d.* in 1750, having survived his only son George, Viscount Beauchamp, a young nobleman of great promise, who *d.* on his nineteenth birthday, in 1744, while on his travels in Italy.

His only daughter and heir, the Lady ELIZABETH SEYMOUR, *b.* 5 Dec. 1716, *m.* 18 July 1740, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., of Stanwick, Co. York. She succeeded as BARONESS PERCY on the death of her father, to whom her husband succeeded as Earl of Northumberland and Baron Warkworth. He assumed the name of PERCY, and was created in 1766 Earl Percy and DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND; and in 1784, Baron Louvaine of Alnwick, with remainder to Algernon Percy, his 2nd son, who succeeded to the Barony on his death; was created Earl of Beverley, in 1790; and was father of the present Earl of Beverley. The Duchess, *d.* 5 Dec. 1776, and was succeeded in the Barony of Percy by her son, HUGH, Earl Percy, K.G., who succeeded his father as 2nd DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 June 1786, and *d.* 10 July 1817, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, HUGH, present and 3rd DUKE, K.G. His younger son, Lord Algernon Percy, was created Baron Prudhoe in 1816.

NORTHWICK, BARON. (Rushout.)

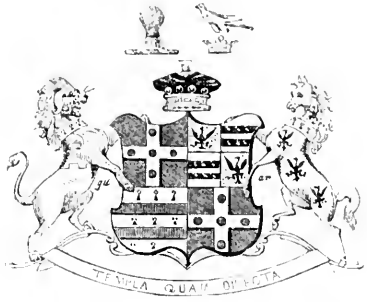
Peer of Great Britain.

That the family of Rushout was originally English, appears from a pedigree certified, in 1652, by Henry Prevost, Artois King of Arms, of France, which deduces its origin from Thibaut Rushaut, Sieur de Boismenart, "noble chevalier Anglois," who settled in France early in the 14th century. From him descended Joachim Rouhault, Marshal of France, who *d.* 7 April 1478; his eldest son Adolph, was ancestor of the Lords of Gamache, a noble family of France, of which was Nicholas de Rouhaut, Lord of Gamache, a Protestant nobleman, who had a narrow escape of his life, on the memorable 24th of August 1572; being in attendance upon the Queen of Navarre, and King Henry, her son, afterwards Henry IV. of France, at the Court of Charles IX. of France, on occasion of the marriage of that monarch's sister to the King of Navarre, when the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated; this Nicholas and six other noblemen are mentioned by Sully as pardoned by the King; and John, youngest son of the Marshal, was great-grandfather of John Rushout, who came into England in the reign of Charles I., was a merchant in London, and settled at Maylards, in Essex; he *d.* in 1653, leaving a son James, who was created a Baronet in 1661. He *d.* in 1698, leaving two sons:

1 Sir James, his successor, whose only son, Sir James, 3rd Baronet, *d.* in 1711, at nine years of age.

2 Sir John, who succeeded his nephew; he was leader of the opposition to the Walpole Administration, and was afterwards Treasurer of the Navy. He *d.* in 1775, having *m.* Lady Anne Compton, 6th daughter of George, 4th Earl of Northampton, by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, who *m.* Richard Myddelton, Esq., of Chirk Castle, and one son, his successor,

Sir John Rushout, 5th Baronet, who was created, in 1797, Baron Northwick of Northwick Park, Co. Worcester, and *d.* in 1800, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John, present and 2nd Lord.



NUGENT, BARON. (Nugent-Grenville.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is the younger brother of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and maternal grandson of Robert, 1st Earl Nugent in Ireland (6th in descent from Sir Thomas Nugent, younger brother of Richard, created Lord Delvin in 1557, ancestor of the Earl of Westmeath,) who was created, in 1766, Baron Nugent and Viscount Clare, and in 1776 Earl Nugent, with remainder to his son-in-law, George Grenville, Esq., afterwards Marquis of Buckingham. The Earl was *b.* in 1702; he *m.* 1st, 14 July 1730, Lady Emily Plunkett, 2nd daughter of Peter, 4th Earl of Fingal, she *d.* 16 Aug. 1731; he *m.* 2ndly, Anne, daughter of James Craggs, Esq., and widow, 1st, of —— Newnham, Esq., and 2ndly, of John Knight, Esq., she *d.* in 1755; and he *m.* 3rdly, 2 Jan. 1757, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, Esq., Countess Dowager Berkeley, who *d.* 30 June 1792. The Earl *d.* 13 Oct. 1788, leaving by his 3rd marriage two daughters; he left the whole of his property to his eldest daughter, the Lady Mary-Elizabeth, Marchioness of Buckingham, and was succeeded in the Earldom by her husband, George, Marquis of Buckingham, who assumed the additional name of Nugent; the Marchioness was created, in 1800, Baroness Nugent of Carlan's Town, Co. Westmeath, with remainder to Lord George Nugent-Grenville, her 2nd son, and dying in 1812, was succeeded by him, who is the present and 2nd Peer.

O'NEILL, EARL. (O'Neill.)

Peer of Ireland.

The family of O'Neill descends from the ancient princes of Tyrone: its representative in the time of Henry VIII., Conn-Baccagh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, was created Earl of Tyrone, in 1542, on resigning the sovereignty: and after numerous

rebellions, headed by these almost savage chieftains, and pardons granted to them, the title was finally forfeited in 1612. The branch to which the Earl O'Neill belongs has been seated for many generations at Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim. Bryan O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, the chief of his name, was father of Sir Henry O'Neill, who *d.* in 1637, and of Arthur, who succeeded his brother. He also left two sons, Charles and John, who successively possessed the inheritance. The latter was followed by his son,

Charles O'Neill, Esq., of Shanes Castle; he *m.* Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Brodrick, eldest son of Alan, 1st Viscount Midleton, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and *d.* in 1769, leaving issue by her, 1 John, his successor, 1st Viscount; 2 St. John, *d.* in 1790, having *m.* Miss Burrowes; 3 Anne, *m.* the Right Honourable Richard Jackson, secretary to Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Right Hon. John O'Neill, was created, in 1793, Baron O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim; and in 1795, Viscount O'Neill. His Lordship *d.* 18 June 1798, of wounds he received in action with the rebels at Antrim on the 7th of the same month, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles-Henry-St.-John, who was created, in 1800, Earl O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, and Viscount Raymond; and is the present Peer.

ONGLEY, BARON. (Henley-Ongley.)

Peer of Ireland.

Robert Henley, Esq., of the family of Henley, Co. Derby, assumed the name of Ongley, on succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle, Sir Samuel Ongley; and was created Baron Ongley of Old Warden in 1776. He *m.* 4 May 1762, Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Gosfright, of Langton-Hall, in Essex, Esq., by whom (who *d.* 22 Jan. 1799) he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.* He *d.* 22 Oct. 1785, and was succeeded by his eldst son, Robert, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1814, when his eldest surviving son, Robert, present and 3rd Lord, succeeded.

ONSLOW, EARL OF. (Onslow.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Of this family, which took its surname from the Lordship of Onslow, Co. Salop, was Roger de Onslow, in the reign of Henry III.

Richard Onslow, Esq., Recorder of London and Solicitor-General, 8th in descent from him, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His grandson, Sir Richard Onslow, espoused the Republican party in the House of Commons, on the breaking out of the Parliamentary disputes with King Charles I., and raised the regiment with which the Marquis of Winchester's house at Basing was besieged; but, tired of all the evils which this ill-omened war brought in its train, he was one of those forty members whom the army took into custody for having carried, in Dec. 1648, a resolution in the House, "that the King's answer to the propositions of Parliament was sufficient ground for them to proceed upon the settlement of the kingdom's peace." He had no concern with the trial or condemnation of the King, but was one of the Select Committee who attended Cromwell in 1657, with the petition of that House, that he would assume the title and attributes of royalty, and delivered an oration to enforce it. At length affected, together with nearly the whole nation, by an ardent desire to promote the restoration of King Charles II., he was, in 1660, a member of the Convention Parliament which voted his recal. He *d.* in 1664, leaving six sons. Henry, his 2nd son, was ancestor in the 4th degree of General Denzil Onslow.

His eldest son, Arthur, was an active partisan and Member of Parliament, co-operating with his father throughout the troubles. He *m.* Mary, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Foot, Lord Mayor of London in 1649, who was created a Baronet in 1660, with remainder to his said son-in-law, Arthur Onslow, Esq., and dying in 1687, was accordingly succeeded by Sir Arthur Onslow, 2nd Baronet. He *d.* in 1688, leaving two sons, viz.

1 Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., his successor, chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in 1708; in 1714 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in 1716 was created Baron Onslow of Onslow, Co. Salop, and of West Clandon, Co. Surrey, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his uncle, Denzil Onslow, Esq., and his issue male, (which Denzil Onslow *d.* without issue:) failing which, to the issue male of his father, Sir Arthur Onslow, Bart.; he *d.* in 1717, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Thomas, 2nd Lord; who was succeeded in 1740, by his only son, Richard, 3rd Lord, who *d.* without issue in 1776, when the male line of his grandfather, the 1st Lord, became extinct.

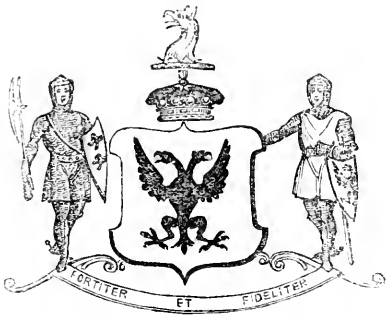
2 Foot Onslow, Esq., *d.* in 1710, leaving two sons,

1 The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, thirty-three years Speaker of the House of Commons; he *d.* in 1768, leaving one son, George, who was created, in May 1776, Baron Cranley of Imber Court, Co. Surrey; in October following he succeeded his cousin as 4th Lord Onslow, and in 1801 was created Viscount Cranley of Cranley, Co. Surrey, and Earl of Onslow, Co. Salop.

2 Lieut.-General Richard Onslow, who *d.* in 1760, leaving three sons, viz.: 1 George, *b.* 22 April 1731, *d.* 14 Nov. 1792, having *m.* Jane, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Thorp, by whom, who *d.* 11 Aug. 1814, he had the issue mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*. 2 Admiral Sir Richard Onslow,

G.C.B., *b.* 23 June 1741, *d.* 27 Dec. 1817, having *m.* 1 June 1773, Anne, daughter of Commodore Matthew Mitchel, for their issue see *The Peerage Volume.* 3 The Very Rev. Arthur Onslow, Dean of Worcester, *b.* 1746, *d.* 15 Oct. 1817, having *m.* Frances, daughter of Constantine Phipps, Esq.; their issue are stated in the *The Peerage Volume.*

George, 4th Lord Onslow, 1st Lord Cranley, and 1st Earl of Onslow, *d.* in 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, 2nd Earl, who was succeeded in 1827 by his eldest son, Arthur-George, present and 3rd Earl.



ORANMORE AND BROWNE, BARON. (Browne.)

Peer of Ireland.

Godfrey or Geoffrey de Brun came over with William the Conqueror in 1066. His great-grandson David Brun or Browne Fitz-Stephen, went to Ireland with Prince John in 1185, and to his descendant in the 4th degree, Sir David Browne, large possessions in Leinster and Connaught were granted, after the battles of Athenry, in 1316, and Dundalk in 1318, in which he was engaged with Richard, 4th Lord Athenry, and his brother, Sir John Bermingham, 1st Earl of Louth. He settled at Bally-David near Athenry: the family removed about 1442 to Carra-Browne Castle, in Oranmore, near Galway.

Sir Dominick Browne, 10th in descent from Sir David, was knighted by Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, in 1629. His son Geoffrey was one of the Envoys from the Confederates to Queen Henrietta, in 1647, and afterwards to the Duke of Lorraine, in 1650. He was pillaged of a considerable part of his estates under Cromwell, and forced to remove to Mayo, where the family have since resided at Castle-Mac-Garrett. His sons Dominick and Stephen, each held a regiment in King James's service at the battle of Aughrim. Colonel Browne's son Geoffrey, planted most extensively at the Castle-Mac-Garrett, in 1694, and lived sixty years after. He *m.* a daughter of the ancestor of the present Lord Wallscourt.

His son Dominick *m.* in 1754, Henrietta, daughter of Sir Henry Lynch, of Carrindulla, Bart., by whom he had an only son, Dominick Geoffrey Browne, Esq., a Governor of Mayo, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.* In his time in 1811, the family mansion, Castle-Mac-Garrett, was destroyed by fire, and many ancient family documents burnt, leaving this genealogy necessarily imperfect. His son Dominick, the present Lord, represented the County of Mayo in seven Parliaments, was made a Privy Counsellor in 1834, and created a Peer of Ireland in 1836, by the title of Baron Oranmore and Browne, of Carra-Browne Castle, in the County of the Town of Galway, and of the Castle-Mac-Garrett, in the County of Mayo.

ORFORD, EARL OF. (WALPOLE.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THIS family, which was in England before the Conquest, traces its descent from Reginald de Walpole, living about the time of the Conquest. The 18th from him was

Robert Walpole, Esq. of Houghton, Co. Norfolk, who *d.* in 1700, leaving, beside other issue, two sons, viz.:

1 Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., twenty-one years Prime Minister to King GEORGE I. and King GEORGE II. On his retirement in 1742 he was created Viscount and Baron Walpole of Houghton, Co. Norfolk, and Earl of Orford, Co. Suffolk. He *d.* in 1745, leaving issue,

1 ROBERT, who was created in 1723 BARON WALPOLE of Walpole, Co. Norfolk, with remainder to his brothers and their issue male, in default of which to his father, Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., and his issue male, failing which, to the issue male of Robert Walpole, Esq., his grandfather. He succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Orford in 1745. He *m.* Margaret, 14th Baroness Clinton, daughter and sole heir of Samuel Rolle, Esq., and *d.* in 1751, leaving by her, who *d.* in 1781, an only son GEORGE, 3rd Earl, heir to all their titles. He passed many years in a state of mental alienation, and *d.* in 1791, when the Barony of Clinton devolved on the heir general, Robert-George-William Trefusis, Esq.; and his paternal honours on his uncle.

2 Sir Edward Walpole, K.B.; he *d. unm.* in 1784. He had three natural daughters, all now deceased, viz.: Maria, wife of James, 2nd Earl of Waldegrave, and afterwards of William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester; Charlotte, wife of Lionel, 5th Earl of Dysart; and Laura, wife of the Hon. Frederick Keppel, Bishop of Exeter.

3 HORATIO, 4th Earl of Orford, and 3rd LORD WALPOLE of Walpole; better known as the celebrated wit and author, Horace Walpole. He *d. unm.* in 1797, when all his titles became extinct, except the Barony of Walpole of Walpole.

2 HORATIO, created in 1756, BARON WALPOLE of Wolterton, Co. Norfolk; he was Ambassador to the several Continental states during the whole period of his brother's ministry. He *d.* in 1757, leaving four sons, viz.:

1 HORATIO, his successor, 2nd LORD, who succeeded as 4th Lord Walpole of Walpole, on the death of the 4th Earl of Orford in 1797; and was created in 1806 EARL of ORFORD; he *d.* in 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HORATIO, 2nd EARL, who was succeeded, in 1822, by his eldest son, HORATIO, present and 3rd EARL.

2 Hon. Thomas, *b.* 25 Oct. 1727, and *d.* 21 March 1803; having *m.* 14 Nov. 1753, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., and sister of Joshua, 1st Lord Huntingfield, by whom, who *d.* 9 June 1760, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*,

3 Hon. Richard, *d.* 18 Aug. 1798; having *m.* 22 Nov. 1758, Margaret, 4th daughter of Sir Joshua Vanneck, Bart., and sister of Joshua, 1st Lord Huntingfield, who *d.* 9 May 1813; for their surviving issue see *The Peerage Volume*.

1 Hon. Robert, *b.* 1736, *d.* 19 April 1810; having *m.* 1st, 8 May 1780, Diana, daughter of John Grossett, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 24 July 1784, he had two sons, the Rev. Robert Walpole, and George, deceased,—see *The Peerage Volume*. He *m.* 2ndly, 10 May 1785, Sophia, daughter of Richard Stert, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* 31 Oct. 1769, and *d.* 12 June 1829, he had the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

ORKNEY, EARL OF. (Fitz-Maurice.)

Peer of Scotland.

Lord George Hamilton, 5th son of William and Anne, 3rd Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, was created, in 1626, Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall, and Baron of Dechmont, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, failing which, to the heirs of his body whatsoever. He *d.* in 1737; having had three daughters, viz.:

1 Lady Anne, his successor, 2nd Countess.

2 Lady Frances *m.* to Thomas, 3rd Earl of Scarborough, by whom she had issue. All her surviving descendants, who appear in *The Peerage Volume*, under the title *Scarborough*, are in the remainder to this Earldom, as are also the issue of her daughter, Lady Frances, by Peter, 1st Earl Ludlow, who may be found in *The Peerage Volume*, under that title.

3 Lady Harriot, *m.* to John, 5th Earl of Cork and Orrery; the only descendants from her eldest son, Charles, Viscount Dungarvon, are the present Earl O'Neill and his brother, who therefore are in succession to this Earldom after the family of the Earl Ludlow; and from her only daughter, the Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Worsley, Bart., descended the late wife of the present Lord Yarborough, whose children—see *The Peerage Volume*—are therefore also in succession to this Peerage.

Lady Anne, the eldest daughter, succeeded her father as Countess of Orkney; she *m.* William O'Bryen, 4th Earl of Inchiquin, and *d.* in 1756, having had eight children, of whom she survived four sons and two daughters; Lady Anne, her 2nd daughter, *d. unm.* in 1808, and

Lady Mary O'Bryen, her eldest daughter, succeeded her as 3rd Countess; she *d.* in 1791, having *m.* her cousin-german, Murrough, 5th Earl of Inchiquin, created Marquis of Thomond, by whom she left an only surviving daughter,

Lady Mary O'Bryen, her successor, the 4th Countess. Her Ladyship was *b.* 4 Sept. 1755, and *d.* 20 Dec. 1831; having *m.* 21 Dec. 1777, the Hon. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, brother of the 1st Marquis of Landowne, who *d.* 28 Oct. 1793, and by whom she had one son, John O'Bryen, late Viscount Kirkwall, who *d.* before her in 1820, leaving issue, Thomas-John-Hamilton, the present and 5th Earl, who succeeded his grandmother.

ORMONDE, MARQUIS OF. (Butler.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

This noble family descends from Theobald, (son of Herveius Fitzwalter,) created by King Henry II., Chief Butler of Ireland, from which office his son Theobald assumed the surname of Butler.

Theobald Butler, great-grandson of the 1st Chief Butler, was father of, 1 Theobald, 5th Chief Butler, a Lord of Parliament, who *d.* without issue in 1290; 2 Edmund, Earl of Carrick; 3 Thomas, ancestor of Lord Dunboyne.

Edmund, his 2nd son, was created Earl of Carrick in 1315, for his services against Edward Bruce on his invasion of Ireland, the Earl being then Lord Justice of Ireland; he *d.* in 1321, leaving two sons, who had male descendants, viz.: 1 James, created Earl of Ormonde; 2 John, from whom the present Earl of Carrick descends.

James, 2nd Earl of Carrick, eldest son of the 1st Earl, was created Earl of Ormonde in 1328, and was succeeded by his son James, 2nd Earl, who was Lord Justice of Ireland, and Lord Deputy to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he *d.* in 1382, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

James, 3rd Earl, styled by some of the Irish annalists a mighty strong man, and head of the chivalry of Ireland, which kingdom he governed to the content of the King and his good subjects. He *d.* in 1405, leaving two sons:

1 James, 4th Earl, who was Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of Henry IV., in which capacity he was godfather of George, Duke of Clarence, born in Dublin, the son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York. Throughout the reign of Henry V. he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and maintained a successful war against the native Irish Princes. He was a proficient in history and antiquities, and persuaded the King to appoint a King of Arms for Ireland, at first called Ireland, and afterwards Ulster, and also gave lands for ever to endow the College of Arms. On the death of Henry V. he was superseded, but again appointed Lord Lieutenant in 1440; but removed on account of the jealousy of the Earl of Shrewsbury and other English Lords in 1446. He *d.* 1452, leaving three sons, successive Earls of Ormonde, viz.:

1 James, 5th Earl, K.G., who had been created Earl of Wiltshire in 1449; he was knighted at six years of age, with some other young noblemen, by King Henry VI., then himself aged five years, when that young Prince had just received his knighthood from his uncle, the Duke of Bedford. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1453, and, together with the Earl of Salisbury and others, undertook to guard the seas for three years, on receiving tonnage and poundage: under this commission he fitted out five great ships at Genoa, in which he sailed to the Netherlands, to fight in behalf of King Henry the fleet which the Earl of Warwick kept at sea for the benefit of the House of York. He commanded, at the battle of Wakefield, that wing of the army which surrounded and slew the Duke of York in Dec. 1460, but was himself taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, in March 1461; was beheaded at Newcastle 1 May following; and was, with his brothers, attainted by Act of Parliament under King

Edward IV. in November. He *d.* without issue, and was succeeded by his next brother,

2 John, 6th Earl, restored in blood; he was perfect master of all the languages of Europe, and was employed in nearly all the continental courts, as his Ambassador, by King Edward IV., who, himself an accomplished judge of such qualifications, pronounced him the goodliest knight and the finest gentleman he ever beheld. He *d. unm.* in the Holy Land, on a pilgrimage in 1478, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

3 Thomas, 7th Earl; he was restored in blood, and the act of attainder against him and his brothers abrogated in 1485, by the first Parliament of King Henry VII. He was summoned to the English Parliament in 1495, as Baron Ormonde of Rochford, and *d.* without issue male in 1515, when the Earldom devolved on the heir male, and the English Barony fell into abeyance between his two daughters and co-heirs, Anne, wife of Sir John St.-Leger, ancestor by her of the St.-Legers of Eggesford, Co. Devon; and Margaret, wife of Sir William Boleyn; the latter was mother of Sir Thomas Boleyn, created, in 1527, Viscount Rochford, and in 1529 Earl of Wiltshire, with remainder to his heirs male, also Earl of Ormond in Ireland, with remainder to his heirs general. He *d.* in 1538, having survived his only son, George Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, who was attainted and beheaded, without issue male, in 1533. The Earl had two daughters, co-heirs of the Earldom of Ormonde; Anne, the wife of King Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth, on whose death in 1603 the abeyance terminated; and Lady Mary, wife of William Carey, Esq., mother of Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and grandmother of George, 2nd Lord Hunsdon, whose daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, *m.* Sir Thomas Berkeley, and by him was mother of George, 18th Lord Berkeley, the direct ancestor of the present Earl Berkeley, who it should seem is the heir of the Earldom of Ormonde, granted by the patent of 1529, to Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, and his heirs general.

2 Sir Richard Butler, whose son, Sir Edmund, *d.* in 1464, leaving three sons,

1 Sir James, who was attainted for siding, like the rest of his family, with the House of Lancaster; but the act of attainder was repealed under King Edward IV. His son Pierce, succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his kinsman, Thomas, 7th Earl, in 1515; and became the 8th Earl.

2 Walter Butler, of Poolestown, the father of a numerous posterity, which flourished in the male line to the 7th generation. Sir Walter Butler, of Poolestown, his descendant in the 4th degree, was created a Baronet of Ireland, which title became extinct in 1723, by the death of his grandson, Sir Walter, the 3rd Baronet.

3 John; he had two sons, 1 Pierce, whose son, Richard Fitz-Pierce, *d.* childless; 2 John-Oge, whose son, William-Fitz-John-Oge, was attainted of felony, and executed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

3 James, ancestor of the Earl of Glengall.

Pierce, 8th Earl, was created, in 1527, Earl of Ossory, in lieu of his Earldom of Ormond, to which King Henry VIII. created Thomas Boleyn, Viscount Rochford, but the latter dying without issue male, the title of Earl of Ormond was restored to this Earl in Feb. 1539, by patent; he *d.* in Aug. the same year. He left two sons:

1 James, 9th Earl, at whose suit an Act of Parliament, passed in 1541, confirming the Earldom of Ormonde to him and his heirs male, against any ambiguities, arguments, or questions, that might arise to the contrary. He had been created Viscount Thurles, by patent, in 1537. He *d.* in 1546, being poisoned with thirty-five of his servants at a supper at Ely House, in Holborn; he left seven sons, of whom,

1 Thomas, eldest son, and 10th Earl, succeeded; he was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Ireland in 1559, the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and continued in that high office to the end of his life, being employed in constant warfare against the Irish rebels. He *d.* in 1614, leaving no surviving issue male; his only daughter, Elizabeth, *m.* 1st, her cousin Theobald Butler, Viscount Tullcophelim, heir presumptive to the Earl, who *d.* without issue in 1613; and 2ndly, Sir Richard Preston, created Earl of Desmond, by whom she had an only daughter, Lady Elizabeth

Preston, heir to her grandfather, the 10th Earl, who became wife of James, Duke of Ormonde, the 12th Earl.

2 Sir Edmund Butler left four sons, who all *d.* without legitimate issue male: though a claim was made to the Earldom after the death of the 10th Earl, by Pierce Butler, as son and heir of Pierce, Sir Edmund's eldest son. His claim, though a Commission was issued for its examination, appears to have failed. Theobald, the 4th and last surviving son, had the titles of Ormond and Ossory entailed on him, by patent in 1603, in default of the issue male of Thomas, 10th Earl; he was created, in 1603, Viscount Tulleophelim, and *m.* the Lady Elizabeth, only daughter of Earl Thomas; he *d.* in 1613, without issue.

3 John, who *d.* in 1570, leaving one son, Walter, 11th Earl; he succeeded his uncle, Earl Thomas, and *d.* in 1632, having survived his son Thomas, Viscount Thurles, who was drowned in his passage from England to Ireland, in 1619, leaving two sons, James, 12th Earl, who succeeded his grandfather, and Sir Richard Butler of Kilcash, ancestor of the present Marquis.

2 Richard, Viscount Mountgarret, ancestor of the Earl of Kilkenny.

James, 12th Earl, K.G., by marrying the Lady Elizabeth Preston, only daughter and heir of the Earl of Desmond, and grand-daughter of the 10th Earl, terminated the unfortunate differences which had subsisted between his grandfather and the representative of his predecessors, and on account of which the great estates of the Earldom had been in sequestration. On the breaking out of the Irish rebellion in 1641, the Earl was appointed Lieutenant-General of the King's forces in Ireland, and displayed the most indefatigable activity and undaunted resolution in dealing with the rebels; in April 1642 he gained a very signal victory over the Irish army commanded by the Lord Mountgarret, at Kilrush, and was in consequence created Marquis of Ormonde. He continued to pursue his successes, making the utmost benefit of them, and in March the following year, engaging General Preston at great disadvantage, obtained, nevertheless, a complete victory, and had so entire an ascendency over the rebels, that on receiving information that the situation of the King demanded his assistance, and the peace of Ireland, he speedily concluded an advantageous treaty, which not only gave liberty to his own forces, but a subsidy to the King, and the co-operation of the Irish. He was then appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued to hold that high office till the desperate state of the King's affairs in England rendered it advisable to treat with the Parliamentary Commissioners, to whom, by the King's direction, he surrendered, in 1647, the garrisons of Ireland, and immediately left the kingdom, to join the Queen and Prince of Wales in Paris. In Sept. 1648 he returned to Ireland to make another effort for the restoration of the Royal authority, and on receiving, with inexpressible grief, the intelligence of the murder of his Royal Master, he caused King Charles II. to be solemnly proclaimed, and received from him the continuation of his Commission as Lord Lieutenant. He used his utmost efforts to recover the kingdom to the Royal authority, but finding them ineffectual, he again left the kingdom and repaired to Paris. On the King's arrival there after the defeat of Worcester, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and continued from that time in attendance upon his person or in commissions for his service till the Restoration. He was created, in 1660, Baron Butler of Lanthony, Co. Monmouth, and Earl of Brecknock, in the Peerage of England, and, in 1661, Duke of Ormonde in Ireland. He was re-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1661, and resigned that office in 1668; in 1677, he was a third time appointed to it, and with difficulty obtained permission to retire in 1682; when he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Ormonde in the Peerage of England. The latter years of his life were clouded by the uneasiness with which he witnessed the course pursuing by King James II. towards his ruin, and his apprehensions of what might ensue are thought to have hastened his end: he *d.* in 1688, leaving a reputation for loyalty, ability in success, and constancy in adversity, equal if not superior to any which that era of agitation produced. He lost in the service of the Crown, after deducting all emoluments received, nearly £900,000, a sum incomparably greater at that time than, immense as it is, it can be considered at present. He had eight sons, of whom only three lived to maturity, viz.: 1 Thomas, Earl of Ossory; 2 Richard, who having purchased the Isles of Arran, was created, in 1662, Baron Butler of Cloughgrenan, Viscount of Tullogh, and Earl of Arran in Ireland: and in 1673, in reward of the bravery he had displayed in the sea fights of that year against the Dutch, he was created a Peer of England, by the title of Baron Butler of Weston; he *d.* without issue male, in 1685, when all his titles became extinct: he

left an only daughter and heir, the wife of Charles, Lord Cornwallis, and mother of the first Earl Cornwallis, who was grandfather of the late Marquis and of the present Earl Cornwallis. 3 John, created, in 1676, Baron of Agherim, Viscount of Clonmore, and Earl of Gowran, in the Peerage of Ireland, which titles became extinct by his death, without issue, in 1677.

Thomas, Earl of Ossory, K.G., eldest son of the 1st Duke of Ormonde, was called to the House of Lords in Ireland, as Earl of Ossory in 1662, and took his seat above all Peers of that degree; he was Lieutenant-General of the army of Ireland; and a Rear-Admiral, in which latter rank he gallantly commanded under Prince Rupert, in the three well-contested but indecisive sea-fights between the English and Dutch fleets in 1673, and in September hoisted his flag as Commander-in-chief of the fleet, in the absence of Prince Rupert. Peace being soon after concluded with Holland, Lord Ossory joined the Prince of Orange, and gained great glory in the campaigns in the Netherlands. In 1679 he was summoned by writ to the House of Lords in Ireland, as Baron Butler of More Park, and there made a splendid defence of his father's administration in Ireland, against the jealous accusations of the Earl of Essex. He *d.* in 1680, to the regret of the whole nation and great grief of his noble father, who, however, supported his loss with resignation and dignity. The Earl left two sons, viz.:

1 James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, who succeeded his grandfather. He was strongly opposed to the despotic measures of King James II., and was one of the first nobles who went over to William III. He attended that King into Ireland, fought in the battle of the Boyne, and was afterwards detached to take possession of Dublin, and protect that city from plunder. He afterwards accompanied the King into Holland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Landen, after receiving several wounds. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1702, and lived there in greater splendour than had been ever before known. In 1711 he was appointed Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of all the land forces to be employed abroad, and retained that distinguished, and to him most unfortunate post, till the conclusion of the treaty of Utrecht; being withheld during the whole of this time from exerting his courage and abilities, by the express order of the Queen and her Council that he should neither fight a battle nor undertake a siege; obeying these orders, he remained in a state of inactivity, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Prince Eugene and the Allies; and when the accession of King George I. restored to power the party opposed to the late peace, he was impeached for high treason by the Commons, for his conduct in the command of the army, at the same time that Lords Bolingbroke, Strafford, and Oxford were impeached for the prosecution of the treaty. Party-spirit was now at its height; riotous assemblages, when the Duke's name was made a watchword of tumult, were common in London, and 'Ormonde and High-church' was a popular cry; while the Duke himself was living in a style of open magnificence, which contributed to inflame the revenge of his enemies. On the conclusion of the proceedings in the Commons, however, he saw that he had no chance of an impartial trial, and consulted his own safety by withdrawing from the kingdom. An Act then passed the two Houses, in August 1715, requiring him and Lord Bolingbroke to surrender by the 10th of September, or in default thereof, to attaint them of high treason; the Duke neglected to do so, and the attainder took effect; and thus was the ruin of an illustrious family accomplished by party-spirit, in the person of a brave, generous, and humane nobleman, to whom no crime was imputed but that of having obeyed the commands of his Sovereign. The Duke in great indignation immediately entered the service of the Pretender, and thus closed the door against any future restoration in his own person; an Act of Parliament, however, past in 1721 to enable his brother, the Earl of Arran, to purchase his estate, which he accordingly did. The Duke continued to reside abroad till his death, without surviving issue, in 1745.

2 Charles, created, in 1693, Baron of Cloughgrenan, Viscount of Tullogh, and Earl of Arran, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Butler of Weston, Co. Huntingdon, in the Peerage of England. He was a Lieutenant-General in the army, and held under Queen Anne several military offices, all which he resigned on her death. He would have succeeded to the Dukedom on the death of his brother, and should have been the 14th Earl. He *d.* without issue in 1758, when his titles became extinct. His estates he entailed on the male heir to the Earldom, who, the male issue of the 1st Duke being extinct, must be sought for in the descendants of his brother.

Sir Richard Butler of Kilcash. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, Sir Richard joined with the Irish, was a reputed Lieut.-General among the rebels,

and Governor of the County of Waterford, and acted in that capacity with great vigour; he *d.* in 1701. His eldest son, Walter Butler, Esq., of Garryricken, *d.* the year before him, leaving two sons:

1 Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather at Kilcash; he was Colonel of a regiment of horse in the service of King James II., and *d.* in 1738. John Butler, Esq., of Kilcash, his only surviving son, succeeded to the estates of the Earl of Arran in 1758, and should have been the 15th Earl; he *d.* without issue in 1766.

2 John Butler, Esq., of Garryricken, whose only son Walter succeeded to the estate, and should have been 16th Earl: his only son

John became Earl of Ormonde by the reversal of the attainder in 1791, and should have been the 17th Earl; he *d.* in 1795, leaving the issue described in *The Peerage Volume:* he was succeeded by his eldest son, Walter, 18th Earl, who was created Baron Butler of Lanthony, Co. Monmouth, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, in 1801, and Marquis of Ormonde, in Ireland, in 1816; he *d.* without issue in 1820, when both these titles became extinct, and he was succeeded in the Earldom by his next brother, James, present and 19th Earl, who also was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1821, by the title of Baron Ormonde of Lanthony, Co. Monmouth, and Marquis of Ormonde, in Ireland, in 1825.

OXFORD, EARL OF. (Harley.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This family, of British or Saxon origin, possessed the Castle and Lordship of Harley in Shropshire before the Conquest. Sir John de Harley was seated there in the reign of William the Conqueror. Twelfth in descent from him was Sir Robert Harley, K.B., who sided with the Parliament in the grand rebellion. His Lady, Brilliana, 2nd daughter of Edward, Viscount Conway, heroically held out his Castle of Brampton for seven weeks against the Royal forces, in Aug. and Sept 1643, when the greater part of the town of Brampton was burnt; the siege was raised, but she *d.* in the October following, and the Castle was soon after besieged again; it then surrendered, after a gallant resistance, by the servants only of Sir Robert, and was burnt to the ground, as was also his Castle of Wigmore, the loss in both amounting to not less than £50,000. The estate of Sir Henry Lingen, a Royalist, was afterwards laid under sequestration, and the profits granted to Sir Robert Harley, to make good his losses, but magnanimously restored by him to the widow of Sir Henry. In Dec. 1648, he was one, and his son, Col. Edward Harley, was another, of the forty-one Members of the House of Commons who were arrested and imprisoned by the army for having voted that the answer of the King to the propositions of Parliament was ground to proceed upon to the settlement of the kingdom's peace; he *d.* in 1656.

His son and heir, Sir Edward Harley, was a Colonel in the service of the Parliament, and was distinguished for his valour and abilities; in 1647 he was one of the eleven Members of the House of Commons impeached by the army for high treason, on account of their firmness in promoting a peace; he was then excluded the House, but being afterwards re-admitted, was made prisoner, with his father and the thirty-nine other members, for the same cause. He was so active and instrumental in furthering the Restoration, that on his meeting Charles II. at Dover on the King's first landing there, he was appointed Governor of Dunkirk, and set out immediately

to take possession of his government; but was displaced in 1661, before the town was put into the hands of the French; because the King apprehended from him a refusal to comply with the order for its surrender. He was elected a Knight of the Bath without his knowledge, while at Dunkirk, having previously refused a Peerage, lest his co-operation in the Restoration should be attributed to motives of personal ambition. At the Revolution he raised a troop of horse at his own expense, marched with them to Worcester, of which city he was immediately made governor by the gentlemen of the county, and sent his two eldest sons to offer their services to the Prince of Orange. He *d.* in 1700, leaving, besides other issue, the two eldest sons above mentioned, viz.,

1 Robert, who was educated at the private school of the Rev. Mr. Birch at Shilton in Oxfordshire; who, besides this young Harley, afterwards Lord High Treasurer, had under his care, at the same time, the future Lord High Chancellor Harcourt, Lord Trevor, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and others who became afterwards eminent public men. After making his outset in politics by the offer of his own and his father's services, not obtaining so much consideration from the parties in power as he thought he deserved, and perhaps not altogether satisfied with the Whig and presbyterian principles in which he had been educated, he became a staunch opponent of the Court measures. He was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in the two last Parliaments of King William and the first of Queen Anne. In 1704 he was appointed Secretary of State, and resigned that office in 1708, having, while he held it, been instrumental in concluding the treaty of Union with Scotland. In 1710, on the overthrow of the Whig Administration, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was in the following year stabbed at the Council Board by the Marquis de Guiscard, a French Papist, then under examination upon a charge of treason, who received wounds and bruises in the scuffle that ensued, of which he died, and Mr. Harley, on his re-appearance after his recovery from his wounds, was congratulated by the House of Commons on his escape. In May 1711 he was created Baron Harley of Wigmore, Co. Hereford, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his grandfather, Sir Robert Harley, K.B.; and in the same month he was appointed Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain, in which office he continued till a few days before the death of Queen Anne in 1714; having been, in 1712, elected a Knight of the Garter. In June 1715 he was impeached by the House of Commons for the part he had taken in forwarding the Treaty of Utrecht, then denounced as treasonable, and suffered a long and severe confinement in the Tower, but on trial by his Peers in July 1717, was unanimously acquitted. His Lordship took no farther part in public affairs. He possessed considerable learning himself, and was a great favourer and protector of learned men; he was an uncorrupt Minister, having made no addition, during the period of his power, to his patrimonial fortune; and suffered persecution with the intrepid consciousness of integrity. He *d.* in 1724, leaving and only son an heir, Edward, 2nd Earl, who made invaluable additions to the noble collection of manuscripts left by his father, and the whole were sold to the public by his widow, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, only daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle. He *d.* in 1741, leaving by her an only daughter and heir, the Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, wife of William, 2nd Duke of Portland.

2 Edward Harley, of Eywood, Co. Hereford, Esq.; he *d.* in 1735, leaving a son,

Edward, who, according to the limitation of the Patent, succeeded his cousin as 3rd Earl; he *d.* in 1755; leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following:

1 Edward, 4th Earl, *b.* 2 Sept. 1720, succeeded 11 April 1755, *d.* 8 Oct. 1790; having *m.* July 1751, Susanna, daughter of William Archer, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 10 Nov. 1804, he had no issue.

2 John, Lord Bishop of Hereford, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, father of Edward, the present and 5th Earl; who succeeded his uncle.

3 Thomas, Alderman of London; for whose issue see *The Peerage Volume:* he was *b.* 25 Aug. 1730, and *d.* 1 Oct. 1804; his wife and the mother of his children, was Anne, daughter of Edward Bangham, Esq., to whom he was *m.* 15 March 1753; he *d.* 15 Jan. 1798.

PAGET, BARON. (Paget.)

Peer of England.

Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, eldest son of Henry-William, 1st Marquis of Anglesey, was summoned to his father's Barony of Paget of Beaudesert, Co. Stafford, in 1832.—See *The Peerage Volume*, title Anglesey.

PALMERSTON, VISCOUNT. (Temple.)

Peer of Ireland.

Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who *d.* in 1027, (a descendant, as is supposed, of Leofric, Earl of Leicester in 716, under the Kings of Mercia,) husband of the famous Countess Godiva, had by her his son and heir, Algar, Earl of Mercia, who assumed the title of Earl of the East Saxons; he *d.* in 1059, leaving Earl Edwyn his son and heir, whose younger son Henry was named Del Temple, from his Manor of Temple, near Bosworth, in Leicestershire.

Tenth in descent from this Henry, was Peter Temple, Esq., of Stowe, who *d.* in 1577, father of two sons: 1 John, great-grandfather of Richard, created, in 1718, Viscount Cobham; which title is now enjoyed by the Duke of Buckingham, as great-grandson and heir of Hester, his eldest sister; 2 Anthony, whose grandson, Sir William Temple, was Secretary to Sir Philip Sydney, who *d.* in his arms; he was afterwards Secretary to Robert, Earl of Essex, and after the fall of that favourite retired into Ireland, to avoid the resentment of Secretary Cecil, and settled in that kingdom. His son, Sir John, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, was the historian of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, and *d.* in 1677. He was father of Sir John, Attorney-General of Ireland; whose son,

Henry Temple, created, in 1722, Baron Temple of Mount-Temple, Co. Sligo,

and Viscount Palmerston of Palmerston, Co. Dublin, *d.* in 1757. Henry, his eldest son, *d.* before him in 1749, leaving an only son, Henry, 2nd Viscount, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1802, when he was succeeded by his eldest son Henry-John, present and 3rd Viscount.

PANMURE, BARON. (Maule.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is brother of the Earl of Dalhousie, and 2nd son of George, 8th Earl of Dalhousie, son of George Lord Ramsay, by Jane, daughter of the Hon. Henry Maule, brother of the 3rd and 4th Earls of Panmure.

The very ancient family of Maule is of French extraction, their name being assumed from the town and Lordship of Maule, eight leagues from Paris, which, together with the adjacent Barony of Panmure, had belonged to the name and House of Maule for 400 years, when Roger, the last Baron, was killed in Hungary, fighting against the Turks in 1398. Guarin de Maule, a younger son of this family, accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and obtained from him the Lordship of Hatton, in Yorkshire, and other lands. His son, Robert de Maule, came into Scotland with King David I., and obtained from that Monarch lands in Lothian; he *d.* about 1130. Sixteenth in descent from him was

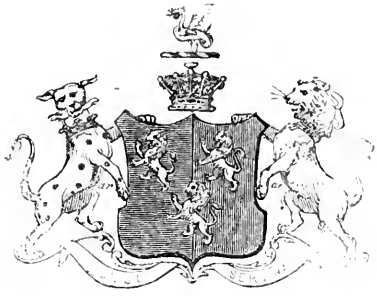
Patrick Maule, of Panmure, who accompanied King James I. into England. He was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles I., whom he attended throughout the civil war, fought in all the battles in which the King was engaged, and remained with him in his imprisonment till he was removed from him by order of the Parliament, having been created, in 1646, Earl of Panmure, and Lord Maule of Brechin and Navar, in the Peerage of Scotland. He *d.* in 1661, and was succeeded by his eldest son George, 2nd Earl, who attached himself to King Charles II. while any hope of serving him seemed to remain, and made his peace with General Monk in 1652. He had three sons; viz.,

1 George, his successor, 3rd Earl, who *d.* without surviving issue in 1686.

2 James, 4th Earl, who succeeded his brother; having joined the standard of the Pretender in 1715, was taken at Sheriffmuir, but rescued by his brother Harry. He escaped abroad, was attainted of high treason, and his titles and estates were forfeited; offers of restoration are said to have been, at different times, made to him, but he never would take the oaths of allegiance to the House of Hanover. He *d.* without issue in 1723.

3 The Hon. Harry Maule, who also engaged in the Rebellion of 1715; he *d.* in 1734, having had a numerous issue, who all *d. unm.* except one daughter Jean, the wife of George, Lord Ramsay. William Maule, his eldest son and successor in the Panmure estates, entered the army, and attained the rank of General. He was created, in 1743, Earl of Panmure of Forth, and Viscount Maule of Whitechurch, in the Peerage of Ireland, with limitation of the honours to the heirs male of his body and those of his only surviving brother John. He *d.* in 1782, having made a settlement of his great estates on himself, his said brother John, and his nephew George, Earl of Dalhousie, in life-rent, and the 2nd, 3rd, and other sons of the Earl of Dalhousie, in fee. His brother having *d.* before him, he was succeeded by his nephew George, Earl of Dalhousie, on whose death, in 1787, the estates of the Earl

of Panmure devolved, according to the settlement, on his 2nd son, the Hon. William Ramsay, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Maule of Panmure, and was created, in 1831, a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Panmure of Brechin and Navar, Co. Forfar.



PEMBROKE, EARL OF. (Herbert.)

Peer of England.

Some genealogists deduce this family from Herbert, a natural son of King Henry I., others from Henry Fitz-Herbert, Chamberlain to that King. One of these was father of Reginald, from whom the 8th in descent was Sir William Herbert, father of

1 Sir William Herbert, who for his valiant and effectual services to the House of York in the civil wars, received large grants of lands from King Edward IV., in Wales and elsewhere, estates forfeited by the Lancastrian party; he was summoned to Parliament in 1461, as Baron Herbert of Chepstow, and in 1468 was created Earl of Pembroke. In 1469 he marched northwards, at the head of 16,000 Welshmen, to suppress a powerful insurrection in the north in favour of the Lancastrians; he gave battle at Danes Moor, near Edgecote, in Northamptonshire, was utterly defeated, taken prisoner, and carried to Northampton, where he was beheaded by George, Duke of Clarence, and Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who had recently revolted from King Edward to join the Lancastrian standard. William, 2nd Earl, his son and successor, surrendered his title of Earl of Pembroke to King Edward IV., and was, in lieu of it, created Earl of Huntingdon; he *d.* without issue male, leaving a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who carried the Barony of Herbert, of Chepstow, into the family of Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

2 Sir Richard, whose male line failed in 1501; he was ancestor to the Lords Herbert of Cherbury, and to the last Earl of Powis, of this family, whose sister and heir *m.* Edward Lord Clive, the present Earl of Powis.

William, 1st Earl of Pembroke, eldest son of Sir William Herbert, left, besides William, 2nd Earl, a natural son, Sir Richard Herbert, whose son and heir,

Sir William Herbert, being of the household of King Henry VIII., obtained from that monarch a grant of the house and site of the late monastery of Wilton, in Wiltshire, and divers other lands in that and the other western counties. In 1551 he was created Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and Earl of Pembroke; he had two sons; 1 Henry, 2nd Earl; 2 Sir Edward, whose son and heir William was ancestor to the Earls and Marquisses of Powis, which titles became extinct in 1748, on the death of William, 3rd Marquis.

Henry, 2nd Earl, K.G., *d.* in 1601; he was father of William, 3rd Earl, K.G., who *d.* without issue in 1630, and of Philip, created Baron Herbert of Shurland, and Earl of Montgomery in 1605, who succeeded his brother as 4th Earl of Pembroke, K.G.; he *d.* in 1650, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Philip, 5th Earl, who *d.* in 1669, leaving three sons, successive Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery; viz., 1 William, 6th Earl; he *d.* without issue in 1674; 2 Philip, 7th Earl, he *d.* without issue male in 1683; 3 Thomas, 8th Earl, K.G., he *d.* in 1733, leaving, besides other issue, two sons, Henry, 9th Earl, and the Hon. William Herbert, father of Henry, 1st Earl of Carnarvon.

Henry, 9th Earl, eldest son of the 8th Earl, *d.* in 1751, and was succeeded by

his only son HENRY, 10th EARL; he *d.* in 1794, and was succeeded by his only son GEORGE-AUGUSTUS, 11th EARL; this much respected Nobleman *d.* in 1827, deeply lamented by a numerous community, who, in the neighbourhood of his large estate at Wilton, benefited by his constant residence among them as a most excellent landlord, and by the full employment which the improvements he was prosecuting around him furnished to the industrious poor. He was succeeded by his eldest son, ROBERT-HENRY, the present and 12th EARL of PEMBROKE, and 9th EARL of MONTGOMERY.

PETRE, BARON. (PETRE.)

Peer of England.

SIR William Petre, 5th in paternal descent from John Petre, whose widow Alice *d.* in 1573, was Secretary of State to King HENRY VIII., King EDWARD VI., Queen MARY, and Queen ELIZABETH; he obtained considerable grants of church lands, and *d.* in 1572. His son JOHN was created BARON PETRE of Writtle, Co. Essex, in 1603, and *d.* in 1613; he was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, 2nd LORD, to whom succeeded, in 1637, his son ROBERT, 3rd LORD, who *d.* in 1638, and was father of WILLIAM, who *d.* in 1683, without issue male; of JOHN, who *d.* in 1684 without issue; and of THOMAS, all successive Lords. THOMAS, 6th LORD, the youngest son, *d.* in 1707, and was succeeded by his son, ROBERT, 7th LORD; he *d.* in 1713, and was succeeded by his son, ROBERT-JAMES, 8th LORD, to whom, in 1742, succeeded his son, ROBERT-EDWARD, 9th LORD, who was *b.* in 1733, *m.* 1st, 19 April 1762, Anne, 2nd daughter, and co-heir of Philip Howard, Esq., brother of Thomas, 11th, and Edward, 12th, Dukes of Norfolk, who *d.* 16 Jan. 1787; and 2ndly, 17 Jan. 1788, Juliana-Barbara, 2nd daughter of Henry Howard, Esq., and sister of Bernard-Edward, 15th Duke of Norfolk, who *d.* 16 April 1833; his Lordship *d.* 2 July 1801, leaving issue by both Ladies, see *The Peerage Volume;* he was succeeded by his eldest son by the 1st marriage, ROBERT-EDWARD, 10th LORD, who *d.* in 1809, and was succeeded by his son, WILLIAM-HENRY-FRANCIS, present and 11th LORD.

His Lordship, as grandson and heir of ROBERT-EDWARD, 9th LORD, by Anne, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Philip Howard, Esq., brother of Thomas, 11th, and Edward, 12th, Dukes of Norfolk, is co-heir (with Lord Stourton, as grandson and heir of William, 15th Lord Stourton, by Winifred, eldest daughter and co-heir of the said Philip Howard,) of the Baronies, by writ, of Mowbray, 1295, Furnival, 1295, Strange of Blackmore, 1308, Talbot, 1331, and Howard, 1470; also co-heir with Lord Stourton, as above, of one moiety of the Baronies, by writ, of Segrave, 1264, Greystock, Verdun, Boteler of Wemme, and Giffard of Brimmesfield, all 1295, Braose of Gower 1299, Lisle 1357, and Dacre of Gillesland 1482.

PLUNKET, BARON. (Plunket)

Peer of England.

The Rev. Thomas Plunket of Dublin left issue by Mary Conyngham, his wife, Patrick, an eminent Physician of the city of Dublin, who is deceased; and the Right Hon. William-Conyngham Plunket, the present Lord. The latter was *b.* in July 1764, at Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1779, whence he took the several degrees of A.B., LL.B., and LL.D.; was called to the Irish Bar in 1787, and appointed King's Counsellor in 1797. In that year he was appointed to serve in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Charlemont. In 1803, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Attorney-General and Member of the Privy Council of Ireland in 1806; he resigned the office of Attorney-General in 1807. In the general election of 1806, he was also returned to Parliament for the Borough of Midhurst, and in 1813 for the University of Dublin, which he continued to represent in five successive Parliaments. In 1821 he was again appointed Attorney-General for Ireland; in 1827 he was sworn of the Privy Council of England, and appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, having declined the situation of Master of the Rolls in England; and in the same year was raised to the dignity of a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Plunket of Newton, Co. Cork. In 1830 he was, by his Majesty's letters patent, appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

PLYMOUTH, EARL OF. (Windsor.)

Peer of England.

William de Windsore, descended from William, son of Walter Fitz-Other. Castellan of Windsor, (ancestor of the Duke of Leinster and Marquis of Lansdowne,) was summoned to Parliament in 1331, but *d.* without issue in 1364.

Andrews Windsor, descended from Sir Miles, brother of the said William, Baron Windsor, was summoned by writ in 1529, as Baron Windsor of Stanwell.

Thomas, 6th Baron Windsor of Stanwell, *d.* in 1642, leaving his two sisters, viz. Elizabeth, (the elder,) wife of Dixie Hickman, Esq., and Elizabeth, (the younger,) *m.* 1st to Andrew Windsor, Esq., and 2ndly to Sir James Ware, his heirs, between whom this Barony fell into abeyance, which was terminated by the Crown in 1660, in favour of Thomas Hickman, son and heir of the above-mentioned Dixie Hickman and Elizabeth his wife; he assumed the name of Windsor, and was created, in 1682, Earl of Plymouth. He *d.* in 1687, having had, besides other issue, two sons, 1 Other, Lord Windsor, his heir apparent, who *d.* in his lifetime, leaving Other, 2nd Earl, who succeeded his grandfather; 2 Thomas, created Viscount Windsor in Ireland in 1699, and in 1711 Baron Montjoy of the Isle of Wight, in the Peerage of England; he *d.* in 1738, and was succeeded by his son, Herbert, 2nd Viscount, on whose death in 1758, without issue male, his titles became extinct.

Other, 2nd Earl, who succeeded his grandfather, *d.* in 1727, and to him succeeded, in direct paternal descent, Other, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1732; Other-Lewis, 4th Earl, who *d.* in 1771; Other-Hickman, 5th Earl, who *d.* in 1799; and Other-Archer, 6th Earl. The latter *d.* in 1833, when the Barony of Windsor by writ fell into abeyance between his two sisters, Lady Maria, Marchioness of Downshire, and Lady Harriet Clive, he was succeeded in the Earldom, by his uncle Andrews, 7th Earl, 3rd son of the 4th Earl, who *d.* in 1836, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother Henry, present and 8th Earl.

POLTIMORE, BARON. (Bamfylde.)

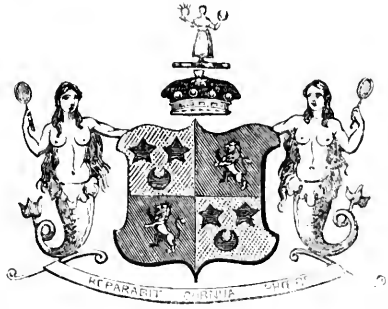
Peer of the United Kingdom.

The first of this ancient family on record is Richard Baumfilde of Weston, Co. Somerset, in the reign of King John. His son John obtained a grant in Poltimore from William de Pontington, Canon of Exeter; his son, grandson, and great-grandson, all named John, successively inherited this estate. The latter was succeeded by his son, Thomas Baumfield of Poltimore, and he by his son John, father of two sons, Sir William, his successor, and Peter, who founded a line which possessed the estate of Hardington, Co. Somerset, for two hundred and fifty years, when the last of that family left it about the close of the 17th century, to Sir Coplestone-Warwick Bampfylde, Bart., the head of the elder branch.

From Sir William, the eldest son, the 7th in descent was Sir John Bampfylde, of Poltimore, who was created a Baronet in 1641. He *m.* Gertrude, daughter of Amias Coplestone, Esq., and co-heir of her brother John Coplestone, Esq., of Coplestone and Warleigh, Co. Devon, by whom he was father of his successor, Sir Coplestone Bamfylde, a loyal subject to King Charles I. during the troubles of his reign. He was thrown into prison after Cromwell's death for presenting a petition for rights to General Monk on behalf of the County of Devon, but was liberated on the restoration, and raised a force for securing order and obedience to the King's government in the County of Devon. He *d.* in 1691, after assembling all his family round his bed, and strictly charging them to continue faithful to the religion of the established Church, and to pay their allegiance to the right heirs to the Crown.

He was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Coplestone-Warwick; to whom, in 1727, succeeded his only son, Sir Richard-Warwick, who *d.* in 1776, and was

succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Charles-Warwick Bamfylde, 5th Baronet, who by Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir John Moore, Bart., was father of Sir George-Warwick Bamfylde, Bart., who succeeded him in 1823, was created, in 1831, Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, Co. Devon, and is the present Peer.



POLWARTH, BARON. (Scott.)

Peer of Scotland.

The Scotts of Harden, although a junior branch of the House of Buccleuch, have been established as a distinct line as early as any direct genealogy can be traced of either of these Houses. The first known male ancestor of Lord Polwarth is Walter Scot of Synton, who lived in the reigns of the Kings Robert I. and II. From him descended in the direct male line five Scots of Synton, the last of whom, Walter Scot of Synton, is mentioned in the writs of the family, A.D. 1487. His two elder sons were Walter, his successor at Synton, who *d.* without issue, and

Robert Scot of Strickshaws, Co. Rosburgh; he left two sons, 1 Walter, who succeeded his uncle at Synton, and whose posterity carried on this line to the fifth generation, when his male issue failed; and 2 William, the first Baron of Harden in Berwickshire, whose posterity eventually became the representatives of their ancestor, the above-mentioned Walter Scot of Synton. Walter Scott, the 2nd Baron of Harden, his son, was father of

Sir William Scot of Harden, whose five sons all left issue: the three elder of these were;

1 Sir William, his successor, whose male line ended in his two sons, Sir William, and Robert, both successively of Harden.

2 Sir Gideon, on whose grandson Walter, at length of Harden, the representation of the family finally devolved in 1731, and from whom the present Peer descends.

3 Walter Scott of Raeburn, who left two sons, viz.; 1 William, his heir, grandfather of the present Walter Scott of Raeburn: 2 Walter, to whom Sir Walter Scott, in his interesting autobiography, gives the surname of *Beardie*; his son Robert was grandfather by his eldest son Walter, of the illustrious Poet, the first Baronet of Abbotsford.

Walter Scott, Esq., the younger grandson, but at length the male heir of Sir Gideon, was father of Walter Scott, Esq., of Harden, who *m.* the Lady Diana Hume, 3rd daughter, but the only one from whom issue remains, of Hugh, 3rd Earl of Marchmont, by whom he was father of the present Peer.

Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, having rendered himself obnoxious to the Government of Charles II. by the decided part he had taken in Parliament on the popular side, and for the exclusion of the Duke of York from the throne, was imprisoned for four years in Dumbarton and Stirling Castles, but liberated in 1679. After the execution of Lord Russel and Algernon Sidney, having reason to fear for his own life, he concealed himself in the family burial-place, under the Church of Polwarth, where he remained for several weeks, supplied every night with food by his affectionate daughter Grizel, when all were retired to rest. He afterwards removed to a concealed place made under ground in his own house, by his wife scratching up the earth with her hands; but was obliged to fly from a commission sent in search of him, which he almost miraculously escaped, and reached Holland in safety; from

thence he accompanied the Earl of Argyll in his unfortunate expedition for Scotland, on the failure of which his estate was confiscated and a high reward offered for his apprehension. He however again escaped to Holland, where he remained till the Prince of Orange was called to the British throne; when his suffering and zeal in the popular cause were rewarded by his creation to the Peerage in 1690, by the title of Lord Polwarth, with remainder to the heirs male of his body and their heirs. He was further created, in 1697, Earl of Marchmont, Viscount of Blasonberrie, Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, Redbraes, and Greinlaw, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever. He *d.* in 1724, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Alexander, 2nd Lord, and Earl of Marchmont, to whom, in 1740, succeeded his eldest surviving son Hugh, 3rd Lord, and Earl of Marchmont; since whose death in 1794, the titles remained dormant until that of Polwarth was claimed by, and in 1835 adjudged to, Hugh Scott, Esq., of Harden, the present and 4th Lord, the only son of the Walter Scott, Esq., above mentioned, by his marriage with the Earl's daughter, the Lady Diana Hume.

POMFRET, EARL OF. (Fermor.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Thomas Ricards, alias Fermour of Whitney, Co. Oxford, whose mother was the daughter and heir of the family of Fermour, and his father was of the Welsh family of Ricards, *d.* in 1485. His son, Richard Fermor, acquired great wealth as a merchant, but being a zealous Romanist, fell under the displeasure of King Henry VIII., for relieving his Confessor, Nicholas Thayne, when a close prisoner in Buckingham gaol; and his whole fortune was confiscated under a præmunire; some part of it, and amongst others his manor of Easton Neston, was restored to him by King Edward VI., and he *d.* there in 1552. His son, Sir John Fermor, *d.* in 1571, and was succeeded by his son, Sir George, who, in 1603, had the honour of entertaining King James I. and his Queen at Easton, which he did with great splendour; his eldest son, Sir Hatton, received the honour of knighthood on that occasion, succeeded his father in 1612, and *d.* in 1640. Sir William, his son and heir, was created a Baronet in 1641, served King Charles I. to the last with unshaken loyalty and honour, and was a severe sufferer by the sequestration of his estates. He *d.* in 1661.

His son, Sir William Fermor, was created, in 1692, Baron Lempster, Co. Hereford; he *d.* in 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son Thomas, 2nd Lord, created in 1721, Earl of Pomfret, Co. York; he *d.* in 1753, and was succeeded by his son, George, 2nd Earl; to whom, in 1785, succeeded his son, George, 3rd Earl; he *d.* in 1830, and was followed by his brother, Thomas-William, 4th Earl, to whom, in 1833, succeeded his son, George-William-Richard, present and 5th Earl, a minor.

PONSONBY, BARON. (Ponsonby.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The Right Hon. John Ponsonby, 2nd son of Brabazon, 1st Earl of Bessborough, (under which title his Lordship's pedigree will be found,) *d.* in 1787, having had a numerous issue by the Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, 2nd daughter of William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire. His eldest son, William-Brabazon, was created, in March 1806, Baron Ponsonby of Imokilly, Co. Cork, and *d.* in Nov. following, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John, present and 2nd Lord.

PORTARLINGTON, EARL OF. (Dawson.)

Peer of Ireland.

Marmaduke d'Ossone, the patriarch of this family, came into England with William the Conqueror; that branch of it from which his Lordship descends was settled at Spaldington in Yorkshire for many generations.

In the reign of Charles II., William Dawson, Esq., came into Ireland as collector of the revenue for the Counties of Down and Antrim; his son Ephraim, having purchased Portarlington and other estates in Queen's County, took up his residence there, and dying in 1746, was succeeded by his son,

William-Henry Dawson, Esq., who was created, in 1770, Baron Dawson of Dawson's Court, Queen's County, and in 1776, Viscount Carlow. He *m.* Mary, daughter of Joseph Damer, Esq., of Came, Co. Dorset, and sister of Joseph, 1st Earl of Dorchester, and *d.* in 1779. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, 2nd Viscount, who was created, in 1785, Earl of Portarlington, and *d.* in 1798, leaving the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*, of whom his 2nd and 3rd sons, the Hon. Captain Henry Dawson, R.N., and the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel George-Lionel Dawson, assumed the additional surname of Damer by Royal Sign Manual in 1829. His eldest son John succeeded, and is the present and 2nd Earl.

PORTLAND, DUKE OF. (Scott-Bentinck.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Henry Bentinck, Heer Van Diepenham, in Overyssel, where his family had flourished for many ages, had three sons; Henry, his heir; Joseph, a General in the service of the States-General; and William, who was page of honour to King William III. when Prince of Orange, and accompanying that King into England, held the first place in his personal confidence and favour. He was created in 1689 Baron of Cirencester, Co. Gloucester, Viscount Woodstock, Co. Oxford, and Earl of Portland, Co. Dorset, was made a Knight of the Garter, and Groom of the Stole to the King. He commanded a Dutch regiment of horse-guards, with which he attended William to Ireland in 1690, and was his Lieutenant-General at the battle of the Boyne; was with him in all his wars; and constantly employed in public business throughout his reign; and was the last person the King spoke to at his death. The Earl afterwards led a retired life, and *d.* in 1709; besides two sons named William, who *d.* infants, he had three sons who survived him, viz.:

1 Henry, his successor, 2nd Earl and 1st Duke of Portland.

2 The Hon. William, created a Count of the Empire 29 Dec. 1732, *d.* 13 Oct. 1774, having *m.* 1 June 1733, Countess Charlotte-Sophia-Hedwige-Eleonora, only daughter and heir of Anthony, Count Aldenburgh, by whom, who *d.* 3 Feb. 1800, he had, besides other issue, two sons, viz.:

1 Christian-Frederick-Anthony, Count Bentinck Rhoon, who by his marriage with Mitje, eldest daughter of Baron Tuyll de Serooskerkin, who *d.* in Nov. 1793, had, besides other issue deceased, the two sons stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Captain John-Albert Bentinck, R.N., who *d.* in Sept. 1775, leaving issue by his marriage in 1763, with Renira-Saingert, 2nd daughter of Baron Tuyll de Serooskerkin, who *d.* in July 1792; see *The Peerage Volume:*

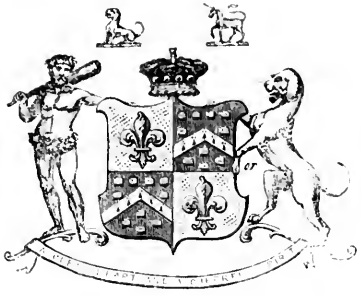
3 Charles-John Count Bentinck, who *d.* 13 March 1779; having *m.* Lady Margaret, 2nd daughter and co-heir of William Earl Cadogan.

Henry, 2nd Earl, son and successor of the 1st Earl, was created in 1716 Marquis of Titchfield, Co. Southampton, and Duke of Portland. He *m.* Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldest daughter and co-heir of Wriothesley-Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, son of Edward, 1st Earl of Gainsborough, by Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of Southampton. He *d.* in the island of Jamaica in 1726, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, 3rd Duke, K.G.; he *m.* Lady Margaret-Cavendish Harley, only daughter and heir of Edward, 2nd Earl of Oxford, by Lady Henrietta-Cavendish Holles, only daughter and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, by Lady Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Newcastle. He *d.* in 1762, leaving two sons:

1 William-Henry-Cavendish, his successor, 3rd Duke, K.G., who *d.* in 1809, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William-Henry-Cavendish, present and 4th Duke, who has assumed the additional surname of Scott;

2 Lord Edward-Charles-Cavendish Bentinck, *b.* 3 March 1744, *m.* 28 Dec. 1782, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq., and *d.* 8 Oct. 1819, leaving issue by her,—see *The Peerage Volume*



PORTMAN, BARON. (Portman.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is paternally descended from the very ancient and noble house of Berkeley, for the origin of which *see* that title in this Volume. Maurice, 7th Baron Berkeley by tenure, and 2nd by writ, had two sons, viz.: 1 Thomas, 3rd Lord Berkeley, from whom in the direct male line descends the present Earl Berkeley, and 2 Sir Maurice, ancestor of Lord Portman.

Sir Thomas, son and heir of this Sir Maurice, was father of Maurice de Berkeley, who *m.* Catherine, 6th daughter and co-heir of John, 2nd Baron Botetourt, by writ, (1308.)

Sir Richard Berkeley was 4th in descent from this marriage; he *d.* in 1514, leaving two sons;

1 Sir John, from whom in the 7th degree descended Norborne Berkeley, Esq., of Stoke-Gifford, Co. Gloucester, who claimed the Barony of Botetourt, which had been in abeyance since the death of the 2nd Lord, and was summoned to Parliament in 1765, as Baron Botetourt, which title is now enjoyed by the Duke of Beaufort as great-grandson of Elizabeth, sister and heir of this Norborne Lord Botetourt, who *d. unm.* in 1776.

2 Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton in Somersetshire; father of

Sir Henry Berkeley, who had three sons:

1 Sir Maurice, father of five sons, all Knights, the youngest of whom was Sir John Berkeley, who, after resolutely defending the City of Exeter, of which he was Governor for King Charles I., did his utmost to effect that unfortunate Monarch's escape from the power of the Army, and was by King Charles II. created Baron Berkeley of Stratton in 1658, which title became extinct on the death of his last male descendant John, 5th Lord, in 1773.

2 Sir Henry Berkeley of Yarlington, Co. Somerset.

3 Sir Edward Berkeley of Pill, Co. Somerset, whose son Edward, *m.* Philippa, daughter and heir of George Speke, Esq., by Joan, eldest daughter of Sir John Portman, Bart.

This Sir John Portman of Orchard-Portman, Co. Somerset, was grandson of Sir Henry Portman, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry VIII., and whose ancestors had flourished in the Co. of Somerset from the time of Edward I.; he was created a Baronet in 1612, and left four sons, Sir Henry, Sir John, Sir Hugh, and Sir William, who all successively inherited the Baronetcy, which became extinct in 1695, by the death of Sir William the 6th Bart., the only son of Sir John's youngest son. Sir John left also four daughters:

1 Joan, *m.* as above to George Speke, Esq., by whom she had a daughter Philippa, *m.* to Edward Berkeley, Esq., of Pill.

2 Anne, *m.* to Sir Edward Seymour, by whom she had issue, Edward, ancestor to the present Duke of Somerset, and Henry, who assumed the name and arms of Portman on becoming heir to Sir William Portman the last Baronet, and *d.* without issue in 1728.

3 Elizabeth, *m.* John Bluet, Esq., of Holcombe.

4 Grace, *d. unm.*

On the death of Henry-Seymour Berkeley, Esq., the estates devolved on his

cousin, William Berkeley, Esq. of Pill, grandson of Edward Berkeley and Philippa Speke ; he assumed the name of Portman only, and was father of Henry-William-Berkeley Portman, Esq., who *d.* in 1761, and whose son Henry-William Portman, Esq., daughter of William Wyndham, Esq., of Dinton, by whom he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

This son Edward-Berkeley Portman, Esq., who *d.* in 1823, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, was father of Edward Berkeley, the present Lord, created, in 1837, Baron Portman, of Orchard Portman, Co. Somerset.

PORTSMOUTH, EARL OF. (Wallop.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Four brothers, Englishmen, are mentioned in Domesday Book as possessors of Wallop, in Hampshire. From one of them descended Sir Robert Wallop, who *d.* in 1282, leaving an only daughter and heir *m.* to Peter de Barton. William, their son, was heir to his grandfather, and Richard, his son, assumed the name of Wallop, and was ancestor, in the 12th descent, of John Wallop, Esq., created Baron Wallop of Wallop, Co. Southampton, and Viscount Lymington, in the said county, in 1720, and in 1743 Earl of Portsmouth. He *d.* in 1762, having survived his eldest son John, Viscount Lymington, who *d.* in 1749, leaving, besides other issue, two sons, whose descendants are still existing, viz. :

1 John, 2nd Earl, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1797 ; when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John-Charles, present and 3rd Earl.

2 Hon. Barton Wallop, who *d.* 1 Sept. 1781, having *m.* in 1771, Camilla-Powlett, daughter of the Rev. Richard Smyth, (by Annabella, daughter of William, son of Lord William Powlett. 2nd son of Charles, 1st Duke of Bolton,) by whom, who *d.* 29 Sept. 1820, he had issue,

1 Urania-Catherine-Camilla, *b.* 23 Nov. 1774, *d.* 31 Dec. 1814, having *m.* 26 March 1813, the Rev. Henry Wake.

2 Barton-William-Powlett, *b.* posthumous 24 Dec. 1781, *d.* Dec. 1824 ; having *m.* 21 Sept. 1807, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of —— Ward, Esq., by whom, who *d.* Nov. 1812, he left the three children stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

POULETT, EARL. (Poulett.)

Peer of England.

Hercules, Lord of Tournon, in Picardy, came to England with Geoffrey Plantagenet, 3rd son of King Henry II., and, having obtained the Lordship of Poulett, in Somersetshire, assumed his surname from that place. The 7th in descent from him was

Sir John Paulet, who had two sons; Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Earl; and William, ancestor of the extinct Dukes of Bolton and the Marquis of Winchester.

From Sir Thomas Poulett, the eldest son, descended in the 6th degree, Sir Amias Poulett, who, after having been Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth, to the French King, had the custody of Mary Queen of Scots committed to him during the last period of her unhappy imprisonment in England; he *d.* in 1588. John Poulett, Esq., his grandson, was created, in 1627, Baron Poulett of Hinton St. George, Co. Somerset; he was a loyal subject and active partisan of King Charles I., and *d.* in 1649, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Lord, who also distinguished himself by his activity and zeal in the Royal cause; he *d.* in 1665, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1680. His only son and successor, John, 4th Lord, K.G., was created, in 1706, Viscount Hinton of Hinton St. George, Co. Somerset, and Earl Poulett; he *d.* in 1743, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1764, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

Vere, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1788, leaving two sons, viz.:

1 John, his successor, 4th Earl, who *d.* in 1819, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, present and 5th Earl.

2 The Hon. Lieut.-General Vere Poulett, who was *b.* May 1761, and *d.* 15 March 1812; having *m.* Miss Beecher, who *d.* 14 May 1799; their issue are stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

POWERSCOURT, VISCOUNT. (Wingfield.)

Peer of Ireland.

Robert de Wingfield was Lord of Wingfield Castle in 1087. Sir John Wingfield, his descendant in the 5th degree, left three sons,

1 Sir John, who *d.* about 1328, leaving an only daughter and heir, Katherine, who carried Wingfield Castle and other large estates in marriage to Michael De La Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

2 Richard, whose issue are extinct.

3 Sir Thomas, who continued the line.

Sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, the 4th in descent from this Sir Thomas, *d.* in 1481, leaving twelve sons; of whom Sir John, the eldest, was father of Sir Anthony Wingfield, a Knight of the Garter; Lewis, the 9th son, was ancestor of Lord Powerscourt; and Sir Richard, the 11th son, was also a Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter.

Lewis, 9th son of Sir John, settled in Hampshire, and had two sons,

1 Sir Richard, governor of Portsmouth, who *m.* Christian, sister of Sir William Fitz-William, Lord Deputy of Ireland; and by her had a son, Richard, who being employed by his uncle the Lord Deputy against the Irish rebels, was for his services created, in 1618, Viscount Powerscourt, but *d.* without issue in 1634, when his titles became extinct.

2 George; his son Richard was father of Sir Edward, who succeeded to the Irish estates of his cousin Viscount Powerscourt, and *d.* in 1638, leaving also two sons; viz.,

1 Richard, whose house at Powerscourt was burned in the Rebellion of 1641, and who *d.* in the service of the Crown in 1644. His son Folliott was created Viscount Powerscourt in 1665, and also dying without issue the title again became extinct in 1717.

2 Lewis, whose son Edward succeeded his cousin at Powerscourt, and was father of Richard Wingfield, Esq., in whose favour the dignity was revived; he was created, in 1743, Baron Wingfield of Wingfield, Co. Wexford, and Viscount Powerscourt of Powerscourt, Co. Wexford. He *d.* in 1751, leaving two sons, 1 Edward, his successor, 2nd Viscount, who *d. unm.* in 1764; and Richard, 3rd Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* 8 Aug. 1788; having *m.* Lady Emily Stratford, 6th daughter of John, 1st Earl of Alborough, who *d.* 18 Oct. 1831. Their issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, 4th Viscount, who *d.* in 1809, and was followed by his eldest son, Richard, 5th Viscount, to whom, in 1823, succeeded his only son, Richard, 6th Viscount, the present Peer.

POWIS, EARL OF. (Clive.)

Peer of the United Kingdom and of Ireland.

The family of Clive has been seated in the County of Salop from the reign of King Henry II.; they assumed their surname from the Manor of Clive, in that county. From Henry, Lord of Clive, who, in the reign of King Edward II. *m.* Agnes, 3rd daughter and co-heir of Robert Huxleigh of Huxleigh, Co. Chester, descended in the 15th generation, the celebrated General Robert Clive, created, in 1762, Baron Clive of Plassey, Co. Clare, in the Peerage of Ireland, in reward of the eminent services by which the British empire in India was protected in its most critical juncture, and placed above the reach of danger. His constitution, worn out by exertion in the torrid climate of India, sank on his return to his native land, and

the infirmity of the body producing a corresponding depression of mind, caused the lamentable event by which he *d.* in 1774, when he was succeeded by his son Edward, 2nd Lord Clive, who was created, in 1794, Baron Clive of Walcot, Co. Salop, in the Peerage of Great Britain, and is the present Earl Powis.

Sir William Herbert, son and heir of Sir Edward Herbert, 2nd son of William, 1st Earl of Pembroke of the present creation, was created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Co. Montgomery, in 1629; William, 3rd Lord, his grandson, was created Earl of Powis, Co. Montgomery, in 1674, Viscount Montgomery, and Marquis of Powis, in 1687; all these titles became extinct in 1748, by the death of his grandson, William, 3rd Marquis, whose only brother, Lord Edward Herbert, left a daughter and heir, Barbara, who *m.* Henry-Arthur Herbert, created Earl Powis.

Sir William Herbert, (next brother of William, 1st Earl of Pembroke of the former creation, whose legitimate male line failed in his son, the 2nd Earl,) was grandfather of Edward Herbert, who had three sons, viz.:

1 Richard, who *d.* in 1597, leaving two sons;
  1 Edward, the celebrated Lord Herbert of Cherbury, so created in 1629; which title became extinct in 1691, by the death of his grandson Henry, 4th Lord, whose 2nd sister and co-heir, Florentia, *m.* Richard Herbert, Esq., grandfather by her of Henry-Arthur, afterwards Earl of Powis.
  2 Henry, father of Henry, in whose favour the title of Herbert of Cherbury was revived in 1694; it again became extinct in 1709, on the death of his son Henry, 2nd Lord.

2 Matthew, grandfather of Richard Herbert, Esq., who *m.* Florentia, sister and co-heir of Henry, 4th Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Their grandson and heir, Henry-Arthur, *m.* Barbara, niece and heir of William, 3rd Marquis of Powis, and was created Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Viscount Ludlow, Co. Salop, and Earl Powis, in 1748: all these titles became extinct in 1801, by the death of his son, George-Edward-Henry-Arthur, 2nd Earl; Henrietta-Antonia, daughter of the 1st Earl, and heir of her brother, the 2nd Earl, *m.* Edward, 2nd Lord Clive, who was created, in 1804, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, Co. Montgomery, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Co. Salop, Viscount Clive of Ludlow, and Earl of Powis, Co. Montgomery, and is the present Earl.

3 Charles, grandfather of Arthur Herbert, created Earl of Torrington in 1689, which title became extinct on his death in 1716.

PRUDHOE, BARON. (Percy.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Lord Algernon Percy, 3rd son of Hugh, 2nd Duke of Northumberland, only surviving brother of the present Duke, and heir presumptive to the title, was created, in 1816, Baron Prudhoe of Prudhoe Castle, Co. Northumberland, and is the present Peer.

QUEENSBERRY, MARQUIS OF. (Douglas.)

Peer of Scotland.

Sir William Douglas, natural son of James, 2nd Earl of Douglas, (for whom *see* page 228 of this Volume,) had a grant from his father of the Barony and Castle of Drumlanrig, in the County of Dumfries, where his descendants continued to reside in honour, and exhibiting the valiant and restless spirit of the Douglases. His great-grandson, Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, was killed, in 1484, in the army of King James III. at the battle of Lochmaben, against the Duke of Albany and James, 9th Earl of Douglas. Sir William Douglas, grandson of the last-named Sir William, was killed at Flodden Field in 1513; Sir William, his son, was engaged on the side of the king at the battle of Langside, and was grandfather of

Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, created, in 1628, Viscount of Drumlanrig, and Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, and in 1633 Earl of Queensberry, all with remainder to his heirs male; he *d.* in 1640: his two eldest sons were,

1 James, 2nd Earl.

2 Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1668; he *d.* in 1673, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir James, the father of Sir William, 3rd Baronet; this Sir William *d.* in 1733, having had ten sons, four of whom have left issue; viz.:

1 Sir John Douglas of Kellhead, his eldest son and successor, who was imprisoned in 1746, on suspicion of attachment to the House of Stuart, and detained two years in the Tower. He *d.* 13 Nov. 1778; having *m.* Christian, 6th daughter of Sir William Cunningham, Bart., by whom, who *d.* in 1741, he had, besides other issue, the two following, his eldest sons: 1 Sir William, who *d.* in 1783, and was father of the present Marquis and other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.* 2 James-Charles-Sholto Douglas, Esq., Collector of the Customs in Jamaica; he *m.* 1st. Bassilia, daughter of James Dawes, Esq., of Springwood, in Jamaica, and widow of Richard Quarrell, Esq., of the same Island; and 2ndly, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Bullock, D.D., Prebendary of Westminster; he left issue by both marriages;—see *The Peerage Volume*, the two younger by his second Lady.

2 James Douglas, M.D., 4th son; he *m.* a daughter of Sir Patrick Maxwell, Bart., and by her had two sons, who both *d. unm.*, and the five daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Erskine Douglas, M.D., 7th son; he *d.* 10 Feb. 1791, having *m.* Mrs. Witters, a widow-lady; his issue by her, except one son who *d.* young, are entered in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 David Douglas, Esq., 9th son, who by his marriage with a daughter of William Thompson, Esq., had fifteen children, of whom, the survivors and those who have had issue, will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

James, 2nd Earl, was taken prisoner in 1645, on his way to join the Marquis of Montrose, and was obliged to compound with the Parliament for the restoration of his estates; he *d.* in 1671, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, 3rd Earl, created, in 1682, Marquis of Queensberry, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever; and in 1684 Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Torthorwald, and Ross, Lord

Douglas of Kinmont, Middlebie, and Dornock, with remainder to the heirs male of his body; he *d.* in 1695, leaving two sons and a daughter, viz.:

1 James, his successor, 2nd Duke and Marquis of Queensberry, who obtained in 1706 a renewed patent of the Dukedom, and the titles granted with it to his father in 1684, limiting them to his heirs of entail, male or female, succeeding to the estate of Queensberry, provided such heirs were descended from the body of William, 1st Earl of Queensberry, and he afterwards executed an entail of this estate on the heirs of line. His Grace was appointed High Commissioner to the last Scotch Parliament, and, notwithstanding the most powerful opposition, concluded the Treaty of Union with consummate address, skill, and ability, in 1707. He was in consequence created, in 1708, Duke of Dover, Marquis of Beverley, and Earl of Ripon, in the Peerage of England, and *d.* in 1711; leaving, besides other issue,

1 Charles, his successor, 3rd Duke and Marquis of Queensberry; he was by birth the 3rd son of the 2nd Duke, but survived his two elder brothers, William and James, Earls of Drumlanrig, who both *d.* young. In 1706, being then only in his eighth year, and the 2nd surviving son of the Duke, he was created Earl of Solway, Viscount of Tibbers, and Lord Douglas of Lockerbie, Dalveen and Thornhill, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to the younger sons of James, Duke of Queensberry, not succeeding to the dignity of Duke of Queensberry; these titles, together with his father's English titles, became extinct by his death, without surviving issue male, in 1778. He *m.* Lady Catherine Hyde, 2nd daughter of Henry, Earl of Clarendon and Rochester, celebrated for her beauty, wit, and sprightliness, by the great poets of the day, Pope, Swift, Prior, and Gay, the latter of whom she steadily supported.

2 Lady Jane, who *m.* Francis, 2nd Duke of Buccleuch, and was grandmother of Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, who succeeded, in 1810, as 5th Duke of Queensberry.

2 Lord William, created, in 1697, Earl of March, Viscount of Peebles, Baron Douglas of Neidpath, Lyne, and Manerhead, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, failing which to the heirs male of the body of his father, failing which, to his sister the Lady Anne, and the heirs male of her body. He *d.* in 1705, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, 2nd Earl of March, who *d.* in 1731; having *m.* Lady Anne Hamilton, Countess of Ruglen, daughter and at length sole heir of Lord John Hamilton, (4th son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, *see* page 223 of this Volume,) who had been created, in 1697, Earl of Ruglen, Viscount Riccartoun, and Lord Hillhouse, with remainder to the heirs whatsoever of his body; she *d.* in 1748, and was succeeded by their only son,

William, 3rd Earl of March and Ruglen, who was *b.* 16 Dec. 1725, succeeded in 1778, as 4th Duke and Marquis of Queensberry; he *d. unm.* 23 Dec. 1810, when his titles of Earl of Ruglen, &c. became extinct; those of Earl of March, &c., devolved on the present Earl of Wemyss; those of Duke of Queensberry, &c., on Henry, 3rd Duke of Buccleuch, as heir of line of the 1st Duke, the heirs male of his body being extinct; and those of Marquis of Queensberry, Earl of Queensberry, Viscount of Drumlanrig, Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers, entailed by the patents on the 1st Marquis, the 1st Earl, and their heirs male whatsoever, descended to Sir Charles Douglas, Bart., the present Marquis, the lineal representative of Sir William Douglas, 2nd son of William, 1st Earl, and the nearest heir male of the last Duke.

3 Lady Anne, *m.* to David, 3rd Earl of Wemyss; from which marriage Francis, present Earl of Wemyss and March, is 4th in paternal descent.

Charles, the present and 5th Marquis, having succeeded to the Scotch titles above recited, on the death of his predecessor, the 4th Duke, in 1810, was created, in 1833, Baron Solway of Kinmount, Co. Dumfries, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

RADNOR, EARL OF. (Pleydell-Bouverie.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship is of an ancient and honourable family of the Low Countries, of which Laurence des Bouveries, driven from his home and his patrimony by religious persecution, took advantage of the liberal policy of Queen Elizabeth, which offered a safe asylum in this country to the Protestant refugees. His grandson, Sir Edward des Bouveries, an eminent Turkey merchant, was knighted by King James II., and *d.* in 1694, at his seat at Cheshunt. Sir William des Bouveries, his son, also a very eminent Turkey merchant, was created a Baronet in 1714; he *d.* in 1717, leaving, besides other issue, two sons, Sir Edward, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1736, and

Sir Jacob, who, in 1747, was created Lord Longford, Baron of Longford, Co. Wilts, and Viscount Folkestone of Folkestone, Co. Kent; he *d.* in 1761, leaving three sons, from all of whom there are surviving descendants, viz.:

1 William, his successor, 2nd Viscount.

2 The Hon. Edward Bouverie; he was *b.* 5 Sept. 1738, and *d.* 3 Sept. 1810; having *m.* 30 June 1764, Henrietta, only daughter of Sir Everard Fawkener, K.B.: by whom, who was *b.* Jan. 1750, *m.* 2ndly, 2 Oct. 1811, Lord Robert Spencer—see the article Marlborough, and *d.* 17 Nov. 1825, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 The Hon. Philip, who assumed the name of Pusey; he was *b.* 8 Oct. 1746, and *d.* 14 April 1828, having *m.* 20 Aug. 1793, Lady Lucy Sherard, eldest daughter of Robert, 4th Earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. Their issue are stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

William, 2nd Viscount, was created, in 1765, Baron Pleydell-Bouverie of Coleshill, Co. Berks, and Earl of the County of Radnor, with remainder of the Earldom, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father, Jacob, Viscount Folkestone, deceased. He was *b.* 26 Feb. 1725, and *d.* 28 Jan. 1776; having *m.* 1st, 18 Jan. 1748, Harriet, only daughter and heir of Sir Mark-Stuart Pleydell, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 29 May 1750, he was father of Jacob, his successor, 2nd Earl, whose issue have all taken the name of Pleydell-Bouverie. The 1st Earl *m.* 2ndly, 5 Sept. 1751, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, Esq., who *d.* 4 May 1764; and 3rdly, 22 July 1765, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart., and widow of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feversham, who *d.* without surviving issue by the Earl 18 June 1795. By his 2nd marriage the Earl had three sons, William-Henry, Bartholomew, and Edward, who all three married and had issue—see *The Peerage Volume.*

Jacob, 2nd Earl, eldest son and successor of the 1st Earl, *d.* in 1828, having had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.* He was succeeded by his eldest son, William, present and 3rd Earl.

RADSTOCK, BARON. (WALDEGRAVE.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE Hon. Vice-Admiral WILLIAM WALDEGRAVE, 2nd son of John, 1st Earl Waldegrave, was, for his distinguished naval services, created to the Irish Peerage in the year 1800, by the title of BARON RADSTOCK of Castletown, Queen's County; for his pedigree see the title WALDEGRAVE. He *d.* in 1825, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GRANVILLE-GEORGE, the present and 2nd LORD.

RANCLIFFE, BARON. (PARKYNS.)

Peer of Ireland.

RICHARD PARKYNS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, of a Berkshire family, purchased the Manor of Bunny in the County of Nottingham, in the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, and became Recorder of the Towns of Nottingham and Leicester; he *d.* in 1603. Sir George, his son and heir, was succeeded by his son Isham Parkyns, a Colonel in the army, who spent his estate in the cause of loyalty and King CHARLES I., and to the last held out a garrison called "The Place" at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, against Oliver Cromwell. He *d.* in 1671, and, in consideration of his services, his son, Sir Thomas Parkyns, was created a Baronet of England in 1681.

His grandson, Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., was *b.* 8 Dec. 1727, and *d.* 17 March 1806; having *m.* 1st, April 1747, his cousin Jane, only daughter and heir of Thomas Parkyns, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 8 Dec. 1760, he had issue, THOMAS-BOOTHBY, 1st LORD; Jane, late wife of Clement Winstanley, Esq.; and Elizabeth, late wife of Stephen Charlesworth, Esq., deceased. He *m.* 2ndly, in 1765, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Smith, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 22 March 1796, he had Frederick-Cressy, Richard, Charlotte, and Sarah; and 3rdly, Miss Boultbee, by whom he had a son, Thomas, *b.* 4 Sept. 1797.

Thomas-Boothby Parkyns, Esq., the eldest son, *d.* before his father in 1800; having been created, in 1795, Baron Rancliffe, in the Peerage of Ireland. He was succeeded by his only son, George-Augustus-Henry-Anne, present and 2nd Lord.

RANELAGH, VISCOUNT. (Jones.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir Roger Jones of Middleton in Lancashire, Alderman of London, was father of Thomas Jones, D.D.; who was first of the University of Cambridge, and afterwards of that of Dublin; he was Dean of St. Patrick's, when he was consecrated Bishop of Meath in 1584, whence, in 1605, he was translated to the archiepiscopal See of Dublin, and in the same year was constituted Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and *d.* in 1608.

Roger Jones, Esq., his son, was created, in 1628, Viscount Ranelagh, Co. Wicklow, and Baron of Navan, Co. Meath; he *d.* in the same year, leaving two sons:

1 Arthur, 2nd Viscount; he *d.* in 1669, and was succeeded by his only son Richard, 3rd Viscount, who was created Earl of Ranelagh in 1674, and *d.* without issue male in 1711, when the Earldom became extinct.

2 Thomas, grandfather of Charles Jones, Esq., who by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of James Douglas, Esq., of Haddington in Scotland, was father of Charles, 4th Viscount, and of the daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

Charles, 4th Viscount, in 1759, claimed and was allowed the titles of Viscount and Baron, which had remained dormant since the death of Richard, Earl of Ranelagh. He *m.* 6 Jan. 1761, Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Montgomery, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 9 Feb. 1781, he had the issue entered in *The Peerage Volume.* He *d.* 20 April 1797, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, 5th Viscount, who dying *unm.* in 1800, was followed by his brother Thomas, 6th Viscount, who *d.* in 1820; when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Thomas-Heron, present and 7th Viscount.

RANFURLY, EARL OF. (KNOX.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

THE Patriarch of the family of Knox is Adam, the son of Uchtred, who, in the reign of ALEXANDER II., King of Scotland, obtained the lands of Knox in Renfrew, whence he assumed his surname. Uchtred Knox, his descendant, had a charter of the lands of Ranfurly, in 1474, from King JAMES III.; they were inherited by three Uchtreds, his son, grandson, and great-grandson, and alienated by the daughter and heir of the last, in 1665.

William, the grandson of the 1st, and younger son of the second, Uchtred Knox of Ranfurly, was ancestor in the 5th degree of two brothers, Thomas and John Knox, who both settled in Ireland about the period of the Revolution. The Right Honourable Thomas Knox, the elder brother, who was a zealous promoter of the Hanoverian succession, obtained lands at Dungannon in the county of Tyrone; he was made a Privy Councillor by King GEORGE I., and declined the honour of the Peerage, leaving no male issue; he had two daughters, Mary, who *m.* the Right-Honourable Olive St.-George, and Anne, who *m.* Charles Echlin, Esq.

John Knox, the younger brother, *d.* in 1722, leaving a son, Thomas, who eventually inherited his uncle's estates at Dungannon. He *d.* in 1769, leaving a son, THOMAS KNOX, Esq., who was created Baron Welles of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, in 1781, and VISCOUNT NORTHLAND, also of Dungannon, in 1791; he *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS, 2nd Viscount, the present Peer; who was created Baron Ranfurly of Ramphorlie, Co. Renfrew, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1826, and in 1831, EARL of RANFURLY, in the Peerage of Ireland.

RATHDOWN, EARL OF. (MONCK.)

Peer of Ireland.

THIS family is descended from William le Moyne, or Monck, Lord of the Manor of Potheridge, Co. Devon, in 1066. He was ancestor of William Monck of Potheridge, who, early in the sixteenth century, was father of two sons;

1 John, from whom descended the celebrated General George Monck, who, for his eminent services in the restoration of King Charles II., was created Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, and Baron Monck of Potheridge; he was also a Knight of the Garter, and dying in 1670, was succeeded by his only son Christopher, 2nd Duke, K.G., on whose death, in 1688, all those titles became extinct.

2 Robert Monck, Esq., of Hatherby, Co. Devon, from whom the fourth in descent was

Charles Monck, cotemporary with the Duke; he was, in 1627, constituted Surveyor-General of Customs in Ireland; he purchased estates in the County of Westmeath, and *m.* the eldest daughter of Sir John Blennerhasset, Baron of the Exchequer. Henry Monck, Esq., their son and heir, *m.* Sarah, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley of Grange Gorman, Co. Dublin; they had four sons, who all left issue, viz.: George, Charles, Thomas, and William. Thomas, the 3rd son, *m.* Judith, daughter of Robert Mason, Esq., and by her had a son,

Charles-Stanley Monck, Esq., who succeeded to his uncle's estates of Charleville, and Grange Gorman; and was created, in 1797, Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, Co. Wexford, and in 1800 Viscount Monck; he *d.* in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry-Stanley, 2nd Viscount, the present Peer, who was created Earl of Rathdown in 1822.

RAVENSWORTH, BARON. (Liddell.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

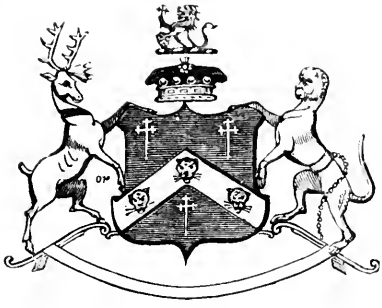
Thomas Liddell, an alderman of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, purchased Ravensworth Castle in the county of Durham, in 1607; he *m.* Barbara, daughter and heir of Richard Strangewayes, Esq. Thomas, their son, *d.* before his father, leaving a son, Sir Thomas Liddell, a steady supporter of King Charles I., and created a Baronet in 1642, for his gallant defence of Newcastle against the Scots. He *d.* in 1650, and was succeeded by his grandson Sir Thomas, who *m.* Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Vane the elder, of Raby Castle, Co. Durham, and *d.* in 1697. Sir Henry, 3rd Baronet, his son and successor, *m.* Katherine, daughter and heir of Sir John Bright of Badsworth, Bart., by whom he had two sons; Thomas, who *d.* before him, and John; the latter took the name of Bright and inherited the Badsworth estate, which his grand-daughter and sole heir carried in marriage to Charles, 2nd Marquis of Rockingham.

Thomas, eldest son of the 3rd Baronet, left two sons; viz.

1 Sir Henry, who succeeded his grandfather in 1723, and was created Lord Ravensworth, Baron of Ravensworth, Co. Durham, in 1747, which title became extinct on his death, without issue male, in 1784.

2 Thomas, who *m.* Margaret, daughter of Sir William Bowes of Gibside, Co. Durham, by whom he had one son,

Sir Henry-George Liddell, who followed his uncle Lord Ravensworth in the Baronetcy, and was father of Sir Thomas-Henry, the present Peer, who succeeded him in 1791, and was created, in 1821, Baron Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, Co. Durham.



RAYLEIGH, BARON. (Strutt.)

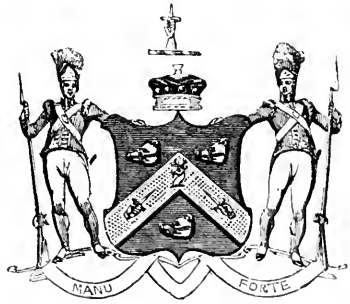
Peer of the United Kingdom.

The family of Strutt or Strutz is said to be of Swiss origin, and to descend from Sir Godfried Strutz de Hinkelred of Unter-Walden, one of the Chiefs of the Helvetic confederacy on its original formation in 1240. In the dissensions by which the Republic was subsequently agitated, Sir Godfried adopted the less powerful side, and was at length obliged to seek an asylum in England, where he permanently settled.

Sir Denner Strutt, his descendant, of Little Warleigh Hall, Co. Essex, was a staunch adherent of the Royal cause in the great rebellion, and having been created a Baronet in 1652, fell in battle under King Charles's banner, without male issue, when the Baronetcy expired.

A younger brother of Sir Denner Strutt was the immediate ancestor of John Strutt, Esq., of Terling Place, Co. Essex, who *d.* in 1790, aged 88; having *m.* in 1756, Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Goodday of Strelley, Co. Notts; by whom he was father of

Joseph Holden Strutt, Esq., who *m.* Lady Charlotte-Mary-Gertrude Fitz-Gerald, 5th daughter of James, 1st Duke of Leinster, which Lady was created, in 1821, Baroness Rayleigh of Terling Place, Co. Essex, and *d.* in 1836, when she was succeeded by her only son, John-James, the present and 2nd Lord.



REAY, BARON. (Mackay.)

Peer of Scotland.

This ancient family descends from Walter, supposed a junior of the House of Forbes, whose descendants for some generations bore no other surname than the patronymic Mack prefixed to their father's christian name. Donald, the great-grandson of Walter, *m.* a daughter of Y Mackneill Ghika, by whom he had a son

called Y, after his maternal grandfather. Donald, the son of Y, was called Macky, which from that time has been the surname of his posterity. The early history of this family, like that of all others of the north of Scotland at this barbarous period, is full of civil discords, petty feuds, and murders, veiled under the pretence of warfare; and it scarcely emerges from these lawless and obscure convulsions before the creation of Sir Donald Mackay of Far, 9th in descent from the first Donald Macky, to the Baronetage in 1627, and further to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Reay, in 1628. He entered into the service of the King of Denmark, till the urgent wants of the Royalists in England called him home in 1644. He landed at Newcastle, with a considerable supply of arms and money from Denmark, all which were unfortunately taken when the town of Newcastle was stormed by the Scotch army; Lord Reay himself was made prisoner, and confined in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, till released by Montrose after the battle of Kilsyth, in Aug. 1645. On the subsequent dispersion of that hero's forces at Philliphaugh, Lord Reay returned home, and appears to have been protected, by the remoteness of his situation, from molestation by the prevailing party. He *d.* in Denmark in 1649, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Lord, who after his father's death continued to support the Royal cause; he was taken prisoner by the Covenanters at Balveny in 1654. His eldest son, Donald, *d.* before him, leaving one son,

George, who succeeded his grandfather as 3rd Lord; he *d.* in 1748, leaving four sons, of whom Hugh, 2nd son, and Alexander, 4th son, *d.* without issue male. The other two were,

1 Donald, his successor, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1761, leaving two sons: George, 5th Lord, who *d.* without male issue in 1768; and Hugh, 6th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and *d. unm.* in 1797.

2 George, 3rd son; he *d.* in 1782, leaving Eric, the present and 7th Lord, who succeeded his cousin Hugh, in 1797, and other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

REDESDALE, BARON. (Freeman-Mitford.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

John Mitford was seated at Mitford Castle, Northumberland, at the time of the Conquest, as appears by the marriage of Sibyl, his daughter, with Bertram, one of the military followers of King William. From Matthew, brother and heir of John Mitford, descended in the 16th generation Robert Mitford, Esq., who *d.* in 1674, leaving four sons, Humphry, Cuthbert, John, and Edward. Humphrey, the eldest son, was ancestor of Bertram (Mitford now) Osbaldeston, Esq., of Mitford Castle; the second and fourth son *d.* without issue; and John, 3rd son, a London merchant, who *d.* in 1720, left a son, William Mitford, Esq., of Gilbury House and Newton, Co. Hants, who *d.* in 1747.

John Mitford, Esq., his son and heir, *d.* in May 1762; having *m.* 13 Sept. 1740, Philadelphia, daughter of William Reveley, of Newby, Co. York, Esq., (and 1st cousin to Hugh, 1st Duke of Northumberland,) by whom, who *d.* 9 Jan. 1797, he had issue:

1 William Mitford, Esq., of Exbury, Co. Hants, Colonel of the South Hants Militia; *b.* 10 Feb. 1744, *d.* 10 Feb. 1827; having *m.* 18 May 1766, Frances, daughter of James Molloy, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 27 April 1776, he had issue.

2 Mary, *b.* Feb. 1745, *d.* April 1800.

3 Sir John Mitford, appointed, in 1802, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and created Baron Redesdale of Redesdale, Co. Northumberland; he assumed the additional name of Freeman by Royal sign-manual in 1809, and *d.* in 1830, when he was succeeded by his only son John-Thomas, present and 2nd Lord.

4 Frances, *b.* April 1750, *d.* 19 June 1807.

5 Philadelphia.

RENDLESHAM, BARON. (Thelusson.)

Peer of Ireland.

This is originally an ancient and a noble family of France, descended from Frederic de Thelluson, Seigneur de Fléschères, and Baron de Saphorin, recorded in the list of nobles who accompanied Philip VI., King of France, into Flanders in 1328. His posterity continued in possession of their estates at Fléschères, near Lyons, till the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. The only member of this Protestant family who survived that fatal catastrophe was Theophilus de Thelusson, who fled to Geneva, where his descendants frequently filled the first offices in the magistracy, from that period till

Peter Thelusson, Esq., (3rd son of Isaac de Thelusson, Ambassador from Geneva to the court of Louis 15th,) settled in England about 1750; he was remarkable for his great wealth and for the extraordinary will by which he bequeathed about £600,000 to trustees, to be laid out in the accumulation of landed property for the benefit of his eldest male descendant, when the last of his sons and their sons shall be dead; he was *b.* 27 June 1737, and *d.* 21 July 1797; having *m.* 6 Jan. 1760, Anne, 2nd daughter of Matthew Woodford, Esq., and sister of Sir Ralph Woodford of Carlby, Co. Lincoln, Bart.

Peter-Isaac Thelusson, Esq., of Broadsworth, Co. York, their eldest son, was created, in 1806, Baron Rendlesham of Rendlesham; he *d.* in 1808, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, 2nd Lord; who, dying without male issue in 1832, was followed by his next surviving brother, William, present and 3rd Lord.

RIBBLESDALE, BARON. (Lister.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This ancient family inherited the estates they still possess in Yorkshire on the banks of the river from which the title is derived, from the marriage, in 1312, of John Lister of Derby, with Isabel, daughter and heir of John de Bolton. Richard Lister was the son of this marriage; his great-grandson, Christopher, had two sons, William, his heir, and Thomas. From William, the eldest son, descended the celebrated President of the College of Physicians, Sir Martin Lister, who *d.* in 1657, aged 92, and of whom it is observed, "he was an instance of a constitution which either needed not the aids of his own faculty or proved their efficacy." His grandson, Dr. Martin Lister, also an eminent physician, was author of several valuable works on Philosophy and Natural History, especially the "Conchyliorum Synopsis."

Thomas, the younger son of the above-mentioned Christopher Lister, was ancestor in the 9th descent of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Arnoldsbiggen and Gisburne Park, who *d.* in 1728, having *m.* Katherine, daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Asheton, of Whalley, Bart., by whom he had two sons:

1 Thomas, who was *b.* in 1723, *m.* 1748, Beatrix, daughter of Jessop Hulton, Esq., and *d.* in 1761, leaving issue Thomas, 1st Lord Ribblesdale, and Beatrix, who *m.* John Parker, Esq., of Browsholme.

2 Nathaniel, father of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park, father of Adelaide, wife of the 2nd Lord Ribblesdale.

Thomas, 1st Lord, was created Baron Ribblesdale, of Gisburne Park, Co. York, 1797, *b.* 22 March 1752, and *d.* 22 Sept. 1826; having *m* Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Fielding, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 21 May 1816, he had the two daughters noticed in *The Peerage Volume*, and his only son and successor, Thomas, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1832, and was succeeded by his infant son, Thomas, present and 3rd Lord.

RICHMOND, DUKE OF. (LENNOX-GORDON.)

Peer of England and of Scotland.

CHARLES, 1st Duke, K.G., on whom his Royal father conferred the surname of Lennox, was son of King CHARLES II. by Louise-Renee de Penencouet de Querouaille, whom he created, in 1673, Baroness Petersfield, Co. Southampton, Countess of Fareham, Co. Hants, and Duchess of Portsmouth for life, titles which became extinct on her death in 1734. CHARLES LENNOX, her only son, *b.* 29 July 1672, was created, in Aug. 1675, Baron of Settrington, Earl of March, and DUKE of RICHMOND; and in Sept. following, Baron Methuen of Torbolton, Earl of Darnley, and Duke of Lennox, in the Peerage of Scotland. From a fancy of the Duchess of Portsmouth in dressing her son, a part of the present costume of the order of the Garter is derived. The blue ribbon of the Order had been worn till that time, as it is still seen in ancient portraits, round the neck of the Knight, with the George pendant from it: but this young Duke having been elected a Knight of the Order in 1681, was presented by his mother to the King with the ribbon over his left shoulder, and the George pendant on the right side; which novel fashion pleased his Majesty so well that he gave commands for the ribbon to be henceforth worn in this manner by all the Knights. The Duke *d.* in 1723, and was succeeded by his only son CHARLES, 2nd DUKE, K.G., who *d.* in 1750; leaving two sons, viz. 1 CHARLES, 3rd DUKE, K.G., his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1806; and 2 Lord George-Henry Lennox, who was *b.* 29 Nov. 1737, and *d.* 22 March 1805, having *m.* 25 Dec. 1759, Lady Louisa-Mary Kerr, eldest daughter of William-Henry, 4th Marquis of Lothian, who *d.* 25 Dec. 1830; by whom he left the three daughters mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*, and one son, CHARLES, 4th DUKE, K.G., who succeeded his uncle in 1806, *m.* Lady Charlotte Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon, and co-heir of her brother, GEORGE, 5th and last DUKE of GORDON, and *d.* in 1819, when he was succeeded by his eldest son CHARLES, present and 5th DUKE, K.G., who has assumed the additional name of Gordon.

His Grace is also Duke of Aubigny in France, a title which had been borne by the Dukes of Richmond and Lennox of the House of Stuart, and which was granted in 1684, by LOUIS XIV., King of France, to the Duchess of Portsmouth, with remainder to her son, Charles, Duke of Richmond, and his heirs male.

RIPON, EARL OF. (Robinson.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This noble Peer, the Right Hon. Frederick-John Robinson, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, since his elevation to the Peerage, First Lord of the Treasury in 1827, was created, in April 1827, Viscount Goderich of Nocton, Co. Lincoln, and Earl of Ripon, Co. York, in 1833. He is younger brother of Earl de Grey, and 2nd son of Thomas, 2nd Lord Grantham, by Lady Mary-Jemima Yorke, sister and heir of the late Countess de Grey, and 2nd daughter of Philip, 2nd Earl of Hardwicke, by Lady Jemima Campbell, grand-daughter and sole heir of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent, and 12th Earl of Kent, who had been created, in 1706, Viscount Gooderich of Gooderich Castle, Co. Hereford, Earl of Harold, and Marquis of Kent. The Duke *d.* in 1740, when the titles of Marchioness de Grey and Baroness Lucas devolved on his grand-daughter, and all his other titles became extinct. For other particulars of his Lordship's pedigree *see* the article De Grey.

RIVERS, BARON. (Pitt-Rivers.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

John Pitt, Esq., Clerk of the Exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth, was father of Sir William, his eldest son; and of Thomas, 3rd son, ancestor of the Earl of Chatham.

The 5th in descent from Sir William Pitt was George Pitt, Esq., created, in 1776, Baron Rivers of Strathfieldsaye; and in 1802 Baron Rivers of Sudeley Castle, Co. Gloucester, with remainder, in default of issue male, to the issue male of his daughter Louisa, by Peter Beckford, Esq. His Lordship was *b.* in 1720, and *d.* 7 May 1803; having *m.* 4 Jan. 1746, Penelope, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Atkins, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 8 Feb. 1795, he had issue:

1 George, 2nd Lord, *b.* 19 Sept. 1751, *d.* 20 July 1828, when he was succeeded by his nephew, the present Lord.

2 Hon. Penelope, *m.* 1st, Jan. 1767, Edward Earl Ligonier; this marriage was dissolved in 1772, and she *m.* 2ndly, in 1784, Capt. Smith.

3 Hon. Louisa, *d.* 4 May 1791, having *m.* 21 March 1773, Peter Beckford, Esq., by whom she had a daughter—see *The Peerage Volume*—and one son,

Horace-William Beckford, Esq., who succeeded his uncle as 3rd Lord, assumed for himself, and his successors only, the name of Pitt-Rivers, and that of Pitt for the rest of his issue. He was unfortunately drowned in 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son George, the present and 4th Lord.

4 Hon. Marcia-Lucy, *b.* 29 March 1756, *d.* 5 Aug. 1822, having *m.* 23 July 1789, James Fox-Lane, Esq., who is also deceased.

RIVERSDALE, BARON. (Tonson.)

Peer of Ireland.

Richard Tonson, Esq., having settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles I., was distinguished for his exertions in the Royal cause during the great rebellion. He purchased the castle and lands of Spanish Island in the County of Cork, obtained a grant of the arms of Tonson from Sir Richard Carney, Ulster King of Arms, in 1656. He *d.* in 1693; having *m.* Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Becher of Sherkin, Co. Cork, by whom he had his son and heir,

Henry Tonson, Esq.; who, having espoused the cause of Protestantism and the Revolution, was attainted by King James's Parliament held in Dublin, in 1689, but restored to his estates after the close of the civil war in Ireland by King William. He *m.* Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Sir Richard Hull, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and *d.* in 1703.

Richard, his son and heir, represented the borough of Baltimore in Parliament during forty-six years, and *d.* in 1773; having *m.* 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Tynte, Esq.; and 2ndly, Peniel, daughter of Colonel Gates, and widow of Michael Becher, Esq., of Affadown, Co. Cork. By his second marriage he was father of

William Tonson, Esq., who was created, in 1783, Baron Riversdale of Rathcormac, Co. Cork; he *d.* in 1787, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, present and 2nd Lord.

RODEN, EARL OF. (Jocelyn.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

The patriarch of this family was Egidius de Jocelyn, a nobleman of Britany, who came into England in the reign of Edward the Confessor. His son, Sir Gilbert Jocelyn, obtained from William the Conqueror grants of Sempringham and other manors in the county of Lincoln. He left two sons, Gilbert and Geoffrey. Gilbert, the eldest son, retired from secular life and founded the Cistercian Monastery at Sempringham, and the Monkish Order of Gilbertines; and dying in 1186 was canonized by Pope Innocent III.

Geoffrey, his brother, inherited the estates and continued the line. He was ancestor in the 7th generation of Thomas Jocelyn, who in 1249 *m.* Maud, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Hyde of Hyde Hall, Co. Hertford, which marriage brought Hyde Hall into the family, and it is still possessed by the Earl of Roden.

His descendant in the 13th degree, Sir Robert Jocelyn, created a Baronet in 1665, was father of Sir Strange, whose male issue failed in 1770, and of Thomas, father of Robert Jocelyn, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, who was created Baron Newport of Newport, Co. Tipperary, in 1743, and Viscount Jocelyn, in 1755; he *d.* in 1756, and was succeeded by his son,

Robert, 2nd Viscount, who was created Earl of Roden in 1771; he *d.* in 1797, having *m.* Lady Anne Hamilton, eldest daughter of James, 1st Earl of Clanbrassill, and sister and heir of James, 2nd Earl, on whose death, 6 Feb. 1798, that title became extinct; and by her had Robert, 2nd Earl of Roden, his eldest son and successor, and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

The 2nd Earl *d.* in 1820, and was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, present and 3rd Earl, who in 1821 was created Baron Clanbrassill of Hyde Hall, Co. Herts, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

RODNEY, BARON. (Rodney.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The first ancestor of this family on record is Walter Rodney, to whom the Empress Maud, daughter of King Henry I., granted lands in the counties of Somerset,

Devon, and Cornwall. The elder branch of the house was seated at Stoke Rodney in Somersetshire, in the reign of King EDWARD II., and so continued till that estate was carried by the marriage of co-heiresses into other families about the middle of the seventh century.

Henry Rodney, Esq., of Walton-upon-Thames, Co. Surrey, descended from a junior of the family of Rodney Stoke, *d.* 25 Dec. 1737, having *m.* Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Newton, LL.D., Judge of the Admiralty Court, and by her was father of

The gallant Admiral, SIR GEORGE-BRYDGES RODNEY, K.B.; who was created Baronet in 1764, in consequence of the reputation he had acquired in the bombardment of Havre de Grace and the reduction of Martinique. Being called into action again on the resumption of hostilities with France and Spain in consequence of the American war, he gained immortal glory by his victories over the Spanish Admiral, Don Juan de Langara, off Cape St. Vincent in 1780, and the French Admiral, Comte de Grasse, in the West Indies, in 1782; in which latter year he was raised to the Peerage, in recompense of his distinguished naval services, by the title of BARON RODNEY of Stoke Rodney, Co. Somerset; he was *b.* Feb. 1718, *m.* 1st, 2 Feb. 1753, Jane, 2nd daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, and sister of Charles, 7th, and Spencer, 8th Earls of Northampton, by whom he was father of GEORGE, 2nd LORD, his successor, and a 2nd son, James; she *d.* 28 Jan. 1757, and he *m.* 2ndly, Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* 13 March 1744, and *d.* 28 Feb. 1829, he had the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

GEORGE, 2nd LORD, *d.* in 1802, and was followed by his eldest son GEORGE, present and 3rd LORD.

ROKEBY, BARON. (MONTAGU.)

Peer of Ireland.

WILLIAM ROBINSON settled at Kendal, Co. Westmoreland, in the reign of HENRY VIII., and was great-grandfather of Thomas Robinson, Esq., Barrister-at law, who had issue,

1 William, grandfather of William Robinson, Esq., who had three sons; 1 Sir Thomas, created a Baronet in 1730, with remainder to his brothers and their issue male, and failing them to his kinsman, Matthew Robinson, Esq., and his issue male; 2 Sir William, who succeeded as 2nd Baronet, and also *d.* without issue; 3 Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, and 3rd Baronet, who was created, in 1777, BARON ROKEBY of Armagh, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his kinsman, the same Matthew Robinson, Esq., and his issue male; he *d. unm.* 10 Oct. 1794.

2 Sir Leonard, grandfather of the said

Matthew Robinson, Esq., of West Layton, Co. York, on whom the Baronetage and Peerage were entailed, and who *d.* in 1778, having had issue,

1 MATTHEW, 2nd LORD; he succeeded 10 Oct. 1794, and *d. unm.* 30 Nov. 1800.

2 Thomas, who *d. unm.*

3 Morris Robinson, Esq., who *d.* 17 Oct. 1777; having *m.* Jane, eldest daughter of John Greenland, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 7 Sept. 1810, he had two sons: 1 MORRIS, 3rd LORD, who succeeded his uncle in 1800, and *d.* in 1829, *unm.*; 2 MATTHEW,

who assumed the name of MONTAGU; he succeeded his brother as 4th LORD, and *d.* in 1831, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, EDWARD, present and 5th LORD.

4 Robert, who *d. unm.* in China.

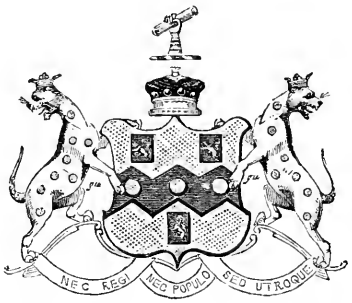
5 The Rev. William Robinson, who was *b.* in 1728, and *d.* 8 Dec. 1803; leaving issue by his marriage in 1760, with Mary, daughter of Adam Richardson, Esq., the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

6 John.

7 Charles Robinson, Esq., who *d.* 31 March 1807, leaving by his marriage with Mary, 2nd daughter of John Greenland, Esq., and widow of Richard Dawkes, Esq., who *d.* in June 1798, an only daughter.—See *The Peerage Volume.*

8 Elizabeth, who *d.* 25 Aug. 1800, widow of Edward Montagu, Esq., of Newbold-Vernon, Co. Leicester, son of the Hon. Charles Montagu, 5th son of Edward, 1st Earl of Sandwich; she left a large estate to her nephew MATTHEW, afterwards 4th LORD, who at her desire took the name of Montagu in 1776.

9 Sarah, *m.* George-Lewis Scott, Esq.



ROLLE, BARON. (ROLLE.)

Peer of Great Britain.

GEORGE ROLLE, of an ancient Dorsetshire family, an eminent merchant of London, was an extensive purchaser of Abbey lands at the Reformation, and having settled at Stevenstone, in Devonshire, *d.* in 1552; his family was divided into three lines, of which only one survives, by his three sons following:

1 John Rolle, Esq., of Stevenstone, whose male line failed in 1647.

2 George, he *m.* Margaret, daughter and heir of Edmund Marrais, Esq., of Marrais, Co. Cornwall, and by her had a son Andrew Rolle, Esq., of Marrais, whose son Sir John succeeded to the estate of Stevenstone in 1647, on the extinction of the elder line, and was ancestor of the present Lord.

3 Henry, who *m.* Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Yeo, of Heanton, Co. Devon, and founded the line of Rolle of Heanton, which, in the fifth generation, terminated in an heiress, the 14th Baroness Clinton, (see the article CLINTON,) after having produced a cadet of the family, Henry Rolle, Esq., Lord Chief Justice, in 1645, of the King's, or as it was called during the interregnum, the Common Bench, and a Counsellor of Oliver Cromwell.

Sir John Rolle of Stevenstone, grandson of the above George Rolle, Esq., being a zealous Royalist, was made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King CHARLES II. He *d.* at an advanced age in 1706, one of the wealthiest Commoners in England; having survived his son, whose two sons, Robert and John, successively inherited their grandfather's estate.

John Rolle, Esq., the younger and last survivor of these brothers, left, besides other issue, who had no posterity, two sons, Henry and Denis. Henry, the eldest son, was created, in 1748, Baron Rolle of Stevenstone, Co. Devon, which title became extinct on his death without issue in 1750; and the younger son, Denis, was father of JOHN, the present LORD, in whose favour the Peerage was revived by the same title in 1796.

ROLLO, BARON. (Rollo.)

Peer of Scotland.

Rollo, the ancestor of this family, came into England with William the Conqueror; his descendant, Richard de Rollo, settled in Scotland in the reign of King David I.; and John de Rollo, from whom his Lordship's lineal descent is deduced, *d.* in the beginning of the 15th century. Eighth in descent from him was Andrew Rollo, of Duncrub, a faithful adherent to Charles I. in the civil war; he was created Lord Rollo of Duncrub in 1651. Sir William Rollo, his 5th son, was taken prisoner in Montrose's army at the battle of Philiphaugh, and executed at Edinburgh 28 Oct. 1645. James, 2nd son of the 1st Lord, succeeded as 2nd Lord, and *d.* in 1669, when his eldest son, Andrew, 3rd Lord, succeeded; he *d.* in 1700, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Robert, 4th Lord, who assisted at the great council of the Jacobites in 1715, but, forbearing to take up arms, escaped forfeiture. He *d.* in 1758, leaving, besides other issue, three sons, viz.:

1 Andrew, 5th Lord, a distinguished military officer, who *d.* 2 June 1765, without surviving issue; having *m.* 1st, Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Lord James Murray, who *d.* 28 July 1763; and 2ndly, 16 Feb. 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of James Moray, Esq., who *d.* 6 May 1781.

2 John, 6th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* 26 March 1783; having *m.* 1st, Cecilia, daughter of James Johnston, Esq., of Edinburgh; and 2ndly, Miss Jane Watson of Aberdeen, who *d.* without issue 9 April 1784. He was succeeded by his son, by the 1st marriage, James, 7th Lord, to whom, in 1784, succeeded his son John, present and 8th Lord.

3 Clement, who *d.* 14 Jan. 1762, having *m.* Mary-Emily, eldest daughter of John Irvine, Esq., by whom he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

ROMNEY, EARL OF. (Marsham.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family takes its name from the town of Marsham, in Norfolk. Thomas de Marsham, who *d.* in 1103, was ancestor in the 9th degree of Thomas Marsham, an Alderman of London, who *d.* in 1624.

His son, Sir John Marsham, a zealous Royalist, lost considerable property in the civil wars, and was created a Baronet in 1663. He *d.* in 1685, leaving two sons,

1 Sir John, his successor, whose only son and heir, Sir John, 3rd Baronet, *d.* a minor and *unm.* in 1696.

2 Sir Robert, who succeeded his nephew as 4th Baronet, and was followed, in 1703, by his son Sir Robert Marsham, 5th Baronet, who was created, in 1716, Baron Romney, of Romney, Co. Kent, and *d.* in 1724.

His son and successor, Robert, 2nd Lord, was *b.* 22 Aug. 1712, and 14 Nov. 1793; having *m.* in Aug. 1742, Priscilla, only daughter and heir of Charles Pymm, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 27 Feb. 1771, he had issue:

1 Hon. Robert-Pymm, *b.* 27 April 1743, *d.* 20 Nov. 1762.

2 Charles, his successor, the 1st Earl.

3 Hon. John, *b.* 1748, *d.* young.

4 Hon. Priscilla, *b.* 30 Dec. 1750, *d.* 2 May 1804.

5 Hon. Elizabeth, *b.* 9 Feb. 1751, *d.* 12 May 1828.

6 Hon. Frances, *b.* 2 April 1755, *d.* 24 Sept. 1821.

7 Hon. Shovel, *b.* 1757, *d.* young.

8 Hon. and Very Rev. Jacob, Canon of Windsor, *b.* 28 Feb. 1759, *m.* 28 June 1784, Amelia-Frances, only child of Joseph Bullock, Esq.; for their issue see *The Peerage Volume*,

9 Hon. Harriot, *b.* 1760, *d.* young.

10 Hon. Charlotte, *b.* 12 Nov. 1761, *d.* 14 Jan. 1794; having *m.* 5 July 1792, John Coker, Esq.

Charles, the eldest surviving son, 3rd Lord, succeeded his father; he was created, in 1801, Viscount Marsham of the Mote, and Earl of Romney, and *d.* in 1811, when he was succeeded by his only son, Charles, present and 2nd Earl.

ROSCOMMON, EARL OF. (Dillon.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship is of the same ancestry with Lord Viscount Dillon—*see* that title in this Volume; 9th in descent from Thomas Dillon, last Duke of Aquitaine of this family, was Gerald Dillon, of Drumrany, father of

1 Maurice, ancestor of Viscount Dillon.

2 Sir James Dillon, of Proudstown, whose son, Sir Robert, was father of 1 Richard, ancestor of Sir Charles Drake Dillon, of Lismullen, Bart.; 2 Gerald, ancestor of Lord Clonbrock; 3 Sir James, great-grandfather of

Sir James Dillon, who was created, in 1619, Baron of Kilkenny West, and in 1622, Earl of Roscommon; he *d.* in 1641, leaving seven sons, viz.:

1 Robert, 2nd Earl, whose male issue failed in 1746 on the death of the 8th Earl.

2 Lucas, great-grandfather of Robert, 9th Earl; his male line also became extinct on the death of the 11th Earl, in 1816.

3 Thomas; 4 Christopher; 5 George; 6 John—from none of whom is there any male issue.

7 Patrick, ancestor, in the 5th generation, of the present Earl.

Robert, 2nd Earl, the eldest son, succeeded his father; he *d.* in 1642, leaving two sons:

1 James, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1649, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Wentworth, 4th Earl, the celebrated poet, who *d.* without issue in 1684.

2 Cary, 5th Earl, who succeeded his nephew; he *d.* in 1689, and was succeeded by his son Robert, 6th Earl, who *d.* in 1715, leaving two sons: 1 Robert, 7th Earl, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1721; and 2 James, 8th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and *d. unm.* in 1746, when the whole male issue of the 2nd Earl became extinct.

Lucas, 2nd son of the 1st Earl, left a son James, father of Patrick Dillon, Esq., who had, besides other issue, two sons, viz.:

1 Robert, who succeeded as 9th Earl, on the extinction of the male line of the 2nd Earl, and *d. unm.* in 1770.

2 John, 10th Earl, who succeeded his brother; he *d.* in 1782, and was succeeded by his only son Patrick, 11th Earl; on whose death, without issue male, in 1810, the male line of Lucas, 2nd son of the 1st Earl, became extinct.

Patrick, 7th son of the 1st Earl, was father of James Dillon of Rath, whose two elder sons were Edward and Michael; Edward left a son Robert, who claimed the Roscommon title before the Irish House of Peers, but *d. unm.* Michael left a son James, who was father of Michael Dillon, Esq., Captain in the County of Dublin Militia, who was killed by the Irish rebels at the battle of Ross, 5 June 1798; having *m.* Mary, daughter of the Rev. Richard Griffith, the only issue of which marriage was a posthumous son, Michael-James-Robert Dillon, in favour of whose claim, after a long and laborious investigation, the House of Lords decided 19 June 1828. He is the present and 12th Earl.

ROSEBERY, EARL OF. (Primrose.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

This family derives its surname from the lands of Primrose, in Fife. Duncan Primrose, was settled at Culross, Co. Perth, in the reign of Queen Mary. His great grandson,

Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, was a zealous Royalist in the Civil War of King Charles I. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, tried by the Parliament, and found guilty of high treason, but, by the intervention of the Marquis of Argyll, his life was spared: he was set at liberty in the following year, in consequence of Montrose's capitulation, by which indemnity was granted to his followers, and permission to himself, to quit the kingdom. Sir Archibald accompanied King Charles II. in his expedition into England, was created a Baronet in 1651, and had his estates sequestrated in consequence of the unfortunate result of the battle of Worcester. After the restoration, he was appointed Lord Register of Scotland, and constituted a Lord of Session by the style of Lord Carrington. He *d.* in 1679, leaving, besides other issue, the two sons following:

1 Sir William, whose son, James, was created Viscount Primrose, Lord Primrose and Castlefield, in 1703, which titles became extinct in 1741, on the death of his 2nd son Hugh, 3rd Viscount.

2 Archibald, created, in 1700, Viscount Rosebery, Lord Primrose and Dalmeny,

to him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to the heirs female of his body and, in 1703, Earl of Rosebery, with the same limitation ; he *d.* in 1723.

James, 2nd Earl, his only surviving son, succeeded to the Earldom, and in 1741 inherited the family estates and the Baronetcy, on the death of his cousin, Hugh, 3rd Viscount Primrose. He *d.* in 1756, and was succeeded by his only surviving son Neil, 3rd Earl, who was succeeded, in 1814, by his eldest son Archibald-John, present and 4th Earl ; who was created, in 1828, Baron Rosebery of Rosebery, Co. Edinburgh, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

ROSSE, EARL OF. (Parsons.)

Peer of Ireland.

Of this family, which settled in Ireland early in the 17th century, were two brothers : Sir William Parsons, Bart., appointed one of the Lords Justices of Ireland in 1641 ; and Sir Laurence, a Baron of the Exchequer of Ireland, ancestor in the 7th generation of the present Earl.

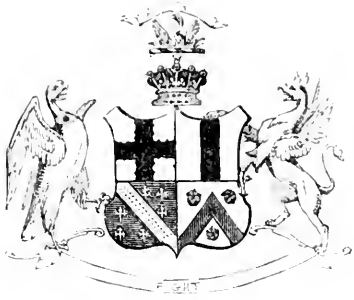
Sir Richard Parsons, grandson of Sir William, the elder brother, was created, in 1681, Baron Oxmantown and Viscount Rosse ; and his son Richard, 2nd Viscount, was created Earl of Rosse in 1706 ; these titles all became extinct in 1764, by the death of Richard, 2nd Earl, son of the 1st Earl.

Sir Laurence Parsons, the younger brother, *d.* in 1628 ; and his son William in 1653. The latter was father of Sir Laurence Parsons of Birr Castle, who was created a Baronet in 1677, and *d.* in 1698. His son and heir, Sir William, *d.* in 1740, and having survived his eldest son William, was succeeded by his grandson,

Sir Laurence, 3rd Bart. ; he had two sons, viz.

1 Sir William, father of Sir Laurence, who succeeded him as 5th Baronet in 1791, and succeeded his uncle as 2nd Earl in 1807.

2 Laurence-Harman, created, in 1792, Baron Oxmantown, Co. Dublin, with remainder, in default of male issue, to his nephew Sir Laurence Parsons, Bart. ; Viscount Oxmantown 1795 ; and in 1806 Earl of Rosse, with the same remainder as the Barony ; these titles, at his death, devolved on his nephew Laurence, the present and 2nd Earl, and that of Viscount became extinct.



ROSSLYN, EARL OF. (ST. CLAIR-ERSKINE.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

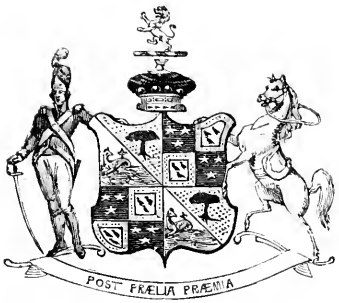
THE Earl descends from a collateral branch of the Earl of Marr's family, being 4th in descent from the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, 4th son of John, 7th Earl of Marr; whose grandson, Sir John Erskine, Bart., *m.* Catherine, 2nd daughter and eventually heir of Henry, 8th Lord Sinclair, which Catherine was the lineal representative of the ancient family of St. Clair of Rosslyn, formerly Earls of Orkney.

Sir William St. Clair, of Rosslyn, *m.* in the reign of King DAVID II., Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Malise, Earl of Strathern, Caithness, and Orkney; their son Henry obtained the Earldom of Orkney, and was grandfather of William, 3rd Earl, who surrendered his Earldom to the King, and had a grant, in 1455, of that of Caithness, which he resigned to William, his son by a second marriage, from whom the present Earl of Caithness descends in the male line, passing over another William, the only son of the first marriage. This William, the elder son, was father of Henry, created Lord Sinclair in 1489; 5th in direct male descent from whom was John, 7th Lord, whose daughter and sole heir, Catherine, *m.* in 1659, John Sinclair, Esq., of Herdmanstown, and their son Henry succeeded his grandfather as 8th Lord Sinclair, and he obtained a confirmation of that dignity to his heirs male whatever. He was father of the two following Lords, and of several other children, of whom Catherine, the 2nd daughter and eventual heiress of the property, (her elder sister's male issue having failed,) was the wife, as above described, of Sir John Erskine of Alva, Bart., but there are descendants still existing from three of her sisters. Their son, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, Bart., *m.* Janet, daughter of Peter Wedderburn, Esq., of Chesterhall, Co. Midlothian, and sister of ALEXANDER, 1st EARL of ROSSLYN, and *d.* in 1765, leaving by her two sons; viz.,

1 SIR JAMES-SINCLAIR ERSKINE, Bart., his successor, the present Earl.

2 John, who *d.* 10 Feb. 1817, having *m.* in Dec. 1802, Mary, 3rd daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., who *d.* 17 July 1821.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, 1st EARL, and Lord High Chancellor, was son of Peter Wedderburn, a Lord of Session, by the style of Lord Chesterhall; he was *b.* 13 Feb. 1733, created Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, Co. Leicester, in 1780, and again, in 1795, Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, Co. Surrey, with remainder to the heirs male of his sister Janet; also EARL of ROSSLYN in 1801, with the same remainder. He *d.* 2 Jan. 1805, having *m.* 1st, 31 Dec. 1767, Betty-Anne, only daughter and heir of John Dawson, Esq., who *d.* 15 Feb. 1781; and 2ndly, 12 Sept. 1782, the Hon. Charlotte Courtenay, daughter of William, 1st Viscount Courtenay. The EARL was succeeded, according to the limitation of the patent, by his nephew, SIR JAMES-SINCLAIR ERSKINE, of Alva, Bart., the 2nd EARL; who *d.* in 1837, and was followed by his only surviving son, JAMES-ALEXANDER, present and 2nd EARL.



ROSSMORE, BARON. (Westenra.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship descends from the very ancient family of Van Wassenaer of Holland, of which three brothers, Warner, Derrick, and Peter, settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles I., and became free Denizens of that kingdom by Act of Parliament in 1662. Warner Westenra, the eldest brother, having purchased considerable estates in Ireland *d.* in 1676. His son Henry was attainted by King James's Irish Parliament in 1689, for his adherence to the Revolution, but obtained the restoration of his inheritance in the reign of William III. He *d.* in 1719, and was succeeded by his son, Warner, whose son and heir Henry Westenra, Esq., *m.* Harriet, 5th daughter of Colonel John Murray, by whom he had two sons, Warner-William Lord Rossmore, and Henry.

Robert Cuninghame, 1st Lord, was *b.* 3 Aug. 1735, *m.* 29 May 1754, Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Colonel John Murray (and co-heir of her mother Mary, only daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Cairnes, Bart., widow, without issue by him, of Cadwallader, 7th Lord Blayney); she *d.* 29 Sept. 1825. He was created, in 1796, Baron Rossmore of Monaghan, with remainder, failing his issue male, to Henry-Alexander Jones, Esq., son of the Right Hon. Theophilus Jones, by Anne, sister to his Lordship's wife (and 4th daughter of Colonel John Murray) and his issue male; (he *d. unm.* in the 1st Lord's lifetime); failing which, to Warner-William Westenra, Esq., and Henry Westenra, Esq., sons of Henry Westenra, Esq., by Harriet, also sister to his Lordship's wife, (and 5th daughter of Colonel John Murray,) and their issue male. His Lordship *d.* in 1801, and was succeeded by Warner-William, the present and 2nd Lord.

ROTHES, EARL OF. (Leslie.)

Peer of Scotland.

Bartholomew, a Flemish chief, settled in the reign of William I., King of Scotland, at Lesley, in Aberdeenshire, whence his posterity derived their surname. The 5th from him was

Sir Andrew de Lesley, whose eldest son, Norman, was great-grandfather of GEORGE, 1st EARL of ROTHES, and his 4th son, George, was ancestor, in the 4th descent, of Alexander, 1st Earl of Leven, whose grand-daughter Catherine, carried the Earldom of Leven into the family of Melville. *See Earl of Leven and Melville* in this Volume.

GEORGE LESLEY of Rothes, created EARL of ROTHES about 1458, survived his only son Andrew, Master of Rothes, and was succeeded by his grandson GEORGE, 2nd EARL. The latter, and his only brother William, were killed at Flodden Field in 1513; the Earl *d. unm.*; his brother left two sons, GEORGE, who succeeded his uncle as 3rd EARL, and John. The 3rd EARL was one of those eight Commissioners from the Scottish Parliament appointed to be present at the marriage of Queen MARY with the Dauphin of France, who so highly incensed the French government by their firm refusal of the crown matrimonial to the Dauphin, that three of their number who died in one night, 28 Nov. 1558, at Dieppe, of whom this Earl was one, were supposed to have been poisoned. His Lordship's eldest son, Norman, Master of Rothes, was the principal actor in the murder of Cardinal Beatoun, for which he was found guilty of treason, and forfeited by Parliament in 1546, his father and John, his uncle, were tried as accomplices; the Earl was acquitted, but John Leslie was forfeited. The Master immediately entered the service of the French King, and was mortally wounded in 1554, in a battle between the French and Imperial forces near Cambray, where he had performed almost incredible acts of valour; he *d.* a few days afterwards, before his father, without issue.

ANDREW, 2nd son of the 3rd EARL, succeeded his father as 4th EARL; he had three sons, who left issue,

1 James, Master of Rothes, who *d.* before his father, leaving a son, JOHN, 5th EARL, father of JOHN, 6th EARL.

2 Patrick, ancestor of the Lords Lindores, and of the Lords Newark; his male line is extinct, and the title of Newark is claimed by John Anstruther, the heir-general of the first Lord Newark.

3 Sir John Leslie, whose present representative, John Leslie of Lumquhat, Esq., claims the title of Lindores, as nearest heir male of the 1st Lord.

JOHN, 5th EARL, succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1641. JOHN, his only son, eleven years of age at his father's death, succeeded as 6th EARL; he carried the sword of state at the coronation of King CHARLES II. in Scotland in 1651, and accompanying the King into England, was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, but was liberated in 1655. In 1663 he obtained a confirmation of his titles by charter, granting them to himself and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to the eldest heir female of his body, without division, bearing the name and arms of Leslie, with several special limitations over. In 1667 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and created Duke of Rothes, Marquis of Ballinbreich, Earl of Leslie, Viscount of Lugtoun, Lord Auchmontie and Caskieberry, with limitation to the heirs male of his body; he *d.* 27 July 1681, without issue male, when the above titles became extinct, but the Earldom devolved on his eldest daughter,

MARGARET, 7th COUNTESS; she *m.* Charles Hamilton, 5th Earl of Haddington, and had two sons: JOHN, 8th EARL: and Thomas, on whom the Earldom of Haddington was settled by patent, and who was ancestor of the present Earl of Haddington.

JOHN, 8th EARL, her eldest son and successor, assumed the name of LESLIE: on the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, his Lordship, with a detachment of the Scotch Greys, entered the town of Kinross, dispersed a party of the rebels who were about to proclaim the Pretender, and carried Sir Thomas Bruce, of Kinross, prisoner to Stirling. He was also distinguished for his gallantry in the battle of Sheriffmuir, where he commanded the horse volunteers. He *d.* in 1722, having had eight sons, of whom Andrew, the youngest and last survivor, became head of the Haddington branch of the House of Hamilton, by the death of his nephew JOHN, 10th EARL of ROTHES, in 1773; but the Earldom of Rothes being entailed on the heir female, and that of Haddington being secured in the junior male line, Mr. Leslie, though he claimed the estates of Rothes, was entirely precluded from either inheritance. He *d. unm.* in 1776, when the Earl of Haddington again became the chief of his house. JOHN, eldest son of the 8th EARL, succeeded as 9th EARL, and *d.* in 1767, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son JOHN, 10th EARL, who dying without issue in 1773, was succeeded by his eldest sister,

JANE-ELIZABETH, 11th COUNTESS, *b.* 5 May 1750, *d.* 2 June 1810; having *m.* 1st., 1 Jan. 1766, George-Raymond Evelyn, Esq., who was father by her of GEORGE-WILLIAM, 12th EARL, and *d.* 23 Dec. 1770; the COUNTESS *m.* 2ndly, 30 Oct. 1772,

Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart., M.D., and by him had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, as half-brothers and sister of the 12th Earl; after the Countess's death, Sir Lucas re-married, 29 June 1813, Deborah, daughter of Anthony Askew, Esq. M.D.; and *d.* 17 June 1830, when he was succeeded in his Baronetcy by the Hon. Sir Charles Leslie, his eldest son, all his issue by the Countess having assumed the name of Leslie. The Hon. and Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, his 2nd son, succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1833, on the death of Sir Charles, his elder brother.

George-William, 12th Earl, eldest son of the Countess by her 1st marriage, succeeded his mother, and assumed the name of Leslie; he *d.* in 1817, having had six daughters—for whom see *The Peerage Volume*. Lady Henrietta-Anne, his eldest daughter, succeeded him as 13th Countess, and by her marriage with George Gwyther, Esq., who assumed the name of Leslie, left several children—see *The Peerage Volume*—of whom George-William-Evelyn-Leslie, present and 14th Earl, succeeded her in 1819.

ROXBURGHE, DUKE OF. (Innes-Ker.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

For the origin of the noble house of Ker, *see* the title of Lothian in this Volume.

Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, 10th in descent from John Ker, his first recorded ancestor, was at an early age appointed a Warden of the Borders. In 1597, for some infraction of the border truce, he fell into the custody of the Archbishop of York, who writes of him to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, "I understand that the gentleman is wise and valiant, but somewhat haughty and resolute." He was soon released and created a Peer, by the title of Lord Roxburghe. He held important official employments through the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and on the breaking out of the Rebellion adhered to the King. In 1616 he was created Earl of Roxburghe, Lord Ker of Cessford and Cavertoun; and having survived his two sons, William and Harry, both successively styled Lord Ker, he obtained, in 1646, a new investiture of the titles, to himself and the heirs male of his body, failing which, to his heirs and assigns, to be nominated by himself: in 1648 he executed a deed of nomination, in favour of Sir William Drummond, 5th son of John, 2nd Earl of Perth, by Lady Jane Ker, eldest daughter of the said 1st Earl of Roxburghe, provided he married the eldest daughter of Harry, Lord Ker; and after him, or failing this condition, the inheritance to pass to the daughters of Harry, Lord Ker, his son, deceased, and their heirs male successively; failing which, to his own nearest heirs male whatsoever; he *d.* in 1650. His son Harry, Lord Ker, who *d.* before him in 1643, left three daughters; viz.:

1 Jane, *m.* to Sir William Drummond, who succeeded as 2nd Earl, assumed the name of Ker, and was ancestor of the Earls and Dukes of Roxburghe, to the death of William, 4th Duke, in 1805.

2 Anne, *m.* to John, 4th Earl of Wigtoun, without male issue.

3 Margaret, *m.* in 1666 to Sir James Innes of Innes, Bart., by whom she was mother of Sir Harry Innes, Bart., whose son, Sir Harry Innes, Bart., was father of Sir James, 5th Duke.

William, 2nd Earl, *d.* in 1675; he had four sons, of whom Robert, eldest son, succeeded as 3rd Earl; and John, 4th son, inherited the title of Lord Bellenden; the latter, besides other sons, had John, 3rd Lord Bellenden, (father of Ker, 4th, and Robert, 6th, Lords Bellenden; John, 5th Lord Bellenden, son of

the 4th Lord, *d.* without issue;) and William, father of WILLIAM, 7th Lord Bellenden, who succeeded as 4th DUKE of ROXBURGHE.

ROBERT, 3rd EARL, going by sea to Scotland in 1682, with James, Duke of York, was lost in the *Gloucester* frigate, when that vessel struck off Yarmouth, and the Duke of York narrowly escaped in his boat. He was father of ROBERT, 4th EARL, who *d. unm.* in 1696, and JOHN, 5th EARL, who succeeded his brother. He was created, in 1707, DUKE of ROXBURGHE, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, Earl of Kelso, Viscount of Broxmouth, and Lord Ker of Cessford and Cavertoun, with remainder, failing the heirs male of his body, to the other heirs destined to succeed to the title of Earl of Roxburghe; he *d.* in 1741, leaving one son, ROBERT, his successor, 2nd DUKE, who *d.* 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son JOHN, 3rd DUKE, K.G., he *d.* in 1804, and with him expired the male line of ROBERT, 3rd EARL.

WILLIAM, 4th DUKE, who succeeded, was descended as above, from John Lord Bellenden, 4th son of the 2nd EARL, and on his death in 1805, the whole male line of the 2nd EARL became extinct. After a tedious investigation, the House of Lords, in 1812, decreed the titles to SIR JAMES INNES, Bart., 5th DUKE, the heir male as above recited of Sir James Innes, Bart., by the Honourable Margaret Ker, 3rd daughter of Harry Lord Ker, son and heir of the 1st Earl of Roxburghe. His Grace *d.* in 1823, at the advanced age of eighty-seven, leaving one son, then only seven years old, JAMES-HENRY-ROBERT, present and 6th DUKE, who, in 1837, was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl of Innes.

The 5th Duke, the 2nd Baronet of Nova Scotia, by patent in 1625, was chief of the name of Innes, 29th Laird of Innes, and 24th in paternal descent from his ancestor Bercaldus, who obtained from Malcolm Cammore a charter of his lands of Innes, the earliest charter extant from any King of Scotland; of which ancient line, says the authentic family pedigree, compiled by Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, "There are three things wherein they are either notable or happy: first, that their inheritance never went to a woman; next, that none of them ever married an ill wife; and thirdly, that no friend ever suffered for their debt."

RUTHVEN, BARON. (RUTHVEN.)

Peer of Scotland.

THE patriarch of this family was Thor, a person of Danish or Saxon extraction, who settled in Scotland in the reign of DAVID I. Swan, his son, amongst other lands in Perthshire, possessed the manor of Ruthven, from which his grandson, Walter de Ruthven, assumed his surname. Seventh in descent from this Walter, was Sir William, 1st Lord Ruthven, created a Peer of Parliament in 1488. He was succeeded by his grandson,

William, 2nd Lord Ruthven; he had three sons:

1 Patrick, 3rd Lord Ruthven, whose son William, created Earl of Gowrie in 1581, entered the following year into a conspiracy with other Presbyterian nobles, calling themselves the Lords of the Reformation, to seize the person of King JAMES VI., and, keeping him in their custody, to administer the Government in his name. The scheme was at first successful, but in the following year JAMES accomplished his

escape. The parties implicated in the *Raid of Gowrie*, as this enterprise was then called, were declared traitors; the Earl of Gowrie was pardoned, but afterwards recommencing his treasonable projects, was tried and executed in 1584, for his former offence, notwithstanding the pardon previously received. He left five sons, to whom his estates and honours were restored in 1586; James, the eldest, second Earl of Gowrie, *d.* in his fourteenth year, in 1588; John, the 2nd son, who succeeded his brother as 3rd Earl, with Alexander, the 3rd son, actuated by a desire of revenging their father's execution, which they always described as murder, or by some still less excusable motive, conspired to assassinate the King at the Earl's house at Perth, whither they had invited him. James was rescued from this imminent peril by the Duke of Lennox, the Earl of Mar, and others. Gowrie and his brother were killed in the scuffle, and afterwards attainted, their honours and large patrimony forfeited; and their posterity and surviving brethren declared incapable of holding any offices, honours, or possessions. Thus was extinguished, in 1600, the elder branch of the House of Ruthven.

2 James, 2nd son of the 2nd Lord Ruthven, *d.* without issue.

3 Alexander Ruthven of Freeland, the 3rd son, was grandfather of Sir Thomas Ruthven, a Covenanter in the civil war, but created by King Charles II., in 1651, a Peer of Parliament, by the title of Lord Ruthven of Freeland; the patent was burnt when the house of Freeland was destroyed by fire in 1750, but it is understood that the title was granted to the heirs general of the patentee's body. The 1st Lord *d.* in 1673.

David, 2nd Lord, his only son, *d.* without issue in 1701, and was succeeded by his niece, Isabel, 3rd Baroness, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Ruthven, by Elizabeth, the only daughter who left surviving issue, of the 1st Lord; the Baroness *m.* Colonel James Johnson of Gratney, Co. Dumfries, whose issue by her took the surname of Ruthven. She *d.* in 1732, and was succeeded by her only son, James, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1783, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James, 5th Lord; to whom, in 1789, succeeded his eldest son, James, present and 6th Lord.

RUTLAND, DUKE OF. (Manners.)

Peer of England.

The name of Manners appears as of considerable note in the North of England, very soon after the Conquest. The first of his Grace's ancestors on record is Sir Robert Manners, Lord of the manor of Ethale, in Northumberland, but at what date is unknown; Sir Robert Manners, 7th in descent from him, lived in the reign of King Henry III.

The 7th in descent from the last Sir Robert Manners, was another Sir Robert, who, in the reign of King Edward IV., obtained a large addition to his estates, and among other possessions the ancient seat of Belvoir Castle, in Lincolnshire, by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter, and at length heir, of Edmund, 11th Baron Roos, by whom he had a son,

George, 12th Baron Roos, who *m.* Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, by Anne Plantagenet, sister of King Edward IV., and was father by her of

Thomas, 13th Baron Roos, K.G., who succeeded his father in 1513; was created

Earl of Rutland, in 1525; and *d.* in 1543. He had, besides other issue, two sons, viz.

1 Henry, 2nd Earl, whose issue male failed on the death of George, 7th Earl.

2 Sir John Manners, whose eldest son, Sir George, was father of Sir John, who became 8th Earl.

Henry, 2nd Earl, Baron Roos, K.G., *d.* in 1563, leaving two sons:

1 Edward, 3rd Earl, Baron Roos, K.G., *d.* in 1587, without issue male, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, Baroness Roos, who *m.* William Cecil, son and heir of Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter, and *d.* in 1591; leaving an only son, one year old, at the time of her death, William Cecil, who succeeded her as Baron Roos, and *d. unm.* in 1618.

2 John, who succeeded his brother as 4th Earl, and *d.* in 1588; three of his sons were successive Earls of Rutland, viz.:

1 Roger, 5th Earl, the intimate friend of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, in whose insurrections in 1600 he was implicated and committed to the Tower, but released on the accession of King James I. in 1603.

2 Francis, 6th Earl, K.G., who succeeded his brother. He was created, in 1616, Baron Roos of Hamlake, with remainder to his issue male. In 1618, he succeeded to the ancient Barony of Roos, on the death of William Cecil, Lord Roos, and *d.* in 1632, without issue male, when the new title of Roos became extinct, and the ancient Barony devolved on Katherine, his only daughter and heir, widow of George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham. She *d.* in 1666, and was succeeded by her son George, 2nd Duke, on whose death, in 1687, this Barony fell into abeyance between the two sisters of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Earls of Rutland, viz. Bridget, wife of Robert Tyrwhitt, Esq.; and Frances, wife of William, Lord Willoughby of Parham. The heir general of Lady Frances is the present Baroness de Roos, in whose favour the Barony was called out of abeyance in 1806.

3 George, 7th Earl, succeeded his brother, and *d.* without issue in 1641, when the Earldom devolved on the grandson of Sir John Manners, 2nd son of the 1st Earl.

John, 8th Earl, was succeeded, in 1679, by his only surviving son, John, 9th Earl, who had been summoned by writ to the House of Peers in 1679, a few months before the death of his father, as Baron Manners of Haddon; he was created, in 1703, Marquis of Granby, Co. Notts, and Duke of Rutland; he *d.* in 1711, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, John, 2nd Duke, K.G., he *d.* in 1721, having had a numerous issue by two marriages; his 8th son, Lord Robert Manners, *d.* in May 1782, leaving by his marriage 1 Jan. 1756, with Mary, daughter of —— Digge, Esq., who *d.* 22 Feb. 1829, in her ninety-second year, the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

John, 3rd Duke, K.G., succeeded his father; he *d.* in 1779; having *m.* Bridget, only daughter and heir of Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington. His two younger sons, Lord Robert, who *d. unm.* in 1762, and Lord George, successively assumed the name of Sutton, on succeeding to the Lexington property. The latter was *b.* 8 March 1723, and *d.* 9 Jan. 1783; having *m.* 1st, 5 Dec. 1749, Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, Esq., who *d.* 3 April 1767; and 2ndly, 5 Feb. 1768, Mary, daughter of Joshua Peart, Esq. He had the numerous issue described in *The Peerage Volume*, and among whom are Viscount Canterbury and Lord Manners. John, Marquis of Granby, the Duke's eldest son, remembered for his campaigns in Germany, *d.* in 1770, before his father, leaving two sons, Charles, 4th Duke, and the gallant Lord Robert Manners, Captain of his Majesty's ship *Resolution*, in the command of which he was mortally wounded, in the glorious engagement with the French fleet in the West Indies, 12 April 1782.

Charles, 4th Duke, K.G., succeeded his grandfather; *d.* whilst Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1787; and was succeeded by his minor son, John-Henry, present and 5th Duke, K.G.

ST.-ALBANS, DUKE OF. (BEAUCLERK.)

Peer of England.

CHARLES, the 1st DUKE of ST.-ALBANS, K.G., on whom his Royal father conferred the name of Beauclerk, was natural son of King CHARLES II., by Mrs. Eleanor Gwin. He was *b.* 8 May 1670; created Baron of Heddington and Earl of Burford, both Co. Oxford, in 1676; and Duke of St.-Alban's in 1684. He was also appointed Hereditary Grand Falconer of England. He *m.* the Lady Diana de Vere, daughter and eventually sole heir of Aubrey de Vere, 20th and last Earl of Oxford of that noble family, elevated to that Earldom by the Empress Maude, and confirmed by King HENRY II. in 1155. The Duke *d.* in 1726, having, besides others who *d.* without issue, the five sons following:

1 CHARLES, 2nd DUKE, K.G., who *d.* in 1751, and his issue male became extinct on the death of his son, GEORGE, 3rd DUKE, 1 Feb. 1786.

2 Lord William, who *d.* 1733; his only surviving son, Colonel Charles Beauclerk, *d.* in 1775, leaving one son, GEORGE, who succeeded his cousin as 4th DUKE, on whose death, 15 Feb. 1787, the issue male of his grandfather Lord William became extinct.

3 LORD VERE, created, in 1750, BARON VERE of Hanworth, in which title he was succeeded, in 1781, by his only surviving son AUBREY, who succeeded his cousin as 5th DUKE; he was *b.* 3 June 1740, and *d.* 9 Feb. 1802, having *m.* 4 May 1763, Lady Catherine Ponsonby, eldest daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Bessborough, who was *b.* 25 Oct. 1742, and *d.* 3 Sept. 1789; leaving by the Duke, (besides the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*) two sons, viz.:

1 AUBREY, 6th DUKE, *b.* 21 Aug. 1765, *d.* 12 Aug. 1815; having *m.* 1st, 9 July 1788, Mary, daughter of —— Moses, Esq., who *d.* 18 Aug. 1800; and 2ndly, 15 Aug. 1802, Louisa-Grace, 3rd daughter of John Manners, Esq., by Louisa, now Countess of Dysart; she *d.* 19 Feb. 1816. The Duke had issue by both marriages, viz.:

By the 1st marriage.

1 Lady Mary, Countess of Coventry.

By the 2nd marriage.

2 AUBREY, 7th DUKE, *b.* 7 April 1815, succeeded his father 12 Aug. 1815, and *d.* 19 Feb. 1816.

2 WILLIAM, 8th DUKE, who succeeded his infant nephew in 1816, and *d.* in 1825, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM-AUBREY-DE-VERE, the present and 9th DUKE.

4 Lord Henry, who *d.* in 1791, leaving a son, the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, who was *b.* 12 Aug. 1745, and *d.* 7 Nov. 1817; having *m.* 24 Nov. 1769, Charlotte, daughter of John Drummond, Esq., of the family of STRATHALLAN, by whom, who *d.* in March 1774, he was father of John Beauclerk, Esq., for whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

5 Lord Sidney, who *d.* in 1744, leaving one son, Topham Beauclerk, Esq., who was *b.* in Dec. 1739, and *d.* 11 March 1780; having *m.* 12 March 1768, Lady Diana Spencer, daughter of Charles, 3rd Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, as grandchildren of Lord Sidney Beauclerk.

ST.-GERMANS, EARL OF. (ELIOT.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This family had flourished in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall for many generations before John Eliot, who was ancestor in the 4th descent of Richard Eliot, Esq., who purchased the site of the Priory of St.-Germans, Co. Cornwall, to which he gave the name of Port Eliot. He *d.* in 1609, and was succeeded in his estate by his son Sir John.

This Sir John Eliot being member of Parliament for the County of Cornwall, in 1626, and a great opponent of the Court, was, in conjunction with Sir Dudley Digges and six others, appointed to manage the impeachment by the Commons, of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; and for the prominent part they took in this affair, these two Members were both committed to the Tower, but soon afterwards released. Sir John was, however, again imprisoned in the Gatehouse, after the dissolution of this Parliament, for refusing to contribute towards a loan to the government, but was liberated previous to the elections for the new Parliaments, which met in 1628, and he was again chosen to represent the County of Cornwall. The heat of his language again gave offence to the Court, and he was again imprisoned in the Tower, where he *d.* in 1632. He left two sons, John, whose male line failed with his son Daniel, in 1702; and Nicholas, whose two grandsons, Edward and Richard, successively inherited the family estates after the death of their cousin Daniel. Richard, who *d.* in 1748, was father of

EDWARD-CRAGGS ELIOT, Esq., created, in 1784, BARON ELIOT of St.-Germans, Co. Cornwall; he *d.* 28 Feb. 1804, leaving three sons—see *The Peerage Volume*; 1 Edward, who *d.* before his father in 1797, without issue male; 2 JOHN, 2nd LORD, created, in 1815, EARL of ST.-GERMANS, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother William and his issue male; he *d.* without issue in 1823; 3 WILLIAM, present and 2nd EARL, who succeeded his brother.

ST.-HELENS, BARON. (Fitz-Herbert.)

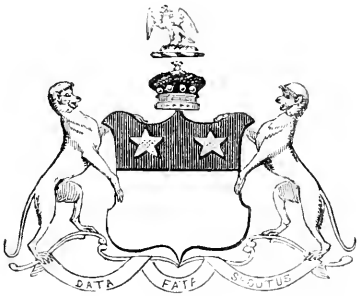
Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

Herbert Fitz-Herbert, the ancestor of this family, came into England with William the Conqueror, and some of his descendants have been settled in Derbyshire, at Norbury, Somersall Herbert, and Tissington, from the reign of Henry I. The earliest of these upon record is William Fitz-Herbert, of Somersall, who was ancestor in the 15th degree of William Fitzherbert, Esq., of Tissington, his Lordship's father. He *d.* 2 Jan. 1772, leaving issue by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Lyttleton-Poyntz Meynell, Esq., of Bradley, Co. Derby, who *d.* 28 Feb. 1753,

1 Sir William Fitz-Herbert, *b.* 27 May 1748, created a Baronet in 1783, *d.* 30 July 1791; having *m.* 14 Oct. 1777, Sarah, only daughter of William Perrin, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in 1795, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Selina, *b.* 31 Oct. 1751, *d.* 2 Jan 1823; having *m.* Henry-Gally Knight, Esq., who *d.* 6 April 1806.

3 Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Esq., who having been employed in some very important diplomatic missions, was created a Peer of Ireland in 1791, by the title of Baron St. Helens; in 1801, he was further created Baron St.-Helens in the Isle of Wight, Co. Southampton, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and is the present Lord.



ST.-JOHN, BARON. (St.-John.)

Peer of Ireland.

Hugh de Port, Baron of Basing, held fifty-five Lordships in Southampton, according to Domesday Book, some of which descended to him from his ancestors before the Conquest. His great grandson, Adam de Port, Lord of Basing, *m.* Mabel, daughter of Reginald d'Aurevalle, by Muriel, daughter of Roger de St.-John, whose grandfather, William de St.-John, came into England with the Conqueror.

William, their son, assumed the name of St.-John, and was Baron St.-John of Basing, which Barony is now in abeyance between the co-heirs of his great-grandson, John, Lord St.-John of Basing, of whom the Marquis of Winchester, whose ancestor was created Baron St.-John of Basing, is one. William St.-John, uncle of the said John, and grandson of William, the 1st Lord St.-John of Basing, was ancestor in the 7th degree of

Sir Oliver St.-John, of Bletshoe, Co. Northampton, and Lydiard Tregoze, Co. Wilts, in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter of John, 3rd Lord Beauchamp of Bletshoe, and sister and sole heir of John, 4th Lord. This John, Lord Beauchamp, and Margaret his sister were fourth in paternal descent from Roger, Baron Beauchamp of Bletshoe, Chamberlain to King EDWARD III., by his marriage with Sibil, sister and co-heir of William de Pateshul (who, though he survived his father, was never summoned to Parliament) and eldest daughter of John de Pateshul (who received summons as a Baron in 1342,) by his wife Mabel, only daughter of William, Baron Grandison, summoned in 1299, and heir of her nephew Thomas, 4th Baron Grandison. The above-mentioned Roger, Baron Beauchamp of Bletshoe (to whom, and Sibil his wife, heiress of Pateshul and Grandison, Margaret, the wife of Sir Oliver St.-John, was great-great-grand-daughter, and eventual heir,) was summoned as a Baron of the Realm to all the Parliaments convened from 1363 to 1379, the year of his death; but none of his descendants ever received summons in right of this Barony. Sir Oliver St.-John, *d.* in 1437, and Margaret Beauchamp, his widow, *m.* 2ndly, John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, by whom she had a daughter, Margaret, wife of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, and mother by him of King HENRY VII. After the death of the Duke of Somerset, she *m.* 3rdly, Lionel, Lord Welles, by whom she was mother of John Viscount Welles, who *m.* Princess Cecily, daughter of King EDWARD IV. By Sir Oliver St.-John she had two sons; 1 Sir John, great-grandfather of OLIVER, created LORD ST.-JOHN of Bletshoe in 1553; 2 Oliver, ancestor of Viscount Bolingbroke.

OLIVER, 1st LORD, had, besides other issue, two sons; 1 JOHN, 2nd LORD, who succeeded his father in 1582; he *d.* in 1596, without male issue, and the Barony of Beauchamp of Bletshoe is now vested in the Duke of Gordon, the heir general of Anne, his only daughter; 2

OLIVER, 3rd LORD, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1618; he had, besides other sons,

1 OLIVER, 4th LORD, his eldest son and successor, who was created Earl of Bolingbroke in 1624, and *d.* in 1646; he had four sons, of whom the two younger left no issue. Oliver, Lord St.-John, the eldest, had accumulated so large a debt as to be compelled to fly the kingdom; till King CHARLES I., being informed of his situation, and that means might be found, if he were at home and at liberty, to pay his debts, and so to relieve many worthy persons who were securities for him, called him to the House of Peers. From the time of his taking his seat, he voted in every instance against the government; and when the disputes between the King and Parliament had grown into open war, he received a commission in the rebel army, and was killed in 1642, in his father's lifetime, at the battle of Edgehill. He left three daughters, but no male issue. Sir Paulet, 2nd son, *d.* also before his father, leaving two sons: OLIVER, 2nd Earl and 5th Lord, who *d.* without issue in 1688; and PAULET, 3rd Earl of Bolingbroke and 6th LORD ST.-JOHN, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1711, when the Earldom became extinct.

2 Sir Rowland, whose son, Sir Oliver, was created a Baronet in 1660; he *d.* in 1661, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir St.-Andrew St.-John, Bart., who had, besides other sons, 1 Sir St.-Andrew, whose son, SIR ST.-ANDREW, succeeded as 7th LORD, on the death of PAULET, 3rd Earl of Bolingbroke, and dying an infant in 1714, was succeeded by his uncle; 2 WILLIAM, 8th LORD, who *d.* in 1720; and 3 ROWLAND, 9th LORD, who *d.* in 1722, both *unm.*; 4

JOHN, 10th LORD; he *d.* in 1757, having had five sons, of whom three left issue, viz.;

1 JOHN, 11th LORD, who was *b.* 15 Nov. 1725, and *m.* 13 Dec. 1755, Susannah-Louisa, daughter of Peter Simond, Esq., who *d.* 17 Oct. 1805. His Lordship *d.* 27 April 1767, leaving the three daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and three sons, viz.:

1 HENRY-BEAUCHAMP, 12th LORD, his successor, *b.* 2 Aug. 1758, *d.* 19th Dec. 1805; having *m.* 13 Dec. 1780, Emma-Maria-Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Samuel Whitbread, Esq., who *d.* 10 July 1825. For their issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 St.-Andrew, 13th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1817; he was succeeded by his son, St.-Andrew-Beauchamp, present and 14th Lord.

3 The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel George St.-John, *b.* 19 Oct. 1764, *m.* 10 May 1795, Lavinia, daughter of William Breton-Wolstenholme, Esq.; he was lost, with his Lady and four children, on his homeward passage from Bombay, in the *Prince of Wales* East Indiaman, in 1804. Their two eldest sons, having been previously in England, are still living, and are described in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 The Hon. and Very Rev. St.-Andrew St.-John, Dean of Worcester; he was *b.* 28 Jan. 1732, and *d.* 23 March 1795; having *m.* in 1759, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chase, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 29 Jan. 1806, he had the issue stated in the *The Peerage Volume.*

3 The Hon. Capt. Henry St.-John, R.N., who was *b.* 1 June 1740, and *d.* 17 April 1780; leaving by his marriage with Mary, daughter of —— Schuyler, Esq., who *d.* 6 Nov. 1785, a son, Henry St.-John, Esq.—See *The Peerage Volume.*

ST.-VINCENT, VISCOUNT. (Iervis.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Swinfen Jervis, Esq., father of the late Earl St.-Vincent, was 7th in paternal descent from James Jervis, Esq., of Chatkyll, Staffordshire, in the time of Queen Elizabeth; he was *b.* Nov. 1703, and *d.* 21 Feb. 1771; having *m.* in 1727, Elizabeth, daughter of George Parker, Esq., who *d.* in March 1784. Their issue were,

1 William Jervis of Meaford, Esq., who was *b.* in May 1728, and *d.* without issue 6 March 1813; having *m.* 28 May 1777, Jane, daughter of Thomas Hatsell, Esq.

2 The distinguished Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B., who after a series of splendid services, fought the famous battle of Cape St. Vincent in Feb. 1797, in which he won his Peerage. He was created in June following Baron Jervis of Meaford, Co. Stafford, and Earl St.-Vincent; and in 1801, Viscount St.-Vincent, with remainder to his nephews, Captain William-Henry Ricketts, R.N., and Edward-Jervis Ricketts, Esq.; and to his niece, Mary, Countess of Northesk, and their heirs male respectively. The Earl was *b.* 20 Jan. 1735, and *d.* without issue 15 March 1823, when the Earldom and Barony became extinct. He *m.* 5 June 1783, Martha, daughter of Chief Baron Sir Thomas Parker, who *d.* 8 Feb. 1816.

3 Elizabeth, *m.* the Rev. —— Batewell, and *d.* without issue.

4 Mary, *m.* to William-Henry Ricketts, Esq., by whom she was mother of the late Captain William-Henry Ricketts, R.N., who assumed the name of Jervis, and *d.* without male issue in 1805; of Edward-Jervis Ricketts, Esq., who has also assumed the name of Iervis, succeeded to the title of Viscount, on the death of his gallant uncle, and is the present Peer; and of Mary, Countess of Northesk—for all of whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

SALISBURY, MARQUIS OF. (Gascoigne-Cecil.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth and King James I., and at length Lord High Treasurer, 2nd son of the celebrated Lord Treasurer Burghley, and brother of Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter, (for whose pedigree see the article Exeter,) was created, in 1603, Baron Cecil of Essendon, Co. Rutland: in 1604, Viscount Cranbourne, Co. Dorset; and in 1605, Earl of Salisbury. He was a Knight of the Garter, and *d.* in 1612, before his fiftieth year, prematurely worn out by the fatigues of public business, to which he had unremittingly dedicated himself for many years: he was succeeded by his only son, William, 2nd Earl, K.G. He *d.* in 1668, having survived his eldest son, Charles, Viscount Cranbourne, whose eldest son, James, 3rd Earl, K.G., succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1683. His son and successor, James, 4th Earl, having become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, narrowly escaped prosecution as a Popish Recusant, and impeachment for high treason, on suspicion of being engaged in a plot for the restoration of James II. He *d.* in 1694, and was successively followed in the Earldom by his son and grandson, both named James. The 5th Earl *d.* in 1728; and the 6th Earl in 1780. The latter was succeeded by his only son, James, 7th Earl, K.G., who was created Marquis of Salisbury in 1789, and dying in 1823, was succeeded by his only son, James-Brownlow-William, present and 2nd Marquis, who by Royal sign manual assumed the name of Gascoigne, on his marriage with Frances-Mary, daughter and sole heir of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq.

SALTOUN, BARON. (Fraser)

Peer of Scotland.

Alexander Abernethy of Saltoun and Rothemay, was created a Peer of Parliament in 1445, by the title of Lord Abernethy of Saltoun: he was father of William, 2nd Lord, his successor, and James, 3rd Lord, who succeeded his brother; he was followed in uninterrupted paternal descent by Alexander, 4th Lord, his son; William, 5th Lord: Alexander, 6th Lord: George, 7th Lord, who *d.* in

1600; JOHN, 8th LORD, and ALEXANDER, 9th LORD, who *d.* in 1669. With this latter expired the male line of the Lords Abernethy of Saltoun, and his nearest heir was the son of Margaret Abernethy, eldest daughter of the 7th LORD, by her marriage with Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth.

The name of Fraser is of great antiquity in Scotland. A French original has been assigned to it, which, though it has no very strong claim to authenticity, is illustrative of the name and armorial bearings of the family. One Julius de Beny is said, in consequence of having entertained a King of France with a dish of very fine strawberries, to have had strawberry-leaves, in French (fraises) assigned to him by the monarch for his arms, and from this circumstance his descendants are supposed to have assumed the name of Fraser. When they first settled in Scotland is uncertain, but the name is met with as early as the reign of DAVID I. The Lords Saltoun and Lovat have a common descent, but the separation of their families took place before any authentic genealogy can be deduced.

The first directly ascertained ancestor of Lord Saltoun is Gilbert Fraser, who was Sheriff of Traquair in the reign of ALEXANDER II.; he had issue, 1 Simon, who after his father's death was Sheriff of Peebles; 2 Andrew, Sheriff of Stirling, who was present when BALIOL did homage to EDWARD I., 12 Dec. 1292; 3 William, Chancellor of Scotland, and Bishop of St. Andrew's; he *d.* in 1297.

Simon, the eldest son, had at least two sons;

1 Simon Fraser, who having taken a distinguished part in the Scottish war of independence against EDWARD I. was finally made prisoner, and beheaded by that monarch in London in 1306; he left no male issue.

2 Sir Alexander Fraser, also a distinguished partisan of Robert Bruce; he was killed at the battle of Duplin in 1332, having *m.* the Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King ROBERT I., whose first husband, Sir Niel Campbell of Lochow, *d.* in 1316. From William Fraser, their son, descended in the 9th degree Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth, who *m.* as above, Margaret Abernethy of Saltoun. Their son,

ALEXANDER, 10th LORD SALTOUN, consequently succeeded to the Peerage, as heir of line. He advanced large sums in aid of the Royal cause in the civil wars; had the command of a regiment in the expedition into England for the rescue of CHARLES I. in 1648, and accompanied CHARLES II. to the battle of Worcester, whence he had the good fortune to escape into Scotland. He *d.* in 1693, in the 90th year of his age, having survived his only son Alexander, Master of Saltoun, who *d.* in 1682, and his eldest grandson Alexander, who *d. unm.* in 1673.

WILLIAM, 11th LORD, his 2nd grandson, succeeded him, and *d.* in 1715; leaving three sons, viz.

1 ALEXANDER, 12th LORD, who *d.* in 1748; leaving two sons,

1 ALEXANDER, 13th LORD, his successor, who *d. unm.* 10 Oct. 1751.

2 GEORGE, 14th LORD, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* 30 Aug. 1781; having *m.* 5 June 1756, Helen, daughter of John Gordon, Esq., who *d.* 13 Sept. 1800. His Lordship was followed by his eldest son ALEXANDER, 15th LORD; to whom, in 1793, succeeded his eldest son, ALEXANDER-GEORGE, present and 16th LORD.

2 The Hon. William Fraser, who *d.* in 1727; having *m.* Lady Katharine-Anne Erskine, eldest daughter of David, 4th Earl of Buchan, by whom, who *d.* in 1733, he had an only son, William Fraser, Esq., of Fraserfield, *b.* 28 Sept. 1725, *d.* 31 Oct. 1788; having *m.* 5 Jan. 1752, Rachel, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Kennedy, by whom, who *d.* 3 June 1800, he had the numerous issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 The Hon. James Fraser of Lonmay, who by Lady Eleanor Lindsay, 3rd daughter of Colin, 3rd Earl of Balcarres, left an only son, William, who *d. unm.*

SANDWICH, EARL OF. (Montagu.)

Peer of England.

The Earl is of a younger branch of the family of the Duke of Manchester.

Sir Edward Montagu of Boughton *d.* in 1602, leaving six sons, viz.,

1 Edward, created Baron Montagu of Boughton in 1621; his male line failed in 1749, on the death of his great grandson, John, 2nd Duke of Montagu; he is represented in the female line by the present Duke of Buccleuch.

2 Sir Walter Montagu of Houghton, Co. Northampton, who *d.* without issue in 1615.

3 Sir Henry, created Earl of Manchester, ancestor of the present Duke of Manchester.

4 Sir Charles Montagu of Cranbrook, Co. Essex, *d.* in 1625, without male issue, leaving three daughters, his co-heirs, who all left issue.

5 James, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and subsequently of Winchester; he *d. unm.* in 1618.

6 Sir Sidney Montagu, ancestor of the Earl of Sandwich. He was an opponent of the measures of King Charles I. in Parliament, till the contest between the two parties grew to a civil war; he was then committed to the Tower by the ruling powers, for producing in the House his Majesty's declaration that all persons taking up arms against him were traitors. He *d.* in 1644, and his eldest son Henry dying six months after him, Edward, the only surviving son, succeeded to the estate.

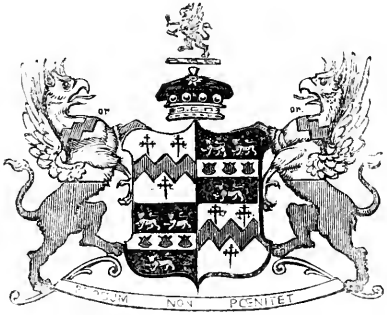
Edward Montagu, Esq., the surviving son of Sir Sidney, early took an active part in the civil war. He was in the rebel army in the battles of Marston Moor, Naseby, and others, but seceded from Parliament when he found that body under the control of the army. He returned to the administration of public affairs in 1653, was soon after appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and joint Admiral of England; and having the command at sea at the time of Cromwell's death, he signified to Charles II., before the assembling of that Parliament which voted the restoration of the Royal family, that the fleet and himself were at his Majesty's disposal; and had finally the happiness, on the 26th of May 1660, of landing the King at Dover from his own ship. For these services he was created, in 1660, Baron Montagu of St. Neot's, Co. Huntingdon, Viscount Hinchinbroke, and Earl of Sandwich. He was Vice-Admiral of England, and in that capacity served under the Duke of York in the battle of Lowestoffe in June 1665; in Sept. the same year he beat a fleet convoying the Dutch East Indiamen, and took eight men of war. He was then appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, to conclude a peace with Spain, which he successfully accomplished. On the breaking out of the new Dutch war in 1672, he again fought under the command of the Duke of York in the great battle in Solebay, on the coast of Suffolk, on the 28th of May in that year; and was left in the *Royal James*, carrying 100 guns and 1000 men, to sustain the attack of the whole squadron of Van Ghent, aided by four fire-ships; after disabling, in this unequal contest, which he stood for many hours, seven of the enemy's ships, and sinking three of the fire-ships, the *Royal James* was at last burnt by the fourth. The body of the Vice-Admiral was found on the 10th of June, and was afterwards interred, with every mark of honour, in Westminster Abbey. He left six sons, three of whom *d. unm.*; the other three were,

1 Edward, 2nd Earl,

2 The Hon. Sidney Montagu, who *m.* the daughter and heir of Sir Francis Wortley, of Wortley, Co. York. For his posterity, *see* Lord Wharncliffe, in this volume.

3 The Hon. Charles Montagu, 5th son, father of James Montagu of Newbold-Vernon, Co. Leicester, Esq., who *d. unm.* in 1748, and of Edward Montagu, Esq., who succeeded his brother at Newbold-Vernon, and *d.* in 1775; having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., of West Layton, Co. York. This celebrated literary Lady, author of the *Essay on the Genius of Shakspeare*, and other works, survived him till 1800, and left her large estates to her nephew, Matthew Robinson, Esq., who assumed the name of Montagu, and was the late Lord Rokeby.

Edward, 2nd Earl, *d.* in 1689, and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1729; his only son Edward-Richard, Viscount Hinchinbroke, *d.* before him in 1722, leaving, besides other issue, John, his eldest son, who succeeded his grandfather as 4th Earl; he *d.* in 1792, and was succeeded by his eldest son John, 5th Earl; he was *b.* 26 Jan. 1744, and *d.* 6 June 1814; having *m.* 1st, 1 March 1766, Lady Elizabeth Montagu, only surviving daughter of George, 2nd and last Earl of Halifax, who *d.* 1 July 1768; and 2ndly, 25 April 1772, Lady Mary-Henrietta-Powlett, eldest daughter of Harry, 6th and last Duke of Bolton, *b.* Oct. 1753, *d.* 20 March 1779; by his 2nd marriage he was father of George-John, his successor, 6th Earl, who *d.* in 1818, and was succeeded by his only son John-William, present and 7th Earl.



SANDYS, BARON. (Hill.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The family of Sandys, which was advanced to the Peerage in 1743, by the title of Sandys of Ombersley, and from which the Baron descends, had no known original connexion with that which had been ennobled at the much earlier date of 1529, by the title of Sandys of the Vine; although, singularly enough, that Barony was inherited by, and continued for some successions in, this family.

George Sandys, of London, descended from a good family in Cumberland, and nephew to the wife of Sir Reginald Bray, the architect of King Henry VII.'s Chapel, left, besides other issue, two sons, Edwin and Miles. The latter was father of Sir Edwin Sandys, through whose marriage with Elizabeth, sister and heir of William, 4th Baron Sandys, of the Vine, Henry, their son, inherited that Barony. He was killed in 1644, fighting under the banner of King Charles I., and left three sons, William, Henry, and Edwin, successive Barons, who all *d.* without issue, and six daughters, amongst whom the Barony fell into abeyance on the death of their brother Edwin, 8th Lord, about the year 1700. Davies Giddy Gilbert, Esq., is the representative of the eldest co-heir.

Edwin, the eldest son of the above George Sandys, was one of our early reformers, and successively Bishop of Worcester and London and Archbishop of York. He *d.* in 1588, and was lineal ancestor in the 6th descent of

Samuel Sandys, Esq., who was created Baron Sandys in 1743, and *d.* 21 April 1770; he had seven sons, of whom

1 Edwin, 2nd Lord, the eldest and last surviving son, was *b.* in 1725, and *d.* without issue, 11 March 1797, when the title became extinct; and

2 Martin, (4th son,) *d.* 26 Dec. 1768; having *m.* 7 June 1760, Mary, only child and heir of William Trumbull, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in 1769, he had an only child, Mary, who *m.* Arthur, 2nd Marquis of Downshire, and was created, in 1802, Baroness Sandys of Ombersley, Co. Worcester, with remainder to her 2nd son Arthur-Moyses-William Hill, and his younger brothers, and their heirs male successively, failing which, to her eldest son Arthur, present Marquis of Downshire, and his heirs male. She *d.* in 1836, and was succeeded by her 2nd son, Lord Arthur-Moyses-William Hill, present and 2nd Lord, for whose paternal descent—*see* Marquis of Downshire in this volume.

SAYE AND SELE, BARON. (Eardley-Twisleton-Fiennes.)

Peer of England.

Geoffrey de Say was summoned to Parliament in 1313; John, 4th Lord Say, his great-grandson, *d.* in 1382, leaving Elizabeth, his sister and heir; she *d.* without issue in 1399, and her co-heirs were the descendants of her two aunts, daughters and at length co-heirs of Geoffrey, 2nd Lord, viz.: 1 Idonea, wife of Sir John Clinton, whose heir general is the present Lord Clinton; and 2 Joan, wife of Sir William Fiennes, and mother of

Sir William Fiennes, who had two sons:

1 Roger, father of Richard Fiennes, who having *m.* Joan, grand-daughter of Thomas, 8th Baron Dacre, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Dacre; his heir general is the present Lord Dacre, between whom and Lord Clinton the Barony of Say, by writ 1313, is in abeyance.

2 James Fiennes, summoned to Parliament in 1447, as Baron Say and Sele, and afterwards, in the same year, created to that title, but it is uncertain whether with limitation to his heirs male; he was Lord High Treasurer in the reign of King Henry VI., and was beheaded in an insurrection of the Londoners, after a mock trial in Guildhall, in 1450. William, his son and heir, 2nd Lord, was killed at the battle of Barnet; and after him no summons was issued to his descendants, Henry, Richard, Edward, and Richard, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Lords in direct lineal succession; Richard, 7th Lord, son and heir of the 6th Lord, obtained, in 1603, a confirmation of this dignity to him and the heirs of his body; he *d.* in 1613. William, 8th Lord, his son, was created Viscount Say and Sele in 1624, which title became extinct in 1781, by the death of Richard, 6th Viscount, his last male descendant.

James, 2nd Viscount, eldest son of the 1st Viscount, succeeded him in 1662, and *d.* in 1674 without issue male, when the title of Viscount devolved on his nephew, and the Barony of Say and Sele by the patent of 1603, also that by writ 1447, unless afterwards limited by creation to the heirs male, fell into abeyance between his two daughters and co-heirs, viz.:

1 Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir John Twisleton, by whom she had an only daughter and heir, Cecil, wife of George Twisleton, Esq., and by him mother of Fiennes Twisleton, Esq., whose son John was father of Thomas, Lord Saye and Sele.

2 Frances, wife of Andrew Ellis, Esq., whose issue failed in 1715.

In 1781, Thomas Twisleton, Esq. claimed and was allowed the Barony: he *d.* in 1788, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Gregory-William, the present Lord, who in 1825 assumed, by two separate instruments under the Royal sign manual,

the additional names of Fiennes and Eardley; the latter in consequence of his mariage with Maria-Marow, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sampson, late Lord Eardley.

SCARBOROUGH, EARL OF. (Lumley-Saunderson.)

Peer of England and of Ireland.

This family descends from Liulph, a nobleman of great note in the time of Edward the Confessor, who was stripped of his large possessions by the Normans; he *m.* Algitha, daughter of Aldred, Earl of Northumberland, (and sister to Cospatrick, ancestor of the Earl of Abergavenny, the Earl of Home, and Lord Dundas,) and was father, besides other issue, of Ughtred, whose son, Sir William, is styled de Lumley, from his castle of Lumley, in Durham. The 6th in descent from him was Ralph de Lumley, summoned to Parliament in 1384; he was killed at Cirencester in 1400, in a rebellion against King Henry IV. for the restoration of Richard II., and was attainted. Sir John Lumley, 2nd Lord Lumley, his son, was restored in blood, but was not summoned to Parliament; he distinguished himself in the French wars under King Henry V., and was killed at the battle of Baugy in 1421. Thomas, 3rd Lord, his son, was governor of Scarborough Castle; he obtained in the 1st year of King Edward IV. the reversal of his grandfather's attainder, and received summons to Parliament; he was succeeded by his son George, 4th Lord, who, as well as his successors in the title, were all distinguished in the border wars between the Scotch and English nations; he *d.* in 1508, and was succeeded by his grandson, Richard, 5th Lord, eldest son of his son Thomas, who *d.* before him. Richard, 5th Lord, *d.* in 1510, leaving two sons:

1 John, 6th Lord, was one of the principal commanders of the vanguard in the battle of Flodden, and was in the fiercest of the fight, being opposed to the Earls of Montrose and Crawford, who were both killed. On his death the title failed: his only son, George Lumley, having been tried, executed, and attainted for high treason in 1537, in his father's lifetime, having been involved with the Lord Darcy, Sir Thomas Percy, and others, in Aske's rebellion against the government of King Henry VIII. John, his only son and heir, would have succeeded his grandfather as 8th Lord, but for the attainder; he was restored in blood in the first year of King Edward VI., and was created Baron Lumley, in 1547, with remainder to his issue male; he *d.* in 1609, when the title became extinct.

2 Anthony, grandfather of Richard, created, in 1628, Viscount Lumley of Waterford, in the Peerage of Ireland. He adhered to the King in the great rebellion, and made Lumley Castle a garrison, and when all was over, was compelled to compound for his estate. John, his only son and heir, dying in his lifetime in 1658, he was succeeded by his grandson, Richard, 2nd Viscount, who was created, in 1681, Baron Lumley of Lumley Castle, Co. Durham, in 1689 Viscount Lumley of Lumley Castle, and in 1690 Earl of Scarborough; he *d.* in 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest son Richard, 2nd Earl, K.G., who dying *unm.* in 1740, was succeeded by his next brother, Thomas, 3rd Earl; succeeding by appointment to the estates of James Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough, he, by Act of Parliament, took the additional name of Saunderson for himself and his successors in the estate; he *d.* in 1752. Richard, his successor, 4th Earl, *m.* Barbara, sister and heir of Sir George Savile of Rufford, Co. Notts, which Sir George left his large

estates to the younger son of the Earl of Scarborough and his heirs male, not succeeding to the Earldom, on their assuming the name and arms of Savile. The 4th Earl *d.* in 1782, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, of whom the following are the three eldest sons:

1 George-Augusta, who succeeded his father as 5th Earl, and *d. unm.* in 1807.

2 Richard, 6th Earl, who, on obtaining possession of his uncle's property, assumed the additional name of Savile, which he exchanged for that of Saunderson, on relinquishing those estates to his younger brother, when he himself succeeded to the Earldom; he *d.* in 1832, without issue.

3 John Lumley-Savile, 7th Earl, who *d.* in 1835, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, John, present and 8th Earl.

SCARSDALE, BARON. (Curzon.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Giraline de Curzon, ancestor of this family, came to England with William the Conqueror. Sir Nathaniel Curzon of Kedleston, Co. Derby, 13th in descent from him, was created a Baronet in 1641, and *d.* in 1686. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Nathaniel, 2nd Baronet, who *d.* in 1719, and was father of Sir John and Sir Nathaniel, successive Baronets. Sir John *d.* in 1727.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, his brother, *m.* Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Asheton of Middleton, Co. Lancaster, Bart., and *d.* in 1758, leaving by her two sons, viz.:

1 Sir Nathaniel, created, in 1761, Baron Scarsdale, Co. Derby; he *d.* in 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nathaniel, 2nd Lord; he *d.* in 1837, having *m.* the Hon. Sophia-Susannah Noel, 2nd daughter of Edward, 1st Viscount, and 8th Baron Wentworth, by writ 1529, and co-heir of her brother Thomas, 2nd Viscount, on whose death, 17 April 1815, the title of Viscount, created by patent 1762, became extinct, but the Barony of Wentworth fell into abeyance between the heirs of his two sisters, Judith, wife of Sir Ralph Milbanke, whose only issue is Anne-Isabella, Lady Dowager Byron, and Sophia-Susannah, the wife of the Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, late Lord Scarsdale; she *d.* in 1782, leaving an only son, Nathaniel, now 3rd Lord, who succeeded his father, and is co-heir with Anne Isabella, Lady Byron, of the Barony of Wentworth.

2 Asheton, who was created Viscount Curzon, and *d.* in 1820, when he was succeeded by his grandson, the present Earl Howe—*See* that Article.

SEAFIELD, EARL OF. (GRANT-OGILVY.)

Peer of Scotland.

SIR Walter Ogilvy was created Lord Ogilvy of Deskford in 1616; James, 2nd Lord, his son, was created Earl of Findlater, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, in 1638, and in 1641 obtained a new patent, granting the Earldom, failing his issue male, to his son-in-law, Sir Patrick Ogilvy, husband of the Lady Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, and his heirs male. Sir Patrick Ogilvy succeeded as 2nd Earl, and *d.* in 1658, when he was succeeded by his son James, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1711. He was succeeded by his eldest son, JAMES, 4th EARL, who during his father's lifetime had been created, in 1698, Viscount of Seafield, and in 1701, EARL of SEAFIELD, Viscount of Reidhaven, and Lord Ogilvy of Deskford and Cullen, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, which failing, to his other heirs of entail inheriting his lands and baronies; he *d.* 1764.

His son, JAMES, 5th EARL of Findlater, and 2nd of SEAFIELD, *d.* in 1770, leaving issue:

1 JAMES, 6th EARL of Findlater, and 3rd of SEAFIELD, father of JAMES, 7th Earl of Findlater, and 4th EARL of SEAFIELD, *b.* 10 April 1750, *m.* in 1779, Christina-Theresa, daughter of Sir Joseph Murray, Bart., Count Murray, and *d.* 5 Oct. 1811, without issue, when the male line of Patrick, 2nd Earl of Findlater, became extinct, and his heir male, on whom the Earldom of Findlater would devolve, has not yet been ascertained.

2 Margaret, *d.* 20 Feb. 1757, having *m.* Nov. 1735, Sir Ludowick Grant of Grant, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 18 March 1773, she was mother of Sir James Grant, Bart., he *d.* 13 Feb. 1811, leaving LEWIS-ALEXANDER, present and 5th EARL of SEAFIELD, who, on succeeding his uncle, assumed the additional name of OGILVY, and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, who have been raised to the rank of sons and daughters of an Earl.

3 Anne, *m.* John, 2nd Earl of Hopetoun, and had issue.

SEAFORD, BARON. (Ellis.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

John Ellis, Esq., a Colonel in the army, of a family resident at Wrexham, Co. Denbigh, settled in Jamaica on the conquest of that Island, in 1665. He *m.* Elizabeth-Grace, sister of William Nedham, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of that Island, and *d.* in 1710.

George Ellis, Esq., his son and heir, Chief Justice of Jamaica, *m.* Anne, daughter of Peter Beckford, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly, and by her had three sons, George, John, and William. George, the eldest son, *d.* in 1754, having *m.* Susanna-Charlotte, 2nd daughter of Samuel Long, Esq., of Longville Jamaica, uncle of Lord Farnborough, by whom, who *m.* 2ndly, General Sir David Lindsay, Bart., he had one son, George Ellis, Esq., of Sunning Hill, Berks, who *d.* without issue. William, the third son, *d.* without issue.

John Ellis, Esq., the 2nd son, *d.* in 1782, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Pallmer, Esq., of Jamaica, by whom he had two sons; viz.:

1 John Ellis, Esq., of Hurlingham, Co. Middlesex, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Charles-Rose Ellis, Esq., who in 1826 was created Baron Seaford of Seaford, Co. Sussex. By the Hon. Elizabeth-Catherine-Caroline Hervey, only daughter of John-Augustus, Lord Hervey, and heiress of the Barony of Howard-de-Walden, he is father of Charles-Augustus, Lord Howard-de-Walden.

SEFTON, EARL OF. (Molyneux.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

William de Molines, one of the nobles who attended William the Conqueror into England, obtained the manors of Sefton, Kerdon, and Thornton, in the County of Lancaster, and made his chief seat at Sefton. He was ancestor in the 17th degree of

Sir Richard Molyneux, created a Baronet in 1611, and Viscount and Baron Molyneux of Maryborough, Queen's County, in 1628; he *d.* in 1632, leaving, besides other issue, two sons, Richard and Caryll, successive Viscounts. They both took up arms for King Charles at the commencement of the Rebellion, raised a regiment of horse and another of foot, and were both in Oxford when it surrendered to the rebel army. They joined King Charles II. when he marched into England from Scotland, and were with him at the battle of Worcester, from which they both escaped, and Richard, 2nd Viscount, dying soon after without issue, Caryll, 3rd Viscount, his brother and successor, was outlawed and excepted from Cromwell's act of grace. He *d.* in 1699, and was succeeded by

William, 4th Viscount, his only surviving son, who *d.* in 1717, leaving issue:

1 Richard, 5th Viscount, who *d.* without surviving issue male in 1738.

2 Caryll, 6th Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1745, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 Richard, 7th Viscount, in holy orders of the Church of Rome, who was succeeded by his next brother.

2 William, 8th Viscount, who *d. unm.* in 1759.

3 Thomas, who *d.* in 1756, leaving an only son, Charles-William, who succeeded his uncle as 9th Viscount, was created Earl of Sefton in 1771, and *d.* in 1795, when he was succeeded by his only son, William-Philip, present and 2nd Earl, who was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1831, by the title of Baron Sefton of Croxteth, Co. Palatine of Lancaster.

SEGRAVE, BARON. (Berkeley.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

William-Fitzhardinge Berkeley, the eldest son of Frederick-Augustus, 4th Earl Berkeley, by a marriage professed to have taken place with the present Countess Dowager, his widow, 30 March 1785, but disallowed by the House of Peers after a tedious investigation in 1811, was raised to the Peerage in 1831, by the title of Baron Segrave of Berkeley Castle, Co. Gloucester. The present Earl Berkeley is the eldest son of the late Earl, after the acknowledged marriage with his Countess, but does not inherit the ancient family estate of Berkeley Castle, which, in pursuance of the late Earl's testament, is in possession of Lord Segrave.

SELKIRK, EARL OF. (DOUGLAS.)

Peer of Scotland.

LORD WILLIAM DOUGLAS, 3rd son of William, 1st Marquis of Douglas, was created, in 1646, EARL of SELKIRK, Lord Daer and Shortcleuch. In 1660 he was created Duke of Hamilton for life, his wife Anne having succeeded her uncle as Duchess of Hamilton; and in 1688 he resigned the Earldom of Selkirk, which was granted, with the precedency of the former patent, to his 3rd son Lord Charles Douglas, and his issue male; which failing, to his younger sons, Lords John, George, Basil, and Archibald Hamilton, and their issue male; all now extinct, except the present Earl, descended from Lord Basil. The Duke of Hamilton, 1st EARL of SELKIRK, *d.* in 1694, having had the seven sons following:

1 James, 4th Duke of Hamilton, whose descendant and heir male is the present Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

2 Lord William, who *d.* in France without issue, probably before the patent of 1688.

3 LORD CHARLES, who, in 1688, became 2nd EARL of SELKIRK; he *d.* without issue 13 March 1739, and was succeeded by his next brother.

4 LORD JOHN, who had been created a Peer of Scotland in 1697 by the titles of Earl of Ruglen, Viscount Riccartoun, and Lord Hillhouse, with remainder to the heirs whatsoever of his body; he succeeded his brother CHARLES as 3rd EARL of SELKIRK, and *d.* in 1744, without surviving issue male; his only child, who left issue, was Lady Anne, his eldest daughter, who succeeded as Countess of Ruglen; she was mother of William, 4th Duke of Queensberry, and 3rd Earl of Ruglen, on whose death, without issue, in 1810, that Earldom became extinct.

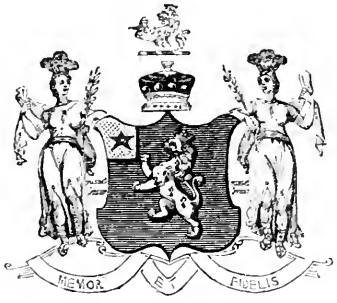
5 Lord George, created a Peer of Scotland in 1696, by the titles of Earl of Orkney, Viscount of Kirkwall, and Baron of Dechmont, with remainder to the heirs whatsoever of his body; he *d.* without issue male, in 1737, before his elder brothers, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Anne, who carried the Earldom of Orkney, by marriage, to the Irish family of O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin; she was grandmother of the late Countess, who was succeeded, in 1831, by her grandson, the present Earl of Orkney.

6 Lord Basil; he was drowned in the autumn of 1701 in the Minnock, a small river of Galloway, when about to cross it with his brother the Earl of Selkirk, and other friends; a servant who rode forward to try the ford having been dismounted by the unexpected strength of the current, Lord Basil rushed in to save him, but his horse falling, both were carried away by the torrent before his brother or friends could render any assistance. He left two sons: William, the eldest, succeeded to his estate, and dying young soon after, was succeeded by his only surviving brother, Basil Hamilton of Baldron; he engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, was taken prisoner at Preston, after signalising his valour in the battle, was tried for high treason, and condemned to death, but pardoned, and restored in blood by Act of Parliament in 1732. He *d.* in 1742, leaving an only son,

DUNBAR, who succeeded his great-uncle JOHN, EARL of SELKIRK and RUGLEN, as 4th EARL of SELKIRK in 1744, and resumed his original family name of DOUGLAS. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745 he exerted himself with the greatest zeal on behalf of the established government. He was *b.* 22 Dec. 1722, and *d.* 24 May 1799; having *m.* 3 Dec. 1744, Helen,

5th daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, 2nd son of Thomas, 6th Earl of Haddington, who *d.* 28 Nov. 1802. Their issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume*. The Earl having survived his six eldest sons, was succeeded by THOMAS, his 7th and youngest son, 5th EARL, who is remarkable for the settlement formed by him on Prince Edward's Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; he *d.* in 1820, and was succeeded by his only son DUNBAR-JAMES, present and 6th EARL.

7 Lord Archibald, *b.* 1673, and *d.* 5 April 1754, leaving three sons, of whom the 2nd and last survivor, the Rev. Frederick Hamilton, *d.* without surviving issue male in 1811.



SELSEY, BARON. (PEACHEY.)

Peer of Great Britain.

EDMUND PEACHY, Esq., of Eartham, Co. Sussex, descended from the ancient family of Peche, of Kingsthorpe, Co. Leicester, whose ancestor, Hamon Peche, was Sheriff of the Co. of Cambridge, in the time of King HENRY II., was grandfather of William Peachy, Esq., who by Mary, daughter and co-heir of —— Hall, Esq. of New-Grove, Petworth, Co. Sussex, had eight sons; viz.:

1 Sir Henry, his successor.

2 Edward, who *d. unm.*

3 William, an officer in the Foot Guards; killed at the battle of Almanza, in Spain.

4 Sir John, 2nd Baronet.

5 Bulstrode, who *m.* Elizabeth, widow of William-Woodward Knight, Esq., of West-Dean, Co. Sussex, and assumed the name of Knight, but *d.* without issue in 1736.

6 George, *d. unm.*

7 Charles, *d.* in Persia, *unm.*

8 James, of Titleworth in Sussex, a Governor in India. He *d. unm.* in 1771.

Sir Henry Peachey, the eldest son, was created a Baronet in 1736, with remainder to his brother John. He *d.* in 1737, without surviving issue male, and was succeeded by his said brother, Sir John Peachey, 2nd Baronet, who *d.* in 1744, leaving Sir John his successor, and Sir James, who succeeded his brother in 1768, and was created, in 1794, BARON SELSEY of Selsey, Co. Sussex. He was *b.* 10 March 1723, and *d.* 1 Feb. 1808; having *m.* 19 Aug. 1747, Lady Georgiana-Caroline Scott, 2nd daughter of Henry, 1st Earl of Deloraine, by whom, who was *b.* Feb. 1727, and *d.* 13 Oct. 1809, he was father of JOHN, 2nd LORD, his successor: to whom, in 1816, succeeded his eldest surviving son, HENRY-JOHN, present and 3rd LORD.

SEMPILL, BARONESS. (Sempill.)

Peeress of Scotland.

Sir John Sempill was created a Peer of Parliament in 1494; he fell at the battle of Flodden in 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1548. Robert, 3rd Lord, his eldest son and successor, took arms on behalf of King James VI. against Queen Mary, and was engaged in the battle of Langside, although his youngest son, John, who *m.* Mary, daughter of Alexander, 5th Lord Livingstone, was, as well as his wife, among the Queen's most confidential servants. Their son, Sir James Sempill, of Beltrees, was Ambassador to England in 1559, and an author of some note, as was his son Robert, and his grandson Francis; the latter, a stedfast adherent to the House of Stuart, sold Beltrees, but his line continued in his son and grandson, both named Robert, and the male descendants of this branch existed at least till 1789.

Robert, Master of Sempill, eldest son of the 3rd Lord, *d.* before his father, leaving a son Robert, who succeeded as 4th Lord. He *d.* in 1611, and was succeeded by his eldest son Hugh, 5th Lord, who was father of Francis, 6th Lord, his successor in 1639, and Robert, 7th Lord, who succeeded his brother in 1644. Robert *d.* in 1675, leaving issue, 1 Francis, 8th Lord, who *d.* without issue in 1684; 2 Anne, *m.* to Francis Abercromby, of Fetternier, created, in 1685, Lord Glassford, for life only; 3 Jean, *m.* to Alexander Sinclair, of Roslin.

On the death of Francis, 8th Lord, his eldest sister and heir, Anne, 9th Baroness, obtained, in 1688, a renewal of the patent to herself, and Francis Abercromby, Lord Glassford, her husband, and their heirs male, remainder to their daughters and their heirs male, remainder to the eldest heir female, without division of their sons. Their issue assumed the name of Sempill. They had, besides other sons, Francis, 10th Lord, who succeeded his mother, and John, 11th Lord, who both *d. unm.*, also Hugh, 12th Lord, who succeeded in 1716. He had the command of the left wing of the Royal army in the battle of Culloden, and *d.* in 1746, when he was succeeded by his eldest son John, 13th Lord, to whom, in 1782, succeeded his eldest son Hugh, 14th Lord, who *d.* in 1830, and was succeeded by his only surviving son Selkirk, 15th Lord; on whose death, in 1835, the title devolved on his eldest sister, Maria-Janet, the present Baroness.

SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF. (Ashley-Cooper.)

Peer of England.

Sir John Cooper, of Rockbourne, in the County of Southampton, great-grandson of John Cooper, Esq., of Hertyng, who *d.* in 1495, was created a Baronet in 1622, and *d.* in 1631, leaving by Anne, his 1st wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimborne, St. Giles, Co. Dorset, Secretary-at-War in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who *d.* in 1628, Sir Anthony Ashley-Cooper, his eldest son and successor. This Sir Anthony, succeeding in his childhood to a large estate, improved his natural abilities by a diligent application to his studies at Oxford, and afterwards at Gray's Inn, where he became conspicuous for his knowledge of the law. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted himself in the Royal party, but, owing to some personal offences received from Prince Maurice, and afterwards from the King himself, Sir Anthony passed over to the Parliament. He, however, was so desirous of putting a stop to the civil contest, that his influence in the western counties gave rise to a third party denominated the Clubmen, which, spreading over the country, became very formidable both to the Royalist and Parliamentary army, with the avowed intention of compelling both to lay down their arms, and to submit their differences to the arbitration of a free Parliament convened for that especial purpose. The rapid successes of the Republican arms defeated this project. Sir Anthony vehemently opposed the usurpation of Cromwell, by whom he was excluded from his seat in Parliament, and after whose death he was very active and influential in promoting the restoration of King Charles II. He was one of the deputation sent by the Parliament to request "that his Majesty would be pleased to return, and to take the government of the kingdom into his hands, where he would find all possible affection, duty, and obedience from all his subjects." Three days before the King's Coronation, in 1661, he was created Baron Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles, Co. Dorset. He was a Minister of State through great part of Charles II.'s reign, and was one of the five ministers who, from the initials of their names, were styled by the Opposition the "Cabal." He was appointed Lord High Chancellor in 1672, and created Baron Cooper of Pawlett, Co. Somerset, and Earl of Shaftesbury. He was, however, so strong an opponent of Popery, and so little favourable to the succession of the Duke of York, that in 1673 he was, by the influence of the Duke, deprived of the Great Seal, and becoming a violent opposer of the Government, was thrown into the Tower in 1677, and there detained for a year on a charge of contempt of the authority and being of Parliament, and was only released at length upon acknowledging his offence on his knees at the bar of the House. In 1679 the feelings of the nation running high against Popery, he was for a short time made President of the Council, but again displaced for persisting in his opposition to the Duke of York's succession. In 1681 he was again committed to the Tower, and an indictment of high treason was preferred against him, before the grand jury at the Old Bailey, charging him with being party to a conspiracy for forcibly preventing the accession of the Duke of York, seizing the King's guards, and compelling his Majesty to submit to such terms as the conspirators should prescribe; much was sworn against him by the false witnesses so common at this period, but the grand jury, after duly weighing all the evidence, rejected the indictment. Finding the ruling powers now strongly excited against him, he quitted the theatre on which he had acted so

conspicuous and eventful a part, and retiring to Amsterdam, *d.* there in 1683, leaving to history a character distinguished by extraordinary abilities, unrestricted in their public exercise by any bonds of political principle.

Anthony, his only son, 2nd Earl, succeeded; he *d.* in 1699, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Anthony, 3rd Earl, the author of the *Characteristics*, who *d.* in 1713. Anthony, 4th Earl, his only son and successor, *d.* in 1771; leaving two sons, Anthony, 5th Earl, who succeeded him, and *d.* without issue male in 1811, and Cropley, who succeeded his brother, and is the present and 6th Earl.

SHANNON, EARL OF. (Boyle.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

His Lordship is from a branch of the family of the Earl of Cork and Orrery; for his lineage *see* that article.

The three eldest sons of Richard, 1st Earl of Cork, were, 1 Richard, 2nd Earl of Cork, created Earl of Burlington, whose male line failed in 1735; 2 Lewis, Viscount Kinalmeaky, who *d. unm.* in 1642; 3

Roger, created Earl of Orrery, who left two sons: Roger, 2nd Earl of Orrery, from whom the present Earl of Cork and Orrery is 4th in descent, and

Henry, a zealous Protestant and supporter of the Revolution, who was besieged in his house at Castle Martyr, by General M'Carthy under the authority of King James II., and obliged to surrender, but upon honourable conditions; he retired to England, and was attainted, but his estates were restored on the triumph of William III.; he *d.* in 1693. His eldest surviving son, Henry, was created, in 1756, Baron Boyle of Castlemartyr, Viscount Boyle of Bardon, Co. Cork, and Earl of Shannon, having been, during twenty-three preceding years, Speaker of the House of Commons. He *d.* in 1764, having had six sons, of whom only two survived him, viz.: Richard, 2nd Earl, his successor, and Robert, (6th son,) who assumed the name of Walsingham; was a Captain in the R.N.; and was lost, with all his crew, in the ship Thunderer, which he commanded, in a hurricane in the West Indies, in Oct. 1779, leaving an only daughter, Charlotte, late Baroness de Roos, in her own right.

Richard, 2nd Earl, was created Lord Carleton, Baron of Carleton, Co. York, in 1786, and *d.* in 1807, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Henry, present and 3rd Earl.

SHEFFIELD, EARL OF. (Holroyd.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

William de Howroyde possessed the lands of Howroyde, Co. York, in the time of Edward I. The first of his descendants who removed into Ireland, was Isaac Holroyd, who settled there in the reign of Charles II., took an active part in favour of the Revolution, and *d.* in 1706. John, his son and heir, *m.* Sarah, daughter of William Elwood, Esq., and sister and co-heir of John Elwood, Esq., Vice Provost of the University of Dublin, and representative of that learned body in Parliament. He *d.* in 1729, leaving by her a son, Isaac, who *d.* in 1777, having *m.* Dorothy, daughter of Daniel Baker, of Penn, Co. Bucks, Esq., by whom he was father of

John Holroyd, Esq., the well-known writer on political economy, the friend of the historian Gibbon, and the editor of that author's posthumous works, who, on succeeding to the estates of his mother's family, assumed the name of Baker. He was created, in 1781, Baron Sheffield of Dunamore, Co. Meath, in the Peerage of Ireland, and, in 1783, Baron Sheffield of Roscommon, also in the Peerage of Ireland, with limitation, in failure of his issue male, to his daughters and their issue male. In 1802, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Sheffield of Sheffield, Co. Sussex; and in 1816, Viscount Pevensey and Earl of Sheffield in Ireland. He *d.* in 1821, and was succeeded by his only son, George-Augustus-Frederick-Charles, present and 2nd Earl.

SHERBORNE, BARON. (Dutton.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship is descended from the family of Napier, originally Lords Napier, but which title is now inherited by a junior branch of the family of Scott. His Lordship's ancestor's separated from the parent stock before the creation of the Peerage of Napier, and settled in Ireland.

James Naper of Lougherew, Co. Meath, *m.* Ann, 2nd daughter of Sir Ralph Dutton of Sherborne, Co. Gloucester, Bart., and *d.* in 1716, leaving by her a son,

James-Lennox Naper, Esq., who being appointed by will heir to his uncle, Sir John Dutton, Bart., assumed the name and arms of Dutton, (an ancient family, the Patriarch of which, Odard, came into England with WILLIAM the Conqueror, and settled at Dutton in Cheshire, whence his posterity derived their surname.) He *d.* in 1776, leaving issue :

1 JAMES, created, in 1784, BARON SHERBORNE of Sherborne, Co. Gloucester ; he *d.* in 1820, and was succeeded by his only son, JOHN, present and 2nd LORD.

2 William, who assumed the family name of NAPER, and *d.* 1 Dec. 1791 ; having *m.* 5 June 1787, Jane, daughter of Rev. Ferdinand-Tracy Travell, by whom, who *d.* in 1797, he had issue.

3 Ralph Dutton of Gressen Hall, Co. Norfolk, Esq., *b.* in 1755, *d.* without issue 25 Feb. 1804 ; having *m.* Miss Honor Gubbins, who *d.* in Jan. 1807.

4 Anne, *m.* Samuel Blackwell, Esq.

5 Mary, *m.* to Thomas Master, Esq.

6 Frances, *m.* to Charles Lambert, Esq.

7 Jane, late wife of Thomas-William Coke, Esq.

SHREWSBURY, EARL OF. (TALBOT.)

Peer of England and of Ireland.

THIS noble family is said to have been in England before the Conquest, but the first of the name on record is Richard de Talbot, a Baron soon after that event. He left two sons; Geffery, the elder, was father of William, from whom descend the Talbots of Bashall and Thornhill, in the County of York ; and Hugh, the younger, was father of Richard Lord of Eccleswell and Linton in the County of Hereford.

This Richard, also left two sons; Gilbert, his heir, and Richard, who settled in Ireland in the reign of King HENRY II., and was ancestor of the Talbots of Malahide Castle, Co. Dublin.—See the Article *Talbot and Malahide.*

Gilbert, the eldest son, was grandfather of Gilbert, Lord Talbot, who *m.* Guendaline, daughter and at length heir of Rhese ap Griffiths, Prince of South Wales; he *d.* in 1274. Richard, Lord Talbot, his son, relinquishing his paternal coat of arms, which was *bendy of ten pieces argent and gules*, assumed that of his mother and the Princes of Wales, her ancestors, viz. *gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed, or*, which is borne by his descendants to the present day ; he *d.* in 1306. Gilbert Lord Talbot, his son and successor, received, in 1331, the first summons to Parliament extant to any of his family, although before and after him, the chiefs of this powerful and warlike family are named with distinction in all the feats of arms which fell within their sphere, and are frequently found in the great offices of State. From this period the descendants of Lord Gilbert have uninterruptedly enjoyed the dignity of the Peerage ; he *d.* in 1346, and his title descended in the direct line to his son, grandson, and great-grandson, Richard, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1356 ; Gilbert, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1387, and

Richard, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1396 ; having *m.* Ankaret, sister and at length sole heir of John, 5th Baron Strange of Blackmere, (by writ 1303.) heir of Fulke, 1st Lord Strange of Blackmere, by Eleanor, 2nd daughter and co-heir of John, 2nd Baron Giffard of Brimmesfield, (by writ, 1295.) They had two sons :

1 Gilbert, 5th Lord, who *d.* in 1419, leaving a daughter and sole heir, Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, who *d.* in 1421, in her fourth year.

2 JOHN, 7th Lord, K.G., who succeeded his niece in her titles and estates. This is that famous Sir John Talbot, whose achievements fill the annals of the French wars after the premature death of the heroic King HENRY V., whom he had attended in the latter part of his victorious career, and in his triumphant entry into Paris. To recite the forty several battles in which he was victorious, and the towns which yielded to the terror even of his name, would be to transcribe the pages of history, and to undertake too important a task for so limited a space. Alternately conquering in France, and governing in Ireland, where his Lordship ruled as Lord-Lieutenant during two distinct periods of about seven years each, he gained equal glory in both countries; for in those days the government of Ireland was little else than a continued warfare against the scarce civilized natives and their restless chiefs. At length, on the 20th of July 1453, at eighty years of age, this Achilles of England, as he has been called, fell in battle before Chatillon, being shot through the thigh with a cannon-ball, his horse having been killed under him. He was created EARL of SHREWSBURY in 1442; in 1443, being then Lord-Lieutenant, considering the great devastation and spoil committed by the Irish rebels in the county and city of Waterford, a large tract of land, with extensive jurisdiction, were conferred upon him, and in 1446 the titles of Earl of Wexford and Waterford. He *m.* 1st, Maud, eldest daughter and at length sole heir of Thomas Nevile, Lord Furnival, (by writ 1295,) and co-heir of the Barony of Verdon, (by writ 1295,) and 2ndly, Margaret, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Beauchamp, 14th Earl of Warwick, by Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Thomas, 12th Baron Berkeley, by Margaret, sole daughter and heir of Warine, 2nd Baron Lisle, (by writ 1357;) John, his son by the 2nd marriage, (whose filial piety, forbidding his forsaking his wounded parent, notwithstanding the Earl's solicitation that he would save himself, cost him his life at the battle of Chatillon) had been created, in 1443, Baron and Viscount Lisle, which titles became extinct in 1469, by the death of his only son Thomas, 2nd Viscount, and this moiety of the Barony of Lisle became forfeited in 1553, by the attainder of his heir general, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

JOHN, 2nd EARL, K.G., son and heir of the 1st marriage, was killed with his brother, Sir Christopher, on the Lancastrian side, in the battle of Northampton in 1460; he had, besides other sons, who *d.* without issue, the two following:

1 JOHN, 3rd EARL, K.G., his eldest son and successor, who *d.* in 1473; his male line failed in 1618, on the death of EDWARD, 8th EARL.

2 Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Co. Worcester, (3rd son;) he was knighted for his valour in the battle of Bosworth, where he commanded the right wing of HENRY VII.'s army, to which he had brought the whole power of his nephew, the young Earl of Shrewsbury, amounting to 2000 men, and in which he was severely wounded. He afterwards obtained the Order of the Garter, and held many important offices under the Crown in the reign of HENRY VII. and HENRY VIII. He *d.* in 1516, leaving three sons:

1 Sir Gilbert, whose two sons, Humphrey and Walter, *d.* without issue.
2 Sir Humphrey, who *d.* without issue in the Holy Land.
3 Sir John Talbot of Albrighton, Co. Salop, and afterwards of Grafton; he *d.* in 1549, leaving three sons, of whom the two eldest were, 1 Sir John, who *d.* in 1555, leaving two sons, GEORGE, 9th EARL, and JOHN, father of JOHN, 10th EARL; 2 a second John, of Salwarp, Co. Worcester, ancestor of the Earl Talbot, and of Sir George Talbot, Bart.

GEORGE, 4th EARL, K.G., son and heir of the 3rd EARL, was, like his ancestors, distinguished for his valour and loyalty, and was one of the chief nobles of the realm through the reign of King HENRY VIII. FRANCIS, 5th EARL, K.G., his eldest surviving son and successor, was successfully engaged in the Scottish wars; he *d.* in 1560, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

GEORGE, 6th EARL, K.G.; a nobleman who is described as the richest and most powerful Peer of his time, but from whose time the family may be said to have declined in consequence, chiefly perhaps from the circumstance of its lineal descent, hitherto uninterrupted, having from this period wholly failed; only in one instance afterwards has the Peerage descended to the third generation; and with the exception of the 10th and 11th Earls, no inheritor of this title subsequently to the 6th Earl, has left male issue. The fact is singular. In 1572 he was appointed Earl Marshal of England, and soon after the arrival of the Queen of Scots as a fugitive in this country, she was put under the custody of this Earl, from whom she received every attention consistent with the state of safe-guard in which he was compelled to detain

her. He was not happy in his domestic circumstances; his 2nd wife, a daughter and co-heir of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, Co. Derby, Esq., and, before her marriage with him, three times a widow, 1st of Robert Barley, Esq., who had bequeathed a large property to her and her heirs; 2ndly, of Sir William Cavendish, whose family was through her means raised to wealth and honours; and 3rdly of Sir William St. Lo, whose large estates were also settled on herself and her issue, had a family of six children by her 2nd marriage, to whose aggrandisement her influence over the Earl induced him to make concessions very unfavourable to his own interest and happiness and those of his children, while his own sons by a former marriage (he had no issue by his second) contributed to his cares by their disobedience and fierce dissensions. Thus deprived, by the necessity of perpetual watchfulness over his Royal Charge, of the splendour of his public station, and denied the consolation and comfort of domestic society, he was perhaps in a scarcely less enviable situation than his unfortunate prisoner herself. He was relieved, after fifteen years, of this painful trust, and *d.* in 1590, having survived his eldest son, Francis Lord Talbot, who *d.* without issue in 1582. He left three sons, of whom Henry, the youngest, *d.* without issue male in 1596; and GILBERT and EDWARD were successively Earls of Shrewsbury, and both *d.* without male issue.

GILBERT, 7th EARL, K.G., *d.* in 1616, leaving three daughters, his co-heirs, of whom only the youngest, Lady Alathea, at length sole heir, left issue. By her marriage with Thomas, Earl of Arundel, she carried the Baronies of Talbot, Furnival, Strange of Blackmere, and her moiety of the Baronies of Verdon and Giffard of Brimmesfield, into the family of Howard, and her co-heirs are the Lords Petre and Stourton.

EDWARD, 8th EARL, succeeded his brother as heir male, and *d.* without issue in 1618.

The descent of GEORGE, 9th EARL, from Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl, has been already deduced; he *d. unm.* in 1630, and was succeeded by his nephew above mentioned.

JOHN, 10th EARL, *d.* in 1653, leaving, besides other children, FRANCIS, 11th EARL, his eldest son and successor, and Gilbert, his 4th son, who *m.* Jane, daughter of —— Flatsbury, Esq., by whom he had issue GILBERT, 13th EARL and George.

FRANCIS, 11th EARL, was killed, in 1667, in a duel by George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, the paramour of his wife: he was succeeded by his eldest son CHARLES, 12th EARL, K.G., then but seven years of age, who, even in his early youth sought the advice, and obtained the friendship, of Archbishop Tillotson, to aid him in a laborious inquiry into the comparative truth and merits of the Catholic and Protestant doctrines, which, after having closely employed two years in putting into the form of a theological disputation, he applied to the settlement of his own faith, and sincerely embraced Protestantism in 1681, at a period when the opinions he abjured were becoming fashionable through the influence of the Court. He had subsequently the satisfaction of converting his cousins, the Earl of Cardigan and his brother, from Popery. He was an active supporter of the Revolution, and was, by King WILLIAM III., created Marquis of Alton, Co. Stafford, and Duke of Shrewsbury in 1694. Queen Anne, on her death-bed, delivered to him the staff of Lord Treasurer, just before resigned by the Earl of Oxford, his Grace being then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whence he had been called to London, in consequence of the divisions among the ministry. This appointment contributed materially to the peaceable accession of King GEORGE I., whom his Grace immediately concurred in proclaiming. He *d.* in 1718, without issue, when the Dukedom became extinct, as did the male descendants of FRANCIS, 11th EARL. His Grace was succeeded in the Earldom by

GILBERT, 13th EARL, son of Gilbert, 4th son of the 10th Earl; he was a clergyman of the church of Rome, and *d.* in 1743.

George, his brother, assumed the title, but died before the 13th Earl, in 1733, having *m.* Mary, daughter of Thomas, 4th Viscount Fitz-William, by whom he left three sons,

1 GEORGE, 14th EARL, who succeeded his uncle; he was *b.* 22 Dec. 1719, and *d.* without issue 22 July 1787; having *m.* 21 Nov. 1753, the Hon. Elizabeth Dormer, daughter of John, 7th Lord Dormer, who *d.* 11 Aug. 1809.

2 Charles, who *d.* in 1776, having *m.* 1st, 23 May 1749, Mary, daughter of Robert Alwyn, Esq., who *d.* without issue 8 June 1750; and 2ndly, 7 April 1752, Mary, daughter of Sir George Mostyn, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 19 Feb. 1812, he had CHARLES, 15th EARL, John-Joseph, father of the 16th EARL, and several daughters, all deceased.

3 Francis, *b.* 1727, *d.* 26 Nov. 1813, having *m.* 1st, 20 April 1761, Lady Anne Bellasyse, 4th daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl Fauconberg, who *d.* without issue 13 Sept. 1768; and 2ndly, 18 May 1772, Margaret-Frances, only daughter of William Sheldon, Esq., who *d.* 14 May 1826; his issue by the second Lady will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

Charles, 15th Earl, son of Charles, next brother of the 14th Earl, succeeded his uncle; he *d.* without issue in 1827, and was succeeded by his nephew.

John, present and 16th Earl, son of John-Joseph, brother of the 15th Earl.

SIDMOUTH, VISCOUNT. (Addington.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Anthony Addington, Esq., of Trinity College, Oxford, M.D., was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1756. After practising for some years in London, he was obliged by ill-health to retire into the country, and settled at Reading. He was *b.* 13 Dec. 1713, and *d.* 21 March 1790; having *m.* 22 Sept. 1745, Mary, daughter and heir of the Rev. Haviland-John Hiley, by whom, who *d.* 7 Nov. 1778, he had issue,

1 Henry, the present Peer, who having been Speaker of the House of Commons from the year 1789 to 1801, was in that year appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and continued at the head of the Government till May 1804, during which period he concluded the peace of Amiens, and renewed the war with France. Since his resignation of the helm of State, he has held some office of importance under nearly all the Tory Administrations that have succeeded. In 1805 he was created Viscount Sidmouth of Sidmouth, Co. Devon.

2 The Right Hon. John-Hiley Addington, *b.* Aug. 1759, *d.* 11 June 1818, having *m.* 25 Oct. 1785, Mary, daughter of Henry Unwin, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 3 Sept. 1833, he has left issue.

3 Anne, *d.* 12 June 1806; having *m.* 2 June 1770, William Goodenough, Esq., M.D.

4 Eleanor, *m.* 1 Aug. 1771, James Sutton, Esq., of New Park, near Devizes, by whom, who was *b.* 6 July 1733, and *d.* 6 July 1801, she was mother of a daughter and heir, Eleanor, late wife of Thomas-Grimston Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., M.P. for the University of Oxford.

5 Elizabeth, *d.* 26 June 1827, having *m.* in 1782, William Hoskyns, Esq., who *d.* 3 Feb. 1813.

6 Charlotte, *m.* 1 Aug. 1788, Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, who *d.* 13 Aug. 1831.

SINCLAIR, BARON. (St.-Clair.)

Peer of Scotland.

The family of St.-Clair came into England from Normandy with William the Conqueror; two branches of it, those of Herdmanstown and Rosslyn, settled in Scotland in the 12th century. The St.-Clairs of Herdmanstown derive their descent from Henry de St.-Clair, whom we find styled "vicecomes" of Richard de Moreville, Constable of Scotland in 1162.

William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, Chief of the Sinclairs of Rosslyn, resigned the Earldom of Orkney to King James III. in 1470, and in 1476 got a charter of that of Caithness, in favour of William, the eldest son of his 2nd marriage, passing over another William, the son of his 1st marriage; he also settled the lands of Rosslyn on Sir Oliver Sinclair, a younger son of his 2nd marriage, from whom descended the succeeding house of Sinclair of Rosslyn, the direct male line of which became extinct in 1778.

William St.-Clair, his disinherited eldest son, appealing to the laws, obtained, by compromise with his younger brothers, a good estate in the counties of Fife and Edinburgh. His son Henry was created a Peer of Parliament in 1489, and was killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513. He was succeeded by his son William, 2nd Lord, to whom succeeded his son, Henry, 3rd Lord. The latter survived his eldest son, James, who was father of Henry, James, and Patrick, successively 4th, 5th, and 6th Lords. Patrick, 6th Lord, *d.* in 1615, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 7th Lord, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and detained in custody till 1660; he *d.* in 1676. His only daughter and heir,

Catherine, who, in 1659, *m.* John St.-Clair, Esq., of Herdmanstown, *d.* before her father in childbirth in 1666; leaving three children, of whom Henry, 8th Lord, son of John and Catherine Sinclair, succeeded his grandfather, the 7th Lord, and obtained in 1677 a confirmation of the dignity of Lord Sinclair, with the original precedency of 1489 by patent, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, failing which to his heirs male whatsoever; but dying March 1723, the title became dormant, in consequence of the attainder in 1715 of his eldest son, John, who should have been 9th Lord; but who dying in 1750, and his brother James, 10th Lord, in 1762, both without issue, the title devolved on the heir male,

Charles Sinclair, eldest son of Matthew, brother of Henry, 8th Lord; neither he nor his son, Andrew, 12th Lord, who succeeded him in 1775, and *d.* the following year, assumed the title, but it was claimed by, and, in 1782, adjudged to, Charles, the present and 13th Lord, son of Andrew, who should have been 12th Lord.

SKELMERSDALE, BARON. (Bootle-Wilbraham.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Sir Richard de Wilburgham, from whom his Lordship lineally descends in the 14th generation, was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1259, and obtained with his wife Letitia, daughter and co-heir of William Venables, the manors of Wymincham and Radnor.

Fifth in descent from him was Thomas Wilbraham, Esq., who *d.* in 1470, having *m.* Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John Golborne, Esq., of Woodhey, Co. Chester, by whom he had two sons;

Thomas, who inherited Woodhey, and Randle. From Thomas, the eldest son, descended Sir Richard Wilbraham of Woodhey, created a Baronet in 1621, which title became extinct in 1692, by the death of his grandson, Sir Thomas, without issue male.

From Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Townsend, younger son of the above Thomas Wilbraham, descended in the 6th generation Randle Wilbraham, Esq., whose eldest son Roger was the immediate ancestor of the Wilbrahams of Delamere Hall, Co. Chester; his younger son,

Randle Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, LL.D., Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford, *d.* in 1770; having *m.* in 1722, Dorothy, daughter and heir of Andrew Kendrick, Esq., of the city of Chester, and by her, who *d.* in 1754, had three daughters; 1 Mary, *m.* to Charles Gray, Esq.; 2 Dorothea, *m.* to John Ford, Esq.; 3 Anne; and an only son,

Richard Wilbraham, Esq., who *d.* 13 March 1796, having assumed the name of Bootle, in consequence of his marriage, in 1755, with Mary, daughter and sole heir of Robert Bootle of Latham House, Co. Lancaster, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 10 April 1813, he was father of Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, Esq., the present Peer, created, in 1828, Baron Skelmersdale of Skelmersdale, Co. Palatine of Lancaster; and other issue;—See *The Peerage Volume.*

SLIGO, MARQUIS OF. (Browne.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

William Browne of the Neale, Co. Mayo, supposed to be a junior of the family of Browne, of Cowdray Castle, Co. Sussex, Viscounts Montague of England, settled in Ireland in the 16th century. His son, Captain Richard Browne, was the first High Sheriff of the County of Mayo, and was killed by the Irish rebels in the execution of the duties of his office. Sir John Browne of the Neale, his grandson, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1636, and was father of

1 Sir George, his successor, ancestor of Lord Kilmaine.

2 Colonel John Browne, whose grandson, John, was created Baron Mont-Eagle, Co. Mayo, in 1760, Viscount Westport, Co. Mayo, in 1768, and Earl of Altamont in 1771. He *d.* 4 July 1776, leaving by Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, Bart., and sister of Arthur, 1st Earl of Arran, who *d.* 7 March 1771, one daughter, Lady Anne, *m.* in 1763, to Ross Mahon, Esq., of Castle Gore, Co. Galway, and six sons, viz.:

1 Peter, his successor, 2nd Earl.

2 The Hon. Colonel Arthur Browne, who was *b.* 1731, and *d.* 21 July 1779; having *m.* Anne, daughter of John Gardiner, Esq., M.D., by whom, who *d.* in July 1807, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

3 Hon. George; he *d.* in July 1782, leaving by his marriage with Dorcas, daughter and co-heir of James Moore, Esq., one daughter, Margaret, *m.* in May 1785, to Dominick-Geoffrey Browne, Esq., of Castle-Macgarrett, Co. Mayo, and mother by him, who *d.* 8 May 1826, of the present Lord Oranmore.

4 Hon. James, a Serjeant at the Irish bar, *d. unm.* in Nov. 1790.

5 Hon. Henry, *d.* 28 July 1811 without issue; having *m.* a daughter of Sir Henry Lynch, Bart.

6 Hon. John, who *d.* 4 Aug. 1798; having *m.* 1st, Mary, daughter of —— Cocks, Esq., by whom he had his two eldest daughters, Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Blake, mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*; he *m.* 2ndly, Rosalinda, daughter of Eneas Gilker, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 30 April 1812, he had his son, Henry, and the two other daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

Peter, 2nd Earl, *d.* 28 Dec. 1780; having *m.* 16 April 1752, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Denis Kelly, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 1 Aug. 1765, he left, besides other issue, John-Denis, his successor, 3rd Earl, created Marquis of Sligo in 1800, and Baron Monteagle of Westport, Co. Mayo, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1806. He *d.* in 1809, and was succeeded by his only son, Howe Peter, present and 2nd Marquis.

SOMERS, EARL. (Cocks.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The family of Cocks was seated in the County of Kent as early as the reign of Edward I., and afterwards removed into that of Gloucester.

Thomas Cocks, Esq., of Castle-Ditch, in the County of Hereford, had five sons, of whom only two left issue, viz.: 1 Thomas, father of the Rev. Thomas Cocks of Castle-Ditch, who left an only daughter and heir, Mary, *m.* in 1724 to her cousin, John Cocks, Esq.;

2 Charles Cocks, Esq., (5th son,) he *m.* Mary, eldest sister and co-heir of John Somers, Lord High Chancellor, created Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, Co. Worcester, in 1697, which titles became extinct on his death in 1716; they had issue, 1 Catherine, who *d.* 13 June, 1705; having *m.* James Harris, Esq., of the Close, Salisbury, grandfather by a 2nd marriage of the 1st Earl of Malmesbury; 2 Margaret, who *d.* 10 Sept. 1761, having *m.* Philip Yorke, 1st Earl of Hardwicke and Lord High Chancellor; 3 James Cocks, Esq., of Bruckmans in Hertfordshire, who *d.* in 1750, leaving an only son, James, who *d. unm.* in 1758; 4

John Cocks, Esq., who *d.* 24 June 1771; having *m.* in 1724, Mary, daughter and sole heir of his cousin, the Rev. Thomas Cocks, by which marriage he became possessed of the family seat at Castle-Ditch; she *d.* 4 Feb. 1779. They had two daughters, who *d. unm.*, and ten sons, of whom six *d. unm.*; the other four were,

1 Sir Charles Cocks, created a Baronet in 1772; and Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, Co. Worcester, in 1784; he *d.* in 1806, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, present and 2nd Lord, who was created, in 1821, Viscount Eastnor of Eastnor Castle, Co. Hereford, and Earl Somers.

2 Joseph Cocks, Esq., *b.* 24 Jan. 1733, *d.* 4 April 1775; having *m.* in 1758, Margaret, daughter of John Thorniloe, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* in 1734, and *d.* 31 Oct. 1774, he had issue.

3 James Cocks, Esq., *b.* 22 June 1734, and is deceased, having *m.* 5 Nov. 1772, Martha, daughter of Vice-Admiral Charles Watson, by whom he had issue.

4 Thomas-Somers Cocks, Esq., *b.* 3 Dec. 1737, *d.* 15 Nov. 1796; having *m.* 29 Aug. 1768, Anne, daughter of Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 25 Dec. 1817, he had issue.

SOMERSET, DUKE OF. (St.-Maur.)

Peer of England.

The family of St.-Maur came into England with William the Conqueror, and settled in Monmouthshire; whence they removed into Somersetshire, on the marriage of Sir Roger Seymour, with Cecily, eldest daughter of John, 2nd Baron Beauchamp of Hache, (by writ 1299,) and co-heir of her brother John, 3rd Lord.

Sir John Seymour, Knight-banneret, 6th in paternal descent from this marriage, *d.* 21 Dec. 1536, leaving by Margery, his wife, 2nd daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth of Nettlested, Co. Suffolk, Knight of the Bath, who *d.* in 1550, three sons and three daughters, viz.:

1 Edward, 1st Duke of Somerset.

2 Sir Henry Seymour, made a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Edward VI. He *d.* in 1578, leaving a son, Sir John Seymour, who had three sons, from whom there is no issue male remaining.

3 Sir Thomas Seymour, K.G., created, in 1547, Baron Seymour of Sudley, Co. Gloucester, and soon after appointed Lord High Admiral. He *m.* the Queen-dowager Catherine, daughter of Thomas Parr, and widow 1st of John Neville, Lord Latimer, and 2ndly, of King Henry VIII., to whom she was 6th wife. After her death, the Lord Sudley resumed his former object of marrying the Princess Elizabeth; and for his intrigues for that purpose, as well as for the purpose of obtaining possession of the King's person, and inducing him to govern without his council, and for other designs for the subversion of the government as established by the late King's will, he was attainted by Act of Parliament, condemned unheard, and beheaded 10 March 1549. He left an only daughter, Mary, who *d.* an infant.

4 Jane, *m.* 20 May 1536, King Henry VIII., and *d.* 24 Oct. 1536, in childbirth of her only son, King Edward VI.

5 Elizabeth, *m.* 1st, to Sir Anthony Oughtred, and 2ndly, to Gregory, Lord Cromwell.

6 Dorothy, *m.* 1st, to Sir Clement Smith, of Little Baddow, Co. Essex; and 2ndly, to Thomas Leventhorpe, of Shingey Hall, Hertfordshire.

Sir Edward Seymour, K.G., the eldest son, brother of the Queen and uncle of King Edward VI., was created, in June 1536, Viscount Beauchamp of Hache, Co. Somerset, in consideration of his descent, as above noticed, from the noble family of that name, and, in 1537, Earl of Hertford, both with remainder to his issue male thereafter to be begotten. In 1547, he was created Baron Seymour and Duke of Somerset, with remainder to the heirs male of his body by Ann, his 2nd wife, failing which, to Sir Edward Seymour, his son by Catherine, his 1st wife, and his heirs male. He was appointed, by King Henry VIII., Lord Great Chamberlain of England, and Lieutenant-General of the North, in which latter capacity he invaded Scotland in 1542; embarking with two hundred sail, he landed at Leith, burnt and plundered that town and Edinburgh, and, returning into England by land, wasted Haddington, Dunbar, &c. on his march. He stood high in King Henry's favour to the end of his reign, and was by his will appointed one of the Council to young Edward. On the King's decease he repaired to his Royal nephew at Hertford, and conducted him to London, where he was unanimously elected, by the Council, Governor of the King's person, and Protector of the kingdom during his minority. In the first year of his administration, he concluded a peace with France, that he might

be enabled to direct all his attention towards accomplishing the desirable union of the two kingdoms of this island by the marriage of the King to the infant Queen of Scots; but his negotiations to this effect proving unavailing, he endeavoured to force the Scottish nation into compliance by an invasion—a method of wooing to which the Scotch very naturally made vehement objections; their armed resistance, however, gave way at the battle of Pinkie, before the courage and conduct of the Protector, who obtained a signal victory, but was recalled from the scene of his successes by the necessity of securing his authority at home, against the intrigues of his brother, the Admiral. These were speedily suppressed by the death of the latter; but so great an accumulation of power as that now possessed by the Protector had never been enjoyed by a subject of this realm, especially by one who, notwithstanding his near relation to the King, was not of the blood Royal, and it excited the jealousy of the nobility. A confederacy was formed against him, headed by John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, who himself, ruined by an excess of prosperity, fell in an unsuccessful attempt at fixing the crown upon the brow of his daughter-in-law, the Lady Jane Grey. The Duke of Somerset was unable to support himself against their united machinations, but he did not wholly succumb at once; in 1549 he was deprived of his Protectorship, committed to the Tower, and his estates declared forfeited to the Crown; but he was liberated in three months, the chief of his property recovered, and a reconciliation effected in appearance between him and the Earl of Warwick, a marriage being solemnized between the Duke's eldest daughter and John Viscount Lisle, son of the Earl, which the King graced with his presence. This feud, however, was not thus to be closed; dissensions again broke out; the Earl of Warwick, who procured a patent to raise him to the rank of Duke of Northumberland, possessed the political power, but the King favoured his uncle, and allowed him so much access to his person that Northumberland began to perceive, that unless he could effectually remove him, his own preeminence would not long exist. The Duke of Somerset was therefore impeached of high treason and felony; of the treason he was acquitted, but found guilty of felony in an intention to murder the Duke of Northumberland, being a Privy Councillor; whether this accusation was founded in fact can no farther be ascertained than by the judgment of the Peers, but it is certain that no attempt had been made by Somerset upon the life of his rival, yet, for this imputed intention, he was condemned to suffer death; and young Edward, though he had now attained an age when he was capable of acting to a certain extent for himself, was induced to permit the immolation upon the scaffold, for such a cause, of an uncle who had been so long in immediate attendance upon his person. He was beheaded in 1552, greatly lamented by the nation, and especially by the Protestants, whom he had warmly and steadily supported. His honours were forfeited. Edward himself lived but eighteen months after this fatal event, and the troubles that ensued on his death, chiefly the result of Northumberland's intrigues, ended in bringing that turbulent noble himself, the innocent instrument of his ambition, and others of his family, to the block.

Edward, Earl of Hertford, eldest son of the Protector by his 2nd marriage, who, according to the limitation of the patent, should have succeeded as 2nd Duke, was by Queen Elizabeth, in 1559, created Baron Beauchamp of Hache, and Earl of Hertford. He fell into trouble, and was nine years detained a prisoner in the Tower, on account of his marriage with the Lady Catherine, daughter and heir of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by the Lady Frances his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by the Princess Mary, daughter of King Henry VII.:—see *the Royal Genealogy in this Volume*,) which marriage, the Lady being sister of Lady Jane Grey, and so nearly connected with the blood Royal, excited the jealousy of the Queen. The Countess *d.* in the Tower, where she was brought to bed of two sons; the eldest of whom, Edward, Viscount Beauchamp, *d.* before his father, having had three sons: 1 Edward, who *m.* Anne, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, but *d.* in 1613, before his father and grandfather, without issue: 2 Sir William Seymour, restored to the Dukedom of Somerset; and 3 Francis, created, in 1641, Baron Seymour of Trowbridge; he was grandfather of Francis, 6th Duke. Edward, Earl of Hertford, who should have been 2nd Duke, *d.* in 1621, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving grandson,

Sir William Seymour, K.G., who, following in the footsteps of his grandfather, entered in 1610 into a clandestine marriage with a Lady of Royal blood, the Lady Arabella Stuart, daughter of Charles, 5th Earl of Lennox, uncle of King James I., 2nd son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, by the Lady Margaret Douglas, only daughter of Archibald, Earl of Angus, by Margaret of England, Queen Dowager of Scotland, widow of James IV. and mother of James V., Kings of Scotland. King James, on

hearing of this marriage, concluded without his concurrence, committed Mr. Seymour to the Tower, and the young lady to close imprisonment in the house of Sir Thomas Parry, at Lambeth; both contrived simultaneously to effect their escape, but while Mr. Seymour reached France in safety, the Lady Arabella was retaken and imprisoned in the Tower, where she *d.* without issue in 1615. His father and elder brother being dead, he succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Hertford in 1621, and, in 1640, was created Marquis of Hertford. Though before the commencement of the rebellion he had held himself aloof from the Court, where he had been received with coldness, and lived in great splendour in the country, associating chiefly with persons who afterwards were forward in their opposition to the King, especially with the Earl of Essex, whose sister he had married; and though he was himself desirous of promoting the rational liberty of the country, yet he speedily perceived the rancour against the established Government which animated the party who boasted their zeal for liberty, and from the first meeting of the Parliament, "never," says Lord Clarendon, "concurred with them in any one vote dishonourable to the King." He continued immoveable in his loyalty throughout CHARLES'S troubles, serving him with his counsels and his arms; and when that unfortunate Monarch was condemned to death by his rebellious subjects, joined with the Duke of Richmond, and the Earls of Southampton and Lindsey, in petitioning that they, as the responsible advisers of all the measures with which the King was charged as injurious to the nation, might suffer in his stead. Their petition was rejected, but the body of their murdered Sovereign was committed to these faithful servants, for interment in his Royal Chapel of Windsor. During the usurpation he lived in retirement and unmolested, and immediately after the restoration was restored to the title of DUKE of SOMERSET, with all privileges appertaining thereto, as fully as if the act of attainder of the 5th of King EDWARD VI., had never passed. He *d.* 24 Oct. 1660; having had five sons, of whom only the two following lived to maturity:

1 Henry, Lord Beauchamp, who *d.* before him in 1656, leaving issue: WILLIAM, 4th DUKE, who succeeded his grandfather, in his minority, and *d. unm.* in 1671; and the Lady Elizabeth, who, by warrant from CHARLES II., had precedence and title as a daughter of the Duke of Somerset; she *m.* Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, whose heirs through this marriage possess the Seymour estates in the neighbourhood of Marlborough; her lineal representative, and consequently the heir of the Lady Catherine Grey, is Anna-Eliza, present Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.

2 JOHN, who succeeded his nephew as 5th DUKE; he *d.* without issue in 1675, when the male line of WILLIAM, 3rd DUKE, became extinct, as did the title of Marquis of Hertford. The Dukedom and other titles devolved on the male heir, grandson of

Francis, created, in 1641, Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, brother of WILLIAM, 3rd DUKE. This Lord Francis *d.* in 1664, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles, 2nd Lord Seymour of Trowbridge, who *d.* in 1665, leaving two surviving sons, viz.: 1 FRANCIS, his successor, 3rd Lord, who also succeeded, on the failure of the elder line, as 6th DUKE of SOMERSET; he was murdered at Lerice, in Italy, in 1678, by the vengeance of an Italian, for an affront offered to his wife, not by the Duke, but by some French gentleman with whom he was in company; he *d. unm.*, and was succeeded by his brother; 2

CHARLES, 7th DUKE, K.G., *m.* Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Josceline, 5th Earl of Northumberland, and *d.* in 1748, leaving an only son, ALGERNON, 8th DUKE, who, uniting in his own person the blood and the possessions of his illustrious ancestors of the houses of Seymour and Percy, was perhaps the greatest subject this country has ever seen by hereditary right: he was summoned to Parliament in his father's lifetime as Baron Percy, in 1722, and created Earl of Northumberland and Earl of Egremont, each with a special limitation. He *d.* without surviving issue male in 1750, when the titles of Earl of Hertford and Baron Beauchamp of Hache, and Seymour of Trowbridge, became extinct; the Barony of Percy, by writ 1722, devolved on his only daughter and heir Lady Elizabeth, *m.* to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart.; the Earldoms of Northumberland and Egremont descended according to the respective patents; and the Dukedom of Somerset and 1st Barony of Seymour, by the failure of heirs male of the 1st Duke by his second marriage, devolved, according to the limitation of the patent, on

SIR EDWARD SEYMOUR, Bart., 9th DUKE, the 6th lineal descendant and heir male of Sir Edward Seymour, son of the 1st Duke, by his 1st marriage; whose posterity were thus put into possession of their birthright, after an exclusion in favour of a junior branch, which had continued for two hundred years. This Sir

Edward Seymour, the son of the 1st DUKE, was restored in blood by Act of Parliament in 1553, and *d.* in 1593; Sir Edward, his son, was created a Baronet in 1611, and *d.* in 1613; he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edward, who expended £20,000 on improving and enlarging his ancient castle of Bury-Pomeroy, in Devonshire, which was afterwards laid in ruins by the Parliamentary army for the adherence of its owner and his family to the Royal cause; he *d.* in 1659. Henry, his 2nd son, served under the Marquis of Hertford, (3rd Duke of Somerset,) throughout the civil war, and being attached to the household of the Prince of Wales, was the bearer of the last messages which passed between the Prince and his Royal father; he left a son, Sir Henry Seymour, Bart., of Langley Park, Co. Bucks, who *d.* without issue in 1714. Thomas, 3rd son, and Sir Joseph, 6th son, of this Sir Edward, also left male issue.

Sir Edward Seymour, 3rd Bart., his eldest son and successor, was amongst the faithful and active adherents of King CHARLES I.; he *d.* in 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edward, 4th Bart., who makes a conspicuous figure in the political transactions of his time. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1673; but when again elected to that office in 1679, though at the time a Privy Councillor and Treasurer of the Navy, the King three times refused to sanction his appointment. He opposed the Bill of Exclusion with forcible and efficacious arguments, but was a chief promoter of the Habeas Corpus Act, and at the Revolution joined the Prince of Orange. On the accession of Queen ANNE, he was offered a Peerage, which from motives of family pride (for he is described as the proudest of men) he declined, but procured the title of Baron Conway for his youngest son. He *d.* in 1708, leaving two sons by his first wife, viz.: Sir Edward Seymour, his successor; and Lieut.-General William Seymour, who *d.* without issue in 1728; by his second wife, Letitia, daughter of Francis Popham, Esq., of Littlecote, Co. Wilts, and cousin of the 3rd Viscount Conway, in Ireland, he had six sons, on whom Lord Conway settled his estates in tail male; the two eldest were, Popham, who having taken the name of Conway, *d. unm.* in 1699; and Francis, created Baron Conway, as above mentioned, in 1703; he was ancestor of the present Marquis of Hertford—*see* that title in this volume; the four younger sons *d.* without male issue.

Sir Edward Seymour, 5th Bart., *d.* in 1741, leaving three sons, of whom the two elder left issue, viz.

1 SIR EDWARD, his successor, who succeeded as 9th DUKE, on the extinction of the junior line of this noble house by the death, in 1750, of ALGERNON, 8th DUKE.

2 Francis, who *d.* 23 Dec. 1761, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecote, Co. Wilts, and widow of Edward, Viscount Hinchinbroke, by whom she was mother of the 4th Earl of Sandwich; and by her left issue, a son and a daughter; the latter, Mary, *m.* 30 Nov. 1758, John Bailey of Sutton, Co. Somerset; and the son, Henry Seymour, Esq., *m.* 1st, 24 July 1753, Lady Caroline Cowper, only daughter of William, 2nd Earl Cowper, who was *b.* 20 June 1733, and *d.* 3 June 1772; and 2ndly, 5 Oct. 1775, Louise Countess de Panthou, who *d.* in April 1815. By the 1st marriage he had two daughters, and by the 2nd an only son, Henry Seymour, Esq., of Northbrook, Devon, and Knoyle, Wilts, M.P., for all of whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

EDWARD, 9th Duke, *d.* in 1757; having *m.* Mary, sole daughter and heir of Daniel Webb, of Monkton-Farley, Co. Wilts, Esq., and niece and heir of Edward Somner of Seend, Co. Wilts, by whom, who *d.* in 1768, he had four sons, viz.:

1 EDWARD, 10th DUKE, who succeeded his father, and *d. unm.* in 1792.

2 WEBB, 11th DUKE, who *d.* in 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, EDWARD-ADOLPHUS, present and 12th DUKE; his younger son, Lord Webb-John Seymour, *b.* 7 Feb. 1777, and *d. unm.* 15 April 1819.

3 Lord William, who *d.* 29 Oct. 1800; having *m.* 5 June 1767, Hester, daughter and heir of John Maltravers, Esq., by whom, who *d.* in May 1812, he had issue. See *The Peerage Volume.*

4 The Very Rev. Lord Francis, Dean of Wells, *b.* 1726, *d.* Jan. 1799, having *m.* in 1749, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. T. Payne, by whom, who *d.* 21 Dec. 1801, he had issue:

1 Edward, who *d. unm.* 23 June 1775.

2 Colonel Francis-Compton Seymour, who is deceased; having *m.* in 1787, Leonora Hudson, by whom, who *d.* June 1795, he left the three sons stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Frances, *m.* 1st, to Dr. Thomas Bovett, and 2ndly, to the Rev. James Tuson, who is deceased.

4 Mary, deceased, having *m.* 1st, in Sept. 1773, John Hyde, Esq., and after his death, 2ndly, 4 Feb. 1798, John Payne, Esq., who is also deceased.

5 Catherine, deceased; having *m.* 1st, in June 1776, John Newton, of King's Bromley, Co. Stafford, Esq.: this marriage was dissolved in 1782, and she *m.* 2ndly, the Baron de Constant, who is deceased.

His Grace is the eldest co-heir of the Barony of Beauchamp of Hache, (by writ in 1299,) which has been in abeyance since 1360, between the three sisters and co heirs of John, 3rd Baron, being the lineal descendant and heir male of the marriage of Cecily, his eldest sister, with Sir Roger Seymour.

SOMERVILLE, BARON. (Somerville.)

Peer of Scotland.

Sir Walter de Somerville accompanied William the Conqueror into England; his grandson William settled in Scotland in the reign of King David I., and 9th in descent from him was

Thomas Somerville, created a Peer of Parliament about 1424, and *d.* in 1445. William, 2nd Lord, his only son, succeeded, and *d.* in 1455; he was followed by his eldest son John, 3rd Lord, whose younger son John, killed at the battle of Flodden in 1513, was ancestor of the Somervilles of Cambusnethan; his eldest son William, Master of Somerville, *d.* before him, leaving two sons, John, 4th Lord, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* without issue; and Hugh, 5th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1549. James, 6th Lord, his eldest son and successor, joined Queen Mary at Hamilton in 1568, and was severely wounded in the battle of Langside; he *d.* in 1569, leaving two sons, of whom the younger was progenitor of a family of Somerville, still subsisting, and Hugh, the elder, succeeded him as 7th Lord; he *d.* in 1597, leaving two surviving sons, Gilbert, his successor, and Hugh, ancestor of the present Lord Somerville. Gilbert, 8th Lord, lived in a style of splendour so much exceeding his means, that he ruined his estate, and dying without male issue in 1618, left to his brother only an unportioned title.

Hugh Somerville of Drum, 2nd son of the 7th Lord, and who should have succeeded his brother as 9th Lord, never assumed the title; he *d.* in 1640, and was succeeded at Drum by a direct lineage of four generations of the name of James, none of whom assumed the rights of the Peerage. James, who should have been 10th Lord, *d.* in 1677; James, 11th Lord, in 1690; James, his eldest son, *d.* before him in 1682, leaving a son James, at whose baptism, in 1674, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather were present; he succeeded his grandfather in 1690, and should have been 12th Lord; he *d.* in 1709.

His son and successor, James, 13th Lord, claimed and established his right to the Peerage before the House of Lords in 1723, and *d.* in 1765, leaving two sons:

1 James, 14th Lord, his successor, who *d. unm.* in 1796.

2 The Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Somerville, who *d.* in 1795, leaving John,

15th Lord, who succeeded his uncle, and *d. unm.* in 1819; Mark, present and 16th Lord, and other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

SONDES, BARON. (Watson.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Sir Lewis Watson, Bart., a zealous loyalist at the time of Charles I., was created Baron Rockingham of Rockingham Castle, Co. Northampton, in 1645, he *d.* in 1652, and was succeeded by his only surviving son,

Edward, 2nd Lord Rockingham; he *m.* the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldest daughter of Thomas, 1st Earl of Strafford, the distinguished and unfortunate Minister of King Charles I., and *d.* in 1691, leaving by her, besides other issue, the two sons following:

1 Lewis, his successor, 3rd Lord Rockingham; he *m.* Catherine, daughter and at length sole heir of Sir George Sondes, K.B., of Lees Court, in Kent, created Baron of Throughley, Viscount Sondes, and Earl of Feversham; and was in consequence created, in 1714, Baron of Throughley, and Viscount Sondes of Lees Court, Co. Kent, and Earl of Rockingham, Co. Northampton; he *d.* in 1724, having had, besides two elder daughters, both married, and a younger son George, who *d. unm.* the following issue,

1 Edward, Viscount Sondes, who *d.* before his father, having *m.* Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Tufton, 6th Earl of Thanet, and 13th Baron De Clifford, by writ, by whom he left two sons, successive Earls of Rockingham, Lewis, 2nd Earl, and Thomas, 3rd Earl, who both *d.* without issue, the latter in 1746; and a daughter Catherine, who *m.* Edward Southwell, Esq., by whom she was mother of Edward Southwell, 20th Lord De Clifford, in favour of whose descent through her that Barony was called out of abeyance in 1776.

2 Lady Margaret (3rd daughter); she *m.* John Monson, 1st Lord Monson, and had issue, John, 2nd Lord Monson, and Lewis, 1st Lord Sondes.

2 Thomas, who succeeding by will to the estates of his uncle William, 2nd Earl of Strafford, assumed the name and arms of Wentworth, and was created Baron Malton in 1728, and Earl of Malton, in 1734: in 1746 he succeeded his great-nephew Thomas, 3rd Earl, as 4th Earl of Rockingham, and was in the same year advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Rockingham; he *d.* in 1750, leaving one son, the only survivor of five, Charles, 2nd Marquis, his successor, who *d.* when Prime Minister in 1782, without issue; his eldest sister Anne *m.* William, 3rd Earl Fitz-William, and her son, the present Earl, has inherited the Wentworth estates and assumed the surname of Wentworth.

Thomas, 3rd Earl of Rockingham, appointed his cousin, Lewis Monson, 2nd son of John, 1st Lord Monson, by the Lady Margaret Watson, heir to his estates, on condition of his assuming the name and arms of Watson; he was created, in 1760, Baron Sondes of Lees Court, Co. Kent; *b.* 28 Nov. 1728, and *d.* 30 March 1795; having *m.* 12 Oct. 1752, Grace, 4th daughter and co-heir of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, brother of Thomas, 1st Duke of Newcastle, who was *b.* in Jan. 1735, and *d.* 31 July 1777. Lewis-Thomas, 2nd Lord, their eldest son, succeeded his father; and *d.* in 1806, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Lewis-Richard, 3rd Lord: on whose death in 1836, the title devolved on his next brother, George-

John, present and 4th Lord, who assumed the name of Miles in 1830, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather.

SOUTHAMPTON, BARON OF. (Fitz-Roy.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Charles Fitz-Roy, brother of Augustus-Henry, 3rd Duke of Grafton, and 2nd son of Lord Augustus Fitz-Roy, 2nd son of Charles, 2nd Duke of Grafton, (under which title Lord Southampton's pedigree will be found,) was created in 1780, Baron of Southampton, Co. Hants; he *d.* in 1797, leaving a numerous issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-Ferdinand, 2nd Lord, to whom succeeded in 1810, his eldest son Charles, present and 3rd Lord.

SOUTHWELL, VISCOUNT. (Southwell.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship's ancestors derived their surname from Southwell, in the County of Nottingham. Of this family was Sir John de Suthwell, who obtained from King Edward I. a grant of the castle of Bordeaux for life, in consideration of his having surrendered himself a hostage to procure the liberty of Charles, King of Sicily, who had been taken prisoner in Arragon.

John Southwell, of Felix Hall, Co. Essex, Representative for Lewes in the reign of King Henry VI. had two sons: 1 Robert, ancestor of the late Lord De Clifford; 2 John, from whom descended

John Southwell of Barham, Co. Suffolk, who removed to Ireland in the reign of James I.; his fourth son, Edmond Southwell, Esq. of Castle Mattress, Co. Limerick, *m.* Katherine, daughter and heir of Garret Herbert, of Rathkeale, Esq., by whom he was father of Sir Thomas, created a Baronet in 1662.

His son, Sir Thomas, having attached himself to the cause of the Revolution,

was made prisoner by a marauding party in the interest of King JAMES in Galway and only escaped death by the influence and active exertions of William, Lord Mackenzie, afterwards 5th Earl of Seaforth. He was created, in 1717, BARON SOUTHWELL of Castle Mattress, Co. Limerick, which honour devolved, on his death in 1720, upon his eldest son, THOMAS, 2nd LORD. He *d.* in 1760, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, THOMAS-GEORGE, 3rd LORD, who was created VISCOUNT SOUTHWELL in 1776, and *d.* in 1780, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS-ARTHUR, 2nd VISCOUNT, who *d.* in 1796, and was succeeded by his eldest son, THOMAS-ANTHONY, present and 3rd VISCOUNT.

SPENCER, EARL. (SPENCER.)

Peer of Great Britain.

THE Hon. John Spencer, 4th son of Charles, 3rd Earl of Sunderland, [by Lady Anne Churchill, 2nd daughter and co-heir of John Churchill, the 1st and great Duke of Marlborough], and brother of Charles Spencer, 3rd Duke of Marlborough (under which title his Lordship's pedigree is deduced), came into possession of the ancient family seat at Althorpe and other estates of the Sunderland family, on the succession of his brother to the Marlborough inheritance; he also succeeded by will to a considerable property on the death of his grandmother, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; he *d.* 20 June 1746; having *m.* Lady Georgiana-Caroline, 3rd daughter of John Carteret, Earl Granville, by whom (who *m.* 2ndly, 1 May 1750, William, 2nd Earl Cowper, but had no issue by him, and *d.* in Aug. 1780), he had one son,

JOHN, created, in 1761, Baron and Viscount Spencer of Althorpe, Co. Northampton, and in 1765 Viscount Althorpe and EARL SPENCER; he *d.* in 1783, and was succeeded by his only son, GEORGE-JOHN, 2nd EARL, and K.G.; to whom, in 1834, succeeded his eldest son JOHN-CHARLES, present and 3rd EARL.

STAFFORD, BARON. (STAFFORD-JERNINGHAM.)

Peer of England.

SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, 2nd son of Thomas Howard, styled Earl of Arundel and Surrey, but by descent 6th Duke of Norfolk, *m.* MARY, sister and at length heir of

Henry, 4th Lord Stafford, from the creation of that Barony in 1547 in favour of his ancestor in the 4th degree, Henry, son and heir of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Stafford, Hereford, Northampton, and Buckingham, Baron Stafford, by writ 1299, and Lord High Constable of England, who was attainted and beheaded in 1521; 4th in descent from the marriage of Edward, 6th Lord Stafford, with Lady Anne Plantagenet, only surviving child and heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, 6th son of King EDWARD III. The Barony of 1547, which was limited by Act of Parliament to the heirs male of the body of Henry, the restored Lord Stafford, became extinct about 1640, by the death of Roger, 5th Lord, his last male descendant; and the above SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, and MARY, his wife, lineal heiress of the ancient but attainted Barons Stafford, and of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, were created, in 1640, BARON and BARONESS STAFFORD, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, failing which to the heirs female of their bodies; and SIR WILLIAM was in the same year created Viscount Stafford, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. He was accused in 1678 of being concerned in the Popish Plot, convicted on Oates's evidence, and beheaded. They had three sons, who, on account of their father's attainder, were precluded from inheriting his titles; they were, Henry, John, and Francis; the latter attended King JAMES II. in his exile, and left an only son, Henry, who *d. unm.* HENRY, the eldest son, who, but for the attainder, would have been 2nd LORD, was created Earl of Stafford in 1688, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brothers, John and Francis; he *m.* 3 April 1694, Claude-Charlotte, eldest daughter of Philibert, Count de Grammont, but *d.* childless, 19 April 1719, when he was succeeded by his nephew, eldest son of his next brother,

John Stafford-Howard; he *d.* in 1714, leaving three sons and several daughters; the sons were, WILLIAM, who succeeded his uncle as 2nd Earl of Stafford, and should have been 3rd LORD; JOHN-PAUL, who became 4th Earl; and Edward, who *d.* before his brothers, *unm.*; the daughters all *d.* without issue, except Mary, the eldest, who *m.* Francis Plowden, Esq., and by him had a son, Francis, who *d. unm.* in 1788, and a daughter, at length her sole heir, Mary, *m.* to Sir George Jerningham, Bart., by whom she was mother of Sir William Jerningham, father of the present Lord.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, 3rd LORD, and 2nd Earl of Stafford, *d.* in 1734, leaving one son, WILLIAM-MATTHIAS, 3rd Earl, who should have been 4th LORD; and who *d.* without issue in 1751; and three daughters: the Lady Mary, who *m.* Guy, Count of Rohan-Chabot, and *d.* without issue in 1769; the Ladies ANASTASIA and Anne, both nuns. On the death of WILLIAM-MATTHIAS, 3rd Earl, his titles devolved on JOHN-PAUL, his uncle and heir male, the 4th Earl, and who should have been 5th LORD, on whose death, without issue, in 1762, the Earldom became extinct. He was the last male descendant of SIR WILLIAM HOWARD, Viscount Stafford, and 1st LORD; but for whose attainder the Barony of 1640 would, on the extinction of his male heirs, have fallen into abeyance between the above three sisters of the 3rd Earl, and, on the decease of the Ladies Mary and Anne, would have emerged in the person of the LADY ANASTASIA STAFFORD-HOWARD, by right of inheritance 6th BARONESS; she *d.* in 1807, when

SIR WILLIAM JERNINGHAM, Bart., of Cossey-Hall, Co. Norfolk, son of Sir George Jerningham, Bart., by Mary, daughter and at length sole heir, of Francis Plowden, Esq., by Mary, eldest daughter of John Stafford-Howard, 2nd son of the 1st Lord, would, but for the iniquitous attainder of his ancestor, have become 7th LORD. That attainder was reversed in 1824, in favour of his son SIR GEORGE-WILLIAM, the present and 8th LORD, and the title and precedence of daughter of a Baron was granted in 1831 to Charlotte-Georgiana, his only daughter.

The claim of the present Lord to the Barony created by patent in 1640, was allowed by the House of Peers 6 July 1825. His Lordship, who has assumed the additional name of STAFFORD, also claims the ancient Barony by writ 1299, but his right to it has not yet been decided upon.

The family of Jerningham has been seated in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, nearly from the time of the Conquest. Sir Henry Jerningham, 15th in descent from Jernegan, the first of the name on record, was created a Baronet in 1621, and was ancestor, in the 6th degree, of the present LORD.

STAIR, EARL OF. (DALRYMPLE)

Peer of Scotland.

JAMES DALRYMPLE, Esq., of Stair, President of the Court of Session, 8th in descent from William de Dalrymple, who obtained the lands of Stair Montgomery, in Ayrshire, by marriage in 1450, was created, in 1690, VISCOUNT of STAIR, Lord Glenluce and Stranraer; he *d.* in 1695, leaving five sons, viz.:

1 JOHN, his successor, 2nd Viscount and 1st EARL of STAIR.

2 The Hon. Sir James Dalrymple, created a Baronet in 1698; he had a numerous issue, of whom the two sons following have left descendants:

1 Sir John, his successor, who *d.* in 1743: he had also a numerous issue, of whom, only one son left issue,

Sir William Dalrymple, Bart., his successor; he *d.* in 1771, leaving issue,

1 Sir John Dalrymple, Bart., of Cousland and Fala, who was *b.* in 1725, and *d.* 26 Feb. 1810, having *m.* 7 Oct. 1760, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Hamilton-Macgill, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 4 May 1829, he had Lieut.-General SIR JOHN HAMILTON-DALRYMPLE, Bart., and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Lieut.-Colonel William Dalrymple, of Fordel; who was *b.* in 1747 and *d.* 3 March 1794; having *m.* Diana, daughter of —— Molyneux, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 27 April 1817, he left Marton Dalrymple, Esq., deceased, and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 General Samuel Dalrymple, for whom and Sir William's other issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Robert Dalrymple, Esq., of Killock; he *d.* in 1765; his son, Admiral John Dalrymple *d.* in 1798, leaving a son, Robert Dalrymple, Esq., of Killock, who is also deceased.

3 The Hon. Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick, created a Baronet in 1698; he *d.* in 1737; having had, besides other issue:

1 Sir Robert, who *d.* before his father in 1734, having *m.* Johanna, daughter and heir of the Hon. Sir John Hamilton, [eldest son of John, 2nd Lord Bargeny, whose title has not been claimed since the death of his grandson, James, 4th Lord Bargeny, 28 March 1736,] he was father by her of Sir Hew DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* 13 Feb. 1800, leaving, by his marriage with Janet, 2nd daughter of William Duff, Esq., the late Sir Hew DALRYMPLE-HAMILTON, Bart., and other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Hew Dalrymple, Esq., a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Drummore; he *d.* in 1755, having *m.* Anne Horn, heiress of Horn and Westhall, by whom he had issue:

1 General Robert Dalrymple, who was *b.* 1 March 1718, *m.* 9 July 1754, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie-Elphinstone, and assumed the additional names of HORN and ELPHINSTONE; he *d.* 20 April 1794, leaving issue, Sir Robert Dalrymple-Horn-Elphinstone of Horn and Logie-Elphinstone, created a Baronet in 1828, and the six daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 David Dalrymple, Esq., a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Westhall; he *d.* in 1784, leaving issue all now extinct.

3 Colonel Campbell Dalrymple, *b.* 27 Aug. 1725, *d.* in June 1767, having *m.* 4 Sept. 1753, a daughter of John Douglas, Esq., who *m.* 2ndly, 23 Dec. 1769, Charles Dalrymple, Esq., 3rd son of Sir Robert, eldest son of the Honourable Sir Hew, the founder of this branch; for his issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

3 John Dalrymple, Esq., who *d.* in 1753; he was father of the late General Sir Hew-Whiteford Dalrymple, Bart., who was *b.* 3 Dec. 1750, *m.* 16 May 1783, Frances, youngest daughter and co-heir of General Francis Leighton, who *d.* in 1823; Sir Hew *d.* 9 July 1830: for their issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

4 James, father of Hew Dalrymple, Esq., of Nunraw, who *d.* in 1791, leaving a son, Kirby Dalrymple, Esq., of Nunraw, and other issue—See *The Peerage Volume.*

4 The Hon. Thomas Dalrymple, Physician to the King in Scotland, *d.* without issue.

5 The Hon. Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, created a Baronet in 1700; and *d.* in 1721, leaving a son and successor, Sir James, who *d.* in 1751, leaving issue:

1 Sir David Dalrymple, Bart., a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Hailes; he was *b.* 19 Oct. 1726, and *d.* 29 Nov. 1792; having *m.* 1st, 12 Nov. 1763, Anne, daughter of George Browne, Esq., Lord Coalston, who *d.* 18 May 1768; and 2ndly, 20 March 1770, Helen, daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Lord Kilkerran, who *d.* 10 Nov. 1810. He left a daughter by each marriage, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 John Dalrymple, Esq., *b.* 1734, *d.* 8 Aug. 1779, having *m.* 28 June 1774, Anne-Young, daughter of Walter Pringle, Esq., by whom he was father of the late Major-General Sir John-Pringle Dalrymple, Bart., and other issue, for whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

John, the eldest son of the 1st Viscount, who succeeded his father, was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland in 1691, but was obliged to resign that office in 1695, on account of his share in issuing the order for the massacre of Glenco, which in a vote and address of the Scotch Parliament, was declared to be a barbarous murder, and for the same reason was obliged, though he succeeded to his father's title of Viscount in 1695, to absent himself from the House of Lords till 1700, when he took the oaths and his seat. He was created, in 1703, Earl of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, Lord Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranraer, with remainder, failing the heirs male of his body, to the heirs male of the body of his father, James, 1st Viscount Stair. He entered so earnestly into the measure of the Union, that exhaustion, caused by the fatigue and anxiety he suffered in bringing it to bear, occasioned his sudden death, 8 Jan. 1707. He was ancestor of all the succeeding Earls, and left three sons, viz.:

1 John, 2nd Earl, who succeeded his father; he served with great distinction in the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, and had commands in the battles of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, but quitted the army soon after the retirement of the Duke of Marlborough, when the intention of ministers to separate from the Allies became manifest. On the accession of King George I., he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France; in which capacity he incurred the displeasure of the English Ministry by endeavouring to open the eyes of the Regent Duke of Orleans to the juggling pretences of the financier Law, of Mississippi notoriety. He was recalled in 1720, and, entering warmly into opposition to the Walpole administration, remained in retirement till its dissolution in 1742, when he was appointed commander of the allied forces in Flanders with the rank of Field-Marshal. In the following year, the King in person taking the command of the army, the Earl fought under his Majesty at the battle of Dettingen; but, finding his counsels slighted, and a preference shown on all occasions to the Hanoverian troops, resigned his command and retired. He *d.* in 1747, with the reputation of one of the most penetrating statesmen, and most experienced and brave warriors of his time; no less eminent in the Cabinet than in the field; of incorruptible integrity, and adorned by the finest accomplishments and manners. He was *m.* but left no issue. And his next brother and heir having *m.* Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, he obtained a renewal of his patent, granting the Earldom of Stair to the second and every succeeding son of that marriage in tail male, and, failing such issue, to William, Earl of Dumfries, and his heirs male, conditionally that the two Earldoms should be separated so soon as there should be two sons descended of the said Earl to enjoy them.

2 The Hon. William Dalrymple of Glenmure ; he *d.* before his elder brother in 1744, having *m.* Penelope, Countess of Dumfries, eldest daughter of Charles, Lord Crichton, and sister and heir of William, 3rd Earl of Dumfries ; she *d.* in 1742 : they had besides other issue, who all *d. unm.*, the following :

1 William, who succeeded his mother as 5th Earl of Dumfries, and on the death of his last surviving brother James, succeeded as 4th Earl of Stair, he *d.* without surviving issue in 1768.

2 James, who succeeded his uncle as 3rd Earl, according to the limitations of the renewed patent : he *d.* without issue in 1760, and was the last surviving male descendant of his father, except William, Earl of Dumfries, who accordingly succeeded as 4th Earl ; and on his death the title devolved on the descendants of the Hon. George Dalrymple, 3rd son of the 1st Earl.

3 The Hon. George Dalrymple of Dalmahoy ; he *d.* in 1745, leaving two sons, viz. :

1 John, 5th Earl, who succeeded on the death of his cousin, William, Ear of Dumfries and Stair, and *d.* in 1789, leaving one son, John, 6th Earl, who had been Minister Plenipotentiary to the King and Republic of Poland, and was, at the time of his accession to the Earldom, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin. He was *b.* 24 Sept. 1749, succeeded 13 Oct. 1789, and *d. unm.* 1 June 1821.

2 William, *b.* 1735, and *d.* 23 Feb. 1807 ; leaving one son, John-William-Henry, who succeeded his uncle, and is the present and 7th Earl.

STAMFORD, EARL OF. (Grey.)

Peer of England.

Anchetil de Grey, who is recorded in the Doomsday Book, but whose pedigree, whether Saxon or Norman, is uncertain, was the Patriarch of this noble family, one of the most ancient, most widely spread, and most illustrious in the English Peerage ; his great-grandson, Sir John de Grey, was father of

Sir Henry de Grey, who had six sons, viz.

1 Richard, whose grandson, Henry, was summoned to Parliament in 1299, as Baron Grey of Codnor, from whom the Lords Grey of Codnor continued, in lineal male succession, till the death of Henry, 7th Lord in 1496, when the Barony fell into abeyance.

2 Sir John ; he *d.* in 1265, and was father of Reginald, summoned to Parliament in 1295, as Baron Grey of Wilton ; as he was ancestor of the Earl of Stamford, his issue will be stated below.

3 William, possessor of Landford, Co. Notts, and Sandiacre, Co. Derby, and supposed to be the William de Grey of Cavendish, Co. Suffolk, from whom Lord Walsingham claims his descent.

4 Robert, whose great-grandson was summoned to Parliament in 1388, as Baron Grey of Rotherfield. His male line failed in 1387, when the Barony was carried by females into the family of Lovell, and forfeited in 1487.

5 Walter, Lord Chancellor, and Archbishop of York; he *d.* in 1255.
6 Henry.

Reginald, 1st Baron Grey de Wilton, son and heir of Sir John, 2nd son of Sir Henry de Grey, *d.* in 1308; his son and successor,

John, 2nd Lord Grey de Wilton, *d.* in 1323, leaving two sons:

1 Henry, from whom the Barons Grey de Wilton continued in lineal male succession to Arthur, 14th Lord, a very eminent nobleman of the reign of Queen ELIZABETH, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the patron there of the Poet Spencer; he *d.* in 1593, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas, the last Lord Grey de Wilton, who being a violent Puritan, had the misfortune to be implicated in Raleigh's plot, for which he was attainted of treason in 1604, and his Peerage forfeited; he *d.* in the Tower in 1618. His sister and heir, Bridget, *m.* Sir Rowland Egerton, Bart., and from them descended the late Earl of Wilton, maternal grandfather of the present Earl of Wilton.

2 Roger, summoned to Parliament in 1324, as Baron Grey de Ruthyn; he *d.* in 1353; his son and successor, Reginald, 2nd Lord Grey de Ruthyn, *d.* in 1388, and was succeeded by his son,

Reginald, 3rd Baron Grey de Ruthyn, who was twice married; 1st, to Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Roos, by whom he had his son and heir; 2ndly, to Joan, daughter and sole heir of William, 4th Baron Astley, by writ 1295, and by her had three sons, the two younger of whom were, John Grey of Barwell, in Leicestershire, and Robert Grey of Enville, in Staffordshire. The Lord Reginald's two eldest sons were,

1 John, who *d.* before his father, leaving two sons, Edmund and Thomas. The younger, an active Lancastrian, was created Baron Grey of Rugemont, by King HENRY VI., and attainted in the first year of EDWARD IV.; he left no issue. Edmund, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather as 4th Lord Grey de Ruthyn, and, in 1465, was created Earl of Kent; in which Earldom this Barony continued merged till the death, in 1639, of Henry, 8th Earl, whose sister and heir carried the Barony into the family of Longueville, through which, and that of Yelverton, Earl of Sussex, it descended to Henry Gould, 20th Lord, father of the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, wife of the Marquis of Hastings. The Earldom of Kent devolved on Anthony Grey, cousin and heir male of the 8th Earl, whose great-grandson, Henry, was created Duke of Kent, and *d.* in 1740; when the male line of the Earls of Kent became extinct, and his title of Marquis Grey passed to his grand-daughter, the Countess of Hardwicke, whose eldest daughter and co-heir was created Countess de Grey, and whose youngest daughter was mother of Thomas-Philip, Lord Grantham, who, in 1833, succeeded his aunt as Earl De-Grey.

2 Edward, Lord Astley, (eldest son by the 2nd marriage,) he *m.* Elizabeth, grand-daughter and heir of William, 5th Baron Ferrars of Groby, (by writ 1297,) and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Ferrars of Groby; he *d.* in 1457, and these two Baronies afterwards descended together. The Lord Edward had three sons, viz.

1 Sir John Grey, Lord Astley and Ferrars of Groby, but never summoned to Parliament; he was killed in the second battle of St. Albans, on the Lancastrian side in 1461; he *m.* the Lady Elizabeth Widville, eldest daughter of Richard, Earl Rivers, K.G., and by her, who after his death became the Queen Consort of EDWARD IV., and mother of Edward V., and of the Princess Elizabeth, heiress of the House of York, and wife of HENRY VII., he had two sons,

1 Sir Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather as Baron Astley, and Ferrars of Groby, and was created Marquis of Dorset; *see* below.

2 Sir Richard, taken prisoner by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, while assisting the Earl Rivers, his uncle, in conveying the young King EDWARD V. to London, and beheaded by his orders in Pomfret Castle, without trial or accusation, in 1483.

2 Edward; he *d.* in 1491, having *m.* Elizabeth, sister and heir of Thomas Talbot, 2nd Viscount L'Isle, became in her right Baron L'Isle, and was created, in 1483, Viscount L'Isle; his only son, John, 2nd Viscount, *d.* without issue male in 1512; and Elizabeth, daughter of the 1st and sister of the 2nd Viscount, becoming their eventual heir, carried the barony of L'Isle into the family of her husband, Edmund Dudley, whose son, by her, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, became in her right Baron L'Isle.

3 Reginald, killed on the Lancastrian side in the battle of Wakefield in 1460.

Sir Thomas Grey, 7th Lord Astley, and 8th Lord Ferrars of Groby, K.G., was created Marquis of Dorset in 1475 by his step-father, King EDWARD IV.; after whose death he was attainted under RICHARD III., and restored in blood in the first year of HENRY VII. He *d.* in 1501, having been twice married, 1st to Anne, daughter of Henry Holland, Earl of Exeter, by whom he had no issue; and 2ndly, to Cecily, only daughter and heir of William, 3rd Baron Bonville, (by writ 1449,) and maternally, 6th Baron Harrington, (by writ 1324;) they had, besides other issue, Lord Leonard Grey, (their 6th son,) created Viscount Garney in Ireland; but tried for some treasonable association with the Irish, attainted and beheaded on Tower-hill in 1541; and

Thomas, (their eldest surviving son,) who succeeded to the titles of his father and mother, 2nd Marquis of Dorset, K.G. He *d.* in 1530, leaving four sons, viz.,

1 Henry, 3rd Marquis, his successor, K.G., who, in 1551, was created Duke of Suffolk; having *m.* Frances, daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen-dowager of France, daughter of King HENRY VII. The Duke, having been induced by the Duke of Northumberland to enter into the plot for raising his daughter, the Lady Jane Grey, to the Throne, was attainted and beheaded in 1555, when the titles of Duke of Suffolk, Marquis of Dorset, Baron Astley, Ferrars of Groby, Harrington, and Bonville, became forfeited. By Frances his Duchess, who after his death *m.* Adrian Stokes, Esq., and *d.* without issue by him in 1563, he had three daughters, viz.:

1 The accomplished and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, whom the ambition of the Duke of Northumberland elevated to the throne only to bring her to an untimely grave; she was *m.* to Lord Guildford Dudley, 4th son of that Duke, and who suffered on the scaffold on the same day that she was beheaded, 12 Feb. 1555.

2 Lady Catherine Grey, the eventual heir of the Princess Mary, whose unfortunate marriage with the Earl of Hertford has been related in this volume—*see title* SOMERSET. She *d.* a prisoner in the Tower, where her two sons were born. The present representative of this marriage is Richard-Plantagenet, Marquis of Chandos, eldest son of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

3 Lady Mary Grey; warned by the misfortunes of her sisters, she preferred security to honour, and *m.* Martin Keys, Esq., Serjeant-porter to Queen ELIZABETH, and *d.* without issue.

2 Lord Thomas Grey, who, after the proclamation of Queen MARY, joined in the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyat, and was beheaded 27 April 1555.

3 Lord Leonard Grey, concerned in the same rebellion, and also beheaded in the Tower.

4 Lord John Grey, who, after the execution of his three brothers, became the chief of this branch of the family, but could not inherit any of its honours on account of the attainder of his eldest brother, in whose person they were forfeited; he *d.* in 1564.

SIR HENRY GREY, his only surviving son, purchased the Estate of Enville, in the County of Stafford; he was created BARON GREY of Groby, Co. Leicester, in 1603, and *d.* in 1614; having survived his eldest son Sir John Grey, who left one son,

HENRY, successor to his grandfather; having, by marriage with Lady Anne Cecil, youngest daughter and co-heir of William, 2nd Earl of Exeter, become possessed of the Castle, Borough, and Manor of Stamford, he was created, in 1628, EARL of STAMFORD. He commanded the Parliamentary army of the West in the commencement of the great rebellion, and met with a signal defeat from the Royal army at Stratton, in Cornwall, in May 1642; having taken refuge in Exeter, he proceeded thence to command the forces in Wales, and continued in arms till May 1644, when, tired of a thankless service, he requested leave to travel to the hot baths in France for the recovery of his health. His estates, during his absence, being all taken possession of by the Royal forces, his lady and children were reduced to great distress, and the Parliament voted £500 a-year for their support. He *d.* in 1673. He had four sons; of Anchitel, the 2nd, and Leonard, the 4th sons, nothing remarkable is recorded; the other two were,

1 Thomas, Lord Grey; he entered from the first warmly into the rebellion, was military commander of the County of Leicester, where he was vehemently opposed by Colonel Hastings, a younger son of the Earl of Huntingdon, who fortified his father's house at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and thence maintained the Royal interest in Leicester and the adjoining counties; and when, by the suppression of resistance on the part of this royalist, his occupation in this quarter was at an end, he repaired

to London to take his share in the awful proceedings there in progress. He sat in judgment on his Sovereign; signed the warrant for his murder; and soon after, falling under the displeasure of the usurper, was imprisoned in Windsor Castle. He obtained his liberty only to plunge into fresh excesses, and putting himself at the head of the 5th-monarchy men, was again imprisoned. The government, unwilling to proceed to extremities against a man who had gone such lengths with them, again liberated him, and he *d.* from a fit of the gout, heightened by the violence of his passions, in 1657. He left one son, THOMAS, who succeeded his grandfather as 2nd EARL. He was a strenuous opposer of popery and arbitrary power; was concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, but pardoned; and was a zealous supporter of the Revolution. He *d.* in 1720, without issue, when the title and part of his estates devolved on his cousin.

2 John, (3rd son,) on whom his father conferred Enville Hall; he left one son, HARRY, who succeeded his cousin as 3rd EARL, and *d.* in 1739, when he was succeeded by his eldest son,

HARRY, 4th EARL, who *d.* in 1768; having *m.* the Lady Mary Booth, sole daughter and heir of George, 2nd Earl of Warrington, (by patent 1690, and 3rd Baron Delamere, by patent 1661, on whose death, 1758, those titles became extinct,) and their son and heir, GEORGE-HARRY, 5th EARL of STAMFORD, was created, in 1796, Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey, Co. Chester, and EARL of WARRINGTON. They had three sons; viz.:

1 GEORGE-HARRY, above-mentioned, 5th EARL of STAMFORD and 1st of WARRINGTON, under the present patent; for whom see *The Peerage Volume.* He *d.* in 1819, and was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE-HARRY, present and 6th EARL.

2 Hon. Booth, *b.* 15 Aug. 1740, *d.* 4 March 1802; having *m.* 10 May 1782, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Mainwaring, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 4 July 1823, he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

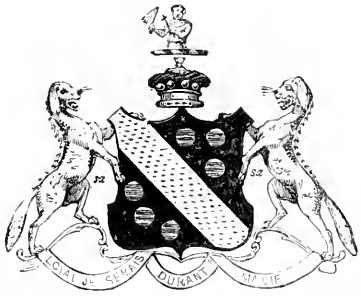
3 Hon. John, *b.* 22 May 1743, *d.* in July 1802; having *m.* 22 July 1773, Susannah, daughter of Ralph Leycester, Esq., who *d.* 3 April 1832; for their issue see *The Peerage Volume.*

STANHOPE, EARL. (STANHOPE)

Peer of Great Britain.

JAMES STANHOPE, eldest son, and the only son who left issue, of the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, 12th son of Philip, 1st Earl of Chesterfield, (which title, see for Earl Stanhope's pedigree,) having risen to the rank of Major-General in the army, was appointed to the chief command of the British forces in Spain in 1708. His first enterprise, on assuming this command, was the reduction of Port Mahon, in the island of Minorca, which he achieved with great gallantry and skill; this was followed up by the victories of Almenara and Saragossa, and in Sept. 1709 he entered Madrid, of which he took possession in the name of King CHARLES. But his triumphs were short. The Duke de Vendome assumed the command of the combined French and Spanish armies; the Castilians attached to King Philip abandoned Madrid and crowded to his standard; the armies of CHARLES were neglected both by the governments of Vienna and London; General Stanhope retreated before a superior force, and being deserted by the German Commander, Prince Starhemberg, was surrounded at Brihuega at the end of November, and, after a short but vigorous resistance, was compelled to surrender with his whole army, amounting to

two thousand men. On the accession of King GEORGE I. he was appointed Secretary of State, and continued to hold a principal place in the Administration till his death. He was created, in 1717, Baron Stanhope of Elvaston, Co. Derby, and Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his kinsman, Thomas Stanhope, Esq., of Elvaston, and to Charles and William, his brothers, and their heirs male respectively; they were sons of John Stanhope, Esq., grandson of Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, brother of the 1st Earl of Chesterfield. Of these three brothers, Thomas *d.* without issue; Charles *d. unm.*; and William was created Earl of Harrington, and was ancestor of the present Earl, who, with all the male branches of his family, are consequently in remainder to this Peerage. He was farther created EARL STANHOPE in 1718, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. He *d.* in 1721, and was succeeded by his eldest son, PHILIP, 2nd EARL, who *d.* in 1786, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, CHARLES, 3rd EARL; this ingenious and scientific nobleman was succeeded, in 1816, by his eldest son, PHILIP-HENRY, present and 4th EARL.



STOURTON, BARON. (STOURTON.)

Peer of England.

OF this family, which took its name from the town of Stourton, in Wilts, was Botolph Stourton, who, with his followers, defending the passes in the West against WILLIAM the Conqueror, obtained from him the terms he required. He was ancestor in the 10th degree of

SIR JOHN STOURTON, created, in 1448, BARON STOURTON of Stourton, Co. Wilts; he *d.* in 1462. WILLIAM, 2nd LORD, his eldest son and successor, *m.* Margaret, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Sir John Chediock, co-heir with her sister Katherine, the wife of Sir John Arundel, of the Barony of Fitz-Payne, by writ 1299, Sir John, their father, being the son and heir of Sir John Chediock, who was son and heir of John Chediock, by Isabel his wife, sole daughter and heir of Robert, 5th Lord Fitz-Payne. The 2nd LORD STOURTON and Margaret his wife, left three sons, JOHN, WILLIAM, and EDWARD, successive LORDS. JOHN, 3rd LORD, *d.* without issue male in 1434, and Anna, his daughter, *d. unm.* in 1533; WILLIAM, 4th LORD, *d.* without issue in 1522; and EDWARD, 5th LORD, *d.* in 1536, and was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, 6th LORD. His eldest son and successor, CHARLES, 7th LORD, was put to death at Salisbury in 1557, for having, with four of his sons, been concerned in a murder; he was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, 8th LORD, who *d.* in 1588, and was followed by his next brother, EDWARD, 9th LORD. To him succeeded, in 1632, his eldest son, WILLIAM, 10th LORD, who survived his eldest son Edward, a faithful adherent of King CHARLES I. in the civil war, and was succeeded by his grandson, WILLIAM, 11th LORD, only son of the said Edward. The 11th LORD, *d.* in 1685, leaving, besides other issue, three sons, EDWARD and THOMAS, successive LORDS, who both *d.* without issue; and Charles, who, with other children, was father of CHARLES, 14th LORD, who succeeded his uncle, LORD THOMAS, in 1744, and *d.* without issue in 1753; and WILLIAM, 15th LORD, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1781. He *m.* Winifred, eldest daughter and co-heir of Philip Howard, Esq., brother of Thomas, 11th, and Edward, 12th Dukes of Norfolk, and co-heir with her sister, Anne Lady Petre, of the Baronies by writ accumulated in the house of Howard. CHARLES-PHILIP, their only son, succeeded his father as 16th LORD, and was followed in 1816 by his eldest son, WILLIAM, present and 17th LORD.

His Lordship, as grandson and heir of WILLIAM, 15th LORD, by Winifrid, eldest daughter and co-heir of Philip Howard, Esq., brother of Thomas, 11th, and Edward, 12th Dukes of Norfolk, is co-heir (with Lord Petre, as grandson and heir of Anne, 2nd daughter of the said Philip Howard, Esq.,) of the Baronies by writ of Mowbray 1295, Furnival 1295, Strange 1308, Talbot 1331, and Howard 1470; also co-heir (with Lord Petre, as above) of one moiety of the Baronies by writ of Segrave 1264, Greystock 1295, Verdon 1295, Braose of Gower 1299, Lisle 1357, and Dacre of Gillesland 1482.

His Lordship is also co-heir, by the marriage above recited of WILLIAM, 2nd LORD with Margaret Chediock, of the Barony of Fitz-Payne, by writ 1299, to the other moiety of which Barony, Henry, 8th Lord Arundell, was heir; his co-heirs are Lord Arundell and Lady Clifford.

STRADBROKE, EARL OF. (ROUS.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE family of Rous existed in Suffolk, and are said to have had property at Stradbroke in that county, before the Conquest. Sir John Rous of Henham Hall, Co. Suffolk, 11th in descent from Peter Le Rous of Dennington, Co. Suffolk, his first recorded ancestor, was created a Baronet in 1660. Sir John, 2nd Baronet, his son and heir, was high Sheriff of Suffolk in 1661, and *d.* in 1730, leaving two sons, Sir John, his successor who *d. unm.* in 1731, and Sir Robert, 4th Baronet, who succeeded him, and *d.* in 1735, having *m.* Lydia, daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Holton, Co. Suffolk.

Sir John Rous, 5th Baronet, their son, was *b.* in Feb. 1728, and *d.* 31 Oct. 1771; having *m.* in 1749, Judith, daughter of John Bedingfeld, Esq., who was *b.* 28 April 1730, (*m.* 2ndly, 3 Nov. 1772, the Rev. Edward Lockwood,) and *d.* in Sept. 1794, by whom he had issue,

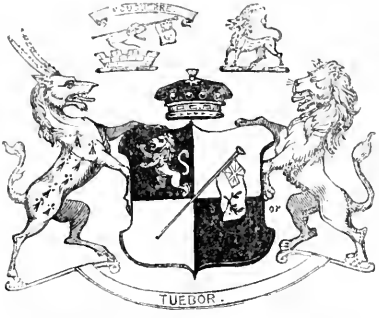
1 SIR JOHN, his successor, who was created, in 1796, Baron Rous of Dennington; and Viscount Dunwich and EARL of STRADBROKE, Co. Suffolk, in 1821.

2 Frances, late wife of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart., deceased.

3 Charlotte, who *d. unm.* in 1770.

4 Louisa-Judith, late wife of John Birch, Esq., Deputy Governor of Chandernagore, in the East Indies, where she *d.* in 1794.

The 1st EARL *d.* in 1827, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN-EDWARD CORNWALLIS, present and 2nd EARL.



STRAFFORD, BARON. (Byng.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The gallant Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng, G.C.H., who in 1835, was created Baron Strafford of Harmondsworth, Co. Middlesex, is brother of George Byng, Esq., of Wrotham Park, Co. Middlesex, and youngest son of George Byng, Esq., son of the Honourable Robert Byng, 3rd son of the 1st Viscount Torrington. His Lordship's Pedigree will be found under the *title* Torrington *in this Volume.*

STRANGFORD, VISCOUNT. (Smythe.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

John Smythe, Esq., of a very ancient family in Wiltshire, was of Corsham, in that county, in the reign of Henry VIII.; his son Thomas was Farmer of the Customs to Queen Elizabeth, settled at Ostenhanger, in Kent, and *d.* in 1591, leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following, viz.,

1 Sir John Smythe, who *d.* in 1608, leaving an only son, Thomas, 1st Viscount Strangford.

2 Sir Thomas Smythe, Ambassador to Russia in 1604; he *d.* in 1625, having *m.* Sarah, daughter and heir of William Blount, Esq.; who *m.* 2ndly. Robert Sydney, 1st Earl of Leicester, his eldest son, Sir John, was father of Robert Smythe, Esq., of Bounds, near Tunbridge, who *m.* Lady Dorothy Sydney, eldest daughter of Robert, 2nd Earl of Leicester. This branch ended in 1777, by the death of Sir Sydney-Stafford Smythe, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

3 Sir Richard Smythe, of Leeds Castle, Co. Kent, who *d.* in 1628; his daughters became his co-heirs, on the death, in 1632, of his only son, Sir John Smythe.

Sir Thomas Smythe, K.B., of Ostenhanger and Ashford, Co. Kent, *m.* Lady Barbara Sydney, 7th daughter of Robert, 1st Earl of Leicester, and was created, in 1628, Viscount Strangford of Strangford, Co. Down; he *d.* in 1635, and was succeeded by his son, Philip, 2nd Viscount, who *m.* Lady Isabella Sydney, young-

est daughter of Robert, 2nd Earl of Leicester, by whom, who *d.* in 1663, he had no male issue. By his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter of George Porter, Esq., eldest son of Endymion Porter, Esq., groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles I., he was father of Endymion, 3rd Viscount, who succeeded him in 1708, and *d.* in 1724. He was succeeded by his only son, Philip, 5th Viscount, who *d.* in 1787, when Lionel, his only surviving son, 4th Viscount, succeeded; he was followed in 1801 by his only surviving son, Percy-Clinton-Sydney, present and 6th Viscount, who in 1825 was created Baron Penhurst of Penhurst, Co. Kent, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

STRATHALLAN, VISCOUNT. (Drummond.)

Peer of Scotland.

The first of this ancient family who settled in Scotland is said to have been Maurice, a Hungarian, who accompained Edgar Atheling and his sister Margaret into Scotland, and obtained from King Malcolm III. the lands of Drymen, from whence his posterity derived their surname. From him descended Sir Malcolm Drummond, who flourished in the reign of King William I. of Scotland: the 10th from him was

John, who was created Lord Drummond in 1488, and *d.* in 1519. His eldest son William, Master of Drummond, was executed in 1511 for setting fire to the Church of Monyvaird, in which several of the Murrays, with whom he had a feud, and who had taken refuge there from an attack of Drummond's men, were burnt. He left a son Walter, who *d.* before his grandfather in 1518, leaving a son

David, who succeeded his great-grandfather as 2nd Lord; he joined the association at Hamilton in favour of Queen Mary in 1568, and *d.* in 1571, leaving two sons, viz.:

1 Patrick, 3rd Lord Drummond, who *d.* in 1660, leaving also two sons, viz.: James, 4th Lord, who was created Earl of Perth in 1605, with remainder to his heirs male whatsoever, and *d.* without issue male in 1611; and John, who succeeded his brother as 2nd Earl of Perth. Throughout the troubles of the civil wars he was unshaken in his loyalty to King Charles, and *d.* in 1662, leaving, besides other issue, three sons:

1 James, 3rd Earl of Perth, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Phillip-haugh; he *d.* in 1675, leaving two sons.

1 James, his successor, 4th Earl of Perth, who, adhering closely to King James, and having suffered a severe imprisonment, followed by banishment for his loyalty to the abdicated Monarch, was by him created Duke of Perth. He *d.* in 1716, when his titles failed, his eldest son, James, Lord Drummond, having been attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1715. He escaped to France, and, on his father's death, assumed the title of Duke of Perth; he *d.* at Paris in 1730, leaving two sons, James, styled Duke of Perth, and Lord John Drummond, both attainted for joining in the rebellion of 1745. The Duke escaping after the battle of Culloden, *d.* of exhaustion on his passage to France in 1746, in his thirty-third year, and his brother John *d.* in the following year, both without issue.

Lords John and Edward, their uncles, younger sons of the 1st Duke, successively assumed the ducal title after the deaths of their nephews, and both *d.* without issue, the last at Paris in 1760. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1784 enabling the King to grant their forfeited estate to the legal heir, and it was in consequence granted to James, late Lord Perth.

2 John, created in 1686 Earl of Melfort, with remainder to the issue male of his 2nd marriage, which failing, to his heirs male whatsoever; following King James in his exile, he was by him created Duke of Melfort in 1690, and attainted by the English Parliament in 1695. He *d.* in 1714 at St. Germains, where for many years he had the chief administration of King James's affairs. He was twice *m.*; 1st to Sophia, heiress of Lundin, niece of the Duke of Lauderdale, whose family, against his will, brought up her children in the Protestant faith, and an exception was made in their favour in the act of attainder passed against him. James Drummond of Lundin, his great-grandson by this marriage, having proved himself the heir male of the house of Perth, obtained, in 1785, a grant of the estates of the Earl of Perth, in conformity to the Act of Parliament mentioned above, and was created, in 1797, Lord Perth, Baron Drummond of Stob Hall, Co. Perth, which title became extinct on his death in 1800. He left an only daughter and heir, Clementia-Sarah, *m.* to the present Lord Willoughby de Eresby, who assumed the name of Drummond. But the titles of Melfort, but for the attainder, would have descended to the issue of the 1st titular Duke's 2nd marriage with Eupheme, daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace; the eldest of these was, John, called 2nd Duke of Melfort, who *m.* Gabrielle d'Audibert, Comtesse de Lussan, by whom he had a son James, called 3rd Duke, who by Mary de Berenger, left four sons, viz.: 1 James-Lewis, called 4th Duke, who *d.* without issue in 1800. 2 Charles-Edward, called 5th Duke of Melfort, the present representative of this ancient family, in whom but for the attainder the title of Lord Drummond would vest; he is *unm.* 3 Henry-Benedict, who *d. unm.* in 1788. 4 Leon-Maurice, who *d.* in 1826, having *m.* in 1794, Mary de Longuemare, by whom he has left a son George, *b.* in London, 6 May 1807, who is *m.* and has issue.

2 Sir John Drummond, ancestor of Sir William Drummond of Logicalmond, Knight of the Crescent, of literary and political notoriety.

3 William, 2nd Earl of Roxburghe, whose male line failed in 1805, on the death of William, 4th Duke of Roxburghe—*See* that title in this Volume

2 James, 2nd son of David, 2nd Lord Drummond, to whom the thread of this pedigree has at length arrived, the ancestor of the Viscount Strathallan, was educated with King James VI., and was a great favourite of that Monarch, whom he accompanied to Perth on the memorable 5th of Aug. 1600, when the Earl of Gowrie and his brother were killed in an attempt upon his Majesty's life, and gave a clear deposition relative to that mysterious affair. He was created a Peer of Scotland by the title of Lord Maderty in 1609, and *d.* in 1623, leaving two sons, viz.:

1 John, 2nd Lord, who with his two sons suffered considerably in the cause of King Charles I., he was father of David, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1684 without surviving issue male, and of William, 4th Lord; the latter was created, in 1686, Viscount Strathallan and Baron Drummond of Cromlix, with remainder, failing the heirs male of his body, to his heirs male whatsoever. He *d.* in 1688, and was succeeded by his only son William, 2nd Viscount, on the death of whose only son William, 3rd Viscount, in 1711, the issue male of the 1st Viscount failed.

2 James, also with his son Sir James, a loyalist in the civil war; the latter *d.* in 1675, leaving an only surviving son,

Sir John Drummond. He was outlawed, in 1690, for his attachment, to the abdicated family, and *d.* in 1707, leaving, besides a younger son Thomas, who was engaged in the rebellion of 1715, two elder sons, viz.:

1 William, who succeeded as 4th Viscount on the extinction of the male descendants of the 1st Viscount in 1711. He engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and, was taken at Sheriffmuir, but no proceedings took place against him; he also joined the young Chevalier in 1745, was left Commander-in-chief of his forces in Scotland,

when he marched into England, and was killed at the battle of Culloden in 1746: he was attainted by Act of Parliament. Margaret, his wife, daughter of Lord William Murray, 2nd Lord Nairne, was committed to Edinburgh Castle in Feb. 1746, on account of her activity in the cause of the Chevalier, but was liberated on bail in November following. She *d.* in 1773; they had, besides three other sons, who *d. unm.*, the four following:

1 James, who succeeded as 5th Viscount, and having engaged in the rebellion of 1745, was attainted; he *d.* 22 July 1765, having *m.* Eupheme, daughter of Peter Gordon, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 5 July 1796, he left issue, 1 James, his successor, who, but for the attainder, would have been 6th Viscount; he was *b.* in 1752, and *d. unm.* 10 Dec. 1775; 2 Andrew-John, who should have succeeded his brother as 7th Viscount; he was *b.* in 1758, and *d. unm.* 20 Jan. 1817; 3 Margaret, who *d.* in 1821; having *m.* in Dec. 1779, George-Augustus Haldane, Esq., of Gleneagles, who *d.* 26 Oct. 1799; 4 Elizabeth, who *d.* in July 1831, aged 76.

2 William Drummond, (3rd son,) who *d.* 25 May 1772: having *m.* Anne, 2nd daughter of Major David Nairne, by whom, who *d.* 31 May 1782, he was father of James-Andrew-John-Laurence-Charles, the present and 8th Viscount, who, but for the attainder, would have succeeded in 1817 on the death of his cousin the 7th Viscount, and was graciously restored to his honours under King George IV., by Act of Parliament, in 1824.

3 Robert Drummond, of Cadlands, Co. Hants., Banker at Charing-Cross; (6th son,) he was *b.* in 1729, and *d.* 19 Jan. 1804; having *m.* in 1753, Winifred, daughter of William Thompson, Esq., who *d.* 2 April 1791. The numerous surviving descendants of this marriage are stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

4 Henry Drummond, (7th son,) who *d.* 24 June 1795; having *m.* 21 March 1761, Elizabeth, 4th daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, and sister of Charles, 7th, and Spencer, 8th, Earls of Northampton, *b.* 13 Sept. 1744, *d.* 26 March 1819. They had an only son, Henry, who was *b.* 13 Jan. 1762, and *d.* before his father, 4 July 1794; having *m.* 13 Feb. 1786, the Hon. Anne Dundas, 2nd daughter of Henry, 1st Viscount Melville; for their issue, see *The Peerage Volume.*

2 Andrew Drummond, Esq., (5th but 2nd surviving son of Sir John Drummond,) the founder of the great banking-house at Charing-Cross; he purchased the estate at Stanmore in Middlesex, and dying in 1769, in his 82nd year, was buried there; leaving an only son,

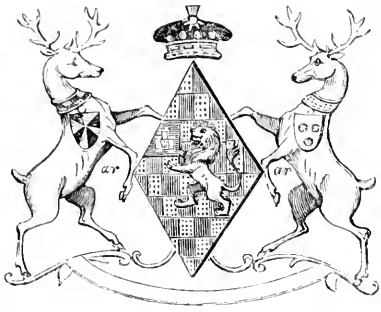
John, who *d.* in June 1774; having *m.* 22 Dec. 1744, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lord William Beauclerk, 2nd son of Charles, 1st Duke of St. Albans; by which Lady, who *d.* 7 March 1793, he had issue,

1 George Drummond, Esq., *b.* 15 June 1758, *d.* 6 March 1789; having *m.* 30 Nov. 1779, Martha, 5th daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, by whom, who was *b.* 10 May 1757, and *d.* 16 Aug. 1788, he had the three children stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 John, *b.* 1766, *d.* 28 May 1833; having *m.* 1st, 11 June 1789, Hester, eldest daughter of Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., and sister of Lord Delamere, who *d.* 24 Sept. 1802; and 2ndly, in April 1806, Barbara, daughter of Charles Chester, Esq., brother of the 1st Lord Bagot, who *d.* 9 Aug. 1832. His issue by both marriages will be found in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Charlotte, *d.* March 1774; having *m.* 24 Nov. 1769, the Rev. Henry Beauclerk, only son of Lord Henry, 4th son of Charles, 1st Duke of St. Albans.

4 Jane-Diana, *d.* in 1790; having *m.* 7 April 1766, Richard-Bethell Cox, Esq.



STRATHEDEN, BARONESS. (Campbell.)

Peeress of the United Kingdom.

George Campbell, a descendant of the Clan Campbell, emigrated from Argyllshire on the overthrow of the 1st Marquis of Argyll, and in 1662 settled at St. Andrew's; he afterwards purchased the estate of Baltullo, in the Parish of Cores, Co. Fife. The Rev. Dr. George Campbell, his grandson, was Minister of Cupar; he *m.* in 1776, Magdalene, only daughter of John Hallyburton, Esq., of Fodderance, by whom he had issue;

1 Sir George Campbell, Knt., of Edendale, *m.* to Margaret, daughter of A. Christie, Esq., of Ferrybank, and has issue.

2 Sir John Campbell, Knt., her Majesty's Attorney General.

3 Janet, *m.* to the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, LL.D., Professor in the University of St. Andrew's.

4 Jane, *m.* to James Greig, Esq., of Balbardie.

5 Eliza.

6 Lindsay, *m.* to David Johnston, Esq., of Overton.

7 Magdalene, *m.* to Charles Grace, M.D.

Sir John Campbell, the younger son, and her Majesty's Attorney General, *m.* Mary-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lord Abinger, who was created, in 1836, Baroness Stratheden of Cupar, Co. Fife. For her Ladyship's pedigree—*See* the title Abinger in this Volume.

STRATHMORE, EARL OF. (Lyon-Bowes.)

Peer of Scotland.

John Lyon got from King David II. the reversion of the Thanedom of Glamis; he was great-grandfather of Patrick Lyon, who was created Lord Glamis in 1445, and *d.* in 1459; his two eldest sons, Alexander, who *d.* without issue in 1485, and John, who *d.* in 1497, were successively Lords Glamis; the latter was succeeded by

his son JOHN, 4th LORD, who *d.* in 1500, leaving issue, GEORGE, 5th LORD, who *d.* a minor in 1505, and JOHN, 6th LORD, who succeeded his brother.

The 6th LORD *d.* in 1528, having *m.* Janet Douglas, daughter of George, Master of Angus, and sister of Archibald, 6th Earl of Angus, who was, with Archibald Campbell of Kepneith, her 2nd husband, and her son LORD GLAMIS, and others, indicted for designs, by poison or witchcraft, against the life of King JAMES V. Campbell, in attempting to escape from the Castle of Edinburgh, was dashed to pieces against the rocks which form the base of that sublime edifice; the Lady was condemned for a witch, and burnt to death on the Castle Hill, 17 July 1537, displaying to an immense concourse of spectators a masculine firmness of mind, worthy the house of Douglas, in a form of feminine grace and beauty. Her son JOHN, 7th LORD, still a minor, was also condemned to death, but his execution was respited till he came of age. Meanwhile the accuser, one Lyon, avowed his evidence to be false, and the LORD GLAMIS was released; he *d.* in 1558. Sir Thomas Lyon, his eldest son, was one of the principal agents in the Raid of Ruthven in 1582; and the King's bursting into tears when Sir Thomas stopped him from passing the door, drew from him the exclamation, "No matter, better children weep than bearded men!" On the King's recovering his liberty in the following year, Sir Thomas retired into England, and was forfeited, but was pardoned in 1585. At his death, in 1594, the King remarked that the boldest and hardiest man in his dominions was taken away. JOHN, 8th LORD GLAMIS, his elder brother, and eldest son of the 7th LORD, was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1575, and in March 1578 was deputed by the nobility, who were tired of the administration of the Regent, Earl of Morton, to notify to the Earl that the King, though only in his 12th year, had resolved to take the government into his own hands. The Lord Glamis was accidentally killed in an encounter between his own followers and those of the Earl of Crawford at Stirling, on the 17th of the same month.

He was succeeded by his only son, PATRICK, 9th LORD, who was created, in 1606, EARL of KINGHORN, Lord Lyon and Glamis, and *d.* in 1615. He was succeeded by his eldest son JOHN, 2nd EARL; who sided with the Parliament in the civil war; he opposed the delivery up of the King to the English in January 1647, and *d.* in May the same year. He was succeeded by his only son PATRICK, 3rd EARL; who in 1672 obtained a charter of the Earldom to himself and the heirs male of his body, failing which, to such persons as should be nominated by him, failing which, to his heirs male whatsoever, with remainder to his heirs and assigns whatsoever; and another charter decreeing that the Earls of Kinghorn should for the future be styled EARLS of STRATHMORE and Kinghorn, Viscounts Lyon, Lord Glamis, Tannadyce, Seidlaw, and Stradichtie. All the succeeding Earls are his male issue. He *d.* in 1695; leaving two sons, of whom the younger, the Hon. Patrick Lyon, was killed in the battle of Sheriffmuir, on the part of the rebels; and the elder, JOHN, 4th EARL, succeeded his father.

The family of the 4th EARL exhibited the extraordinary instance of six sons succeeding each other in their inheritance; they were, Patrick, Lord Glamis, who *d.* in his 17th year; Philip, Lord Glamis, who *d.* in his 19th year, both before their father; JOHN, who succeeded his father as 5th EARL, and was killed in the rebel army at the battle of Sheriffmuir, in 1715, *unm.*; CHARLES, 6th EARL, who in a quarrel between James Carnegy of Finhaven and John Lyon of Brighton, was accidentally killed by the latter in 1728; he *d.* without issue; JAMES, 7th EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1735; and THOMAS, 8th EARL.

The 8th EARL *d.* in 1753, leaving three sons; viz.:

1 JOHN, 9th EARL.

2 The Hon. James-Philip Lyon, who being in the service of the East India Company, was taken prisoner by Mir Cossim, Nabob of Bengal, and murdered at Patna, with several other British gentlemen, in 1763; he *d. unm.*

3 The Hon. Thomas Lyon of Hetton House, Co. Durham; he was *b.* in 1741, and *d.* 13 Sept. 1796; having *m.* 13 June 1774, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Farrer Wren, Esq., of Binchester, Co. Durham; by whom, who *d.* 31 May 1811, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

JOHN, 9th EARL, succeeded his father, and *d.* in 1776, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, 10th EARL, who, dying in 1820, was followed by his only surviving brother, THOMAS, the present and 11th EARL.

STUART DE ROTHESAY, BARON. (STUART.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

THE Right Hon. SIR CHARLES STUART, G.C.B., many years British Ambassador at Paris, eldest son of the late Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B., 3rd son of John, 3rd Earl of Bute, and great uncle of the present Marquis of Bute, was created, in 1828, BARON STUART DE ROTHESAY of the Isle of Bute. For his Lordship's descent *see* the title BUTE in this volume.

SUFFIELD, BARON. (HARBORD.)

Peer of Great Britain.

SIR CHARLES HARBORD, Knt., Surveyor-General to King CHARLES I., left an only daughter and heir, Catherine, who *m.* Willam Cropley, Esq., and by him had a son and a daughter, viz.:

1 Harbord Cropley, Esq., of Gunton, Co. Norfolk, who assumed the surname of Harold, and *d.* without issue.

2 Judith, who *m.* John Morden, Esq., of Suffield, Co. Norfolk, and had issue.

William Morden, Esq., their eldest son, succeeded by the will of his maternal uncle to all his estates, and in consequence, assumed the name and arms of HARBORD, by Act of Parliament, in 1742. In 1744 he was elected Knight of the Bath by the name of Sir William Harbord, and in 1745 was created a Baronet. He *d.* 17 Feb. 1770, having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Britiffe, Esq., of Bacon's Thorpe, Co. Norfolk, by whom, who *d.* 8 Aug. 1777, he had two sons; viz.:

1 SIR HARBORD, his successor, 2nd Baronet and 1st LORD SUFFIELD.

2 Robert Harbord, Esq., of Suffield, Co. Norfolk, who *d. unm.* in 1823.

SIR HARBORD HARBORD, Bart., the eldest son, was created BARON SUFFIELD of Suffield, Co. Norfolk, in 1786; he was *b.* 26 Jan. 1734, and *d.* 4 Feb. 1810, having

m. 7 Oct. 1760, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart., who *d.* 1 June 1823; their issue will be found in *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son WILLIAM-ASHETON, 2nd LORD, who *d.* without issue in 1821, and was followed by his only surviving brother EDWARD, 3rd LORD; to whom, in 1835, succeeded his eldest son, EDWARD-VERNON, present and 4th LORD.

SUFFOLK, EARL OF. (HOWARD.)

Peer of England.

THOMAS, 4th Duke of Norfolk, was father, by his 1st marriage, of Philip, Earl of Arundel, ancestor of all the succeeding Dukes of Norfolk; and by his 2nd marriage with Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, Lord Audley of Walden, he had Lord Thomas, and Lord William, ancestor of the Earl of Carlisle.

LORD THOMAS HOWARD, K.G., eldest son of the 2nd marriage, was summoned to Parliament in 1597, as Baron Howard de Walden, and created, in 1603, EARL of SUFFOLK. He was engaged and displayed an ardent courage, in the great naval battle with the Spanish Armada. He was sworn of the Privy Council on the accession of King JAMES I., and in 1605, being Lord Chamberlain of the household, was consulted by Lord Salisbury, the Secretary of State, on the mysterious letter received by Lord Monteagle, which led to the detection of the Gunpowder Plot, first suspected, as a letter of Lord Salisbury's describes, at this conference: the Earl of Suffolk and the Lord Monteagle were appointed to search the vaults under the Parliament House, where they discovered Guy Fawkes, and his train of gunpowder. He was constituted Lord High Treasurer in 1614, of which office he was deprived in 1618, and an investigation being instituted in the Star Chamber into his conduct in it, he was amerced in a heavy fine, and with his Countess committed to the Tower during pleasure for venality proved against the Lady for the exertion of her influence in the dispatch of the Treasury business; they were enlarged within a few days, and the greater part of the fine remitted by the King's grace. The Earl *d.* in 1626: leaving by Catherine, his said Countess, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Knyvet of Charlton in Wiltshire, and heir of her uncle, Thomas, Lord Knyvet of Escrick, (who *d.* without issue in 1622, when his title became extinct,) seven sons, of whom the three following left male issue: 1 THEOPHILUS, his successor, 2nd EARL; 2 THOMAS, who succeeded to his mother's inheritance at Charlton in Wiltshire, and was created EARL of BERKSHIRE; his issue will be noticed hereafter as progenitors of the present EARL of SUFFOLK and BERKSHIRE; 3 Sir Edward, created, in 1628, Baron Howard of Escrick; he *d.* in 1675, leaving two sons, Thomas and William, successive Barons; the latter was succeeded by his son Charles, 4th Lord Howard of Escrick, on whose death, in 1714, this title became extinct.

THEOPHILUS, 2nd EARL, K.G., *d.* in 1640, leaving four sons, viz.

1 JAMES, 3rd EARL, who *d.* without issue male in 1688; when the Barony of Howard de Walden fell into abeyance between his two daughters, the Lady Essex, *m.* to Edward, Lord Griffin of Braybrooke, and the Lady Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Felton, Esq.; the Barony was called out of abeyance in 1784, and finally emerged by the extinction of the elder co-heir in 1797; the present Lord Howard de Walden is his Lordship's heir general through his younger daughter.

2 The Hon. Thomas Howard, whose only son James *d.* in 1669, leaving an only daughter and heir, Stuarta, who *d. unm.* in 1706.

3 George, who succeeded his elder brother as 4th Earl, and also *d.* without issue male in 1691, leaving three daughters his co-heirs.

4 Henry, who succeeded as 5th Earl, and *d.* in 1709, leaving three sons, viz.:

1 Henry, who was created, in 1706, Baron of Chesterford, Co. Essex, and Earl of Bindon, Co. Dorset; he succeeded his father as 6th Earl of Suffolk in 1709, and *d.* in 1718, leaving four sons, the three younger of whom *d.* before their elder brother, *unm.*; and Charles-William, 7th Earl, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and *d. unm.* in 1722, when the titles of Earl of Bindon and Baron of Chesterford became extinct.

2 Edward, who succeeded his nephew as 8th Earl, and *d. unm.* in 1731.

3 Charles, 9th Earl, who succeeded his brother; he *d.* in 1733, leaving (by his wife, Henrietta Hobart, sister of John, 1st Earl of Buckinghamshire, the well-known Mistress of King George II., and who *m.* 2ndly, the Hon. George Berkeley,) an only son, Henry, 10th Earl, on whose death, in 1745, the male issue of Theophilus, 2nd Earl, became extinct.

The Earldom of Suffolk then devolved upon the next heir male, descended from the 2nd son of the 1st Earl, the Hon. Thomas Howard, K.G. who in 1622 was created Baron Howard of Charlton, Co. Wilts, and Viscount Andover, and in 1626 Earl of Berkshire; he was a faithful servant of King Charles I., and his son, the Prince of Wales, till April 1645; when the Prince quitting the Island of Jersey to take refuge in France, the Earl of Berkshire returned to England, and lived in retirement till the Restoration. He had nine sons, of whom the four following succeeded or gave heirs to the title.

1 Charles, his successor, 2nd Earl of Berkshire, *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1679.

2 Thomas, 3rd Earl, succeeded his brother, and *d.* also without issue male, in 1706.

3 William, who had an only son, Craven, whose only son, Henry Bowes, succeeded his great uncle as 4th Earl of Berkshire, and on the failure of the elder branch in 1745, succeeded also as 11th Earl of Suffolk; he *d.* in 1757, having had three sons, of whom only the two following left issue:

1 William, Viscount Andover, who *d.* by a fall from his chaise, in his father's lifetime in 1756; leaving three daughters, of whom only one lived to marry, Frances, the wife of Richard Bagot, Esq., brother of the 1st Lord Bagot; and one son, Henry, 12th Earl, who succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in 1779. His posthumous son Henry, was *b.* 13th Earl in 1779, but lived only two days, when the title devolved on his great uncle, but Frances, his aunt, became heir to a great part of his property; Mr. Bagot, her husband, took the name of Howard, and they left an only daughter and heir, Mary, *m.* to the Hon. Fulke-Greville Upton, who has assumed the name of Howard, brother of Viscount Templetown.

2 Thomas, who succeeded his great nephew as 14th Earl, and *d.* in 1783, without issue male, leaving an only daughter and heir, Lady Diana, the wife of Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.

4 Philip, who *d.* in 1717; he had two sons, 1 James, who *d.* without surviving issue male, in 1722, and 2 Charles, a Captain in the Navy, lost in the *Swan* man-of-war, which he commanded in 1705, leaving an only son Philip. He *d.* in 1741, having had four sons, of whom, John, the 3rd son, and the only one who left issue, succeeded as 15th Earl in 1783, and *d.* in 1820, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Thomas, the present and 16th Earl.

SUTHERLAND, DUKE OF. (Leveson-Gower.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The family of Gower is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was seated in Yorkshire at the time of the Conquest. The Duke traces his pedigree from Sir Nicholas Gower, a Knight of the Shire for the Co. of York in the reign of Edward III. The 7th in descent from him was Sir Thomas Gower, of Stittenham, in that County, created a Baronet in 1620. His eldest son and successor, Sir Thomas Gower, a stedfast adherent of King Charles I., *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of William Howard, of Naworth Castle, and sister of the Earl of Carlisle, by whom he had no issue; and 2ndly, Frances, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Leveson, of Haling, Co. Kent, by whom he had two sons, Edward and William. Edward *d.* before his father; his only son Sir Thomas, succeeded his grandfather, was a Colonel in the army, and *d. unm.* at the camp of Dunkald, in Ireland, in 1689, when he was succeeded in title and estate by his uncle,

William, 2nd son of Sir Thomas Gower; he assumed the additional name of Leveson on being appointed sole heir to his great-uncle Sir Richard Leveson of Trentham, Co. Stafford, K.B. brother of Sir John Leveson, of Haling, his maternal grandfather; he *m.* Lady Jane Granville, eldest daughter of John, 1st Earl of Bath of that family, and at length co-heir of her nephew William-Henry, 3rd Earl; he *d.* in 1691.

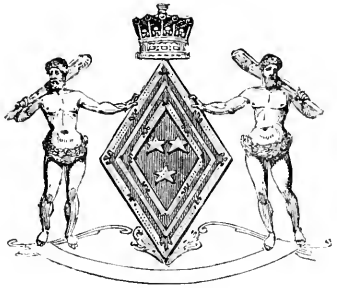
Sir John Leveson-Gower, his son and successor, was created, in 1703, Baron Gower, of Stittenham, and *d.* in 1709, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Lord, who was created, in 1746, Viscount Trentham, Co. Stafford, and Earl Gower. He *d.* in 1754, having been three times married, 1st to Lady Evelyn Pierrepont, 3rd daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, who *d.* in 1727; 2ndly, to Penelope, daughter of Sir John Stonehouse, Bart., and widow of Sir Henry Atkins, Bart., who *d.* in 1734; and 3rdly, to Lady Mary Tufton, daughter and co-heir of, Thomas, Earl of Thanet, and widow of Anthony, Earl of Harold, son of Henry Grey, Duke of Kent. He left issue, besides several daughters, all by the first wife, married into noble families, and other sons and daughters who *d.* young or *unm.*, the two sons following:

1 Granville, his successor, 2nd Earl Gower, and 1st Marquis of Stafford, born of the 1st marriage.

2 The Hon. Admiral John Leveson Gower, born of the 3rd marriage in 1743, *d.* 15 Aug. 1792; having *m.* 6 July 1773, Frances, eldest daughter of the Hon. Admiral Edward Boscawen, and sister of George-Evelyn, 3rd Viscount Falmouth, by whom, who was *b.* 7 March 1746, and *d.* 14 July 1801, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

Granville, 2nd Earl, K.G., succeeded his father in 1754, and in 1786 was created Marquis of the County of Stafford; he was *b.* 4 Aug. 1721, and *d.* 26 Oct. 1803; having *m.* 1st, 23 Dec. 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq., who dying 19 May 1745, the Marquis *m.* 2ndly, 28 March 1748, Lady Louisa Egerton, eldest daughter of Scroop, 1st Duke of Bridgewater, and at length heir of her brother Francis, 3rd Duke, who *d.* 14 March 1761; and 3rdly, 25 May 1768, Lady Susannah Stewart, 2nd daughter of Alexander, 6th Earl of Galloway, who *d.* 15 Aug. 1805. The first Lady bore his Lordship only a son, who *d.* an infant: by the two latter marriages he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, of whom

Lord Granville Leveson Gower, the second son, was created Viscount Granville in 1815, and Earl Granville in 1833. George-Granville, 2nd Marquis, K.G., the eldest son, succeeded his father; he *m.* Elizabeth, in her own right Countess of Sutherland in Scotland; *see the following Article;* and was created Duke of Sutherland, in Jan. 1833; he *d.* in July the same year, when his eldest son, George-Granville, the present and 2nd Duke, succeeded.



SUTHERLAND, COUNTESS OF. (Leveson-Gower.)

Peeress of Scotland.

William, the first possessor of this very ancient Peerage, created about the year 1228, *d.* in 1248, and was succeeded by his infant son, William, 2nd Earl, who having enjoyed the title seventy-seven years, *d.* in 1325, and was succeeded by his son, Kenneth, 3rd Earl, who was killed at the battle of Halidon Hill, in the cause of King David II., in 1333. These Earls continued to succeed in direct paternal descent through five more generations, namely; William, 4th Earl, who *d.* in 1370; William, 5th Earl, who left a second son, Kenneth, ancestor of George Sutherland of Forse, who, as heir male of the ancient Earls, claimed the dignity of Earl of Sutherland in 1766; Robert, 6th Earl, who *d.* in 1442; John, 7th Earl, who *d.* in 1460; and John, 8th Earl. He *d.* in 1508, leaving a son and a daughter, viz.: John, 9th Earl, who *d.* without issue in 1514; and Elizabeth, on whom the succession devolved, and who was enfeoffed in the Earldom of Sutherland in 1515, being then the wife of Adam Gordon of Aboyne, 2nd son of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly.

Adam Gordon had a charter of the Earldom jointly to himself and Elizabeth his wife for life, and to the longest liver of them; the Countess *d.* in 1535, and the 10th Earl, her husband, in 1537. They both survived their eldest son, Alexander, Master of Sutherland, and were succeeded by their grandson, John, 11th Earl, who was poisoned, with his wife, by the widow of his uncle, Gilbert Gordon, whose son, John, was next heir to the Earldom after Alexander, Master of Sutherland, the Earl's son. The Earl and Countess, with their son, were on a visit at Helmisdale Castle, the seat of the widow, when poison was administered to them in the liquor they drank at supper, of which the young John Gordon unsuspectingly, and without his mother's knowledge, partook, and *d.* within two days. The Master, being out on a hunting party, did not return till the supper was nearly ended, when his father, feeling himself poisoned, took up the table-cloth with all things on it, and threw it out of the window, and sent his son home that very night to Dunrobin Castle, without permitting him to take any refreshment; himself and his Countess *d.* five days afterwards, in 1567, when the Earl was in his forty-second year. The wicked author of this deed of horror, already punished by the loss of that son for whose benefit she had performed it, was conveyed to Edinburgh, and condemned to death, but avoided a public execution by suicide in prison.

From this period another succession of five Earls followed in uninterrupted paternal descent; namely, Alexander, 12th Earl, the Master of Sutherland abovementioned, who providentially escaped this melancholy catastrophe, succeeded his father, and *d.* in 1594; John, 13th Earl, *d.* in 1615; John, 14th Earl, *d.* in 1663, having been in the early part of the civil war a partisan of the Parliament, and afterwards zealously attached to the service of King Charles II.; George,

15th Earl, *d.* in 1703; and John, 16th Earl, in 1733. This Earl was very active in assisting the government to suppress the rebellion of 1715; he survived his only son, William, Lord Strathnaver, who *d.* in 1720, and was followed by his grandson, William, 17th Earl, who *d.* in 1750, and was succeeded by his only son, William, 18th Earl. This nobleman *d.* at Bath, having just completed his thirty-first year, under circumstances peculiarly affecting. His Lordship had *m.* 14 April 1761, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Maxwell of Prestoun, and by her had two infant daughters, the Lady Catherine, *b.* in London 24 May 1764, who *d.* at Dunrobin Castle 3 Jan. 1766; and the Lady Elizabeth, the present Countess, *b.* 24 May 1765. The death of the eldest of these children so affected both of the amiable parents, that change of scene was recommended for the renovation of their spirits; and they undertook the long journey from their northern seat to the scene of gaiety in almost the farthest extreme of this island, at that time a theatre of universal resort for the great, the wealthy, and the gay; but scarcely had they reached Bath, when the Earl was seized with a fever, and the Countess nursed him with such unremitting attention, without retiring to bed for twenty-one days and nights, that fatigue and anxiety were too much for her already depressed health, and she *d.* 1 June 1766; the Earl survived her a few days, and *d.* on the 16th of the same month. Their infant daughter was committed to the charge of her maternal grandmother, then the second wife of Charles Erskine, Lord Alva and Tinwald, a Lord of Session, who brought her up and lived to a great old age; dying in London in 1806: she was called Lady Alva. A competition arose for the title of Sutherland, which, after long litigation, was decided in the House of Lords in 1771, in favour of the orphan, Elizabeth, present and 19th Countess, now the widow of George-Granville Leveson-Gower, Duke of Sutherland, by whom she had issue—*See* the preceding article.

SYDNEY, VISCOUNT. (Townshend.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The Hon. Thomas Townshend, 2nd son of Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend, one of the most elegant scholars of his age, was father of the Right Honourable Thomas Townshend, Secretary of State, who was created Baron Sydney of Chiselhurst, Co. Kent, in 1783, and in 1789 Viscount Sydney of St. Leonard's, Co. Gloucester. He was *b.* 24 Feb. 1733, *m.* 19 May 1760, Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Powys, Esq., by Lady Mary Brudenell, 2nd daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Cardigan; she *d.* 1 May 1826, having had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*. His Lordship *d.* 1 July 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John-Thomas, 2nd Viscount, to whom, in 1831, succeeded his only son, John-Robert, present and 3rd Viscount. For his Lordship's pedigree, *see* the title Marquis Townshend in this Volume.

TAAFFE, VISCOUNT. (Taaffe.)

Peer of Ireland.

Of this family, which is of great antiquity in the Counties of Louth and Sligo, was John Taaf, Archbishop of Armagh in 1306.

Sir John Taaffe was created, in 1628, Viscount Taaffe of Corran, and Baron of Ballymote, both in the County of Sligo, and *d.* in 1742, having had fourteen sons; of whom Theobald, the eldest son, was his successor, and ancestor of the succeeding Peers till 1757, when his male line became extinct; and William, the 8th son, was ancestor of the present Viscount.

Theobald, 2nd Viscount, was created, in 1662, Earl of Carlingford, Co. Louth, and *d.* in 1677, leaving four sons, viz.:

1 Nicholas, 2nd Earl and 3rd Viscount, his successor, who *d.* without issue in 1690.

2 Francis, the famous Imperial General, Count Taaffe; he succeeded his brother as 3rd Earl and 4th Viscount, and *d.* without issue in 1704.

3 Dillon, whose issue male failed before the death of his brother.

4 John, who *d.* in 1689, leaving one son, Theobald-Lambert, 5th Viscount, and 4th Earl of Carlingford, who succeeded his uncle, and *d.* without issue in 1738, when the Earldom and the male issue of the 2nd Viscount became extinct.

The inheritance then devolved on the heir male of William, 8th son of the 1st Viscount, the issue male of all the seven elder sons having become extinct; this William left an only son, Francis, whose only son, Nicholas, succeeded as 6th Viscount, on the extinction of the elder line. He was a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Lieutenant-General in the Austrian service, and possessed large estates in Silesia, Bohemia, and Upper Austria; he *d.* in 1769, and his eldest son, John, having *d.* before him in 1768, he was succeeded by his grandson Rodolph, 7th Viscount, to whom succeeded, in 1830, Francis, his eldest son, the present Viscount. The Viscount possesses the Lordships of Elischau in Bohemia; and of Wischenau in Moravia; he resides, as did his predecessors, in the Castle of Elischau, and enjoys a high station in the Austrian court.

TALBOT, EARL. (Talbot.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This family is a collateral branch from that of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury, had two sons:

1 John, 3rd Earl, whose male line became extinct in 1618, by the death of Edward, 6th Earl.

2 Sir Gilbert, whose son, Sir John Talbot, was twice married, and was father of

1 John, (by his 1st marriage,) grandfather of George, 9th Earl, ancestor of all the succeeding Earls of Shrewsbury.

2 Another John Talbot, Esq., (by his 2nd marriage,) who was great-grandfather of William, Bishop of Durham, father of

1 Charles, 1st Lord, and

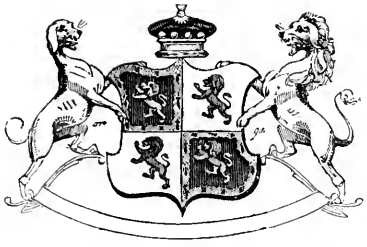
2 Sherrington, grandfather of Sir George Talbot, Baronet.

Charles Talbot, Lord High Chancellor, was created, in 1733, Baron Talbot of Hensol, Co. Glamorgan, and *d.* in 1737, leaving three sons:

1 William, 2nd Lord, created Earl Talbot in 1761, and Baron Dynevor in 1780, the latter with remainder, failing his issue male, to his only daughter, Lady Cecil, who accordingly succeeded to it on his death, 27 April 1782, when the Earldom became extinct.

2 John, father of John-Chetwynd, who succeeded his uncle as 3rd Lord; and was created, in 1784, Viscount Ingestrie, Co. Stafford, and Earl Talbot of Hensol, Co. Glamorgan; he *d.* in 1793, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles-Chetwynd, present and 2nd Earl.

3 The Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D.D., who *d.* 19 Nov. 1785, having *m.* 4 Jan. 1761, the Hon. Anne Bouverie, 2nd daughter of Jacob, 1st Viscount Folkestone, by whom, who was *b.* 7 Oct. 1729, and *d.* 31 Dec. 1813, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.



TALBOT AND MALAHIDE, BARON. (TALBOT.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE Talbots of Malahide are of the same origin as the Earls of Shrewsbury, whose progenitor, Richard de Talbot, was a Baron in the reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror; his grandson, Richard, was father of Gilbert, ancestor of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and of Richard, who settled in Ireland in the time of HENRY II., and erected the Castle of Malahide, where his descendants in the direct male line have been resident for more than six centuries.

His son Adam was father of Richard Talbot, who on his death, in 1287, divided his large estates between his elder son, Richard of Talbotstown and Feltrim, ancestor of the Talbots of Feltrim, and his younger son, Sir Milo Talbot of Malahide, whose grandson, Sir Thomas, was summoned to Parliament in 1372, and again in 1374; why this Barony has never since been claimed by his descendants does not appear, but Richard Wogan, the present Peer, is the direct representative and heir general of his ancestor, and should be the 16th Baron.

Sir Thomas, 5th in descent from this Thomas Lord Talbot, left issue, William Talbot, Esq., of Malahide, his heir, and Robert, whose son William acquired the estate of Carton, in the County of Kildare, was created a Baronet in 1622, and in 1685 Baron of Talbotstown, Viscount of Baltinglass, and Earl of Tyrconnell; in 1689, after the abdication of King JAMES, he was further advanced to the dignity of Marquis and Duke of Tyrconnel; he left no male issue.

From William, eldest son of Sir Thomas, descended, in the 6th degree, the late Richard Talbot, Esq., of Malahide, who *d.* 24 Oct. 1788; having *m.* MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late James O'Reilly, Esq., of Ballylough, Co. Westmeath, who, in 1831, was created BARONESS TALBOT and MALAHIDE of Malahide, Co. Dublin. Her Ladyship *d.* in 1834, and was succeeded by her eldest son, RICHARD-WOGAN, present LORD.

TANKERVILLE, EARL OF. (BENNET.)

Peer of Great Britain.

THE family of Bennet was anciently seated in Berks. Thomas Bennet, of Chapcot, near Wallingford, was great-grandfather of Sir John Bennet, of Dawley, Co. Middlesex; who had issue,

1 Sir John Bennet, created, in 1682, BARON OSSULSTON of Ossulston, Co. Middlesex, *d.* in 1688, and was succeeded by his son CHARLES, 2nd LORD, and 1st EARL, ancestor of all the succeeding Earls—*See* below.

2 Henry, created Viscount Thetford in 1663, and in 1672 Earl of Arlington, with remainder of both titles, failing his issue male, to the heirs of his body; he *d.* in 1685, and was succeeded by his only daughter, Isabella, who *m.* Charles, 1st Duke of Grafton.

CHARLES, 2nd LORD OSSULSTON, *m.* Mary, sole daughter and heir of Ford, 3rd Lord Grey of Werke, created, in 1695, Viscount Grey of Glendale, and Earl of Tankerville. (one of his ancestors having been, by HENRY VI., created Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy, which honour was forfeited by his grandson.) These titles became extinct by his death in 1701, and his son-in-law, CHARLES, 2nd LORD OSSULSTON, was created, in 1714, EARL of TANKERVILLE, which honour has descended uninterruptedly, from father to son, upon CHARLES-AUGUSTUS, present and 5th EARL, through three intervening EARLS, all named CHARLES. The 1st EARL *d.* in 1722; the 2nd EARL in 1753; the 3rd in 1767; and the 4th, who was succeeded by his eldest son, the present EARL, in 1822.

TEIGNMOUTH, BARON. (SHORE)

Peer of Ireland.

THE name of Shore appears among the gentry of the County of Derby in the time of King HENRY VI. Sir John Shore, M.D., of Derby, son of John Shore, Esq., of

Snitterton, in that County, was knighted at Whitehall, in 1667, and entered his pedigree and arms at Dugdale's visitation. He *d.* in 1680, leaving by his wife, Sarah, daughter of John Chambers, who survived him till 1727, two sons and two daughters, of whom, John Shore of London, the eldest son, *m.* Sarah, daughter of Abraham Wilmer, Esq., of Barking, Co. Essex, and *d.* in 1741.

Thomas Shore, Esq., his son and heir, was of Melton, Co. Suffolk; he *d.* in 1759, having *m.* Miss Dorothy Shepherd, by whom, who *d.* 5 Nov. 1783, he had issue, JOHN, the 1st LORD TEIGNMOUTH, and a 2nd son, the Rev. Thomas-William Shore, who *d.* 17 Feb. 1822, having *m.* Juliana, daughter of William-Mackworth Praed, Esq., of Teignmouth, Co. Devon, by whom he left issue.

JOHN SHORE, Esq., the eldest son, was created a Baronet in 1792, on being appointed Governor-General of India, and on retiring from that important station, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland in 1797, by the title of BARON TEIGNMOUTH of Teignmouth. His Lordship *d.* in 1834, and was succeeded by his eldest son CHARLES-JOHN, present and 2nd LORD.

TEMPLEMORE, BARON. (CHICHESTER.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR-CHARLES CHICHESTER, eldest son of the late Lord Spencer-Stanley Chichester, (3rd son of Arthur, 1st Marquis of Donegal, and the only brother with issue of the present Marquis,) was created, in 1831, BARON TEMPLEMORE of Templemore, Co. Donegal, and is the present Peer. For his Lordship's pedigree see the article *Donegal.*

TEMPLETOWN, VISCOUNT. (UPTON.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE family of Upton was seated at Upton, Co. Cornwall, about the time of the Conquest. From John Upton of Upton, descended in the fourth degree, Richard Upton,

who *m.* Agnes, daughter and heir of Walter Carnother. John, their son, *m.* Margaret, sister and co-heir of John Mules; their son Thomas, *m.* Joan, daughter and heir of John Trelawney, by whom he had issue, John Upton of Treslake, his second son. He *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Mohun, of Portlinch, Co. Devon. John, their second son, was father of William Upton, seated at L'Upton, Co. Devon. His great-grandson Arthur, was father, besides his son and heir, of Henry Upton, his 2nd son, who went over to Ireland in 1598, as a Captain in the army under the Earl of Essex, and settled at Castle Upton, Co. Antrim. Here his descendants have since exercised an extensive influence, and have distinguished themselves as supporters of the Revolution and of the Protestant succession.

Arthur Upton, Esq., his son and heir, left besides other issue two sons; Clotworthy, who was taken prisoner at the siege of Limerick, but recovered his liberty on the submission of Ireland to the arms of King WILLIAM; he left an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was created, in 1766, Viscountess Langford; (*see* the title LANGFORD in this Volume;) and John, who greatly distinguished himself, as a Lieut.-Colonel of Dragoons, at the battle of Almanza in Spain, under Lord Galway.

CLOTWORTHY, fourth, but eldest surviving son of Colonel John Upton, eventually succeeded at Castle Upton, and was created, in 1776, BARON of TEMPLETOWN, Co. Antrim; he *d.* in 1785, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN HENRY, 2nd Lord, who was created VISCOUNT TEMPLETOWN in 1806, and is the present Peer.

TENTERDEN, BARON. (ABBOTT.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

SIR CHARLES ABBOTT, the upright and enlightened Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was created, in 1827, BARON TENTERDEN of Hendon, Co. Middlesex, was the son of Mr. John Abbott, of Canterbury, who *d.* 14 Feb. 1795, by his marriage with Alice, only daughter of Mr. Daniel Bunce, of Canterbury, who *d.* 8 April 1793. They had an elder son, John, a merchant of London, and a daughter, for both of whom see *The Peerage Volume.*

CHARLES, the second son, was born at Canterbury, in a small house now pulled down, near the entrance of the Cathedral. He received his early education at the free grammar-school in that city; and here his assiduity and talents procured him a a foundation scholarship, which enabled him to pursue his studies at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he soon obtained a fellowship. In 1784, he competed successfully for the prize for the best composition in Latin verse upon the Air Balloon; and in 1786 obtained the prize for an English Essay on the Use and Abuse of Satire; and thus having established his reputation, he commenced Tutor. In this capacity Mr. Justice Buller became acquainted with him, through the medium of his son, and held forth so much encouragement from his appreciation of his talents as induced Mr. Abbott to become a student for the Bar, to which he was in due course called by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. His celebrated work upon shipping procured him the Patronage of Lords Eldon and Ellenborough; and though his abilities were not so highly estimated by the Attorneys, with whom chiefly lies the power of giving employment to the Gentlemen at the Bar, they brought him at length into a situation worthy of them; he was promoted to the Bench in February

1816, as a puisne Judge of the Common Pleas, and was removed in the following April to the Court of King's Bench, of which, in November 1818, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice. In this elevated and important office he continued to his death in November 1832, when he was succeeded in his title by his eldest son, JOHN-HENRY, present and 2nd LORD.

TEYNHAM, BARON. (ROPER.)

Peer of England.

JOHN ROPER, of Well Hall, Eltham, and of St. Dunstan's, both in the county of Kent, was sixth in descent from Edwin Roper of Kent, with whom Philipot, in his visitation of Kent in 1619, commences the pedigree of this family; he had two sons:

1 William, *m.* Margaret, daughter of the upright Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, who suffered death on Tower Hill, under the tyranny of HENRY VIII., for imputed treason; he *d.* in 1577, leaving by this Lady, so celebrated for her learning and filial piety, two sons, whose male issue flourished to the fourth generation, when the principal branch ended in heiresses.

2 Christopher, who was taken prisoner by the rebels in an attempt to suppress the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyat against Queen Mary, but soon liberated on account of illness; his eldest son,

SIR JOHN ROPER was created, in 1616, BARON TEYNHAM of Teynham, Co. Kent, and *d.* in 1618; his title descended uninterruptedly in the direct male line for four generations; CHRISTOPHER, 2nd LORD, *d.* in 1622; JOHN, 3rd LORD, in 1627; CHRISTOPHER, 4th LORD, in 1673; and CHRISTOPHER, 5th LORD, in 1683. The latter left three sons, successive Lords, namely: JOHN, 6th LORD, his successor, who *d.* in 1689, CHRISTOPHER, 7th LORD, who *d.* in 1697, both *unm.*, and

HENRY, 8th LORD, who *d.* in 1723, having *m.* three wives; 1st, Catherine, daughter of Philip, Viscount Strangford; 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Sir John Gage of Firle, Bart.: and 3rdly, Lady Anne, daughter of Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex, widow of Richard Barrett-Lennard, Esq., and afterwards, in her own right, Baroness Dacre; she *m.* 3rdly, the Hon. Robert Moore, son of Henry, Earl of Drogheda: by his second marriage he had no issue; but by the 1st and 3rd marriages he had the four sons following:

1 PHILIP, 9th LORD, *d. unm.* 1 June 1727, aged 19.

2 HENRY, 10th LORD succeeded his brother, and *d.* 29 April 1781, leaving, besides other issue,

1 HENRY, 11th LORD, *b.* 7 May 1733, *d.* 10 Dec. 1786; having *m.* 1st, 2 June 1753, Mary-Wilhelmina, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Head, Bart., who *d.* without issue in Oct. 1758; and 2ndly, Betty, daughter of —— Webber, Esq., and widow of Peter Mills, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* in 1726, and *d.* 4 Nov. 1793, he had the following issue:

1 Hon. Betty-Maria, *b.* 7 Aug. 1761, *d.* 1 March 1788; having *m.* Francis-Henry Tyler, Esq.

2 Hon. Catherine, *b.* 2 Aug. 1762, *d.* 1 Jan. 1829; having, after her

sister's death, *m.* her brother-in-law, the above Francis-Henry Tyler, Esq.

3 Henry, 12th Lord, *b.* 3 March 1764, succeeded 10 Dec. 1786, *d.* 10 Jan. 1800.

4 Hon. Anne, *b.* Feb. 1765, *d.* in her youth *unm.*

5 John, 13th Lord, *b.* 28 March 1767, succeeded 10 Jan. 1800, *d.* 7 Sept. 1784.

2 Hon. John, *b.* 20 June 1734, *d.* in Sept. 1780; having *m.* 21 March 1760, Anna-Gabriella, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Head, Bart., and widow of Moses Mendez, Esq.; she *d.* 11 Dec. 1771, having had an only son, who *d.* an infant.

3 Hon. Francis, for whom see *The Peerage Volume;* he *d.* in 1793, leaving issue, Henry-Francis, the present and 14th Lord, who succeeded to the title on the death of his cousin, and a daughter Charlotte.

4 Hon. Philip, *b.* 13 Oct. 1739, deceased; having *m.* in 1766, Barbara, 2nd daughter of Launcelot Lyttleton, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 10 April 1805, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Hon. Charles, *d.* in 1754, having *m.* Gertrude, sister and co-heir of John Trevor, Esq., by whom he left issue,

1 Charles Trevor, who in 1786 succeeded his father's uterine brother as 19th Lord Dacre, and *d.* without issue 4 July 1794.

2 Henry, a Major in the army, killed in a duel in 1788.

3 Gertrude, who succeeded her brother as Baroness Dacre, *m.* Thomas Brand, Esq., and *d.* in 1819, when she was succeeded by her eldest son, Thomas, present and 21st Lord Dacre.

1 Hon. and Rev. Richard-Henry, *b.* 1723, and *d.* Nov. 1810; having *m.* 1st, Mary, daughter of William Chetwynd, Esq., who *d.* in Jan. 1758; and 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Thomas Tennison, Esq., by whom he had the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

THANET, EARL OF. (Tufton.)

Peer of England.

This family descends from Elfege de Toketon, living at Toketon, Co. Kent, in the reign of King John. His descendant, Simon de Tufton of Tufton, in Sussex, in the reign of King Richard II., was ancestor in the 5th degree of Sir John Tufton of Hothfield, Co. Kent, created a Baronet in 1611; he *d.* 1624, and was father of

Sir Nicholas Tufton, created, in 1626, Baron Tufton of Tufton, Co. Sussex, and in 1628 Earl of Thanet, Co. Kent; he *d.* in 1632, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 2nd Earl. Being a Royalist, he was obliged to compound with Cromwell's government for the restoration of his sequestrated estate, and *d.* in 1664, having *m.* Lady Margaret Sackville, eldest daughter and at length sole heir of Richard, Earl of Dorset, by the Lady Anne Clifford, daughter and sole heir of George, 13th Lord De Clifford and 3rd Earl of Cumberland, by whom he left six sons. George, the youngest, *d. unm.* in 1670, of a wound received three years before in rescuing the Elector Palatine from an ambuscade; Nicholas, the eldest son, succeeded his father as 3rd Earl; and in 1678, by the death of his cousin, the Lady

Alathea Compton, the other co-heir of the Barony, became, in right of his mother and grandmother, 15th Baron de Clifford, and he *d. unm.* in 1679; JOHN, 2nd son, succeeded his brother as 4th EARL and 16th Lord de Clifford, and dying *unm.* in 1680, was succeeded by his next brother, RICHARD, 5th EARL, and 17th Lord de Clifford; he also *d. unm.* in 1684, and was followed by THOMAS, the 4th son, 6th EARL of THANET, and 18th Lord de Clifford, who *d.* in 1729, without surviving issue male, leaving five daughters and co-heirs, among whom the Barony fell into abeyance—*see* the title De Clifford in this Volume; Sackville, the 5th son of the 2nd EARL, *d.* in 1721, and his eldest son, SACKVILLE, 7th EARL, succeeded his uncle in the Earldom; he *d.* in 1753, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, SACKVILLE, 8th EARL, who *d.* in 1786, leaving, besides other issue, SACKVILLE, his successor, 9th EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1825, CHARLES, 10th EARL, who followed his brother, and also *d.* without issue; and HENRY, present and 11th EARL, who succeeded him in 1832.

THOMOND, MARQUIS OF. (O'BRYEN.)

Peer of Ireland and of the United Kingdom.

THIS family descends from Brian Boirombe, King of all Ireland in 1002; whose ancestors had reigned in Ireland for many generations, and whose descendants continued Princes of Thomond till, in the reign of King HENRY VIII., Connor O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, left at his death an infant son, Donough, when his brother MURROUGH usurped his dominions, and, submitting himself to King HENRY VIII., was created, in 1543, Earl of Thomond for life, with remainder to his nephew Donough, who succeeded him,

Donough, 2nd Earl, was succeeded by his son Conner, 3rd Earl, who had issue, 1 Donough, 4th Earl, whose male line failed in 1741, by the death of Henry, 8th Earl; he had been created, in 1714, Baron Tadcaster, in the Peerage of Great Britain, which title became extinct by his death. 2 Daniel, created Viscount Clare, which title was forfeited by the attainder, in 1691, of his great-grandson, Daniel, 4th Viscount; his male line and that of Connor, Prince of Thomond, father of the 2nd Earl, became extinct in 1774, by the death of Charles, who but for the attainder would have been 7th Viscount Clare, and 10th Earl of Thomond.

Murrough, 1st Earl of Thomond, was also created Baron of Inchiquin, with remainder to his issue male, and dying in 1551, this title descended in the direct male line through five generations: DERMOD, 2nd LORD, *d.* in 1557; MURROUGH, 3rd LORD, in 1573; MURROUGH, 4th Lord, in 1597; and DERMOD, 5th LORD, in 1624; he was succeeded by his son MURROUGH, 6th LORD, who was created EARL of INCHIQUIN in 1654; he *d.* in 1674, and was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, 2nd EARL, who *d.* in 1692, in Jamaica, where he was Governor, and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM, 3rd EARL, who *d.* in 1719, leaving, besides other issue, two sons,

1 WILLIAM, 4th EARL, who *d.* 18 July 1777, without issue male; leaving by his 1st marriage with the Lady Anne Hamilton, Countess of Orkney, an only surviving daughter, Mary, 3rd Countess of Orkney.

2 James, who had also, besides other issue, two sons:

1 MURROUGH, 5th EARL, created, in 1801, MARQUIS of THOMOND, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his brother, Edward O'Brien, Esq.,

and his issue male; he *d.* without male issue 10 Feb. 1806; leaving by his marriage with his cousin, Lady Mary O'Brien, 3rd Countess of Orkney, an only daughter, Lady Mary, late Countess of Orkney.

2 Edward, on whom the Marquisate was entailed; he *d.* in 1801, and was father of William, the present Marquis, and the other issue, (see *The Peerage Volume*,) to whom, in 1809, his Majesty granted the title and precedence of sons and daughters of a Marquis.

William, the eldest son, present and 2nd Marquis, succeeded his uncle, according to the limitation of the patent, and was created, in 1826, Baron Tadcaster of Tadcaster, Co. York, in the Peerage of Great Britain.

THURLOW, BARON. (Hovell-Thurlow.)

Peer of Great Britain.

This is an ancient family of the Co. of Norfolk.

The Rev. Thomas Thurlow, Rector of Ashfield, Co. Suffolk, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter and at length co-heir of Robert Smith, Esq., whose paternal name was Hovell, by whom he had issue,

1 Edward, who, after passing through the minor gradations of legal rank, was appointed, in 1778, Lord High Chancellor, which elevated office he retained till 1792, filling it with the great reputation which his superior mind, boldness of resolution, and remarkable sagacity, so justly merited. He was *b.* in 1735, created, in 1778, Baron Thurlow of Ashfield, which title became extinct on his death, 12th Sept. 1806; and again, in 1792, Baron Thurlow of Thurlow, Co. Suffolk, with remainder to the issue male of his brothers.

2 The Right Rev. Thomas Thurlow, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham, *d.* 27 May 1791; having *m.* Anne, daughter of William Beere, Esq., who *d.* 7 Aug. 1791; they left the issue mentioned in *The Peerage Volume*. Edward, the Bishop's eldest son, succeeded his uncle the Lord Chancellor, as 2nd Lord, and assumed the additional name of Hovell; he *d.* in 1829, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward-Thomas, present and 3rd Lord.

3 John Thurlow, Esq., *d.* 4 March 1782; leaving by his marriage with Josepha, daughter of John Morse, Esq., who *d.* 10 Dec. 1786, one son, the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, for whom see *The Peerage Volume*.

TORPHICHEN, BARON. (Sandilands.)

Peer of Scotland.

Sir James Sandilands had a charter from King David II. in 1336; 7th in descent from him was

Sir James Sandilands of Calder, who had two sons:

1 John, whose son James *d.* in 1577, and was father of James, 2nd Lord.

2 James, created, in 1564, Baron Torphichen, with remainder to his heirs and assigns whatsoever; he *d.* without issue in 1596, and was succeeded by his great-nephew.

James, 2nd Lord, ancestor in the direct male line of all the succeeding Lords; he *d.* in 1617, and was followed successively by his two eldest sons, James, 3rd Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1622; and John, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1637, and was also followed by his two elder sons in succession, namely, John, 5th Lord, who *d. unm.* in 1649, and Walter, 6th Lord, who *d.* in 1696, when he was succeeded by his eldest surviving son

James, 7th Lord, who was warmly engaged in the Royal army during the rebellion of 1715; he lost his eldest son James, a Lieutenant in the 44th regiment, in consequence of twenty-six wounds received at the battle of Preston, although he survived them four years; his Lordship *d.* in 1753, leaving, besides other surviving issue, the two sons following:

1 Walter, who succeeded as 8th Lord, and *d.* in 1765; his issue failed in 1815, on the death of his son and successor, James, 9th Lord.

2 The Hon. Robert Sandilands, who *d.* 18 May 1791, having *m.* Grizel, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 10 Feb. 1776, he had one son, James, the present and 10th Lord.

TORRINGTON, VISCOUNT. (Byng.)

Peer of Great Britain.

Thomas Byng, seated at Wrotham in Kent, in the reign of Kenry VII., was ancestor in the 6th degree of Admiral Sir George Byng, one of the greatest naval

commanders we ever had before the immortal Nelson, devoting his whole time and application to any service committed to his management, from which no fatigue nor indisposition could ever divert his attention; he was never unfortunate in any undertaking, nor miscarried in any expedition he was appointed to command. He was created a Baronet in 1715, and advanced for his distinguished merits to the honours of the Peerage in 1721, by the titles of Baron Byng of Southill, Co. Bedford, and Viscount Torrington, Co. Devon; he *d.* in 1733, leaving five sons, viz.:

1 Pattee, 2nd Viscount, who succeeded his father, and *d.* without surviving issue in 1747.

2 George, 3rd Viscount, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1750, leaving two sons:

1 George, 4th Viscount, who *d.* 14 Dec. 1812; having *m.* 10 July 1765, Lady Lucy Boyle, 2nd daughter of John, 5th Earl of Corke and Orrery, *b.* 27 May 1744, and *d.* 18 March 1792, by whom he left the daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

2 John, 5th Viscount, who succeeded his brother; he was *b.* 11 Oct. 1740, and *d.* 3 Jan. 1813; having *m.* 3 March 1767, Bridget, daughter of Commodore Arthur Forrest, by whom, who *d.* 25 April 1823, he had, besides the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*, as uncles and aunts of the present Viscount, George, his eldest son and successor, the 6th Viscount, who *d.* in 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George, present and 7th Viscount.

3 The Hon. George Byng, Governor of Barbadoes; he had three sons, of whom Robert, 2nd son, was smothered in the black-hole at Calcutta, 20 June 1756; and John, the 3rd son, *d. unm.* 16 June 1764; George, the eldest son, was *b.* in 1735, and *d.* 27 Oct. 1789, having *m.* 5 March 1761, Anne, 2nd daughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, by whom, who *d.* 3 Nov. 1805, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, of whom the present Lord Strafford is the youngest son.

4 The Hon. Admiral John Byng, whose life was sacrificed, after the unfortunate issue of his engagement with a French squadron off Minorca on the 19th May 1756, to popular clamour, and the unmitigated severity of the 12th Article of War, which denounces death against every person who, in time of action, shall withdraw, keep back, or not come into fight, or who shall not do his utmost, through motives of cowardice, negligence, or disaffection. The court-martial expressly acquitted the Admiral of cowardice or disaffection, and made no mention of negligence, but condemned him to death, relieving their consciences by earnestly recommending him to the mercy of the Crown; this recommendation, however, was of no avail, though one of the Lords of the Admiralty, the Hon. Admiral John Forbes, father of the Countess of Clarendon and Lady Maryborough, conscientiously refused to sign the warrant for his execution. Admiral Byng was shot on board the *Monarque*, in Portsmouth Harbour, 14 March 1757.

5 The Hon. Edward Byng, *b.* in 1706; he was in an ill state of health when his brother the Admiral was brought home a prisoner, and, hastening to Portsmouth to visit him, was there seized, the morning after his arrival, with convulsions, and *d.* the same day at noon, 28 July 1756.

TOWNSHEND, MARQUIS. (Townshend.)

Peer of Great Britain.

The Patriarch of this family was Ludovic, a noble Norman, who came into England in the reign of Henry I., and assumed the name of Townshend; the 11th in descent from him was Sir Roger Townshend, created a Baronet in 1617; he *d.* in 1636, leaving two sons: Sir Roger, who *d.* under age, and Sir Horatio, who succeeded his brother; he was a minor during the reign of King Charles I., but put himself very forward in promoting the Restoration. He carried an address to Parliament in Jan. 1659 from the County of Norfolk, demanding the restoration of the secluded Members, or the convening of a free Parliament; in that of 1660, which voted the Restoration, he represented the County, and was appointed one of the twelve Commoners to carry over to the King the humble petition of the two Houses that he would be pleased speedily to return, and take the government of the kingdom into his hands. He was created, in 1661, Baron Townshend of Lynn Regis, Co. Norfolk, and in 1682 Viscount Townshend of Raynham, Co. Norfolk; he *d.* in 1687, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Charles, 2nd Viscount, who throughout the reign of George I., and in the early part of that of George II., held a most distinguished station in the councils of the country. He retired from the administration in 1730, on account of the public and private jealousies which were daily increasing between him and his brother-in-law, formerly his friend and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, neighbours in the county. Lord Townshend, the only Peerage family of the County of Norfolk, had long been accustomed to direct its polities, and now saw his influence superseded even there by the growing importance of the favourite Minister of the Crown; Raynham, long the seat of first consideration and splendour of the County, gradually sank beneath the rising magnificence and sumptuous hospitality of Houghton, while its noble owner, frank, impetuous, and overbearing, under the shadow of whose superior consequence his rival had risen into power, could not brook that independence of his dictates, and even contradiction to his projects, which Sir Robert Walpole now constantly displayed. He retired then with an unsullied character for integrity, honour, and disinterestedness, and after spending the evening of his life in rural occupations, never once visiting the capital, lest he should be drawn again into the vortex of its intrigues, *d.* at Raynham in 1738. He was twice married: 1st, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Pelham, and sister of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle; and 2ndly to Dorothy, sister of Sir Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford; he had four sons by each marriage, of whom the three eldest of the 1st marriage, and the youngest of the second, left issue, viz.:

1 Charles, his successor, 3rd Viscount.

2 Hon. Thomas, *b.* 2 June 1701, *d.* 21 May 1780, having *m.* 2 May 1730, Albinia, daughter of Colonel John Selwyn, by whom, who *d.* in 1739, he was father of Thomas, 1st Viscount Sydney, and great-grandfather of the present Viscount.—*See* that title in this Volume.

3 Hon. William, father of Charles, 1st Lord Bayning, and grandfather of the present Lord—*See* that title.

4 The Hon. and very Rev. Edward, D.D., Dean of Windsor, 8th son, *b.* 11 May 1720, *d.* 27 Jan. 1765; having *m.* May 1747, Mary, daughter of General

Price, by whom, who was *b.* 1732, and *d.* 11 Feb. 1816, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

Charles, 3rd Viscount, succeeded his father, and *d.* in 1764, leaving two surviving sons, viz.:

1 George, 4th Viscount, and 1st Marquis Townshend.

2 The Right Hon. Charles Townshend, who, at the commencement of the reign of George III., acted a brilliant part in the Administrations of the time, and *d.* in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1767. The versatility of his political conduct acquired for him the nickname of "The Weathercock," but his talents drew from the eloquent Edmund Burke, when summing up his character in the House of Commons, this spirited eulogium—"Perhaps there never arose in this country a man of more pointed and finished wit, and, where his passions were not concerned, of a more refined, exquisite, and penetrating judgment. He was the delight and ornament of this House, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence. There are many young members now present who never saw that prodigy Charles Townshend, nor of course know what a ferment he was able to excite in every thing by the violent ebullition of his mixed virtues and failings, for failings he undoubtedly had, but none which were not owing to a noble cause, to an ardent, generous, perhaps an immoderate, passion for fame, a passion which is the instinct of all great souls." He *m.* Lady Caroline, eldest daughter and co-heir of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, and widow of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith; by this lady, who was created, in 1766, Baroness of Greenwich, with remainder to her male issue by him, and who *d.* in 1794, when that title became extinct, he left two sons, Thomas-Charles, and William-John, who both *d. unm.* before their mother, and one daughter, Anne, who *d.* in 1825; having *m.* 1st, Richard Wilson, Esq., from whom she obtained a divorce in 1798; and 2ndly, John Tempest, Esq.

George, 4th Viscount, was created, in 1786, Marquis Townshend, of Raynham, Co. Norfolk; he was *b.* 28 Feb. 1724, and *d.* 14 Sept. 1807; having *m.* 1st, in Dec. 1751, Lady Charlotte Compton, 14th Baroness de Ferrers of Chartley, and 7th Baroness Compton, 3rd and only surviving daughter and heir of James, 5th Earl of Northampton, who was *b.* 8 Aug. 1729, and *d.* 14 Sept. 1770; and 2ndly, 19 May 1773, Anne, 3rd daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart., who was *b.* 6 Aug. 1753, and *d.* 30 March 1819. He had issue by both marriages.

George, 2nd Marquis, succeeded his mother in 1770, as 15th Baron de Ferrers of Chartley, and 8th Baron Compton, and was created, in 1784, Earl of Leicester, in the patent of which Earldom he is styled Baron de Ferrers of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Louvaine, Basset, and Compton. He succeeded his father in 1807, and *d.* in 1811, when he was succeeded by his eldest son George-Ferrers, present and 3rd Marquis.

The origin of the Barony of Ferrers of Chartley is derived from the ancient family of Ferrers, of which Robert de Ferrers was created Earl of Derby in 1137, and Robert, his son, is styled Earl of Nottingham; these two Earldoms continued vested in the male heirs of the 2nd Earl, till Robert, 8th Earl, was dispossessed of them in 1265. John Ferrers, his son and heir, was summoned to Parliament in 1299 as Baron Ferrers of Chartley, which Barony was inherited by his male descendants till the death, in 1449, of Edmund, 5th Lord, whose daughter and sole heir,

Ann, *m.* Walter Devereux, who was summoned to Parliament in her right as Baron de Ferrers of Chartley; their son, John Devereux, 7th Lord, *m.* Cecily, sister and at length heir of Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, and 6th Baron Bourchier, (by writ 1342;) Walter, their son, 8th Baron Bourchier and de Ferrers of Chartley, was created Viscount Hereford, and was father of Richard, his eldest son, who *d.* before his father, leaving a son and heir, Walter, 2nd Viscount; and of Sir Edward, his 3rd son, from whom the 5th and succeeding Viscounts Hereford descended. Walter, 2nd Viscount, was created Earl of Essex, which title became extinct on the death of his grandson, Robert, 3rd Earl, in 1646, when the Viscounty devolved, as above, on the heir male, and the Baronies fell into abeyance between his two sisters, Frances, wife of William Seymour, Duke of Somerset, whose present representative is the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and Dorothy, wife of Sir Henry Shirley, Bart.

In 1677 the Crown terminated the abeyance of the Barony of Ferrers of Chartley in favour of Sir Robert Shirley, Bart., 12th Lord, eldest son of Sir Henry and Lady Dorothy Shirley; he was created Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers, and *d.* in 1717, when the Earldom devolved on Washington, his 2nd but eldest surviving

son, and the Barony on ELIZABETH, his grand-daughter, sole daughter and heir of Robert, his eldest son.

She *m.* JAMES COMPTON, 5th Earl of Northampton, and 6th BARON COMPTON, by writ 1572, and *d.* in 1741, when the Barony of Ferrers fell into abeyance between her two daughters, but emerged on the death of Lady Jane, the eldest, in 1749, when LADY CHARLOTTE, the only surviving daughter, inherited it, as she did also in 1754, the Barony of Compton, by the death of her father the Earl of Northampton, when his Earldom devolved on his brother and heir male, George Compton, 6th Earl.

The Baroness *m.* George, 4th Viscount, and 1st Marquis Townshend, and dying in 1770, was succeeded, as above, by her eldest son, the Hon. GEORGE TOWNSHEND, afterwards Earl of Leicester, and 2nd MARQUIS TOWNSHEND, who was succeeded in 1811, by his eldest son, GEORGE-FERRERS, the present and 3rd MARQUIS, 2nd Earl of Leicester, 16th Baron de Ferrers of Chartley, and 9th Baron Compton.

TRAQUAIR, EARL OF. (STUART.)

Peer of Scotland.

JAMES STUART, Earl of Buchan, 2nd son of Sir James Stuart of Lorn, by Jane, Queen-dowager of Scotland, (the widow of King JAMES I., and mother of King JAMES II.,) had a natural son, James, who obtained a legitimation under the Great Seal in 1489, and was ancestor in the 4th degree of SIR JOHN STUART, who, in 1623, was created Lord Stuart of Traquair, and in 1633 EARL of TRAQUAIR, Lord Lintoun and Caberstoun. Lord Clarendon says of him, that his integrity to the King was without blemish, and his affection to the Church so notorious, that he never deserted it, till both it and he were overrun and trodden under foot. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Preston in 1648, and sent under a strong guard to Warwick Castle, where he was confined four years; being at length released, he returned home, where he suffered extreme poverty, and *d.* in 1659. JOHN, 2nd EARL, his only son, joined the Marquis of Montrose with a considerable body of horse in Sept. 1645, just before the battle of Philiphaugh, from which he escaped; but accompanying the Duke of Hamilton in his expedition into England, in 1648, was taken also prisoner at Preston, but soon released. He succeeded his father in 1659, and *d.* in 1666; he was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, 3rd EARL, who *d. unm.*, and was followed by his only surviving brother, CHARLES, 4th EARL. He *d.* in 1741, leaving two sons, CHARLES, his successor, 5th EARL, who *d.* without issue in 1764, and JOHN, 6th EARL, to whom, in 1779, succeeded his only son CHARLES, 7th EARL; he *d.* in 1827, and was succeeded by his only son, CHARLES, present and 8th EARL.

TRIMLESTOWN, BARON. (Barnewall.)

Peer of Ireland.

This ancient family came from Bretagne in the suite of William the Conqueror; and in the time of King Henry II. Sir Michael de Barneval settled in Ireland, where, by his sword, he obtained large possessions under the banners of Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke. Thirteenth in descent from him was Ulphram de Barneval, whose two elder sons were,

1 Sir Christopher, ancestor of the present Lord Trimlestown.

2 John; from whom descended Nicholas Barnewall of Turvey, who was created, in 1646, Viscount Barnewall of Kingsland, Co. Dublin, and Baron of Turvey, Co. Dublin; he *d.* in 1663, leaving two sons:

1 Henry, 2nd Viscount, who *d.* in 1688, and was succeeded by his eldest son Nicholas, 3rd Viscount; he *d.* in 1725, leaving two sons: 1 Henry Benedict, 4th Viscount, who *d.* without issue in 1740; 2 George, whose son George succeeded as 5th Viscount, and *d.* in 1800, when the male line of the 2nd Viscount Kingsland became extinct.

2 The Hon. Francis Barnewall, father of Nicholas Barnewall, Esq., of Begg's Town and Wood's Park, Co. Meath, father of Matthew Barnewall, Esq., and grandfather through him of Matthew, the 6th Viscount Kingsland, on whose death, in 1833, that title is supposed to have become extinct.

Sir Christopher Barnewall of Crickstown, eldest son of Ulphram de Barneval, left two sons, viz.:

1 Sir Nicholas Barnewall, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, whose descendant in the 6th degree, Sir Patrick, was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1622, and was ancestor of the present Sir Robert Barnewall, Bart., of Crickstown Castle, Co. Meath, the chief of this ancient family.

2 Robert, created, in 1461, Baron Trimlestown, Co. Meath.

Christopher, 2nd Lord, his eldest son, succeeded him, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1538, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick, 4th Lord; he left two sons, Robert, 5th Lord, who *d. unm.*, and Peter, 6th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and dying in 1598, was succeeded by his only son, Robert, 7th Lord. He *d.* in 1639, having survived his eldest son Christopher, who *d.* in 1622, leaving Matthias, 8th Lord, his eldest son, who succeeded his grandfather; and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, 9th Lord, who *d.* in 1689, leaving two sons, Matthias, 10th Lord, who *d.* under age in 1692, and

John, 11th Lord; he succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1746, leaving, besides other issue, the two sons following:

1 Robert, (eldest son,) who succeeded his father as 12th Lord, and was followed by his only son, Thomas, 13th Lord, a Knight of Malta, who *d. unm.* in 1796.

2 Richard, (3rd son,) father of Nicholas, 14th Lord, who succeeded his cousin, Thomas, and was succeeded, in 1813, by his only son, John-Thomas, present and 15th Lord.

TWEEDDALE, MARQUIS OF. (Hay.)

Peer of Scotland.

William de Haye, of Anglo-Norman lineage, who settled in Scotland in the 12th century, had two sons:

1 William, ancestor of the Earls of Erroll, Hereditary High Constable of Scotland, extinct in the male line in 1717, and of the existing line of the Earls of Kinnoul.

2 Robert, ancestor in the 10th degree of John Hay, who in 1488 was created a Peer of Parliament by the title of Lord Hay, of Yester, and *d.* in 1509. He was succeeded by his elder son John, 2nd Lord, who fell at the battle of Flodden in 1513. John, 3rd Lord, his eldest son and successor, *d.* in 1543, leaving two sons, John, the eldest, 4th Lord; and by a 2nd marriage, John, the younger, ancestor of the present Sir John Hay, Bart., of Smithfield and Haystoun.

John, 4th Lord, eldest son and successor of the 3rd Lord, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Pinkie in 1547, sent to London and detained there in the Tower till the conclusion of peace; he *d.* in 1557, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, 5th Lord, who *d.* in 1576, leaving two sons, viz.: 1 William, 6th Lord, who was engaged in the detention of King James VI. at Ruthven Castle in 1582, and retired to the Continent the following year, on the King's regaining his liberty, but returned in 1585, and was pardoned; he *d.* without issue male in 1591. 2 James, 7th Lord, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1609; he was followed by his eldest son,

John, 8th Lord, who was created, in 1646, Earl of Tweeddale, and *d.* in 1654, leaving two sons, John, 2nd Earl; and the Hon. William Hay of Drummelzier, who *m.* the heiress of Whittinghame, and was father of Alexander Hay of Drummelzier and Whittinghame, who *d.* in 1789, and whose eldest surviving son, Robert Hay, of Drummelzier, Whittinghame, and Linplum, *d.* in the East Indies in 1807, having been nearly forty years in the Company's service at Bencoolen; he *m.* 7 Feb. 1787, Janet, eldest daughter of James Erskine, Esq., of Cardross, by whom, who *d.* 29 Aug. 1808, he left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

John, 2nd Earl, the eldest son of the 1st Earl, succeeded his father, having previously been actively engaged in the civil wars. He joined the standard of King Charles I. at Nottingham in 1642; retired in 1643, and was appointed to the command of a regiment in the service of the Scottish Parliament, at the head of which he fought against the Royalists at Marston Moor in 1644; had the command of the East Lothian regiment of twelve hundred men, raised in 1648 for the rescue of the King; and in 1651 garrisoned his house at Niedpath for King Charles II. He joined cordially in the Revolution, and was made Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1692; in 1694 he was created Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount Walden; and *d.* in 1697, leaving, besides other issue, the three sons following, viz.:

1 John, 2nd Marquis.

2 Lord David Hay, of Belton; he *d.* in 1727, leaving a son, James Hay of Belton, who *d.* in 1798, having *m.* Dorothea, daughter of his cousin, John Hay, of Newhall, and sister of George, 7th Marquis, by whom he was father of Captain James Hay, R.N. of Belton.—See *The Peerage Volume.*

3 Lord Alexander Hay, of Spott, who *d.* in 1737; his son, William Hay, of

Lawfield and Spott, was father, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair, of Stevenson, Bart., of Robert Hay, of Lawfield and Spott.

JOHN, 2nd MARQUIS, *d.* in 1713, leaving three sons, viz.

1 JOHN, 3rd MARQUIS, his successor, who *d.* in 1715, leaving also three sons :

1 JOHN, 4th MARQUIS, who *d.* in 1762, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, GEORGE, 5th MARQUIS, who *d.* in his 13th year in 1770, and whose only surviving sister, Lady Catherine, *m.* William Hay of Newhall, heir presumptive to the Marquisate, and *d.* in 1776, leaving an only daughter.

2 Lord Charles Hay, a Major-General in the army, *d. unm.* at London in 1760, when under arrest ; having been sent home from America, by the Earl of Loudon, Commander of the forces there, to be tried by a court-martial, for expressing his dissatisfaction at the inactivity of the expedition to which he was attached.

3 GEORGE, 6th MARQUIS, succeeded his minor nephew, and *d. unm.* in 1787.

2 Lord John Hay, a Brigadier-General in the army, who acquired great honour in the campaigns in the Netherlands, and *d.* of a fever at Courtray in 1706.

3 Lord William Hay, of Newhall, *d.* in 1723, leaving, besides other issue,

1 John Hay, of Newhall, who *d.* 10 Dec. 1755, leaving issue,

1 William Hay, of Newhall, heir presumptive to the 6th MARQUIS, and a Major in the army ; he *d.* in 1781, having *m.* 1st, in 1774, Lady Catherine Hay, only surviving child of JOHN, 4th MARQUIS, who *d.* in 1776, leaving an only child Frances, heir to her mother, who *m.* in 1797, Charles Manners, now Tollemache, 3rd son of the Countess of Dysart, and *d.* in 1801, leaving issue ; Major Hay *m.* 2ndly, in 1779, Mary, only daughter of William Nisbet, of Dirleton, and by her had an only child, George Hay, presumptive heir to the title, who *d.* 28 April 1783.

2 GEORGE, who succeeded as 7th MARQUIS, and *d.* in 1804, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE, the present and 8th MARQUIS.

3 Edward Hay of Newhall, who assumed the additional name of MACKENZIE on his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Cromatie.—See *The Peerage Volume.*

2 James Hay, Esq., Writer to the Signet ; he *d.* in 1779, leaving issue.

3 Richard, who assumed the name of NEWTON, on succeeding to the estates of that family, and *d.* in 1776, leaving the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

TYRCONNEL, EARL OF. (CARPENTER.)

Peer of Ireland.

THIS family is of great antiquity in the County of Hereford. John Carpenter, a Member of the House of Commons in the reign of EDWARD I., was ancestor of Lieutenant-General GEORGE CARPENTER, Governor of the Island of Minorca, who was created BARON CARPENTER of Killaghy, Co. Kilkenny, in 1719 ; he *d.* in 1731,

and was succeeded by his only son, GEORGE, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1749. and was succeeded by his only son,

GEORGE, 3rd LORD, who was created Viscount Carlingford and EARL of TYRCONNEL in 1761; he was *b.* 28 Aug. 1723, and *d.* 9 March 1762, having *m.* March 1748, Frances, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Clifton, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 8 Nov. 1780, he had issue,

1 GEORGE, 2nd EARL, his successor, *b.* 30 June 1750, *d.* 15 April 1805; having *m.* 1st, 9 July, 1772, Lady Frances Manners, eldest daughter of John, Marquis of Granby, (eldest son of John, 3rd Duke of Rutland,) *b.* 24 March 1753: this marriage was dissolved Oct. 1777, and she *d.* 15 Oct. 1792, having re-married 28 Oct. 1777, Philip Anstruther, Esq.; his Lordship *m.* secondly, 3 July 1780, the Hon. Sarah Hussey-Delaval, 6th daughter and co-heir of John, Lord Delaval, on whose death, 21 May 1808, that title became extinct. She *d.* 7 Oct. 1800, having had issue,

1 George, Viscount Carlingford, *b.* 4 April 1781, *d.* 20 July 1789.
2 Lady Susannah, *b.* 15 July 1784, *d.* 7 June 1827; late Marchioness of Waterford.

2 Lady Almeria, *b.* 20 March 1752, *d. unm.* 5 Oct. 1809.
3 Lady Elizabeth, *b.* 15 Aug. 1753, still living.
4 Lady Caroline, *b.* 20 Feb. 1755, *d.* 16 July 1826, having *m.* 28 April 1774, Sir Uvedale Price, Bart.
5 The Hon. Capt. Charles Carpenter, R.N., who *d.* in 1803, leaving two sons;
1 GEORGE, 3rd EARL, who succeeded his uncle, and entering as a volunteer into the Russian army at the period of the French invasion of Russia, *d.* at Wilna in Lithunia, of excessive fatigue, 20 Dec. 1812; and
2 JOHN DELAVAL, present and 4th EARL, who succeeded his brother.

VENTRY, BARON. (MULLINS.)

Peer of Ireland.

THE first of this family that settled in Ireland was Frederick-William Mullins, eldest son of William Mullins, Esq. of Burnham, in the County of Norfolk, who obtained considerable grants of land in the Province of Ulster, which he sold, and having purchased estates in Kerry, settled at a mansion, which he called Burnham house, in that County. He *d.* in 1712, having *m.* Jane, daughter and co-heir of the Very Reverend Richard Evelyn, Dean of Cork. Their eldest son, Frederick, *d.* before his father, in 1695, having *m.* in 1685, Martha, daughter of Thomas Blennerhasset, Esq., by whom he left a son, William, *b.* in 1691, who succeeded his grandfather at Burnham, and *d.* 3 May 1761, having *m.* in 1716, Mary, daughter of George Rowan, Esq., by Mary, daughter of Thomas Blennerhasset, Esq., by whom he had issue, a daughter, Anne, *b.* in 1729, who *d.* 2 Sept. 1824, having *m.* Samuel Crumpe, Esq.; and an only son,

SIR THOMAS MULLINS, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1797, and in 1800 BARON VENTRY of Ventry, Co. Kerry; he was *b.* 25 Oct. 1736, and *d.* 11 Jan. 1824, having having *m.* 5 Oct. 1755, Elizabeth, daughter of Townsend Gunn, Esq., by whom, who was *b.* in 1735, and *d.* 19 Jan. 1823, he had, 1 WILLIAM-TOWNSHEND, 2nd LORD, his successor, who *d.* without surviving issue male in 1827—see *The Peerage Volume;*

2 The Hon. Townsend Mullins, who is deceased, leaving an only son, THOMAS TOWNSEND-AREMBERG, who succeeded his uncle, and is the present and 3rd LORD; and the other issue is stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

VERNON, BARON. (VENABLES-VERNON.)

Peer of Great Britain.

RICHARD, Lord of Vernon, in Normandy, who accompanied WILLIAM the Conqueror into England, was the Patriarch of this ancient family; from him descended Sir William Vernon, Constable of England, who *d.* in 1467, and was father of Sir Henry, Governor of Henry, Prince of Wales. His descendant, Henry Vernon of Sudbury, Esq., *m.* Anne, only daughter of Thomas Pigott, Esq., by Mary, sister, and at length sole heir, of Peter Venables, of Kinderton, by whom he had issue,

GEORGE VENABLES-VERNON, created, in 1762, LORD VERNON, Baron of Kinderton; he was *b.* 9 Feb. 1709, and *d.* 2 Aug. 1780; having *m.* 1st, 21 June 1734, the Hon. Mary Howard, 2nd daughter of Thomas, 6th Lord Howard of Effingham, who *d.* Feb. 1740; 2ndly, Dec. 1741, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, Bart., who *d.* 22 Sept. 1742, by whom he had no issue; and 3rdly, 10 April 1744, Martha, 3rd daughter of the Hon. Simon Harcourt, sister of Simon, 1st Earl, and aunt of the two last Earls Harcourt, who *d.* 8 April 1794. His Lordship had by his 1st marriage,

1 GEORGE, 2nd LORD, who succeeded his father; he was *b.* 9 May 1735, and *d.* 18 June 1813, having *m.* 1st, 16 July 1757, Hon. Louisa-Barbarina Mansel, daughter and sole heir of Bussey, Lord Mansel, [whose title became extinct on his death, 29 Nov. 1750,] she *d.* without surviving issue in 1786; and he *m.* 2ndly, 25 May 1786, Georgiana, daughter of William Fauquier, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 31 May 1823, he had one daughter who lived to maturity, the Hon. Georgiana Vernon, *b.* 9 Jan. 1788, *d.* 30 Sept, 1824, having *m.* Edward, 3rd Lord Suffield, by whom she left issue.

2 Hon. Mary, *b.* 19 Dec. 1739, *d.* 11 Dec. 1821; having *m.* 5 Jan. 1763, George Anson, Esq.—*See* title LICHFIELD in this Volume.

The issue of the 1st Lord by his 3rd marriage were

3 Hon. Elizabeth, *b.* 21 Jan. 1746, *d.* 25 Jan. 1826; having *m.* 26 Sept. 1765, George-Simon, 2nd Earl Harcourt, who *d.* without issue, 25 April 1809; when he was succeeded by his only brother, William, 3rd Earl, on whose death without issue in 1830, the Archbishop of York succeeded to a large portion of his property.

4 Henry, who succeeded his brother as 3rd LORD; he was *b.* 7 April 1747, *m.* 1st, 14 Feb. 1779, Elizabeth-Rebecca-Anne, daughter of Sir Charles Sedley, Bart., who *d.* 16 July 1793; 2ndly, 29 Nov. 1795, Alice-Lucy, daughter of Sir John Whiteford, Bart., who *d.* 1 Aug. 1827; for the issue by both marriages—see *The Peerage Volume.* His Lordship *d.* 27 March 1829, when GEORGE-CHARLES, his only son by the 1st marriage, succeeded as 4th LORD; he *d.* in 1835, and was succeeded by his only child, GEORGE-JOHN, present and 5th LORD.

5 Hon. Catherine, *b.* 31 Aug. 1749, *d. unm.* 8 June 1775.

6 Hon. Martha, *b.* 25 Dec. 1751, *d.* June 1806.

7 Hon. Anne.

8 Hon. and Most-Rev. Edward Lord Archbishop of York, who has assumed the name of HARCOURT,—see *The Peerage Volume.*

VERULAM, EARL OF. (Grimston.)

Peer of the United Kingdom, of Ireland, and of Scotland.

Sir Capel Luckyn, Bart., of a good family in Essex, *m.* Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., and sister of Sir Samuel, who, dying without issue, left his estates to William, grandson of his sister by Sir Capel Luckyn; this William assumed the name and arms of Grimston, and was created, in 1719, Viscount Grimston, and Baron of Dunboyne, Co. Meath. He *d.* in 1756, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, James, 2nd Viscount, who was *b.* 9 Oct. 1711, and *d.* 15 Dec. 1773, leaving issue by Mary, daughter of John-Askell Bucknall of Oxney, Co. Herts, Esq., who *d.* in Aug. 1778, James-Bucknall, 3rd Viscount; William, who took the name and arms of Bucknall, and *d.* in 1814, leaving one surviving daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley Paget—see *The Peerage Volume;* and the five daughters stated in *The Peerage Volume*, of whom the eldest, Jane, *d.* 3 Feb. 1829, having *m.* Thomas Estcourt, Esq., who *d.* in Sept. 1822, leaving by her one son, Thomas-Grimston Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., Member of Parliament for the University of Oxford, who has assumed the name of Bucknall.

James-Bucknall, 3rd Viscount, was created, in 1790, Baron Verulam of Gorhambury, Co. Herts., in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and *d.* in 1808, when he was succeeded by his only son, James-Walter, present and 4th Viscount, who was created, in 1815, Viscount Grimston and Earl of Verulam; his Lordship succeeded to the Scotch Barony of Forrester in 1808, in right of his mother.

George-Forrester, of Corstorphin, was created, in 1633, Baron Forrester, with remainder to his heirs general; and, by a subsequent charter, (having no issue male,) with remainder to James Baillie, husband of his 4th daughter, Joanna, and the heirs of their marriage, failing which, to William Baillie, husband of his 5th daughter, Lillias, and the heirs of their marriage, which failing, to their heirs whatsoever. He *d.* in 1654, and was succeeded by James Baillie, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1679 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

William Baillie, 3rd Lord, who *d.* in 1681; he was father, by Lillias, daughter of the 1st Lord, of William, 4th Lord, who *d.* in 1705, leaving George, 5th Lord, his eldest son, and John, his 6th son, whose only son, William, became 7th Lord, and *d.* 1763, when the male line of the 3rd Lord terminated.

George, 5th Lord, *d.* in 1727; he was father of George, 6th Lord, who *d.* without issue in 1748, and of two daughters: 1 Caroline, who succeeded as Baroness Forrester, on the extinction of the male line of the 3rd Lord, and *d.* 25 Feb. 1784; having *m.* Captain George Cockburn, R.N., by whom she had an only daughter and heir, Anna-Maria, 9th Baroness, who *d. unm.* 3 Dec. 1808; 2 Harriet, who *d.* 5 March 1795, having *m.* Edward Walter, Esq., by whom she had an only child, Harriet, who *d.* 8 Nov. 1786; having *m.* 28 July 1774, James-Bucknall, 3rd Viscount Grimston, by whom she was mother of James-Walter, the present Earl, who succeeded his cousin in this Barony in 1808.

WALDEGRAVE, EARL. (WALDEGRAVE.)

Peer of Great Britain.

JOHN de Walgrave, Sheriff of London in 1205, was son of Warine de Walgrave of Walgrave, in Northamptonshire. Tenth from him, was Sir Edward Waldegrave, who being of the household of the Princess, afterwards Queen MARY, was committed to the Tower in the reign of King EDWARD VI., for refusing to forbid the celebration of Mass in her house; he had not, however, been confined much above a month, when, being seized with the quartan ague, he was entrusted to the custody of the Lieutenant of the Tower in a private house for his more easy cure, and six months afterwards obtained permission to return to his own house. The King lived not long after this; and the accession of MARY brought great advantage to her faithful servant. This prosperity was not, however, of long continuance; Mary died, and Sir Edward was divested of all his employments by Elizabeth, and again thrown into the Tower, where he *d.* in 1561. Sir Edward Waldegrave, his grandson, was created a Baronet in 1643. Though seventy years of age at the breaking out of the great rebellion, he loyally took up arms, performed good service to the King's cause in the West; and continued faithful to the last.

SIR HENRY WALDEGRAVE, great-grandson of the last-mentioned Sir Edward, was created, in 1686, BARON WALDEGRAVE of Chewton, Co. Somerset; he *d.* in 1689, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JAMES, 2nd Lord, K.G., created, in 1729, Viscount Chewton of Chewton, Co. Somerset, and EARL WALDEGRAVE, Co. Northampton; he *d.* in 1741, leaving two sons,

1 JAMES, 2nd EARL, K.G., the friend and Minister of King GEORGE II.; he *d.* without issue male, in 1763, having *m.* Maria, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., by whom, who was afterwards *m.* to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, he left three daughters.

2 JOHN, 3rd EARL who succeeded his brother, he *d.* in 1784, leaving issue,

1 GEORGE, 4th EARL, who was *b.* 22 Nov. 1751, and *d.* 17 Oct. 1789, having *m.* 5 May 1782, Lady Elizabeth-Laura Waldegrave, eldest daughter of his uncle James, 2nd Earl; by whom who was *b.* 24 March 1760, and *d.* 29 Jan. 1816, he had the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*; he was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE, 5th EARL, who was drowned in the Thames at Eton School in 1794, and was succeeded by his next brother, JOHN-JAMES, 6th EARL, to whom, in 1835, succeeded his eldest son, GEORGE-EDWARD, present and 7th EARL.

2 William, who was created Baron Radstock, and was father of the present Lord Radstock—*see* that Title.

WALLACE, BARON. (Wallace.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

James Wallace, Esq., his Lordship's father, entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn in 1754, was called to the Bar by that Honourable Society in 1761; afterwards became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple, was appointed Solicitor General in 1777, and Attorney General in 1779, and *d.* 11 Nov. 1783. He *m.* Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Simpson, Esq. of Carleton Hall, Co. Cumberland, by whom he left an only daughter, *b.* in 1771, who *d. unm.* 12 May 1792, and one son,

The Right Hon. Thomas Wallace, who was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1797, and was long a Commissioner for the affairs of India. He was created, in 1828, Baron Wallace of Knaresdale, Co. Northumberland, and is the present Lord.

WALLSCOURT, BARON. (Blake.)

Peer of Ireland.

His Lordship derives his descent from Richard Blake, who is said to have accompanied Prince John to Ireland in 1185, and whose services were rewarded by grants of lands in the County of Galway. From him have descended numerous braneches of this family, which have spread themselves both in England and Ireland; particularly the line of Ardfry, of which Lord Wallscourt is the chief; and those of Menlough, Co. Galway, Twizel Castle, Durham, and Langham, Suffolk, all Baronets.

The next ancestor of this House that we find upon record is John Blake of Athenry, who left three sons; 1 Nicholas, whose descendants continued the line at Athenry; 2 Valentine, ancestor of Lord Wallscourt; 3 Walter, Bishop of Clonmacnois in 1487.

From Valentine, the second son, sprang in the senior line Sir Richard Blake,

Knt., of Ardfry, a Privy Counsellor to King Charles I. and immediate ancestor of his Lordship, and also of Peter Blake of Cummer, from whom descend the Baronets of Langham; and, in the junior line, Walter Blake, father of the three sons, 1 Sir Valentine of Menlough, Co. Galway, created a Baronet in 1622; 2 James, ancestor of the Blakes of Dunn, Co. Galway; 3 Robert, ancestor of Sir Francis Blake of Twizel Castle, created a Baronet in 1774.

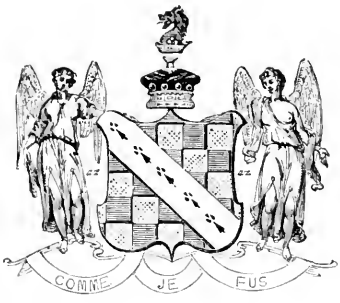
From the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Blake, above-mentioned, descended, Joseph-Henry Blake, Esq., who was created, in 1800, Baron Wallscourt of Ardfry, with remainder, failing his issue male, to the issue male of his father, Joseph Blake, Esq., for which issue see *The Peerage Volume*. He *d.* without issue male, in 1803, and was succeeded by his nephew, Joseph-Henry, 2nd Lord, only son of Ignatius-Charles, next brother of the 1st Lord. He *d.* in 1816 *unm.*, and was succeeded by his cousin, Joseph-Henry, present and 3rd Lord, the eldest son of Colonel Henry-James Blake, second brother of the 1st Lord.

WALSINGHAM, BARON. (De Grey.)

Peer of Great Britain.

His Lordship is descended from William De Grey of Cavendish, Co. Suffolk, in the time of Edward I., alleged to be the same William, 3rd son of Sir Henry De Grey, ancestor of the noble houses of Grey so numerous in the ancient Peerage of this Realm, who in the pedigree of the Earl of Stamford is described as possessor of Landford, Co. Notts, and Sandiacre, Co. Derby. The marriage of Sir Thomas De Grey, great-grandson of the above mentioned William, with Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard, Esq. brought him the estate and mansion of Merton in Norfolk, which is still the residence of his lineal descendant and heir, the present Lord Walsingham, though two of his Lordship's intervening predecessors left heiresses.

Tenth in descent from this marriage was Sir William De Grey, who in June 1780, retired from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in October of the same year was created Baron Walsingham of Walsingham, Co. Norfolk; he *d.* in 1781, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, Thomas, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1818; leaving the issue described in *The Peerage Volume*; his Lordship was succeeded by his eldest son, George, 3rd Lord, who being infirm from the effect of wounds received in the military service, was unfortunately burnt to death in his bed, 27th April 1831, when his Lady also met her death from a fall in endeavouring to escape from her bed-room window. His Lordship was succeeded by his only brother, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, present and 4th Lord.



WARD, BARON. (WARD.)

Peer of England.

FROM Simon Warde, living in 1391, descended in the 12th degree, HUMBLE, created, in 1644, BARON WARD of Birmingham, Co. Warwick; he *d.* in 1670; having *m.* Frances Sutton, Baroness Dudley, grand-daughter and heir of Edward, 9th Lord Dudley, from the writ of summons to his ancestor, John Sutton de Duddeley, in 1342; they had two sons.

1 EDWARD, 2nd LORD WARD, and 11th Lord Dudley, whose male issue failed in 1740.

2 William, *d.* in 1713. His only son, William, who *d.* in 1720, left two sons,

1 JOHN, who succeeded as 6th LORD.

2 The Rev. William Ward, who *d.* 21 July 1758; having *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of John Hawkes, Esq., by whom he had one son, Humble, father of the present Peer.

EDWARD, 2nd LORD WARD, succeeded his father in 1670, and to the ancient Barony of Dudley, on the death of his mother, in 1697; he *d.* in 1701; having survived his son William, who *d.* in 1692, leaving issue, 1 EDWARD, 3rd LORD; 2 WILLIAM, 5th LORD; 3 Francis, who *d.* in 1737; having *m.* William Lea, Esq.

EDWARD, 3rd LORD, succeeded his grandfather, and *d.* in his minority, in 1704; having *m.* Diana, daughter of Thomas Howard, Esq.; by whom, who *d.* in the 23rd year of her age, in 1709, he had a posthumous son, EDWARD, 4th LORD; who dying *unm.* in 1731, was succeeded by his uncle, WILLIAM, 5th LORD; he *d. unm.* in 1740, when the Barony of Dudley devolved on Ferdinando-Dudley Lea, Esq., son of his sister Frances, and on his death, in 1757, fell into abeyance between his five sisters and co-heirs.

The Barony of Ward fell to the male heir, JOHN, 6th LORD, grandson of William, younger son of the 1st Lord; who, after the death of Ferdinando-Dudley Lea, Baron Dudley, was created VISCOUNT DUDLEY and WARD, in 1763; he *d.* in 1774, leaving two sons; 1 JOHN, his successor, 2nd Viscount, and 7th LORD, who *d.* in 1776, without issue; 2 WILLIAM, 3rd Viscount, and 8th LORD, father of JOHN-WILLIAM, 9th LORD, who succeeded him in 1823, was created Viscount Ednam of Ednam, Co. Roxburgh, and Earl of Dudley of Dudley Castle, Co. Stafford, in 1827, and *d. unm.* in 1833, when the Earldom and Viscounties became extinct; the Barony descended to WILLIAM HUMBLE, the 10th LORD, son of Humble Ward, Esq., and grandson of the Rev. Willliam Ward, brother of the 6th Lord. His Lordship *d.* in 1835, and was succeeded by his eldest son, WILLIAM, present and 11th LORD.

WARWICK, EARL OF. (GREVILLE.)

Peer of Great Britain.

WILLIAM the Conqueror having dispossessed Turchil de Warwick, a Saxon nobleman, (ancestor to the Marquis of Northampton,) gave his lands and Castle of Warwick to Henry de Newburgh, 2nd son of Roger de Bellomonte, and Earl of Mellent; from him the Earldom passed through six of his male descendants, to Thomas de Newburgh, who *d.* without male issue in 1242; when it devolved on heiresses, and finally, in 1267, on Isabel de Mauduit, daughter and at length heir of Alice, sister, and at length heir, of Henry, 5th Earl.

She *m.* William de Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley, by whom she had issue,

1 William, ancestor of the succeeding Earls of Warwick of that surname.

2 Walter de Beauchamp of Alcester, of whom hereafter.

From William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, proceeded in direct succession from father to son, seven Earls of this family, the most powerful and illustrious in English history, and seated in their Baronial castle, which to the present day exhibits the finest specimen extant of the ancient fortified mansion. Henry, the last of them, was created Duke of Warwick in 1444; he *d.* without issue male, in 1445, and his infant daughter, Anne, Countess of Warwick, dying soon after, the inheritance devolved on

Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, the celebrated King Maker, son of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, by Anne de Beauchamp, sister of the Duke; Isabel, his eldest daughter, and at length sole heir, *m.* George, Duke of Clarence, brother of King EDWARD IV.; and their son, Edward, bore the title of Earl of Warwick, which was forfeited by his attainder in 1499. Margaret, his sister and heir, *m.* Richard Pole, K.G.; the Marquis of Hastings is her eldest co-heir.

From Walter de Beauchamp of Alcester, 2nd son of William, Baron of Elmley by Isabel de Mauduit, Countess of Warwick, proceeded, in the junior male line, the Barons Beauchamp of Bletsho, (whose title having passed by females through the families of St. John and Mordaunt to that of Gordon, is now, with the Barony of Mordaunt, in abeyance between the co-heirs of George, last Duke of Gordon;) and the senior, the Barons Beauchamp of Powycke, by writ 1447, whose male line failed about 1496, and Elizabeth the eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard, the last Lord *m.* Robert, 2nd Lord Willoughby de Broke; their eldest son, Edward, left a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who *m.* Sir Fulke Greville.

The family of Greville came into England at the Conquest; and this Sir Fulke was 7th in descent from William Greville, who settled at Milcote in Warwickshire, in the reign of RICHARD II.

Sir Fulke Greville had, by Elizabeth Willoughby, two sons:

1 Fulke, whose son, the accomplished SIR FULKE GREVILLE, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Court of Elizabeth, obtained from King JAMES I. a grant of Warwick Castle, which he found in a ruinous condition, and which at a vast expense he repaired and beautified. He was created, in 1620, BARON BROOKE of Beauchamp Court, Co. Warwick, with remainder, failing his male issue, to Robert Greville, son and heir of Fulke, only son of Robert, his uncle. He *d.* childless, in 1628, assassinated by one of his own servants, and

Margaret, his sister, became sole heir to the Barony of Willoughby de Broke, and eldest co-heir of the Barony of Beauchamp of Powycke ; she *m.* Sir Richard Verney, ancestor, by her, of the present Lord Willoughby de Broke.

2 Robert, father of Fulke, whose son, ROBERT, succeeded as 2nd LORD agreeably to the above limitation ; educated by the 1st Lord as his heir, he nevertheless imbibed some wild principles of liberty which were certainly greatly at variance with the doctrines of the reign of ELIZABETH, and from the first symptom of disunion between the King and Parliament, he ranged himself in the most hostile position possible against all the measures of the Court ; when these wordy broils grew to actual warfare, he was appointed Lieutenant-General under the Earl of Essex, and Commander of the Counties of Warwick and Stafford ; and making his castle the principal strong-hold of the Parliament in those parts, he engaged in the hottest of the war ; he was mainly instrumental in the victory of his party at Edgehill, and was killed soon after in the assault of St. Chad's church at Lichfield, defended in the most gallant manner by the Earl of Chesterfield, 2 March, 1643, being St. Chad's day ; and having, as Lord Clarendon reports, that very morning prayed, " that if the cause he was in were not right and just, he might he presently cut off." He was followed in succession by three of his five sons, viz. : 1 FRANCIS, 3rd LORD who *d. unm.* ; 2 ROBERT, 4th LORD, who *d.* without issue male ; and, 3,

FULKE, 5th LORD, a posthumous son, who succeeded his brother in 1676, and *d.* in 1710 ; having had, besides two younger sons who *d. unm.*, the two following :

1 Francis, who *d.* eleven days before his father in 1710, leaving two sons, FULKE, who *d. unm.* in 1711, and WILLIAM, successive LORDS ; the latter *d.* in 1727, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, FRANCIS, 8th Lord Brooke, and 1st EARL of WARWICK.

2 Algernon, father of Fulke Greville, Esq., of Wilberry, Co. Wilts, who *d.* in 1806, leaving by his marriage with Francis, 3rd daughter and co-heir of James Macartney, Esq., who *d.* in June 1789, Captain William Greville, R.N., and the other issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

FRANCIS, 8th Lord, was created, in 1746, EARL BROOKE, and subsequently, in 1759, EARL of WARWICK, immediately after the extinction of the family of Rich, Earls of Warwick and Holland, eight descents of whom had enjoyed that title since their creation to it in 1618 ; he *d.* in 1773, leaving three sons ;

1 GEORGE, 2nd EARL BROOKE and EARL of WARWICK, his successor, who was followed, in 1816, by his eldest son, HENRY-RICHARD, present and 3rd EARL.

2 Charles-Francis, *b.* 12 May 1749, *d. unm.* 23 April 1809.

3 Robert-Fulke, *b.* 3 Feb. 1751, *d.* 27 April 1824 ; having *m.* 19 Oct. 1797, Louisa, in her own right Countess of Mansfield, 3rd daughter of Charles, 9th Lord Cathcart, and widow of David, 1st Earl of Mansfield ; by whom he left issue—see *The Peerage Volume.*

WATERFORD, MARQUIS OF. (DE-LA-POER-BERESFORD.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

THE noble family of La-Poer, upon which a junior branch of the ancient house of Beresford has engrafted itself, descends from Sir Roger La-Poer, who in the reign of King HENRY II., accompanied Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, into

Ireland, and for his services in that expedition was rewarded with divers grants of land in the conquered country. His descendants appear to have been Lords of Parliament, but the earliest summons extant is the writ of 1375, issued to Nicholas La-Poer, the 8th in descent from this Sir Roger, and in virtue of which the Marquis of Waterford ranks as the 1st Baron by writ of the Irish Parliament. His grandson, Peter La-Poer, *m.* the daughter of the Lord Decies, and by her had a son, Richard, created Baron La-Poer of Curraghmore, in 1535; he was slain in service against the Irish rebels about 1540. Fifth in descent from him was Richard, Lord La-Poer, who *m.* in 1673, Catherine, daughter and heir of John Fitz-Gerald, of Dromana and the Decies, Esq., and was created in the same year Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone. He *d.* in 1690, leaving two sons, John and James, Earls of Tyrone; John, 2nd Earl, *d. unm.* in 1693; and James, his brother and heir, the 3rd Earl, *d.* without issue male in 1704, when the Earldom became extinct, and it should be noted as remarkable of this ancient family, that, during the lapse of more than five hundred years since they had been planted in Ireland, they had never suffered any forfeiture, having never once, though seated in a country continually disturbed by convulsions and civil wars, been engaged in any rebellion against the Crown of England; but had continued to enjoy the lands anciently granted to them, and to reside in the place at Curraghmore, in the County of Waterford, where they had first settled. James, 3rd Earl, left a daughter and sole heir, Catherine, who, as the lineal and chief representative of the family, claimed the ancient Barony of La-Poer; and it was resolved by the Irish House of Lords, in 1767, that she had proved her claim, and was entitled to this Barony in fee; she was then the widow of Marcus-Beresford, 1st Earl of Tyrone, of the new creation.

John de Beresford, the Patriarch of his Lordship's paternal family, was seated at Beresford, in the parish of Alstonfield, in Staffordshire, in 1087. He was followed by his male descendants in uninterrupted succession to the reign of Henry IV., when John de Beresford, the 11th of his line, left three sons. Aden, the eldest, his successor, *d.* without issue. The posterity of John, the 2nd son, transmitted the lands of Beresford to Edward Beresford, Esq., the 16th in paternal descent from the first John de Beresford; he *d.* in June 1621, leaving by his wife Dorothy, the heiress of another branch of his house, a daughter and heir, Olivia, whose only child, by Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, Olivia Stanhope, carried Beresford Hall and the patrimonial estate of her ancestors into the family of Cotton, by her marriage with Charles Cotton, Esq., father by her of Charles Cotton, the poet, and friend of Isaac Walton.

Thomas Beresford, Esq., of Newton and Bentley in the Co. of Derby, the 3rd son of John, 11th Lord of Beresford, was a person of high repute in his time, and served with distinction at Agincourt, as appears by the following inscription on his monument, still extant in Fenny Bentley Church:

Quem tegit hoc marmor si forte requiris, Amice,
Nobile Beresford tu tibi nomen habes,
Luce patrum clarus, proprio sed lumine major,
De gemina merito nomina luce capit
Arte domo excellens, strennus dux, fortis et audax,
Francia testatur, curia testis Agen.

He also served Henry VI. in his wars in France, and is reported, in the civil wars of the rival roses, to have raised for the service of that King, a troop of horse consisting entirely of his sons and of his own and their retainers. He *m.* Agnes, daughter and heir of Robert Hassal of Arelayd, in Cheshire, and by her had an issue, which might go far towards forming a troop of horse, as besides five daughters of whom, only one *d. unm.*; they had sixteen sons, twelve of whom married, six left male posterity, and James, the youngest, was Canon Residentary of Lichfield Cathedral, Rector of Chesterfield, and the founder of two Fellowships, and two Scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge. Of the other fifteen sons it will only be necessary to particularize the six eldest, namely:

1 Aden, of Fenny Bentley; his male issue failed in the fourth generation.

2 Thomas, *m.* Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger Wolgatethorp, Esq., but left no issue.

3 John, of Bradlow-Ash; his son Anthony, *m.* Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Blunt of Osbaston, Co. Leicester; who *m.* 2ndly, Sir Thomas Pope of Tittenhanger, Co. Herts, founder of Trinity College Oxford; and 3rdly, Sir Hugh Pawlet, of Hinton St. George; she had no issue by her last two husbands, and by her first, only one

son, John, in whom ended the male issue of his grandfather; he left three daughters, his co-heirs.

4 Hugh, whose descendants, having survived those of his three elder brothers, became, on the extinction of the male line of his uncle John Beresford, the representatives of the family; and whose male posterity still exists in the 21st generation from their first known ancestor, John de Beresford. The present head of this ancient house is Richard Beresford, Esq., who has no male issue, but whose next brother, the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, has several sons.

5 Richard, from whom in the 6th generation descended James Beresford, of Birchover, Co. Derby, and Cosby, Co. Leicester; he *m.* a daughter of —— Bennet, of Cosby, and with his son, Richard, made a conveyance of his estate at Birchover, in the year 1725; this branch may therefore be still in existence.

6 Humphrey, from whom the Marquis of Waterford descends. He was great-grandfather of Tristram Beresford, Esq., who in the reign of James I., settled at Coleraine, in the County of Londonderry; Sir Tristram Beresford of Coleraine, his eldest son, was created a Baronet in 1665, and *d.* in 1673; his son, Sir Randall, *d.* in 1681, and was succeeded by his son Sir Tristram, who *d.* in 1701, leaving, by his wife Nichola-Sophia, youngest daughter and co-heir of Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glerawly, a son,

Sir Marcus Beresford, 4th Baronet; he *m.* 10 July 1717, the Lady Catherine De-La-Poer, 13th Baroness De-La-Poer, only daughter and heir of James, 3rd Earl of Tyrone, 12th Lord; he was created Baron Beresford of Beresford, Co. Tyrone, and Viscount of Tyrone, in 1720; and in 1746, Earl of the County of Tyrone; he *d.* 4 April 1763, and the Countess 27 July 1769. They had, besides other issue, the three sons following:

1 George, who succeeded as 2nd Earl, and was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1786, by the title of Baron Tyrone of Haverfordwest, Co. Pembroke; and in 1789 was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Waterford, in the Peerage of Ireland. He was *b.* 8 Jan. 1735, and *d.* 3 Dec. 1800; having *m.* 18 April 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Henry Monck, Esq., who *d.* 15 Jan. 1816. The Marquis was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, 2nd Marquis, who *d.* in 1826, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, present and 3rd Marquis.

2 The Right Hon. John Beresford, *b.* 14 March 1738, *d.* Nov. 1805; having *m.* 1st, 12 Nov. 1760, Anne-Constantia Ligondes, daughter of General Count Ligondes, who *d.* 26 Oct. 1772; and 2ndly, 4 June 1774, Barbara, 2nd daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart., *b.* 12 May 1752, *d.* Dec. 1786. By his two marriages he had the numerous issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*.

3 The Most Rev. William Lord Archbishop of Tuam, created Lord Decies.—See *The Peerage Volume*, title Decies.

WATERPARK, BARON. (Cavendish.)

Peer of Ireland.

Henry Cavendish, Esq., of Hardwick and Chatsworth, Co. Derby, elder brother of William, 1st Earl of Devonshire, *d.* without legitimate issue, in 1616, but left an illegitimate son, to whom he gave Doveridge Hall, in the County of Derby, and

a suitable estate. He was ancestor of Sir Henry Cavendish, who went over into Ireland in 1737, with his relation, William, 3rd Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was by him appointed a Teller of the Exchequer; in 1755, he was created a Baronet of England, and *d.* 31 Dec. 1776; having *m.* 1st, in 1730, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Henry Pyne, Esq., of Waterpark, Cork, son of Sir Richard Pyne, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, by whom he was father of Sir Henry, his heir, 2nd Baronet; and he *m.* 2ndly, 6 Oct. 1748, Catherine, daughter of Henry Prittie, Esq., grandfather of the 1st Lord Dunalley, and widow of Sir Richard Meade, Bart., who was father by her of the 1st Earl of Clanwilliam. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Henry, 2nd Baronet, who was *b.* 13 Sept. 1732, and *d.* 3 Aug. 1804, having *m.* 5 Aug. 1757, Sarah, only daughter and co-heir of Richard Bradshaw, Esq., who was created, in 1792, Baroness Waterpark, Co. Cork, with remainder to her issue male by Sir Henry Cavendish; she *d.* 4 Aug. 1807, and was succeeded by her eldest son, Sir Richard Cavendish, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1830, and was followed by his eldest son, Henry Manners, present and 3rd Lord.

WELLESLEY, MARQUIS OF. (Wellesley.)

Peer of Ireland and of Great Britain.

The family of Cowley, or Colley, removed from Rutlandshire into Ireland in the reign of King Henry VIII. Walter Colley was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1537; the 7th from him was Richard Colley, Esq., who being appointed heir to the estates of his cousin, Garrett Wesley, or Wellesley, Esq., of Dangan Castle, Co. Meath, took the name of Wellesley; he was created Baron Mornington of Mornington, Co. Meath, and *d.* in 1758; he was succeeded by his only son, Garrett, 2nd Lord, who was created, in 1760, Viscount Wellesley of Dangan, Co. Meath, and Earl of Mornington; he *d.* 22 May 1781, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, 2nd Earl, who was created a Peer of Great Britain in 1797, by the title of Baron Wellesley of Wellesley, Co. Somerset; was advanced to the dignity of Marquis Wellesley, in the Peerage of Ireland, in 1799, and is the present Marquis. His Lordship was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and won every literary honour at each; took his seat in the Irish House of Lords in Oct. 1781; on the Institution of the order of St. Patrick, in March 1783, he was installed one of the original knights of that Order, being not then 23 years of age; and in the next year was sworn a Privy Councillor in Ireland. Among many eminent public stations which he has filled and ornamented, have been those of Governor-General of India, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, to which latter he is now a second time appointed. His Lordship is also a knight of the Garter. The 1st Earl was also father of William, Lord Maryborough, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Gerald-Valerian Wellesley, and Henry, Lord Cowley.

WELLINGTON, DUKE OF. (Wellesley.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

This illustrious hero, whose fame as a military Commander is written in indelible characters in the proudest pages of British history, was born, the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, 3rd son of Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington, 1 May 1769; his first essay in active military service was made in Holland in 1794; in 1797, having purchased the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 33rd Regiment, then on service in India, he accompanied his brother, the Governor-General, thither, and there laid the foundation of that renown which has since filled the world. He was eminently serviceable in the Mysore war, under the command of General Harris, and was appointed Governor of Seringapatam after the storming of that city. On the breaking out of the Mahratta war, he was appointed, with the rank of Major-General, to the command of a separate army within the Deccan, and in this command it was that his brilliant talents first shone upon the world, almost in their full splendour, in the skilful combinations by which, under the most adverse circumstances, he achieved the decisive victory of Assaye; that of Argaum, which followed, and the storming of the fortress of Gawilghar, ended the war, and earned for Major-General Wellesley the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath.

Sir Arthur returned to Europe, and was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland under the Vice-royalty of his friend the late Duke of Richmond, from which office, he was called to a command in the expedition to Copenhagen, under Lord Cathcart, and materially contributed to its success.

In August 1808 he was sent to Portugal with a considerable force, and fought the battles of Roleia and Vimiera before the arrival of Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Hugh Dalrymple, who, by concluding the Convention of Cintra, destroyed a part of the advantages fairly to be expected from the courage of the army, and the skill of its Commander. The three Generals were summoned home, the command devolved on the brave but unfortunate Sir John Moore, and the Peninsula was evacuated by the British troops. An investigation into the whole of the Portuguese affair proved to the Government and to the nation, that Sir Arthur Wellesley was the General to lead the British army to victory, and his appointment to the command-in-chief of another expedition sent to Portugal followed in 1809. His brilliant passage of the Douro once more freed Portugal from the presence of the French troops, and the glorious, though indecisive, conflict of Talavera ensued, in reward of which Sir Arthur was elevated to the Peerage in 1809, by the title of Baron Douro of Wellesley, Co. Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera and Wellington, Co. Somerset. All that consummate military skill could do against the prodigious superiority of force now opposed to the British General, was effected by the completion of the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras and the battle of Busaco. His defensive operations were completely successful, the enemy withdrew from the exhausted country, and the year 1812 opened with the capture of the important fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo. The year of restrictions on the functions of the Regency was now expired, and the first use made by the Prince Regent of the free exercise of his regal powers was to raise the hero to the rank of Earl of Wellington, Co. Somerset The fortress of Badajoz next fell, the victory of Fuentes d'Onores led the way to

the glorious day of Salamanca, and the conqueror was created Marquis of Wellington; the siege of Cadiz raised, and the government of Spain restored to its capital, were the immediate fruits of this brilliant victory. The year 1813 was illustrated by the decisive victory of Vittoria, which won for the General a Field-Marshal's baton; the capture of Pampeluna and San Sebastian, and the defeat of the French army in the passes of the Pyrenees, accomplished the deliverance of Spain, and the close of this year saw the victor established on the territory of France. In 1814 the battles of Orthes and Toulouse preceded the general peace, and, at its conclusion, the laurelled conqueror was raised to the Ducal dignity. Numerous votes of thanks had passed both Houses of Parliament, and the country, with a lavish hand, afforded the means of supporting the first rank in the state so meritoriously won.

Every country in Europe showered its honours on the British Commander, and a personal conflict with the leader of the French armies and his chosen troops was all that now remained to seal his unrivalled glory: Napoleon returned from Elba, the field of Waterloo was fought and won, and Wellington's triumphs were consummated. England could do no more for the Duke and the Field-Marshal, but history will add this proudest wreath to his imperishable laurels.

Since the Peace, to which his arms so splendidly contributed, the Duke of Wellington, as Ambassador abroad, Commander-in-Chief, or Statesman at home, and very lately as leader of the opposition, has not ceased to devote his time and talents to his country.

WEMYSS, EARL OF. (Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas.)

Peer of Scotland and of the United Kingdom.

Macduff, Thane of Fife, one of the most powerful subjects in Scotland, who overthrew the usurper Macbeth, and restored the throne to Malcolm III., was created Earl of Fife. Gillmichael, 4th Earl, his descendant, had two sons, 1 Duncan, 5th Earl; from whom proceeded the succeeding Earls of Fife, till his male line failed in 1353, and the Earldom, by the resignation of the Countess Isabel, daughter and heir of Duncan, 12th Earl, became vested in the Crown; 2 Hugo, who obtained from his father the lands of Wemyss, Co. Fife, from which his descendants assumed their surname. The 14th from him was

Sir David Wemyss, of Wemyss, who *d.* 1544, leaving issue,

1 Sir John, great-grandfather of John, created, in 1628, Lord Wemyss of Elcho, and, in 1633, Earl of Wemyss, Lord Elcho and Methel, with remainder to his heirs male for ever. His son David, 2nd Earl, obtained, in 1672, a renewal of the patent, with the former precedency, with remainder to his youngest daughter Lady Margaret, and her heirs male; (failing which to the heirs of entail contained in her contract of marriage;) he *d.* in 1679, and was succeeded by his daughter Margaret, 3rd Countess.

2 James, from whom descended Sir James Wemyss of Caskyberry, who *m.* Margaret, 3rd Countess. Her Ladyship *d.* in 1705, and was succeeded by her son David, 4th Earl, who, *d.* in 1720, having *m.* Lady Anne Douglas, eldest daughter, and eventually heir of line, of William, 1st Duke of Queensberry; and by her was father of

James, 5th Earl; he *m.* Janet, only daughter and heir of Colonel Francis Charteris; and *d.* in 1756, leaving issue by her,

1 David, Lord Elcho, who having engaged in the rebellion of 1745, was attainted, and *d.* in 1787, without issue,

2 Francis, 6th Earl; he assumed the name of Charteris, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather; became Earl of Wemyss on the death of his brother Lord Elcho, and *d.* in Aug. 1808; having survived his only son Francis, Lord Elcho, who *d.* in Jan. 1808; and whose only son, Francis, succeeded his grandfather, and is the present and 7th Earl. He succeeded also, on the death of William, 4th Duke of Queensberry, 23 Dec. 1810, to the titles of Earl of March, Baron of Niedpath, Lyne, and Munard, as heir of Lady Anne, daughter of William, 1st Earl of March, and on whom, and her issue male, these titles, created in 1697, were entailed by patent, and has assumed the additional name of Douglas. His Lordship was created a Peer of the United Kingdom in 1821, by the title of Baron Wemyss of Wemyss, Co. Fife.

3 The Hon. James Wemyss of Wemyss, *b.* 6 March 1725, *d.* 10 May 1785; leaving by his marriage, Aug. 1757, with Lady Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of William, 16th Earl of Sutherland, who was *b.* 23 July 1738, and *d.* 24 Jan. 1803, the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

WENMAN, BARONESS. (Wykeham.)

Peeress of the United Kingdom.

The family of Wykeham of Swalcliffe is of great antiquity, and claims affinity with the illustrious William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, though no evidence of the degree of relationship exists. The first authenticated ancestor of this family is Sir Robert Wykeham of Swalcliffe in the 14th century; the 8th in descent from him was Richard Wykeham, Esq., of Swalcliffe, who *m.* Vere-Alicia, daughter of the Rev. Richard Fiennes, and sister and co-heir of Richard, last Viscount Saye and Sele; his 2nd son Richard, was father of Fiennes Wykeman-Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, Kent; his eldest son and successor, was

William-Humphrey Wykeham, Esq., of Swalcliffe, who was *b.* in 1734, and *d.* in 1784, having *m.* the Hon. Sophia Wenman, daughter of Philip, 5th Viscount, and sister and heir of Philip, 6th Viscount Wenman in Ireland, on whose death, without issue, 26 March 1800, that title became extinct. The Hon. Mrs. Wykeham was *b.* in 1743, and *d.* in Feb. 1792, leaving issue:

1 William-Richard, who succeeded his father at Swalcliffe, and *d.* in 1800; for his marriage and issue, see *The Peerage Volume.* His only surviving child, Sophia-Elizabeth, was created, in 1834, Baroness Wenman, of Thame Park, Co. Oxford, and is the present Peeress.

2 Philip-Thomas, who *d.* in 1832, having *m.* 1st, Hester-Louisa, daughter of Fiennes Trotman, Esq., of Siston Court; and 2ndly, Eliza, 2nd daughter of his cousin Fiennes Wykeman-Martin, Esq.; his eldest son by his 1st marriage is Philip-Thomas-Herbert Wykeham, Esq., of Tythorp House, Co. Oxon.

3 Sophia-Anne, *d. unm.*

4 Harriet-Mary, *m.* 1st, the Rev. Willoughby Bertie; and 2ndly, Edward Johnson, Esq.

WESTERN, BARON. (Western.)

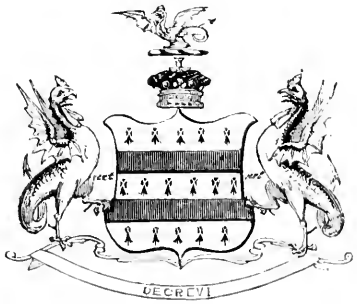
Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship's great-grandfather, Thomas Western, Esq., of Rivenhall, in the County of Essex, *d.* in 1733, having *m.* Mary, sister and coheir of Sir Richard Shirley, Bart., of Preston, Co. Sussex.

Thomas, their only son and heir, *m.* Anne, daughter of Robert Callis, Esq., and *d.* in 1765, leaving issue by her:

1 Charles, his successor at Rivenhall.
2 Rev. Thomas, Rector of Rivenhall, deceased.
3 Anna-Maria, *m.* Sir Thomas Shirley, Bart., of Oathill, Co. Sussex.
4 Frances.
5 Judith, *m.* Robert Houlton, Esq.

Charles Western, Esq., the eldest son and heir, *m.* Francis, daughter and heir of William Bolland, Esq., and *d.* in 1771, leaving two sons; the younger of whom, the Rev. Shirley Western, Rector of Rivenhall, *d. unm.* in 1824; and Charles-Callis, the elder son, was created, in 1833, Baron Western of Rivenhall, Co. Essex, and is the present Peer.



WESTMEATH, MARQUIS OF. (Nugent.)

Peer of Ireland.

Sir Gilbert de Nugent came into Ireland in 1171, and marrying Rosa, daughter of Hugh de Lacy, had with her the Barony of Delvin; he *d.* without surviving issue, but had two brothers: 1 Richard, who succeeded to the Barony, which was carried by his only daughter and heir into the family of Fitz-John; 2 Christopher, who was seated at Balrath; from him descended in the 5th degree, Sir William Nugent, who by marriage with Catherine, daughter and heir of John Fitz-John, recovered the Barony of Delvin; from them descended in the 6th degree,

Richard, summoned to Parliament as Baron Delvin in 1486; he *d.* in 1537, and

having survived his eldest son Christopher, father of Richard, 2nd Lord, and of Sir Thomas, ancestor of the late Earl Nugent, was succeeded by his grandson Richard, 2nd Lord, who was created Baron Delvin, by patent, in 1557; he *d.* in 1559, and was succeeded by his eldest son Christopher, 3rd Lord, who in 1602 was succeeded by his eldest son Richard, 4th Lord by writ, and 3rd by patent; he was created Earl of Westmeath in 1621, and *d.* in 1641, when he was succeeded by his grandson Richard, 2nd Earl, who *d.* in 1684; and was father of

Christopher, Lord Delvin, who *d.* before him, leaving three sons;

1 Richard, 3rd Earl, who *d. unm.* in 1714.

2 Thomas, 4th Earl, between whose daughters and co-heirs the Barony by writ fell into abeyance; he *d.* without issue male in 1752.

3 John, 5th Earl, who succeeded his brother, and, dying in 1754, was followed by his eldest son Thomas, 6th Earl, to whom, in 1791, succeeded his eldest surviving son, George-Frederick, 7th Earl. He *d.* in 1814, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George-John-Thomas, present and 8th Earl, who in 1822 was created Marquis of Westmeath.

WESTMINSTER, MARQUIS OF. (Grosvenor.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

The ancestors of this noble family held the high rank of *Gros-Veneur* (from which they took their name) in the Duchy of Normandy, from its erection in 912, till the invasion of England, when Gilbert le Grosvenor and his uncle Hugh Lupus, accompanied King William. Robert, son of Gilbert, obtained lands in the Co. of Chester, from the said Hugh Lupus, at length Earl of Chester, and was lineal ancestor, through six generations, of Sir Robert le Grosvenor, who proved this pedigree before a Court of Chivalry in defence of his arms, *azure, a bend or*, against Sir Richard le Scrope, who challenged them. The descent of Sir Robert was fully admitted, but the arms were adjudged to Scrope, and in conclusion Sir Robert le Grosvenor was recommended to bear *azure, a garb or*, from the arms of the ancient Earls of Chester, which has ever since continued the cognizance of his descendants.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, 8th in descent from the above Sir Robert, was created a Baronet in 1622, and *d.* in 1645. Sir Richard, 2nd Baronet, his son and successor, was sheriff of Cheshire in 1644, and raised the *posse comitatus* to oppose the Parliamentary army under Lord Fairfax, and his estate being in consequence sequestrated, he was rejected from his mansion at Eaton, and obliged to take refuge in the small house of a neighbour till the Restoration. He *d.* in 1664; and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Thomas, three of whose sons, Sir Richard, Sir Thomas, and Sir Robert, were successive Baronets: the latter *d.* in 1755, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Richard, who, in 1761, was created Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, Co. Chester, and in 1784 Viscount Belgrave, Co. Chester, and Earl Grosvenor; he *d.* in 1802, and was succeeded by Robert, his only son, present and 2nd Earl, who, in 1831, was created Marquis of Westminster, and who *m.* Lady Eleanor Egerton, only surviving daughter and heir of Thomas, Earl of Wilton, whose title was inherited in 1814, by his grandson, Thomas, the 2nd son of the Marquis.

WESTMORELAND, EARL OF. (FANE.)

Peer of England.

HOWELL AP VANE, of Monmouthshire, living before the Conquest, was ancestor in the 12th degree of John Vane, of Tudeley; whose 2nd son, Richard, was great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Fane, ancestor of the Earl; and his 4th son, John, was ancestor of the Marquis of Cleveland.

The above Sir Thomas Fane was attainted of high treason in 1554, for being concerned in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion; he *m.* in 1574, Mary, Baroness Le De-Spencer, daughter and sole heir of Henry, Baron Abergavenny and Le-Despencer, co-heir of the Barony of Burghersh, great-grandson of Edward Nevill, 6th son of Ralph, created Earl of Westmoreland in 1397, which title was forfeited in 1570, by the attainder of Charles, 6th Earl.

Their son FRANCIS, was created EARL OF WESTMORELAND and Baron Burghersh in 1624, and succeeded his mother as 14th Lord Le-Despencer in 1626; he *d.* in 1628, leaving several sons, of whom the two following were the eldest.

1 MILDMAY, his successor, 2nd EARL; he *d.* in 1665, leaving two sons, viz.: CHARLES, 3rd EARL, his successor, who *d.* in 1691 without issue, and VERE, 4th EARL, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* in 1693. Vere left three sons, successive Earls, who all *d.* without issue; VERE, 5th EARL, in 1699; THOMAS, 6th EARL, in 1736; and JOHN, 7th EARL, in 1762, having, in 1733, been created Baron Catherlough, in the Peerage of Ireland, which title became extinct at his death: and three daughters, Lady Susan, the youngest, *d. unm.* in 1735, and the Barony of Le Despencer, upon the death of the 7th Earl, fell into abeyance between the two elder, Lady Mary Dashwood, whose descendants became extinct in 1788, and Lady Catherine Paul, whose heir-general is the present Lord Le-Despencer.

2 Sir Francis, who was Governor of Doncaster Castle, and afterwards of Lincoln, for the King in the civil wars; his 3rd son, Sir Henry, was father of Charles Fane, Esq., who, in 1718, was created Viscount Fane and Baron Longhaire, in the Peerage of Ireland, which titles became extinct in 1782, by the death of Charles, 2nd Viscount, the only son who survived him. Sir Francis, eldest son of the above Sir Francis, was father of Francis Fane, Esq., of Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire; whose son and heir, Francis, *d.* in 1726, leaving three sons:

1 Francis Fane, Esq. of Fulbeck, who *d. unm.* in 1757.

2 THOMAS FANE, Esq., of Brympton, in Somersetshire, a merchant in Bristol, who succeeded as 8th EARL in 1762, on the extinction of the issue of MILDMAY, 2nd EARL.

3 Henry Fane, Esq., of Wormsley, in Oxfordshire, who *d.* in 1777, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John Fane, Esq. who was *b.* in 1751, and *d.* 8 Feb. 1824; having *m.* 30 Nov. 1773, Lady Elizabeth Parker, eldest daughter of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Macclesfield, by whom, who was *b.* 29 June 1751, and *d.* 10 June 1829, he has left the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume.*

THOMAS, 8th EARL, *d.* in 1771, leaving two sons, viz.: 1 JOHN, his successor, the 9th EARL, to whom, in 1774, succeeded his eldest son, JOHN, present and 10th EARL, K.G.; and 2 Henry, who *d.* 4 June 1802, having *m.* 12 Jan. 1778, Anne, daughter of Edward-Buckley Batson, Esq.; for their issue—see *The Peerage Volume.*

WHARNCLIFFE, BARON. (Stuart-Wortley.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

His Lordship is the eldest son of the Hon. James Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, 2nd son of John, 3rd Earl of Bute, and brother of John, 1st Marquis of Bute.

The Honourable Sidney Montagu, 2nd son of Edward, 1st Earl of Sandwich, *m.* Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Wortley, Bart., of a very ancient family seated at Wortley, Co. York, from the Conquest, and was obliged, according to the settlement of the Wortley estate, to take the name of Wortley. He had two sons, John, the younger, *d. unm.*, and Edward Wortley-Montagu, Esq., the elder, *m.* the celebrated Lady Mary Pierrepont, daughter of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, whose talents, wit, literary genius, and singularities, have made her fame as extensive as the English language; she *d.* 21 Aug. 1762, and Mr. Wortley-Montagu *d.* in 1761. They had one son, Edward, who was disinherited, and *d.* without issue in 1776, and one daughter, Mary, on whom the Wortley property devolved; she was *b.* in Feb. 1713, *m.* John, 3rd Earl of Bute, and was created Baroness Mount-Stuart, with remainder to her issue male by the Earl; she *d.* 6 Nov. 1794, leaving a numerous issue.—*See* Earl of Bute in this Volume. Her 2nd son, the Hon. James Stuart, succeeded to her estate, and in consequence assumed, in 1795, by the King's Royal sign-manual, the additional name of Wortley; to which, in 1803, he farther added, by the same licence, that of Mackenzie, on succeeding his uncle, the Right Honourable James Stuart-Mackenzie, who *d.* without issue 6 April 1800, in the estates of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, father of Agnes, wife of the 1st Earl of Bute, and his great-grandmother. He was *b.* 19 Sept. 1747, and *d.* 1 March 1818; having *m.* 8 June 1766, Margaret, daughter of Sir David Cunyngham, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 13 Jan. 1806, he had issue;—See *The Peerage Volume*, title Bute.

His eldest son, James-Archibald, was created Baron Wharncliffe of Wortley, Co. York, in 1826, and is the present Peer.

WICKLOW, EARL OF. (Howard.)

Peer of Ireland.

This family has long been seated at Shelton, in the County of Wicklow.

John Howard, Esq., of Shelton, *d.* in 1643; Ralph, his son and heir, was professor of physic at the University of Dublin. Having retired with his family to England in consequence of the disturbances in Ireland which followed upon the abdication of James II., he was attainted by the Irish Parliament in 1689; and King James having given his mansion at Shelton to a Mr. Hacket, stopped there to refresh himself after the battle of the Boyne. Dr. Howard, on the re-establishment of tranquillity under King William, recovered his estates, and *d.* in 1710, leaving two sons; 1 Hugh, who *d.* without issue in 1738; and 2 Robert, Lord Bishop of Elphin, who succeeded his brother at Shelton, and *d.* in 1740.

The Right Honourable Ralph Howard, eldest son of the Bishop, was created, in 1778, Baron Clonmore of Clonmore Castle, Co. Carlow, and Viscount Wicklow in 1785. He *d.* 26 June 1789, having *m.* 11 Aug. 1755, Alice, only daughter and heir of William Forward, Esq., of Castle Forward, Co. Donegal, who was created, in 1793, Countess of Wicklow, and *d.* 7 March 1807. Their eldest son, Robert, succeeded his father as 2nd Viscount, and his mother as 2nd Earl, and *d. unm.* in 1815, when he was succeeded by his next brother William, 3rd Earl, who *d.* in 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William, present and 4th Earl.

WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, BARON. (Verney.)

Peer of England.

William, 4th Baron Latimer, (by writ 1299,) *d.* in 1330, leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who was 2nd wife of John, 3rd Baron Nevill of Raby, (*see* Earl of Abergavenny,) by whom she had one son, John, who was summoned to Par-

liament as Baron Latimer, and *d.* without issue in 1430, and one daughter Elizabeth, sole heir to her brother, *m.* to Sir Thomas Willoughby, 2nd son of Robert, 4th Lord Willoughby de Eresby.—*See* Lord Middleton.

In 1432, George Nevill, 5th son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, son and heir of John, 3rd Lord Nevill of Raby, by his 1st wife, Maud, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Latimer.

But Robert Willoughby, great-grandson and heir of Sir Thomas Willoughby, by Elizabeth, sister and sole heir of John Nevill, 5th Lord Latimer, claimed his Barony, against Richard Nevill, 2nd Lord Latimer, under the new writ, grandson and heir of George Nevill, summoned in 1432; he did not, however, prosecute his claim, and was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1492, as Baron Willoughby de Broke; he *d.* in 1502. Robert, 2nd Lord, his son and heir, *m.* Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard, 2nd Lord Beauchamp of Powyke, (*see* Earl of Warwick in this Volume,) and *d.* in 1522, when the Barony of Willoughby de Broke fell into abeyance between his two grand-daughters, heirs of Edward, his eldest son, who *d.* before him; Blanche, the younger daughter, *m.* Sir Francis Dawtrey, but *d.* without issue, and Elizabeth, who after the death of her sister became the sole heir, *m.* Sir Fulke Greville; their eldest son, Fulke, was father of

1 Fulke, created Baron Brooke.

2 Margaret, heir to her brother; she *m.* Sir Richard Verney, and *d.* in 1631, leaving, besides other issue, her eldest son and heir, Sir Greville Verney, who *d.* in 1642; he left three sons, of whom George, the youngest, *d. unm.;* the two elder were,

1 Sir Greville, who *d.* in 1668, leaving an only son, William, who *d. unm.* in 1683.

2 Richard, who became at length Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The Barony, however, remained dormant, till it was claimed by, and in 1696 allowed to, this Richard Verney, who should have been 10th Lord. He *d.* in 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, George, 11th Lord, who *d.* in 1728, leaving two surviving sons, Richard, his successor, 12th Lord, who *d.* without issue in 1752, and the Right Hon. John Verney, Master of the Rolls, who *d.* in 1741, leaving an only son, John-Peyto, who succeeded his uncle as 13th Lord. He *d.* in 1816, having had eleven children, of whom only three survived him, two sons and a daughter; John-Peyto, 14th Lord, his eldest son, succeeded, and *d. unm.* in 1820, when he was succeeded by his only surviving brother, Henry-Peyto, present and 15th Lord, who is the sole representative of the ancient Barons Latimer of the writ of 1299.

In the male line the family of Verney is very ancient; Sir Richard Verney, who *m.* Margaret Greville, and has been shown above to be ancestor in the 6th degree of the present Lord, was himself 15th in descent from Roger de Vernai, seated at Bromshulfe, Co. Stafford, grandson of William de Vernai, who is mentioned as living in 1119 and 1148, and was the son of another William de Vernai.

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, BARON.

(DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY.)

Peer of England.

SIR JOHN DE WILLOUGHBY, a Norman Knight, had the Lordship of Willoughby in Lincolnshire, by gift from William the Conqueror; he was ancestor in the direct male line of the present Lord Middleton.

Sir William Willoughby, his descendant in the 5th degree, *m.* Alice, sister and co-heir of Walter, 2nd Baron Beke of Eresby; (by writ 1295;) their son, ROBERT, was summoned to Parliament as BARON WILLOUGHBY in 1313, and his successors were styled Barons Willoughby de Eresby. He *d.* in 1316, and was followed in direct male descent from father to son by JOHN, 2nd LORD, who *d.* in 1349; JOHN, 3rd LORD, who *d.* in 1372; ROBERT, 4th LORD, who *d.* in 1396, and

WILLIAM, 5th LORD; he *d.* in 1409, leaving two sons:

1 ROBERT, 6th LORD, who *d.* without issue male, in 1452, leaving an only daughter and heir, JOAN, *m.* to RICHARD WELLES, son and heir of Leo, 6th Lord Welles, who had been attainted in 1416; he was summoned to Parliament in her right as BARON WILLOUGHBY, but beheaded by King EDWARD IV., with his only son, Robert, for their adherence to the House of Lancaster, in 1469; he left an only daughter and heir, JOAN, *m.* to RICHARD HASTINGS, in her right 8th LORD WILLOUGHBY. He *d.* in 1503, and JOAN, his wife, *d.* in 1505, without issue.

2 Sir Thomas; he was father to Sir Robert, whose son, Sir Christopher, *d.* in 1499, leaving WILLIAM, his eldest son, who succeeded in 1505, as 9th LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY. Sir Christopher was also, by Christopher, his 2nd son, ancestor of the Lords Willoughby of Parham, extinct in 1779; and by Thomas, his 4th son, of the present Lord Middleton—*See* that title in this volume.

WILLIAM, 9th LORD, *d.* without issue male, 1525, when the Barony devolved on his only daughter, KATHERINE; she *m.* 1st, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, widower of the Princess Mary, daughter of king HENRY VII., by whom, who *d.* in 1545, she had Henry, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, and Lord Charles Brandon, who both *d.* young on the same day, 14 July 1551. She *m.* 2ndly, Richard Bertie, Esq. For her subsequent history, and that of her descendants by Mr. Bertie, Barons Willoughby d'Eresby, Earls of Lindsey, and finally Dukes of Ancaster, see title Lindsey in this Volume; in which place as they are described at length, it will therefore only be necessary here to state the succession of the Barony. PEREGRINE, their son and heir, 11th LORD, claimed and was allowed the Barony. He *d.* in 1601, having *m.* the Lady Mary Vere, daughter of John, Earl of Oxford, and Lord Great Chamberlain, by whom he was father of ROBERT, 12th LORD, his successor, 1st Earl of Lindsey, K.G., who inherited from his cousin, Henry de Vere, 18th Earl of Oxford, the Office of Hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, which had been enjoyed by that noble family since the reign of King HENRY II.; he *d.* in 1642, and was succeeded by his son MONTAGU, 13th LORD, 2nd Earl of Lindsey, who *d.* in 1666. He was followed by his son ROBERT, 14th LORD, 3rd Earl of Lindsey; and he, in 1701, by his son ROBERT, 15th LORD, 1st Duke of Ancaster, who *d.* in 1722. PEREGRINE, his son and successor, 16th LORD, and 2nd Duke of Ancaster, was succeeded in 1742 by his eldest son PEREGRINE, 17th LORD, and 3rd Duke, who *d.* in 1778, leaving issue, 1 ROBERT, 4th Duke; 2 LADY PRISCILLA-BARBARA-ELIZABETH, the late BARONESS;

3 Lady Georgiana-Charlotte, present Dowager Marchioness Cholmondeley, and joint hereditary Great Chamberlain.

Robert, 4th Duke and 18th Lord, succeeded his father, and *d. unm.* 8 July 1779, when the Dukedom of Ancaster was inherited by his uncle, (in whom it became extinct in 1809, *see* the article *Lindsey* in this Volume,) and this Barony fell into abeyance between the two sisters of the 4th Duke, from which it was called out on the 13 March 1780, in favour of Lady Priscilla-Barbara-Elizabeth, the late Baroness, who was also co-heir with her sister, the Marchioness Dowager Cholmondeley, of one moiety of the ancient Barony of Beke. Her Ladyship *m.* Peter Burrell, 1st Lord Gwydir—see *The Peerage Volume*—and *d.* in 1828, when she was succeeded by her eldest son, Peter-Robert, the present and 20th Lord.

His Lordship's first known ancestor was Randulph de Burrell, living in the reign of Edward I.; 13th in lineal descent from whom was

Peter Burrell, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent, who left two sons, viz.:

1 Peter, who *d.* in 1756; his 2nd son, Sir William, was created a Baronet in 1773, and was father of the present Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart.; he was succeeded by his eldest son, Peter Burrell, Esq., also of Beckenham, who *d.* 6 Nov. 1775; having *m.* 28 March 1749, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Lewis, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 10 June 1794, he left issue; 1 Peter, 1st Lord Gwydir; 2 Elizabeth-Amelia, *m.* Richard-Henry-Alexander Bennett, Esq., who *d.* 14 March 1814; 3 Isabella-Susannah, *d.* 24 Jan. 1812, late Countess of Beverley; 4 Frances-Julia, *d.* 28 April 1820, late Duchess of Northumberland; 5 Elizabeth, Marchioness Dowager of Exeter.

2 Sir Merrick Burrell, of West Grinstead Park, Sussex, a Governor of the Bank of England, created a Baronet in 1765, with remainder, failing his issue male, to his elder brother Peter Burrell, Esq., and his issue male. He *d.* without issue in 1787, and was succeeded by his great nephew, the grandson of his said elder brother,

Sir Peter Burrell, who was advanced to the Peerage in 1796 by the title of Baron Gwydir, of Gwydir, Co. Carnarvon. He *m.* as above-mentioned, the Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby, and *d.* in 1820, when he was succeeded by his son Peter-Robert, 2nd Lord Gwydir, and now 20th Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, who, having *m.* the Lady Clementina-Sarah Drummond, only daughter and heir of James, Lord Perth, representative of the Earls of Perth, (*see* Strathallan, p. 356,) took the surname and arms of Drummond by Royal sign-manual in 1807, and in 1829 the additional surname and arms of Willoughby, instead of those of Burrell.

WILTON, EARL OF. (Egerton.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Reginald, 1st Lord Grey de Wilton, by writ 1295, for whose pedigree *see* the Earl of Stamford in this Volume, was father of John, 2nd Lord, who had two sons: Henry, 3rd Lord; and Roger, ancestor of the Barons Grey de Ruthyn, Earls of Kent, Marquises of Dorset, and Earls of Stamford. From Henry, 3rd Lord, proceeded the succeeding Lords Grey de Wilton, till the attainder, in 1604, of Thomas,

15th Lord, whose sister and heir, Bridget, *m.* Sir Rowland Egerton, Bart.; from this marriage descended, in the 5th degree,

Sir Thomas Egerton, created Baron Grey de Wilton in 1784, which title became extinct on his death, 23 Sept. 1814, without surviving issue male; he was however also created, in 1801, Earl of Wilton and Viscount Grey de Wilton, with remainder to the 2nd, and every succeeding son of his eldest and only surviving daughter, and their issue male, respectively. He *m.* 11 Sept. 1769, Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir Ralph Asheton, Bart., by whom, who *d.* 3 Feb. 1816, he had two sons and four daughters, who all died in their childhood, except the eldest daughter, Eleanor, wife of the present Marquis of Westminster, and mother, by him, of Richard, Earl Grosvenor, heir apparent to the Marquis; Thomas, the present and 2nd Earl of Wilton, who succeeded his grandfather; and a third son, Lord Robert Grosvenor.

WINCHESTER, MARQUIS OF. (Paulet.)

Peer of England.

Sir John Powlett, 7th in descent from Hercules, Lord of Tournon, (*see* Earl Poulett, in this Volume,) had two sons:

1 Thomas, ancestor of Earl Poulett.

2 William, whose son, Sir John, *m.* Constance, eldest grand-daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Poynings, Lord St.-John of Basing, son of Lucas Poynings, by Isabel, daughter and at length heir of Hugh, Baron St.-John of Basing, (by writ 1299,) and by her was father of John Paulet, and grandfather of Sir John Paulet. The latter was father of

Sir William Paulet, K.G., Lord High Treasurer, created Baron St. John of Basing in 1539; Earl of Wiltshire in 1550; and Marquis of Winchester in 1551. A statesman and courtier, who, to use his own, somewhat however misunderstood, phrase, by being a willow and not an oak, rose to a high degree of rank and power, retained his prosperity to the end of a long life, and the favour of the crown through the various changes of politics which marked the successive reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He *d.* in 1572, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, having lived to see one hundred and three of his own descendants. John, his eldest son, 2nd Marquis, succeeded; he *d.* in 1576, and was succeeded by his eldest son William, 3rd Marquis, to whom succeeded, in 1598, his only son,

William, 4th Marquis. He entertained Queen Elizabeth with great splendour at Basing, and, by adopting a very magnificent style of living, brought himself into considerable pecuniary embarrassment; he *d.* in 1628, leaving six sons, of whom only two had issue, viz.:

1 John, 3rd but eldest surviving son, his successor, 5th Marquis, who having garrisoned and stored his house at Basing as a place of support for the Royal forces, stood a siege in it, notwithstanding a treacherous attempt of his youngest brother, Lord Edward Paulet, to deliver it up to the enemy, from Aug. 1743, to 16 Oct. 1745, when in the general decline of the Royal cause, it was taken by storm, after a most valiant and determined defence, and the Marquis was made prisoner with such of his garrison as survived the fight; ten pieces of ordnance and much ammunition

were also taken by the conquerors, as Cromwell himself, who directed the assault, writes to the Speaker. The noble Marquis lived to see the Restoration, and was succeeded, in 1674, by his eldest son, CHARLES, 6th MARQUIS, and 1st Duke of Bolton.

2 Lord Henry Paulet, 4th son, who left one son, Charles Paulet, Esq., of Amport, Co. Hants, father of Francis Paulet, Esq., who by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Norton, and heir of Sir John Norton, Bart, of Rotherfield Park, Co. Hants, had issue Norton Paulet, Esq., of Rotherfield; father of GEORGE, his only surviving son, who on the death of HARRY, 6th Duke of Bolton, succeeded as 12th MARQUIS.

CHARLES, 6th MARQUIS, eldest son and successor of the 5th MARQUIS, was created Duke of Bolton in 1689, and *d.* in 1699, leaving two sons, CHARLES, his successor, 2nd Duke, and Lord William, who left two sons, William, and Sir Charles-Armand, Paulet, K.B. who *d.* in 1751 without issue; and William had one son, William, who *d. unm.*, and a daughter, Annabella, from whom descends Lord Bayning, who has assumed the name of Powlett.—*See* Bayning in this Volume.

CHARLES, 7th MARQUIS, and 2nd Duke of Bolton, K.G., *d.* in 1722, leaving three sons: CHARLES, 8th MARQUIS and 3rd Duke, K.G., who *d.* without legitimate issue in 1754; HARRY, who succeeded his brother as 4th Duke; and Lord Nassau-Paulet, father of Isabella, late Countess of Egmont, mother of the present Earl.

HARRY, 9th MARQUIS and 4th Duke, *d.* in 1759, leaving two sons: CHARLES, his successor, 10th MARQUIS and 5th Duke, who *d. unm.* in 1765, leaving large estates to Jane-Mary, his natural-daughter, whose husband, Thomas Orde, Esq., assumed the name of Powlett, and was created Lord Bolton in 1797—*see* that title; and HARRY, 11th MARQUIS and 6th Duke of Bolton, who succeeded his brother, and *d.* 25 Dec. 1794, without issue male, when the Dukedom became extinct; he left three daughters, Lady Maria-Henrietta, late Countess of Sandwich, grandmother of the present Earl; Lady Katherine-Margaret, 1st wife of William-Henry, now Duke of Cleveland, whose second son by her Ladyship, on succeeding to his grandfather's estates, has assumed the name of Powlett; and Lady Amelia, who is living *unm.*

The title of Marquis of Winchester devolved, on the death of the 6th Duke of Bolton, as shewn above, on GEORGE PAULET, Esq. of Amport and Rotherfield, Co. Hants, 12th MARQUIS, descended from Lord Henry, fourth son of the 4th MARQUIS. He *d.* in 1800, and was succeeded by his eldest son, CHARLES-INGOLDSBY, present and 13th MARQUIS.

WINCHILSEA, EARL OF. (FINCH-HATTON.)

Peer of England.

THE early ancestors of the Earls of Winchilsea, Nottingham, and Aylesford, have been grossly misrepresented by modern genealogists, not excepting Dugdale. The noble family of Finch is originally of French extraction. By the marriage of Adelheld, only child of Herbert, Count of Vermandois and Troyes, Ann. 1101, with Hugh Magnus, Count of Valois, the Fiefs of those Lordships passed to the House of Valois, and ultimately to the Crown of France. Eudo, Herbert's next brother, founded the signorial House of Ham, and the youngest, Peter, of whom

little else is known, that of Fitzherbert in England. Herbert, his son, married Emma, daughter of Eudo, Count of Blois, aunt to King STEPHEN, and was chamberlain to WILLIAM Rufus and HENRY I., as was his son, Herbert, Filius Hereberti, to STEPHEN and HENRY II. The latter, besides other issue by Lucy, his first wife, had, by Maud, his second, 1st Peter, who left issue, and 2nd Matthew, (Filius Hereberti,) two of the Barons who sided with King JOHN. Matthew was Sheriff of Sussex, 1233, and, besides other issue, had a younger son, Herbert, (Filius Matthei,) to whom HENRY III. made grants in Warblington, and other manors in that county, some of which were possessed by the Finches so late as 1620. He commanded the King's forces against the Welsh; was killed at Margam in 1245; and Herbert, his son, was the first of the family who assumed a surname, being styled in a writ of supersedeas in the Exchequer, 8 EDWARD II., Herebertus Hereberti, dictus Finch." Vincent, Filius Hereberti, alias Finch, his son, was Sheriff of Sussex, and Sir William Finch, sixth in lineal descent from Vincent, was made a Knight Banneret by HENRY VIII., at the battle of the Spurs.

Sir Thomas Finch, son of Sir William, joining with the Lord Abergavenny in 1553, drove Sir Thomas Wyat and his insurgents out of Kent. He was afterwards, in 1564, appointed by Queen ELIZABETH Knight-Marshal of the forces in Newhaven, then besieged by the French, and was shipwrecked and drowned with the whole ship's crew and passengers, above two hundred persons, on his voyage thither. He *m.* Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Moyle, of Eastwell, Co. Kent, with whom he obtained that mansion and estate, and by her had three sons, of whom Thomas, the youngest, *d.* without issue; the two elder were,

1 Sir Moyle Finch, created a Baronet in 1611, and *d.* in 1614, having *m*, ELIZABETH, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, which Lady was created Viscountess of Maidstone, Co. Kent, in 1623, and COUNTESS of Winchilsea in 1628; she *d.* in 1633, and was succeeded by their son, THOMAS, 2nd EARL.

2 Sir Henry Finch, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, afterwards Lord Keeper, who, for the judgments he gave in the case of ship-money, incurred the displeasure of Parliament so greatly, that when affairs took a turn unfavourable to the Royal cause, he was compelled to escape to Holland. He had been created, in 1640, Lord Finch of Fordwich, Co. Kent, which title became extinct on his death in 1661.

Sir Moyle Finch, the elder brother, had, by ELIZABETH, COUNTESS of WINCHILSEA, seven sons, of whom only the two following left issue, viz.:

1 THOMAS, 2nd EARL, (2nd son,) he *d.* in 1639, and was succeeded by his eldest son, HENEAGE, 3rd EARL, to whom the charge of Dover Castle was committed by General MONCK, previous to the restoration of King CHARLES II. He was created in 1660, Baron Fitz-Herbert, of Eastwell, Co. Kent, and *d.* in 1689, having had twenty-seven children by four wives; of his sons, only the three following lived to bear his title, or give heirs to it.

1 William, Viscount Maidstone; he was killed in the naval battle against the Dutch in 1672, leaving a posthumous son, CHARLES, who succeeded his grandfather as 4th EARL, and *d.* in 1712, without surviving issue.

2 HENEAGE, who succeeded his nephew as 5th EARL; he *d.* without issue in 1726.

3 JOHN, who succeeded his brother, and also *d.* without issue in 1729, when the Barony of Fitz-Herbert and the male issue of the 2nd Earl became extinct.

2 Sir Heneage Finch, Recorder of London and Speaker of the House of Commons, who *d.* in 1631, leaving issue, HENEAGE, his son and heir, created a Baronet in 1660. In 1674 he was made Lord Keeper, and created Baron Finch of Daventry, Co. Northampton; in 1675 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor, and in 1681 created EARL of NOTTINGHAM. He *d.* in 1682, obtaining from Bishop Burnet the character of an uncorruptible Judge, impartial on the Bench, even against the King himself; filling the church livings with worthy men, and obliging all to residence; most eloquent in Parliament, on the Bench, and in conversation. He had ten sons, two of whom have left descendants still flourishing in the Peerage.

1 DANIEL, 2nd EARL of NOTTINGHAM, his successor, who succeeded as 7th Earl of Winchilsea, on the extinction of the male issue of the 2nd Earl in 1729.

2 Heneage, 1st Earl of Aylesford, and ancestor of the present Earl.—*See* that title.

DANIEL, 7th EARL of WINCHILSEA and 2nd of Nottingham, *d.* in 1730, leaving by Anne, only daughter of Christopher Viscount Hatton, and sister and heir of

William, the last Viscount, six sons, three of whom have succeeded or given heirs to the title, viz.:

1 Daniel, 8th Earl, K.G., who *d.* without issue male in 1769.

2 The Right-Hon. William Finch, who by Charlotte, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, and Governess to King George IV. and the Duke of York, when infants, had one son, George, who succeeded his uncle as 9th Earl, was a Knight of the Garter, and *d. unm.* in 1826.

3 Edward, who assumed the additional name of Hatton, and *d.* 16 May 1771; having *m.*, in 1746, Elizabeth, 3rd daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart., by whom he was father of George Finch-Hatton, Esq., (see *The Peerage Volume*,) whose eldest son George succeeded his cousin, and is the present and 10th Earl; and of one other son and three daughters, who will be found in *The Peerage Volume* as uncle and aunts of the Earl.

WINTERTON, EARL OF. (Turnour.)

Peer of Ireland.

Le Sieur de Tourneur, who derived his name from La Tour Noir, the Black Tower, the ancient residence of his family, is mentioned in the Chronicles of Normandy as having come over to England with William the Conqueror. His descendants flourished in an honourable rank till Sir Edward Turnour, who was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1661, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1671, and *d.* in 1675, leaving two sons: Sir Edward and Arthur. Sir Edward left a son and a daughter; Charles, the son, had two daughters, who survived their father, but both *d.* soon after him *unm.*; and Sarah, the daughter, *m.* Francis Gee, Esq., and had an only daughter, Sarah, who *m.* Joseph Garth, Esq. Arthur, the 2nd son of the Chief Baron Sir Edward Turnour, left an only son, Edward Turnour, Esq., of Shillinglee, who left all his estates to his cousin Sarah, the wife of Joseph Garth, Esq., and heir general of the family.

Edward Garth, 1st Earl, assumed the name and arms of Turnour, being son of Joseph Garth, Esq., by Sarah, only daughter and heir of Francis Gee, Esq., by Sarah, daughter and at length heir of Sir Edward Turnour, eldest son of Sir Edward Turnour, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. He was created, in 1761, Baron Winterton of Gort, Co. Galway, and in 1766 Viscount Turnour and Earl of Winterton; he *m.* 1st, 13 March 1756, the Hon. Anne Archer, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Lord Archer, who *d.* 20 June 1775; and he *m.* 2ndly, 17 Feb. 1778, Elizabeth, daughter of John Armstrong, Esq.; the Earl *d.* 11 Aug. 1788, leaving by his two marriages the numerous issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and his widow *m.* 2ndly, William Richardson, Esq.

Edward-Garth, 2nd Earl, the eldest son by the 1st marriage, succeeded his father; he was *b.* 11 May 1758, *m.* 1st, 6 Nov. 1781, Jane, daughter of Richard Chapman, Esq., who *d.* 18 June 1792; he *m.* 2ndly, 30 May 1795, Harriet, eldest daughter of William Board, Esq., who *d.* without issue 25 April 1831, having survived her Lord only two days. The Earl *d.* 23 April 1831, leaving by his 1st marriage the issue stated in *The Peerage Volume*, and was followed by his eldest son, Edward, 3rd Earl, to whom, in 1833, succeeded his only son, Edward, the present and 4th Earl.

WODEHOUSE, BARON. (Wodehouse.)

Peer of Great Britain.

From Sir Constantine de Wodehouse, who was knighted by King Henry I., proceeded in a lineal descent of six generations, all distinguished by the honour of Knighthood, Sir Bertram de Wodehouse, who left two sons, Sir William, who attended the Black Prince into Spain, and John, who was Lord Chancellor, and *d.* in 1339.

From Sir William de Wodehouse, the eldest son, through five more generations of Knights, descended John Wodehouse, Esquire of the Body to King Henry V., who won great renown, and also the family arms, crest, motto, and supporters, at the battle of Agincourt, and *d.* in 1430.

Seventh in descent from him was Sir Philip Wodehouse, who served Queen Elizabeth by sea and land in Spain and Portugal; he was knighted by the Earl of Essex, and was made a Baronet at the first creation of that Order in 1611. He was successively followed in direct lineal descent by Sir Thomas, Sir Philip, Sir John, and Sir Armine Wodehouse, Baronets.

Sir Armine, the 5th Baronet, his Lordship's father, *d.* in 1777, having *m.* Letitia, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart., by whom he had issue:

1 Sir John, his successor, who was created, in 1797, Baron Wodehouse of Kimberley, and *d.* in 1834, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, John, present and 2nd Lord.

2 The Rev. Philip Wodehouse, who was *b.* May 1745, and *d.* 14 Feb. 1811; having *m.* 29 July 1775, Apollonia, daughter and co-heir of John Nourse, Esq., by whom, who *d.* 21 March 1817, he had issue.

3 Thomas, *b.* 1747, is deceased, having *m.* 12 Sept. 1782, Sarah, daughter of Pryce Campbell, Esq., and sister of John, 1st Lord Cawdor, by whom he left issue.

WYNFORD, BARON. (Best.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Sir William-Draper Best was Knighted in 1819, on being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in Jan. 1825 he was made Lord Chief Justice of that Court, and on his retiring from the Bench in 1829, was created Baron Wynford of Wynford-Eagle, Co. Dorset, and is the present Peer.

His Lordship's ancestors have for more than two centuries been proprietors of estates in the County of Dorset, part of which his Lordship still possesses. His Lordship, as well as Lord Grantley, is lineally descended through his grandmother, a sister of Sir William Chappell, Knt., one of the Judges of the King's Bench, from Sir William Pitt of Strathfieldsaye, the common ancestor of the late Earl of Chatham and Lord Rivers.

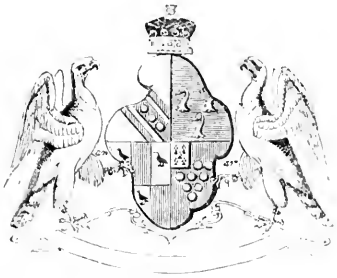
YARBOROUGH, EARL OF. (Anderson-Pelham.)

Peer of the United Kingdom.

Thomas Anderson, who came out of Scotland, and settled in Lincolnshire, was father of Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. He *m.* Magdalen, daughter of Christopher Smith, Esq., and *d.* in 1605, leaving two sons, Edmund, who *d.* without issue, and Sir Francis, heir to his brother; the latter *d.* in 1616, leaving, by Judith, daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, Lord Mayor of London, Stephen Anderson, Esq., of Eyworth, Co. Worcester. He *m.* Katherine, daughter of Sir Edwin Sandys, and had two sons, Sir Stephen Anderson, of Eyworth, who was created a Baronet in 1664, which title and his male issue, became extinct in 1773; and Francis Anderson of Manby, Co. Lincoln, Esq.; whose son

Francis Anderson, Esq., *d.* in 1747, having *m.* Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Pelham, Esq., of Brocklesby, (a junior branch of the family of Pelham, now Earl of Chichester,) and sister of Charles Pelham, Esq., who *d. unm.*; their son, Francis, *d.* in 1758, leaving a son, Charles, father of the present Lord, who having inherited the estates of his great-uncle, assumed the additional name and arms of Pelham.

He was created, in 1794, Baron Yarborough of Yarborough, Co. Lincoln, and *d.* in 1823, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, present and 2nd Lord, who was advanced, in 1837, to the dignities of Baron Worsley of Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, and Earl of Yarborough.



ZOUCHE, BARONESS. (Curzon.)

Peer of England.

Roger le Zouche, of Ashby, descended from the Earls of Britany, and whose predecessors had ranked as Barons of the Realm in the reign of Richard I., *d.* in 1325, leaving two sons:

1 Alan, summoned to Parliament in 1299 as Lord Zouche of Ashby; he *d.* in 1314, leaving three daughters, his co-heirs, between whom the Barony fell into abeyance; they were,

1 Elene, *m.* to Nicholas, summoned to Parliament in 1314 as Baron St. Maur; and from them the Barony of St. Maur passed to their two sons, Thomas, 2nd Lord, and Nicholas, 3rd Lord. The latter *m.* Muriel, grand-daughter and heir of Richard, Baron Lovel of Kary, by writ 1348; and the two Baronies were successively inherited by their two sons, Nicholas and Richard; the latter was father of Richard, 6th Baron St. Maur, and 5th Baron Lovel of Kary, and *d.* without male issue in 1409, leaving a daughter and sole heir, Alice, who *m.* William, 5th Lord Zouche of Haryngworth, to whom she carried the Baronies of St. Maur and Lovel of Kary, and her moiety of the Barony of Zouche of Ashby.

2 Maud, *m.* to Robert de Holand, who was summoned to Parliament in 1314 as Baron Holand; he was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, whose grand-daughter and sole heir *m.* John, 7th Lord Lovel, in whose descendants the Baronies of Lovel and Holand continued united for four generations, when Francis Viscount Lovel, K.G., was killed in the battle of Stoke in 1487, and attainted, leaving two sisters his co-heirs, between whom the Baronies of Lovel and Holand and his moiety of the Barony of Zouche of Ashby fell into abeyance, but on account of the attainder could not be inherited; they were, Joan, *m.* to Sir Bryan Stapleton, the heir of which marriage is Thomas Stapleton, Esq., who some time since claimed the Barony of Beaumont; and Fridiswide, *m.* to Sir Edward Norris, the heir of which marriage is the Earl of Abingdon.

3 Elizabeth, a nun.

2 Eudo le Zouche, whose son and heir William was summoned to Parliament in 1308 as Lord Zouche of Haryngworth; he *d.* in 1352, and was succeeded by his grandson and heir, William, 2nd Lord, son and heir of Eudo, eldest son of the 1st Lord, who *d.* in his father's lifetime. From this William, 2nd Lord, who *d.* in 1382, descended without interruption, in the direct male line from father to son, through nine successive generations, the Lords Zouche of Haryngworth.

Edward, 11th Lord, *d.* in 1625, leaving two daughters his co-heirs, Elizabeth and Mary; Mary, the younger daughter, *m.* 1st, Thomas Leighton, Esq., and 2ndly, William Connaid, Esq.; no descendants of the 2nd marriage have appeared, and her issue by Mr. Leighton have not been traced beyond the 2nd generation, and may be considered as extinct.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, and probably at length sole heir of Edward, 11th

Lord, *m.* Sir William Tate, and from them descended in the direct male line Bartholomew Tate, Esq., their great-grandson, who left issue,

1 Bartholomew Tate, Esq., who *d.* without surviving issue in 1776.

2 Catherine, *m.* Charles Hedges, Esq., and had two sons and two daughters; the sons both *d. unm.*, and Anna-Maria, the younger daughter, *d.* without issue, having *m.* the Hon. William Bateman; Susanna, the eldest daughter, and at length sole heir, *m.* Sir Cecil Bishopp, Bart. and *d.* in 1791, leaving issue Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., in whose favour King George IV. was graciously pleased to call this Barony out of abeyance in 1815.

3 Mary, *m.* Samuel Long, Esq.—*see* Farnborough *in this Volume*—and had two sons, Robert and Edward, who both left issue; the three daughters and co-heirs of Robert, the eldest son, were co-heirs, with the late Lord, of this Barony; they were,

1 Jane-Catherine-Sarah, *m.* to John Oliver, Esq., of Gray's Inn.

5 Mary-Charlotte, *m.* to Samuel-Scudamore Heming, Esq., and left a son. Samuel-George Heming, Esq.

3 Lucy-Anne, *m.* Thomas-Bayley Howell, Esq.

Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., summoned to Parliament in 1815, as Baron Zouche of Haryngworth, was also eldest co-heir of the Baronies of St. Maur and Lovel of Kary, and eldest co-heir, of the moiety of the Barony of Zouche of Ashby. On his death in 1828 the Barony of Zouche of Hayryngworth again fell into abeyance between his two daughters and co-heirs, viz.: Harriett-Anne, the wife of the Hon. Robert Curzon; and Katherine-Annabella, the wife of Captain Pechel, R.N.—see *The Peerage Volume*—which abeyance his late Majesty George IV. was graciously pleased to terminate in 1829, in favour of Harriett-Anne, the eldest daughter and co-heir, the present Baroness.

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