

THE PAGET FAMILY

by F.S. Andrus

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The family of PAGET, of which the Marquess of Anglesey is the head, is a large and distinguished one which over the past five centuries has produced a remarkable succession of peers, soldiers, sailors and public servants generally. Deciding which members of the family to single out for mention in an article of this length has not been an easy task.

Lord Anglesey's lineage begins with William Paget, born about 1506. His parentage has not been established with certainty but he is stated to have been a son of William Paget, a Serjeant-at-Mace of the City of London. According to Dugdale's *Baronage*, Volume 2, published in 1676, the Serjeant-at-Mace was born of mean parentage near Wednesbury in Staffordshire. A version of the Heralds' *Visitation of Staffordshire* conducted in 1583 described him as ". . . Pagitt of London, mediocris fortunae vir". That is to say, a man in modest circumstances.

Whatever his origins, the younger William soon made his mark in the world. He was educated at St. Paul's School, where he was a scholar, at Trinity Hall, Cambridge and at the University of Paris. Then, he was taken into the household of Stephen Gardiner who succeeded Wolsey as secretary to Henry VIII and as Bishop of Winchester. Paget was at Court by 1528 and Clerk to the Signet before October 1531.

Important posts followed in quick succession, Paget becoming Secretary to Queen Jane Seymour in 1537 and to Anne of Cleves in 1540, in which year he also became Clerk to the Privy Council. In 1541 he became both Clerk of the Parliaments and Ambassador to France. Appointed a Privy Counsellor on 23 April 1543 he was knighted before the 19th January in the following year. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from 24 June 1547 to 1552, he also acted as one of Henry VIII's executors and was a member of the Council for Edward VI.

Paget was installed as a Knight of the Garter on 23rd May 1547 and had only two and a half years to wait before a further honour was bestowed upon him. On 3rd December 1549 he was summoned to Parliament by a writ directed to him as Willielmo Domino Paget de Beaudesert (William Lord Paget, of Beaudesert) and he took his seat in the House of Lords on the same day.

In October 1551 Paget suffered a reversal of his fortunes when he was committed to the Tower by the Duke of Northumberland, but he was released in June 1552, when he was fined £8,000 by the Court of Star Chamber, his crime being

malversation, that is to say, corrupt behaviour in a position of trust. Also, his estates were taken into the possession of the Crown.

These were not Paget's only misfortunes, for on 22 April 1552 he had been degraded from the Order of the Garter by Edward VI for various offences and chiefly because he was not a gentleman of blood either on his father's or his mother's side. He was also deprived of his armorial bearings which had been granted to him by Clarenceux King of Arms on 1 June 1541.

However, Paget's fortunes took a turn for the better at the end of 1552 for on 7 December he was granted a general pardon. Then on 27th September 1553 Queen Mary restored him to the Order of the Garter, despite the fact that, following the death of Edward VI, Paget had been one of the peers who signed the document settling the Crown on Lady Jane Grey. He had evidently made up for this by taking an active part in the proclamation of Mary as Queen on 19th July 1553, and indeed she appointed him a Privy Counsellor.

Paget held various important posts during the reign of Queen Mary 1553-1558, but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth he resigned all his offices, possibly on the grounds of ill health. He had married, about 1530, Anne said to have been daughter and heir of Henry Preston, who came of a Lancashire family.

Paget's distinguished career ended on 9th June 1563 when he died at West Drayton in Middlesex. He was buried there on 18 June and a memorial was erected to him in Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire. His widow outlived him by many years and was buried at West Drayton in February 1586/7.

The Barony then passed to Paget's first son Henry who was born about 1537, and was M.P. for Arundel in 1555 and for Lichfield 1559 and 1562-63. He married in 1567 Katherine daughter of Sir Henry Knyvett of Charlton, Wiltshire, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and died without male issue on 28th December 1568. His only child Elizabeth is held to have succeeded to the Barony, it being assumed that the title descended to heirs general, but she died on 29th June 1570 at the age of 22 months.

The next and fourth holder of the title was Thomas Paget, second son of the first Lord Paget, who was born about 1544. He was summoned to Parliament on 4th April 1571. Suspected of being involved in plots in favour of Mary Queen of Scots he fled to the Continent and worked on behalf of Mary in Paris, Madrid and Rome in the period 1584-1587. Attainted on conviction for treason his attainder was confirmed by Act of Parliament in

March 1586/7 and his Barony was thereby forfeited. He died in 1590 at Brussels, leaving an only son and heir William Paget, who, on 19th March 1603/4 was restored to his honours and estates, becoming the fifth Lord Paget, of Beaudesert. He was summoned to Parliament on 5th November 1605 and after a career in the course of which he devoted much time to the promotion of colonial development he died on 29th August 1628.

The Barony of Paget then devolved successively upon his son William, and William's son of the same name, who became the sixth and seventh Barons. Upon the death of the seventh Baron, on 26th February 1712/13, his second but first surviving son Henry, who was born about 1663 succeeded as 8th Lord Paget. Just over a year before his father's death, however, on 1st January 1711/12 he had been created Baron Burton, of Burton in the County of Stafford, following many years as M.P. for Staffordshire.

On 1st May 1714 Lord Paget was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Hanover but refused to go until he was made an Earl. Queen Anne said he should be, when he returned, but he still would not go. Queen Anne died on the 1st August 1714 and her successor King George I gave Paget the Earldom he so much desired. He was created Earl of Uxbridge in the County of Middlesex on 19th October 1714 and a Privy Counsellor on the 16th of November. In the next year, however, he resigned all his offices, and for the rest of his life served as Recorder of Lichfield. He died 30th August 1743 at West Drayton and was succeeded in his titles by his grandson Henry Paget, son of his deceased son Thomas Catesby Paget who had died on 4th February 1741/2.

Henry Paget 2nd Earl of Uxbridge who was baptized 22nd January 1719 at Isleworth, Middlesex, died unmarried 16th November, 1769 when the Earldom of Uxbridge and the Barony of Burton became extinct, but the Barony of Paget passed to a cousin, in the following way.

William Paget, 6th Lord Paget mentioned above, had a second son Henry who had a son Brigadier General Thomas Paget, sometime Governor of Minorca and one of the Grooms of the King's Bedchamber who died in 1741. General Paget had an only surviving child Caroline who on 19 April 1737 married Sir Nicholas Bayly of Plas Newydd, Co: Anglesey, Baronet, Lord Lieutenant of that county. The second but eldest surviving son of this marriage was Henry Bayly, born 18th June 1744 and he succeeded to the title of Baron Paget as heir general when his cousin Henry Paget, 2nd Earl of Uxbridge died on 16th November 1769, on the assumption that the Barony was created by Writ of Summons. He was summoned to Parliament by Writ

dated 13th January 1770, took the name and arms of Paget by Royal Licence dated 29th of the same month and was created Earl of Uxbridge in the County of Middlesex by Patent dated 19th May 1784. He had succeeded his father Sir Nicholas Bayly as 3rd Baronet on 9th December 1782.

Henry Paget (formerly Henry Bayly) Earl of Uxbridge and Lord Paget married on 11 April 1767 at Castle Forbes, Co: Longford, Jane, daughter of the Very Reverend Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise. He died on 13th March 1812 and his widow died on 9th March 1817. Their son and heir Henry William Paget, born 17th May 1768, succeeded his father as Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Paget and a Baronet.

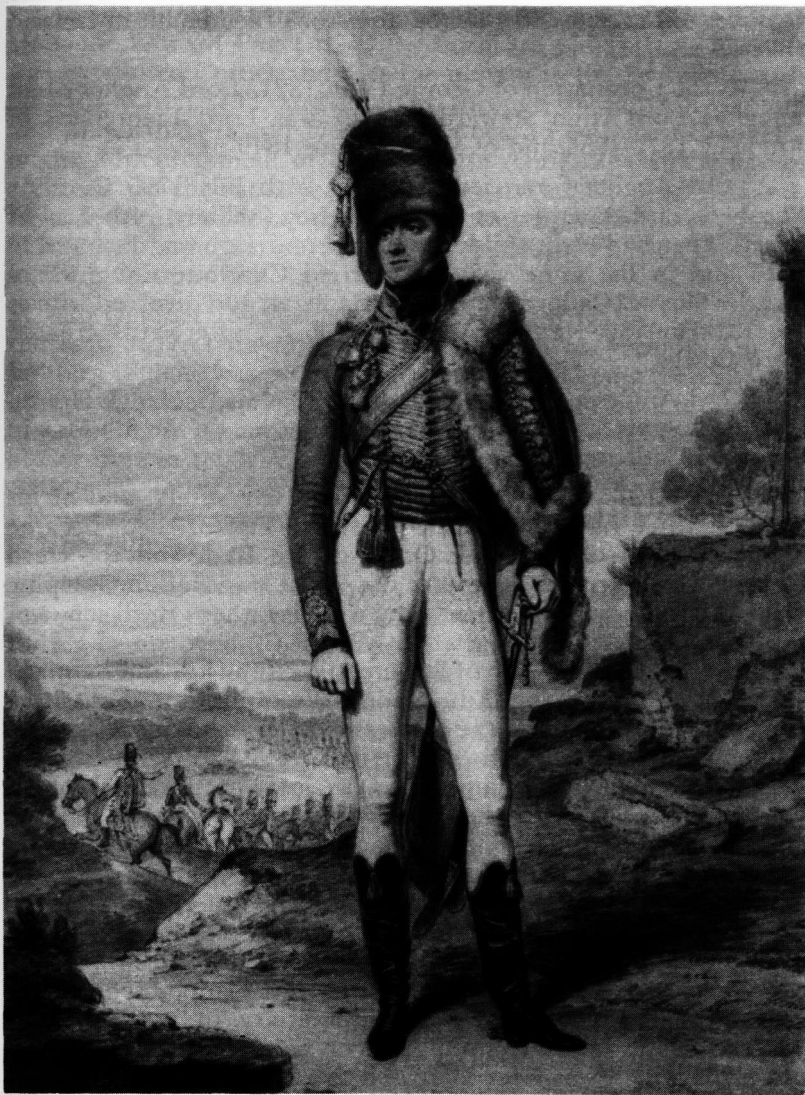
Henry William Paget was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford and graduated M.A. in 1786. In 1790 he entered Parliament as Tory M.P. for the Carnarvon boroughs which he represented until 1796. In that year he became M.P. for Milborne Port in Somerset which he represented, but not without some intervals, until 1812. While M.P. for the Carnarvon boroughs, Paget raised a regiment, the 80th Foot or Staffordshire Volunteers, from his father's tenantry and later became its commanding officer, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Paget became Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Light Dragoons on 16th June 1795, and Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Light Dragoons in 1797. He became Colonel of the latter regiment in 1801 and continued as such until 1842. Promoted Major General in 1802, shortly before his 34th birthday and Lieutenant General in 1808, Paget reached the rank of General in 1819.

In 1799 an expeditionary force, half English and half Russian, was sent to Holland under the Duke of York and in this Paget commanded the cavalry brigade consisting of his own and three other regiments. He distinguished himself in the campaign but the expedition was a failure and in the autumn of the same year the army re-embarked for England.

In 1808 Paget was put in command of a cavalry division which was to serve with distinction under Sir John Moore at Corunna in the Peninsular War. The performance of the cavalry was very highly spoken of by Sir John Moore, the two leaders named being Lord Paget and Brigadier General Stewart.

Paget's next task was to command an infantry division in the expedition to Walcheren and he remained in the island until September 1809. For the next five years he was unemployed, but early in 1815 Lord Uxbridge, as he now was, was ordered to Flanders and put in command of the whole of the cavalry and horse artillery in the army of the Duke of Wellington. The cavalry played a brilliant part in the campaign but losses were heavy and

Uxbridge was wounded in the knee at Waterloo 18th June 1815 and his leg had to be amputated. A few weeks later, as a reward for his services, Lord Uxbridge was created Marquess of Anglesey on 4th July 1815. He had been created G.C.B. on 2nd January 1815, and in August of the same year he was appointed to the



Henry William Paget, 1st Marquess of Anglesey from a portrait by H. Edridge painted in 1808 (Copyright: National Portrait Gallery, London).

Orders of Maria Theresa (Austria) and St. George (Russia). In 1816 Lord Anglesey was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order (G.C.H.), in 1818 a Knight of the Garter and in 1827 a Privy Counsellor. In 1846 he was promoted to Field Marshal.

Other appointments included that of Master General of the Ordnance, 1827-28 and 1846-52 and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland 1828-29 and 1830-33.

At the Coronation of George IV in 1821, Lord Anglesey had acted as Lord High Steward and he was Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey 1812-1854 and of Staffordshire 1849-54.

Lord Anglesey married, first, on 25th July 1795 Caroline Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of George Bussey (Villiers), 4th Earl of Jersey. They had eight children, but the marriage was dissolved in 1810 and in the same year he married Charlotte daughter of Charles Sloane (Cadogan) first Earl Cadogan and divorced wife of the Rt. Hon Sir Henry Wellesley, G.C.B., afterwards created Lord Cowley.

Lord Anglesey died on 29th April 1854 at Uxbridge House, Old Burlington Street, London and was buried on the 6th May in Lichfield Cathedral.

Lord Anglesey had six brothers and five sisters, and of his brothers three had distinguished careers. Two of them became Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and the third became a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. The eldest of the three, who was his father's third son, was the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, G.C.B., P.C. born on the 15th January 1771 in the Parish of St. James Westminster and baptized 12th February following. Educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, he left the University without taking a degree, and entered the diplomatic service in 1791. Three years later he became Member of Parliament for Anglesey on the death of his elder brother, Captain the Hon. William Paget, who died at Gibraltar of wounds received in capturing a French frigate. He continued to represent the constituency, if only nominally, until 1807. At this time Arthur Paget was Secretary of Legation at the Court of Berlin. In 1799 he became Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and Minister to the Diet of Ratisbon. In 1801 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna. On his return from this mission he was granted a pension of £1,700 which was later increased to £2,000 for his services as Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte.

Paget married on 16th February 1809 Lady Augusta Jane

Fane second daughter of John, 10th Earl of Westmorland, her previous marriage to John (Parker), 2nd Lord Boringdon (later Earl of Morley), having been dissolved by Act of Parliament passed two days before. There were nine children of the marriage. Paget died on 26th July 1840 in Grosvenor Street, London, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

Sir Arthur Paget's next younger brother was General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., born 3rd November 1775. He was appointed Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards on 23rd March 1792, and going up through the ranks of Captain and Major in 1792 and 1793 he obtained a Lieutenant Colonelcy in the 28th Regiment of Foot on 30th April 1794 at the age of eighteen. In the same year he served in Flanders and Holland. After service in various other parts of the world, he was promoted Colonel on 1st January 1798 and was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to King George III.

In October 1803 Paget was appointed Brigadier-General on the staff in Ireland and he was stationed at Fermoy. On 1st January 1805 he was promoted Major General being then 29 years of age. Further service abroad followed in the next four years, Paget being in command of the reserve of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna in 1809. After this he commanded the left wing of Sir Arthur Wellesley's army in the Peninsula, with the local rank of Lieutenant General. In the action at Oporto on 12th May 1809 he lost his right arm.

After this Paget returned to England, but he subsequently served as second in command to Arthur Wellesley, who on 4 September 1809 had been created Viscount Wellington. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General on 4th June 1811, and in 1813 was taken prisoner in the retreat of Wellington's army from Burgos. On the 31st October 1818 Paget was appointed Captain of Cowes Castle in the Isle of Wight, and on 27th May 1825 he attained the rank of full General. In April 1812 he was appointed to the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword and in June of the same year he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He died at Cowes on 13th May 1849 and on the 21st was buried in the cemetery of Chelsea Hospital, of which he was Governor.

Paget was twice married, first in 1805 to Frances, daughter of William (Bagot), 1st Lord Bagot, who died in childbirth in the following year, and secondly, in 1815, to Harriet, 4th daughter of George (Legge), third Earl of Dartmouth. By the first marriage there was one son and by the second marriage three sons and five daughters.

During my many years at the College of Arms I have had no

direct contact with the Paget family but I have met and done work for members of families into which they married. One of these families was Bagot and under the supervision of Sir Anthony Wagner, then Richmond Herald, and later Garter King of Arms, I brought the family pedigree up to date in the College records and then arranged for corresponding additions to be made to the family's old illuminated pedigree roll.

This work was done at the instance of Caryl Ernest, 6th Lord Bagot (1877-1961), who used to visit me at the College with his second wife.

The family seat is Blithfield Hall (pronounced Bliffield) in Staffordshire, and it is noted for the ancient herd of goats in the park.

The next younger brother of General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget was Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget G.C.H., born on 7th October 1778. He entered the Navy at an early age and took part in the battle off Camperdown on 11th October 1797. He was promoted Post Captain six days later, having just passed his 19th birthday, and in the next 20 years, Paget saw much service at sea.

On 30th January 1822 Charles Paget succeeded his brother Edward as a Groom of His Majesty's Bedchamber and he continued to hold that appointment throughout the reign of William IV, 1830-1837. Appointed Commodore on 26th July 1822, he was promoted Rear Admiral on 9th April 1823, and in March 1828 was appointed Commander in Chief on the coast of Ireland. On 10th January 1837 he was promoted Vice Admiral and in the same year was given the command of the West India and North American squadron.

In addition to his naval career, Charles Paget sat for many years in Parliament, succeeding his eldest brother Lord Anglesey and his brother Edward as they retired from their respective constituencies. He married on 7th March 1805 Elizabeth Araminta second daughter and coheir of Henry Monck, Esquire and by her had issue four sons and six daughters.

Vice Admiral Paget died on 27th January 1839 at St. Thomas's, Jamaica.

If we may turn now to the issue of the Hon. Sir Arthur Paget G.C.B., P.C., and Augusta Jane (Fane) his wife, their fourth son was Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, G.C.B., P.C., who was born on 16th April 1823. For a brief period after leaving college he worked as a clerk, first in the Secretary's Office of the General Post Office, then in the Audit Office and finally in the Foreign Office. From there he passed into the Diplomatic Service, and in

December 1843 was attached temporarily to the mission in Madrid, for some of the time as Chargé des Archives. A year or two later he became précis writer to the Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Aberdeen, and this was followed by service in various capacities in Paris, Athens, Egypt, The Hague and Lisbon.

After a short spell in Berlin Paget became Envoy successively to the Courts of the Kings of Saxony, Sweden and Norway, and Denmark. He was in Copenhagen in 1863, when the Prince of Wales married Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and to mark this event Paget was made a K.C.B. In 1866 he was posted to Lisbon and in 1867 he became Envoy to Italy. A newspaper obituary notice stated that during his time as Ambassador there, Paget discharged his official and social duties in a manner which gave universal satisfaction.

Transferred to Vienna in 1883, when he was promoted to G.C.B., Paget remained in his post there until his retirement in 1893. In 1860 he had married in Berlin the eldest daughter of Charles Frederic Anthony Count of Hohenthal. She was a Lady of Honour to the Crown Princess of Prussia.

Sir Augustus died on 11th July 1896 at Hatfield while he was on a visit to the Marquess of Salisbury. He was buried at Tardebigg, near Bromsgrove, in which parish his son-in-law Lord Windsor's principal seat, Hewell Grange was situated.

Sir Augustus had two sons, of whom the younger was Sir Ralph Spencer Paget K.C.M.G., C.V.O., P.C., born 26th November 1864. Educated at Eton, he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1888, and after service in many parts of the world became Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok in 1902. From 1904 until 1909 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary there, from 1909 to 1910 he was Minister Resident at Munich and from 1910 to 1913 British Minister at Belgrade. Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1913 till 1916 Paget became British Minister to Denmark in 1916 and held the post for two years. His last appointment was to be Ambassador in Brazil from 1918 to 1920.

In addition to the honours bestowed upon him by his own country, Paget was admitted to the First Class of the Serbian Order of the White Eagle. He married on 28th October 1907 his cousin Louise Margaret Leila Wemyss Paget, G.B.E., Grand Cordon of the Serbian Order of St. Sava, daughter of General Sir Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, and died without issue 11th May 1940.

One of Sir Ralph Spencer Paget's aunts Laura Caroline Jane Paget married on 3rd August 1842 Henry Spencer (Chichester),

2nd Baron Templemore who was her cousin, his mother having been Augusta, fourth daughter of Henry William (Paget), 1st Marquess of Anglesey.

Some years ago I had the interesting but at times difficult task of establishing the succession of Dermot Richard Claud (Chichester), 5th Baron Templemore (born 18th April 1916), to the Marquessate of Donegall. The previous Marquess had been a fairly distant cousin who had died without issue and my task was to prove the extinction of intervening male lines. Having accomplished this to the satisfaction of the Lord Chancellor, I was in a position to apply for a Royal Warrant of Precedence as the son of a Marquess for the new Lord Donegall's brother, Major Desmond Clive Chichester, M.C.

At this point it may be of interest if I refer to another family connection of the Pagets on which I did some work thirty years ago.

Major General William Henry Paget, son of Captain Lord William Paget R.N. and grandson of the first Marquess of Anglesey, had an only daughter Bertha Frances, who married on 16th October 1913 at St. Martin-in-the-Fields Major General George Jasper Farmar, C.B., C.M.G., who was latterly of "Millwood", Wrotham Heath, Kent. Under the supervision of Sir Anthony Wagner already referred to I was responsible for working out and placing officially on record in the College a pedigree of the Farmar family starting with Richard Farmar of Ardra in the barony of Imokilly, County Cork, whose will was proved on 28th March 1691 at Dublin. The pedigree includes the children and grandchildren both of Major General Farmar and of his brother Colonel Harold Mynors Farmar, C.M.G., D.S.O.

As already mentioned, the first Marquess of Anglesey married twice, in 1795 and 1810. By the first marriage he had three sons, Henry, who succeeded as second Marquess, Captain Lord William Paget just referred to, and Lord Arthur. There were also five daughters. By his second marriage Lord Anglesey had three sons, all of whom had distinguished careers, and three daughters, in addition to four children who died in infancy.

The eldest son by the second marriage, Admiral Lord Clarence Edward Paget, G.C.B., P.C. who was Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean from 1866 to 1870 married on 17th April 1852 Martha Stuart daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Baronet, G.C.B., and by her had a son and two daughters. The elder daughter Alma Martha married in 1890 Henry Aldenburgh Bentinck of the family to which the Duke of Portland belongs, and she must, I think, have been the Mrs. Henry Bentinck whom I met briefly in the first few weeks of my

career at the College of Arms, which began in August 1938.

At that time I was working in the office of the late Alfred Trego Butler, Windsor Herald, and I remember him asking me to go down to the forecourt of the college and hand over something to Mrs. Bentinck, who was too infirm to leave her car and come into the College. My recollection is of a very old lady dressed in black sitting in the back of a large chauffeur driven car with a high pitched roof.

Mrs. Bentinck died on 7th March 1947, when she would have been in her early nineties, and her younger sister Emily Olivia Georgina died unmarried on 24th December 1953 aged 97.

The second son of the first Lord Anglesey's second marriage was General Lord Alfred Henry Paget, C.B., Clerk-Marshall of the Royal Household and sometime M.P. for Lichfield. He married in 1847 Cecilia second daughter and coheir of George Thomas Wyndham of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and they had a remarkable family of six sons and eight daughters. The first and second sons were General Sir Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., P.C. (1851-1928) and Admiral Sir Alfred Wyndham Paget, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1852-1918) and the sixth son was Almeric Hugh Paget (1861-1949) who was created Baron Queenborough, of Queenborough in the County of Kent by Letters Patent dated 18th January 1918. He was appointed G.B.E. on 5th June 1926.

Of the eight daughters, five had close connections with the Royal Family. Queen Victoria stood sponsor for the eldest Victoria Alexandrina, and the second daughter was a Maid of Honour to The Queen. The Prince Consort stood sponsor for the fifth daughter Alberta Victoria, and the Princess Alice Maud Mary Grand Duchess of Hesse and the Rhine performed the same office for the sixth daughter Alice Maud. King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra were sponsors for the seventh daughter Alexandra Harriet.

The third son of the first Lord Anglesey's second marriage was General Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, K.C.B. (1818-1880). I now turn to the later succession of the Marquesses. Henry, 2nd Marquess (1797-1869), was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's lifetime and in his father's Barony, as Lord Paget, of Beaudesert.

Henry William George, 3rd Marquess was son and heir of the last named. He was born on 9th December 1821 and died without issue 30th January 1880. He was succeeded by his half brother Henry, as 4th Marquess. Henry, who was born on 25th December 1835 married three times and died on 13th October

1898. He in turn was succeeded by Henry Cyril, 5th Marquess, who was his son and heir by his second wife.

Henry Cyril, 5th Marquess had a short life of rather less than 30 years. He was born on 16th June 1875 and died at Monte Carlo on 14th March 1905. He had married on 20th January 1898 his cousin Lilian, eldest daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, Baronet, by Florence Cecilia youngest daughter of Henry, 2nd Marquess of Anglesey. There were no children of the marriage and the 5th Marquess was succeeded by his cousin Charles Henry Alexander Paget who was born on 14th April 1885, the elder son of Lord Alexander Victor Paget (1839-1896), who was younger brother of Henry 4th Marquess.

Charles Henry Alexander, 6th Marquess of Anglesey, G.C.V.O., was Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary from 1922 to 1947 and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Anglesey from 1942 to 1947. Created a G.C.V.O. in 1928, Lord Anglesey was also honoured by several foreign countries. He held the Order of the Nile, 4th Class, the Grand Cross of the Star of Italy, the Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania, the Grand Cross of the Order of Ismail, the Grand Cordon of the Star of Ethiopia and the Grand Cross of the Star of Afghanistan. He was also a Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and a Commander of the Legion of Honour.

Lord Anglesey married in 1912 Lady Victoria Marjorie Harriet Manners, daughter of the 8th Duke of Rutland, and by her he had one son and five daughters. The only son George Charles Henry Victor Paget, who was born on 8th October 1922 and had King George V and Queen Mary as sponsors at his baptism, succeeded as seventh and present Marquess on his father's death, which took place on 21st February 1947.

A glance at his entry in "Who's Who" will reveal the multiplicity of Lord Anglesey's interests. In addition to having been President of the Ancient Monuments Society, he holds or has held many other offices, of which surely the most picturesque is that of President of the Friends of Friendless Churches, though perhaps the most important is that of Chairman of the Historic Buildings Council for Wales. His fellowships include those of the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Society of Literature, the Royal Institute of British Architects (Honorary) and the Royal Historical Society. He is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, and of St. John's, Smith Square. In addition to all the offices he holds, Lord Anglesey finds the time to write books and to review those written by other people. His major work is *A History of the British Cavalry*, a fine work of scholarship, of which three out of the five volumes

planned have so far appeared. For these activities he has recently been made a Doctor of Literature *honoris causa* of the University of Wales. In short, he provides living proof of the fact that it is the busiest people who contrive to fit still more things in.

Lady Anglesey is one of that distinguished band of married women who have entries for themselves in *Who's Who* and are not disposed of in a couple of lines in their husbands' entries. Elizabeth Shirley Vaughan Morgan, daughter of the novelist Charles Morgan, married Lord Anglesey in 1948 and they have two sons and three daughters.

Lady Anglesey's wide ranging interests have included such diverse appointments as Chairman of the Welsh Arts Council (1975-81) and member of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (1973-79). Since 1981 she has been Chairman, Drama and Dance Advisory Committee, British Council, and she holds several other important appointments. Appointed a C.B.E. in 1977, Lady Anglesey was promoted to D.B.E. in 1983.