

ENGLISH PEERS WHO ARE FOREIGN PRINCES.

By J. M. BULLOCH.

IF I were to tell you that the chairman of the London School Board is Baron Mackay of Ophemert, in the



Photo by [Russell & Sons].
THE DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, WHO IS DUKE OF AUBIGNY IN FRANCE.

peage of the Netherlands, you would probably set me down as crazy. You might scornfully condescend to tell me that it was Lord Reay who had had the education of little Londoners in his keeping. And I, in turn, would parry the blow by declaring that Baron Reay, in the peage of the United Kingdom, and Baron Mackay of Ophemert, in the peage of Holland, are each of them the real Mackay, and consequently one and the same person.

The explanation, of course, is perfectly simple. Lord Reay is a nobleman in two countries. Nor is he the only British lord who shares that distinction. Nearly twenty British peers are enshrined in the upper titled ten of foreign countries, the Duke of Wellington holding a peage in no fewer than four kingdoms, while twice as many English commoners hold foreign titles, some of which are permitted to be borne here. Almost every State in Europe, and at least one republic in the New World, have granted hereditary titles to Englishmen. At the present moment, eight subjects of King Edward

hold French titles, eight hold German. Then Portugal has honoured six, Austria five, Italy four, Holland three, and Spain two, while Russia, Sweden, and Belgium have one Englishman each in their list of lords. Over and above all that, no fewer than thirteen Englishmen hold titles, ranging from princedom downwards, in the Holy Roman Empire.



THE EARL OF PERTH, WHO WON THE TITLES OF DUKE OF MELFORT, COUNT OF LESSAN, AND BARON OF VALROSE IN FRANCE.

Most people have long since forgotten about these foreign titles, and yet they are full of interest, commemorating in many cases the services that Englishmen have rendered to Europe, from the defeat of Napoleon in the case of Wellington, to the vaccinating of the Empress Catherine in the case of Baron Dimsdale, who is known in this country as a plain "Mr." In some cases a foreign nobleman has become a naturalised Englishman, and has had to sink to the level of an ordinary English commoner. On the other hand, we have the case of two native peers who have become wholly foreign. Thus, the Viscounts Taaffe are now entirely Austrian, while the Earls of Newburgh are now Italian. Under any circumstance, an Englishman who bears a foreign



JAMES HAMILTON, WHO OBTAINED THE TITLE OF DUKE OF CHÂTELHERAULT FOR THE EARLS OF ARRAN.
From the portrait by Retel, in the collection of the Duke of Hamilton.

King Edward

title is interesting, inasmuch as he (or his ancestors) has achieved something above the ruck of his fellow-countrymen.

The oldest foreign title held by an English peer is held by Baron Arundell. The first great member of the house, Sir Thomas Arundell, was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire in 1595 for having rendered important services to the German army against Hungary, and ten years later England herself recognised his worth by making him Baron Arundell. The Arundells have retained more than that foreign countship, for they are still Roman Catholics. The title of Count was to be inherited by the male and female members of the family alike, so that when the daughter of the eighth baron

married Baron Clifford (another Catholic), the latter inherited the countship, which is still borne by his descendant.

The next oldest foreign title in our peerage is the Dukedom of Aubigny, in the peerage of France, which has been held by the Dukes of Richmond since 1734, when the mother of the first duke, the famous Louise de Keroualle, departed this life. Her friend, Charles II., had inherited the Seigniorship of Aubigny, and in 1684 the fair French woman who had flattered his fickle affections was created Duchess of Aubigny by the King of France.

Another old French title, the Dukedom of Châtellerauld, is held by the Duke of Hamilton. Originally granted (1584) to James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, it was con-



Photo by [Elliott & Fry.]
THE PRESENT DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

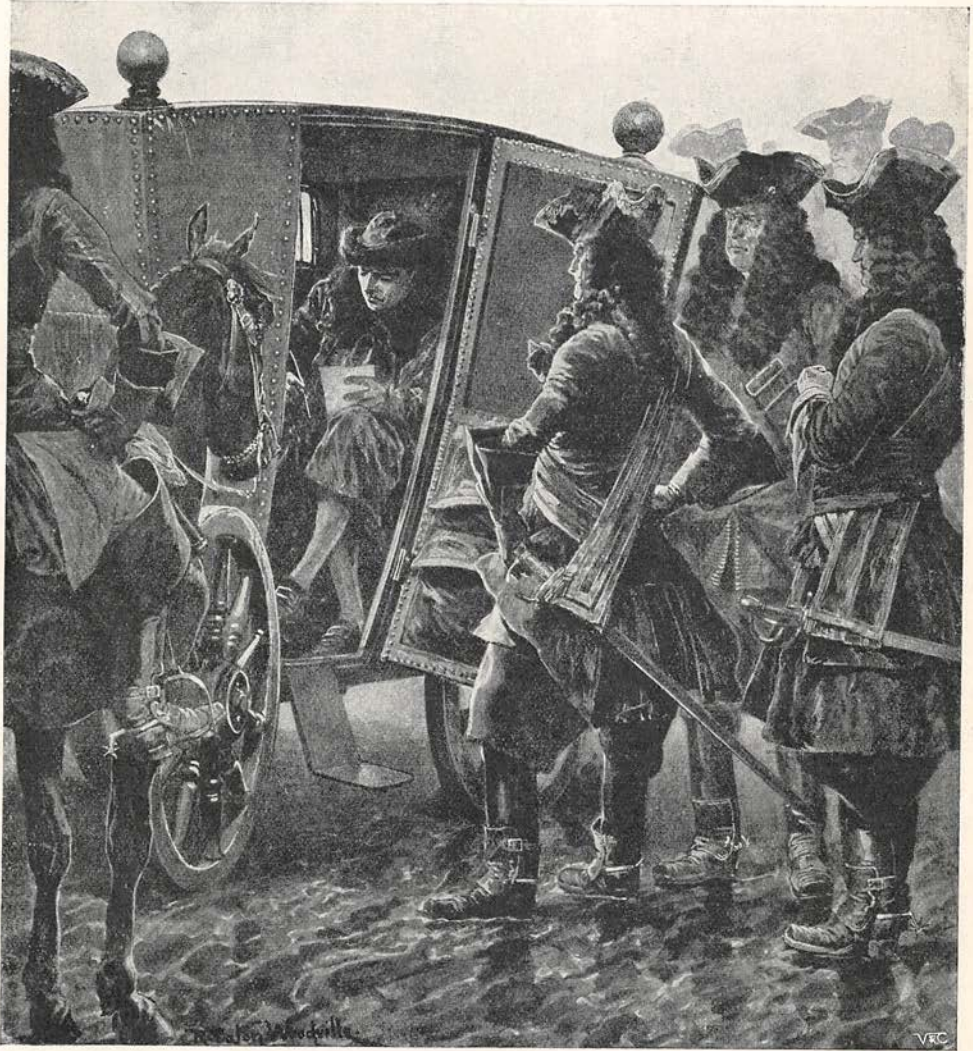


THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM, WHICH WON THE TITLE OF "PRINCE OF MINDELHEIM" FOR THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The surrender of Marshal Tallard on the banks of the Danube, after the battle, as pictured by R. Caton Woodville, R.I.

firmed in favour of the Duke of Hamilton in 1864 by Napoleon II.—some experts say wrongly, for the Duke of Abercorn is the real descendant of Arran. The ducal Hamiltons have other foreign connections, for the eleventh duke married Princess

Valrose, in the peerage of France. His ancestors were such devoted Jacobites that they lost their estates in Perth, which are now owned by Lord Ancaster; but James II., when an exile at St. Germain, recouped them with the empty honours of



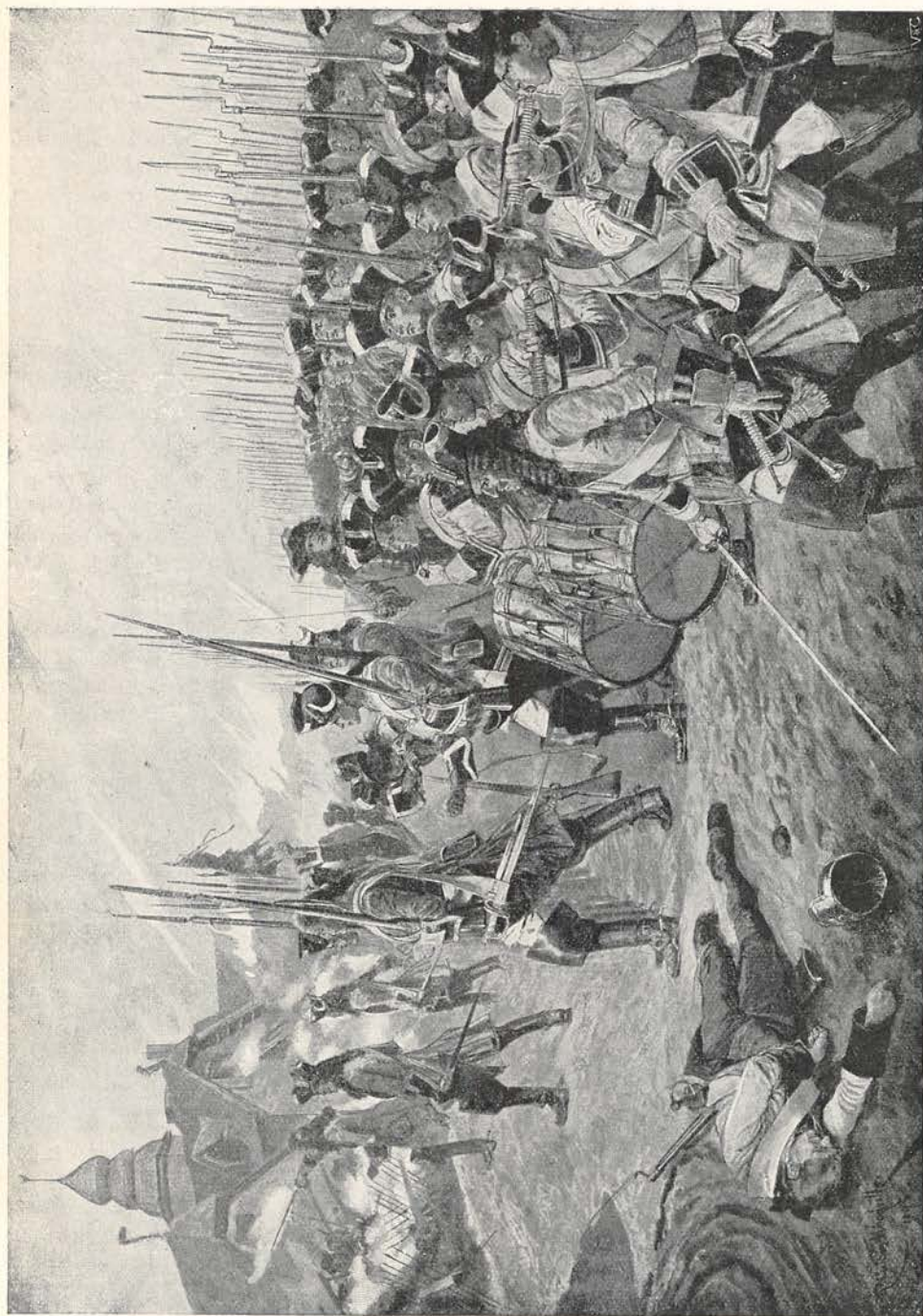
THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM, WHICH WON FOR THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH THE TITLE OF "PRINCE OF MINDELHEIM."

Marlborough giving his orders at daybreak before the battle. From the picture by R. Caton Woodville, R.I.

Marie of Baden, while his daughter (now the wife of the Hungarian nobleman, Count Tassilo Festetics) married the Prince of Monaco and became the mother of the future prince of that kingdom.

Again, the Earl of Perth is Duke of Melfort, Count of Lussan, and Baron of

a French dukedom. The late earl was practically French, and proved his right to the French honours as long ago as 1841, while his British honours were restored to him in 1853. He had no male descendant, so that most of his titles went to his distant kinsman, Viscount Strathallan.



THE STORMING OF THE VILLAGE OF BLENHHEIM, THE KEY OF THE FRENCH POSITION, BY THE DISMOUNTED
2ND NORTH BRITISH DRAGOONS, SCOTS GREYS.

From the picture by R. Caton Woodville, R.I.

France, indeed, has been the great cause of our fellow-countrymen being honoured with foreign titles, inasmuch as it was in defeating her that several Englishmen were ennobled. For instance, it was really France that indirectly made the Dukes of Marlborough. John Churchill might have gone down to the grave as John Churchill but for his brilliant victories over the French at Blenheim and the other great battles of the so-called war of "the Spanish succession." The Emperor Leopold was so pleased with the destruction of the French army at Blenheim that he made Churchill the Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia, while England raised him to the pinnacle of fame as Duke of Marlborough. It is very doubtful, however, whether the present Duke really holds the Princedom.



Photo by [Hills & Saunders.]

THE PRESENT DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A century later Wellington smashed France at different points and rose to greatness on its ruin. The Iron Duke came into the world as a humble honourable, Arthur Wellesley, younger son of the Earl of Mornington. He even started badly by having a very poor career as a military cadet; but, once admitted to the Army, he rose rapidly to the top of the tree by dint of genius or fortune. His life story is practically this—Napoleon fell: Wellington rose. For driving the French out of the Peninsula he was honoured by England, Portugal, and Spain with a lavish hand. England made the young Irishman Baron Douro and Viscount Wellington of Talavera in 1809; Earl of Wellington in February, 1812, for the victory at Ciudad Rodrigo;



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON LEADING THE 3RD DIVISION TOWARDS THE CENTRE OF ATTACK IN THE BATTLE OF VITTORIA, WHICH WON HIM THE PORTUGUESE TITLE OF "DUKE OF VITTORIA."

From the picture by R. Caton Woodville, R.I.



THE STORMING OF CIUDAD RODRIGO, WHICH WON FOR WELLINGTON THE SPANISH TITLE OF "DUKE OF CIUDAD RODRIGO."

The officers of the Guards carrying the body of General Mackinnon through the breach into Ciudad Rodrigo. From the picture by R. Caton Woodville, R.I.

Marquis of Wellesley in October, 1812, for his entry into Madrid; and Marquis of Douro and Duke of Wellington in 1814, to mark the end of the campaign.



Photo by] [Russell & Sons.
THE PRESENT LORD NELSON.

Portugal created him Count of Vimiera, in memory of the battle which he won there in 1808, Marquis of Torres Vedras, and then Duke of Vittoria in honour of his splendid victory there in 1813. Spain enshrined him as Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, which he took from the French in 1812; while the crowning effort of his life made grateful Belgium confer on him (1816) the title of Prince of Waterloo. The present Duke of Wellington bears all these titles, which carry one's memory back to his famous ancestor.

Napoleon also made Nelson, whose crushing defeat of the French fleet at Aboukir, over a hundred years ago, led to his enthusiastic country creating him Baron Nelson of the Nile. Three years later he freed Naples from the bondage of France, and the king of Naples made him Duke of Bronté in Sicily. Curiously enough, it is not Lord Nelson, but Lord Bridport, who is Duke of Bronté to-day. The immortal hero of Trafalgar was succeeded by his brother William, who, as a parson, preached the opposing doctrine of peace. He left no son, so the Dukedom of Bronté went to his daughter Charlotte, who married Baron Bridport, the great nephew of the famous Admiral Hood; while the Nelson title went to his sister's son, Thomas Bolton, who changed his name to Nelson. The Bridport family still hold the Bronté estate in Sicily, where they have a seat at the Castle of Maniace.

Wellington freed Portugal from a foreign foe; but internal troubles remained, which were ultimately set at rest by another Englishman, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, who managed to set Donna Maria on the

throne in opposition to her uncle Miguel. In a period of inactivity, Napier, who was in our own Navy, took charge of the fleet of Donna Maria. It consisted of five steamers, carrying 160 sailors and an English and Belgian regiment. On July 3, 1833, Napier routed Dom Miguel's fleet at Cape St. Vincent, and Maria created him Viscount Cape St. Vincent, making him ultimately Count Napier St. Vincent. That title is now borne by his daughter, who in ordinary life is plain Mrs. Jodrell, widow of the rector of Gisleham, Lowestoft.

Still another British admiral, the celebrated Cochrane, had placed Maria's father, Pedro I. of Brazil, on a stable basis. Cochrane was most unjustly drummed out of our Navy in 1814. A man of restless energy, he immediately entered the navy of Chili, and helped that country to throw off the yoke of Spain. In 1823 he entered the navy of Brazil, and established the power of that empire, for which he was created Marquis of Maranham—the only foreign hereditary title conferred by the New World on a British subject. Cochrane afterwards commanded the Greek navy, and was made a Knight of the Saviour of Greece. He returned to England in 1829, succeeded his father as Earl of Dundonald in 1831, and was 'pardoned' in 1832. The present Earl of Dundonald, who figured so conspicuously at the relief of Ladysmith, inherits more than the Marquisate of Maranham from his illustrious



Photo by] [Russell & Sons.

VISCOUNT BRIDPORT, WHO HOLDS THE GREAT NELSON'S TITLE OF "DUKE OF BRONTÉ."

who figured so conspicuously at the relief of Ladysmith, inherits more than the Marquisate of Maranham from his illustrious



MRS. JODRELL, WHO IS THE "COUNTESS NAPIER ST. VINCENT" IN THE PORTUGUESE PEERAGE.

of Auverquerque, the natural cousin of William of Orange and a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. Then the Earl of Clancarty, who married Miss Belle Bilton, is Marquis of Heusden, in the peerage of the Netherlands, because his ancestor, the first earl, who was our Ambassador at the Hague in 1817-8, was thus honoured and permitted to use the title in England.

Much more real and interesting than any of these fantastic honours is the Dutch peerage held by Lord Reay. His lordship is a Dutchman by birth and education, and had to become naturalised in England. He is descended from the second Lord Reay, whose son Æneas founded the famous Mackay Regiment and became naturalised in Holland early last century. Æneas had a son Donald and a grandson Æneas, who were colonels in the Dutch army. Barthold, the son of the last, was created Baron Mackay of Ophemert. Lord Reay is his grandson, and his father succeeded to the Reay title when the British line of lords became extinct in 1863.

But for the premature death of the ninth

grandfather—if the peerage of Brazil still holds good. He shares his remarkable inventive genius. The Admiral, you remember, devised a "secret war plan," by which he declared he could obliterate Sebastopol or Cronstadt in four hours. The "secret" has twice been examined by competent committees, who have found it infallible but inhuman; and it remains a secret to this day. The present earl has devised a galloping gun for cavalry.

The Austrian Barony of Fremantle, now held by Lord Cottesloe, also carries us back to the roaring days of Nelson and the north. Lord Cottesloe's grandfather, Sir Thomas Fremantle, fought with Nelson at Trafalgar. He was afterwards placed in charge of the Mediterranean fleet and subdued the towns in the Adriatic. The Emperor of Austria made him a baron in 1816 in recognition of this achievement.

Three peers owe their foreign titles to Holland. To begin with, Earl Cowper is (hereditarily) Prince Cowper of the Holy Roman Empire in virtue of the fact that his ancestor, the second earl, married the daughter of Lord Grantham, Henry Nassau



ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, K.C.B., WHOM PORTUGAL MADE "COUNT NAPIER ST. VINCENT."



THE 43RD ATTACKED IN VIMIERA, THE BATTLE WHICH WON FOR WELLINGTON THE TITLE OF "COUNT OF VIMIERA" IN PORTUGAL.
From the picture by R. Cotton Woodville, R.I.

Lord Reay, the present peer might have been a Dutch subject to this day, just as the Viscounts Taaffe and the Earls of Newburgh are foreigners in all but title. The Taaffes, who are Irish, were raised to a viscounty in 1628. The grandson of the first viscount went over to Austria, where he died in 1704, and there his descendants have remained to this day, holding the highest positions of State. Thus the present viscount's father was President of the Austrian Ministry 1879-93, a life member of the Austrian House of Lords, and Chamberlain and Privy Councillor to the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Taaffes have no seat in this country. As they hold only an Irish peerage, they do not vote in our House of Lords, though the present peer has recently made a move to be recognised as a British subject. Similarly, the Earls of Newburgh are now wholly Italian, their family name being Giustiniani-Bandini and their residence in Rome. The Countess of Newburgh, who died in 1751, had a daughter Anne, who married Count Mahony, a Franco-Irishman. Their daughter Cecilia married Prince



REAR-ADMIRAL FREMANTLE, CREATED
"BARON FREMANTLE" IN AUSTRIA.
From a portrait by Pellegrini.

Giustiniani. The latter had a son, who gloried in the gorgeous name of Vincentius Josephus Philippus Gratilianus Jacobus Gaspar Baldaxar Melchior Dominicus Giustiniani. He became Earl of Newburgh in 1814, and married Maria Nicoletta Giuseppa Francesca Raffaella Cornelia Melchiorr Gaspara Baldasarra Angela Giovanna Luisa Guidetta, daughter of the Duke of Mondragone.

Half Dutch and half English is Count Bentinck, a descendant of the first Earl of Portland. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was formerly in our Diplomatic Service. His brother, who resigned the dignity in his favour, was formerly colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and resides in this country. The Bentincks were granted Royal permission in 1886 to bear the title of Count in this country.

Two distinguished Jews in our peerage have each of them foreign titles. Baron Rothschild inherited an Austrian barony from his father in 1879, six years before he was raised to the British peerage. Lord Wandsworth is a



LORD COCHRANE, CREATED "MARQUIS
OF MARANHAM" IN BRAZIL.

viscount of Portugal, while the brother of the late Baron Pirbright is George de Worms, esquire in England, but baron in Austria.

Several commoners of to-day have received German titles. Thus Mr. W. E. Bush, the chemist, was created a baron in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, which made Ernest Kempt Campbell, formerly equerry to the late Duke, Baron Campbell von Laurentz, while Ronald Campbell, whose father was equerry to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, is Baron Craignish. Mr. Hugh Halkett is Baron Halkett in the kingdom of Hanover, in virtue of the fact that his grandfather and namesake, who was a general in the Hanoverian army, was raised to that honour. Lord Clarendon is Baron Villiers in Prussia, where the first earl was our Ambassador, and he got permission to make the Prussian Eagle the supporter of his arms.

One of the most curious peerages, and the only Russian one, held by a British commoner is the Barony of Dimsdale,



Photo by [Elliott & Fry].
LORD COTTESLOE, THE PRESENT
"BARON FREMANTLE" IN AUSTRIA.

now borne by Mr. Charles Robert Dimsdale, of Essenden Place, Hatfield. His great-great-grandfather, Dr. Thomas Dimsdale, was specially retained to vaccinate Catherine of Russia, and performed the operation so much to her satisfaction that she gave him £12,000 and an annuity of £500, while she made him a Councillor of State and created him in 1712 Baron Dimsdale, with the prefix of Honourable. The late Lord Mayor of London belongs to this family.

Several British Army officers hold foreign titles. Mr. Sergius de Bucy, who served with Methuen's Horse in the Bechuanaland



MR. W. E. BUSH, WHO IS "BARON" BUSH IN SAXE-COBURG.

John Henry Edward de Robeck, formerly a captain in the 8th Foot, is a baron of Sweden, the title having been granted to his ancestor in 1750. His grandfather became a naturalised Englishman eighty years ago.

Among other cases, one may note that Mr. A. J. Heath holds an Italian barony, his



Photo by]

[Russell & Sons.

LORD ROTHSCHILD, WHO WAS "BARON" ROTHSCHILD IN AUSTRIA LONG BEFORE HE WAS RAISED TO THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

Expedition, is the Marquis de Bucy in France, a title granted to one of his ancestors in 1602. Mr. John Melvill de Hocheplé-Larpen, who was formerly in the Indian Police, is a baron of Hungary, his ancestor, who was the Dutch Minister at the Porte early last century, having obtained the liberation of many Christian slaves from Turkish slavery. Horace de Lousada, who was formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Madras Infantry, is the Duke of De Losada y Lousada in Spain, and the Marquis di San Miniato in Tuscany. His ancestors were nobles of Sicily. General Sir H. E. Thuillier is Baron de Malapert in France, and Mr.



Photo by]

[Bieber, Berlin.

BARON CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ IN SAXE-COBURG.

grandfather having been for sixty-two years Consul-General in London for Sardinia and Italy. Master Horace George Butler (born 1898), of Ewart Park, Wooler, Northumberland, is the Count St. Paul in the Holy Roman Empire; his great-great-grandfather, Horace St. Paul, joined the Austrian army as a volunteer, and as colonel on the staff fought in the Seven Years' War against

Frederick the Great. For his services he was, in 1759, created a count, upon the field of battle, by the Emperor of Germany, Francis I., husband of Maria Teresa of Austria. The little Count's mother, who died in 1901, married Mr. George Grey Butler, J.P., whose little daughters, Hethe (born 1896) and Irene (born 1901), are entitled to be called Countesses.



BARON THOMAS DIMSDALE, M.D.,
F.R.S., 1712-1800.

A celebrated inoculator for the small-pox, whose descendant, Mr. Charles Robert Dimsdale, is to-day "Baron" Dimsdale in Russia.

ALLUREMENT.

FROM yonder hedge, from yonder spray,
He calls me onward and away.
Broad lies the world and fair to see;
The cuckoo calls—is calling me.

I have not seen nor heard of Care,
Who used my very bed to share,
Since that first morn, when airily
The cuckoo, calling, called to me.

My sweetheart's face? I have forgot.
My mother? But she calls me not.
From that sweet bank, from that dim lea,
The cuckoo calls—is calling me.

And I must go—I may not choose;
No gain there is, nor aught to lose;
And soon—nay, now—on some wild tree,
The bird sits long and waits for me.

MARGARET STEELE ANDERSON.