

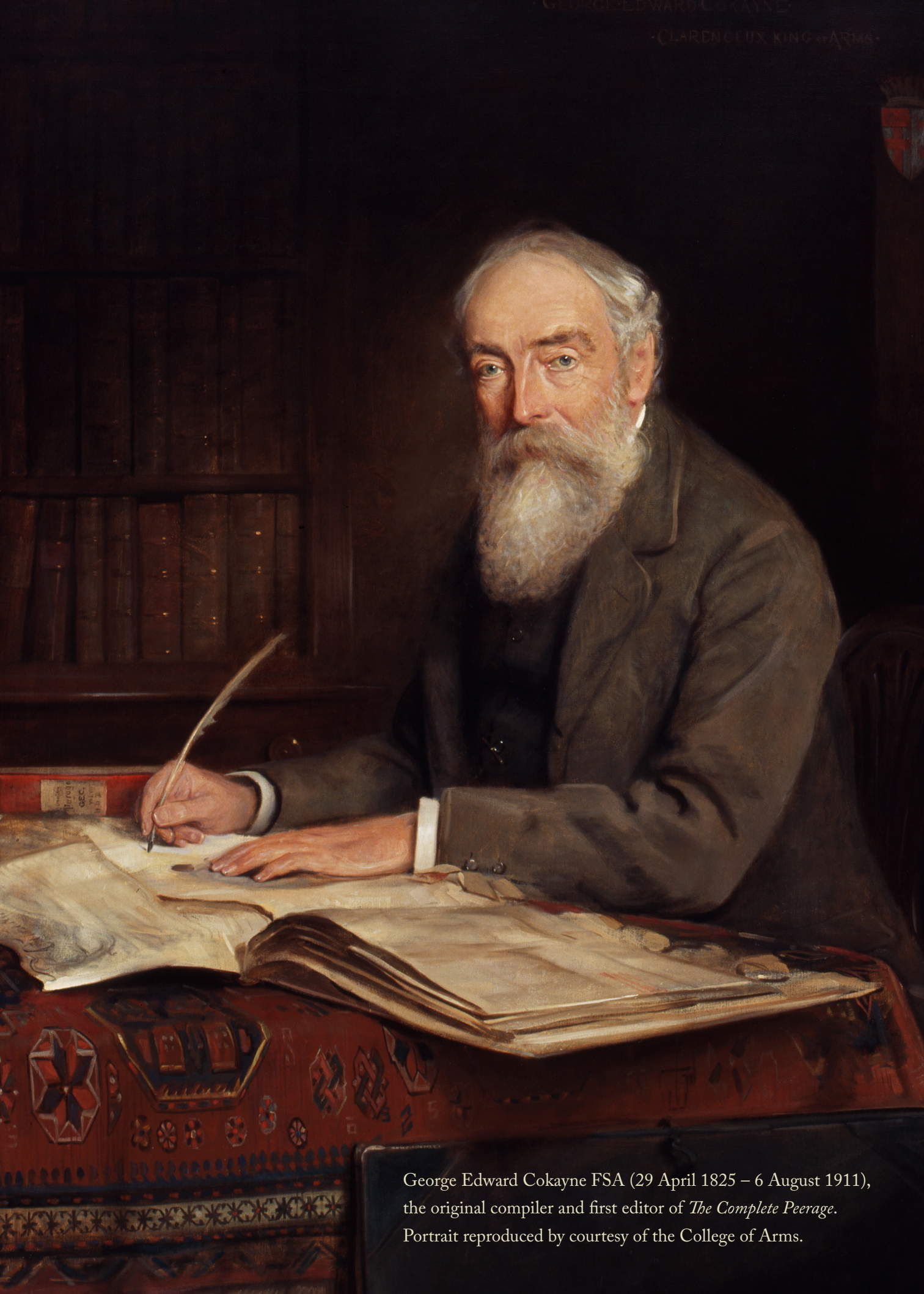
THE COMPLETE PEERAGE

— OF —

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM
EXTANT, EXTINCT, OR DORMANT

— THIRD EDITION IN EIGHTEEN VOLUMES —





George Edward Cokayne FSA (29 April 1825 – 6 August 1911),
the original compiler and first editor of *The Complete Peerage*.
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The Complete Peerage Third Edition is fully revised and modernised. It incorporates and integrates volume 13 of the Second Edition (peerage creations and promotions 1901 to 1930) and volume 14, published 1998 (addenda and corrigenda). It also incorporates a vast number of further updates that have accrued since the publication of volume 14 twenty-seven years ago.

The Third Edition has been fully updated and integrated with peerage births, marriages and deaths (and relevant ancillary information) up to summer 2024. It has been modernised and re-typeset using the modern form of minimal capitalisation. Abbreviations and contractions have generally been replaced with full wording. This has the effect of making the text more fluent and readable improving the visual as well as the aesthetic (not to mention historic) value of the work.

The Third Edition contains a bibliography extending to more than 10,000 lines. Moreover, the references have been expanded and made consistent. Many of the notes and references in the second edition were cryptic and the Third Edition goes to great lengths to point an interested reader to a printed text or manuscript by clear source descriptions. It also contains a detailed glossary and a detailed list of abbreviations.

The first impression of 18 volumes is being limited to 250 sets

<i>Volume 1</i>	PRELIMS; AB-ADAM TO AYR	May 2025
<i>Volume 2</i>	BACON TO CAMBRIDGE	May 2025
<i>Volume 3</i>	CAMDEN TO CUNNINGHAM	May 2025
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<i>Volume 16</i>	WARWICK TO ZOUCHE	December 2027
<i>Volume 17</i>	APPENDICES	December 2027
<i>Volume 18</i>	APPENDICES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	December 2027



Background Information

Unlike *Burke's* or *Debrett's* (which are not currently available in print form), *The Complete Peerage* is highly detailed and traces all hereditary peerages from the oldest now recognised from the fourteenth century. It includes thumb-nail sketches and particulars of character and achievements which enliven the work, making it eminently readable and have always contributed to its popularity. It exceeds five million words.

The first edition by George Edward Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms, was published in 8 volumes between 1887 and 1898. The second, much expanded edition was published in 13 volumes between 1909 and 1959 (much interrupted by two world wars). Volume 14 (addenda and corrigenda by Peter Hammond) was published by Alan Sutton Publishing in 1998, and successfully went through two editions.

Back in 1982 at Alan Sutton Publishing we published a photo-reduced version of the second edition (four photo-reduced pages per page in a microprint edition in 6 volumes). More than 1,000 sets were sold. The final and third printing of the microprint edition was in 2000.

Specifications

The 18 volumes will be printed to a size of 280 mm × 200 mm (the same physical size as this prospectus). Typeset in Caslon, the volumes will be hardback and printed black on 100 gsm bright acid-free white silk paper, FSC accredited. Each volume will extend to approximately 650 pages (some volumes will be slightly shorter and some slightly longer).

An online edition will become available in 2027 on a subscription basis (with a free limited content version available).

Subscribers to the print edition will obtain lifetime free access to the full online edition.

The Editorial Team

Peter Hammond BA BSc FSA FRHistS	General Editor. Peter has overall editorial responsibility. Peter is the father of the Third Edition project and has been working on the peerage since the 1970s.
Alan Sutton FSA	Executive Editor. Alan is the publisher and is responsible for the modernisation and the secondary text check. He has also compiled the bibliography, glossary and abbreviations. Alan has been responsible for the new editorial standards.
Richard Asquith BA Hons MSt PhD	Research Editor. Richard is responsible for checking all of the submitted corrections and updates and is doing the academic research for additional material.
Jamie Hardwick BA	Project Editor. Jamie is responsible for incorporating volumes 13 and 14 into the text. Jamie is also assisting Alan in taking responsibility for the new editorial standards and in the presentation of the final texts.
Tessa Wannell	Researcher. Tessa has been responsible for the extensive research work for peerage births, marriages and deaths (and relevant ancillary information).
Joshua Greenland	Project Editor. Joshua formed part of the initial text team. He is also assisting in proof-reading.
James Ross PhD FRHistS	Manuscripts Adviser. James is currently Reader in History at the University of Winchester. Before that he spent more than 10 years at the National Archives in London and has extensive knowledge of manuscripts and their current whereabouts for updating and improving many references.
Adrian Jobson PhD FRHistS	Research Fellow, School of History, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of East Anglia. He is also treasurer of the Pipe Roll Society. Adrian is assisting with finding the published volume and page numbers for the printed editions of the Pipe Rolls and other modern published sources.

Price and Subscription Plan

The full retail price for the complete 18-volume set is £2,700. Volumes are being published in sets of three to the timetable shown above. Therefore, each volume will cost £150 and sets of three volumes at full price will cost £450 (plus cost of carriage by either DHL or DPD).

To subscribe to the complete 18 volume set, a deposit of £600 is required as an initial one-off payment to secure a 25 per cent discount.

As each set of three volumes becomes available subscribers will be invoiced $£150 \times 3 = £450$, less 25 per cent = £337.50, less one sixth of their original subscription; therefore for each set of three volumes the amount payable reduces to £237.50. There will be six sets of three volumes. The current planned timetable is to reach volume 18 by December 2027.

To subscribe for the third edition email **subscriptions@suttonpublishing.com** or write to the address below and we will supply a simple subscription form. The subscription list closes 31 December 2025.

THE COMPLETE PEERAGE

THIRD EDITION IN EIGHTEEN VOLUMES

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married, 16 October 1948, Elizabeth Shirley Vaughan, only daughter of Charles Langbridge MORGAN by his wife Hilda VAUGHAN. Served in the Second World War; commissioned into the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) as second lieutenant, 1941; lieutenant, 1942; major, 1945; acting lieutenant colonel, 1945. Lieutenant colonel and commandant, Anglesey and Carnarvonshire Army Cadet Force, 1948–50; captain, 635 (Royal Welch) Light Anti-Aircraft regiment, Royal Artillery, Territorial Army, 1950–52. FSA 1952. He was director, Nationwide Building Society, Wales, 1973–89. JP, 1959–68; vice lieutenant, Anglesey, 1960–83; lord lieutenant, Gwynedd, 1983–89; Hon. professor, University College Wales, (now University College of Wales, Aberystwyth), 1986. Military historian; editor, *The Capel Letters, 1814–1817*, published 1955; author of *One Leg: The Life and Letters of First Marquess of Anglesey*, 1961; wrote a biography of his ancestor, *Sergeant Pearman's Memoirs*, 1968; compiled *A History of the British Cavalry, 1816–1919, Volumes I–VIII*, published 1973 onwards. He gave the family home of Plâs Newydd, plus 169 acres, to the National Trust in 1976, maintaining a suite on the upper floor (where he lived). He *died*, 13 July 2013, aged 90. His widow *died* 21 January 2017.

8. 2013.

8. CHARLES ALEXANDER VAUGHAN (PAGET), MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY, etc., son and heir, *styled* earl of Uxbridge until 2013, first son and heir, *born* 13 November 1950; educated at Eton, Oxford (Exeter College) and Sussex University. He *married*, 1986, Georgeanne Elizabeth Elliott, daughter of Colonel John Alfred DOWNES, MC, of Whittlesford, Cambridgeshire. This marriage was dissolved by divorce on 13 June 2015, he *married* secondly, in Mayfair, Susan Blanche Louise, formerly wife of Pietro DE PAOLIS. He was director of Anglesey Column Trust, formed in 2007 to raise funds to restore the marquess of Anglesey's column after the internal staircase was deemed unsafe. He resides at Plâs Newydd.

[BENEDICT DASHIELL THOMAS PAGET, son and heir, by first wife, *born* 11 April 1986, *styled* LORD PAGET, 1986–2013 and EARL OF UXBRIDGE, from 2013. Director of Mad Ferret Festival, 2006–08 and other organisations; director, Anglesey Woods Community Interest Group, 2018.]

ANGLIA or EAST ANGLIA see "NORFOLK"

ANGUS

This was one of the seven original earldoms [mormaerships] of Scotland which, more or less, represented the seven provinces (*each* province consisting of *two* districts), of the Pictish kingdom, afterwards called ALBAN, into which, prior to the ninth century, "transmarine Scotland" (*i.e.* the country north of the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde) was by seven brothers divided.¹ These divisions were: (1) ANGUS (being the name of the eldest brother), now co. Forfar, *with* MEARN, now co. Kincardine; (2) ATHOLE *with* GOWRY, now the north and east part of co. Perth; (3) STRATHERNE *with* MENTEITH, now the southern part of co. Perth; (4) FIFE *with* FOTHREVE now together forming co. Fife; (5) MAR *with* BUCHAN, now together forming counties Aberdeen and Banff; (6) MORAY (Muref or Moreb) *with* Ross, now counties Inverness and Ross; and (7) CAITHNESS *with* SUTHERLAND. The district on the west being the kingdom of Dalriada (now part of Argyll) is here omitted; but in the tenth century the province of ARREGAITHEL (Argyll) was *added*, which included not only the Dalriada, but the entire western seaboard of Scotland as far

north as the old province of CAITHNESS, which latter province was then omitted, having previously passed into the hands of the Norwegians. The ruler of each of these districts originally bore the title of "RÍ" (*i.e.* king), being inferior only to the "ARDRI" (*i.e.* supreme king); but in the tenth century (with the exception of Argyll, and occasionally of Moray) each such ruler was styled "MORMAER," *i.e.* great maer or steward.

During the reign of Alexander I, in the foundation charter of the monastery of Scone bearing date either 1114 or 1115, the MORMAERS of most of these provinces occur for the first time under the name of EARLS. This charter was granted "with the consent of nine persons, two of whom have the simple designation of *episcopus* [being] followed by seven others, six of whom have the word *comes*, or earl, after their names, and the only one who is not so designated is Gospatrick, whom we know to have been at the time (or shortly afterwards) EARL OF DUNBAR, and who probably represented that part of Lothian attached to Alexander's kingdom. The other six must of course have represented the districts of transmarine Scotland which properly formed Alexander's dominions.... The six persons who bear the title of *comes* are Beth, Mallus, Madach, Rothri, Gartnach, and Dufugan, and of these we can identify four," *viz.* (Mallus) STRATHERNE; (Madach) ATHOLE; (Rothri) MAR; and (Gartnach) BUCHAN. Doubtless another was (Dufugan) ANGUS. "*Beth, Comes*" is difficult of strict identification, not improbably he was EARL OF FIFE, but possibly EARL OF MORAY.³ In this early part of the twelfth century, out of the seven *original* provinces founded by the seven brothers, Caithness, was certainly, and Moray probably (though Fife possibly) wanting; the two vacant places being supplied by Dunbar (from the Lowlands), and by Buchan, which had previously become separated from Mar.

"Thus the great Celtic Chiefs of the Country, to whom the Norwegians applied the Norwegian title of Jarl, which was a *personal* dignity though given in connection with a territory, now appear bearing the Saxon title of *Comes* or Earl, and the Celtic title of Mormaer, probably official in its origin, was now merged in a personal dignity."⁴

"From the time when the Celtic King Malcolm (1057-98) had married the Saxon Princess Margaret, there had been an increasing Saxon influence in the government of the Celtic provinces," and of his three sons (by that princess) who, from 1098 to 1153, were successively kings [S.], "the reigns of Edgar and Alexander I must be viewed as essentially those of Saxon monarchs, modelling their kingdom in accordance with Saxon institutions, while the object of David was to introduce the *feudal system of Norman* England into Scotland, and adapt her institutions to *feudal forms*."

"David's object on his accession to the throne (1124) was to feudalize the whole Kingdom, by importing feudal forms and holdings into it, and to place the leading dignitaries of the Kingdom in the position of *crown vassals*, as well as to introduce a Norman baronage. The relation of these old Celtic Earls, or Mormaers, towards the *districts* with which their names were connected was *not* a *purely territorial* one. It was more a relation towards the *tribes* who peopled it, than towards the *land*. David's desire, certainly, would be to place them, whenever opportunity offered, in the position of holding the land they were officially connected with, *as an Earldom of the Crown in Chief*, in the same manner as the Barons held their Baronies."⁵

"The process of *feudalizing* the Earldoms began under David I, and was carried on by his successors, Malcolm the Maiden, and William [1153-1214]. In the course of the twelfth century,⁶ the seven Earls were gradually passing from the position of *COMITES* of the sovereign to that of Feudal Lords, holding the lands, with which their position had been judicial, as an *earldom of the crown*; the creation of six additional Earls, namely MENTEITH, GARIOCH, LENNOX, ROSS, CARRICK and CAITHNESS, formed part of the feudalizing scheme; and though the earls continued down to 1214 to be spoken of as seven in number, the earldoms enumerated were not always the same.... *Till* feudalized, the

ARUNDEL¹ (co. Sussex)

EARLDOM. 1.1067.

1. ROGER DE MONTGOMERY (who, in right of his first wife, Mabel de Bellême, daughter of William TALVAS, was LORD OF ALENÇON, SEES, etc., in Normandy), having during the invasion of England, remained, as REGENT, in Normandy, came over thence, for the first time, with King William, in December 1067, and, at the Christmas festival, was *created* an EARL, receiving, among other large grants from the Conqueror, about one third of the county of Sussex, including the city of Chichester and the CASTLE OF ARUNDEL.² By this last grant he *may* be considered to have become EARL OF ARUNDEL, according to the remarkable admission³ in 1433 on the claim to that earldom.⁴ At all events he was frequently so styled, though, occasionally, he is styled EARL OF CHICHESTER. Dugdale and many later writers consider him to have been EARL OF SUSSEX.⁵ On the dismemberment of Mercia, in 1070, another earldom was conferred on him, by the grant of nearly the whole of Shropshire (with, apparently, *Palatine* authority), together with the castles of Shrewsbury and Montgomery, and the lordship of the west marches.⁶ He was thenceforth generally known as EARL OF SHREWSBURY, though occasionally (according to modern views, more correctly) as EARL OF SHROPSHIRE. He is the "COMES ROGERUS" of the Domesday survey, where, of course, no *local* designation is attributed to him. He *died* 27 July 1094.

- 1 The old Sussex tradition is that— "Since William rose and Harold fell,
There have been Earls of Arundel."

(See *Notes and Queries*, sixth series, vol. 9, 341). And such (unless, perhaps, for a year or so) is the case if only for "*of*" we read "*at*," leaving it as an open question whether the earlier earls were not (more properly) earls of a greater territory, though styled as "*of Arundel*" from their chief residence.

In treating of these earls the current Editor has followed the previous Editors in following Vincent in considering Roger de Montgomery (to whom the Conqueror gave the castle of Arundel) to have been the first earl of Arundel. Whether or no he and his sons (undoubted *possessors* of Arundel) are *numbered* among such earls, is not, however, very material. The conclusions as to the earldom always following the tenure of the castle of Arundel in *The Early Genealogical History of the House of Arundel*, (1882) by John Pym Yeatman, barrister at law, were not adopted.

- 2 This formed the *Honour of Arundel*, which consisted of the rapes of Arundel and Chichester, being two out of the six rapes into which Sussex is divided. It contained, besides the city of Chichester and the castle of Arundel (as abovenamed), 84½ knights' fees, ten hundreds (with their forests, woods and chases), three lordships (Halnaker, Petworth and Midhurst), eighteen parks and seventy-seven manors. See Mark Aloysius Tierney's *History of Arundel*, p. 12.
- 3 There is no contemporary evidence to show that Roger was considered earl of Arundel (see *Handbook of British Chronology*, 1986, p. 449). The claim to the earldom as being one *by tenure* of the castle of Arundel was made by John Arundel, who had been summoned to parliament in 1429, the writ being directed "Johanni Arundell' de Arundell' Chivaler." In 1433 (11 Hen. VI) he petitioned [as earl of Arundel] to be summoned to parliament and considered as earl of Arundel, a dignity or name united and annexed to the castle and lordship of Arundel, for time whereof memory of man was not to the contrary—a peculiar and distinct claim (as stated in the *First Report on the Dignity of a Peer*, p. 406), "not connected with any general, but asserting a special right, and which being founded on prescription, was to be supported by evidence of constant and immemorial enjoyment of the asserted right, which right if not shown to have been so constantly enjoyed, the title by prescription failed. This claim, though opposed by John (Mowbray), duke of Norfolk, was admitted by the crown, notwithstanding that the assertion of the constant annexation of the title to the castle of Arundel could not have been sustained, had it been (which it was not) made the subject of an enquiry." (William Courthope, *Historic Peerage of England*, p. 30).

The claim then of 1433 was, as is stated above, "admitted by the crown, or so far admitted as that the assertion in the petition is made the consideration (with others not connected with the question) for the king's acceding to it, with a saving, nevertheless, of the right of the king, of the duke of Norfolk (who, being a coheir of the earls of Arundel, had opposed the earl's claim) and of every other person; which saving clause, as is remarked in the *First Report on the Dignity of a Peer*, was that species of saving which is deemed in law illusory, operating nothing." (*Historic Peerage of England*, p. xx). See also Tierney's *History of Arundel* (vol. 1, p. 106), where the judgment is set out, reciting "that Richard Fitz Alan was seized of the Castle, honour and lordship [of Arundel] in fee; that, by reason of his possession thereof, he was, without other reason or creation, EARL OF ARUNDEL, etc."; and stating also, that "the king, contemplating the person of the present claimant, now earl of Arundel, etc., has, with the advice and assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls and Barons in this present Parliament assembled, *admitted* John, now Earl of Arundel, to the place and seat anciently belonging to the Earls of Arundel in Parliament and council."

Almost similar words are used in the Act of Parliament obtained in 1627, which, in form of a petition to the king recites that the *Earldom of Arundel* had been real and local from the time whereof the *memory of man* was not to the contrary, and had, from the time aforesaid, been used and enjoyed by the petitioner and such of his ancestors as had possessed the castle of Arundel, etc. Now it is to be noted that the claimant of 1433 alleged that his ancestors, the possessors of Arundel, were *Earls of Arundel*, both *before*, as well as after, *the Conquest*. Fortunately, however, King Harold and his father, Earl Godwin, have not to be included, and still less a long shadowy race of earls extending upwards towards (even if not including) primeval man. The words "memory of man" must, of course, be read in their strict legal significance, as indicating the reign of Richard I, so that the Act of 1627 (and, possibly, the admission of 1433 also) would not apply to any earl of Arundel, *prior* to 1189.

The Redesdale Committee remarks on these proceedings that they "ought to be considered as an anomaly influenced by political views, and decided apparently without much discussion, and without the assistance of the Judges." Moreover the assertion of fact by the claimant as to the earldom having always depended on possession of the castle in the past "seems not to have been true, and not to have been made the subject of enquiry when the question was decided." For a similar case of a charter creating a peerage, and setting out, as facts, unfounded statements of the grantee, see the barony of LISLE, *created* 1444, in the same reign.

- 4 In the Berkeley Case (1861) it was argued for the petitioner that Arundel was and is an earldom by tenure. But this contention was discussed and rejected by Lord St Leonards, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Redesdale in their judgments on the Berkeley claim (VIII HLC 52, 101-2, 104, 137-8, 144-5). They agreed that, whatever might have been the original *status* of the dignity, it has not been held by tenure since the Act of 3 Car. I has governed its descent.
- 5 In an article, in the *Archaeological Journal* on the "Earls of Sussex," by J. R. Planché (Somerset Herald, 1866-80), the writer (after stating that *without the third penny* of the pleas of the county "the greatest authorities have denied that a man *could* be an English Earl," argues that Earl Roger, having the custody of Chichester, may (as did the earl in the time of King Edward) have had a *third* of the annual rental of the city of CHICHESTER, and might, therefore, with good reason, be considered EARL OF CHICHESTER. Planché states, however, that, on the other hand (to quote a parallel case) William de Warenne, who, in the Domesday survey, held the borough of *Lewes* and the Rape of Pevensey, *receiving a third* of the profits thereof; is never styled earl (either of *Lewes*, or of Sussex) but simply William de Warenne.

The fact, however, appears to be that Roger de Montgomery was AN EARL (*i.e.* earl of some one county or more) and that (as was usual in those early times) his *earldom* was *indifferently styled* either from his county of Sussex, or of SHROPSHIRE, or from the castles of ARUNDEL, CHICHESTER, SHREWSBURY, or MONTGOMERY, which were, respectively, the "caput" of the earldom. (See John H. Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*).

The Complete Peerage is a work of profound scholarship by many contributors. This has not prevented several of the editors (but especially Vicary Gibbs) of adding in some interesting anecdotes. A few snippets are given below:

Haddington

THOMAS (HAMILTON), EARL OF HADDINGTON ... He died in his 41st year, being blown up (with his two brothers and other kinsmen) by an explosion caused by the treachery of Edward Paris, an English servant, at Dunglass Castle, co. Haddington, 30 August, and was buried 1 September 1640, at Tynninghame.

Darlington

The countess, from her enormous bulk, was called “the Elephant and Castle,” while her said rival (“the head of the extraordinary seraglio”), “whose elongated figure was attenuated almost to emaciation,” was called “the Maypole.” ... Horace Walpole says of her, “I remember, as a boy, being terrified at her enormous figure. The fierce black eyes, large and rolling, beneath two lofty arched eyebrows, two acres of cheeks spread with crimson, an ocean of neck that overflowed and was not distinguished from the lower part of her body, and no part restrained by stays.”

Leyburn (of Berwick)

This manor was held by the serjeanty of finding a horseman, equipped with lance and coat of mail, and carrying a gammon of bacon, to continue in the king’s service in North Wales as long as the gammon should last for himself and the man. The gammon being consumed, the man might go back home, unless the king paid him for further service. In 1255 a greyhound is mentioned as accompanying them.

Viscount Massereene and Baron Loughneagh

He died 28 April 1863, at Antrim Castle, aged 50. He died from the effects of a fall from a terrace in his garden while uprooting a shrub, which gave way, suddenly, with him.

Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford

There is a story in which he figures relating to Sabbath day observance. At Tewkesbury in 1260 a Jew fell into a privy on a Saturday and refused to be pulled out, whereupon the earl refused to take him out on Sunday, and on Monday the Jew was dead.

Cornwallis

Having expressed to the duchess some hesitation about marrying her daughter on account of supposed insanity in the Gordon family, he received from her the gratifying assurance that there was not a drop of Gordon blood in Louisa!

Delaval

By his first wife he had issue, viz, one son, John, who was born 26 May 1756, and died *v.p.* (having been kicked in the testicles by a laundry maid to whom he was paying his addresses).

John Eyre, of Eyrecourt Castle, co. Galway

He is said never to have been out of Ireland. Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, writes of him: “From an early dinner to the hour of rest he never left his chair, nor did the claret ever quit the table.... He lived in an enviable independence as to reading, indeed he had no books. Not one of the windows of his castle was made to open, but luckily he had no liking for fresh air.”

FitzWalter

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu writes, early in 1724: “Could anyone believe that Lady Holderness is a beauty and in love? She is tenderly attached to the polite Mr Mildmay and sunk in all the joys of happy love, notwithstanding she wants the use of her two hands by a rheumatism, and he has an arm he cannot move. I wish I could send you the particulars of the amour which seems to me as curious as that between two oysters and as well worth the serious enquiry of the naturalists.”